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THE EUROPA YEAR BOOK
1972
A WORLD SURVEY

First Published 1926

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Foreword

ALTHOUGH the first edition of THE EUROPA YEAR BOOK appeared in 1926, this is the thirteenth annual edition as a two-volume world survey, and it is larger than ever. In Volume II new chapters have been added for Bahrain, Bangladesh, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates, while other chapters have changed their names. Cambodia has now become the Khmer Republic, while the Democratic Republic of the Congo (Kinshasa) has become Zaire and the United Arab Republic has reverted to the former name of Egypt.

The work of compiling the information contained in THE EUROPA YEAR BOOK would be impossible without the continued generous co-operation of many individuals and organizations throughout the world, especially statistical offices, departments of information and diplomatic missions. The editors would also like to thank the International Institute for Strategic Studies, 18 Adam Street, London, WC2N 6AL, for permission to use data on defence manpower and finance from *The Military Balance 1971-1972*.

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ABBREVIATIONS

A.B. ..	Bachelor of Arts	C., cen. . .	central
abbrev. ..	abbreviation	c, ca. . .	circa
Acad. . .	Academician, Academy	C.A. . .	Chartered Accountant
accred. . .	accredited	CACM . .	Central American Common Market
ADB . .	Asian Development Bank	cap. . .	capital
A.D.C. . .	Aide-de-Camp	CAP . .	Common Agricultural Policy
Adm. . .	Admiral	Capt. . .	Captain
adm., admin. . .	administration	CARIFTA . .	Caribbean Free Trade Association
AfDB . .	African Development Bank	Cav. . .	Cavaliere
ag., ags. . .	agency(ies)	C.B.E. . .	Commander of the (Order of the) British Empire
A.G. . .	joint stock company (German)	CCCE . .	Caisse Centrale de Co-opération Economique
a.i. . .	ad interim	CENTO . .	Central Treaty Organization
ALALC. . .	Asociación Latinoamericana de Libre Comercio	CEPT . .	Conférence Européenne des Administrations des Postes et des Télécommunications
Alia . .	Royal Jordanian Airlines	CERN . .	Organisation Européenne pour la Recherche Nucléaire (European Organisation for Nuclear Research)
A.M. . .	Master of Arts	CETS . .	Conférence Européenne des Télécommunications par Satellites
amalg. . .	amalgamated	CFA . .	Communauté Financière Africaine
A.M.N. . .	Ahli Mangku Negara (Member of the Most Distinguished Order of the Defender of the Realm)	C.H. . .	Companion of Honour
approx. . .	approximately	Chair. . .	Chairman
A.R.A. . .	Associate of the Royal Academy	Ch.B. . .	Bachelor of Surgery
A/S . .	joint stock company (Norwegian)	Chr.Dem. . .	Christian Democrat
ASEAN . .	Association of South East Asian Nations	Chr.Soc. . .	Christian Socialist
ASPAC. . .	Asian and Pacific Council	C.I. . .	Channel Islands
asscn. . .	association	CIAP . .	Inter-American Committee for the Alliance for Progress
assocd. . .	associated	c.i.f. . .	cost, insurance and freight
asst. . .	assistant	C.I.M. . .	International Convention Concerning the Transport of Goods by Rail
A.T.E.C. . .	Agence Transéquatoriale des Communications	C.-in-C. . .	Commander-in-Chief
A.T.I. . .	Association of Technical Institutions	CINS . .	CENTO Institute of Nuclear Science
A.U.A. . .	Austrian Airlines	CIOMS . .	Council for International Organization of Medical Sciences
Aug. . .	August	cire. . .	circulation
auth. . .	authorized	C.I.V. . .	International Convention Concerning the Transport of Passengers and Baggage
Av. . .	Avenue	Cmd. . .	Command
Avda. . .	Avenida (Avenue)	Cmdr. . .	Commander
Avv. . .	Avvocato	CMEA . .	Council for Mutual Economic Assistance
B.A. . .	Bachelor of Arts	C.M.G. . .	Companion of (the Order of) St. Michael and St. George
B.A.I. . .	Baccalaureus in Arte Ingeniaria (Bachelor of Engineering)	Co. . .	Company, County
B.A.O. . .	Bachelor of Obstetrics	Col. . .	Colonel
B.Ch., B.Chir. . .	Bachelor of Surgery	COMECON . .	Council for Mutual Economic Assistance
B.C.L. . .	Bachelor of Civil Law	Comm. . .	Commendatore
B.Comm. . .	Bachelor of Commerce	Commr. . .	Commissioner
B.D. . .	Bachelor of Divinity	Confed. . .	Confederation
Bd., Blv., Blvd., Bld. . .	Boulevard	Cons.-Gen. . .	Consul-General
B.D.S. . .	Bachelor of Dental Surgery	corresp. . .	corresponding
B.E. . .	Bachelor of Engineering; Bachelor of Education	COSPAR . .	Committee on Space Research
B.E.A. . .	British European Airways	C.R. . .	Community of the Resurrection
Benelux . .	Belgium-Netherlands-Luxembourg Union	Č.S.A. . .	Czechoslovak Airlines
Biol. . .	Biology, Biological	Cttee. . .	Committee
BIS . .	Bank for International Settlements	cu. . .	cubic
B.L. . .	Bachelor of Law	curr. . .	current
B.Litt. . .	Bachelor of Letters	cwt. . .	hundredweight
B.Mus. . .	Bachelor of Music	D.Agr. . .	Doctor of Agriculture
B.O.A.C. . .	British Overseas Airways Corporation	D.C. . .	District of Columbia
br.(s) . .	branch(es)	D.C.L. . .	Doctor of Civil Law
Brig. . .	Brigadier		
B.S. . .	Bachelor of Surgery		
B.Sc., B.Sc. . .	Bachelor of Science		
Bt. . .	Baronet		

ABBREVIATIONS

D.C.O. ..	Diploma of the College of Optics	EEC ..	European Economic Community
D. de l'Univ. ..	Doyen de l'Université	EFTA ..	European Free Trade Association
D.D., D.Dr. ..	Doctor of Divinity	e.g. ..	exempli gratia (for example)
D.D.R. ..	Deutsche Demokratische Republik	eKv. ..	electron kilovolt
Dec. ..	December	ELDO ..	European Space Vehicle Launcher Development Organisation
D.Econ. ..	Doctor of Economics	EMA ..	European Monetary Agreement
Dem. ..	Democratic	eMv. ..	electron megavolt
D.Eng. ..	Doctor of Engineering	ENEA ..	European Nuclear Energy Agency
dep. ..	deposits	Eng. ..	Engineer, Engineering
depos. ..	depository	Esc. ..	Escuela, Escudos
Dept. ..	Department	ESRO ..	European Space Research Organisation
D.Ing. ..	Doctor of Engineering	est. ..	established, estimate, estimated
Dipl. ..	Diploma	etc. ..	etcetera
Dir. ..	Director	EURATOM ..	European Atomic Energy Community
Div. ..	Divisional	EUROCHEM	Société européenne pour le traitement chimique des combustibles irradiés; (European Company for the Chemical Processing of Irradiated Fuels)
D.J.M.K. ..	Dato Paduka Jiwa Mahkota Kelantan (Al-Ismaili II)	EUROCONTROL	European Organization for the Safety of Air Navigation
D.Lit(t). ..	Doctor of Letters; Doctor of Literature	EUROSPACE ..	Groupeement Industriel Européen d'Etudes Spatiales
D.M. ..	Doctor of Medicine (Oxford); Deutsche Mark	excl. ..	excluding
D.K. ..	Darjah Kerabat Johore and Darjah Kerabat Yang Amat Di-Hormati (Al-Yunusi) Kelantan and Darjah Kerabat Johore 2nd Class and Darjah Kerabat Selangor	exec. ..	executive
D.Mus. ..	Doctor of Music	f. ..	founded
Dott. ..	Dottore	FAC ..	Fonds d'Aide et de Co-opération
D.P.A. ..	Diploma of Public Administration	FAO ..	Food and Agriculture Organization
D.Phil. ..	Doctor of Philosophy	F.D.G.B. ..	Free German Trade Union
D.M.N. ...	Darjah Utama Seri Mahkota Negara (The Most Exalted Order of the Crown)	Feb. ..	February
D.M.P.J. ..	Dato Paduka Mahkota Johore	Fed. ..	Federation
D.P.M.K. ..	Dato Paduka Mahkota Kelantan (Al-Muhammadi II)	FFHC ..	Freedom from Hunger Campaign
D.P.M.P. ..	Dato Paduka Mahkota Perlis/Perak/ Penang	FIDES ..	Fonds d'Investissement et de Développement Economique et Social
D.P.M.S. ..	Dato Paduka Mahkota Selangor	F.M. ..	Frequency Modulation
D.P.M.T. ..	Dato Paduka Mahkota Trengganu	fmrly. ..	formerly
Dr., Doc. ..	Doctor	f.o.b. ..	free on board
Dr. Jur. ...	Doctor of Laws	F.R. ..	Federal Republic
Dr. rer. Nat. ..	Doctor of Natural Science	Fr. ..	Franc
dr.(e) ..	drachma(e)	ft. ..	foot (feet)
Dr. Sc. Pol. ..	Doctor of Political Sciences	GAB ..	General Arrangements to Borrow
D.Sc. ..	Doctor of Science	GATT ..	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
D.Sc.(Eng.) ..	Doctor of Science (Engineering)	G.B.E. ..	Knight (or Dame) Grand Cross of (the Order of) the British Empire
D.Tech.Chem. ..	Doctor of Technical Chemistry	G.C.B. ..	Knight Grand Cross of (the Order of) the Bath
d.w.t. ..	dead weight tons	G.C.M.G. ..	Knight Grand Cross of (the Order of) St. Michael and St. George
E. ..	East, Eastern	G.C.V.O. ..	Knight Grand Cross of the (Royal) Victorian Order
E.A.A. ..	East African Airways	GDP ..	Gross Domestic Product
EAC ..	East African Community	G.D.R. ..	German Democratic Republic
EACSO ..	East African Common Services Organization	Gen. ..	General
EAGGF ..	European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund	GeV ..	Giga electron volts
EBU ..	European Broadcasting Union	G.m.b.H. ..	company with limited liability (German)
ECA ..	Economic Commission for Africa	GNP ..	Gross National Product
ECAFE ..	Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East	Gr. ..	Gran
ECE ..	Economic Commission for Europe	Gr. Cr. ..	Grande Croix
ECLA ..	Economic Commission for Latin America	g.r.t. ..	gross registered tons
ECMT ..	European Conference of Ministers of Transport	Gr. Uff. ..	Grand Ufficiale (Grand Officer)
Econ. ..	Economist, Economics	GWh ..	Gigawatt hours
ECOSOC ..	Economic and Social Council (UN)	ha. ..	hectare
ECSC ..	European Coal and Steel Community	h.c. ..	honoris causa
Ed. ..	Editor	H.E. ..	His Eminence, His Excellency
Ed.B. ..	Bachelor of Education	h.l. ..	hectolitre
EDF ..	European Development Fund	H.M. ..	His (or Her) Majesty
		Hon. ..	Honorary (or honourable)

ABBREVIATIONS

H.R.H. ..	His (or Her) Royal Highness	ITGWF	International Textile and Garment Workers' Federation
H.S.H. ..	His Serene Highness	ITU ..	International Telecommunication Union
IACB ..	Inter-Agency Consultative Board	IUF ..	International Union of Food and Allied Workers' Associations
IAEA ..	International Atomic Energy Agency	J.A.L. ..	Japan Airlines
IA-ECOSOC ..	Inter-American Economic and Social Council	Jan. ..	January
IANEC ..	Inter-American Nuclear Energy Commission	J.A.T. ..	Yugoslav Air Transport
IATA ..	International Air Transport Association	J.M.K. ..	Setia Jiwa Mahkota Kelantan (Al-Isma'ili III)
IAU ..	International Association of Universities	J.M.N. ..	Johan Mangku Negara (Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of The Defender of the Realm)
IBE ..	International Bureau of Education	Jnr. ..	Junior
IBEC ..	International Bank for Economic Cooperation	J.P. ..	Justice of the Peace
IBRD ..	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank)	Jr. ..	Jonkheer (Netherlands)
ICA ..	International Co-operative Alliance	J.S.N. ..	Johan Setia Negara
ICAO ..	International Civil Aviation Organization	K.B.E. ..	Knight Commander of (the Order of) the British Empire
ICC ..	International Chamber of Commerce	K.C.B. ..	Knight Commander of (the Order of) the Bath
ICEM ..	Inter-governmental Committee for European Migration	K.C.M.G. ..	Knight Commander of (the Order of) St. Michael and St. George
ICFTU ..	International Confederation of Free Trade Unions	Kg. ..	Kilogramme
I.C.S. ..	Indian Civil Service	K.G. ..	Knight of (the Order of) the Garter; Kommandit Gesellschaft
ICSU ..	International Council of Scientific Unions	kHz ..	Kilohertz
IDA ..	International Development Association	K.L.M. ..	Royal Dutch Airlines
IDB ..	Inter-American Development Bank	km. ..	kilometre
IFBWW ..	International Federation of Building and Woodworkers	K.M.N. ..	Kesatria Mangku Negara
IFC ..	International Finance Corporation	K.O.M. ..	Kedah Order of Merit
IFCTU ..	International Federation of Christian Trade Unions	K.S.V. ..	Kedah Star of Valour
IFPCW ..	International Federation of Petroleum and Chemical Workers	kWh. ..	kilowatt hours
ILO ..	International Labour Organisation	kW.(s) ..	kilowatt(s)
IMCO ..	Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization	LAFTA	Latin American Free Trade Association
IMF ..	International Monetary Fund; International Metalworkers' Federation	lb. ..	pounds
I.M.S. ..	Indian Medical Service	L. ès L. ..	Licencié ès lettres
in. (ins.) ..	inch (inches)	Litt.D. ..	Doctor of Letters
Inc., Incorp., Incd. Incorporated		LL.B. ..	Bachelor of Laws
incl. ..	including	LL.D. ..	Doctor of Laws
Ing. ..	Engineer	LL.M. ..	Master of Laws
Insp. ..	Inspector	LOT ..	Polish Airlines
Int. ..	International	L.P.G. ..	Liquefied petroleum gas
INTAL ..	Instituto para la Integración America Latina	Lt., Lieut. ..	Lieutenant
INTELSAT ..	International Telecommunications Satellite Consortium	Ltd. ..	Limited
INTERPOL ..	International Criminal Police Investigation	m. ..	million
Ing. ..	Engineer	M.A. ..	Master of Arts
IOE ..	International Organisation of Employers	MALÉV ..	Hungarian Airlines
IPI ..	International Press Institute	Man. ..	Manager, managing
IPPF ..	International Planned Parenthood Federation	March. ..	Marchese
IPU ..	Inter-Parliamentary Union	Maths. ..	Mathematics
Is. ..	Islands	M.B. ..	Bachelor of Medicine
ISIC ..	International Standard Industrial Classification	M.B.E. ..	Member of (the Order of) the British Empire
ISLWF ..	International Shoe and Leather Workers' Federation	m.b.H. ..	with limited liability (German)
ISVS ..	International Secretariat for Volunteer Service	M.Ch. ..	Master of Surgery
ITF ..	International Transport Workers' Federation	M.Com. ..	Master of Commerce
		Mc/s ..	megacycles per second
		M.D. ..	Doctor of Medicine
		M.E.A. ..	Middle East Airlines
		M.Ed. ..	Master of Education
		mem. ..	member
		MeV ..	Mega electron volts
		mfrs. ..	manufacturers
		Mgr. ..	Monseigneur; Monsignor
		MHz ..	Megahertz
		Mil. ..	Military

ABBREVIATIONS

Mlle. ..	Mademoiselle	Propr. ..	Proprietor
M.M. ..	Military Medal	Prov. ..	Provisional, Provinciale (Dutch)
Mme. ..	Madame	PSI ..	Public Services International
M.P. ..	Member of Parliament	P.S.N. ..	Panglima Setia Negara
M.Sc. ..	Master of Science	PTT ..	Posts, Telegraph, Telephones
M.Sc.Tech. ..	Master of Technical Science	p.u. ..	paid up
MSS ..	Manuscripts	publ. ..	publication
m.t. ..	metric tons		
M.Th. ..	Master of Theology	Q.C. ..	Queen's Counsel
Mus.B. ..	Bachelor of Music	q.v. ..	quod vide
Mus.D. ..	Doctor of Music		
M.V.Sc. ..	Master of Veterinary Science	R.A. ..	Royal Academician; Royal Academy
MW ..	megawatt(s)	Rag. (Comm.) ..	Ragioniere (Commerciale)
		R.C.D. ..	Regional Co-operation for Development
N. ..	North, Northern	R.E. ..	Royal Engineers
n.a. ..	not available	Ref. ..	Reference
NATO ..	North Atlantic Treaty Organization	reg., regd. ..	register, registered
n.e.s. ..	not elsewhere specified	Rep. ..	Republic
NGO ..	Non-governmental organization	rep. ..	representative
No. ..	number	reorg. ..	reorganized
NORDITA ..	Nordic Institute for Theoretic Atomic Physics	res. ..	reserve
Nov. ..	November	ret'd. ..	retired
nr. ..	near	Rev. ..	Reverend
n.r.t. ..	net registered tons	R.I. ..	Rhode Island; Royal Institution
N.V. ..	Naamloze Vennootschap (Limited Company)	Rp. ..	Rupees
N.Z. ..	New Zealand	R.S.F.S.R. ..	Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic
OAMPI. ..	Office Africain et Malgache de la Propriété Industrielle	R.S.R. ..	Socialist Republic of Romania
OAS ..	Organization of American States	Rt. Hon. ..	Right Honourable
OAU ..	Organization of African Unity	Rt. ..	Right
O.B.E. ..	Officer of (the Order of) the British Empire	S. ..	South, Southern, San.
OCAM ..	Organisation Commune Africaine Malgache et Mauricienne	S.A. ..	Société Anonyme, Sociedad Anónima
Oct. ..	October	S.A.A. ..	South African Airways
ODECA ..	Organización de Estados Centroamericanos	SAS ..	Scandinavian Airlines System
OECD ..	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development	Sat. ..	Saturday
OEEC ..	Organisation for European Economic Co-operation	SCAR ..	Scandinavian Council for Applied Research; Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research
OECE ..	Organisation Européenne de Coopération Economique	SCOR ..	Scientific Committee on Oceanic Research
OERS ..	Organisation des Etats Riverains du Sénégal	Sc.D. ..	Doctor of Science
OIRT ..	International Radio and Television Organisation	SDRs ..	Special Drawing Rights
On. ..	Onorevole (Honourable)	SEATO ..	South-East Asia Treaty Organization
OPEC ..	Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries	Sec. ..	Secretary
		Sen. ..	Senior
p.a. ..	per annum	Sept. ..	September
P.C. ..	Privy Counsellor	S.E.R. ..	Sua Eccellenza Reverendissima (His Eminence)
per. ..	passage, street (Russian)	Sig. ..	Signore
Ph.D. ..	Doctor of Philosophy	SITC ..	Standard International Trade Classification
Philos. ..	Philosophy; Philosophical	S.J.M.K. ..	Seri Paduka Jiwa Mahkota Kelantan (Al-Ismaili I)
Phys. ..	Physics	S.M.J. ..	Setia Mahkota Johore
P.I.A. ..	Pakistan International Airlines	S.M.K. ..	Setia Mahkota Kelantan (Al-Muhammadi III)
P.J.K. ..	Pangat Jasa Kebatian (N.S. Pk., Perlis, Trengganu, Pahang and Selangor)	S.M.N. (Tun) ..	Seri Maharajah Mangku Negara (Grand Knight of the Most Distinguished Order of the Defender of the Realm)
P.K. ..	Post Box (Turkish)	S.M.S. ..	Setia Mahkota Selangor
pl. ..	platz, place, ploshchad (square)	Soc. ..	Socialist
P.M.N. (Tan Sri) ..	Panglima Mangku Negara (Knight of the Most Distinguished Order of the Defender of the Realm)	S.P. ..	Seri Pahlawan Gagah Persaka (Supreme Gallantry Decorations)
P.O. Box ..	Post Office Box	S.p.A. ..	Società per Azioni (Joint Stock Company)
polit. ..	political	S.P.M.J. ..	Dato/Seri Paduka Mahkota Johore
Pres. ..	President	S.P.M.K. ..	Seri Paduka Mahkota Kelantan (Al-Ismaili I)
Prof. ..	Professor	S.P.M.P. ..	Seri Paduka Mahkota Perlis/Perak/Penang

ABBREVIATIONS

S.P.M.S.	..	Seri Paduka Mahkota Selangor	UNDP ..	..	United Nations Development Programme
S.P.M.T.	..	Seri Paduka Mahkota Trengganu	UNEF ..	..	United Nations Emergency Force
sq.	..	square	UNESCO	..	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
S.S.N.	..	Seri Setia Mangku Negara	UNFICYP	..	United Nations Peace-Keeping Force in Cyprus
S.S.R.	..	Soviet Socialist Republic	UNHCR	..	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
St.	..	Saint; Street	UNICEF	..	United Nations Children's Fund
S.T.D.	..	Sacrae Theologiae Doctor (Doctor of Sacred Theology)	UNIDO	..	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
STRC	..	Scientific, Technical and Research Commission	UNITAR	..	United Nations Institute for Training and Research
stds.	..	standards (timber measurement)	UNMEM	..	United Nations Middle East Mission
Ste.	..	Sainte	UNMOGIP	..	United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan
subs.	..	subscriptions	UNRISD	..	United Nations Research Institute for Social Development
Supt.	..	Superintendent	UNRWA	..	United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
T.A.P.	..	Transportes Aéreos Portugueses (Portuguese Air Transport)	UNTSO	..	United Nations Truce Supervision Organization
TAROM	..	Romanian Air Transport	U.K.	..	United Kingdom
TASS	..	Telegrafnoye Aganstvo Sovetskogo Soyuz (Soviet News Agency)	U.P.	..	United Press
T.D.	..	Territorial Decoration	UPU	..	Universal Postal Union
techn.	..	technical	U.S.A. (U.S.)	..	United States of America (United States)
T.H.Y.	..	Turkish Airlines	U.S.S.R.	..	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Tit.	..	Titular	U.T.A.	..	Union des Transports Aériens
Treas.	..	Treasurer	VAT	..	Value-Added Tax
T.U.	..	Trade Union	VEB	..	public company (German)
T.V.	..	Television	VHF	..	Very High Frequency
T.W.A.	..	Trans World Airways	viz.	..	videlicet
u/a	..	unit of account (European Monetary Agreement)	vol.(s)	..	volume(s)
UAMPT	..	Union Africaine et Malgache des Postes et Télécommunications.	W.	..	West, Western
U.A.R.	..	United Arab Republic	WCC	..	World Council of Churches
UCAS	..	Union of Central African States	WCL	..	World Confederation of Labour
UDEAC	..	Union Douanière Economique de l'Afrique Centrale	WEU	..	Western European Union
UDEAO	..	Union Douanière des Etats de l'Afrique de l'Ouest	WFP	..	World Food Program
UEAC	..	Union des Etats de l'Afrique Centrale	WFTU	..	World Federation of Trade Unions
Uff.	..	Officielle (Official, Officer)	WFUNA	..	World Federation of United Nations Associations
UFI	..	Union of International Fairs	WHO	..	World Health Organization
Ul. (ul.)	..	Street	WMO	..	World Meteorological Organization
UN	..	United Nations	yr.	..	year
UNCTAD	..	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development			
UNCURK	..	United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea			

Articles 91-98. Life of the House to be four years; the King may dissolve the House and order new elections within 90 days; other provisions relate to termination of membership of the House, by-elections, functions of Senators and members of the House of Representatives (they are representatives of the Thai people and not bound by any imperative mandate).

Articles 99-116. General procedure of each House: appointment and duties of President and Vice-President(s) of each House; presence of not less than one-third of the total membership of each House constitutes a quorum; except in specified cases, majority voting shall prevail, each member having one vote and the presiding officer casting an additional casting vote in the event of a tie; parliamentary privileges; each House to sit simultaneously with the other; one or more ordinary sessions to be held each year, such sessions may be prolonged by the King, who may also call extraordinary sessions.

Articles 117-122. Introduction, approval, rejection or amendment of Bills:

A Bill may be initiated only by the Council of Ministers, a Senator, or a member of the House of Representatives; Money Bills initiated by members of either House must be endorsed by the President of the Council of Ministers.

A Bill of the Council of Ministers and a Bill of the House of Representatives shall be submitted to the House of Representatives, a Bill of a member of the Senate to the Senate; thence the Bill goes to the other House for approval, rejection or amendment; if certain technical provisions relating to the reading of a Bill are not met, the Bill will be deemed to have been read.

Amendments are considered by a Joint Committee of both Houses, which returns the Bill with a report; a rejected Bill of the Senate lapses, while a rejected Bill of the House of Representatives may be re-examined by that House after one year (or in the case of a Money Bill, forthwith) and it will be passed automatically in the event of a majority vote of over half the total members of the House.

Articles 123-124. If the annual budget is not passed by Parliament, the budget of the preceding year shall remain in force; additional State expenditure must be sanctioned by Parliament.

Articles 125-129. Supervisory role of Senate and House of Representatives in regard to administration of State affairs:

Members of each House may question Ministers of State and each House may convene a general debate on the administration; in both cases, the subject may be suppressed in the vital interests of the State, and in the case of the general debate no resolution may be taken on the subject matter of the debate.

Joint meetings of both Houses may hold a general debate to vote non-confidence in Ministers individually or collectively; the vote not to be taken on the same day as the debate.

The Council of Ministers may convene a general debate of both Houses, but no voting is to be taken.

Articles 130-133. Sittings of both Houses generally open to the public, but each House may in certain circumstances sit in camera; rules of procedure of ordinary and special committees of each House; each House has power to make its own rules of procedure.

Legislative Power; Part 4: Joint Sitting of Parliament

Articles 134-136. Occasions include the approval of the Regent or the succession to the Throne, general debates of non-confidence, discussion of Bills not approved by the

King, declaration of war and ratification of treaties, amendment and interpretation of the Constitution; rules of procedure of the Senate shall apply.

CHAPTER 7

The Executive

Articles 137-139. The Council of Ministers is appointed by the King and is composed of a President and between 15 and 30 Ministers of State, who must not be members of either House of Parliament.

Articles 140-142. Ministers are entitled to attend and speak at meetings of either House but not to vote; on assuming office, the Council of Ministers must state its policies before Parliament, but a vote of confidence may not then be taken; Ministers are individually and collectively responsible to Parliament.

Articles 143-145. Provisions relating to removal or resignation of Council as a whole or of individual Ministers: e.g., on a vote of no-confidence in Parliament, at the expiry or dissolution of the House of Representatives, on the resignation of the President of the Council of Ministers.

Articles 146-147. Emergency Decrees of the King to have provisional force of law, but such Decrees must be presented to Parliament as soon as possible and must be lapsed if Parliament does not ratify them; emergency fiscal laws may also be promulgated by the King, but the same restriction on their continued operation shall apply where practicable.

Articles 148-156. The Exercise of the King's Prerogative: e.g., declaration of martial law, which may also be declared locally in an emergency by the military authorities; declaration of war, with the previous consent of Parliament; conclusion of Treaties; granting of pardon; issuance of Royal decrees that are not in conflict with the law; the appointment and dismissal of military and civic officials.

CHAPTER 8

Judicial Power

Articles 157-160. Judicial power vested in the Courts exclusively and exercised by the Courts in accordance with the law and in the name of the King; Courts may be established only by an Act; no new Court may be established to try any special case or action, nor may a law be promulgated which changes or modifies the existing constitution or law of procedure of the Courts for the purpose of applying it to try such a case or action.

Articles 161-163. Judges are independent; the King appoints, transfers and dismisses judges, following their approval by the Judicial Commission.

CHAPTER 9

The Constitutional Tribunal

Articles 164-168. Membership: President of the Senate (who is President of the Tribunal); President of the House of Representatives; President of the Dika Court; Chief Justice of the Court of Appeal; Director-General of the Public Prosecution Department; four members, qualified in the law, appointed by each new Parliament (such members may be re-appointed).

CHAPTER 10

Amendment of the Constitution

Article 169. Rules and procedures: motion for amendment may be introduced by the Council of Ministers, members of the Senate and House of Representatives jointly or members of either House numbering no less than one-fifth of the total membership of both Houses; passage of the motion requires three readings, and the first and third readings must be approved by a majority vote of not less than two-thirds of the total membership of both Houses.

THAILAND—(THE CONSTITUTION, THE GOVERNMENT)

Articles 170-172. Should the King consider the amendment to be prejudicial to the State or the people, he may call a plebiscite, whose majority vote will decide whether or not the amendment shall be put into effect.

CHAPTER II

Final Provisions

Article 173. Power to interpret the Constitution vested in Parliament, so far as this interpretation relates to matters within the scope of Parliament's authority; no less than one-half total membership of both Houses needed to form a quorum to interpret the Constitution.

Articles 174-175. Any provisions of law which are contrary to or inconsistent with the Constitution are unenforceable; the Constitutional Tribunal decides whether a law is contrary to or inconsistent with the Constitution.

Article 176. During a state of war or serious emergency, Parliament shall resolve to let the King provisionally exercise the legislative power through the Council of Ministers; Parliament may resolve to abolish this resolution at any time; the King shall assume these powers in such a situation if Parliament is in dissolution or cannot be convened in time.

* Abolished November 17th, 1971 (*see* below National Executive Council). A new Constitution is to be drafted which will provide for a unicameral legislature comprising elected and nominated members.

Transitory Provisions

Articles 177-183. One hundred and twenty members of the Senate to be appointed within 15 days of date of enforcement of the Constitution, and the number to be increased or decreased after election of the House of Representatives; Senate shall be charged with duties of Parliament until the full Parliament meets; elections of members of House of Representatives to be completed within 240 days from date of enforcement of Constitution; the present Council of Ministers to remain in office until full Parliament assumes functions under the Constitution; transitional membership of Constitutional Tribunal.

ELECTORAL LAW

As the acting legislative body, the Senate passed an Electoral Bill in October 1968, containing the following provisions: Elections to the National Assembly to be held on the basis of constituencies bounded by provincial administrative borders, the number of seats being in proportion to the population; the minimum educational qualifications for candidates for election is Pathom IV (graduation from primary school); candidates may seek election independently, i.e., without being members of political parties.

THE GOVERNMENT*

HEAD OF THE STATE

King BHUMIBOL ADULYADEJ (King RAMA IX), born 5 December 1927; succeeded to the throne on the death of his brother King Ananda Manidol, on 9 June 1946. The Heir-Apparent is Prince VACHIRALONGKORN, born 28 July 1952.

PRIVY COUNCIL

H.H. Prince DHANI NIVAT KROMAMUN BIDYALABH (President).

Gen. LUANG KAMPANART SANYAKORN.

Phya BORIRAKS VEJJAKARN.

Gen. LUANG SURANARONG.

SRI SENA SAMPATASIRI.

Phya MANAVARAT SEVI.

Chao Phya SRI DHAMATHIBET.

M. L. DEJ SNITWONGSA.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

(formed December 9th, 1971)

Chairman and in charge of Foreign Affairs, Justice and the Office of Prime Minister: Field-Marshal THANOM KITTAKACHORN.

Deputy Chairman and in charge of Defence and the Interior: Gen. PRAPASS CHARUSATHIEN.

Economic, Finance and Industrial Affairs: POTE SARASIN.

National Development, Agriculture and Communications: Air Chief Marshal DAWEE CHULLASAPYA.

Education and Public Health: Pol. Gen. PRASERT RUCHIRAWONGSE.

Secretary-General of N.E.C.: Gen. KRIS SIVARA.

* The Prime Minister seized full power on November 17th, 1971, and abolished the Constitution, dismissed the Cabinet, dissolved Parliament and proclaimed martial law.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO THAILAND

(Bangkok unless otherwise stated)

Afghanistan: Islamabad, Pakistan.
Argentina: 6th Floor, Vongsvanij Bldg., 116/1 Silom Rd.; *Ambassador:* RUFINO LASPIUR (also accredited to Republic of Viet-Nam).
Australia: Anglo-Thai Bldg., 64 Silom Rd.; *Ambassador:* THOMAS KINGSTON CRITCHLEY.
Austria: Maneeya Bldg. (3rd Floor), 518 Ploenchit Rd., P.O.B. 27; *Ambassador:* Dr. WERNER SAUTTER (also accredited to Republic of Viet-Nam and Malaysia).
Bangladesh: *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.*
Belgium: 44 Soi Phya Phipat; *Ambassador:* J. VERWIJSHEN (also accredited to Laos).
Brazil: Maneeya Bldg., 518 Ploenchit Rd.; *Ambassador:* (vacant) (also accredited to Republic of Viet-Nam).
Burma: 132 Sathorn Nua Rd.; *Ambassador:* U TUN WIN.
Canada: Thai Farmers Bank Bldg., 142 Silom Rd., P.O.B. 2090; *Ambassador:* GORDON E. COX.
Ceylon: 28 Soi Asoke; *Ambassador:* (vacant).
China, Republic of: 1126 New Phetchburi Rd.; *Ambassador:* Dr. SHEN CHANG-HUAN.
Cuba: Tokyo, Japan.
Denmark: 10 Soi Attakarn Prasit Sathorn Tai Rd.; *Ambassador:* ALBERT KONIGSFELDT (also accredited to Republic of Viet-Nam, Philippines and Laos).
Egypt: 49 Ruam Rudee Rd.; *Ambassador:* GAMAL MANSOUR.
Finland: New Delhi 11.
France: Custom House Lane; *Ambassador:* ROGER LESCOT.
Germany: 64 Phetchburi Rd.; *Ambassador:* ULRICH SCHESKE (also accredited to Laos).
Greece: Asoka Hotel (Room 123), New Delhi.
India: 139 Pan Rd.; *Ambassador:* Dr. P. K. BANERJEE.
Indonesia: 600-602 Phetchburi Rd.; *Ambassador:* Maj.-Gen. H. R. DHARSONO.
Iran: Silom Bldg. (7th Floor), 197/1 Silom Rd.; *Ambassador:* ABDUL HOSSAIN AAMZAVI (also accredited to Malaysia).
Iraq: Karachi, Pakistan.
Israel: 31 Soi Lang Suan, Ploenchit Rd.; *Ambassador:* ABRAHAM DAROM (also accredited to Laos).
Italy: 92 Sathorn Nua Rd.; *Ambassador:* Dr. EUGENIO RUBINO.
Japan: 61 Wireless Rd.; *Ambassador:* TORAO USHIROKU.

Khmer Republic: Rajdamri Rd.; *Ambassador:* (vacant).
Korea, Republic of: 349 Silom Rd.; *Ambassador:* PYO WOOK HAN (also accredited to The Maldives).
Laos: 193 Sathorn Tai Rd.; *Ambassador:* H.R.H. TIAO KHAMHING (also accredited to Philippines, Burma, Pakistan and Malaysia).
Lebanon: 23/48 Panch Sheel Marg., Chanakya Puri, New Delhi 21, India.
Malaysia: 35 Sathorn Tai Rd.; *Ambassador:* Gen. Tan Sri ABDUL HAMID, P.S.M.
Nepal: 209 Sukhumvit 21, Soi Asoke; *Ambassador:* GYANENDRA BAHADUR KARKI.
Netherlands: 106 Wireless Rd.; *Ambassador:* WADIM THORN LEESON (also accredited to Laos).
New Zealand: Anglo-Thai Bldg., 64 Silom Rd.; *Ambassador:* Hon. E. J. HALSTEAD, T.D. (also accredited to Laos).
Norway: 16 Surasak Rd.; *Ambassador:* OLAF TEILEFSEN.
Pakistan: 31 Soi Nana Nua, Sukhumvit Rd.; *Ambassador:* (vacant) (also accredited to Laos).
Philippines: 760 Sukhumvit Rd.; *Ambassador:* MAURO S. CALINGO.
Portugal: 26 Bush Lanc; *Chargé d'Affaires:* Dr. MANUEL SA NOGUEIRA.
Saudi Arabia: 2nd Floor, 385 Silom Rd.; *Ambassador:* ABDULRAHMAN AL-OMRAN.
Singapore: 90 Sathorn Nua Rd.; *Ambassador:* R. H. HO.
Spain: 104 Wireless Rd.; *Ambassador:* MARQUES DE VILLADARIAS (also accredited to Republic of Viet-Nam).
Sweden: 97 Silom Rd.; *Ambassador:* ERIC VIRGIN (also accredited to Republic of Viet-Nam and Laos).
Switzerland: 35 North Wireless Rd.; *Ambassador:* RUDOLF HARTMANN.
Turkey: 352 Phaholothin Rd.; *Ambassador:* TÜRĞÜT İLKAN (also accredited to Republic of Viet-Nam, Singapore and Laos).
U.S.S.R.: 108 Sathorn Nua Rd.; *Ambassador:* ANATOLE A. ROZANOV.
United Kingdom: Ploenchit Rd.; *Ambassador:* Sir ARTHUR DE LA MARE, K.C.M.G.
U.S.A.: 95 Wireless Rd.; *Ambassador:* LEONARD UNGER.
Viet-Nam, Republic of: 78 Wat Samphya Lane, Samsen Rd.
Yugoslavia: Rangoon, Burma.

PARLIAMENT*

SENATE

164 members appointed by the King.

President: Col. VORAKARN BANCHAI.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Speaker: Maj.-Gen. SIRI SIRTHINIYO.**First Vice-Speaker:** SUPAN POONPAT.**Second Vice-Speaker:** NOM UPRAMAI.

General Election, 10 February 1969

PARTY	SEATS
United Thai People's Party	75
Independents	72
Democratic Party	57
Democratic Front Party	7
Economist United Front Party	4
People's Party	2
Joint Aid to Farmers Party	1
Free Democratic Party	1
TOTAL	219

* Dissolved November 17th, 1971. Under a proposed new constitution Parliament is expected to become unicameral.

POLITICAL PARTIES*

Saha-Pracha-Thai (*United Thai People's Party*): "Suan Amphavan", 1/226, Sri Ayudhya, Dusit, Bangkok; the party set up by the former military government; policies include development of a democratic society, promotion of national unity, suppression of communism, international and regional unity, maintenance of the free enterprise system and the planned development of a diversified economy; initial membership: 1,022; 75 seats in House of Representatives; Chair. Field Marshal THANOM KITTAKACHORN; Vice-Chair. Gen. PRAPASS RUCHIRAWONG, POTE SARASIN; Sec.-Gen. Air Chief Marshal DAWEE CHULLASAPYA.

Prachatiptat Party (*Democratic Party*): Mansion 6, Rajdamnern Ave., Bangkok; revival of an old party, active before the advent of military rule in 1958; 57 seats in House of Representatives; Acting Leader Momrajwong (Prince) SENI PRAMOJ.

Pak Naew Prachathipatal (*The Democratic Front Party—DFP*): House of Representatives, Bangkok; f. 29 October 1968; about 100,000 active mems., seven seats

in the House of Representatives; aims: development of Thai political and economic independence through co-operation with all countries, promotion of industrialization, social justice; Party Chief Dr. PARTOON CRUAGAO NA LUMPOON, PH.D.; Deputy Chief BOONYEN WORTHONG, M.P.A.; Deputy Chief and Acting Chief Sec. Major SMARN THONGARAM, M.A.

Naew Ruam Sethakorn (*Economist United Front Party*): House of Representatives, Bangkok; socialist party, particularly strong in North-East Thailand; 4 seats in House of Representatives; Leader THEP JOTINUCHIT.

Prachachon (*People's Party*): House of Representatives, Bangkok; neutralist party; 2 seats in House of Representatives; Leader LIANG JAYAKARN.

Chao Nah Chao Rai (*Joint Aid to Farmers Party*): House of Representatives, Bangkok; 1 seat in House of Representatives.

Free Democratic Party: House of Representatives, Bangkok; 1 seat in House of Representatives.

* All political parties have been dissolved with the inauguration of military rule.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

COURTS OF FIRST INSTANCE

Magistrates' Courts (*Sarn Kwaeng*): Function is to dispose of small cases with minimum formality and expense. Judges sit singly.

Civil Court (*Sarn Paeng*): Court of general original jurisdiction in civil and bankruptcy cases in Bangkok and Thonburi. Two judges form a quorum.

Criminal Court (*Sarn Aya*): Court of general original jurisdiction in criminal cases in Bangkok and Thonburi. Two judges form a quorum.

Provincial Courts (*Sarn Changuad*): Exercise unlimited original jurisdiction in all civil and criminal matters, including bankruptcy, within its own district which is generally the province itself. Two judges form a quorum. At each of the five Provincial Courts in the South of Thailand where the majority of the population are muslims (i.e., Pattani, Yala, Betong, Satun, and Narathiwat), there are two Dath Yutithum or Kadis (muslim judges). A Kadi sits with two trial judges in

order to administer Islamic laws and usages in civil cases involving family and inheritance where all parties concerned are muslims. Questions on Islamic laws and usages which are interpreted by a Kadi are final.

COURT OF APPEALS

Sarn Uthorn: Appellate jurisdiction in all civil, bankruptcy and criminal matters; appeals from all of the Courts of First Instance throughout the country come to this Court. Two judges form a quorum.

SUPREME COURT

Sarn Dika: The final court of appeal in all civil, bankruptcy and criminal cases. The quorum in the Supreme Court consists of three judges. The Court sits in plenary session occasionally to determine cases of exceptional importance and cases where there are reasons for reconsideration or overruling of its own precedents. The quorum for the full Court is half the total number of judges in the Supreme Court.

RELIGION

Buddhism is the prevailing religion. Besides Buddhists, there are some Muslim Malays. Most of the immigrant Chinese are Ancestor Worshipers or Confucianists.

Christianity was first preached in the 16th century by Portuguese missionaries and later on by French Roman Catholics. Christians are found mainly in Bangkok and Northern Thailand and number about 149,655, of whom 116,011 are Roman Catholics.

BUDDHISTS

Supreme Patriarch of Thailand: His Holiness Somdej Phra ARIYAWONGSAKUTTAYARN Phra Sangharaja.

The Buddhist Association of Thailand: 41 Phra Aditya St., Bangkok; under royal patronage; f. 1934; 3,879 mems.; Pres. H.E. SANYA DHARMASAKTI.

ROMAN CATHOLICS

Bangkok: Archbishop: Most Rev. JOSEPH KHIAMSUN NIT-TAYO. 217-1 Sathorn Rd.

Tharé and Nonseng: Archbishop: Most Rev. MICHEL KIEN SAMOPHITHAK.

PROTESTANT

The Church of Christ in Thailand: 14 Pramuan Rd., Bangkok; f. 1934; communicant mems. 24,000; Moderator Rev. CHAROON WICHADIST; Gen. Sec. WICHEAN WATAKECHAROEN; affiliated mission mems.: United Presbyterian (U.S.A.), Disciples of Christ Mission American Baptist, German Lutheran (Marburger), Presbyterian Church of Korea, Church of South India, United Church of Christ in Japan, Member of the World Presbyterian Alliance, East Asia Christian Conference and W.C.C.

THE PRESS

(Bangkok, unless otherwise stated)

DAILIES

THAI LANGUAGE

- Arnachakr Thai:** 436/4-5 Sriyan Theatre Lane, Sam Seu.
Chao Thai: Thai Samaki Co. Ltd., 555 Chakrapatpong Rd., Siyaek Maensrie; f. 1947; Editor CHALERM WUTHIKOSIT; circ. 12,000.
Daily News: 423 Siphya Rd.; Editor PRAPAN HETRAKUL.
Khao Panich (Commercial News): Ministry of Economic Affairs, Memorial Bridge; Editor NAI CHARAS CHATURAS; f. 1950; circ. 4,000.
Lak Muang: 95/8 Nakornsawan Rd.
Kiatti Sakdi: 297 Hao Mak Rd.; Editor CHARN SINOOK.
Phine Thai: Din Daeng Rd.; Editor MANA PHREAPHAN; circ. 28,000.
Pracha Thipatai: 161/4 Soi Mahadlekluang 3, Rajadamri; Editor SAWAI PHROMMI; circ. 5,000.
Siam Nikorn: Din Daeng Rd.; Editor CHARN SINOOK; circ. 6,000.
Siam Rath: Mansion 6, Rajdamnern Ave.; Editor PRA CHUAB THONGURAI; circ. 25,000.
Siam News (Khao Siam): 35 Pyathai Rd.; Editor SANONG MONGKOL; circ. 10,000.
Thai Rath: 1 Super Highway Rd.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

- Bangkok Post:** Post Publishing Co. Ltd., Mansion 4, Rajdamnern Ave.; Editor MICHAEL J. GORMAN; circ. over 17,000.
Bangkok World: 522 Phrasumeru Rd.; f. 1957; Editor DENIS E. HORGAN; circ. 13,000.
The Nation: Pracha Chang Co. Ltd., Charoenktung Rd.

CHINESE LANGUAGE

- Ghia Pao (Tang Nam):** 1017 Siphya Rd.
Siang Sian Yit Pao; Siang Thai Wan Pao: 177-185 Charoen Krung Rd., Samyod; Editor KIENGHUNG SAE-YIENG; circ. 50,000.
Sakol: 21/1 New Rd.; Editor EIENGLIEAK SAE-THEA; circ. 10,000.
Tong Hua: 877-9 New Rd.; Editor SOON SAE-TUNG; circ. 15,000.
Siri Nakorn: 984-8 New Rd.; Editor PRASIT VAREEVES; circ. 40,000.

WEEKLIES

THAI LANGUAGE

- Arthit (The Sun):** 58 Soi 36, Sukumvit Rd.
Bangkok: 33-9 Lan Luang Rd.; Editor VICHIT ROJANA-PRABHA.
Bangkok Time: 37 Bamrung Muang Rd.; Editor CHAROON KUVANONDH.
Daily Mail Wan Chan: Siphya Rd.; Editor Mrs. BOON YUW HETRAKUL.
Dara Thai: 9 Soi Bampen, Tung Mahamek; Editor SURAT PUKAVES.
Darunee (Lady): 7/2 Soi Watanawongse, Rajpraroep Rd.; f. 1953; magazine for ladies; Principal Officer CHIT KANPAI; Editor WEERAWAN SUWANVIPATH; circ. 100,000.
Khun Ying (Women's Magazine): 215 Soi Saynamthip, Sukumvit Rd.

Mae Sri Ruen: 13/22 Prachatipok Rd.; Editor Mrs. NANTRA RATANAKOM.

Movie Stars and TV Magazine: 95/3 Nakorn Sawan Rd.; Editor KAOROP BUSAYAKORN.

Nakorn Thai: 13-22 Soi Wat Hivanruchees Prachatipok Rd.

Phadung Silp: 163 Soi Thesa, Rajbopit Rd.; Editor AKSORN CHUAPANYA.

Phim Thai Lang Khao: 1 Din Daeng Rd.

Ploen Chitr: Siyaek Larn Luang Rd.; Editor BENJMAS U-DOMSILPA.

The Ring: Din Daeng Rd.; Editor SAMATHCHAI CHARUBHA.

Sakul Thai: 58 Soi 36, Sukumvit Rd.; Editor PRAYOON SONGSERM-SWASDI.

Satri Sarn (Women's Magazine): 83-36 Arkamtrithosthep 2, Prachathipatai Rd.; f. 1948.

See Ros: 612 Luke Luang Rd.; Editor MANI CHINDANONDH.

Siam Rath Weekly Review: Mansion 6, Rajadamnern Ave.; Editor SAMRUEY SINGHADET.

Sri Sapadaj: Soi Sri Yan 1, Nakorn Chaisri Rd.; Editor M. L. Y. CHITTI NOPAWONGSE.

T.V. Movies Weekly: 323/2 Ram Butri Rd., Banglampoo; Editor ANAND KHON JANART.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

- Financial Post:** Mansion 4, Rajdamnern Ave., Bangkok.
Siam Rath Weekly: Rajdamnern Ave., Bld. 6; Editor, M. R. KUKRIT PRAMOJ.

FORTNIGHTLIES

- Catholic Association Newsletter:** 12 Convent St.
Chaiya-Phruksa: 599 Maitrichit Rd.; f. 1953; Editor ANUJ APAPIROM.
Mae Barnkarn Ruan: 612 Luke Luang Rd.; Editor Mrs. THONG MUAN CHINDANONDH.
Nakorn Thai: 13/3 Prachatipok Rd.; Editor SAKDI RATANAKOM.
Pharp Khao Taksin: 226 Samsen Rd.; Editor LUAN VIRAPHAT.
Saen Sook: 553/9 Sriyuthya Rd.; Editor SUCHATI AMONKUL.
Sena Sarn: Army Auditorium, Ministry of Defence; Editor Lt.-Col. FUEN DISYAVONG.
Standard Yawachon: 77 Rama V Rd.; Editor Princess NGARMCHITR PREM PURACHATRA.

MONTHLIES

- Bangkok Chamber of Commerce:** 150 Rajbopit Rd.; Editor SANT SRONG-PRAPHA.
Chaiyapruck: Maitri Chit Rd.; Editor PLUANG NA-NAKORN.
Chang Akhas (Thai Engineers' Digest): Air Force Engineering Dept., Sapan Daeng; Editor Wing-Commr. PRASIT PRAPASANOBOL.
Chao Krung: Mansion 6, Rajadamnern Ave.; Editor Mr. NOP-PHORN BUNYARIT.
The Dharmacakshu (Dharma-vision): Foundation of Mahamakut Rajavidyalaya, Wat Bovaranives, Bang-lumpoo, Bangkok 2; f. 1894; Buddhism and related subjects; Editor Group Capt. MEGH AMPHAICHARIT; circ. 5,000.

THAILAND—(THE PRESS, PUBLISHERS)

The Investor: Siam Publications Ltd., P.O.B. 1946, Bangkok; f. Dec. 1968; business, industry, finance and economics in Thailand; Editor Dr. AMNUAY VIRAVAN; Man. Dir. ALAN DARBY; circ. 6,000.

Kasikorn: Dept. of Agriculture, Rajdamnern Ave.; Editor ROEM BURANARUEK.

Kosana Sarn: Public Relations Dept., Rajadamnern Ave.; f. 1948; radio and TV magazine, Editor Mrs. CHA-oom YAMGARM.

The Lady: 77 Rama V Rd.; Editor Princess NGARMCHITR PREM PURACHATRA.

Navikasart: Royal Thai Navy, Thonburi; Editor Commodore YONG-YUT ANCHAVAKOM.

Satawa Liang: 689 Wang Burapa Rd.; Editor THAMRONG-SAK SRICHAND.

Thai T.V. Mirror: Thai T.V. Co. Ltd., 73-75 Sow Ching Cha Square; f. 1954; Editor ARCHIN PUNJAPHAN; circ. 20,000.

Thailand Illustrated: Public Relations Dept., Rajadamnern Ave.; Thai and English; Editor Dr. WITT SIWASARIYANON.

Varasarn Kru: 107 Tanee Rd., Banglampoo; Editor Mrs. CHARAS AUNGCHIT.

Villa Wina Magazine: 3rd Floor, Chalem Ketr Theatre Bldg.; Editor BHONGSAKDI PIAMLAJ.

Vithayu Sueksa: Ministry of Education, Rajdamnern Ave.; Editor PLUANG NA-NAKORN.

EVERY TWO MONTHS

Silpakon (Fine Arts): Records Section, National Archives Division, Fine Arts Dept., Na Pra That Rd.; f. 1957; all arts, including traditional art and architecture, plastic arts, literature, history, archaeology, music and theatre; Editor PRAPAT TRINARONG; circ. 1,000.

PRESS AGENCIES

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Agence France-Press: P.O.B. 1567, Bangkok; Correspondent JACQUES J. ABELOUS.

AP: 103 Pat Pong Rd., Bangkok; Correspondent PETER O'LOUGHLIN.

Central News Agency of China: 17 Soi II, St. Louis Lane, Sathorn Rd., Bangkok; Correspondent D. K. CHENG. Antara, The Jiji Press and Reuters also have bureaux in Bangkok.

PRESS ASSOCIATION

Press Association of Thailand: 299 Nakorn Rassima North Rd., Bangkok.

PUBLISHERS

Aksorn Charoen Tasna Ltd.: Bamrung Muang Road 195, Bangkok.

Chalernnit Press: 108 Sukumvit Soi 53, Bangkok; f. 1957; dictionaries, history, literature, guides to Thai language, books on Thailand; Mans. Brig.-Gen. M. L. M. JUMSAK and Mrs. JUMSAI.

Post Publishing Co. Ltd.: Mansion 4, Rajdamnern Ave., Bangkok; f. 1964; publishers of *The Bangkok Post* and *The Financial Post*; Chair. PRASIT LULITANON; Man. Dir. MICHAEL GORMAN.

Pra Cha Chang & Co. Ltd.: Talad Noi 861-3, New Rd., Bangkok.

Prae Pittaya Ltd.: P.O.B. 914, 718 Wang Burapa Rd., Bangkok; publishers, stationers, booksellers and general distributors.

Pramuansarn Publishing House: 703/15-16 Petchaburi Road, Bangkok; f. 1955; general books, fiction and non-fiction, paperbacks, guidebooks, children's books; Man. LIME TAECHATAADA.

Ruamsarn: Wang Burapha, Bangkok.

Siam Directory: Mansion 2, Rajdamnern Ave. 96, Bangkok; history, politics, economics, industry, directories.

Sio Kan Ka Co. Ltd.: Prayurawong Mansion 198, Mansion 1, Thonburi.

Social Scionco Association Press: Chula Soi 2, Phya Thai Rd., Bangkok; f. 1961; scholarly books, quarterly magazine; Man. and Editor SULAK SIVARAKSA.

Suekanka Ltd.: Practatipok Road 198, Thonburi.

Suksapan Pannit (Business Organization of Teachers' Institute): Mansion 9, Rajdamnern Ave., Bangkok; f. 1950; textbooks, children's books, pocketbooks; Man. KAM-THON SATHIRAKUL.

Suriwongs Book Centre: P.O.B. 44, Chiangmai; br. offices: 79-81 Chang Klan St., 33 Rajdamnern Rd.; f. 1954; textbooks and general books in Thai; wholesalers and retailers of Thai and foreign books; Man. Proprietor CHAI JITTIDECHARAKS.

Thai Commercial Printing Press: Bangkok; law, administration, politics, economics, industry.

Thai Inc.: Mansion 96, Rajadamnern Ave. 2, Bangkok.

Thai Vatnapanis: Maitrijit Road 599, Bangkok; children's books, picture books.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Thai National Broadcasting Station: Public Relations Dept., Rajdamnern Ave., Bangkok; f. 1938; under full Government control, Dir.-Gen. KRICHA PUNNAKANTA; services in Thai, English, French, Vietnamese, Chinese, Malay, Laotian and Cambodian.

Ministry of Education Broadcasting Service: Division of Educational Information, Ministry of Education, Bangkok; f. 1954; Dir. of Division MOM LUANG CHINTANA NAWAWONGS; evening programmes for general public; daytime programmes for schools including music, social studies and English.

Pituksuntiradso Radio Stations: Two at Paruksakavun Palace and Bangkok, Bangkok, two at Nakorn, Rajsima and one at Chiangmai; Dir.-Gen. SUCHART P. SAKORN; programmes in Thai.

Radio Station HS1JS: Bang-Sue, Bangkok; controlled by Government, permits advertising; Dir.-Gen. K. KENGRADOMYING.

Voice of Free Asia: Ayutthaya Province; established 1968; 1,000 kW. broadcasting station; operated to broadcast programmes for the Royal Thai and U.S. Governments in Thai, English and several other languages used in the area.

In 1971 there were 2,800,000 radio sets.

TELEVISION

Thai Television Co. Ltd.: Mansion B., Rajdamnern Ave., Bangkok; transmissions from 1955, commercial programmes 4.45–12.00 p.m. daily, 10.00 a.m.–12.00 p.m. weekends; Man. Dir. Dr. WITT SIVASARIYANON.

Royal Thai Army: Pahol-yodhin St., Sanam Pao, Bangkok; transmissions over a 75 mile radius since Jan. 1958; daily 18.00–23.00 hours; Sundays 09.00–12.00 and 17.00–23.00 hours; Dir.-Gen. P. CHEUNBONN.

In 1971 there were about 230,000 TV receivers in use.

FINANCE

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; dep. = deposits; m. = million; res. = reserves; amounts in baht).

BANKING

CENTRAL BANK

Bank of Thailand: 273 Bang Khunprom, P.O.B. 154, Bangkok; f. 1942; Government-owned; cap. 20m.; dep. (Government and banks) baht 7,453m. (Dec. 1970); Gov. Dr. PUEY UNGPHAKORN.

BANKS INCORPORATED IN THAILAND

Asia Trust Bank Ltd.: 80–82 Anuwongse Rd., P.O.B. 195, Bangkok; f. 1965; cap. p.u. 40m.; dep. 1,025m.; Chair. Princess CHUMBHOT of NAGOR SVARGA; Deputy Chair. and Pres. WALLOB TARNVANICHKUL.

Bangkok Bank Ltd., The: 9 Suapa Rd., Bangkok; f. 1944; cap. 500m.; dep. 11,151.6m. (June 1971); Pres. CHIN SOPHONPANICH.

Bangkok Bank of Commerce Ltd.: 171 Surawongse Rd., Bangkok; f. 1944; cap. p.u. 50m.; dep. 1,710m. (Dec. 1970); Chair. BOONRUB PINIJ CHONKADI; Vice-Chair. KUKRIT PRAMOJ; Man. Dir. AJAVADIS DISKUL.

Bangkok Metropolitan Bank Ltd.: 84–96 Rajawongse Rd., Bangkok; f. 1950; cap. 10m.; dep. 2,045m. (June 1971); Man. Dir. UDANE TEJAPAIBUL; 26 brs.

Bank of Asia for Industry and Commerce Ltd.: 601 Charoen Krung Rd., Bangkok, P.O.B. 112; f. 1939; cap. 45m.; dep. 887m. (Dec. 1970); Chair. CHAROON EUARCHUKIATI; Man. SATHIEN TEJAPAIBUL.

Bank of Ayudhya Ltd.: P.O.B. 491, Bangkok; f. 1945; cap. p.u. 15.0m.; res. 79.4m.; dep. 2,403m. (June 1971); Chair. Pol. Gen. PRASERT RUJIRAVONGS; Man. Dir. CHUAH RATANARAKS.

Government Savings Bank of Thailand: 470 Paholyotin Rd., Bangkok 4; f. 1913; dep. 6,800m. (Dec. 1970); 364 brs.; Chair. Air Chief Marshal BOONCHOO CHANDRUBESKA; Dir.-Gen. THONGANG THONGTAEM; publs. *Savings Bank Journal* (bi-monthly), *Annual Report*.

Krung Thai Bank Ltd. (State Commercial Bank of Thailand): 260 Yawaraj Rd., Bangkok 1; f. 1966; cap. p.u. 250m.; dep. 8,168m. (June 1971); Dir.-Gen. Man. CHAMRAS CHATURABATARA; 102 brs.

Laem Thong Bank Ltd.: P.O.B. 131, 289/9 Suriwongse Rd., Bangkok; f. 1948; cap. 12m.; dep. 611.9m. (June 1971); Man. Dir. BAISAL NANDHABIWAT; Chair. PHYA PRICHANUSAT.

Siam City Bank Limited: 13 Anuwongse Rd., Bangkok; f. 1941; cap. p.u. 4m.; dep. 1,772m. (Dec. 1969); Chair. CHALERM CHEO-SAKUL; Man. Dir. VISIDTHA SRISOMBOON.

Siam Commercial Bank Ltd., The: 1060 New Bheirburi Rd., P.O.B. 15, Bangkok; f. 1906; cap. p.u. 3.3m.; dep. 2,539.1m. (Dec. 1971); Chair. NAI LENG SRISOMWONGSE; Gen. Man. ABHORN KRISHNAMRA.

Thai Danu Bank Ltd.: 943 Mahachai Rd., Bangkok; f. 1949; cap. p.u. 20m.; dep. 642m. (June 1971); Chair H.S.H. Prince UPALISAN JUMBALA; Gen. Man. CHALERM PRACHUABMOH.

Thai Development Bank Ltd.: 276–278 Rajawongse Rd., Bangkok; Cable address: Patanabank; cap. 100m.; 47 brs. throughout Thailand; Acting Man. Dir. SERI SUPCHAREON.

Thai Farmers' Bank Ltd.: 142 Silom Rd., Bangkok; f. 1945; cap. p.u. 50m.; dep. 2,237m. (Dec. 1970); Pres. BANCHA LAMSAM; Chair. PHRA NITIKARN-PRASOM.

Thai Military Bank Ltd.: Mansion 2, Rajdamnern Ave., Bangkok; f. 1957; cap. p.u. 10m.; dep. 1,081m. (June 1970); Chair. Field Marshal THANOM KITTIKACHORN; Pres. SUKUM NAVAPAN.

Union Bank of Bangkok Ltd.: 624 Jawarad Rd., Bangkok; f. 1949; cap. p.u. 50m.; dep. 941m. (June 1971); Chair. Gen. KRICHA PUNNAKANTA; Man. Dir. BANJURD CHOLVIJARN.

Wang Lee Chan Bank Ltd.: 1128 Chiangmai Rd., Wat Wat Thong Thammachat, Thonburi; f. 1933; cap. p.u. 0.25m.; dep. 11m. (Dec. 1970); Chair. and Man. Dir. TAN SIEW TING.

THAILAND—(FINANCE, TRADE AND INDUSTRY)

FOREIGN BANKS WITH BRANCHES IN BANGKOK

Bank of America National Trust and Savings Association: San Francisco; 297 Surawongse Rd., P.O.B. 158, Bangkok 5; Man. J. M. AHRENS.

Bank of Canton Ltd.: 270-274 Yawarad Rd., Bangkok; Man. W. L. TSANG.

Bank of China: Taipei; 95 Suapa Rd., Bangkok; Man. L. Y. KUNG.

Bank of Tokyo Ltd.: 62 Thaniya Bldg., Silom Rd., Bangkok; Man. HISANOBU YAMASAKI.

Banque de l'Indochine S.A.: Paris; 57 Oriental Ave., P.O.B. 303, Bangkok; Man. RENÉ GAILLARD.

Chartered Bank, The: London; Rama IV Rd., Saladaeng Circle, Bangkok; Man. W. T. WATSON.

Chase Manhattan Bank, N.A.: New York; 1153 New Rd., P.O.B. 525, Bangkok; Second Vice-Pres. and Man. JOHN C. RICHEY.

Four Seas Communications Bank Ltd.: 231 Rajawongse Rd., Bangkok; Man. TAN PUAY LIANG.

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, The: Hong Kong; P.O.B. 57, 2 Bush Lane, Siphya, Bangkok; Man. A. R. PETRIE.

Indian Overseas Bank: Madras; 221 Rajawongse Rd. Bangkok; Man. T. M. U. MENON.

Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co.: Bangkok.

Mercantile Bank Ltd.: Hongkong; P.O.B. 45, Silom Rd., Bangkok; Man. W. G. G. MCKERRON.

Mitsui Bank, The: Tokyo; 4-6 Nava Bldg., New Rd., Bangkok; Man. T. ASANUMA.

United Malayan Banking Corp. Ltd.: Kuala Lumpur; 147-151 Suapa Rd., Bangkok; Man. JOHN C. LING.

INDUSTRIAL FINANCE ORGANIZATIONS

Industrial Finance Corporation of Thailand (I.F.C.T.): 101 Naret Rd., Bangkok; f. 1959 to assist industrial establishment, expansion, modernization and financing; a national private financial institution; makes medium- and long-term loans, underwriting shares and securities and guaranteeing loans; cap. p.u. baht 100m. (Dec. 1970); loans approved 659m. on 169 projects (Dec. 1970); Chair. RENOO SUVARNIT; Gen. Man. SOMMAI HOONTRAKOOL.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Thai Chamber of Commerce: 150 Rajbopit Rd., Bangkok; f. 1946; 520 mems.; Pres. NAI CHAROON SIBUNRUANG; Vice-Pres. NAI OB VASURATNA, NAI PREECHA TANPRASERT, Dr. SOMPHOB SUSSANGKARN; Hon. Sec. Gen. NAI DEJ BOON-LONG; Asst. Hon. Sec. Gen. NAI PHOTIPONG-LAMSAM; publs. *Thai Chamber of Commerce Journal* (monthly), *Thai Chamber of Commerce Directory*.

INDUSTRIAL AND TRADE ASSOCIATIONS

The Association of Thai Industries: "Sarasin" Bldg., 6th Floor, 14 Surasakdi Rd., Bangkok 5; f. Nov. 1967, serving as a grouping of operators of all types of industries in Thailand; centre for mems. in the exchange of ideas contributory to industrial efforts; building and promoting fellowship among industrial operators; conducting research, publicity, promotion and training of

Board of Investment: 88 Mansion 2, Rajdamnern Ave., Bangkok; Sec.-Gen. SOMPORN PUNYAGUPTA.

STOCK EXCHANGE

Bangkok Stock Exchange: 6th Floor, Silom Bldg., 197/1 Silom Rd., Bangkok; f. 1963; 50 registered mems.; Chair. ISAAC DYSAAC DSEMAL; Pres. SURIN OSATHANUGRAH; Sec. P. D. HOWARD.

INSURANCE

Bangkok Insurance Co. Ltd.: The Bangkok Insurance Bldg., 302 Silom Rd., Bangkok; f. 1947; non-life insurance; Chair. CHIN SOPHONPANICH; Man. Dir. CHUMPON RUNGSOPINKUL.

Borisat Arkanay Prakan Pai Jamkat (South-East Insurance Co. Ltd.): South East Bldg., 315 Silom Rd., Bangkok; f. 1946; Chair. and Exec. Dir. LUANG DAMRONG DURITAREKH; Exec. Dirs. R. S. JOTIKASTHIRA, P. SRIKARNCHANA, V. VATHANAKUL; cap. p.u. 7m.; life, marine, accident, fire, etc.

International Assurance Co. Ltd., The: 291-293 Rajawongse Rd., Bangkok; f. 1952; Chair. Gen. P. BORIBHANDH YUDDHAKICH; Man. Dir. V. S. SAMAN; cap. p.u. 2.5m.; fire, marine, general.

International Life Assurance (Thailand) Ltd., The: 52/4-5-6 Surawongse Rd., Bangkok; f. 1951; Chair. Gen. KRIS SRIVARA; Gen. Man. SURIVON RAIWA; cap. baht 15m.; life.

Ocean Insurance Company Ltd.: 1666 Krung Kasem Rd., Bangkok; Man. Dir. PHONGSAK ASSAKUL; accident, fire, life, marine, motor car.

Sinswad Assurance & Development Corporation Ltd.: 492/494 Mahachai Rd., P.O.B. 186, Bangkok; f. 1946; Chair. J. TANPATROD; Gen. Man. T. W. YOUNG; cap. p.u. 5m.; fire, motor car, accident, marine.

Thai Insurance Co. Ltd.: 933 Maha Chai Rd., Bangkok; est. 1939; Man. Dir. CHALOR THONGSUPHAN.

Thai Life Insurance Co. Ltd.: Mansion 8, Rajdamnern Ave., Bangkok; f. 1942; Man. Dir. SMIT YAMASMIT.

Thoresen & Co. (Bangkok) Ltd.: P.O.B. 1587, Bangkok; f. 1937; shipping agents, shipbrokers and forwarding agents; Man. Dir. J. A. STEWART; Man. A. K. ANDERSEN.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

modern technical know-how pertaining to industrial manufacture and commerce to enhance the progress of industry and commerce in Thailand in order to compete with foreign products; bringing about solidarity among mems. for the purpose of protecting, preserving and promoting the stability of all industries in the country; encouraging the graduation of young industrialists and the lifting of their efficiency standards; performing charity work; engaging in other industries that would promote the prosperity of domestic industries; mems.: 220 public industries; Pres. Maj.-Gen. PRAMARN ADIREKSARN; Vice-Pres. BUNJERD CHOLVICHARN, YONGSILP RUANGSOOK, THAYORN PORNPRAPA; Sec.-Gen. BOONYONG VONGVARIJ; Office Man. SUNIT RATANAKUL.

Jute Association of Thailand: 335 New Rd., Bangkok.

Mineral Industry Association of Thailand: 26 Bangkok Rd., Phuket.

THAILAND—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY, POWER, TRANSPORT AND TOURISM)

Pharmaceutical Association of Thailand: 150 Rajbopit Rd., Bangkok.

Rice Mill Association of Thailand: 233 South Sathorn Rd., Bangkok.

Rico Traders Association of Thailand: 120 Sathorn Rd., Bangkok.

Rubber Trade Association of Thailand: 150 Rajbopit Rd., Bangkok.

Sawmill Association of Siam: 258/1 Visuthykasat Rd., Bangkok.

The Tapioca Association of Thailand: 291-293 Rajawongse Rd., Bangkok.

Thai Maize and Produce Exporters Association: 52/17-18 Surawongse Rd., Bangkok.

Thai Silk Association: c/o Industrial Promotion Dept., Ministry of Industry, Rama VI Rd., Bangkok.

Thailand Lac Association: 66 Chaleamkatt 1, Bangkok.

Timber Exporters Association: 119/1 Nr. Huachang Bridge, P.O.B. 240, Phaya Thai Rd., Bangkok.

The Union Textile Merchants Association of Thailand: 121/1 Rajawongse Rd., Bangkok.

TRADE UNIONS

All trade unions were abolished in November 1958 and workers are forbidden to organize new ones. In 1958 there were 136 registered unions with 25,000 members.

POWER

CENTRAL AUTHORITY

National Energy Authority: Pibultham Villa, Kasatsuk Bridge, Bangkok 5; Sec.-Gen. NITIPAT JALICHAN.

MAJOR ELECTRIC UTILITIES

Yanhee Electricity Authority (YEA): Rama VI Bridge Bangkruay, Nondhaburi.

North East Electricity Authority (NEEA): Rama I Rd., Yodse, Bangkok 5.

Lignite Authority (LA): Samsen Rd., Bangkok.

Metropolitan Electricity Authority (MEA): 121 Chakrapet Rd., Bangkok.

Provincial Electricity Authority (PEA): 200 Ngam Wong Wan Rd., Bang Khen, Bangkok 9.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Office of Atomic Energy for Peace: Srirubsook Rd., Bang Khen, Bangkok 9; Chair. H. E. Field-Marshal THANOM KITTAKACHORN; Sec.-Gen. Dr. SVASTI SRISUKH.

The National Energy Authority maintains a pilot nuclear plant.

Chulalongkorn University, Kasetsart University and the University of Medical Sciences have atomic energy laboratories and are involved in nuclear activities.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Thailand State Railways: Yosse, Bangkok; f. 1891; made autonomous 1951; 21,918 permanent employees, 13,776 temporary (Sept. 1970); 3,765 km. of open lines, 3,885 km. of running track and 557 km. of siding track; gauge 1 metre; Chair. Gen. KRUEK SUDDHANINDRA; Gen. Man. AHNA KAMYANANDA; Sec. PRAYOON KASEMSUWAN; publ. *Railway Monthly Magazine* (Thai).

ROADS

Total length of primary and secondary roads at the end of 1970, was about 10,250 miles, of which about one-half were paved.

SHIPPING

Port Authority of Thailand: Bangkok; 6 vessels; Chair. Admiral LUANG CHAMNARN ADHAVUDHA; Man. Dir. Lt.-Gen. PRACHUAB SUNTRANGKON.

Thai Maritime Navigation Co. Ltd.: c/o Ministry of Communications, 59 Yanawa, Bangkok; services from Bangkok to Far Eastern ports; 4 vessels; Chair. Air Chief Marshal DAWEI CHULASAPYA (Minister of Communications); Dir.-Gen. NAI CHAROON VATHANAKORN.

Thai Mercantile Marine Ltd.: Bangkok Bank Bldg., 4th Floor, P.O.B. 905, 300 Silom Rd., Bangkok; f. 1967; four dry cargo vessels on liner service between Japan and Thailand; Chair. H. E. THANAT KHOMAN; Vice-Chair. CHIN SOPHONPANICH.

CIVIL AVIATION

Thai Airways Co. Ltd.: Thai Airway Building, 6 Larn Luang Rd., Bangkok; f. 1951 through the amalgamation of Siamese Airways Co. Ltd. and Pacific Overseas Airlines (Siam) Ltd.; Government controlled through the Ministry of Communications; external services to Vientiane (Laos), Penang (Malaysia) from Bangkok airport; Chair. Board of Dirs. Air Chief Marshal BOONCHOO CHANDRUBEKSA; Man. Dir. Air Marshal PERM LIMPISVASTI; fleet of 6 HS 748, 5 DC-3.

Thai Airways International Ltd.: CMMC Bldg., 1043 Phaholyothin Rd., Bangkok; f. 1960; Chair. and Acting Man. Dir. Air Chief Marshal BOONCHOO CHANDRUBEKSA; Deputy Man. Dir. K. A. KRISTIANSEN; fleet of 1 DC-9-41, 5 DC-8-33.

Air-Siam (Air-Siam Air Co. Ltd.): P.O.B. 4-155 Rajprasong Trade Centre, Bangkok; f. 1966; 1 DC-8 on lease; 3 DC-4 freighters; principal routes: Bangkok-Hong Kong-Tokyo-Honolulu-Los Angeles, freighters operating Bangkok-Hong Kong; Chair. and Chief Exec. H. H. Prince VARANAND; Exec. Vice-Pres. Capt. W. MCINTOSH.

Bangkok is also served by the following airlines: Air France, Air India, Air New Zealand, Air Viet-Nam, Alitalia, B.O.A.C., Cathay Pacific Airways (C.P.A.), China Airlines, Civil Air Transport (C.A.T.), Garuda Indonesian Airways, Japan Air Lines Co. (J.A.L.), K.L.M., Lufthansa, Malaysia-Singapore Airlines, Northwest Orient Airlines (N.W.A.), Pan American World Airways (P.A.A.), Philip-

pine Air Lines (P.A.L.), Qantas, Royal Air Cambodge, Royal Air Lao, Scandinavian Airlines System (S.A.S.), Swissair, Trans World Airlines (T.W.A.), Union de Transports Aériens, Union of Burma Airways Board (U.B.A.), United Arab Airlines.

TOURISM

The Tourist Organization of Thailand (TOT): Head Office, Mansion 2, Ratchadamnoen Ave., Bangkok 2; f. 1960; Dir.-Gen. Lt.-Gen. CHALERMCHAI CHARUVASTR; Deputy Dir.-Gen. Col. SIRISAK SONTAROVAT, Col. SOMCHAI HIRANYAKIT; publs. *Thailand Travel Talk* (monthly, English), *Holiday Time in Thailand* (quarterly, English), *TOT's Magazine* (monthly, Thai), *Newsletter* (English); overseas offices in New York and Los Angeles.

North Thailand Tourist Promotion Assn.: Chuang Mai; Pres. Prof. MOMLUANG TUI XUNSAI.

CULTURAL AFFAIRS

One of the main aspects of the Thai cultural background and development has been the Buddhist religion of the majority of the inhabitants. The tolerance shown by Buddhists allowed complete freedom of religion in Thailand; Islam was introduced to the southern part of the country between the fourteenth and eighteenth centuries, Christianity came in the sixteenth century and the many Chinese immigrants brought their own religions of ancestor worship and Confucianism. These various religions, and to a certain extent their cultural traditions, have existed peaceably side by side and the tolerance shown to religions also shows itself towards foreign contacts. Trade contacts began in the middle of the thirteenth century and Europeans established trade contacts early in the sixteenth century. The Thai people have shown a remarkable ability to assimilate other nationalities—especially Chinese, of which

Thailand has a large, integrated section—and yet preserve their own nationality, in spite of varying external pressures.

The written language has been influenced by, and in turn has influenced, Mon and Khmer. The influence of Buddhism on Thai life is also seen in the development of the literature of the country, a large proportion of early literary works being Buddhist-inspired. Verse was the general medium of literary expression until the last century, and one of the richest fields is the folk literature, which was passed on only by word of mouth.

Thai theatre has many traditional faces. The most ancient forms are the Hun and the Nang; Hun is a type of elaborate marionette theatre, with the story sung or recited by a singer, with chorus and musical accompaniment; Nang is a shadow drama, again with singer and chorus. Both of these have popular forms, with less elaborate figures and more modern stories. Classical drama originally came to Thailand from India. There are two main categories, the Khon and the Lakhon. The Khon was originally an epic religious manifestation, but it has been adapted to a certain extent; the characters, all men, wear masks and the story is told by a reciter, though a singing chorus is sometimes introduced. The Lakhon characters, men or women, but not acting together, do not wear masks, except when portraying demons, animals, etc.; the action is sung by a chorus, with a leader. Traditional music is closely bound up with Thai drama, with stylized, unvarying "action" and "singing" tunes played by a traditional orchestra of at least five players.

Popular festivals and ceremonies still held today have been a common manifestation of Thai culture for many centuries; the majority are of a religious nature, connected with the various phases of the life of Buddha.

Fine Arts Department: Na-Pradbat Rd., Bangkok; promotes all sectors of the fine arts; Dir.-Gen. CHUA SARIMAN.

UNIVERSITIES

Chiangmai University: Chiangmai; f. 1963; 508 teachers; 6,082 students.

Chulalongkorn University: Phya Thai Rd., Bangkok; 1,042 teachers, 9,444 students.

Kasetsart University: Bangkhen, Bangkok; 433 teachers, 3,747 students.

Khonkaen University: Khonkaen; f. 1966; 57 teachers, 300 students.

Mahidol University: Siriraj Hospital, Thonburi, Bangkok; 871 teachers, 4,320 students.

Silpakorn University: Na Pra Dhat Rd.; 661 students.

Thammasat University: Bangkok; 651 teachers, 15,762 students.

REPUBLIC OF TOGO

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Republic of Togo lies on the coast of West Africa forming a narrow strip stretching north to Upper Volta with Ghana to the west and Dahomey to the east. The climate is hot and humid, temperatures averaging 80° (27°C) on the coast and 97°F (30°C) in the drier north. The official language is French and there are a number of native tongues. The majority of the population follow animist beliefs; there are about 300,000 Christians and 75,000 Muslims. The flag consists of five stripes of alternate green and yellow, with a red section in the upper hoist charged with a white star. The capital is Lomé.

Recent History

Formerly a United Nations Trust Territory administered by France, Togo became an autonomous republic within the French Union in 1956 and achieved independence in 1960.

The leading political figure and first President of Togo, Sylvanus Olympio, was assassinated by military insurgents early in 1963 and Nicolas Grunitzky returned from exile to become President. In May 1963 a popular referendum approved his appointment and elected a new National Assembly from a single list of candidates. Togo is a member of the United Nations, the Organization for African Unity, OCAM and the Conseil de l'Entente. An army *coup d'état* took place in January 1967. A new government under Colonel Dadjo was appointed after the voluntary withdrawal from office of President Nicolas Grunitzky. In April 1967 Lt.-Gen. Etienne Eyadema took over the Presidency. In November 1969 a new party, the Togolese People's Rally, was founded with Gen. Eyadema as President. This party called for a referendum for the President of the Republic and this, held in January 1972, produced an overwhelming vote in favour of Gen. Eyadema. A Government reshuffle followed reflecting Gen. Eyadema's efforts to maintain stability.

Government

Following the army *coup d'état* of January 1967, the constitution was suspended. Executive power is in the hands of a President and a Cabinet, and elections to a new Parliament were promised as soon as possible. The country is divided into four Regions each administered by an Inspector assisted by an elected council.

Defence

Togo's Armed Forces total about 2,000, including an Infantry Battalion and a small naval force. Under military agreements with France, Togo is helped with training and equipment.

Economic Affairs

Togo's considerable natural resources are still largely undeveloped. The economy is agricultural, the chief crops being manioc, palm kernels, coffee, groundnuts, cocoa and

cotton. Many of the forests and mineral reserves still have to be surveyed, but phosphates are being mined in increasing quantities and now form the country's principal export. In 1967 major iron ore deposits were discovered in the North-Central region. It is intended to set up industries, mainly for food processing.

Transport and Communications

There are 498 km. of railways, including three lines running inland from Lomé and a coastal line which joins with the Dahomey system. There are 7,125 km. of roads, of which about 1,300 km. are all-weather roads. There are several airfields in Togo, and an international airport at Lomé served by Air Togo, Air Afrique and U.T.A.

Social Welfare

Medical services are provided by the Government and there is a General Hospital and 13 auxiliary hospitals.

Education

About half the schools provide free education and there are places for 40 per cent of children of school age. Mission schools are important and educate about half of the pupils. Scholarships are available to French universities.

Tourism

Big game hunting and fishing are the main attractions. There are a number of picturesque waterfalls.

Visas are not required to visit Togo by nationals of Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo People's Republic, Dahomey, France, Gambia, Federal Republic of Germany, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Upper Volta and Zaïre.

Sport

There is little organized sport but football and lawn tennis are popular.

Public Holidays

1972: May 1 (Labour Day), May 11 (Ascension Day), May 22 (Whit Monday), August 15 (Assumption), November 1 (Memorial Day), December 25 (Christmas).

1973: January 1 (New Year's Day), January 13 (Liberation Day), April 23 (Easter Monday), April 27 (Independence Day).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The currency unit is the Franc CFA.

Coins: 5, 10, 25 Francs CFA

Notes: 50, 100, 500, 1,000, 5,000 Francs CFA

Exchange Rate: 661 Francs CFA = £1 Sterling
254 Francs CFA = U.S. \$1

STATISTICAL SURVEY

Area: 56,600 square km.

Population (1970 census provisional results): 1,956,000; Lomé (capital) 100,000, Sokodé 14,700, Palimé 11,900, Anécho 10,400, Atakpamé 9,200, Tsevie 9,200, Bassari 9,200, Mango 7,800, Taligbo 5,900, Bafilo 5,400 (1970 estimates).

Main Tribes: Ewe 185,000, Ouatchi 152,000, Kabre 236,000.

Employment: Agriculture 741,000; Commerce 78,000; Industry 31,200 (1966 estimates).

Land Use ('000 hectares): Cultivated 2,300, Forests 500, Land capable of Cultivation 1,300, Waste Land 1,500.

Agriculture: (metric tons) (1965): Manioc 840,141, Maize 90,392, Millet and Sorghum 152,892, Rice 18,529, Beans 13,428, Sweet Potato 8,067; (1967-68): Copra 420, Kapok 500, Karité 1,760, Groundnuts 5,700; (1968-69): Coffee 17,200, Palm Oil 16,000; (1970-71): Cocoa 28,000, Cotton 6,500.

Livestock (1969 Estimate): Cattle 180,000, Sheep and Goats 1,320,000, Pigs 275,000, Poultry 2,000,000.

Animal Produce (1965) (tons): Beef 1,007, Mutton and Goatsmeat 147, Pork 53.

Fisheries (1969): Sea 8,000 metric tons, River 2,000 metric tons.

Forestry (cubic metres): Firewood 28,060, Timber 6,700, Sawn lengths 4,000.

Mining (1970): The Compagnie Togolaise des Mines du Bénin produced 1,517,059 metric tons of Phosphate (Bauxite, Iron and Lime deposits are unexploited).

Electricity: Total produced: (1969) 19.3 million kWh.; (1970) 22.5 million kWh.

Currency: 1 franc CFA = 0.02 French francs; 1,000 francs CFA = £1.51 sterling = U.S. \$3.93.

Recurrent Budget (1970): Balanced at 7,980 million francs CFA; (1971): Balanced at 10,000 million francs CFA; (1972): Balanced at 12,283 million francs CFA.

Capital Budget (1971): 1,355 million francs CFA, of which Communications 426.2 million; Administration 222.2 million; Rural Development 220.4 million; Health, Education, Information, Sport, etc. 330.5 million; Industry 155.7 million.

DEVELOPMENT FIRST FIVE-YEAR PLAN, 1966-70 (million francs CFA)

EXPENDITURE	PUBLIC	PRIVATE	TOTAL
Transport and Communications	8,206	2,100	10,306
Town Planning, Housing	1,734	2,800	4,534
Rural Economy	5,141	800	5,941
Industry and Commerce	1,416	2,400	3,816
Education	1,336	300	1,636
Health	1,195	140	1,335
Other Social and Cultural	184	—	184
Administration	840	—	840
TOTAL	20,052	8,540	28,592

Second Five-Year Plan, 1971-75: Investments of 75,890 million francs CFA are planned, mostly in agriculture and infrastructure.

ALGERIA—(INTRODUCTORY SURVEY, STATISTICAL SURVEY)

Visas are not required to visit Algeria by nationals of the following countries: Andorra, Bahrain, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France and the French overseas territories, Guinea, Guyana, Iraq, Italy, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Mauritius, Morocco, Norway, Oman, San Marino, Spain, Spanish Sahara, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Tunisia, Yemen and Yugoslavia.

Sport

Football is the most popular sport. Algeria also takes part in many athletic events, and sports of all kinds are being encouraged.

Public Holidays

1972: May 1 (Labour Day), June 19 (Anniversary of the overthrow of Ben Bella), July 5 (Independence Day), November 1 (Anniversary of the Revolution), November 8 (Id ul Fitr).

1973: January 1, January 15 (Id ul Adha), February 5 (Muslim New Year), February 14 (Ashoura).

Note: The European community observes the usual Christian holidays.

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The Dinar is the monetary unit; it was kept in parity with the French Franc until the French devaluation of August 1969.

Notes: 5, 10, 50 and 100 Dinars.

Coins: 1, 2, 5, 20, 50 centimes and 1 Dinar.

Exchange rate: 11.70 Dinars = £1 sterling
4.50 Dinars = \$1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

(1966)

AREA (sq. km.)							POPULATION
Total Area	Arable	Pasture	Vineyards	Fruit	Forests	Scrub	Total Population
2,381,743	62,000	96,000	3,700	2,000	35,000	383,750	12,101,994*

* Includes European population estimated at 80,000; omits an estimated 500,000 Algerians abroad.

POPULATION BY DEPARTMENTS

(1966 Census)

Algiers	1,648,200	Oran	958,460
Annaba	950,000	Saida	236,900
Aurès	765,000	Saoura	211,000
Constantine	1,513,100	Sétif	1,237,900
El Asnam	789,600	Tiaret	362,000
Médéa	870,200	Tizi-Ouzou	830,800
Mostaganem	778,800	Tlemcen	444,100
Oasis	505,500		

CHIEF TOWNS

POPULATION (1966 Census)

Algiers (capital)	942,769	Skikda	88,000*
Oran	324,481	Mostaganem	74,876
Constantine	254,744	El Asnam	69,580
Annaba	168,744	Batna	68,856
Sidi Bel Abbès	105,000*	Bejaia	65,012
Sétif	98,384	Biskra	59,052
Tlemcen	96,072	Médéa	53,951
Blida	93,000*	Tizi Ouzou	53,291

* Estimates.

ALGERIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE

('000 metric tons)

	1963	1964	1965	1966
Wheat	1,495	1,798	1,330	700
Barley	690	790	377	n.a.
Wine*	1,228	1,248	1,048	1,200
Olive Oil	15	17	18	28
Citrus Fruit	366	410	405	n.a.
Fresh Vegetables ('000 quintals)	3,987	2,841	2,830	n.a.

* Wine production (hectolitres) 1967: 6,666,768; 1968: 10,046,767.

LIVESTOCK

(1966—'000)

Sheep	13,000
Goats	7,000
Cattle	3,000
Horses, Asses, Mules	1,500
Chickens	10,000

MINING

(metric tons)

	1963	1964	1965	1966
Iron Ore	1,976,900	2,739,000	3,132,000	1,762,000
Coal	38,000	34,800	45,000	n.a.
Lead	11,763	13,600	14,900	6,300
Zinc	55,923	64,200	63,000	24,600
Iron Pyrites	37,750	61,000	56,876	49,000
Phosphates	348,100	72,000	86,000	93,900
Fuller's earth	81,608	49,200	59,890	n.a.
Magnesium Sulphate	n.a.	20,400	16,410	n.a.
Barium Sulphate	33,000	31,400	42,770	n.a.
Crude Oil	23,646,353	26,487,778	26,480,788	33,253,000
Natural Gas (million cu. metres)	400	699	1,754	n.a.

Crude oil (1967) 39,078,000 tons; (1968) 43,000,000 tons; (1969) 46,000,000 tons.

Iron ore: (1967) 2,428,000 tons; (1968) 2,962,000 tons.

FINANCE

1 Algerian Dinar = 100 centimes.

11.70 Algerian Dinars = £1 sterling; 4.50 Algerian Dinars = U.S. \$1.00.

100 Algerian Dinars = £8.54 sterling = U.S. \$22.22.

The Algerian Dinar replaced the Algerian franc, of the same value, in 1964.

BUDGET

CURRENT REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

(million dinars)

	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Budget (balanced, except in 1965, when 222m. dinar deficit)	2,632	2,831	3,200	3,332	3,539	3,890

ALGERIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

INVESTMENT EXPENDITURE

	1970	1971
Agriculture	793	1,010
Industry	3,100	3,100
Infrastructure	494	1,543
Education	784	825
Housing and Health	238	220
Others	714	390
TOTAL	6,507	7,088
Add Current Expenditure	4,447	4,915
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	10,954	12,003

FOUR-YEAR DEVELOPMENT PLAN 1970-73

	UNIT	1969 PRODUCTION (ESTIMATE)	1973 (TARGET)
Crude Petroleum	million tons	46	65
Natural Gas	million cu. metres	2,500	6,500
Liquefied Natural Gas	" " "	2,000	5,500
Iron Ore	"'ooo tons "	3,500	3,700
Zinc Concentrates	tons	43,000	127,000
Phosphates	" "	520,000	1,470,000
Electricity	million kWh.	1,500	2,800
Crude Steel	tons	—	430,000
Sulphuric Acid	" "	61,000	100,000
Manufactured fertilizers	" "	120,000	700,000
Refined Sugar	" "	—	160,000
Cement	" "	950,000	1,800,000
Paper Pulp	" "	17,000	70,000
Cotton, Synthetic and Wool Fabrics	million sq. metres	53.4	110

EXTERNAL TRADE (million Algerian Dinars)

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Imports	3,314	3,154	3,155	3,486	4,830
Exports	3,145	3,070	3,572	3,816	4,494

COMMODITIES ('ooo Dinars)

IMPORTS	1967	1968	EXPORTS	1967	1968
Food	775,082	662,531	Petroleum, Crude	2,479,476	2,811,619
Machinery, Non-Electrical	381,314	799,942	Wines	268,699	368,058
Chemicals	312,599	415,400	Edible Fruits and Nuts, Peel of		
Textiles and Textile Articles	285,530	368,285	Melons or Citrus Fruit	150,781	138,625
Transport Equipment	247,930	331,389	Natural Gas	140,709	147,614
Iron and Steel and articles thereof	230,248	405,293	Petroleum Products	126,585	97,060
Electrical Machinery	117,871	161,116	Preparations of Fruit and		
Paper, Paperboard and articles thereof	74,223	72,008	Vegetables	33,419	39,947
			Metallic Ores and Slags	21,067	127,151
			of which iron ore	8,293	105,161

ALGERIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY, THE CONSTITUTION)

COUNTRIES

	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1967	1968	1969	1967	1968	1969
France	1,877.6	1,989.0	2,138.3	2,118.0	2,075.6	2,458.7
EEC, excluding France	278.5	533.0	1,094.8	731.6	887.6	961.1
Eastern Europe	262.3	192.3	332.9	105.5	202.9	384.2
United States	251.5	303.4	434.0	67.9	21.7	9.0

TRANSPORT

Railways (1967): Passenger-km. 713m., Freight ton-km. 984m.

Roads (1966): Cars 90,000, Buses, Lorries and Commercial Vehicles 76,000 current licences.

Shipping (1968): Vessels entered 5,980; Freight entered 5,025,000 tons; Freight cleared 20,720,000 tons.

Civil Aviation (1968): Passenger arrivals 286,035; Passenger departures 311,733.

TOURISM

Hotel Beds (1968): 8,000.

EDUCATION

(1968-69)

	Boys	Girls	Total
Primary	976,110	575,379	1,551,489
Secondary	85,994	35,407	124,401
Technical	29,848	9,750	39,598
Teacher-Training Colleges	4,137	1,601	5,738
Higher	8,283	2,398	10,681

Source: Direction Générale du Plan et des Etudes Economiques, Ministère de l'Economie Nationale, Algiers.

THE CONSTITUTION

(Approved by popular referendum, September 1963)

Preamble

History of the Front for National Liberation (FLN). Fundamental objectives of the Republic. Need for single-party rule.

Articles 1-11; Main Aims and Principles

Algeria is a Democratic and Popular Republic. It forms part of the Arab Maghreb, the Arab World and of Africa. Islam is the official religion, but the State guarantees freedom of opinion and belief and free expression of religion. Arabic is the official language of the State. The capital of Algeria is Algiers, headquarters of the National Assembly and the Government. The National Popular Army ensures the defence of territory and takes part in the country's social and economic activities. The basic administrative unit of the Republic is the Commune.

The main aims of the Republic are to safeguard national independence, territorial integrity and national unity; to exercise power by the people; to build a socialist democracy; to guarantee the right to work and to free education; to eliminate the vestiges of colonialism; to defend individual freedoms; to fight discrimination, in particular that based on race or religion; to strive for peace in the world. The Republic conforms to the Universal Declaration of the Rights of Man.

Articles 12-22; Fundamental Rights

All citizens of both sexes have the same rights and the same duties. All citizens over 19 years have the right to vote. The domicile cannot be violated and secrecy of correspondence is guaranteed to all citizens. No one can

be arrested or tried except for legal offences and according to legal procedure. All have a right to a decent life and a fair share of the national income. The Family, main unit of society, is under State protection. Education is compulsory and is offered to all. The Republic guarantees freedom of the Press and other means of information, freedom of association, freedom of speech and public discourse and freedom to hold meetings. Trade unionism, the right to strike, and the participation of workers in the administration of business will be upheld within the framework of the relevant laws. The Republic guarantees political asylum to all who fight for freedom.

The rights and freedoms referred to may not be used to hinder national independence, or to affect territorial integrity, national unity, the institution of the Republic, the socialist aims of the people or the principle of unity of the F.L.N.

Articles 23-26; The National Liberation Front (F.L.N.)

The F.L.N. is the only *avant-garde* party in Algeria. It outlines policy and controls the activity of the National Assembly and the Government. It reflects the deep aspirations of the masses. It educates and leads them. It achieves the objectives of the revolution and establishes socialism in Algeria.

Articles 27-38; Sovereign Rights—The National Assembly

Sovereign rights belong to the people. They are exercised by representatives in the National Assembly, nominated by the F.L.N. and elected for five years by direct and secret ballot. The method of election, number of

ALGERIA—(THE CONSTITUTION)

representatives, and conditions of eligibility are fixed by law and reviewed by a Commission.

The Assembly meets within two weeks of election of its members and confers power on them. It then elects its President, Bureau, and Special Committees. The President of the National Assembly occupies the second highest position in the State.

The President of the Republic and Members of the Assembly have the power to initiate laws. All members of the Government have the right to attend debates and to address the Assembly. Control over Government acts is exercised by: hearings of Ministers in Committees; written questions; oral questions with or without debate.

Articles 39-59: The Executive

The executive power lies with the Head of State, the President of the Republic. He is nominated by the Party, and is elected by universal direct and secret ballot, for a five-year term. Any Moslem of Algerian origin having all civil and political rights and being 36 years of age or older, may be elected President of the Republic. The President is sworn in by the National Assembly. Foreign diplomats are accredited to the President. The President, on the advice of the Minister for Foreign Affairs, appoints Algeria's Ambassadors and Envoys.

The President: signs, ratifies (in consultation with the Assembly), and ensures the execution of Treaties and other International Agreements; is Supreme Leader of the Armed Forces; declares war and draws up terms for peace, with the approval of the National Assembly; presides over the Higher Councils of Defence and the Law; exercises the right to grant a legal reprieve; nominates Ministers, of whom two-thirds must be members of the Assembly; has sole responsibility before the Assembly; defines and directs Government policies; proclaims and publishes Laws and ensures that they are executed; appoints all civil servants and defence personnel.

The President must promulgate Laws within ten days of their formal transmission by the National Assembly. Within this time limit the President can ask the Assembly to deliberate a second time, and this request cannot be refused. The period of ten days can be reduced at the request of the Assembly in matters of urgent necessity. If the President of the Republic does not proclaim the Laws within the time limit, the President of the Assembly shall do so.

A motion of censure may be tabled against the President if signed by one-third of the members of the Assembly. A majority vote in the Assembly on such a motion shall entail the resignation of the President and the automatic dissolution of the Assembly. This vote by public ballot shall take place after five clear days have expired from the time of tabling the motion. In the case of resignation, death or incapacitation of the President, the President of the Assembly shall carry out the duties of President of the Republic with the assistance of the heads of permanent committees of the Assembly. He shall arrange within two months elections for a new President, and if necessary for a new National Assembly.

The President of the Republic may ask the Assembly to give him the power to make Laws by Decree for a limited period. Such Decrees shall be taken in the Council of

Ministers and submitted for ratification by the Assembly within three months. In the case of emergency, the President can take exceptional measures to safeguard national independence and the Institutions of the Republic. The National Assembly then has the full right to meet automatically.

Articles 60-62: Justice

Justice is done in the name of the Algerian People. The right to defence before the law is recognised and guaranteed. Judges obey only the Law and the interests of the Socialist Revolution. Their independence is guaranteed by Law and by the existence of a Higher Council of Law.

Articles 63-64: The Constitutional Council

The Constitutional Council consists of the President of the Supreme Court, the Presidents of the Civil and Administrative Chambers of the Supreme Court, three nominated members of the National Assembly and a member nominated by the President of the Republic. The members of the Constitutional Council elect their own President, who has no casting vote. Either the President of the Republic or the President of the Assembly may ask the Constitutional Council to judge the validity of Laws and Decrees.

Articles 65-70: Higher Organizations

The Higher Council of the Law consists of the President, the Minister of Justice, the President and Attorney General of the Supreme Court, a Lawyer of the Supreme Court, two Magistrates, one of whom is a judge, elected by their colleagues, and six Members of the Assembly elected by the permanent Committee of Justice.

The Higher Council of Defence consists of the President, the Ministers of National Defence, the Interior, and Foreign Affairs, the President of the Assembly's Commission for National Defence, and two Members nominated by the President of the Republic.

The Higher Economic and Social Council consists of five Members of the Assembly, the Director of Economic Planning, the Governor of the Central Bank of Algeria, members of the national organizations and representatives of major national economic and social activities appointed by the President. It elects its own President.

Articles 71-74 Constitutional Alterations

The initiative for altering the Constitution lies jointly with the President of the Republic and the National Assembly. Two readings and two votes with absolute majority must be given at an interval of two months, to draft any bill. This draft shall then be submitted for approval to the People by referendum. A bill approved by the People shall be proclaimed Law within eight days of the referendum.

Articles 75-78: Temporary Measures

The national hymn is *Kassamen* until such time as an extra-constitutional law shall fix a new national hymn.

The use of French in education shall continue only until the realisation of all-Arabic education becomes possible.

After approval of the Constitution by popular referendum it shall be promulgated within eight days. The election of the President of the Republic shall take place within one month of the approval of the Constitution.

THE GOVERNMENT

REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL

Set up in June 1965 following the arrest of President Ben Bella. With Col. HOUARI BOUMEDIENNE as its President the Council includes the following members:

MOULAY ABDELKADER
AHMED BELHOUCHE
CHERIF BELKACEM
MOHAMMED BEN AHMED

AHMED BENCHERIF
BOUHADJAR BENHADDOU
CHEDDI BENJEDID
ABDERRAHMAN BEN SALEM

ABDELAZIZ BOUTEFLIKA
AHMED DRAIA
AHMED KAID
TAYEBI LARBI

AHMED MEDEGHRI
YAHYAOU MOHAMMED
SALAH
SALAH SOUFI

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(March 1972)

Prime Minister and Minister of Defence: Col. HOUARI BOUMEDIENNE.
Minister of Transport: RABAH BITAT.
Minister of the Interior: AHMED MEDEGHRI.
Minister of Justice: BOUALEM BEN HAMOUDA.
Minister of Industry and Energy: BELAID ABDESSALEM.
Minister of Foreign Affairs: ABDELAZIZ BOUTEFLIKA.
Minister of Finance: SMAIL MAHROUG.
Minister of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform: TAYEBI LARBI.
Minister of Primary and Secondary Education: ABDELKRIM BEN MAHMOUD.
Minister of Higher Education and Scientific Research: MOHAMMED BEN YAHIA.
Minister of Health: OMAR BOUDJELLAB.

Minister of Public Works: ABDELKADER ZAIBEK.
Minister of Posts and Telecommunications: MOHAMMED KADI.
Minister of Commerce: LAYECHI YAKER.
Minister of Labour and Social Affairs: MOHAND SAID MAZOUNI.
Minister of Youth and Sports: ABDALLAH FADEL.
Minister of Tourism: ABDELAZIZ MAAOUI.
Minister for Habous: MOULOUD KASSEM.
Minister for Ex-Servicemen: MAHMOUD GUENNEZ.
Minister of Information: AHMED TALEB.
Under-Secretary of State for Planning: KAMEL ABDULLAH KHODJA.
Under-Secretary of State: ABDULLAH ARBAOUI.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO ALGERIA

(Algiers unless otherwise stated)

Albania: 50 rue Oukil Mohammed, Birmandreis; *Ambassador:* RIZA TAUSHANI.
Argentina: 7 rue Hamani; *Ambassador:* MARIO RAUL PICO.
Austria: Cité Dar el Kef, rue Shakespeare, El Mouradia; *Ambassador:* ALBERT FILZ.
Belgium: 18 ave. Claude Debussy; *Ambassador:* PAUL DENIS.
Brazil: 48 blvd. Mohammed V; *Ambassador:* PAULO LEO DE MOURA.
Bulgaria: 13 blvd. Bougara Mohammed; *Ambassador:* A. P. PACHEV.
Cameroon: 28 chemin Sheikh Bachir Brahimi; *Ambassador:* FERDINAND LEOPOLD AYONO.
Canada: *Ambassador:* CHRISTIAN HARDY.
Chile: *Ambassador:* EDUARDO YAZIGI.
China, People's Republic: 34 blvd. des Martyrs; *Ambassador:* LIN CHING.
Congo, People's Republic (Brazzaville): 115 rue Ziad Abdelkader; *Ambassador:* D. MOUNTSAKA.
Cuba: 14 rue Claude Barndard, Le Golf; *Ambassador:* RAUL FORNEL DELGADO.
Czechoslovakia: Villa Malika, Parc Gattlif; *Ambassador:* VACLAV PLESCOT.

Denmark: 23 blvd. Zirout Youcef; *Ambassador:* DIPLEV GORGEN SCHEEL.
Egypt: chemin de la Madeleine, Hydra; *Ambassador:* NAGUIB H. EL SADR.
Finland: 2 blvd. Mohammed V; *Ambassador:* O. SAIKKY.
France: rue Larbi Alik, Hydra; *Ambassador:* JEAN SOUTOU.
Gorman Democratic Republic: (address not available); *Ambassador:* SIEGFRIED KAMPF.
Ghana: 62 rue Parmentier, Kubba; *Ambassador:* YAW ALBERT OSEBRE.
Greece: 38 rue Didouche Mourad; *Ambassador:* DIMITRI COSMADOPOULOS.
Guinea: 43 blvd. Central Said Hamdine, Hydra; *Ambassador:* CAMARA NABY YAYA.
Hungary: 18 ave. Lyautey; *Ambassador:* ZSIGMOND ZOLTANE.
India: 119 rue Didouche Mourad; *Ambassador:* PEK SALYAL.
Indonesia: rue Etienne Baillae, Mouradia; *Ambassador:* ARIFIN HARAHAP.
Iran: 60 rue Didouche Mourad; *Ambassador:* DJAHANGUIR TAFAZOLI.

ALGERIA—(DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION, NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, ETC.)

Iraq: 4 rue Areski, Abri-Hydra; *Ambassador:* A. EL YASSINE.

Italy: 37 chemin Sheikh Bachir Brahimi; *Ambassador:* A. M. SAREDO.

Ivory Coast: Parc Paradou, Hydra; *Ambassador:* IBRAHIMA TOURE.

Japan: 3 rue du Lucien Reynard; *Ambassador:* YUKIHISA TAMURA.

Jordan: 25 blvd. Colonel Amirouche; *Ambassador:* Dr. ATTIVATE AHMED.

Kenya: Cairo, Egypt.

Korea, Democratic People's Republic: 49 rue Salvandy; *Ambassador:* O YONG-CHIN.

Kuwait: rue Didouche Mourad; *Ambassador:* NOURI ABD-AL-SALAM SHUWAIB.

Lebanon: 9 rue Kaid Ahmed el Biar; *Ambassador:* KHALIL AITANI.

Libya: 15 chemin Bachir Brahimi; *Ambassador:* MUHAMMED BUSAIRI.

Madagascar: rue Abdelkadir Aonis; *Ambassador:* BESY ARTHUR.

Mali: Paris, France.

Mauritania: 33 rue Vercors Bouzariah; *Ambassador:* SAAD BOUH KANE.

Mexico: Cairo, Egypt.

Mongolia: rue Marcel Suites, Hydra; *Ambassador:* D. CHARAV.

Morocco: 6 rue des Cèdres; *Ambassador:* MUHAMMED SIJILMASSI.

Nepal: Cairo, Egypt.

Netherlands: 23 blvd. Zirout Youcef; *Ambassador:* G. J. ANTONIUS VELING.

Niger: *Ambassador:* DODO BOUKARI.

Nigeria: 2 rue de l'Abrevoir; *Chargé d'Affaires:* SOKOYA JAMES.

Algeria also recognizes Afghanistan, the Central African Republic, the Federal Republic of Germany, Peru, Venezuela, and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Viet-Nam.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

General Elections were held in September 1964 when a single list of candidates presented by the F.L.N. was returned unopposed. The Assembly has not met since 1966.

In October 1969 President Boumedienne announced that a general election would be held during 1970; none was in fact held, and by early 1972 no firm date for an election had been announced.

There are twelve Permanent Commissions.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Government is based on a one-party system.

Front de Libération Nationale (F.L.N.): place Emir Abdelkader, Algiers; f. 1954; socialist in outlook, the party is divided into a Secretariat, a Central Committee, Federations, Dairas and Kasmaz; Secretariat: Secretary AHMED KAID.

There are several small opposition groups; all are proscribed and in exile in France or in other Arab countries.

Norway: Rabat, Morocco.

Pakistan: 14 ave. Souidani Boudjemâa; *Ambassador:* MAHMOUD SHAFQAT.

Poland: 37 ave. Mustafa Ali Khodja, El Biar; *Ambassador:* GRZEGORZ KOPOZYNSKI.

Romania: 24 rue Si Arcski, Hydra; *Ambassador:* MIHAI G. STEFAN.

Saudi Arabia: chemin des Glycines; *Ambassador:* RIAD AL KHATIB.

Senegal: 50 ave. Souidani Boudjemâa; *Ambassador:* LATYR KAMARA.

Spain: 10 rue Tirman; *Ambassador:* CARLOS INIESTA CANO.

Sudan: 27 rue de Carthage, Hydra; *Ambassador:* ABOUBAKR OSMAN MUHAMMED SALEH.

Sweden: 4 blvd. Mohammed V; *Ambassador:* CLAES KONIG.

Switzerland: 27 blvd. Zirout Youcef; *Ambassador:* JEAN-DENIS GRANDJAN.

Syria: chemin de la Madeleine, El Biar; *Ambassador:* Dr. M. K. BAAS.

Tunisia: 11 rue du Bois de Boulogne, Hydra; *Ambassador:* HABIB SHATTY.

Turkey: Villa dar el Ouard, blvd. Colonel Bougara; *Ambassador:* EFDAL DERINGIL.

U.S.S.R.: chemin du Prince d'Annam, El Biar; *Ambassador:* SERGE GROUZINOV.

United Kingdom: 7 chemin des Glycines; *Ambassador:* RONALD BURROUGHS.

Vatican: (address not available); *Apostolic Delegate:* Mgr. SANTE PORTALUPI.

Viet-Nam, Democratic Republic (North Viet-Nam): rue de Chenoua, Hydra; *Ambassador:* NGUYEN DUC THIENG.

Yemen A.R.: 74 rue Mokhtar el Menaoud Bouraba; *Ambassador:* ABDALLAH BARAKAT.

Yugoslavia: 7 rue d'Anjou, Hydra; *Ambassador:* OSMAN DJICKIL.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The highest court of justice is the Supreme Court in Algiers. Justice is exercised through 132 courts grouped on a regional basis. Three special Criminal Courts have been set up in Oran, Constantine and Algiers to deal with economic crimes against the state. From these there is no appeal. A "Revolutionary Court" was established late in 1968 with jurisdiction over political offences.

President of Supreme Court: M. GATY.

Procurator-General: M. MOSTEFAL.

President of Revolutionary Court: Major ABDELGHANI.

RELIGION

Islam is the official religion and it is estimated that 12 million Algerians are Muslims. The Europeans, and a few Arabs, are Christians, mostly Roman Catholics.

Archbishop of Algiers: H.E. Cardinal LEON-ETIENNE DUVAL; 13 rue Khelifa Boukhalfa, Algiers.

THE PRESS

DAILIES

ALGIERS

- al Chaab:** 1 Place Maurice Audin; f. 1962; National informative journal in Arabic.
el Moudjahid: 20 rue de la Liberté; f. 1965; F.L.N. journal in French.

CONSTANTINE

- al Nasr:** 100 rue Larbi Ben M'Hidi; Arabic language.

ORAN

- al Joumhouria—La République:** 6 rue Ben Schouer; f. 1962; French language.

WEEKLIES AND TWICE WEEKLIES

ALGIERS

- Algérie Actualité:** 20 rue de la Liberté, Algiers; f. 1965; French language weekly.
Bulletin Officiel des Annonces des Marchés Publics Algériens et du Registre du Commerce Algérien: 9 rue Trollier; twice weekly; Dir. RÉMI SAINT-ANDRÉ.
Office des Nouvelles Algériennes (O.N.A.): 52 rue Didouche Mourad, Algiers; Dir. AHMED KHELIL.
Révolution Africaine: 9 blvd. Khemisti, Algiers; F.L.N. journal in French; weekly; Socialist.
Révolution et Travail: Maison du Peuple; journal of U.G.T.A. in Arabic and French editions; weekly; Dir. BENNIKOUS ABDELKADER.
La Voix de la Mosquée: rue Pêcherie.

PERIODICALS

- L'Algérie Economique:** 7 blvd. de la République, Algiers; summary of items and commentaries issued by the State news agency; twice monthly.
el Djelch: Office de l'Armée Nationale Populaire, Algiers; f. 1963; monthly; Algerian army review; Arabic and French.
Journal Officiel de la République Algérienne: 9 rue Trollier; f. 1962.
Le Mois en Algérie: 1 ave. Pasteur, Algiers; general review of economic development; monthly.
Nouvelles Economiques: 6 blvd. Anatole-France, Algiers; bulletin of the Algiers Chamber of Commerce; bi-monthly.
Santé: Fédération Nationale de la Santé, U.G.T.A. Maison du Peuple, place du 1 Mai, Algiers; f. 1956; devoted to the cause of medical progress in Algeria; twice monthly; French; edited by Fédération Nationale de la Santé.
al Shabab: Algiers; f. 1970; published by the F.L.N. youth organization.
Situation Economique: 6 blvd. Anatole-France, Algiers; annual.

PRESS AGENCIES

- Algérie Presse Service (A.P.S.):** 6 rue Jules Ferry Algiers; f. 1962; Dir. MOHAMED BOUZID.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Algiers

- ANSA:** 6 rue Abdelkrim Khattabi; Bureau Chief ADRIANA ANTONIOLI BOUTI.
Associated Press: B.P. 769; Bureau Chief MICHAEL GOLD-SMITH.
Bulgarian Telegraph Agency (BTA): Zaatcha 5, Muradia; Bureau Chief GORAN GOTEV.

Czechoslovak News Agency (Četeka): 7 rue Lafayette, Imm. Lafayette.

Middle East News: 10 ave. Pasteur, B.P. 800.

Novosti: B.P. 24, Muradia.

The following are also represented: Agence France-Presse, Deutsche Presse-Agentur (DPA), Maghreb Arabe Presse, Prensa Latina, Reuters, Tass, UPI.

PUBLISHER

All privately owned publishing firms have been replaced by a single national organization:

Société Nationale d'Édition et de Diffusion (SNED): 3 blvd. Zirout Youcef, Algiers; f. 1966; publishes books of all types, and is sole importer, exporter and distributor of books and periodicals.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Radiodiffusion Télévision Algérienne (R.T.A.): Imm. RTA, 21 boulevard des Martyrs, Algiers; Government controlled; Dir. MOHAMMED REZZOUG.
Arabic Network: stations at Algiers, Oran, Constantine.
French Network: stations at Algiers, Constantine, Oran.
Kabyle Network: station at Algiers.
Supplementary Network: stations at Bouira, Tlemcen, Sétif, Souk Ahras, Batna, Bejaia, Tougourt, Laghouat.

There are 700,000 radio receivers.

TELEVISION

Radiodiffusion Télévision Algérienne (R.T.A.): Algiers; stations at Algiers, Oran, Tizi-Ouzou, Chrea and Constantine; the national network is due to be completed during 1970, but further transmitters will be built to improve reception in the south. Television is taking a major part in the national education programme. Dir. M. ZITOUNI.

There are 121,000 television receivers.

FINANCE

(cap. = capital; dep. = deposits; m. = million; AD = Algerian Dinars; Fr. = French Francs.)

BANKING

ALGIERS

CENTRAL BANK

Banque Centrale d'Algérie: 8 boulevard Zirout-Youcef, Algiers; f. 1963; cap. 40m. AD; took over the role of the Banque de l'Algérie, Jan. 1st 1963, as the central bank of issue; Gov. SEGHIR MOSTAFAI.

From November 1967 only the following banks are authorized to conduct exchange transactions and to deal with banks abroad:

Banque Extérieure d'Algérie: 11 blvd. Colonel Amirouche, Algiers; f. 1967 by transfer of the assets of Crédit Lyonnais, Société Générale, Barclays Bank France (Ltd.), Crédit du Nord, and Banque Industrielle de l'Algérie et de la Méditerranée in Algeria; chiefly concerned with foreign trade transactions and the financing of industrial development in Algeria; cap. 20m. AD; brs. in Algiers and ten other principal cities in Algeria; Pres. and Gen. Man. BOUASRIA BELGHOULA.

Banque Nationale d'Algérie: 8 blvd. Ernesto Ché. Guévarena, Algiers; f. 1966 by transfer of the assets in Algeria of Crédit Foncier d'Algérie et de Tunisie, Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas; and other foreign banks; cap. 20m. AD, dep. (Dec. 1968) 3,161m. AD; 138 brs.; Pres. and Gen. Man. ABDELMALEK TEMAM.

Crédit Populaire d'Algérie: 2 blvd. Colonel Amirouche, Algiers; f. 1966; re-grouping of former credit banks; brs. in Algiers, Constantine, Oran and Annaba.

INSURANCE

A state monopoly on insurance transactions was introduced on June 1st, 1966.

Caisse Algérienne d'Assurance et de Réassurance: 48 rue Didouche Mourad, Algiers; f. 1963 as a public corporation; Admin.-Gen. C. BENELHADJ SAÏD.

Caisse Centrale de Réassurance des Mutuelles Agricoles: 24 blvd. Victor Hugo, Algiers.

Société Algérienne d'Assurances: 5 blvd. de la République, Algiers; f. 1963; state sponsored Company; Chair. and Man. Dir. MOHAMED BENSALEM.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Chambre de Commerce d'Alger: 6 blvd. Anatole France, Algiers; Administrator HACHEMI LARABI.

Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie d'Annaba: Palais Consulaire, 4 rue du Céntra, Annaba; Pres. AMARA AMAR.

Chambre de Commerce de Bejaia: B.P. 105, Bejaia; f. 1892; 11 mems.; Pres. BENCHEIKH ABDERRAHMANE; Sec.-Gen. MAHDI YOUNES.

Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie de Constantine: 2 ave. Zebane, Constantine; Pres. BEN MATTI ABDESSELAM.

Chambre de Commerce d'Oran: 8 boulevard de la Soummam, Oran; 16 mems.; Pres. TATEB BRAHIM MOKHTAR; Sec.-Gen. ABDELHAK NOR'EDDINE; Publs. *Rapport Economique Mensuel, Bulletin Trimestriel d'Informations Economiques*.

Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie de Mostaganem: avenue Bénéfied Bendehiba, Mostaganem; f. 1901; 8 mems.; Pres. MOHAMED BELHADJ; Sec.-Gen. HARRAG BENBERNOU.

Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie de Skikda: avenue Sauren Pinelli-Port, Skikda; f. 1844; 12 mems.; Pres. NADJEH MOHAMED.

Chambre de Commerce Espagnole: 8 rue Amjère, Algiers.

Chambre de Commerce Italienno: 6 rue Hamami, Algiers.

Jeune Chambre Economique d'Alger: rue de Nîmes, Algiers; Pres. M. DONNEAUD.

There are also Chambers of Commerce at Colomb-Béchar, Ghordaia and Tlemcen.

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATIONS

Confédération Générale Economique Algérienne—CGEA: 1 rue de Languedoc, Algiers; the principal employers' organization; also Chambre française de Commerce et d'Industrie.

Union Générale des Commerçants Algériens: Place des Martyrs, Algiers.

PRINCIPAL TRADE UNIONS

Union Générale des Travailleurs Algériens—UGTA: Maison du Peuple, Algiers; f. 1956; 300,000 mems.; Sec.-Gen. ABDEKADER BENIKOUS; publ. *Révolution et Travail* (weekly).

AFFILIATES

Fédération des Travailleurs de l'Alimentation et du Commerce (*Federation of Food and Commerce Workers*): Maison du Peuple, Algiers; f. 1965; 14,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. MOULOUD KABENE.

Fédération du Bois, du Bâtiment, des Travaux Publics et des Activités Annexes (*Federation of Building Trades Workers*): Maison du Peuple, Algiers; f. 1964; 17,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. MOKRANE HADDADI.

Fédération des Travailleurs de l'Education et de la Culture—FTEC (*Federation of Teachers*): Maison du Peuple, Algiers; f. 1962; 13,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. MOHAMED FARES.

Fédération Nationale des Cheminots (*National Federation of Railwaymen*): 3 rue Alexandre Dumas, Algiers; Sec.-Gen. MEZIANE MISRAOUL.

Fédération Nationale de l'Energie Electrique et du Gaz d'Algérie—FNEEGA (*National Federation of Utility Workers*): Maison du Peuple, Place du 1er Mai, Algiers; f. 1963; 5,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. CHABANE LABOU.

Fédération des Travailleurs des Mines et Carrières (*Federation of Mine and Quarry Workers*): Maison du Peuple, Algiers; f. 1965; Sec.-Gen. LABOU CHABANE.

Fédération des Travailleurs Municipaux d'Algérie (*Federation of Municipal Employees*): Maison du Peuple, Algiers; 15,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. AHMED ZITOUNI.

Fédération des Travailleurs du Pétrole, du Gaz et Assimilés (*Federation of Oil and Gas Workers*): 21 boulevard Colonel Amirouche, Algiers; f. 1964; 8,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. MOUSSA KEBAILI.

Fédération des Ports, Docks et Aéroports (*Federation of Dock and Airport Workers*): Maison du Peuple, Algiers; f. 1964; 2,500 mems.; Gen. Sec. SAÏD OUKALI.

Fédération des Postes et Télécommunications (*Federation of Postal and Telecommunications Workers*): Maison du Peuple, Algiers; f. 1964; 6,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. AHMED HAMOUI.

Fédération Nationale de la Santé (*Federation of Hospital Workers*): Maison du Peuple, Algiers; f. 1962; 15,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. BACHIR MERAD.

Fédération Nationale des Travailleurs de la Terre—FNTT (*Federation of Farm Workers*): 4 rue Arago, Algiers; f. 1964; Gen. Sec. BELKACEM BOUCHAFA.

DEVELOPMENT

Caisse Algérienne de Développement: Villa Joly, ave. Franklin Roosevelt, Algiers; f. 1963; Government-sponsored Development Fund to finance industrial and commercial enterprises and exercise credit control by means of medium- and long-term credits in the private sector.

Caisse Centrale de Coopération Economique (C.C.C.E.): 22 rue Larbi Alik, Hydra, Algiers; f. 1968; Dir. JEAN GAMBETTE.

Caisse Nationale des Marchés de l'Etat: 4 boulevard Mohammed V, Algiers; f. 1962; Dir. M. ANDRÉ.

Office Algérien d'Action Commerciale—O.F.A.L.A.C.: 40-42 rue Benmehidi Larbi, Algiers; f. 1962; quality control and technical advice to exporters; Dir. H. HANOUZ.

Organisme de Coopération Industrielle—O.C.I.: Imm. Colisée, rue Ahmed Bey, B.P. 801, Algiers; f. 1965 to carry out the duties of the *Organisme Saharien* in the field of industry; loans granted 1,000 m. A.D.; Pres. ABDERRAHMANE KHENE; Dir.-Gen. GABRIEL VAN LAETHEN.

Société Centrale pour l'Équipement du Territoire—S.C.E.T. Coopération: 8 rue Sergent Addoun, Algiers; Dir. A. GAMBRELLE.

Société Nationale d'Études de Gestion, de Réalisations et d'Exploitations Industrielles—S.N.E.R.I.: 50 rue Khélifa Boulhalifa, Algiers.

NATIONALIZED INDUSTRIES

Office Algérien des Pêches: Algiers; state trawling organization; to acquire 80 trawlers under the 1970-73 Four-Year Plan.

Société Nationale Algérienne de Construction Mécanique (SONACOME): Algiers; sole manufacturer and importer of motor vehicles, agricultural equipment and allied products.

Société Nationale d'Édition et de Publicité (ANEP): 1 Ave. Pasteur, Algiers.

Société Nationale des Industries Textiles (SONITEX): 5 rue Abane Ramdane; f. 1966; Dir. Gen. M. BERBER.

Société Nationale Métallique: Algiers; f. 1968.

Société Nationale des Matériaux de Construction: Algiers; f. 1968.

Société Nationale de Recherches et d'Exploitations Minières (SONATREM): 127 Bd. Salah Bouakouir, Algiers.

STATE TRADING ORGANIZATIONS

Office Algérien Interprofessionnel des Céréales (OAIC): Algiers; monopoly of trade in cereals.

Office des Fruits et Légumes d'Algérie (OFLA): 12 ave. des Trois Frères Bouadou, Birmandreïs, Algiers; division of the Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform; exports vegetables, fresh and dried fruit and associated by-products to Europe.

Office National de Commercialisation (ONACO): 31 rue Larbi Ben M'hidi, Algiers; monopoly of bulk trade in basic foodstuffs except cereals; brs. in over forty towns.

Office Nationale de Commercialisation des Vins (ONCV): Algiers; monopoly exporter of wine; exports amounted to 483,000 hectolitres in 1970, of which 224,000 hl. went to France and 179,000 hl. to the Soviet Union.

Société Nationale des Tabacs et Allumettes (SNTA) Algiers; monopoly importer of tobacco and matches.

Société Nationale de la Sidérurgie (SNS): 2 rue du Chenova, Hydra-Algiers; sole importer of most semi-finished and manufactured metal products; commissioned feasibility study of an aluminium smelter for Algiers February 1970; Dir. Gen. MOHAMMED LIASSINE.

Other state buying organizations are being set up following the Government announcement of its intention of bringing all foreign trade under its control. Such organizations already exist for dairy products, wood and wood products, textiles, footwear, and hides and skins.

TRADE FAIR

Foire Internationale d'Alger: Palais des Expositions, Pins Maritimes, B.P. 571, Algiers; annual; fortnight in September.

OIL

ALREP: f. 1971; 51 per cent owned by SONATRACH, 49 per cent owned by French company CFP, represented by *Total-Algérie*; operates oil interests formerly owned by CFP.

L'Association Coopérative (ASCOOP): 126 rue Didouche Mourad, Algiers; f. 1966 as the body controlling exploitation of Saharan oil and gas; owned equally by SONATRACH and SOPEFAL of France, which acts through ERAP.

SONATRACH: 80 Ave. Ghermonl, Algiers; f. 1963; state-owned; Chair. SID AHMED GHOZALI; exploration, exploitation, transport, refining and marketing of oil products; the sole marketing organization for oil and gas products in Algeria since May 1968, when the state took over all foreign marketing interests.

Société Nationale de Recherche et d'Exploitation des Pétroles en Algérie (S.N. REPAL): chemin du Réservoir, Hydra, Algiers; f. 1946; 1,663 mems.; Pres. N. AIT LAOUSSINE; oil exploration, and development, mainly in Northern Algeria and Sahara; SONATRACH has an interest of about 37 per cent following its acquisition of the Shell interests in Algeria in 1970.

NATURAL GAS

Société d'Exploitation des Hydrocarbures de Hassi-R'Mel (S.E.H.R.): concession at Hassi-R'Mel; estimated reserves 900,000 million cubic metres equivalent to a possible annual production of 25,000 million cubic metres.

Compagnie Algérienne du Méthane Liquide (CAMEL): B.P. 11, Arzew; promotes export of liquid natural gas; 63,000 million cubic feet exported annually. See also next page, *Oil Transport*.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Société Nationale des Chemins de Fer Algériens: 21 blvd. Mohammed V, Algiers; f. 1959; 3,951 km. of track, of which 2,690 km. are of standard gauge (299 km. electrified), and 1,261 of metre gauge; daily passenger services from Algiers to the principal provincial cities, and a service to Casablanca via Oran.

ROADS

There are 35,541 km. of roads (8,500 km. Routes Nationales, 13,835 km. Departmental roads and 13,200 km. local roads). The French administration built a good road system (partly for military purposes) but in some areas surfaces have deteriorated since independence due to lack of maintenance. New roads have been built linking the Sahara oil fields with the coast. Algeria is a member of the Trans-Sahara Liaison Committee which is organizing the construction of a road across the Sahara. Work on the El Golea-In Salah section in Algeria began in 1970.

Société Nationale des Transports Routiers: 27 rue des 3 Frères, Bouaddon, Algiers; f. 1967; holds a monopoly of goods transport by road; Dir.-Gen. DJELFAOUI MOHAMMED.

ALGERIA—(TRANSPORT, TOURISM, ATOMIC ENERGY, UNIVERSITIES)

MOTORISTS' ORGANIZATION

Touring Club d'Algérie: Algiers.

SHIPPING

Algiers is the main port, with 13-16 fathoms anchorage in the Bay of Algiers, and anchorage for the largest vessels in Agha Bay. The port has a total quayage of 27,500 feet in three basins; the Old Port with 8-39 feet depth alongside, Mustapha Basin 23-36 feet depth alongside, and the Agha Basin.

Annaba's 120 acre harbour has 31-36 feet depth with 400 feet of quayage for petrol tankers. The Inner Port (Grande Darze) has 6,450 feet of quayage with 30 feet depth alongside. Oran's 300 acre harbour has 9,270 feet of quayage with 24-39 feet depth alongside, accommodating vessels of up to 550 feet. Arzew has 6,070 feet of quayage of which a third has 26 feet depth alongside. There are also important ports at Bedjaia, Djidjelli, Ghazaouet, Skikda (for oil), and Mostaganem.

Compagnie Nationale Algérienne de Navigation (CNAN): quai d'Ajaccio, B.P. 280, Algiers; f. 1964; State-owned company managing its own fleet and vessels on time charter; concerned in the transport of oil, gas, wine, early fruit and other goods; 5 vessels; agencies and monopoly of handling facilities in all Algerian ports; office in Marseilles and reps. in Paris, all French ports and the principal ports in many other countries.

Cie. des Bateaux à Vapeur du Nord: 9 rue Jacques Bingen, Paris 17e; f. 1853; tonnage 5,790 d.w.; Pres. JEAN POIGNY; cargo services to Algerian ports.

Cie. Charles le Borgne: 29 rue Maréchal Soult, Algiers; Paris Office: 97 ave. des Champs-Élysées; f. 1735; cargo services to all destinations; offices in Oran and Annaba.

Cie. Générale Transatlantique: Head Office: 6 rue Auber, Paris 9e; Algiers, 6 boulevard Carnot; regular passenger and cargo services from Marseilles to Algiers and Oran.

Cie. de Navigation Mixte: 1 la Canebière, Marseilles; f. 1850; tonnage 39,292 gross; Pres. G. DE CAZALET; Dir.-Gen. J. L. MASSIERA; passenger and cargo service to Algiers and Oran.

Société d'Armement et de Navigation Ch. Schiaffino & Cie.: 90 rue de Miromesnil, Paris 8e; tonnage 52,300; Dir. LAURENT SCHIAFFINO.

CIVIL AVIATION

Algeria's main airport, Dar el Beïda at Algiers, is a class A airport of international standing. At Constantine, Annaba and Oran are smaller modern airports able to accommodate jet aircraft.

Air Algérie: 1 place Maurice Audin, B.P. 858, Algiers; f. 1946; internal services and extensive services to Europe and North Africa; operating fleet of 5 Caravelles 1 DC-4, 4 Convair 640 (2 Boeing 727 are to enter service during 1971); Pres. and Dir.-Gen. AIR MES-
SAOUDENE.

FOREIGN LINES

The following foreign airlines operate services to Algiers: Aeroflot, Air France, Alitalia, Aviaeo (Spain), Balkan (Bulgaria), C.S.A. (Czechoslovakia), EgyptAir, Interflug (German Democratic Republic), Royal Air Maroc, Saudi Arabian Airlines, Swissair, Tunis Air.

OIL TRANSPORT

Société Nationale pour la Recherche, la Production, le Transport, la Transformation et la Commercialisation des Hydrocarbures (SONATRACH): Imm. Mauretania, Agha, Algiers; f. 1963 to build a new pipeline from Hassi-Messaoud to Arzew with present capacity of 18,000,000 tons p.a., to be increased eventually to 23,000,000 tons p.a.; pipeline commissioned 1966; two other pipelines have since been built, one from Hassi-Messaoud and Bejaia to a refinery at Algiers, and the other from Hassi R'Mel to Skikda; Dir. SID AHMED GHOZALI.

TOURISM

Agence Touristique Algérienne: 2 Place Ben Badis, Algiers; f. 1962; branches in Paris, Frankfurt and Stockholm.

The first Pan African Cultural Festival was held in Algiers in July 1969. Thirty-five African states were represented by over 4,000 artists. In 1972 there will be a National Youth Festival in July, and an International Fair in September.

THEATRE

Théâtre National Algérien: Opéra Municipal, Algiers; performances in Arabic and French in Algiers and all main cities.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Institut d'Etudes Nucléaires d'Alger: B.P. 1147, Algiers; f. 1958; research into nuclear physics, solid and electronic physics; two Van de Graaff accelerators, 3 MeV and 2 MeV; one Sames accelerator 600 KeV and one isotope separator of the Saclay type; Dir. Prof. M. ALLAB.

UNIVERSITIES

Université d'Alger: 2 rue Didouche Mourad, Algiers; 320 teachers, 9,500 students.

Université d'Oran: rue du Colonel Lotfi, Oran.

Centre Universitaire de Constantine: rue Ben M'hidi, Constantine.

ANTARCTICA

The Continent of Antarctica is estimated to cover 5,282,000 sq. miles. There are no indigenous inhabitants, but since 1944 a number of permanent research stations have been established.

MAJOR BASES

(The following list only includes bases south of latitude 60°.)

	Latitude	Longitude		Latitude	Longitude
ARGENTINA			SOUTH AFRICA		
Almirante Brown	64° 53' S	62° 53' W	Sanac	70° 19' S	2° 22' W
Esperanza	63° 24' S	57° 00' W	Borg Massivet	72° 58' S	3° 48' W
General Belgrano	77° 58' S	38° 48' W			
Orcadas	60° 45' S	44° 43' W	UNITED KINGDOM		
Petrel	63° 28' S	56° 17' W	Fossil Bluff	72° 21' S	68° 17' W
Teniente Matienzo	64° 58' S	60° 02' W	Stonington Island . . .	68° 11' S	67° 00' W
Vicecomodoro Marambio .	64° 16' S	56° 45' W	Argentine Islands . . .	65° 15' S	64° 15' W
			Signy Island	60° 43' S	45° 56' W
AUSTRALIA			Adelaide	67° 46' S	68° 54' W
Casey	66° 17' S	110° 32' E	Halley Bay	75° 31' S	26° 38' W
Davis	68° 35' S	77° 58' E			
Mawson	67° 36' S	62° 53' E	UNITED STATES		
				South Pole	
CHILE			Amundsen-Scott	80° 01' S	119° 32' W
Capitán Arturo Prat . . .	62° 29' S	59° 38' W	New Byrd	77° 51' S	166° 37' W
General Bernardo O'Higgins.	63° 19' S	57° 54' W	McMurdo	64° 46' S	64° 05' W
Presidente Frei	62° 12' S	58° 55' W	Palmer Station		
FRANCE			U.S.S.R.		
Dumont d'Urville	66° 40' S	140° 01' E	Bellingshausen	62° 12' S	58° 56' W
			Mirny	66° 33' S	93° 01' E
JAPAN			Molodyozhnaya	67° 40' S	45° 51' E
Syowa	69° 00' S	39° 35' E	Novolazarevskaya . . .	70° 46' S	11° 50' E
			Vostok	78° 28' S	106° 48' E
NEW ZEALAND					
Scott	77° 51' S	166° 46' E			
Vanda	77° 32' S	161° 38' E			

TERRITORIAL CLAIMS

<i>Territory</i>	<i>Claimant State</i>
British Antarctic Territory	United Kingdom
Antártida Argentina	Argentina
Antártica Chilena	Chile
Dronning Maud Land	Norway
Australian Antarctic Territory	Australia
Terre Adélie	France
Ross Dependency	New Zealand

These claims are not recognised by the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R.

No formal claims have been made in the sector of Antarctica between 90°W. and 150°W.

See also Article 4 of the Antarctic Treaty on next page.

RESEARCH

Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research (SCAR) of the International Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU): f. 1958 to further the co-ordination of scientific activity in Antarctica, with a view to framing a scientific programme of circumpolar scope and significance; mems. 12 countries.

President: Dr. L. M. GOULD (U.S.A.).

Vice-President: Dr. G. A. AVSIUK (U.S.S.R.).

Secretariat: Dr. G. DE Q. ROBIN, Scott Polar Research Institute, Cambridge, England.

ANTARCTICA

THE ANTARCTIC TREATY

The Treaty was signed in Washington in December 1959 by the twelve nations co-operating in the Antarctic during the International Geophysical Year. The Treaty entered into force on June 23rd, 1961.

SIGNATORIES

Argentina	France	South Africa
Australia	Japan	U.S.S.R.
Belgium	New Zealand	United Kingdom
Chile	Norway	U.S.A.

ACCEDING STATES

Czechoslovakia	Denmark	Netherlands	Poland
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ANTARCTIC TREATY CONSULTATIVE MEETINGS

Meetings of delegations from all the signatory nations of the Antarctic Treaty are held from time to time to discuss scientific and political matters. The representatives elect a Chairman and Secretary. Committees and Working Groups may be established as required.

MEETINGS

First Meeting: Canberra, July 1961.
Second Meeting: Buenos Aires, July 1962.
Third Meeting: Brussels, June 1964.
Fourth Meeting: Santiago, Nov. 1966.
Fifth Meeting: Paris, 1968.
Sixth Meeting: Tokyo, 1970.

SUMMARY OF TREATY

Article 1. Antarctica shall be used for peaceful purposes only.

Article 2. Freedom of scientific investigation and co-operation.

Article 3. Exchange of information and personnel.

Article 4. 1. Nothing contained in the present Treaty shall be interpreted as:

- (a) a renunciation by any Contracting Party of previously asserted rights of or claims to territorial sovereignty in Antarctica;
- (b) a renunciation or diminution by any Contracting Party of any basis of claim to territorial sovereignty in Antarctica which it may have whether as a result of its activities or those of its nationals in Antarctica, or otherwise;
- (c) prejudicing the position of any Contracting Party as regards its recognition or non-recognition of any other State's right of or claim or basis of claim to territorial sovereignty in Antarctica.

2. No acts or activities taking place while the present Treaty is in force shall constitute a basis for asserting, supporting or denying a claim to territorial sovereignty in Antarctica or create any rights of sovereignty in Antarctica. No new claim, or enlargement of an existing claim, to territorial sovereignty in Antarctica shall be asserted while the present Treaty is in force.

Article 5. Any nuclear explosions in Antarctica and the disposal there of radioactive waste material shall be prohibited.

Article 6. Geographical limits.

Article 7. Designation of observers and notification of stations and expeditions.

Article 8. Jurisdiction over observers and scientists.

Article 9. Future meetings.

Articles 10-14. Upholding, interpreting, amending, notifying and depositing the Treaty.

ARGENTINA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Republic of Argentina occupies almost the whole of South America south of the Tropic of Capricorn. It has a long Atlantic coastline stretching from Uruguay and the River Plate to Tierra del Fuego. To the west lie Chile and the Andes mountains, to the north are Bolivia, Paraguay and Brazil. Argentina also claims the Falkland Islands, the Falkland Island Dependencies and part of Antarctica. The climate varies from sub-tropical in the north to sub-arctic in Patagonia, generally with moderate summer rainfall. The language is Spanish. Nearly 90 per cent of the population are Roman Catholic and about 2 per cent Protestant. The flag has three horizontal stripes, light blue, white and light blue (for military and government use the central stripe is charged with a gold sun in splendour). The capital is Buenos Aires.

Recent History

In 1946, Gen. Juan Perón, a member of a military junta that had been in control since 1943, was swept to power as President by well organized workers' support. He established a highly authoritarian and nationalistic dictatorship based on this support, until 1955, when he was deposed by a military coup. Perón sought exile in Spain, but his influence remains strong in Argentine politics. Gen. Pedro Aramburu was provisional President until elections in 1958, when Arturo Frondizi took power. His government fell in 1962, and in 1963 Arturo Illia was elected President. Under Illia, supporters of Perón were permitted to vote for the first time since his downfall, and it was apparent that his influence was still strong. In 1966, however, a right-wing military coup brought Lt.-Gen. Juan Onganía to power and the brief period of freedom under Illia was brought to an end: congress was dissolved and political parties abolished. Since 1969 the Republic has been beset by internal disorder, especially in Córdoba where workers and students frequently cause disruptions in civil and industrial life. In this year at least six underground movements began to operate, making spectacular robberies and kidnappings. In June 1970 former President Aramburu was kidnapped and killed. This murder remains unsolved. In June 1970 Brigadier General Roberto Levingston replaced General Onganía in a bloodless coup. He himself was forced to give way to General Alejandro Lanusse in March 1971. General Lanusse has promised elections for March 25th, 1973, and has legalized political parties. Agreement was reached with Britain on the reopening of air and sea links between Argentina and the Falkland Islands, but neither side has altered its position on the sovereignty of the islands. A right-wing officers' coup in October 1971 was put down without difficulty and General Lanusse has felt strong enough politically to try to integrate the Peronistas into the political system. His visits abroad to the reformist heads of state in Peru and Chile and to the conservative President of Brazil have shown the General's wish to widen the base of his political support at home and to break Argentina's diplomatic isolation of recent years.

Government

Argentina is a Republic composed of a Federal District, twenty-two States and the National Territory of Tierra del Fuego, Antarctica and the South Atlantic Islands. The Federal Government has a separate executive, legislature and judiciary similar to that of the U.S.A. Executive power is vested in the President. The Congress has been suspended since 1966. The Supreme Court exercises judicial power.

Each State has its own elected Governor and Legislature. Their authority extends to all matters not delegated to the Federal Government.

Defence

A period of national service is compulsory between the ages of 20-45 years, of which one year is spent in the Army or Air Force and two years in the Navy. The total strength of the regular Armed Forces is 137,000 of which the Army has 85,000 with a further 250,000 trained reservists, the Navy has 28,500 and the Air Force 17,000 men. The defence budget for 1970 amounted to 1,800 million pesos.

Economic Affairs

Argentina is primarily an agricultural country and her prosperity rests on livestock, wool and cereals. Meat production is geared to the needs of Western Europe, and about 9½ million cattle and 7½ million sheep are slaughtered annually. The main crops are wheat (Argentina is the world's fourth largest exporter), maize, oats and linseed. Argentina is one of the world's largest producers of wine, and export markets are now being sought in the United Kingdom and the U.S.A. Industry is mainly concerned with meat processing, meat packing and other animal by-products. There has been rapid growth in the plastics, textile, steel, engineering and chemical industries. Oil and natural gas provide the great bulk of the country's energy. Other minerals produced include sulphur and tin, areas in the Andean zones are to be prospected for copper, and aluminium production is scheduled to begin in January 1974, with a plant to be located at Puerto Madryn. Reserves of coal are estimated at 400 million tons. Several hydroelectric schemes are under construction, the most important being the Choeón-Cerros Colorados scheme, which will cost some U.S. \$387 million and is due for completion in 1978. The government's greatest economic problem is inflation and stagnation. Inflation was running at the rate of 40 per cent in 1971, while unemployment is at record levels. Repeated devaluations and an inability to meet export targets has made it necessary for Argentina to seek to renegotiate her foreign debts of \$4,000 million, mainly short term liabilities. Argentina is a member of the Latin American Free Trade Association and the Inter-American Development Bank.

Transport and Communications

Argentina's transport network is concentrated in the east central provinces of Buenos Aires, Santa Fe, Córdoba, San Luis and Entre Ríos. Main railways connect with Chile, Bolivia and Paraguay and are paralleled by branches of the Pan American Highway. There are

ARGENTINA—(INTRODUCTORY SURVEY)

201,059 km. of roads of which 16.6 per cent are paved and 137 km. are motorway. A five-year plan for highway construction is in hand. A new bridge, part of the Inter-American highway, is to be built between Puerto Unzué and Fray Bentos in Uruguay: 4.8 km. long and 42 metres above the river Uruguay. River steamers operate on the Plate, Paraguay, Paraná and Uruguay rivers. Internal air services are well developed and five Argentine lines, and many foreign ones, operate international schedules.

Social Welfare

Social welfare benefits are provided to wage-earners through trade unions and employers' associations. In 1967 all welfare services were co-ordinated under the National Council of Social Welfare, and a new Pensions Law was introduced.

Education

The adult literacy rate of about 90 per cent is regarded as the highest in Latin America. Education is free from pre-school to university level, and compulsory for all children at primary and intermediate levels, from the ages of six to fourteen. Secondary education covers a five-year period, and university courses range from one to six years. There are over 30 universities with about 200,000 students. In 1968 a plan for educational reform was approved, which dispensed with the entrance examination for secondary schools and outlined a new programme for teacher training which, with the abolition of the Escuelas Normales, has been raised to the level of higher education. The reform is to lead gradually to a centralized system of education; detailed planning of new curricula took place during 1970, and a few schools are to be selected for experimental application of the new programme.

Tourism

Argentina has yet to exploit fully her superb tourist attractions. The principal ones are the Andes mountains, the lake district of Bariloche, where there is a National Park, the Atlantic beaches, the Iguazú falls, the Pampas and the city of Buenos Aires.

Visas are not required to visit Argentina by nationals of the following countries: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, German Federal Republic, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, and all American countries except Cuba.

Sport

The most popular sport is football, followed by horse racing, polo, rugby, motor racing and basket-ball.

Public Holidays

1971: May 1 (Labour Day), May 25 (Anniversary of the 1810 Revolution), June 20 (Flag Day), July 9 (Independence Day), August 17 (Death of General San Martín), October 12 (Discovery of America), December 25 (Christmas Day), also important religious festivals.

1972-3 (the following are optional holidays on which only banks and public offices are obliged to close): January 1 (New Year's Day), January 6 (Epiphany), March 5, 6 (Carnival Monday and Tuesday), April 19, 20 (Maundy Thursday and Good Friday), June 10 (Corpus Christi), August 15 (Assumption), November 1 (All Saints' Day), December 8 (Immaculate Conception).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The principal unit of currency is the peso, which is divided into 100 centavos. On January 1st, 1970, the Argentine Government introduced a new "heavy" peso equivalent to 100 units of the former currency. New notes and coins are being issued but overprinted old notes will be in circulation for some time.

Coins: 1, 5, 10, 20, 50 centavos.

Notes: 1, 5, 10, 50, 100, 500, 1,000 pesos.

Commercial rate: 5.00 pesos=U.S. \$1

13.03 pesos=£1 sterling

Financial rate: 9.58 pesos=U.S. \$1

24.97 pesos=£1 sterling

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA	POPULATION (1968 estimates)			
	Total*	Births	Deaths	Natural Increase
4,027,024 sq. kilometres	23,364,431	509,120	213,340	295,780

* 1970 census

CHIEF TOWNS

POPULATION ('000)

Buenos Aires (capital)	5,900	Bahia Blanca	150
Córdoba	846	Salta	120
Rosario	751	Mendoza	115
La Plata	406	Mar del Plata	140
Tucumán	290	Corrientes	104
Santa Fe	260	Resistencia	94
Paraná	184	Santiago del Estero	81

STATES

(1970 census, provisional figures—'000)

STATE	POPULATION	CAPITAL	STATE	POPULATION	CAPITAL
Buenos Aires - Federal District	2,972		Misiones	443	Posadas
Buenos Aires - State	8,775	La Plata	Neuquén	154	Neuquén
Catamarca	173	Catamarca	Río Negro	263	Viedma
Córdoba	2,060	Córdoba	Salta	510	Salta
Corrientes	564	Corrientes	San Juan	386	San Juan
Chaco	566	Resistencia	San Luis	183	San Luis
Chubut	190	Rawson	Santa Cruz	84	Río Gallegos
Entre Ríos	812	Paraná	Santa Fe	2,136	Santa Fe
Formosa	234	Formosa	Santiago del Estero	495	Santiago del Estero
Jujuy	302	Jujuy			Tucumán
La Pampa	172	Santa Rosa	Tucumán	766	
La Rioja	136	La Rioja			
Mendoza	973	Mendoza	TERRITORY:		
			Tierra del Fuego	16	Ushuaia

ARGENTINA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

AGRICULTURE

CROPS	AREA SOWN (^{'000} hectares)				PRODUCTION (^{'000} metric tons)			
	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
Wheat . .	6,613	6,680	6,239	4,201	7,320	5,740	7,020	4,250
Maize . .	4,473	4,595	4,666	4,993	6,560	6,860	9,360	9,930
Oats . .	1,193	1,299	1,129	1,026	690	490	425	360
Barley . .	882	1,011	945	813	588	556	571	367
Rye . .	2,286	2,500	2,489	1,977	352	360	377	121
Linseed . .	711	878	952	973	385	510	640	680
Sunflower . .	1,194	1,354	1,472	1,614	940	876	1,140	830
Cotton . .	319	436	464	388	230	367	458	290
Sugar Cane . .	195	201	203	208	9,500	10,680	9,700	10,200
Rice . .	80	96	109	86	283	345	407	288
Millet . .	288	285	243	231	229	195	125	183
Tobacco . .	67	62	76	71	62	54	66	59

LIVESTOCK (1969)

Cattle	48,298,211
Sheep	44,319,840
Pigs	4,097,564
Horses	3,762,203*

*1963

LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERINGS AND MEAT PRODUCTS

YEAR	CATTLE SOLD FOR SLAUGHTER (^{'000} head)	MEAT EXPORTS (tons)
1967 . . .	9,724.1	696,700
1968 . . .	12,802	668,600
1969 . . .	13,791	863,700

FISHING (tons)

	1969	1970
Sea Fish	151,636	159,873
Shell Fish	17,480	22,466
Freshwater Fish . .	11,610	6,368

MINING

MINERAL	UNIT	1969	1970
Sulphur	tons	34,515	40,094
Tin	"	3,575	4,284
Silver and Tin . .	"	1,117	833
Asphalt	^{'000} tons	—	—
Coal	"	521.9	615.4
Crude Petroleum	^{'000} cu.metres	20,681.6	22,798.6

INDUSTRY

PRODUCT	UNIT	1969	1970
Yerba Maté . . .	^{'000} tons	100.4	112.9
Casein	" "	13.4	9.8
Washed Wool . .	" "	57.9	54.7
Portland Cement	" "	4,305.0	4,726.3
Quebracho	" "	—	—
Extract	" "	119.0	91.1
Cotton Fibre . .	tons	101.0	133.7
Cellulose (Paper)	"	141,351	177,835
Artificial Silk	"	—	—
Yarn	"	11,194.3	9,829.6
Diesel Oil . . .	^{'000} cu.metres	1,712.5	1,893.4
Fuel Oil	" "	8,205.6	8,911.1
Gas Oil	" "	3,336.5	3,657.6
Kerosene	" "	1,022.0	1,093.8
Beer	million litres	317,213	356,489
Cigarettes . . .	millions	28,855.1	30,219.7

ARGENTINA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FINANCE

A new "heavy" peso equivalent to 100 units of the old currency was introduced on January 1st, 1970.

1 peso = 100 centavos.

Commercial rate: 5.00 pesos=U.S. \$1; 13.03 pesos=£1 sterling.

Financial rate: 9.58 pesos=U.S. \$1; 24.97 pesos=£1 sterling.

100 pesos=U.S. \$20=£7.87 sterling.

Exchange Rate Peso: U.S. \$ (1948) 9.25, (1956) 37.45, (1966) 247.30, (1969) 350.00, (1970) 3.50.

BUDGET 1970

REVENUE

('000 pesos)

Customs and Ports	1,673,835.9
Income Tax	1,301,461.7
Interest and Revenue	1,853,962.0
Sales	1,616,771.5
Stamp Duties	392,367.6
Lottery and Gambling	—
Estate Duty, Patents, Passport Fees	359,483.1
Miscellaneous Income	3,320,783.5
Others	122,853.3
TOTAL	10,641,518.6

Total revenue in 1969 was 9,773 million new pesos.

EXPENDITURE

(million new pesos)

	CURRENT		CAPITAL		TOTAL	
	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970
General Administration	497	673	486	208	983	881
Defence	1,250	1,421	272	378	1,521	1,800
Security	367	503	62	75	430	578
Health	391	483	319	342	710	825
Education	1,310	1,648	211	179	1,520	1,827
Economic Development	1,882	2,303	1,845	2,283	3,727	4,586
Social Welfare	288	604	145	341	433	945
Public Debt	237	335	429	375	666	711
Unclassified	354	45	60	186	414	231
TOTAL	6,576	8,016	3,829	4,368	10,405	12,384

GOLD RESERVES AND CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION

(1965 — million pesos)

Gold Reserves	68
Currency in Circulation	514,000
Gross National Product	3,242,989

Currency in circulation (1967): 622,200 million pesos.

ARGENTINA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

COST OF LIVING AND WAGES INDEX— FEDERAL CAPITAL Base 1960=100

	1969	1970
General level of cost of living .	604.7	686.9
Food	565.8	658.9
Clothing	630.8	690.1
Rent	544.8	599.2
Electricity	595.0	595.0
General Expenses	772.3	869.5
Household Goods	560.5	600.2
Average wages index:		
Official Worker	686.5	794.1
Day Labourer	692.5	815.7

The cost of living index is based on the expenses of an industrial worker with two school age children.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS (million old pesos at current prices)

	1966	1967	1968
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	3,678,863	4,603,684	5,348,989
<i>of which:</i>			
Agriculture	570,373	708,288	755,035
Mining	63,143	88,992	100,472
Industry	1,209,722	1,440,047	1,702,136
Construction	160,425	226,193	301,289
Electricity, Gas and Water	89,274	130,598	165,337
Transport and communications	334,777	431,488	529,884
Trade	473,769	593,127	724,208
Banks, insurance, property	140,458	178,185	200,102
Government services	407,456	513,267	516,860
Other services	229,466	293,499	353,666
Net factor income from abroad	-31,118	-41,060	-50,470
GROSS NATIONAL INCOME	3,647,745	4,562,624	5,298,519
Indirect taxes, less subsidies	360,135	592,957	700,000
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	4,007,880	5,155,581	5,998,519
<i>of which:</i>			
Private consumption expenditure	2,759,835	3,535,144	4,152,257
Government consumption expenditure	481,285	610,327	637,000
Gross domestic investment	716,981	953,307	1,180,527

ARGENTINA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

(million U.S. \$)

	1967			1968		
	Credit	Debit	Balance	Credit	Debit	Balance
<i>Goods and Services:</i>						
Merchandise	1,464	1,095	369	1,368	1,169	199
Freight	68	3	65	63	3	60
Other transport and insurance	101	86	15	87	82	5
Travel	2	58	— 56	175	216	— 41
Investment income	14	133	— 119	37	179	— 142
Government n.i.e.	5	10	— 5	9	15	— 6
Other services	53	138	— 85	38	129	— 91
Total	1,707	1,523	184	1,778	1,792	— 14
<i>Transfer Payments:</i>						
Private	2	2	—	2	4	— 2
Central government	—	3	— 3	—	2	— 2
Total	2	5	— 3	2	6	— 4
CURRENT BALANCE	1,709	1,528	181	1,780	1,798	— 18
<i>Capital and Monetary Gold:</i>						
<i>Non-Monetary Sector:</i>						
Direct investment	—	7	— 7	132	5	127
Other private long-term	—	30	— 30			
Other private short-term	—	12	— 12			
Local government	—	1	— 1	—	1	— 1
Central government	—	45	— 45	119	49	70
Total	—	95	— 95	251	55	196
<i>Monetary Sector:</i>						
Commercial bank liabilities	5	—	5	—	—	—
Commercial bank assets	23	—	23	—	—	—
Central bank liabilities	131	—	131	—	—	—
Central bank assets	—	507	— 507	—	—	—
Total	159	507	— 348	—	213	— 213
CAPITAL BALANCE	159	602	— 443	251	268	— 17
Net Errors and Omissions	262	—	262	35	—	35

EXTERNAL TRADE

TOTAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

(million pesos)

	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970*
Imports	234,858.3	364,446	409,216	551,632	6,382
Exports	316,176.1	462,873	478,179	564,213	6,504

*(new pesos)

ARGENTINA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

IMPORTS	VOLUME (tons)		VALUE	
	1969	1970	1969*	1970†
Animals and Animal Products	6,100	19,375	1,692	44,669
Vegetable Products	647,200	263,853	30,543	262,336
Animal and Vegetable Fats and Oils	4,200	5,005	633	8,471
Foodstuffs, Beverages and Tobacco	30,700	41,780	7,163	90,000
Mineral Products	6,903,600	6,724,905	46,860	484,391
Chemical Products	520,400	541,361	64,625	811,885
Natural and Synthetic Rubber and Plastics	79,400	78,419	19,147	204,526
Timber, Cork, Cane and Manufactures	705,100	642,311	27,750	272,711
Paper Goods	505,100	497,722	36,436	418,755
Textiles and Manufactures	54,800	64,554	13,182	161,902
Stone, Cement, Ceramic and Glassware	38,100	47,035	6,614	82,193
Metals and Manufactures	1,798,200	1,709,593	112,261	1,355,720
Machinery, including Electrical	113,700	113,875	128,915	1,579,243
Transport Material	65,800	56,281	35,165	337,734
Precision Instruments	3,400	3,987	15,375	196,283
Miscellaneous Merchandise and Products	4,200	4,001	5,271	71,135
TOTAL	11,480,000	10,814,057	551,632	6,381,942

* Million pesos.

† Thousand new pesos.

EXPORTS	VOLUME (tons)		VALUE	
	1969	1970	1969*	1970†
Animals and Animal Products	783,400	667,389	125,972	1,291,372
Vegetable Products	8,822,800	10,609,142	178,113	2,168,011
Animal and Vegetable Fats and Oils	438,700	474,622	30,490	373,230
Foodstuffs, Beverages and Tobacco	1,915,000	2,190,548	88,752	1,037,787
Mineral Products	472,600	433,492	4,730	53,325
Chemical Products	176,700	157,431	19,936	201,070
Natural and Synthetic Rubber and Plastics	23,000	24,737	4,109	39,640
Leather and Manufactures	225,800	215,192	36,287	407,205
Paper Goods	17,500	15,554	7,576	63,242
Textiles and Manufactures	116,400	164,112	36,374	442,612
Metals and Manufactures	212,900	232,678	11,636	147,938
Machinery, including Electrical	17,600	40,361	14,436	206,212
Transport Material	4,400	6,902	3,468	44,352
Miscellaneous Merchandise and Products	16,900	17,015	2,334	27,998
TOTAL	13,243,700	15,249,175	564,213	6,503,994

* Million pesos.

† Thousand new pesos.

ARGENTINA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

(million pesos)

	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1968*	1969*	1970†	1968*	1969*	1970†
Austria	1,564	1,988	24,044	519	606	5,976
Belgium	4,294	6,912	81,658	20,990	19,452	240,583
Brazil	48,487	61,065	696,794	45,166	45,540	511,461
British Asiatic Possessions	271	—	9,971	365	—	17,737
Canada	12,231	21,423	186,467	1,686	2,298	24,749
Chile	17,199	25,044	285,185	27,098	30,975	340,610
Czechoslovakia	614	696	10,941	1,372	2,547	39,286
France	14,401	17,967	241,313	15,836	21,308	258,770
German Federal Republic	44,634	60,786	702,078	23,271	25,728	383,294
India	366	191	10,566	821	1,558	15,077
Italy	25,943	37,062	459,147	68,980	80,338	990,824
Japan	14,557	22,790	322,699	10,162	25,231	391,958
Kuwait	313	2,216	3,745	586	70	447
Netherlands	7,102	11,360	122,635	47,539	59,238	662,570
Netherlands West Indies	831	—	31,866	695	—	16,880
Paraguay	4,754	5,559	75,489	4,475	5,351	56,231
Peru	4,848	4,950	52,938	20,221	15,731	118,325
Sweden	9,032	11,629	130,353	2,603	2,497	26,673
United Kingdom	27,541	32,491	349,884	36,616	54,371	452,384
U.S.A.	94,453	121,000	1,583,921	55,006	49,053	578,950
U.S.S.R.	1,829	3,190	11,679	8,822	10,312	98,680
Venezuela	12,262	13,432	114,924	2,428	4,779	426,268

* Million pesos.

† Thousand pesos.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

YEAR	PASSENGERS CARRIED (million)	FREIGHT CARRIED ('000 tons)	PASSEN- GER-KM. (million)	TON-KM. (million)
1968 .	481	19,000	14,089	12,913
1969 .	481	20,749	14,146	12,949
1970 .	443	21,862	12,828	13,356

ROADS

MOTOR VEHICLES IN USE, 1969

Cars	1,390,000
Goods Vehicles	722,000
Buses and Coaches	32,500

SHIPPING

TONNAGE OF SHIPPING ENTERING ARGENTINE PORTS ('000 net registered tons)

YEAR	TOTAL TONNAGE	BUENOS AIRES	OTHER PORTS
1967	12,292	7,572	4,720
1968	11,065	7,237	3,828
1969	12,642	7,987	4,656
1970	12,865	7,486	5,379

Merchant Fleet (1966): 159 ships over 1,000 tons gross;
total 1,087,000 g.r.t.

CIVIL AVIATION

YEAR	PASSENGERS CARRIED ('000)		FREIGHT CARRIED (tons)		KILOMETRES FLOWN ('000)	
	Argentine Airlines	Foreign Airlines	Argentine Airlines	Foreign Airlines	Argentine Airlines	Foreign Airlines
1966	1,136.4	551.4	9,426.7	13,436.6	31,209.9	6,290.3
1967	1,415.4	527.4	13,311.4	15,611.4	40,327.2	6,377.3
1968	1,530.2	591.8	16,897.9	16,512.7	44,277.9	6,717.6
1969	1,783.5	663.1	22,091.3	22,612.1	44,837.3	7,485
1970	1,781.6	735.8	23,020.2	26,019.2	47,439.5	7,740.5

EDUCATION

(1970)

CATEGORY	NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS	NUMBER OF STUDENTS	NUMBER OF TEACHERS
Primary	25,793	3,632,050	193,213
Secondary and Technical	4,366	1,012,945	139,194
Colleges and Universities	495	236,515	16,004

Source: Dirección Nacional de Estadística y Censos, Buenos Aires.

THE CONSTITUTION

THE Constitution of 1853 establishes a federal republican and representative form of government. The following are its main points:

Each province has the right to exercise its own administration of justice, municipal system and primary education. The Roman Catholic religion, being the faith of the majority of the nation, shall enjoy State protection; freedom of religious belief is guaranteed to all other denominations. All the inhabitants of the country have the right to work and exercise any legal trade; to petition the authorities; to leave or enter the Argentine territory, to use or dispose of their properties, to associate for a peaceable or useful purpose; to teach and acquire education, and to express freely their opinion in the press without censorship. The State does not admit any prerogative of blood, birth, privilege or titles of nobility. Equality is the basis of all duties and public offices. No citizen may be detained, except for reasons and in the manner prescribed by the law; or sentenced other than by virtue of a law existing prior to the offence and by decision of the competent tribunal after the hearing and defence of the person concerned. Private residence, property and correspondence are inviolable. No one may enter the home of a citizen or carry out any search in it without his consent, unless by a warrant from the competent authority; no one may suffer expropriation, except in case of public necessity and provided that the appropriate compensation has been paid in accordance with the provisions of the laws. In no case may the penalty of confiscation of property be imposed.

The National Constitution states, in its preamble, that its benefits will be extended to "all men, from all parts of the world, who wish to live on Argentine soil".

The Constitution may be amended in part or in its entirety if the Congress so decides by a two-thirds majority, in which case a constitutional assembly must be convened.

Congress. The Constitution provides for a bi-cameral legislature: a Senate and a Chamber of Deputies. Deputies are elected for four years, by a majority of votes, and are eligible for re-election; but half the Chamber shall be renewed every two years.

The Senate is composed of two members for each province, elected by majority of votes; and two members for the capital, elected in the same way as the President of the Republic. Their term of office is nine years and they are

eligible for re-election, but a third of the Senate shall be renewed every three years.

The ordinary sessions of Congress take place from May 1st to September 30th. The President may extend the sessions or convene extraordinary sessions.

The powers of Congress include regulating foreign trade; fixing import and export duties; levying taxes for a specified time whenever the defence, common safety or general welfare of the State so require; contracting loans on the nation's credit; regulating the internal and external debt and the currency system of the country; fixing the budget and providing for whatever is conducive to the prosperity and well-being of the nation. Congress also approves or rejects treaties, authorises the Executive to declare war or make peace, and establishes the strength of the armed forces in peace and war.

The Executive Power is vested in the President, who must be Argentine-born and of the Roman Catholic faith. He and the Vice-President are elected from the two candidates who shall have gained the largest number of votes if no candidate obtains an absolute majority in the elections. They are nominated for a term of six years and may not be re-elected immediately, but only after the lapse of one term.

The President is Commander-in-Chief of all the armed forces. The general administration of the country is in his hands, and he appoints, with the approval of the Senate, the judges of the Supreme Court and all other competent tribunals, ambassadors and ministers plenipotentiary, senior officers of the armed forces and bishops. He may also appoint and remove, without reference to another body, his cabinet ministers, consular officials and employees of the administration whose appointment is not otherwise governed by the Constitution. He issues the instructions and rulings necessary for the execution of the laws of the country, and himself takes part in drawing up and promulgating those laws.

The Judicial Power is exercised by the Supreme Court and all other competent tribunals. The Supreme Court is responsible for the internal administration of all tribunals and for the nomination of its junior members.

Provincial Government. The 22 States retain all the power not delegated to the Federal Government. They are governed by their own institutions and elect their own governors, legislators and officials.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF THE STATE

President of the Republic: Lt.-Gen. ALEJANDRO AUGUSTÍN LANUSSE.

MINISTERS

(March 1972)

Minister of the Interior: ARTURO MOR ROIG.
 Minister of Foreign Affairs: LUIS MARÍA DE PABLO PARDO.
 Minister of Finance: CAETANO ANTONIO LICCIARDO.
 Minister of Defence: Dr. JOSÉ CÁCERES MONIE.
 Minister of Social Welfare: FRANCISCO MANRIQUE.
 Minister of Works: Ing. PEDRO S. GORDILLO.
 Minister of Justice: Dr. ISMAEL BRUNO QUIJANO.
 Minister of Education and Culture: Prof. GUSTAVO MALEK.

Minister of Agriculture: ANTONIO DI ROCCO.
 Minister of Industry and Mining: CARLOS G. CASALE.
 Minister of Commerce: Dr. ALFREDO JOSÉ GIRELLI.
 Minister of Labour: RUBENS GUILLERMO SAN SEBASTIÁN.
 Commander in Chief of the Army: Lt.-Gen. ALEJANDRO AUGUSTÍN LANUSSE.
 Commander in Chief of the Air Force: Brig.-Gen. CARLOS REY.
 Commander of the Navy: Adm. CARLOS GUIDO NATAL CODA.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO ARGENTINA

(Buenos Aires unless otherwise stated)

Afghanistan: Washington, D.C., U.S.A.
 Algeria: Montevideo 1889; *Ambassador*: MUHAMMAD MESAUD.
 Australia: Av. Rivadavia 1829, 5° piso; *Ambassador*: HAROLD W. BULLOCK.
 Austria: French 3671; *Ambassador*: Dr. KARL WOLF (also accredited to Uruguay).
 Belgium: Defensa 1113, 8° piso; *Ambassador*: JEAN-CHARLES SALMON.
 Bolivia: Corrientes 545, 2° piso; *Ambassador*: REMBERTO IRIARTE PAZ.
 Brazil: Attoyo 1142; *Ambassador*: F. AZEREDO DA SILVEIRA.
 Bulgaria: Guise 2009; *Ambassador*: IORDAN STEFANOV.
 Canada: Suipacha 1111, 26° piso; *Ambassador*: P. BISSONNET.
 Colombia: Santa Fé 782; *Ambassador*: ALFONSO MEJÍA VALENZUELA.
 Costa Rica: Esmeralda 961; *Ambassador*: ALVARO MONGE UMAÑA.
 Chile: Tagle 2762; *Ambassador*: (vacant).
 China, Republic of (Taiwan): Avda. Pte. R. S. Pena 636; *Ambassador*: MAO LAN TUAN.
 Cyprus: Washington, D.C., U.S.A.
 Czechoslovakia: Av. Figueroa Alcorta 3240; *Ambassador*: LUDÉK KAPITOLA.
 Denmark: Leandro N. Alem 1074, 9° piso; *Ambassador*: BJARNE WITH PAULSON.
 Dominican Republic: Córdoba 933; *Ambassador*: FABIO F. HERRERA CABRAL.
 Ecuador: Reconquista 379, 6° piso; *Ambassador*: ALFONSO BARRERA VALVERDE.
 Egypt: Guido 1530, 1° piso; *Ambassador*: S. ABDEL RAHMAN MAHMOUD.

El Salvador: Santa Fé 1240; *Ambassador*: (vacant).
 Finland: Av. L. N. Alem 1074, 8° piso; *Ambassador*: A. A. THIESLEFF.
 France: Cerrito 1373; *Ambassador*: JEAN CLAUDE WINCKLER.
 Germany, Federal Republic: Maipú 942; *Ambassador*: ERNST-GÜNTHER MOHR.
 Ghana: Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.
 Greece: Avda. Corrientes 545-9; *Ambassador*: Dr. THEODORE BAIZOS.
 Guatemala: Santa Fé 1240, 5° piso; *Ambassador*: ARMANDO SANDOVAL ALARCON (also accredited to Paraguay).
 Haiti: Las Heras 3737, 6° piso; *Ambassador*: (vacant).
 Honduras: R. Peña 336, 2° piso; *Ambassador*: (vacant).
 Hungary: Coronel Díaz 1874; *Ambassador*: (vacant).
 Iceland: Hipólito Irigoyen 2996; *Ambassador*: MAGNUS VIGNIR MAGNUSSON.
 India: Paraguay 580, 3° piso; *Ambassador*: BIMALENDU KUMAR SANYAL.
 Indonesia: M. Ramón Castilla 2901; *Ambassador*: SULI SULEIMAN.
 Iran: Libertador 2257; *Ambassador*: ALI FOTOUHI.
 Ireland: Santa Fé 782, 2° piso; *Chargé d'Affaires*: MICHAEL L. SKENTELBERY.
 Israel: Attoyo 910; *Ambassador*: ELIEZER DORON.
 Italy: Billinghamurst 2577; *Ambassador*: BARON PAULO TALLARIGO DE ZAGARISE E SERSALE.
 Jamaica: Washington, D.C., U.S.A.
 Japan: Azcuenaga 1035; *Ambassador*: MORIO AOKI.
 Jordan: Santiago, Chile.
 Korea, Republic: *Ambassador*: DONG SUNG KIM.

ARGENTINA—(DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION)

Lebanon: Av. del Libertador 2354; *Ambassador:* FARES RAGI.

Liechtenstein: Consular relations through Switzerland.

Luxembourg: jointly with Belgium.

Mali: jointly with Morocco.

Malta: Av. R. S. Peña 971; *Ambassador:* CARLOS RADZIWILL.

Mexico: Posadas 1031, 2° piso; *Ambassador:* BERNARDO REYES.

Morocco: Av. Sante Fé 1385, 1° piso; *Ambassador:* M. BEN ABDESLEM EL FASSI EL HALFAOUI.

Nepal: Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

Netherlands: Maipú 66, 2° piso; *Ambassador:* HERMAN C. SCHOCH.

New Zealand: Argentine Consulate-General in Washington.

Nicaragua: Paraná 552, 2° piso; *Ambassador:* NOEL SACASA SEVILLA.

Norway: Esmeralda 909, 3° piso; *Ambassador:* FINN SEYERSTED (also accredited to Uruguay).

Pakistan: Av. Alvear 1402; *Ambassador:* ABDUL MOMIN.

Panama: Uruguay 16; *Ambassador:* JOSÉ FRANCO HERRERA.

Paraguay: Viamonte 1851; *Ambassador:* MANUEL AVILA.

Peru: Avda. del Libertador 1720; *Ambassador:* GONZALO FERNÁNDEZ PUYÓ.

Poland: Alejandro María de Aguado 2870; *Ambassador:* BERNARD BOGDANSKI.

Portugal: Córdoba 315, 3° piso; *Ambassador Designate:* JOÃO O. M. CORREA ATUNES DE ALMEIDA.

Philippines: Castex 3123; *Ambassador:* Dr. TOMÁS G. DE CASTRO.

Romania: Arroyo 962; *Ambassador:* VICTOR FLORESCU.

Saudi Arabia: Caracas, Venezuela.

South Africa: Cerrito 550, 6° piso; *Ambassador:* ROBERT A. DU PLOOY.

Spain: Mariscal Ramón Castilla 2720; *Ambassador:* JOSÉ MARÍA ALFARO POLANCO.

Sudan: jointly with United Arab Republic.

Sweden: Av. Corrientes 330; *Ambassador:* OSTEN LUNDBORG.

Switzerland: Uruguay 740; *Ambassador:* MARCEL GROSSEBACHER.

Syria: Callao 956; *Ambassador:* JAWDAT ATASSY.

Thailand: Belgrano 265, 9° piso; *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Trinidad and Tobago: Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

Turkey: Av. R. S. Peña 852, 8° piso; *Ambassador:* TALAT MIRAS (also accredited to Uruguay).

U.S.S.R.: Av. R. Peña 1741; *Ambassador:* YOURI I. VOLSKI.

United Kingdom: Dr. Luis Agote 2412; *Ambassador:* MICHAEL HADOW.

U.S.A.: Sarmiento 663; *Ambassador:* JOHN DAVID LODGE.

Uruguay: Las Heras 1907; *Ambassador:* JULIO A. LACARTE MURÓ.

Vatican: Avda. Alvear 1605 (Nunciature); *Apostolic Nuncio:* Rev. Monsignor Dr. LINO ZANINI.

Venezuela: Av. Santa Fe 1461; *Ambassador:* ANTONIO MARTIN ARAUJO.

Viet-Nam, Republic of: Av. Córdoba 1184; *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Yugoslavia: Marcelo T. de Alvear 1705; *Ambassador:* IVAN BACUN.

Argentina also has diplomatic relations with Andorra, Burma, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Dahomey, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Guinea, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Kuwait, Laos, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Malawi, Maldive Islands, Mauritania, Monaco, Niger, Rwanda, San Marino, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Western Samoa, Zaire, Zambia.

CONGRESS

Congress was dissolved in June 1966 by virtue of the Statute of the Argentine Revolution which, in accordance with its Article 5, invested the President of the Nation with the legislative powers normally wielded by Congress under the National Constitution.

POLITICAL PARTIES

In preparation for the elections to be held on March 23rd, 1973, political parties were authorised to recommence activities. The following parties have re-emerged after six years interdiction.

Encuentro Nacional de los Argentinos: front uniting left-wing parties.

Movimiento de Integración y Desarrollo (MID): Leader ex-President FRONDISI.

Movimiento Nacional Justicialista: Sec.-Gen. JORGE PALADINO; party supporting ex-President PERÓN.

Partido Demócrata Progresista: Leader HORACIO THEDY.

Unión Cívica Radical del Pueblo (UCRP): moderate radicals; Sec.-Gen. RICARDO BALBIN.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Supreme Court of Justice: Buenos Aires.

President: Dr. EDUARDO A. ORTIZ BASUALDO.

Judges: Dr. ROBERTO CHUTE.
Dr. MARCO AURELIO RISOLÍA.
Dr. LUIS C. CABRAL.
Dra. MARGARITA ARGÚAS.

Federal Appeal Courts: Buenos Aires, Córdoba, La Plata, Paraná, Rosario, Bahía Blanca, Mendoza, Tucumán and Resistencia.

Provincial Courts: Each with its Supreme Court and system of subsidiary courts, deals with cases originating within and confined to the provinces.

RELIGION

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

METROPOLITAN SEES

Buenos Aires: Palacio Arzobispal, Suipacha 1034; Cardinal Dr. ANTONIO CAGGIANO.

Bahía Blanca: Colón 164; Most Rev. GERMINIANO ESORTO.

Córdoba: Hipólito Yrigoyen 98; Most Rev. RAÚL FRANCISCO PRIMATESTA.

Corrientes: 9 do Julio 1543; Most Rev. FRANCISCO VICENTÍN.

La Plata: Callo 14, No. 1009; Most Rev. ANTONIO JOSÉ PLAZA.

Mendoza: Catamarca 94; Most Rev. ALFONSO MARÍA BUTELER.

Paraná: Monte Caseros 77; Most Rev. ADOLFO SERVANDO TORTOLO.

Rosario: Córdoba 1677; Most Rev. GUILLERMO BOLATTI.

Salta: España 596; Most Rev. CARLOS MARIANO PÉREZ ESLAVA.

San Juan de Cuyo: Rivadavia 46; Most Rev. ILDEFONSO MARÍA SANSIERRA ROBLA.

Santa Fe: H.E. Cardinal VICENTE FAUSTINO ZAZPE.

Tucumán: Sarmiento 895; Most Rev. BLAS VÍCTOR CONRERO.

PROTESTANT CHURCHES

Federación Argentina de Iglesias Evangélicas (*Argentine Federation of Evangelical Churches*): Tucumán 358-6.L., Buenos Aires; f. 1958; 41 denominations; Chair. Rev. LUIS P. BUCAFUSEO.

Iglesia Congregacionalista en la República Argentina (*The Congregational Church in the Argentine*)- San Martín 119, Concordia, E.R.; f. 1924; 105 congregations, 8,500 mems., 19,000 adherents (1968); Supt. Rev. HERBERT R. SEHAAL; publ. *Der Herald* (German), *Crecimiento* (Spanish).

Iglesia Evangélica del Río de la Plata: Esmeralda 162, Buenos Aires; f. 1899; 60,000 mems.; Pres. Dr. HEINZ JOACHIM HELD; publ. *Revista Parroquial*.

Iglesia Evangélica Metodista Argentina (*Methodist Church of Argentina*): Rivadavia 4044, Buenos Aires; f. 1836; 45,000 mems; Dr. CARLOS T. GATTINONI, Bishop.

JEWISH COMMUNITY

Delegación de Asociaciones Israelitas Argentinas—DAIA (*Delegation of Argentine Jewish Associations*): Pasteur 633, 5° piso, Buenos Aires; f. 1935; there are about 500,000 Jews, mostly in Buenos Aires; Pres. Dr. SION COHEN IMACH; Sec. Dr. NEHEMÍAS RESNIZKY.

THE PRESS

The major Buenos Aires newspapers have a total circulation of approximately two million. The five most important newspapers, which have a semi-national circulation arc: *La Razón*, *Clarín*, *La Prensa*, *La Nación* and *El Mundo*.

DAILIES

BUENOS AIRES

El Avisador Mercantil: f. 1898; morning; commercial; Dir. Dr. ARMANDO FERNÁNDEZ DEL CASAL; Eds. ARMANDO FERNÁNDEZ and L. ONETTI; circ. 6,500.

Buenos Aires Herald: 25 de Mayo 596; English; f. 1876; morning; independent; Editor ROBERT COX; circ. 16,000.

Clarín: Piedras 1743; f. 1945; morning; independent; Dir. ERNESTINA LAURA HERRERA DE NOBLE; circ. 343,204 (daily), 411,158 (Sunday).

Crónica: morning and evening; Dir. OSCAR RUIZ.

El Cronista Comercial: Alsina 547; f. 1908; morning; Dir. RAFAEL A. PERROTTA; circ. 37,000.

El Mundo: Avda. R. S. Peña 655; f. 1938; morning; independent; Dir. ARMANDO A. RAMOS; circ. 192,147 (daily), 238,746 (Sunday).

La Nación: San Martín 344; f. 1870; morning; democratic; independent; Dir. Dr. BARTOLOMÉ MITRE; circ. 285,240 (daily); 300,282 (Sunday).

Noticias Gráficas: Avda. de Mayo 654; f. 1931; evening; independent; Dir. ALBERTO CORDONE; circ. 150,000.

La Prensa: Av. de Mayo 567/75; f. 1869 by José C. Paz, was forced to stop publication in January 1951 and was confiscated by the Peronista régime; re-appeared in February 1956; morning; independent; Dir. ALBERTO GAINZA PAZ; circ. 255,000 weekdays, 304,000 Sundays.

La Razón: Av. de Mayo 729/41; f. 1905; evening; independent; Dir. RICARDO PERALTA-RAMOS; circ. 475,639.

PROVINCIAL DAILIES

BAHÍA BLANCA

El Atlántico: Alsina 260.

La Nueva Provincia: Sarmiento 54; f. 1898; morning; independent; Dirs. DIANA JULIO DE MASSOT and Dr. MARIO C. MARRA; circ. 40,000.

CONCORDIA

El Diario: Pellegrini 569-571; f. 1924; evening; Dir. HÉCTOR OLIVERA; circ. 4,000.

El Litoral: Entre Ríos 522; f. 1901; evening; independent; Proprs. Edalté, S.C.A.; circ. 174,000.

CÓRDOBA

Comercio y Justicia: 27 de Abril 536; f. 1939; economic and legal news; weekly supplement *Factor*; Dir. JORGE RAÚL EGUIA; circ. 10,000.

Córdoba: General Paz 410; daily.

La Voz del Interior: Avda. Colón 37; f. 1904; morning; independent; Dir. LUIS F. REMONDA; Admin. Gen. Dr. JUAN E. REMONDA; Gen. Sec. JORGE S. REMONDA-RUIBAL; circ. 70,000.

Los Principios: 9 de Julio 241; f. 1894; morning; Catholic, independent; Dir. ENRIQUE NORES MARTÍNEZ; circ. 42,936.

CORRIENTES

El Liberal: Carlos Pellegrini 1172; f. 1909; evening; non-party; Editor JUAN FRANCISCO TORRENT; circ. 6,000.

La Mañana: Buenos Aires 466; f. 1930; daily except Mondays; Dir. ANÍBAL E. SILVERO; circ. 8,000.

LA PLATA

El Día: Diagonal 80, No. 817/25; f. 1884; morning; democratic; independent; Editor Dr. DAVID KRAISELBURD; circ. 76,000.

MAR DEL PLATA

El Atlántico: Bolívar 2965; daily.

El Trabajo: Jujuy 1849; f. 1915; circ. 10,000.

MENDOZA

Los Andes: San Martín 1049; f. 1882; morning; independent; Dirs. ROSA CORREA DE CALLE, CARMEN USANDIVARAS DE CALLE, ELCIRA VIDELA DE SCHIAPPA DE AZEVEDO; circ. 75,000.

El Andino: San Martín 1049; f. 1968; evening; independent; Dirs. ROSA CORREA DE CALLE, CARMEN USANDIVARAS DE CALLE and ELCIRA VIDELA DE SCHIAPPA DE AZEVEDO; circ. 75,000.

El Tiempo de Guyo: Lavalle 61; f. 1956; morning; Dir. SALVADOR MONTALTO; circ. 30,000.

PARANÁ

El Diario: Buenos Aires y Urquiza; f. 1914; morning; democratic; Dir. Dr. ARTURO J. ETCHEVEHERE.

QUILMES, B.A.

El Sol: Rivadavia 279-81; f. 1927; Dir. JOSÉ ANTONIO BLANCO; Sec. ALBERTO ANTONIO MOGLIA; circ. 27,000.

ROSARIO

La Capital: Sarmiento 763; f. 1867; morning; independent; Dirs. CARLOS L., Dr. CARLOS O., and OVIDIO LAGOS; circ. 110,000.

Crónica: Santa Fé 873/77; f. 1914; evening; independent; Propr. Editorial Crónica S.R.L.; Dir. NÉSTOR JOAQUÍN LAGOS; office in Buenos Aires, Empresa Periodística Linari S.A.C., Esmeralda 358-5°; circ. 30,000.

La República: Tucumán esq., San Martín; daily.

La Tribuna: Santa Fe 966; daily.

SANTA FE

El Litoral: San Martín 2651; evening; independent; Dir. RIBO CAPUTTO; circ. 50,000.

TUCUMÁN

La Gaceta: Mendoza 654; f. 1912; morning; independent; Dir. ENRIQUE GARCÍA HAMILTON; circ. 80,000.

El Mercurio: Buenos Aires 363; daily.

Noticias: Buenos Aires 363; daily.

MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS PUBLISHED IN BUENOS AIRES

El Arquitecto Constructor: Esmeralda 320, 5° piso; f. 1907; monthly; Dir. JORGE COMETTA MANZONI; circ. 15,000.

Aerospacio: Paraguay 748; monthly; Editor J. E. NISIVOCIA.

ARS, Revista de Arte: Rodríguez-Peña 335; art magazine; weekly.

Ases y Motores: Esmeralda 320, 5° piso; f. 1953; circ. 50,000; Editor ALFREDO BIGESCHI.

ARGENTINA—(THE PRESS, PUBLISHERS)

Atlántida: Azopardo 579; f. 1918; monthly; general interest; illustrated; Dir. CARLOS VIGIL; circ. 83,550.

Auto: Rivadavia 1255; monthly, motoring; Dir. ROBERTO TORREIRO; circ. 15,000.

Avia, Aeroespacial: Hipólito Yrigoyen 788; f. 1933; aeronautics; monthly; Dir. MIGUEL ANGEL MACCOR.

Billiken: Azopardo 579; f. 1919; children's magazine; weekly; Dir. CARLOS VIGIL; circ. 350,000.

Buenos Aires Musical: Alsina 912; fortnightly.

Cámara Argentina de Comercio: L. N. Alem 36; monthly.

Casas y Jardines (Houses and Gardens): Sarmiento 643; f. 1933; monthly; publ. by Editorial Contemporanea S.R.L.

El Economista: Córdoba 632; financial weekly; Dir. Dr. D. RADONJIC; circ. 33,000.

El Gráfico: Azopardo 579; weekly; sport; publ. by Editorial Atlántida S.A.; Dir. CARLOS VIGIL; circ. 181,000.

Historium: Paraná 461; f. 1939; monthly; art and literature; Editor DELLA PENNA.

El Hogar (The Home): Rio de Janeiro 300; f. 1904; literary weekly; Dir. ADOLFO ALEMÁN.

Industria Textil Sud Americana: Avda. R. S. Peña 825; monthly.

La Ingeniería: Avda. del Mayor 963; quarterly.

Jurisprudencia Argentina: Talcahuano 650; f. 1918; Dir. JOSÉ RUFINO LASTRA; daily; circ. 10,000.

Mecánica Automotriz: Esmeraldo 320, 5° piso; f. 1963; Editor LUIS GRAJER; circ. 38,000.

Mundo Aeronáutico: Rivadavia 945-949; f. 1932; monthly; aeronautics; Dir. FRANCISCO CORTEGOSO.

Mundo Argentino (Argentine World): Rio de Janeiro 300; f. 1911; weekly; Editor CARLOS E. IMAZ.

Nuestra Arquitectura (Our Architecture): Sarmiento 643; f. 1929; monthly; publ. by Editorial Contemporanea S.R.L.

La Obra: Independencia 3124; monthly; magazine for teachers; Dir. Prof. EDUARDO CASTAGNINO.

Pampa Argentina: Campichuelo 553; f. 1927; monthly; agricultural and general interest; Dir. EDUARDO L. VARELA.

Panorama: Av. Leandro Alem 884; monthly.

Para Ti: Azopardo 579; f. 1922; women's weekly magazine; Editor PABLO A. LÓPEZ; circ. 8,000.

La Prensa Médica Argentina: Junin 845; f. 1914; medical; weekly; Editor PABLO LÓPEZ.

Radiolandia: Av. R. Sáenz Peña 1110; f. 1928; weekly; broadcasting and cinema; Ed. JULIO KORN; circ. 310,000.

Review of the River Plate: Austria 1828; f. 1891; three times monthly; agricultural, financial, economic and shipping news and comment; Dir. ROBERT DALZIEL.

Revista de Química (Industrial): Cangallo 1642; monthly.

Rovista Textil: Avda. de Mayo 1157; monthly.

Rico Tipo: Avda. Roque Sáenz Peña 825; f. 1944; humorous weekly of wide circulation; Dir. JOSÉ ANTONIO GUILLERMO DIVITO.

Rojinegro: Campichuelo 553, Piso 1; f. 1936; monthly; fiction; Dir. EDUARDO L. VARELA.

Rosalinda: Campichuelo 553; f. 1931; monthly; women's magazine; Dir. E. L. VARELA.

Selecta: Rio de Janeiro 300; f. 1938; monthly; for women; Dir. LEÓN BOUCHÉ.

La Semana Médica: Anchorena 1267; f. 1894; bi-weekly; Dir. Prof. Dr. GUILLERMO R. JAUREGUI; circ. 7,200.

Técnica e Industria (Technics and Industry): Rodríguez Peña 486, 5°P; f. 1922; monthly; Dir. DANTE R. MARCHESOTTI.

Vosotras: Av. R. Sáenz Peña 1110; f. 1935; women's weekly; circ. 160,000. Monthly supplements: **Labores**; circ. 130,000; **Modas**; circ. 70,000.

Yachting Argentino: monthly.

NEWS AGENCIES

Agencia "Los Diarios": Sarmiento 1236; f. 1910; Dir. ALFREDO SOLANA.

TELAM: Esmeralda 356.

TelPress International: Perú 275, Buenos Aires; f. 1964; Dirs. RAMIRO GARCÍA, Ing. LUIS MARÍA PERFILLO.

FOREIGN BUREAUX Buenos Aires

ANSA: Calle San Martín 326, 4° piso; Bureau Chief GIOVANNI CAMPANA.

AP: Calle San Martín 346; Bureau Chief KENNETH L. DAVIES.

EFE: Corrientes 456.

France-Press: Reconquista 379.

Reuters: Edif. Safico, Corrientes 456, Oficina 61.

The following are also represented: Deutsche Presse-Agentur (DPA), Jiji Press, Kyodo News Service, Tass, UPI.

PUBLISHERS

BUENOS AIRES

Acme Agency S.A.: Suipacha 245, 3° piso.

Aguilar Argentina S.A. de Ediciones: Av. Córdoba 2100; f. 1946; general non-fiction; Pres. ANTONIO SEMPERE; Dir. MANUEL RODRÍGUEZ.

Editorial Alvarez: Talcahuano 485.

Americana: Brasil 675; fine arts, history, politics, sociology.

Argos S.A. Editorial, Comercial o Industrial: San Martín 345; f. 1946; literature, arts, science; Pres. JUAN ANDRÉS CUELLO FREYRE; Man. Dir. OSCAR L. LAMELAS.

Editorial "Albatros", S.R.L.: Lavalle 3975; technical, non-fiction and general literature.

Ediciones Arayú: publ. books on law, sociology, economics, philosophy and pedagogy; Pres. MARTÍN J. J. BRITOS; Man. Dir. PEDRO A. FEDERICO.

Editorial Argentina Aristides Quillet, S.A.: Uruguay 1037; f. 1938; publ. encyclopaedias; Chair. Dr. LUIS M. BAUDIZZONE; Dir. JUAN FANO.

Librería "El Ateneo" Editorial: Florida 340-344; f. 1912; medicine, engineering, economics and general; Propr. "El Ateneo" Pedro García S.A.L.E.I.; brs. in Barcelona, Lima, Caracas, Montevideo, Mexico, and Rio de Janeiro.

Editorial Atlántida, S.A.: Florida 643; f. 1918; publs. *Atlántida*, *Billiken*, *El Gráfico*, *Para Ti*, *La Chacra*, *Sport*, *Gente*, *Karina*, *Librería Atlántida*; Founder CONSTANCIO C. VIGIL; Dir.-Gen. CARLOS VIGIL.

Editorial Aurora: Doblas 1753.

S.A. Editorial Bell: Santander 735; literary, scientific, sport and technical books.

- Editorial Bibliográfica Argentina, S.R.L.:** Hipólito Yrigoyen 850, Subsuelo; general non-fiction.
- Bibliográfica Omeba:** Hipólito Yrigoyen 850; scholarly and reference.
- Centro Editor de América Latina:** Cangallo 1228.
- Centro Nacional de Documentación e Información Educativa:** Madro 235; education, bibliography, directories, etc.; Dir. FLORENCIA GUEVARA DE VATTONE.
- Editorial Giordina, S.R.L.:** Belgrano 2271; general educational and fiction.
- Editorial Claridad, S.A.:** San José 1627; f. 1922; literature, biographies, social science, medicine, politics; Dir. ANTONIO ZAMORA.
- Club de Lectores:** Av. de Mayo 624; non-fiction; Dir. LUCÍA ELENA FONTENLA.
- Editorial Codex, S.A.:** Maipú 88, f. 1944; art, history, natural sciences, technology, food and the home, textbooks, encyclopedias.
- Librería Colegio:** Del Humberto 1° 545; children's books, textbooks.
- Editorial Columba S.A.:** Sarmiento 1889; general non-fiction; Pres. RAMÓN COLUMBA.
- Editorial Contemporánea S.R.L.:** Sarmiento 643 (R.30); publs. *Nuestra Arquitectura, Casas y Jardines*, and books on architecture, town-planning and interior decoration.
- Cosmopolita S.A.R.L.:** Calle Chile 474; science and technology.
- Editorial Crespillo S.A.C.I.:** Bolívar 369; fine arts, travel, history.
- Ediciones Depalma:** Talcahuano 494; f. 1955; history, politics, sociology, law and economics; Dir. ROGUE DEPALMA.
- Editorial Difusión, S.A.:** Sarandí 1065-67; f. 1937; Catholic; prayer books, text-books, fiction, juvenile; Dir. LUIS LUCHÍA PUIG.
- Emecé Editores:** Luzuriaga 38; f. 1939; history, drama, economics, philosophy, religion, fiction, etc.; Chair. BONIFACIO DEL CARRIL.
- Espasa Calpe Argentina, S.A.:** Tacuarí 328; f. 1937; literature, science, dictionaries; publ. *Colección Austral*; Dir. MANUEL OLARRA GARMENDIA; br. in Mexico City.
- Estrada Angel y Cia., S.A. Edit. Com. e Imp.:** Bolívar 462-466; f. 1869; textbooks, classics; Pres. TOMÁS J. DE ESTRADA.
- Eudeba—Editorial Universitaria de Buenos Aires:** Rivadavia 1573.
- Fabril Editora:** Hipólito Yrigoyen 1582; f. 1958; Editorial Man. ANDRÉS ALFONSO BRAVO; Business Man. RÓMULO AYERZA; non-fiction, science, arts, scholarly and reference.
- Editorial Glem, SACIF:** Santiago del Estero 1269; f. 1933; literature, technics; Pres. JOSÉ ALFREDO TUCCI.
- Editorial Golova:** Avda. de Mayo 863; technical and industrial.
- Editorial González Porto:** Hipólito Yrigoyen 851; science and technology.
- Editorial Guadalupe:** Mansilla 3865; children's and religious books.
- Editorial Hachette S.A.:** Rivadavia 739-45; arts, children's, philosophy, universal and Latin-American history, literature.
- Editorial Hispano-Americana S.A. (HASA):** Alsina 731; f. 1942; science and technology; Pres. MARÍA LUISA MARTÍNEZ DE DUBUISSON; Dirs. ROBERTO L. MARTÍNEZ, Dr. RENATO SAENZ; publ. *Radio Técnica*.
- Editorial Inter-Médica S.A.:** Junín 917, 1° piso; Casilla Correo 4625; science, medicine, dentistry, psychology.

- Itinerarium, S.R.L.:** Pueyrredón 1716; politics, philosophy, religion, belles-lettres.
- Editorial Jackson:** Maipú 257; scholarly and reference.
- Editorial Kapelusz, S.A.:** Moreno 372; f. 1905; text-books, audio-visual aids, juveniles, scientific works, collections; Pres. JORGE KAPELUSZ.
- Guillermo Kraft, Ltda., S.A.:** Moreno 872; f. 1864; publs. *Quién es Quién*, textbooks, art, science, fiction; Pres. Dr. FÉLIX A. ZÚÑIGA.
- Editorial Labor S.A. Argentina:** Venezuela 617; f. 1924; technics, science, art; Dir. CARLOS JOSÉ.
- Luis Lasserre y Cia, S.A.:** Lavalle 1101; geography, travel, maps, hygiene, school texts.
- Editorial Lautaro, S.R.L.:** Sánchez de Bustamante 68; f. 1942; philosophy, technics, science, literature; Dir. SARA MAGLIONE DE JORGE.
- Editorial Victor Lerú:** Don Bosco 3834; f. 1944; art and architecture, school books; Pres. VICTOR NEP; Dir. LEON NEP.
- Ediciones e Librería Carlos Lohé, S.A.S.C.:** Viamonte 795; f. 1945; Casilla de Correo 3097; philosophy, religion, belles-lettres; Dirs. JORGE A. MERLO, MARIO A. BRUNETTO.
- Editorial Losada, S.A.:** Alsina 1131; f. 1938; general; Dir. GONZALO LOSADA.
- Editorial "Mundi", S.A.I.C. & F.:** Junín 895 Paraguay 2100; f. 1939; science, dentistry, medicine; Pres. CARLOS GARCÍA; Vice-Pres. ADELA D. DE ALVAREZ.
- Editorial Musical Américo A. Vivona:** San Juan 2223.
- Editorial Nova S.A.:** Perú 858; f. 1946; arts, science and technology; Dir. HORACIO D. ROLANDO.
- Nueva Visión:** Viamonte 494; art, archaeology, cinema, theatre.
- Editorial Paidós:** Cabildo 2454; science, textbooks.
- Editorial Pan América Klug y Cia.:** Peru 677; f. 1927; technology; Dir. CÉSAR KLUG.
- Peuser S.A.C.e.l.:** San Martín 200; children's books, educational.
- Plaza y Janés, S.A.:** Montevideo 333; popular fiction and non-fiction, fine arts.
- Editorial Poblet:** Pozos 212; fiction.
- Editorial Poseidon, S.R.L.:** Peru 973; fiction.
- Salvat Editores Argentina, S.A.:** Corrientes 2777; f. 1954; sciences, technics.
- Santillana S.A.C.I.F.:** San José 1758; f. 1963; textbooks, general fiction, science; Pres. JESÚS POLANCO; Vice-Pres. FRANCISCO PÉREZ GONZÁLEZ.
- Editorial Schapire, S.R.L.:** Uruguay 1249; f. 1941; music, art, theatre, sociology, history, fiction; Dir. MIGUEL S. SCHAPIRE DALMAT.
- Ediciones Siglo Veinte S.A.C. e l.:** Maza 177; f. 1946; fiction, sociology and psychology; Gen. Man. ISIDORO WAINER.
- Editorial Siluetas, S.A.E.C.I.F.:** Bartolomé Mitre 3745/49; f. 1955; books and magazines; Pres. HUGO ALFREDO REVIGLIONE; Vice-Pres. NORBERTO JULIO LUCANGIOLO.
- Editorial Sopena Argentina, S.A.C.I. e l.:** 25 de Mayo 195; Casilla de Correo 1075; f. 1918; Pres. RICARDO SOPENA; publs. *Ajedrez* (monthly); also classical books and dictionaries.
- Editorial Spinelli:** Venezuela 1154; publs. fashion magazines; Ed. and Dir. CARLOS BORDOV.
- Editorial Stella:** Viamonte 1984; Prop. Asociación Educacionista Argentina; general non-fiction and textbooks.
- Editorial Sudamericana, S.A.:** Humberto 1° 545; f. 1939; fiction, biographies, history, essays, agriculture; magazines and reviews; UN and UNESCO Agents; Dirs. A. LÓPEZ LLAUSÁS, FERNANDO VIDAL BUZZI.

Editorial Suelo Argentino, S.R.L.: Doblas 955; f. 1942; stock-farming; Dir. Ing. Agr. HORACIO D. ROSO.

Tipográfica Editora Argentina, S.A.: Lavalle 1430; f. 1946; Dir. PEDRO GUILLERMO SAN MARTIN; publs. law, economics, history, sociology.

Editorial Tor S.R.L.: Rio de Janeiro 760; f. 1916; literature, fiction, biographies; Dir. J. C. TORRENDELL.

Editorial Troquel, S.A.: San José 157/9; children's books, textbooks, fiction.

Editorial Universitaria de Buenos Aires: Rivadavia 1573; f. 1958; scientific, technical, Latin American, literary and sociological; paperbacks; Exec. Dir. DR. ANIBAL D'ANGELO RODRIGUEZ.

Universitaria Macehi: Paraguay 2064; general publishers.

Editorial Windsor: General San Martín 1538; fiction.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

In February 1970, all broadcasting stations were placed under the direct control of the Ministry of the Interior.

Secretaría de Comunicaciones: Sarmiento 151, Buenos Aires; Sub-Sec. Col. MARIO AUGUSTO DESIMONI; Dir. Public Relations J. A. FLORES.

Consejo Nacional de Radiodifusión y Televisión—CONART: Ayacucho 1556, Buenos Aires; Pres. OSIRIS JUAN ESCRIVA.

Radio Nacional: Ayacucho 1556, Buenos Aires; 16 stations on medium wave, 4 on short wave; international service Radiodifusión Argentina al Exterior, Sarmiento 151; Pres. Dr. T. E. FLORES.

Asociación de Radiofusas Privadas Argentinas: Cangallo 1561, Buenos Aires; Pres. G. BERNAD.

There are 99 commercial stations and 20 non commercial; 52 are privately owned. The principal ones are Radio El Mundo, Radio Libertad, Radio Belgrano, Radio Argentina, Radio Continental, Radio Mitre and Radio Splendid, all in Buenos Aires.

In 1971 there were 8,000,000 radio receivers.

TELEVISION

All stations are commercial.

Canal 9-Libertad: Castex 3345, Buenos Aires; Channel 9; Dir.-Gen. ALEJANDRO SAUL ROMAY.

Primera Televisora Argentina: Viamonte 153, Buenos Aires; f. 1951; official service; Dir.-Gen. T. L. A. PUIG.

Rlo de la Plata T.V., S.A.: San Juan 1170, Buenos Aires; Gen. Man. JORGE J. ALCARAZ.

Teleonee, S.A.: Calle Pavón 2444, Buenos Aires; TV Channel 11; Dir.-Gen. HÉCTOR RICARDO GARCÍA.

Difusora Marplatense S.A.: Av. Luro 2907, Mar del Plata; Dir.-Gen. N. PAOLETTI.

Sociedad Difusora Mendoza S.A.: Garibaldi 7, Piso 5, Mendoza; Dir.-Gen. S. CASTRO.

Telecor S.A.C.I.: Fader 111, Cerro de las Rosas, Córdoba; Dir. M. PEÑA; experimental.

Servicios de Radio y Televisión de la Universidad Nacional de Córdoba: Rivera Indarte 170; f. 1962; government; Dir.-Gen. OMAR JOSÉ ROBINO.

Televisora de la Universidad de Tucumán: Calle 9 de Julio 629, San Miguel de Tucumán; f. 1966; Dir.-Gen. MARÍA LUCILA PADRÓN.

Televisora San Juan: Rivadavia 22 Este, San Juan; f. 1964; Dir. D. RODRIGUEZ; transmission 12½ hours daily.

There are 19 other stations in function.

In 1970 there were 3,000,000 television receivers.

ASSOCIATION

Argentina TV Association: Buenos Aires; Pres. ILDEFONSO RECALDE.

FINANCE

(cap.=capital; p.u.=paid up; dep.=deposits; m=million; amounts in new Argentine pesos after Jan. 1970.)

BANKING

CENTRAL BANK

Banco Central de la República Argentina: Reconquista 266, Buenos Aires; f. 1935 as a central reserve bank; it has the sole right of note issue; all capital is held by the State; cap. 10m., dep. 1,437m. (Mar. 1971); Pres. EGIDIO IANNELLA; Gen. Man. ALFREDO D. MASTROPIERRO.

BUENOS AIRES

Banco Argentino de Comercio: Sarmiento 454-56; f. 1904; cap. 484m., res. 386m. (Aug. 1968); Pres. Dr. JORGE S. ORIA; Gen. Man. RAÚL S. PARDAL.

Banco Comercial de Buenos Aires: Avda. Corrientes 2510; f. 1917; cap. 864m., dep. 13,693m. (Nov. 1969); Pres. SYMCHA HOROWITZ; Gen. Man. ABRAHAM FERSTMAN.

Banco Continental: Tucumán 462; f. 1931; cap. 4,83m., res. 1,17m. (Dec. 1971); Pres. MIGUEL JOAQUIN DE ANCHORENA.

Banco Cooperativo Agrario Argentino: Córdoba 1145; cap. 834m., dep. 964m. (1968).

Banco Cooperativo de Caseros Ltda.: Avda. San Martín 1500, Caseros; f. 1932; cap. 64.5m., dep. 4.7m. (March 1971).

Banco de Crédito Rural Argentino: Bartolomé Mitre 343; cap. 4.7m., dep. 182.4m. (1970).

Banco de Galicia y Buenos Aires: Cangallo 415-429, Casilla 86; f. 1905; cap. 29.9m., dep. 1,385m. (June 1971); 52 brs.; Pres. EDUARDO ESCASANY.

Banco de Italia y Río de la Plata, S.A.: Bartolomé Mitre 402-468; f. 1872; cap. 20.7m., dep. 872.4m. (Dec. 1970); Pres. EDMUNDO DORETTI.

Banco de la Nación Argentina: Bartolomé Mitre 326; f. 1891; cap. 8,825m., dep. 304,789m. (Aug. 1969); 417 brs.; Pres. Dr. MARIO MARTÍNEZ CASAS; Gen. Man. WALTER BERNARDO STEGMAYER.

Banco de la Provincia de Buenos Aires: Avda. Ing. Luis Monteverde 726, La Plata; f. 1822; cap. 181m., dep. 2,892m. (Dec. 1970); 214 brs.; Pres. Brig. (R.E.) HORACIO CARLOS RIVARA; Gen. Man. OSCAR A. PONTINO.

Banco de Santander, S.A.: Bartolomé Mitre 573; cap. 6.5m., dep. 164.7m. (1970).

Banco Español del Río de la Plata Ltda.: Reconquista 200; f. 1935; cap. 2.5m., dcp. 569.1m. (Dec. 1970); 58 brs.; Pres. JORGE R. VÁZQUEZ IGLESIAS; Sec. Dr. LUIS ARTURO BARRAGÁN.

Banco Francés del Río de la Plata: Reconquista 199; f. 1886; cap. 10m., dcp. 165.9m. (Aug. 1970); 12 brs. Pres. FRANCISCO E. DELLEPIANE.

Banco Ganadero Argentino: Defensa 113; f. 1964; cap. 8.1m., rcs. 4.3m. (Dec. 1970); Chair. Dr. NARCISO E. OCAMPO; Mans. Dr. JUAN M. OCAMPO, Dr. ISIDRO N. FERNÁNDEZ.

Banco Hipotecario Nacional: Defensa 120; cap. 1,000m., dep. 14,435m. (Aug. 1968); Pres. Dr. JUAN ALEMANN.

Banco Industrial de la República Argentina: 25 de Mayo 145; f. 1944; cap. and res. 27,500m., dep. 4,388m. (Nov. 1969); Pres. CARLOS PEREZ COMPAN; Gen. Man. Dr. RODOLFO A. MANCINI.

Banco Internacional: head office in Montevideo; Buenos Aires br. Sarmiento 528; cap. 100m., dep. 2,787m. (1968).

Banco Mercantil Argentino, S.A.: Av. Corrientes 1891; f. 1923; cap. 3m., dcp. 135.4m. (Dec. 1971); 14 brs.; Pres. and Gen. Man. NOEL WERTHEIN.

Banco Municipal de la Ciudad de Buenos Aires: Florida 302; f. 1878; cap. 45.4m., dcp. 612.1m. (Oct. 1970).

Banco Popular Argentino: Cangallo y Florida; f. 1887; cap. 17m., dcp. 604.5m. (April 1970); 24 brs.; Pres. Dr. JULIO A. PUEYRREDON; Gen. Man. ANTONIO CAMPOS CAMPOS.

Banco Río de la Plata, S.A.: Cangallo 547; cap. 50m., dep. 4,795m. (1968).

Banco Shaw, S.A.: Sarmiento 355; f. 1944; cap. 3.6m., dep. 169.1m. (Sept. 1970); 11 brs.; Pres. ALEJANDRO E. SHAW.

Banco Supervielle de Buenos Aires, Société Générale S.A.: Reconquista 330; f. 1887; cap. 1,206m., dep. 19,272m. (Dec. 1968); Chair. ANDRÉS BARON SUPERVIELLE; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. FRANCIS SENECA.

Banco Tornquist, S.A.: Bartolomé Mitre 531; f. 1960; cap. 5.4m. (March 1971); 8 brs.; Pres. Dr. MARTÍN A. ABERG COBO.

Caja Nacional de Ahorro Postal (Savings Bank): Hipólito Yrigoyen 1750; f. 1915; dcp. 18.1m. (Oct. 1971); Pres. Dr. ROBERTO FAUSTINO PISTRELLI; Gen. Man. JUAN ALBERTO TARRUELLA.

Nuevo Banco Italiano: Reconquista 2; f. 1887; cap. 16.4m., dcp. 673.4m. (June 1970); 34 brs.; Pres. EUGENIO CASTELLI.

PROVINCIAL BANKS

The following are the chief provincial banks:

Banco Comercial del Norte: San Martín 721/37, Tucumán; f. 1912; cap. 4.2m., dep. 5.2m. (Oct. 1969); Pres. PABLO TERÁN NOUGUÉS; Deputy Man. VICTOR CORREA.

Banco Comercial del Tandil: General Rodríguez esq. General Pinto 602, Tandil; Pres. GASPARELLE.

Banco Comercial Israelita: Calle Córdoba 1232/1248 Rosario (temporary address); f. 1921; cap. 3.7m., dep. 25.7m. (Nov. 1970); Pres. SANTOS GENTOFF.

Banco Crédito Provincial: Calle 7 No. 700, La Plata; Pres. LUIS BETTI.

Banco de Avellaneda: Sarmiento 546, Buenos Aires; f. 1911; cap. 7m., dep. 240m. (June 1970); Pres. José A. G. BALCARCE.

Banco de Entre Ríos: 25 Mayo esq. Monte Caseros, Paraná; f. 1935; cap. 9.8m., dep. 161m. (June 1970); Pres. Dr. CARLOS M. A. ALVAREZ DANERI.

Banco del Interior y Buenos Aires: Tucumán 2540, Santa Fé; f. 1967 as a merger of Banco del Interior and Banco del Sur; cap. 4.3m., dep. 154.3m. (Dec. 1970); 16 brs.; Chair. Dr. HORACIO J. FERRO; Gen. Man. RAMÓN JOSÉ MANGIRO.

Banco de la Provincia de Chubut: Rivadavia 625, Rawson; cap. 302m., dep. 2,949m. (1968).

Banco de la Provincia de Córdoba: Calle San Jerónimo 166, Córdoba; f. 1873; cap. 263m., dcp. 43.8m. (Dec. 1969); Pres. Dr. MARIO MARTÍNEZ CASAS.

Banco de la Provincia de Corrientes: Calle 9 de Julio, Corrientes; cap. 291m., dep. 4,541m. (Aug. 1968); Acting Vice-Pres. RODOLFO CANDIDO VILLA.

Banco de la Provincia de Neuquén: Avda. Argentina 45, Neuquén; cap. 301m., dep. 2,671m. (1969).

Banco de la Provincia de San Luis: Calle Rivadavia esq. Belgrano, San Luis; Pres. BARTOLOMÉ ABDALA; Gen. Man. GUIDO N. BRAXS.

Banco de la Provincia de Santa Cruz: Roca esq., 25 de Mayo, Río Gallegos; cap. 807m., dcp. 2,223m. (1968).

Banco de la Provincia de Santa Fe: San Martín y Santa Fé, Rosario; cap. 630m., dcp. 30,073m. (1968).

Banco de la Provincia de Santiago del Estero: Avda. Belgrano (S) 529, Santiago del Estero; f. 1932; Pres. ALFREDO LLADHON.

Banco de la Provincia de Tucumán: José de San Martín y Laprida 362, Tucumán; f. 1898; Chair. SEGUNDO O. ZERDA; Gen. Man. BALBIN W. P. LIZONDO.

Banco de Mendoza: Gutiérrez 51, Mendoza; f. 1934; Pres. JULIO C. HANON; Man. TOMAS FACET.

Banco de Olavarria: Calle Vicente López 2777; f. 1900; cap. 132m., dcp. 1,341m. (Oct. 1969); Pres. CARLOS D. LARDOUEY; Sec. Dr. ALFREDO ARAMBURU.

Banco de Préstamos de la Provincia (Córdoba): Calle Rivra Indarte 33, Córdoba; Gen. Man. Cont. OLMEDO EMILIO SOLA.

Banco de Río Negro y Neuquén: 9 de Julio y España; f. 1920; cap. 6m., dep. 97m. (Oct. 1969); Pres. REYNALDO C. MARTÍNEZ; Man. GENEROSO S. DE ROSA.

Banco de San Juan: Entre Ríos 410, San Juan; Pres. Dr. ALFREDO COLLADO; Gen. Man. LUIS MARÍA MARTÍNEZ.

Banco Israelita de Córdoba: Calle Ituzaingó 60-74, Córdoba; f. 1942; cap. 1.9m., dcp. 34.3m. (Dec. 1970); Pres. LEON STEIN; Gen. Man. Cont. ISRAEL BARSKY.

Banco Monserrat Ltda.: San Lorenzo 1346, Casilla Correo 395, Rosario; f. 1927; cap. 3.4m., dep. 79.6m.; Pres. ANTONIO MONSERRAT; Gen. Man. GINO J. B. PERUCCHI.

Banco Municipal de Rosario: Calle Sarmiento 1350, Rosario; Pres. CIPRIANO M. FERNÁNDEZ.

Banco Popular de Rosario: Sarmiento 898, Rosario; f. 1899; cap. 3.47m., dep. 36.25m.; Pres. EDUARDO D. BRUERA.

Banco Provincial de Salta: Calle España 621-625, Salta; f. 1888; cap. 2m., dep. 4.9m.; Pres. and Gen. Man. MIGUEL ANGEL ARIAS ECHENIQUE.

Banco Provincial de Santa Fe: 25 de Mayo esq. Tucumán, Santa Fé, and San Martín 715, Rosario; f. 1874; Pres. MANUEL CASTAGNINO.

FOREIGN BANKS

Bank of America National Trust and Savings Association: 300 Montgomery Street, San Francisco 20; Casilla de Correo 779, Buenos Aires; Man. GEORGE R. ACEVES.

Bank of London and South America, Ltd.: H.O.: 40-66 Queen Victoria St., London, E.C.4; H.O. in Argentina: Reconquista 101, Buenos Aires; Dir. and Gen. Man.,

ARGENTINA—(FINANCE)

- Argentina H. E. L. PLANT C.B.E.; Resident Dir. in Argentina C. O. SHEARER, C.B.E.
- Bank of Tokyo:** H.O.: Tokyo; Ramos Mejia, Buenos Aires.
- Banco di Napoli:** H.O.: 177-178 Via Roma, Naples; Diagonal R. Sáenz Peña 660/700, Buenos Aires; f. 1539; Dir. HUMBERTO LANG.
- Banco Francés o Italiano para la América del Sud (Banque Française et Italienne pour l'Amérique du Sud, S.A.):** H.O.: 12 rue Halévy, Paris; Cangallo 500, Buenos Aires; Chair. H. BURNIER; Gen. Man. E. BOTTONI; Asst. Gen. Man. J. VINCENOT.
- Banco Germánico de la América del Sud:** and **Dresdner Bank A.G.:** joint Representation: Corrientes 311, Buenos Aires.
- Banco Holandés Unido (Hollandsche Bank-Unie, N.V.):** H.O.: Herengracht 434-440, Amsterdam; 25 de Mayo 81, Buenos Aires; Man. (Argentina) Dr. F. LINDNER.
- Banco Italo-Belga (Banque Italo-Belge, S.A.):** H.O.: 48 Place de Meir, Antwerp; f. 1911; Cangallo 338, Buenos Aires; f. 1914.
- Banque Hypothécaire Franco-Argentine:** H.O.: Paris; Reconquista 468, Buenos Aires.
- Chase Manhattan Bank:** Sarmiento 355; Rep. DONALD L. PORTER.
- The First National Bank of Boston:** H.O.: 100 Federal St., Boston, Mass.; f. 1784; Florida 99, Buenos Aires; Pres. J. E. STEBBINS.
- First National City Bank:** H.O.: 399 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022; Bartolomé Mitre 502, Buenos Aires; f. 1812; Vice-Pres. Argentina B. B. BURNQUIST.
- Royal Bank of Canada:** H.O.: Place Ville Marie, Montreal; San Martín 85, Buenos Aires; f. 1869; Chair. and Pres. W. EARLE McLAUGHLIN.

BANKERS' ASSOCIATIONS

- Asociación de Bancos de la República Argentina:** Reconquista 458, 2° piso, Buenos Aires; f. 1919; 33 member banks; Pres. Dr. JOSÉ HERIBERTO MARTÍNEZ; publ. *Boletín*.
- Asociación de Bancos del Interior:** Lavalle 1473, Buenos Aires; 47 member banks.

STOCK EXCHANGES

- Bolsa de Comercio:** 25 de Mayo esq. Sarmiento, Buenos Aires; Pres. JUAN BAUTISTA PEÑA.
- There are Stock Exchanges at Córdoba, San Juan, Rosario, Mendoza and Mar del Plata.

INSURANCE

SUPERVISING AUTHORITY

- Superintendencia de Seguros de la Nación:** Avenida Presidente Julio A. Roca 721, Buenos Aires; f. 1937; 164 members; Superintendent AUGUSTO J. VÁZQUEZ.

The following is a selection of the chief insurance companies operating in Argentina. The list is not complete.

- La Agrícola, Compañía de Seguros:** Corrientes 441, Buenos Aires; f. 1905; associated companies: El Acuerdo, La Mercantil Andina, La Regional; all classes of insurance; Pres. Dr. FERNANDO F. A. TORNUST; Man. Dir. LUIS R. MARCÓ.
- La Anglo-Argentina S.A., Compañía de Seguros:** Juncal 1319, Buenos Aires; f. 1911; fire, motor, cattle, accident, plate glass, third party risk, life, burglary, hail; Gen. Man. CONSTANTINO VILLANUSTRE.

- Aseguradora de Río Negro y Neuquén:** Villegas 316, Cipolletti; f. 1960; all classes; Gen. Man. ERNESTO LÓPEZ.
- Atalaya, Seguros en General, S.A.:** San Martín 588, Buenos Aires; f. 1946; all classes; Pres. ERIC KAY MACDONALD.
- La Austral:** Juncal 1319, Buenos Aires; f. 1942; all classes; Man. Dir. J. D. ALCORTA; Man. C. J. VILLANUSTRE.
- Bernardino Rivadavia, Sociedad Cooperativa Ltda. de Seguros:** Calle 50, 889, La Plata; f. 1945; 14 br. general; Pres. RAÚL VÁZQUEZ; Man. HUMBERTO FERNÁNDEZ.
- Boston Compañía Argentina de Seguros, S.A.:** Suipacha 268, Buenos Aires; f. 1924; fire, motor, marine, casualty, group life; Man. Dir. ENRIQUE J. PORTELA.
- La Buenos Aires, Compañía Argentina de Seguros, S.A.:** 25 de Mayo 258, Buenos Aires; f. 1903; London Agents: W. T. Greig Ltd., 52 Lime St., E.C.3; all risks except hail; Pres. HENRY O. ROBERTS.
- Caledonia Argentina, Compañía de Seguros (S.A.):** San Martín 439, Buenos Aires; f. 1931; cap. 327m. (June 1971); fire, marine, motor cars, all risks, etc.; Pres. GEOFFREY B. CHANTRILL.
- La Central del Plata, S.A. de Seguros:** Corrientes 2135, Buenos Aires; f. 1944; fire, motor, plate glass, marine, workmen's compensations, agricultural and general; Gen. Man. Dr. LÁZARO NEMIROVSKY; Dr.-Man. CARLOS GUERSCHANIK.
- Clarín, Compañía de Seguros, S.A.:** Bolívar 173/177, Buenos Aires; f. 1961; all classes; Mans. L. PESTARINO, R. J. RONDINELLA.
- El Comercio del Norte:** Calle 24 de Setiembre 677/81, Tucumán; f. 1924; fire, car, burglary, accident, workman's compensation, marine, group life, general, reinsurance; Gen. Man. O. J. SALDAÑO.
- La Construcción, S.A.:** Pasco Colón 823, Buenos Aires; f. 1948; workmen's compensation, liability, surety, personal accident, glass, bid bonds, etc.; Pres. Arq. MARCELO HÉCTOR ROGGIO; Gen. Man. F. P. FERRERO.
- Fata Sociedad de Seguros Mutuos:** Corrientes 1471, Rosario; f. 1941; transport liability; cap. 363m.; Pres. Dr. MANUEL I. SORREQUIETA; Man. WALDO H. de Cicco, publ. *Revista de Fata* (bi-monthly); circ. 15,000.
- Fénix del Norte, Compañía de Seguros:** José de San Martín 791, Tucumán; f. 1911; fire, reinsurance; Pres. Dr. JUAN B. TERÁN; Man. PETER J. LEAHY.
- La Franco-Argentina Compañía de Seguros:** Hipólito Yrigoyen 476, Buenos Aires; f. 1896; London office: Mummery, Morse & Rimmer Ltd., Minister House, Arthur St., E.C.4; Paris office: Gastón F. Walbaum 17 rue de la Banque; life, fire, workmen's compensation accident, motor, plate glass, marine, hail; brs. in Asunción, Paraguay and Montevideo, Uruguay; Pres. Dr. GUILLERMO MORENO HUEYO.
- Hermes, Compañía Argentina de Seguros, S.A.:** Bartolomé Mitre 754-760, Buenos Aires; f. 1926; all classes; Gen. Man. M. C. CASAVILLA.
- La Holando-Sudamericana Compañía de Seguros:** Sarmiento 309, Buenos Aires; f. 1918; fire, motor, plate glass, marine, theft, accident, life, etc.; Pres. FERNANDO LEVI.
- Iguazu, Compañía de Seguros, S.A.:** San Martín 442, Buenos Aires; f. 1947; all classes; Gen. Man. V. A. PIOTTO.
- India, Compañía de Seguros Generales, S.A.:** Bolívar 173/177, Buenos Aires; f. 1950; all classes; Mans. L. PESTARINO, R. J. RONDINELLA.
- Instituto Italo-Argentino de Seguros Generales, S.A.:** Avenida R. Sáenz Peña 890, Buenos Aires; f. 1920; all classes; Man. H. H. PINNEL.

Londres y Río de la Plata, Compañía Argentina de Seguros: Bartomé Mitre 441, Buenos Aires; f. 1966; part of Bank of London and South America group; Man. Dir. J. N. DE CASTRO.

La Mercantil Rosarina Compañía de Seguros: Gral. Mitre 575, Rosario; f. 1919; fire, accident, motor, marine, air, plate glass; Pres. JOSÉ RASETTI; Man. Dir. JUAN BELMONTE.

La Meridional Compañía Argentina de Seguros, S.A.: Avda. Pte. Roque Sáenz Peña 648, Buenos Aires; f. 1949; fire, marine, motor car, burglary, plate glass, boiler and machinery, fidelity bonds, workmen's compensation, casualty, accident, life, hospitalization; Chair. and Man. Dir. E. C. DOBBS.

El Mundo, Compañía de Seguros Generales, S.A.: Cangallo 555, Buenos Aires; f. 1946; cap. 3.78m. (June 1971); general; Chair. Ing. MIGUEL A. BISSONI; Gen. Man. MARIO HÉCTOR D'ANGELO.

Patria Compañía de Seguros Generales, S.A.: Sarmiento 354/6, Buenos Aires; f. 1922; fire, marine, motor, workmen's compensation, accident, burglary, life, etc.; Pres. THILO MARTENS; Gen. Man. GUILLERMO A. WAGNER.

Plus Ultra: San Martín 546-50, Buenos Aires; f. 1956; all classes; Gen. Man. L. D. STÜCK.

La Porteña Compañía Argentina de Seguros, S.A.: Lavalle 465, Buenos Aires; f. 1944; fire, marine, motor, plate glass, workers' compensation, accident, etc.; Pres. Dr. MANUEL F. CASTELLO; Man. Dir. L. M. PASCUAL.

La Rosario Compañía Argentina de Seguros: San Lorenzo 1121, Rosario; f. 1888; fire, life, plate glass, motor, workmen's compensation, personal accident, marine, burglary, aviation, transit, miscellaneous; Pres. ERNESTO L. HERBIN.

La Rosario Agrícola, Compañía de Seguros Generales: San Lorenzo 1121, Rosario; f. 1923; hail, fire, marine, aviation, miscellaneous; Pres. ERNESTO L. HERBIN.

Seguro Aeronáutico, Empresa del Estado: Uruguay 277, Buenos Aires; f. 1948; aviation; Pres. Commdre. CÉSAR PADILLA; Gen. Man. CARLOS ANDRÉS TACHOUET.

El Sol Argentino, Compañía de Seguros Generales S.A.: San Martín 439, 4° piso, Buenos Aires; f. 1923; life, fire, marine, motor, accident, plate glass, theft, livestock, personal accident; Pres. JULIO A. PUEYRREDON.

Sud Atlántica Compañía de Seguros, S.A.: Florida 142, Buenos Aires; f. 1933; fire, marine, motor, workmen's compensation, glass, air, burglary, personal accidents, life, etc.; Chair. GILBERTO VAN TIENHOVEN; Man. Dir. PATRICIO G. WHITNEY.

Suizo-Argentina Compañía de Seguros, S.A.: Maipú 354, Buenos Aires; f. 1955; all branches; Gen. Man. JOSÉ ANGLÉS.

Sur Compañía Argentina de Seguros, S.A.: Paraguay 610, esq. Florida, Buenos Aires; f. 1949; fire, motor car, marine, workmen's compensation, glass, general, burglary, accident, aviation, life; Gen. Man. D. E. SALAMONESCO.

Ultramar, S.A. de Seguros: Cangallo 925, Buenos Aires; f. 1956; fire, marine, aviation, motor car, glass, burglary, livestock, accident, workmen's compensation, general; Man. J. RÉNYI.

La Unión Gremial Compañía de Seguros, S.A.: Casa Matriz Calle, General Mitre 665-99, Rosario; f. 1908; cap. 5m. (June 1971); life, fire, marine, accident, motor, plate glass, hail, theft, air transport, cattle, civil responsibility, illness, loss of income, workmen's compensation, valuables; Pres. Ing. SILVIO GAGLIARDI; Gen. Man. JUAN A. ELZEARD.

Unión Mercantil: Lavalle 445, Buenos Aires; f. 1901; fire, motor car, marine, glass, burglary, accident; Man. J. M. CAMPOS.

La Universal: Juncal 1319, Buenos Aires; f. 1905; all classes; Pres. Dr. E. MAYER.

La Uruguaya-Argentina: Maipú 535, Buenos Aires; f. 1962; life; Dir. Gen. RAFAEL I. MONTENEGRO.

There are also many foreign insurance companies operating in Argentina.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Cámara Argentina de Comercio: Av. Leandro N. Alem 36, Buenos Aires; f. 1924, authorised 1927; correspondents abroad; Pres. Dr. JORGE S. ORÍA; Sec. JORGE RUIZ PALMER; publs. *Revista* (bi-monthly), *Mercurio* (fortnightly).

Similar chambers are located in most of the larger centres and there are many foreign Chambers of Commerce.

DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS AND STATE COUNCILS

Instituto de Desarrollo Económico y Social (IDES): Cangallo 1615-2° of. 23, Buenos Aires; f. 1961; Pres. OSCAR CORNBLIT; publ. *Desarrollo Económico*.

Secretaría del Consejo Nacional de Desarrollo (CONADE) (*Secretariat of the National Development Council*): Hipólito Yrigoyen 250, 8° piso, Buenos Aires; f. 1961; State organization with funds totalling 460,000,000 pesos in 1968; formulates national long-term development plans and integrates them into internal, external, economic, social and defence policies; co-ordinates with Consejo Nacional de Seguridad; evaluates regional development plans into the *Plan Nacional de Desarrollo*

y *Seguridad*: checks existing organizations and creates new ones to carry out the national plans; publs. reports, etc. in *Serie B.* (internal) and *Serie C.* (public).

Junta Nacional de Carnes: S. Martín 459; national meat board; Pres. HÉCTOR A. FERNÁNDEZ MENDY.

Junta Nacional de Granos: Paseo Colón 359; national grain board; supervises commercial practices; organizes building of farm silos and port elevators.

Instituto Argentino de la Industria Exportadora de Carnes: 11 mem. companies.

Comisión Nacional de Promoción Agropecuaria (Proagro): Rivadavia 1439, Buenos Aires; agricultural research.

Dirección Nacional de Energía y Combustibles: energy and fuels.

Consejo Federal de Inversiones: Alsina 1407.

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATION

Acción Coordinadora de las Instituciones Empresarias Libres (ACIEL): Buenos Aires; businessmen's organization; 1,200 affiliated firms; Chair. MANUEL FONTECHA MORALES.

Unión Industrial Argentina: Avenida de Mayo 1157, Buenos Aires.

TRADE UNIONS

Confederación General del Trabajo—CGT (*General Confederation of Labour*): 802 Azopardo, Buenos Aires; f. 1930; mems. 3,500,000 (1965); Interventor ALFREDO INSAURRALDE; Sec.-Gen. José Ruec; publ. *Weekly News, The Argentine Labour Movement* (monthly).

Acción Sindical Argentina—ASA (*Argentine Trade Union*

Action): Buenos Aires; f. 1955; affiliated to the World Confederation of Labour; Sec.-Gen. JUAN CARLOS LOUREIRO.

About 19 unions are independent of the above bodies, including the large Postal and Telegraph Workers Union (*Federación Obreros y Empleados de Correos y Telecomunicaciones*).

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Ferrocarriles Argentinos (FA): Ayda. Ramos Mejía 1302, Buenos Aires; autonomous body consisting of representatives of the Government, railway unions and managers of the various lines; Pres. and Administrator Gen. JUAN CARLOS DE MAREHI; Gen. Sec. Lt.-Col. EZEQUIEL MONTERO.

Principal lines: General Belgrano, General Roca, General Bartolomé Mitre, General San Martín, Domingo F. Sarmiento, General Urquiza, and provincial lines. In 1965 a new line was opened between Yacuiba in the North West and Santa Cruz in Bolivia, thus completing a direct link with Buenos Aires; the operation of this line was handed over to Bolivia in 1967.

There are about 26,000 miles of track. Extensive reorganization is being carried out under a government emergency plan, pending the rationalization to be organized by the railways themselves 1970-74.

Subterráneos de Buenos Aires: Bartolomé Mitre 3342, Buenos Aires; state-owned underground railway; 3 lines of 32 km.; Gen. Administrator Lt.-Col. OSCAR FERNANDO CORDOVA.

ROADS

Consejo Nacional de Carreteras: Secretaría de Transportes, Buenos Aires; current plans include the construction of 2,850 km. of basic works and paving and building bridges (total investment 17,200m. pesos), in addition to maintenance work on the existing network of 45,276 km. with 1,748 bridges. It is planned to use the toll system to construct a basic national system of automobile roads, the first stage to be developed in the coastal zone of the country, starting in the cities of Santa Fe and Mar del Plata, and inter-connecting the cities of Rosario, San Nicolás, Buenos Aires and La Plata, with an approximate length of 900 km.

INLAND WATERWAYS

Flota Fluvial del Estado: Corrientes 389, Buenos Aires; services on the Plate, Paraná, Paraguay and Uruguay rivers; Pres. Ing. FEDERICO PREUSCHE; Gen. Administrator Ing. LEANDRO J. OTERO.

There is a hydrofoil service between Buenos Aires and Colonia del Sacramento (Uruguay).

An agreement was signed in January 1967 between Argentina and Paraguay establishing equal navigational rights for merchant vessels of both countries on the Rivers Paraguay, Paraná and Plate.

SHIPPING

Administración General de Puertos: Secretaría de Transportes, Calle Rivadavia 578, Buenos Aires; f. 1956; State enterprise for exploitation and conservation of all national sea and river ports; 16m. are to be spent on salvaging the port of Buenos Aires, and a deep-water harbour scheme for the ports in the Bahía Blanca area

is to be carried out between 1969 and 1980; Administrator Gen. Vice-Adml. J. A. DESIMONI; publs. *Puertos Argentinos, Boletín Mensual*.

Capitanía del Puerto: Buenos Aires; f. 1967 by the revolutionary government to rearrange the working of the ports; Port Captain Capitán de Navío MARIO ANDRÉS DURRIEU.

The chief State-owned organizations are:

Empresa Líneas Marítimas Argentinas (ELMA): Corrientes 389, Buenos Aires; f. 1960; following the amalgamation of Flota Argentina de Navegación de Ultramar (F.A.N.U.) and Flota Mercante del Estado (F.M.E.); operates coastal services in S. America, services to N. America and Europe.

Yacimientos Petrolíferos Fiscales (Y.P.F.): Avenida Pres. R. Sáenz Peña 777, Buenos Aires; fleet of tankers, cargo and tanker craft, and motor launches; Administrator Ing. DANIEL A. BRUNELLA; Marine Superintendent Ing. ERNESTO R. PETERS.

There are also private shipping companies operating on coastal and overseas routes.

CIVIL AVIATION

Ezeiza international airport, about 30 miles from Buenos Aires, is one of the most important air terminals in Latin America.

Dirección Nacional de Aviación Civil: Buenos Aires.

Aerolíneas Argentinas: Pasco Colón 185, Buenos Aires; f. Dec. 1949; non-stop services to New York and Europe and via Rio de Janeiro; to Miami via Santiago and Lima; to Mexico via Lima and Bogotá. Its South American services link Argentina with Chile, Colombia, Mexico, Uruguay, Brazil, Peru and Paraguay. The internal network covers the whole country. Passengers, mail and freight are carried. Pres. Brig. ALBERTO SANTAMARÍA.

Austral Líneas Aéreas S.A.: Florida 234, Buenos Aires; f. 1971; services to Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay; domestic flights linking 24 cities in Argentina; fleet includes 4 BAC 1-11 series 400 and 3 BAC 1-11 series 500 and 3 YS-11/300; Pres. W. J. REYNAL.

Líneas Aéreas del Estado (LADE): Corrientes 480, Buenos Aires; f. 1940; is under the control of the Air Ministry and operates through the Argentine Air Force. Its function is to establish new domestic air routes, which are later handed over to private enterprises for operation on a commercial basis.

Transportes Aéreos Buenos Aires (TABA): Suipacha 745, 4° piso, Buenos Aires; internal services; fleet includes 3 Otter DHC-6.

FOREIGN AIRLINES

The following airlines also serve Argentina: Aerolíneas Peruanas, Air France, Alitalia, Avianca, Braniff, B.U.A., Canadian Pacific, Cruzeiro do Sul, Iberia, K.L.M., Lloyd Aéreo Boliviano, LAN de Chile, Líneas Aéreas Paraguayas, Lufthansa, Pan Am, Primeras Líneas Uruguayas (PLUNA), Sabena, S.A.S., Swissair, T.A.P. and Varig.

TOURISM

Dirección Nacional de Turismo: Calle Uruguay 291, Buenos Aires; Interventor MAURICIO FISCHER.

Confederación de Organizaciones Turísticas de la América Latina (C.O.T.A.L.): Viamonte 640, 8° piso, Buenos Aires; f. 1957; groups 20 national travel associations from south and central America; Pres. MARIO A. ZIROLI (Argentina); Exec. Dir. HECTOR JORGE TESTONI; publ. *Revista COTAL* (monthly).

Asociación Argentina de Agencias de Viajes y Turismo (AAAVYT): Viamonte 640, Buenos Aires; f. 1951; Pres. FRANÇOIS VERGER; publ. *Noticias de Turismo*.

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

Teatro Colón: Cerrito 618; Buenos Aires municipal opera house; f. 1908; has 2 orchestras, a chorus and a ballet

company; Dirs. ENZO VALENTI FERRO, ROBERTO OSWALD; Admin. CARLOS YÁÑEZ.

Teatro Municipal General San Martín: Corrientes 1532; f. 1944; municipally owned; contains 6 auditoria, 1 exhibition room and 2 art galleries; Dir.-Gen. KIVE STAIF; Admin. Dir. Col. ALFREDO JORGE URIEN.

Ballet del San Martín: f. 1968; Choreographic Dir. OSCAR ARAÍZ.

Teatro Nacional de Comedia (Cervantes): Libertad 815, Buenos Aires; Government owned and operated.

Teatro del Pueblo: Buenos Aires; f. 1931; independent; presents classical and modern plays; Founder and Dir. LEÓNIDAS BARLETTA.

There are 12 symphony orchestras in Argentina, 5 of them in Buenos Aires.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Comisión Nacional de Energía Atómica: Avenida del Libertador 8250, Buenos Aires; f. 1950; Departments of Raw Materials, Energy, Technology, Research, Radiological Protection and Security, Logistics and Economics.

Pres. Rear Adml. D. OSCAR ARMANDO QUIHILLALT.

Argentina's first nuclear reactor is being built at Atucha on the River Paraná de las Palmas. This reactor is due to go critical at the end of 1973 and will have a capacity of 319 MW. The second reactor will be built on the banks of the Río Tercero and is to be completed by 1978. It will have a capacity of 600 MW. Studies are currently in progress to assess the feasibility of building a third reactor at Bahía Blanca.

Research reactors: The following research reactors are in operation:

RA-0 Universidad de Córdoba: maximum capacity 10 MW.

RA-1 Centro Atómico Constituyentes: maximum capacity 150 kW.

RA-2 Centro Atómico Constituyentes: maximum capacity 30W.

RA-3 Centro Atómico Ezeiza: maximum capacity 8 MW.

RA-4 Universidad Nacional de Rosario: maximum capacity 0.1 W.

RA-5 Centro Atómico Ezeiza: maximum capacity 100 W.

In 1971 the Comisión Nacional de Energía Atómica's budget amounted to 92 million pesos.

Universidad Nacional de Cuyo: San Luis; nuclear physics.

Universidad de Buenos Aires: Viamonte 444, Buenos Aires; Radio-Isotopes and Nuclear Physics.

Universidad Nacional de La Plata: La Plata; Nuclear Chemistry and Spectroscopy; Beta spectroscope, 100-channel analyser.

Universidad Nacional de Litoral: Santa Fe; Nuclear Electronics, Metallurgy, Radio-Chemistry and Mineral Processing.

PRINCIPAL UNIVERSITIES

Universidad Católica Argentina "Santa María de los Buenos Aires": Río Bamba 1227, Buenos Aires; 1,500 teachers, 12,000 students.

Universidad Católica de Córdoba: Trejo 323, Córdoba; 650 teachers, 3,015 students.

Universidad Católica de Santa Fe: San Martín 1966, Santa Fe; 491 teachers, 1,627 students.

Universidad de Buenos Aires: Calle Viamonte 444, Buenos Aires; 8,408 teachers, 80,000 students.

Universidad del Salvador: Callao 542, Buenos Aires; 1,065 teachers, 4,263 students.

Universidad Nacional de Córdoba: Calle Obispo Trejo y Sanabria 242, Córdoba.

Universidad Nacional de Cuyo: Calle Rivadavia 65, Mendoza; 730 teachers, 15,031 students.

Universidad Nacional de La Plata: Calle 7 No. 776, La Plata; 1,209 teachers, 22,000 students.

Universidad Nacional del Litoral: Boulevard Pellegrini 2750, Santa Fe; 1,406 professors, 15,330 students.

Universidad Nacional del Nordeste: 25 de Mayo 868, Corrientes; 487 teachers, 10,521 students.

Universidad Nacional del Sur: Avenida Colón 80, Bahía Blanca.

Universidad Nacional de Rosario: Córdoba 1814, Rosario; 2,053 teachers, 15,974 students.

Universidad Nacional de Tucumán: Ayacucho 482, Tucumán; 1,701 teachers, 12,315 students.

Universidad Tecnológica Nacional: Avda. Callao 660, Buenos Aires; 893 teachers, 9,805 students.

AUSTRALIA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Commonwealth of Australia occupies the whole of the island continent of Australia in the South Pacific and the offshore island of Tasmania to the south-east. Its External Territories are: Papua; Norfolk Island in the Pacific; the 27 Cocos (Keeling) Islands and Christmas Island in the Indian Ocean; Australian Antarctica, Heard Island and McDonald Islands, Coral Sea Islands Territory, MacQuarie Island and Ashmore and Cartier Islands. New Guinea (the eastern half of the island) is administered as a UN Trust Territory. Australia's nearest neighbour is Indonesia, covering the long archipelago to the north and north-west. The Australian climate is hot and dry with average temperatures of about 80°F (26.8°C) rising to over 120°F (49°C) in the interior. Over half the country is desert or semi-desert with little rainfall. English is the official language. An estimated 122,000 people have 50 per cent or more Aboriginal blood. The population is Christian: Anglicans 34 per cent, Roman Catholics about 26 per cent, the remainder belonging mainly to other denominations. The flag is blue with a Union Jack in the upper hoist, a white star in the lower hoist and five white stars in the form of the Southern Cross in the fly. The capital, Canberra, lies in a small enclave of Federal Territory known as the Australian Capital Territory.

Recent History

Since the war Australia has taken an important place in Pacific and Asian affairs and has strengthened her political and economic ties with India, S.E. Asia and Japan. The country co-operates more closely than formerly with the U.S.A., and contributed troops to the war in Viet-Nam until 1970. As a founder-member of the Colombo Plan she has given much aid, in money, materials and training, to Asian countries. In January 1966 Sir Robert Menzies resigned after sixteen years as Prime Minister, and was succeeded by Mr. Harold Holt. Mr. Holt's Liberal-Country Party Coalition was returned to office with an increased majority at elections in November 1966. In 1967 Senator J. G. Gorton became Prime Minister following the presumed death of Mr. Holt in a swimming accident. In March 1971 Mr. Gorton resigned on a vote of no confidence and Mr. William McMahon became Prime Minister.

The former trust territory of Nauru achieved independence from Australia on January 31st, 1968.

Government

Australia is a Federation of six States, forming the Commonwealth of Australia. Queen Elizabeth II is Queen of Australia and is permanently represented there by a Governor-General and by a Governor in each of the six States. The Federal Government consists of two elected Houses, the Senate in which the States have equal representation, and the House of Representatives where representation is based on population.

The State Governments are autonomous except for certain powers placed under the jurisdiction of the Federal

Government. All, except Queensland, have an Upper House, the Legislative Council, and a Lower House, the Legislative Assembly or House of Assembly. The chief ministers of the States are known as Premiers, as distinct from the Federal Prime Minister.

Defence

Australia's defence policy is based on collective security and she is a member of the British Commonwealth Strategic Reserve, the ANZUS Council (Australia, New Zealand and U.S.A.) and the South East Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO). Australia's armed forces numbered 88,280 in 1971 (Army 47,076, Navy 17,820, Air Force 22,700). About 19 per cent of Australia's Budget is allocated to Defence. In June 1965 a system of compulsory selective service was introduced.

Economic Affairs

Australia's traditional reliance on the agricultural sector has been eroded by the phenomenal oil and mineral discoveries of recent years. Agriculture now contributes under 10 per cent of domestic production, but the share of agricultural products in total export trade, although declining, is still about 70 per cent, and wool, wheat, meat, sugar and dairy products remain major export items. Gold, silver, lead, zinc and copper have long been exploited, but recent discoveries of vast deposits of oil, natural gas, coal, nickel, iron ore and bauxite have transformed the economy; many of these minerals are being exploited as raw materials for Japan's industries. The pattern of Australia's dependence on foreign trade has thus undergone a change, with Japan overtaking Western countries as the major market. Manufacturing industries contribute over 28 per cent of the G.N.P. each year and employ some 1.3 million people, mainly in iron and steel and engineering. Other important industries are food processing, machinery, motor vehicles, chemicals, electrical and electronic equipment. Domestic sources of energy are coal gas, thermal- and hydro-electricity. Oil and natural gas production totalled 30.7 million barrels and 27,541 cu. ft. respectively during 1969-70.

Australia faces difficulties and uncertainties in economic affairs; these derive from such factors as the increased defence spending, the uncertainties facing primary products in world markets, high transport and labour costs, and the difficulties of overall policymaking arising from the autonomy in industrial and mineral development enjoyed by the States. However, on June 7th, 1971, Australia became a member of OECD.

Transport and Communications

For her population, Australia has a well developed transport system with 25,000 miles of railway, 560,000 miles of roads and 82,000 miles of scheduled air routes. Until recently railways in some States were of different gauges, but a standard gauge system now covers almost all of the country. In the thinly populated areas of Central and Western Australia air transport is extremely important

AUSTRALIA—(INTRODUCTORY SURVEY)

and Australia has pioneered services such as the Flying Doctor Service to overcome the problems of distance. Many of the larger sheep stations have their own aircraft. Australia is well served by international shipping and air lines.

Social Welfare

Australia introduced Old Age Pensions in 1909 and has since added invalid, maternity, sickness and unemployment benefits and children's allowances. Reciprocal welfare agreements operate between Australia and New Zealand and the United Kingdom. About 21 per cent of Federal Budget expenditure is allocated to Welfare.

Education

Education is the responsibility of each of the six States. It is free and compulsory from the ages of six to fifteen at least. Special services have been developed to meet the needs of children living in the "outback". Some 20,000 are enrolled in correspondence classes and in 1950 the first School of the Air was established, using two-way receiver sets. Australia has fifteen universities with about 117,000 students (1970)

Tourism

Australian tourism is developing with quicker and cheaper air transport. The main attractions are swimming and surfing on the Pacific beaches, sailing from Sydney and other harbours, skin-diving along the Great Barrier Reef, and winter and summer sports in the Blue Mountains.

Visas are not required by citizens of Ireland or South Africa, or by United Kingdom subjects of European descent.

Sport

Australians excel at sport, especially tennis and cricket. They play a number of codes of football and are enthusiastic followers of horse-racing. They also pursue water sports.

Public Holidays

1972: June 13 (Queen's Birthday)*, December 25-26 (Christmas)†.

1973: January 1, January 26 (Australia Day), April 20-22 (Easter), April 25 (Anzac Day).

There are also a number of State holidays.

* Except in Western Australia.

† Boxing Day is not a public holiday in South Australia.

Weights and Measures

Length: 1 yard = 3 feet = 36 inches = 0.914 metres

1 mile = 1.609 kilometres

Areas: 1 mile = 640 square acres = 0.40468 hectares

Weight: 1 ton = 20 cwt. = 2,400 lbs. = 1,016.05 kilograms

Capacity: 1 Imperial gallon = 8 pints = 4.5459 litres

Currency and Exchange Rates

On February 14, 1966, decimal currency was introduced, based on a dollar worth ten A/shillings.

Notes: A\$ 1, 2, 5, 10, 20.

Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50 cents.

Exchange rate: A\$ 2.16 = £1 sterling

A\$ 0.82 = \$1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

NOTE.—The Australian statistical year mostly ends in June.

AREA (sq. miles)

TOTAL	NEW SOUTH WALES	VICTORIA	QUEENSLAND	SOUTH AUSTRALIA	WESTERN AUSTRALIA	TASMANIA	NORTHERN TERRITORY	AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY
2,967,909	309,433	87,884	667,000	380,070	975,920	26,383	520,280	939

POPULATION (June 30th, 1970)

TOTAL	NEW SOUTH WALES	VICTORIA	QUEENSLAND	SOUTH AUSTRALIA	WESTERN AUSTRALIA	TASMANIA	NORTHERN TERRITORY	AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY
12,551,700	4,567,000	3,443,800	1,799,200	1,164,700	980,000	392,500	71,400	133,100

At the Census in June 1966 there were 80,207 persons of 50 per cent or more Aboriginal blood; the 1968 estimate was 122,000.

Population (Sept. 1970): Estimate 12,800,000.

PRINCIPAL CITIES AND TOWNS

POPULATION (June 30th, 1970)

Canberra (national capital)	130,250	Perth (capital W. Australia)	663,000
Sydney (capital N.S.W.)	2,780,310	Newcastle	346,970
Melbourne (capital Victoria)	2,475,300	Wollongong	203,110
Brisbane (capital Queensland)	853,000	Hobart (capital Tasmania)	150,910
Adelaide (capital S. Australia)	825,400	Geelong	119,320

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS (1970)

	BIRTHS	MARRIAGES	DEATHS
New South Wales	88,448	42,928	43,601
Victoria	73,019	31,729	30,335
Queensland	37,530	16,082	17,055
S. Australia	22,617	10,864	10,138
W. Australia	21,618	9,227	7,543
Tasmania	8,185	3,535	3,174
N. Territory	2,624	501	608
Aust. Capital Ter.	3,475	1,200	594
TOTAL	257,516	116,066	113,048

AUSTRALIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

MIGRATION

YEAR	ARRIVALS			DEPARTURES			NET INCREASE
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
1966 . .	313,219	244,372	557,591	268,313	202,352	470,665	86,926
1967 . .	361,345	275,825	637,170	311,727	233,534	545,261	91,909
1968 . .	465,232	306,560	771,792	403,748	254,991	658,739	113,053
1969 . .	545,559	353,299	898,858	475,840	293,972	769,812	129,046
1970 . .	613,899	412,776	1,026,675	548,353	355,448	903,801	122,874

EMPLOYMENT*

('000)

	JUNE 1969	JUNE 1970	JUNE 1971
Forestry, Fishing and Trapping	14.7	14.8	14.7
Mining and Quarrying	62.8	69.2	74.2
Manufacturing	1,344.6	1,377.0	1,392.4
Public Services†	112.1	113.4	115.1
Building and Construction	358.9	368.2	379.0
Transport, Storage and Communication	350.1	362.2	370.8
Commerce	707.0	730.8	746.6
Finance and Property	195.6	208.8	217.6
Public Authority Activities	182.1	192.3	200.9
Community and Business Services	601.9	643.7	688.1
Amusement, Hotels, Personal Service	241.9	261.5	280.6
TOTAL	4,171.7	4,341.8	4,480.0
Private	3,125.6	3,262.7	3,371.2
Government	1,046.1	1,079.1	1,108.2

* Wage and salary earners in civilian employment. Excludes defence forces and employees in agriculture and private domestic service.

† Comprises Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitary Services.

AGRICULTURE AREA OF CROPS ('000 acres)

	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
Wheat	20,823	22,441	26,799	23,440
Oats	4,258	3,380	3,872	3,396
Sugar Cane	557	553	568	526
Barley	2,498	2,611	3,314	3,759
Maize	201	200	176	191
Potatoes	99	106	113	107
Vineyards	139	140	143	150
Fruit	313	311	310	309

CROPS

	Unit	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
Wheat	'000 bushels	466,610	277,289	543,950	387,512
Oats	" "	107,106	39,628	94,250	68,723
Barley	" "	61,588	36,798	72,588	74,901
Maize	" "	7,491	7,132	6,826	6,797
Sugar Cane	'000 tons	16,685	16,756	18,413	15,535
Wine	'000 gallons	41,514	44,231	51,776	63,334

AUSTRALIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FRUIT (‘000 bushels)

	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
Apples . . .	19,615	22,174	22,259
Apricots . . .	1,519	2,004	1,815
Bananas . . .	5,145	4,940	5,160
Oranges . . .	9,846	12,137	10,786
Peaches . . .	6,294	5,280	5,513
Pears . . .	7,351	5,245	9,331
Plums and Prunes	778	904	985

LIVESTOCK (‘000)

	1968	1969	1970	1970-71*
Horses . . .	n.a.	n.a.	456	n.a.
Cattle . . .	19,218	20,611	22,162	24,372
Sheep . . .	166,912	174,605	180,080	178,287
Pigs . . .	2,056	2,253	2,398	2,568

* Preliminary.

MEAT (‘000 tons)

	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71*
Beef and Veal	920	994	1,023
Mutton	366	434	448
Lamb	303	309	342
Pig Meats	160	172	179

* Preliminary.

DAIRY PRODUCE

	UNIT	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71*
Whole Milk	million gal.	1,530	1,661	1,600
Factory Butter	million lb.	439	494	448
Factory Cheese	" "	165	168	171
Processed Milk Products (whole milk equivalent) .	million gal.	99	104	128

* Preliminary.

WOOL (‘000 lbs.)

1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71*
1,762,300	1,769,500	1,947,800	2,035,700	1,935,300

* Preliminary.

AUSTRALIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

MINING (a)

	UNIT	1967	1968	1968-69*	1969-70*
Coal (Black) . . .	'000 tons	34,707	40,183	42,650	47,721
Coal (Brown) . . .	" "	23,384	22,971	23,128	23,928
Bauxite(c) . . .	" "	2,258	2,633	3,207	4,340
Zircon(d) . . .	tons	188,462	195,585	231,234	243,404
Iron . . .	'000 tons	10,928	16,920	20,502	27,293
Lead . . .	" "	375	383	392	463
Zinc . . .	" "	401	416	437	507
Copper . . .	" "	90	108	122	137
Titanium(b) . . .	" "	553	579	666	783
Tin . . .	tons	5,586	6,537	7,411	8,726
Tungsten . . .	units of 22.4 lb.	119,210	144,552	163,111	172,995
Crude Petroleum . . .	'000 bls.	7,600	13,877	14,064	30,705
Natural Gas . . .	million cu. ft.	152	216	2,874	27,541
Gold . . .	'000 fine oz.	805	782	730	657
Silver . . .	" " "	19,842	21,394	24,409	26,126
Nickel . . .	tons	2,061	4,603	6,086	17,792

(a) Figures for metallic minerals represent contents based on chemical assay. (b) In terms of TiO_2 contained in rutile, ilmenite and leucocene. (c) In terms of alumina Al_2O_3 . (d) In terms of zircon (ZrO_2) contained in zircon concentrates.

* Preliminary.

Note: Prior to 1968-69 mineral production figures were collated on a calendar year basis.

INDUSTRY (1968-69)

INDUSTRY SUB-DIVISION	NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS OPERATING DURING 1968-69	PERSONS EMPLOYED*	SALES, TRANSFERS OUT AND OTHER OPERATING REVENUE (\$m.)
Food, Beverages and Tobacco	5,613	194,053	4,202.2
Textiles, Clothing and Footwear	4,488	181,817	1,685.0
Wood, Wood Products and Furniture	6,653	86,668	954.5
Paper and Paper Products, Printing	3,834	109,370	1,346.7
Chemical, Petroleum and Coal Products	1,263	68,459	1,639.0
Non-Metallic Mineral Products	2,063	56,953	806.6
Base Metal Products	413	83,741	2,070.9
Transport Equipment	1,473	145,121	1,987.2
Fabricated Metal Products, Other Machinery and Equip- ment	10,697	329,245	3,866.7
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	2,337	64,740	790.8

* Includes working proprietors.

Note: Direct comparisons with figures for previous years are not possible because of changes in the census units, the scope of the census and the items of data.

AUSTRALIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

		1968-69	1969-70
Steel (Ingots)	'000 tons	6,599	6,766
Electric Motors (<1 h.p.)	'000	3,006	3,154
Clay Bricks	million	1,612	1,696
Sulphuric Acid	'000 tons	1,853	1,748
Nitric Acid	tons	5,394	7,326
Radios	'000	677	723
TV Sets	"	280	322
Motor Vehicles	"	419	480
Cotton Yarn	million lb.	61	64
Cotton Cloth	'000 sq. yds.	56,708	56,151
Tinplate	'000 tons	256	278
Gas/Electricity	million kWh	48,787	53,826
Cement	'000 tons	3,978	4,439

FINANCE

\$A2.16 = £1 sterling; \$A0.82 = U.S. \$1.
 \$A100 = £46.34 sterling = U.S.\$ 122.00

COMMONWEALTH BUDGET (Consolidated Revenue Fund) (\$A million)

REVENUE	1970-71	1971-72	EXPENDITURE*	1970-71	1971-72
Income Tax	4,621.8	5,228.6	Defence†	1,135.3	1,255.9
Sales Tax	632.6	695.0	War and Repatriation	395.0	434.9
Customs	406.0	533.0	Social Services and Welfare		
Excise	1,053.6	1,182.5	Payments	1,477.2	1,694.3
Payroll Tax	295.4	96.0	Other†	2,738.5	3,212.8
Other Taxes	80.5	89.2			
Other Revenue	735.6	844.9			
TOTAL	7,885.6	8,669.2	TOTAL	5,746.0	6,597.9

* Excludes Commonwealth Payments to the States: 1970-71 \$2,140 million; 1971-72 \$2,071.2 million.
 † "Defence" excludes Loan Fund expenditure under U.S. Defence Credit arrangements.

STATE BUDGET ESTIMATES (\$A million—1971-72)

	REVENUE	EXPENDITURE
New South Wales	1,432	1,438
Victoria	967	975
Queensland	564	571
South Australia	427	434
Western Australia	424	428
Tasmania	151	155
TOTAL (inc. other items)	3,966	4,002

AUSTRALIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS (\$A million)

	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
NATIONAL INCOME	19,156	21,552	23,763
Income payable abroad (net)	472	565	708
DOMESTIC FACTOR INCOMES	19,628	22,117	24,471
Depreciation allowances	2,203	2,407	2,610
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST	21,831	24,524	27,081
of which:			
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	1,854	2,351	n.a.
Mining and quarrying	476	578	n.a.
Manufacturing	6,205	6,877	n.a.
Electricity, gas and water	778	854	n.a.
Building and construction	1,780	1,980	n.a.
Transport and communication	1,831	2,028	n.a.
Commerce	3,122	3,405	n.a.
Public administration and defence	898	1,014	n.a.
Community and business services	1,929	2,146	n.a.
Other	2,957	3,291	n.a.
Indirect taxes less subsidies	2,487	2,746	3,017
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	24,318	27,270	30,098
Net imports of goods and services	569	359	-5
AVAILABLE RESOURCES	24,887	27,629	30,093
of which:			
Private consumption expenditure	15,149	16,266	17,763
Government consumption expenditure	3,101	3,394	3,708
Gross fixed capital formation	6,493	7,196	7,861
Physical changes in stocks	134	676	475

OFFICIAL RESERVE ASSETS (30 June—\$A million)

	1969	1970	1971
Gold	230.5	240.9	227.1
SDR's	—	78.6	146.4
IMF Gold	203.5	216.8	186.4
Foreign Exchange	985.7	1,001.8	1,720.2
TOTAL	1,419.7	1,538.1	2,280.1

CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION (30 June—\$A million)

	1969	1970	1971
Coins	145.5	164.3	181.4
Notes	1,107.5	1,215.6	1,369.4
TOTAL	1,253.0	1,379.8	1,550.8

AUSTRALIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

(\$A million)

	1968-69			1969-70		
	Credit	Debit	Balance	Credit	Debit	Balance
<i>Goods and Services:</i>						
Merchandise	3,217	3,203	14	3,967	3,553	414
Non-monetary gold	20	—	20	18	—	— 18
Transportation	392	693	— 301	442	751	—309
Travel	108	150	— 42	123	176	— 54
Investment income	144	652	— 508	149	736	—587
Government, n.i.e.	80	111	— 31	87	124	— 37
Other services	82	167	— 85	115	212	— 97
Total	4,042	4,975	— 933	4,900	5,552	—652
<i>Transfer Payments:</i>						
Private	165	90	75	182	112	70
Central government	—	159	— 159	—	180	—180
Total	165	249	— 84	182	292	—110
CURRENT BALANCE	—	—	—1,018	—	—	—761
<i>Capital and Monetary Gold:</i>						
<i>Non-Monetary:</i>						
Government transactions (net)	69	—	69	—	176	—176
Private investment	1,042	70	972	1,035	161	875
Marketing authorities investment	27	—	27	—	47	— 47
Total	1,137	70	1,068	1,035	384	652
<i>Monetary:</i>						
Changes in official reserve assets	—	143	— 143	—	118	—118
Allocation of Special Drawing Rights	—	—	—	75	—	75
Other official monetary institutions trans- actions	20	—	20	12	—	12
Other	—	31	— 31	31	7	24
Total	20	174	— 154	119	125	— 7
Balancing item	104	—	104	116	—	116
CAPITAL BALANCE	—	—	1,018	—	—	761

Note: Any discrepancies between totals and sums of components in the above table are due to rounding.

AUSTRALIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

CURRENT BALANCES—REGIONAL

(\$A million)

	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70		1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
<i>United Kingdom:</i>				<i>Japan:</i>			
Exports f.o.b. . .	422	416	483	Exports f.o.b. . .	639	815	1,018
Imports f.o.b. . .	664	693	774	Imports f.o.b. . .	330	392	472
Invisibles (net) . .	-310	-368	-400	Invisibles (net) . .	3	—	—
Balance on Current Account . .	-552	-645	-691	Balance on Current Account . .	311	423	546
<i>Other Sterling Area:</i>				<i>Other Non-sterling:</i>			
Exports f.o.b. . .	587	579	752	Exports f.o.b. . .	504	476	667
Imports f.o.b. . .	360	416	455	Imports f.o.b. . .	504	530	550
Invisibles (net) . .	-135	-143	-164	Invisibles (net) . .	-146	-148	-187
Balance on Current Account . .	92	20	133	Balance on Current Account . .	-146	-202	-69
<i>U.S.A.:</i>				<i>Unallocated:</i>			
Exports f.o.b. . .	409	483	551	Exports f.o.b. . .	—	—	—
Imports f.o.b. . .	899	785	840	Imports f.o.b. . .	—	—	—
Invisibles (net) . .	-252	-286	-309	Invisibles (net) . .	3	2	2
Balance on Current Account . .	-741	-588	-598	Balance on Current Account . .	3	2	2
<i>E.E.C.:</i>				<i>TOTAL:</i>			
Exports f.o.b. . .	381	448	496	Exports f.o.b. . .	2,942	3,217	3,967
Imports f.o.b. . .	403	387	462	Imports f.o.b. . .	3,159	3,203	3,553
Invisibles (net) . .	-82	-89	-118	Invisibles (net) . .	-919	-1,032	-1,176
Balance on Current Account . .	-104	-28	-84	Balance on Current Account . .	-1,137	-1,018	-761

Note: Any discrepancies between totals and sums of components in the above table are due to rounding.

OVERSEAS INVESTMENT

(\$A million)

	INFLOW					
	U.K.	U.S.A.	Canada	Other Countries	IBRD	Total
1965-66 . .	225	343	—*	101	— 7	662
1966-67 . .	47	382	13	111	-23	532
1967-68 . .	354	570	39	170	-23	1,109
1968-69 . .	453	349	24	355	-24	1,157
1969-70 . .	261	397	24	246	-19	909

* Included in U.S.A.

	OUTFLOW					
	U.K.	New Zealand	U.S.A. and Canada	Papua and New Guinea	Other Countries	Total
1965-66 . .	— 5	17	—	11	4	27
1966-67 . .	-10	12	—	18	6	27
1967-68 . .	— 1	9	-1	21	8	36
1968-69 . .	-1	13	-5	34	7	50
1969-70 . .	25	16	4	99	4	149

AUSTRALIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)
FOREIGN AID EXTENDED BY AUSTRALIA*
(\$A million)

	YEAR ENDED JUNE			
	1968	1969	1970	1971
<i>Government Transfer Payments:</i>				
Papua and New Guinea	103	106	116	131
Other Foreign Aid and Contributions	51	54	64	55
TOTAL	154	160	180	186

* Official only; excludes transfers by private persons and organizations to overseas recipients.

EXTERNAL TRADE
(\$A million)

	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71*
Imports (f.o.b.)	3,045	3,264	3,469	3,881	4,150
Exports (f.o.b.)	3,024	3,045	3,374	4,135	4,380

* Revised.

COMMODITIES
(\$A'000)

IMPORTS	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	EXPORTS	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
Producers' Materials for use in:				Food and Live Animals	1,000,253	1,234,514	1,481,553
Building and Construction	131,369	132,651	146,947	Butter	40,523	52,459	48,055
Rural Industries	55,631	51,124	45,383	Cheese	13,944	19,579	19,062
Motor Vehicle Assembly	235,990	288,070	288,100	Bacon and Hams	304	306	425
Other Manufacturing	1,175,519	1,257,031	1,297,891	Meat of Bovine Animals	211,012	292,132	303,096
Capital Equipment:				Meat of Sheep, Lambs and Goats	45,715	81,747	74,449
Producers' Equipment	723,851	858,196	981,930	Pork	935	4,050	1,425
Road Vehicles and Chassis	108,779	121,324	155,285	Dried Fruits	21,632	16,091	20,053
Railway Equipment, Ships, Aircraft	73,262	108,499	137,780	Preserved Fruit and Preparations	41,347	40,618	46,806
Finished Consumer Goods:				Wheat	258,334	337,570	433,599
Food, Beverages and Tobacco	126,777	142,879	157,234	Flour	22,444	21,641	20,051
Clothing and Accessories	35,468	45,382	57,108	Barley	18,246	22,768	50,754
Other	463,303	578,359	580,210	Sugar	122,214	116,127	149,648
Fuels and Lubricants†	33,388	47,905	61,495	Beverages and Tobacco	9,737	10,606	14,590
Auxiliary Aids to Production	85,800	95,875	99,823	Crude Materials, inedible, except Fuels	1,240,564	1,396,160	1,291,436
Munitions, etc.	174,139	95,328	89,419	Wool (greasy)	717,014	683,545	493,073
	3,423,276	3,822,623	4,098,605	Wool (scoured, etc.)	78,520	77,498	50,754
Non-Merchandise Trade	44,229	58,604	51,468	Sheep and Lamb skins (excl. pieces)	55,853	64,102	49,306
TOTAL	3,468,505	3,881,227	4,150,073	Mineral Fuels, Lubricants and Related Materials	145,680	200,329	247,174
				Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	12,954	25,850	29,119
				Chemicals	141,877	160,975	191,179
				Manufactured Goods, classified chiefly by material	391,315	540,655	516,620
				Machinery and Transport Equipment	182,049	279,802	324,977
				Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	48,911	57,080	73,566
				Commodities and Transactions not classified according to kind	200,923	225,558	209,986
				TOTAL	3,374,263	4,135,300	4,380,200

† Excludes crude petroleum, which is included in "Other Producers' Materials".

AUSTRALIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS

(\$A '000)

	EXPORTS		IMPORTS	
	1969-70	1970-71	1969-70	1970-71
Belgium-Luxembourg	42,863	42,978	29,120	27,726
Canada	112,773	106,077	151,031	166,534
Ceylon	14,718	14,199	11,321	12,073
China (Mainland)	125,815	63,277	32,082	31,584
China, Republic of (Taiwan)	29,912	40,009	15,869	22,854
Egypt, Arab Republic of	6,883	60,471	4,083	2,735
Finland	4,296	1,599	17,724	20,158
France	114,640	103,043	70,059	74,213
Germany, Federal Republic of	115,557	131,284	258,275	295,661
Hong Kong	84,718	90,403	54,022	61,116
India	40,237	38,031	31,839	32,230
Indonesia	35,266	39,076	48,882	22,523
Italy	105,961	71,175	77,378	86,089
Japan	1,025,203	1,187,864	481,203	573,628
Kuwait	9,084	12,567	45,661	35,740
Malaysia	68,525	66,494	34,922	32,740
Netherlands	71,542	53,815	59,981	69,354
New Zealand	198,872	232,231	86,435	95,240
Pakistan	16,394	16,112	18,953	14,552
Papua and New Guinea	147,298	163,369	21,631	22,630
Philippines	55,890	40,935	4,294	4,962
Poland	20,108	12,792	2,991	3,511
Saudi Arabia	10,385	14,466	42,099	23,575
Singapore	98,469	118,397	14,031	23,303
South Africa	64,860	85,947	21,631	20,348
Sweden	9,635	12,497	59,136	76,067
Switzerland	3,456	7,063	59,004	62,970
Thailand	29,117	32,290	2,687	3,918
U.S.S.R.	51,438	62,376	3,475	2,204
United Kingdom	488,230	490,418	845,344	887,168
United States of America	556,431	521,318	965,245	1,041,687
Viet-Nam, Republic of	23,193	15,117	30	98
Other Countries	353,531	432,510	310,799	301,396
TOTAL	4,135,300	4,380,200	3,881,227	4,150,073

AUSTRALIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

TRANSPORT

PARTICULARS	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
Railways:				
Route Mileage*	25,059	25,146	25,095	25,060
Passengers ('000)	454,735	452,818	447,437	450,122
Goods and Livestock ('000 tons)	68,484	71,061	75,742	82,351
Roads:				
Motor Vehicles Registered*	4,106,632	4,344,746	4,586,234	4,860,909
Overseas Shipping:				
Tonnage Entered ('000 tons)	27,444	30,109	36,419	44,496
Tonnage Cleared ('000 tons)	27,618	30,278	36,159	44,573
Air Transport, Internal Services:				
Mileage Flown ('000)	56,759	56,724	60,348	56,241
Passengers Carried	4,424,647	4,668,153	5,184,828	5,911,002
Freight (short tons)	82,056	85,063	89,950	100,100
Mail (short tons)	9,587	9,417	9,876	10,625
Air Transport, Overseas Services:				
Mileage Flown ('000)	29,201	31,914	33,591	37,537
Passengers Carried	466,849	562,855	642,524	751,315
Freight (short tons)	12,259	13,733	18,537	21,165
Mail (short tons)	2,697	3,170	2,862	2,925

* June 30th.

TOURISM

	1967	1968	1969	1970
Number of Visitors (Arrivals)*	221,821	299,889	361,277	416,128

* i.e. intending to stay less than one year.

The number of bedrooms available for tourists in 1966 was about 50,000.

Tourist Spending (1970): A\$113,000,000.

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

(At 30 June—'000)

	1968	1969	1970	1971
Telephones:				
Services in Operation	2,359	2,511	2,704	2,857
Instruments in service	3,392	3,599	3,913	n.a.
Radio Licences	2,580*	2,630*	2,670*	2,699*
Television Licences	2,519*	2,649*	2,758*	2,845*
Combined Licences	2,093	2,190	2,275	2,337

* Includes combined radio and television licences.

EDUCATION

(1970)

	NUMBER	FULL-TIME TEACHING STAFF	STUDENTS
Government Schools	7,470	92,725	2,160,177
Non-Government Schools	2,180	22,187	608,056
Universities	15	7,371	116,778
Colleges of Advanced Education	51	n.a.	37,727
Technical Colleges	62	n.a.	20,685

Source: Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics, Canberra 2600, A.C.T.

THE CONSTITUTION

PARLIAMENT

The legislative power of the Commonwealth is vested in a Federal Parliament, consisting of the Queen, represented by the Governor-General, a Senate, and a House of Representatives. The Governor-General may appoint such times for holding the sessions of the Parliament as he thinks fit, and may also from time to time, by Proclamation or otherwise, prorogue the Parliament, and may in like manner dissolve the House of Representatives. This power is limited by strict although unwritten constitutional understanding, and it is seldom that decisions on these matters would be made at the discretion of the Governor-General. After any general election Parliament must be summoned to meet not later than thirty days after the day appointed for the return of the writs. Parliament must meet at least once every year.

THE SENATE

The Senate is composed of ten Senators from each State, directly chosen for a period of six years by the people of the State, voting as one electorate. The Senators are elected by proportional representation. They are chosen for a term of six years and retire by rotation, half from each State on 30 June of each third year. The Senate may proceed to the dispatch of business notwithstanding the failure of any State to provide for its representation in the Senate.

If a Senator vacates his seat before the expiration of his term of service, the houses of Parliament of the State for which he was chosen shall, in joint session, choose a person to hold the place until the expiration of the term or until the election of a successor. If the State Parliament is not in session the Governor of the State appoints a Senator to hold office until Parliament reassembles, or until a new Senator is elected.

At least one-third of the members of the Senate must be present for the exercise of its powers.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

In accordance with the Constitution, the total number of members of the House of Representatives must be as nearly as practicable double that of the Senate. The number in each State is in proportion to population, but under the Constitution must be at least five. At present the House of Representatives is composed of 124 members which includes 2 members for the internal Territories. Until recently these members, though able to join in all debates, were entitled to vote only on matters affecting their territories; full voting rights were extended to the member for the Australian Capital Territory in 1967 and to the member for the Northern Territory in 1968.

Members are elected by universal adult suffrage and voting is compulsory. Qualifications for Commonwealth franchise are possessed by any British subject, not under 21 years of age and not disqualified on racial or other ground, who has lived in Australia for six months continuously. Members of the Australian task force in Vietnam were made eligible to vote in the 1966 Federal elections, though voting was not compulsory. This empowered Australians under 21 to vote for the first time.

Members are chosen by the electors of their respective electorates by the preferential voting system.

The duration of the Parliament is limited to three years, unless dissolved by the Governor-General.

Qualification for membership of the House of Representatives are possessed by any British subject 21 years of age or over who has resided in the Commonwealth for at least three years and who is, or is qualified to become, an elector of the Commonwealth.

THE EXECUTIVE GOVERNMENT

The executive power of the Commonwealth is vested in the Queen, and is exercised by the Governor-General, assisted by an Executive Council of Ministers of State. These Ministers are, or must become within three months, members of the Commonwealth Parliament.

THE JUDICIAL POWER

The judicial power of the Commonwealth is vested in the High Court of Australia, in such other Federal Courts as the Commonwealth Parliament creates, and in such other courts as it invests with Federal jurisdiction.

The High Court consists of a Chief Justice and not less than two other Justices, appointed by the Governor in Council. (There are at present a Chief Justice and six other Justices.) It has both an original and an appellate jurisdiction.

The High Court's original jurisdiction extends to all matters arising under any treaty, affecting representatives of other countries, in which the Commonwealth or its representative is a party, between States or between residents of different States or between a State and a resident of another State, and in which a writ of *Mandamus*, or prohibition, or an injunction is sought against a Commonwealth officer. It also extends to matters arising under the Constitution or involving its interpretation, and to any other matter as empowered by the Commonwealth Parliament.

The appellate jurisdiction extends to appeals from all judgments, decrees, orders and sentences of its own Justices exercising original jurisdiction, of any other Federal Court or court exercising Federal jurisdiction and of the Supreme Court of any State or any other State court from which an appeal lies to the Queen in Council. In 1968 appeals from the High Court to the Queen in Council were abolished.

An amendment of the Conciliation and Arbitration Act assented to on June 30th, 1956 altered the structure of the arbitration machinery by separating the judicial and arbitral functions. The Commonwealth Industrial Court was set up to deal with judicial matters under the Act and the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission to handle the function of conciliation and arbitration.

The Commonwealth Industrial Court is composed of a Chief Judge and three other Judges. The Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission comprises a President, not less than two Deputy Presidents, a Senior Commissioner, not less than five Commissioners, and a number of Conciliators. Also, since 1928, jurisdiction in bankruptcy and insolvency is administered by Commonwealth Bankruptcy Courts. There is a Federal Supreme Court in the Australian Capital Territory and in the Northern Territory. State courts, usually courts of summary jurisdiction, are invested with Federal judicial power, principally to deal with offences created by Federal statutes.

THE STATES

The Commonwealth Constitution safeguards the Constitution of each State by providing that it shall continue as at the establishment of the Commonwealth, except as altered in accordance with its own provisions. When a State law is inconsistent with a law of the Commonwealth, the latter prevails, and the former is invalid to the extent of the inconsistency. However, the legislation of the Commonwealth Parliament is limited to those matters which are listed in Section 51 of the Constitution, while the States possess, as well as concurrent powers in those

matters, residual legislative powers enabling them to legislate in any way for "the peace, order and good Government" of their respective territories.

The States may not raise or maintain naval or military forces, or impose taxes on any property belonging to the Commonwealth, nor may the Commonwealth tax State property. The State may not coin money.

The Commonwealth may not make any law for establishing any religion or for prohibiting the exercise of any religion, and no religious test may be imposed as a qualification for any office under the Commonwealth.

The Commonwealth is charged with protecting every State against invasion, and, on the application of a State Executive Government, against domestic violence.

Provision is made under the Constitution for the admission of new States and for the establishment of new States within the Commonwealth.

ALTERATION OF THE CONSTITUTION

Proposed laws for the alteration of the Constitution must be passed by an absolute majority of each House of Parliament, and not less than two or more than six months after its passage the proposed law must be submitted in each State to the qualified electors.

In the event of one House twice rejecting a proposed law which has already received an absolute majority in the other House, the Governor-General may submit the proposed law to the electors. If, in a majority of the States a majority of the electors voting approve the proposed law and if a majority of all the electors voting also approve, it shall be presented to the Governor-General for Royal Assent.

No alteration diminishing the proportionate representation of any State in either House of the Parliament, or the minimum number of representatives of a State in the House of Representatives, or increasing, diminishing or altering the limits of the State, or in any way affecting the provisions of the Constitution in relation thereto, shall become law unless the majority of the electors voting in that State approve the proposed law.

A committee was set up in 1956 to review the Commonwealth Constitution. The report of the Committee was submitted to the House of Representatives on October 1st, 1958, but its main proposals have yet to be approved. In 1967 a Bill was introduced into both Houses of Parliament which was subsequently passed. It was submitted to a Referendum in May 1967 and approved overwhelmingly. This constitutional provision lays down that the aboriginal people be included, for the purposes of calculation, in the total population of the Commonwealth and the use of certain words in relation to the aboriginal race (held to be discriminatory) have been declared illegal.

NEW SOUTH WALES

Formal possession of the east coast of Australia was taken in 1770. The first settlement was founded in 1788, and a responsible government was elected in 1856. It federated with the other States to form the Commonwealth in 1901.

The executive power is in the hands of a Governor, appointed by the Crown, who is assisted by a Cabinet.

The Legislative Power is vested in a Parliament of two Houses, the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly. The former consists of sixty members, elected at a joint sitting of both Houses of Parliament, for a term of twelve years, fifteen members retiring every three years. The Legislative Assembly consists of ninety-four members, and sits for three years.

VICTORIA

Formerly a portion of New South Wales, Victoria was proclaimed a separate colony in 1851 and accorded responsible self-government four years later.

The legislative authority is vested in a bicameral Parliament: the Upper House, or Legislative Council, of thirty-four members, elected for six years, and the Lower House, or Legislative Assembly, of sixty-six members, elected for three years. One-half of the members of the Council retire every three years.

In the exercise of the executive the Governor is assisted by a Cabinet of responsible Ministers. Not more than five members of the Council and not more than twelve members of the Assembly may occupy salaried office at any one time.

QUEENSLAND

Queensland was formerly a part of New South Wales. It was formed into a separate colony with responsible government in 1859.

Legislative power rests with a unicameral Parliament composed of seventy-eight members elected from seventy-eight districts for a term of three years.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

South Australia was formed into a British Province by Letters Patent of February 1836. The Constitution of October 24th, 1856 vests the legislative power in a Parliament elected by the people and consisting of a Legislative Council and a House of Assembly. The Council is composed of twenty members, one-half of whom retire every three years. Their places are filled by new members elected from each of the five districts into which the State is divided for this purpose. The executive has no authority to dissolve this body.

The thirty-nine members of the House of Assembly are elected for three years from thirty-nine electoral districts.

The executive power is vested in a Governor, appointed by the Crown, and an Executive Council consisting of ten responsible Ministers.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Formal possession of the country around King George Sound was taken in 1891. In June 1892 Captain James Stirling founded the Swan River Settlement, now the Commonwealth State of Western Australia.

Large grants of land were made to early settlers, and agricultural and pastoral occupations were pursued by a small population. In 1850, when the State was in a poor condition, the inhabitants' petition that it might be made a penal settlement was acceded to. In the following eighteen years, 9,718 convicts were sent out. Transportation ceased in 1868.

In 1890 the administration was vested in the Governor, a Legislative Council and a Legislative Assembly. The Council was, at first, nominated by the Governor, but it was provided that in the event of the population of the colony reaching 60,000 it should be elective. This figure was reached in 1893.

According to the present Constitution, the Legislative Council consists of thirty members, each of the ten provinces returning three members, one of whom retires biennially.

The Legislative Assembly consists of fifty members, elected for three years, each representing one electorate.

The entire management and control of the unalienated lands of the Crown in Western Australia is vested in the State Legislature.

TASMANIA

Tasmania was discovered in 1642 and became a British settlement in 1803 as a dependency of New South Wales. Responsible government was established in 1856.

The administration is vested in a Governor acting upon the advice of a Legislative Council and House of Assembly. The Council consists of nineteen members who sit for six years, retiring in rotation. There is no power to dissolve

AUSTRALIA—(THE CONSTITUTION, THE GOVERNMENT)

the Council. The House of Assembly has thirty members elected for five years.

NORTHERN TERRITORY

The Northern Territory covers 520,280 square miles, of which 94,025 square miles is reserved for aboriginals. Population, excluding full-blood aboriginals, is about 62,000, and there are estimated to be 18,000 full-blood aboriginals.

The Territory was incorporated in New South Wales in 1825, but in 1863 was added to South Australia. It was transferred to the Commonwealth in 1911. By a Federal

Act of 1947 a Legislative Council (sitting at Darwin) was set up, consisting of the Administrator, 7 official members and 6 elected members. At present the Council consists of an elected President, the Administrator, 6 nominated official members, 3 non-official nominated members and 8 elected members. The Northern Territory is administered on behalf of the Commonwealth Government by the Department of the Interior, Canberra, with the help of the Administrator and the Legislative Council. The creation of the Northern Territory as Australia's seventh self-governing State was approved by the Federal Government in 1958, but no date for its establishment has been given.

THE GOVERNMENT

(March 1972)

Governor-General: H.E. the Rt. Hon. Sir PAUL M. C. HASLUCK, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.S.T.J., P.C., M.A.

COMMONWEALTH CABINET

Prime Minister: Rt. Hon. WILLIAM McMAHON, C.H. (L).
Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Trade: Hon. J. DOUGLAS ANTHONY (CP).
Minister for Foreign Affairs: Hon. NIGEL HUBERT BOWEN, Q.C. (L).
Minister for Primary Industry: Hon. IAN McCAHON SINCLAIR (CP).
Postmaster-General and Vice-President of the Executive Council: Hon. Sir ALAN S. HULME, K.B.E. (L).
Treasurer: Hon. B. M. SNEDDEN, Q.C. (L).
Minister for Shipping and Transport: Hon. PETER NIXON (CP).
Minister for Health: Senator the Hon. Sir KENNETH MCCOLL ANDERSON, K.B.E. (L).
Minister of Defence: Hon. DAVID FAIRBAIRN, D.F.C. (L).
Minister for National Development: Hon. R. W. C. SWARTZ, M.B.E., E.D. (L).
Minister for Labour and National Service: Hon. P. R. LYNCH (L).
Minister for Education and Science: Hon. MALCOLM FRASER (L).

MINISTERS NOT IN THE CABINET

Minister for External Territories: Hon. ANDREW PEACOCK (L).
Minister for Supply: Hon. RANSLEY VICTOR GARLAND (L).
Minister for Housing: Hon. K. M. K. CAIRNS (L).
Minister for Immigration: Hon. Dr. ALEXANDER J. FORBES, M.C. (L).
Minister for the Interior: Hon. RALPH HUNT (CP).
Minister for Social Services: Hon. W. C. WENTWORTH (L).
Minister for Works: Senator the Hon. R. C. WRIGHT (L).

(L) Liberal Party; (CP) Country Party.

Minister for Civil Aviation: Senator the Hon. ROBERT COTTON (L).
Minister for Customs and Excise: Hon. DONALD CHIPP (L).
Minister for Air: Senator the Hon. THOMAS C. DRAKE-BROCKMAN, D.F.C. (CP).
Minister for Repatriation: Hon. RENDLE HOLTON (CP).
Minister for the Army and Minister Assisting the Treasurer: Hon. ROBERT KATTER (CP).
Minister of the Navy: Hon. Dr. MALCOLM G. MACKAY (CP).
Minister for the Environment, Aborigines and the Arts and Minister-in-Charge of Tourist Activities: Hon. PETER HOWSON (L).
Attorney-General: Senator the Hon. IVOR J. GREENWOOD, Q.C. (L).

ADMINISTRATORS OF TERRITORIES

Northern Territory: Hon. FREDERICK C. CHANEY, C.B.E., A.F.C.
Papua-New Guinea: LESLIE W. JOHNSON, C.B.E., D.S.O.
Norfolk Island: Air Commodore R. N. DALKIN, D.F.C.
Cocos (Keeling) Islands: C. W. SUTHERN (Official Representative).
Christmas Island: J. S. WHITE (Official Representative).

CHIEFS OF STAFF

Chairman of Chiefs of Staff Committee: Gen. Sir JOHN WILTON, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
Chief of the Naval Staff: Vice-Admiral Sir VICTOR SMITH, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
Chief of the Air Staff: Air Vice-Marshal C. F. READ, C.B.E., D.F.C., A.F.C.
Chief of the General Staff: Lt.-Gen. Sir THOMAS DALY, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

HIGH COMMISSIONS, EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS

(Canberra unless otherwise stated.)

(HC) High Commission; (E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Argentina: 58 Mugga Way (E); *Ambassador:* J. GOMEZ ERRAZUNEZ.
***Austria:** Ainslie Building, 39 Ainslie Ave., Civic Centre (L); *Ambassador:* Dr. FRANZ PEIN.
Bangladesh: Canberra (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* HOSSAIN ALI.
Belgium: 19 Arkana St., Yarralumla (E); *Ambassador:* M. J. NAAKENS.
***Brazil:** 6 Monaro Crescent, Forrest (E); *Ambassador:* SENHOR LEONARDO E. DO NASCIMENTO E SILVA.
***Burma:** 85 Mugga Way, Red Hill (E); *Ambassador:* U NYO TUN.
Canada: Commonwealth Ave. (HC); *High Commissioner:* A. R. MENZIES.
***Ceylon:** 35 Empire Circuit, Forrest (HC); *High Commissioner:* JUSTIN SIRIWANDINE.
Chile: 26 Melbourne Ave. (E); *Ambassador:* JULIO REITH-MULLER.
China, Republic of (Taiwan): 70 Empire Circuit, Forrest (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. SAMPSON SHEN.
Denmark: Suite 501, C.M.L. Bldg., University Ave. (E); *Ambassador:* EMIL BLYTGEN-PETERSON.
Egypt: 125 Monaro Crescent, Red Hill (E); *Ambassador:* KHAIRY AHMED RAGHEB EL AYOUTY.
Fiji: 9 Beagle St., Red Hill (HC); *High Commissioner:* R. N. NAIR.
***Finland:** 83 Endeavour St., Red Hill (L); *Ambassador:* T. MENTULA.
France: 6 Darwin Ave., Yarralumla (E); *Ambassador:* GABRIEL VAN LAETHEM.
German Federal Republic: Empire Circuit, Yarralumla (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. HEINZ VOIGT.
Ghana: 131 Mugga Way, Red Hill (HC); *High Commissioner:* J. OWUSU-AKYEAMPONG (also accredited to Malaysia).
***Greece:** 22 Arthur Circle, Forrest (E); *Ambassador:* ALEXIUS STEPHANOU.
India: 92 Mugga Way, Red Hill (HC); *High Commissioner:* SAMBASIVA KRISHNAMURTI.
***Indonesia:** 4 Hotham Crescent, Deakin (E); *Ambassador:* SUGITNO SUKIRNO.
***Ireland:** 2nd Floor, Bank House, Civic Square (E); *Ambassador:* GERARD WOODS.
***Israel:** 6 Turrana St., Yarralumla (E); *Ambassador:* M. ERELLO.
Italy: 27 State Circle, Deakin (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. PAOLO CANALI.
Japan: 3 Tennyson Crescent, Forrest (E); *Ambassador:* SHIZUO SAITO.
Khmer Republic: 5 Canterbury Crescent, Deakin (E); *Ambassador:* NAY VALENTIN.
***Korea, Republic of:** 55 Mugga Way, Red Hill (E); *Ambassador:* CHOONG SIK MIN.
Laos: 71 National Circuit, Deakin (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* CHANSAMONE VOGSOPHAY.

Lebanon: 2 Azabu Tokyu Apartments No. 95 (E); *Ambassador:* TOUF I. C. AWAD (Resident in Tokyo).
***Malaysia:** 71 State Circle, Aetion (HC); *High Commissioner:* Dato DONALD A. STEPHENS.
Malta: 261 La Perouse St., Red Hill (HC); *High Commissioner:* J. MAMO DINGLI.
Mexico: 5 Nuyts St., Red Hill (E); *Ambassador:* J. GAMAS-TORRUCO.
Nepal: (E); *Ambassador (designate):* PRAKASH CHAD THAKUR.
Netherlands: 120 Empire Circuit, Yarralumla (E); *Ambassador:* W. G. ZEYLSRA.
New Zealand: M.L.C. Building, London Circuit, Civic Centre (HC); *High Commissioner:* A. J. YENDELL.
Norway: 3 Zeehan St., Red Hill (E); *Ambassador:* A. J. JAKOBSEN.
***Pakistan:** 59 Franklin St., Forrest (HC); *Acting High Commissioner:* A. K. H. MORSHED.
Peru: 22 Bougainville St., Manuka (E); *Ambassador:* G. A. BARREDA.
***Philippines:** Moonah Place, Yarralumla (E); *Ambassador:* G. G. ABAD.
Portugal: 22 Bougainville St., Manuka (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. CARLOS A. EMPIS WEMANS.
Romania: (E); *Ambassador:* JOSIF GHEORGHIU.
Singapore: 81 Mugga Way, Red Hill (HC); *Acting High Commissioner:* TAN SEN CHYE.
South Africa: Corner of State Circle and Rhodes Place, Yarralumla (E); *Ambassador:* J. B. MILLS.
Spain: 19 Beagle St., Red Hill (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* JUAN RAMON PARELLADA.
Sweden: Turrana St., Yarralumla (E); *Ambassador:* PER ANGER.
Switzerland: 44 Endeavour St., Red Hill (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. MAX KOENIG.
Thailand: 10 Adelaide Ave., Yarralumla (E); *Ambassador:* PRASONG BUNCHOEM.
Turkey: 60 Mugga Way, Red Hill (E); *Ambassador:* MEHMET BAYDUR.
U.S.S.R.: 78 Canberra Ave., Griffith (E); *Ambassador:* N. N. MESYATSEV.
United Kingdom: Commonwealth Ave. (HC); *High Commissioner:* Sir MORRICE JAMES.
U.S.A.: Chancery, Yarralumla (E); *Ambassador:* WALTER L. RICE.
Uruguay: 22 Bougainville St., Manuka (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* F. MONTERO.
Viet-Nam, Republic of: 39 National Circuit, Forrest (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* DO TRONG CHU.
Yugoslavia: 22 Endeavour St., Red Hill (E); *Ambassador:* STANKO NICK.

* Also accredited to New Zealand.

The following countries are represented by Consulates-General or Consulates: Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Haiti, Iceland, Liberia, Monaco, Nauru, Panama, Poland, and Vatican (Apostolic Nunciature).

COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENT

THE SENATE

President: Senator the Hon. Sir MAGNUS CAMERON CORMACK, K.B.E.

Chairman of Committees: Senator EDGAR WYLIE PROWSE.

Leader of the Government: Senator the Hon. Sir KEN ANDERSON.

Leader of the Opposition: Senator L. K. MURPHY, Q.C.

Leader of the Australian Democratic Labour Party: Senator the Hon. V. C. GAIR.

Clerk: J. R. ODGERS, C.B.E.

(Election, November 1970)

PARTY	No. OF SEATS
Liberal Country } Government	21 } 26
Australian Labour	5 }
Australian Democratic Labour	26 }
Independent	5 }
	3 }

There are ten Senators from each of the six states.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Speaker: Hon. Sir WILLIAM J. ASTON, K.C.M.G., M.P.

Deputy Speaker and Chairman of Committees: P. E. LUCOCK, M.P.

Leader of the Government: Rt. Hon. WILLIAM McMAHON, C.H., M.P.

Leader of the Opposition: E. G. WHITLAM, Q.C., M.P.

Clerk: A. G. TURNER, C.B.E.

(Election, October 1969)

PARTY	No. OF SEATS
Liberal Country } Government	65
Australian Labour	59

STATE GOVERNMENTS

NEW SOUTH WALES

Governor: H.E. Sir RODEN CUTLER, V.C., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B.E., K.S.T.J.

MINISTRY

(March 1972)

Premier and Treasurer: Sir ROBERT WILLIAM ASKIN, K.C.M.G., M.L.A. (L).

Deputy Premier, Minister for Education and Minister for Science: Hon. C. B. CUTLER, E.D., M.L.A. (CP).

Chief Secretary and Minister for Tourism and Sport: Hon. E. A. WILLIS, B.A., M.L.A. (L).

Minister for Child Welfare and Minister for Social Welfare: Hon. J. L. WADDY, O.B.E., D.F.C., M.L.A. (L).

Minister for Agriculture: Hon. G. R. CRAWFORD, D.C.M., M.L.A. (CP).

Attorney-General: Hon. K. M. McCAW, M.L.A. (L).

Minister for Local Government and Minister for Highways: Hon. P. H. MORTON, M.L.A. (L).

Minister for Public Works: Hon. DAVIS HUGHES, M.L.A. (CP).

Minister for Transport: Hon. M. A. MORRIS, M.L.A. (L).

Minister for Decentralization and Development and Vice-President of the Executive Council: Hon. J. B. M. FULLER, M.L.C. (CP).

Minister for Lands: Hon. T. L. LEWIS, M.L.A. (L).

Minister for Mines and Conservation: Hon. W. C. FIFE, M.L.A.

Minister for Environment Control: Hon. J. G. BEALE, M.L.A. (L).

Minister for Housing and Minister for Co-operative Societies: Hon. S. T. STEPHENS, M.L.A. (CP).

Minister of Justice: Hon. J. C. MADDISON, B.A., LL.B., M.L.A. (L).

Minister for Health: Hon. A. H. JAGO, M.L.A. (L).

Minister for Labour and Industry: Hon. F. M. HEWITT, M.L.C. (L).

Minister for Cultural Activities and Assistant Treasurer: Hon. G. F. FREUDENSTEIN, M.L.A. (L).

LEGISLATURE

Legislative Council: Pres. Hon. Sir HARRY VINCENT BUDD; Chair. of Committees Hon. THOMAS S. MCKAY.

Legislative Assembly: Speaker Hon. Sir KEVIN ELLIS, K.B.E., LL.B., B.E.C.; Chair. of Committees LEON ASHTON PUNCH.

VICTORIA

Governor: H.E. Maj.-Gen. Sir ROHAN DELACOMBE, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., K.S.T.J.

LIBERAL MINISTRY

(March 1972)

Premier and Treasurer: Hon. Sir HENRY BOLTE, G.C.M.G., M.L.A.

Chief Secretary: Hon. R. J. HAMER, E.D., M.L.C.

Minister of Transport: Hon. VERNON WILCOX, M.L.A.

Minister of Agriculture: Hon. G. L. CHANDLER, C.M.G., M.L.C.

Minister of Water Supply: Hon. ROBERT C. DUNSTAN, D.S.O.

Minister of Education: Hon. L. H. S. THOMPSON, M.L.C.

Minister of Public Works: Hon. MURRAY BYRNE, M.L.C.

Minister of Lands, Minister of Soldier Settlement and Minister for Conservation: Hon. W. A. BORTHWICK, M.L.A.

Minister for Fuel and Power and Minister of Mines: Hon. J. C. M. BALFOUR, M.L.A.

Minister for Local Government: Hon. ALAN J. HUNT, M.L.C.

Minister of State Development, Tourism and Immigration: Hon. V. O. DICKIE, M.L.C.

(L) Liberal Party; (CP) Country Party.

AUSTRALIA—(STATE GOVERNMENTS)

Minister of Housing, Minister of Forests, and Minister for Aboriginal Affairs: Hon. E. R. MEAGHER, M.B.E., E.D., M.L.A.

Minister for Health: Hon. J. F. ROSSITER, M.L.A.

Minister of Labour and Industry: Hon. J. A. RAFFERTY, M.L.A.

Attorney-General: Hon. G. O. REID, M.L.A.

LEGISLATURE

Legislative Council: Pres. Hon. R. W. GARRETT, A.F.C., A.E.A., M.L.C.; Chair. of Committees Hon. G. J. NICOL, Clerk of the Council A. R. M. McDONNELL.

Legislative Assembly: Speaker Hon. VERNON CHRISTIE, M.P.; Chairman of Committees Sir EDGAR TANNER, C.B.E., E.D.; Clerk of the Assembly J. H. CAMPBELL.

QUEENSLAND

Governor: H.E. Air Marshal Sir COLIN T. HANNAH, K.B.E., C.B.

MINISTRY

(March 1972)

Premier and Minister for State Development: Hon. J. BJELKE-PETERSEN, M.L.A. (CP).

Minister for Education and Cultural Activities: Hon. A. R. FLETCHER (CP).

Treasurer: Hon. G. W. W. CHALK, K.B. (L).

Minister for Industrial Development: Hon. F. A. CAMPBELL (L).

Minister for Mines and Main Roads: Hon. R. E. CAMM (CP).

Minister for Health: Hon. S. D. TOOTH (L).

Minister for Transport, Minister for Justice and Attorney-General: Hon. W. E. KNOX (L).

Minister for Local Government and Electricity: Hon. W. A. R. RAE (CP).

Minister for Lands: Hon. V. B. SULLIVAN (CP).

Minister for Labour and Tourism: Hon. J. D. HERBERT (L).

Minister for Works and Housing: Hon. A. M. HODGES (CP).

Minister for Primary Industries: Hon. J. A. ROW (CP).

Minister for Conservation, Marine and Aboriginal Affairs: Hon. N. T. E. HEWITT (CP).

LEGISLATURE

Legislative Assembly: Speaker Hon. D. E. NICHOLSON; Chair. of Committees K. W. HOOPER; Clerk C. GEORGE.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Governor: H.E. Sir MARK OLIPHANT, F.R.S. LL.D., PH.D., F.A.A.

LABOUR MINISTRY

(March 1972)

Premier, Treasurer, Minister of Mines and Development: Hon. DONALD A. DUNSTAN, Q.C.

Deputy Premier, Minister of Works and Minister of Marine: Hon. JAMES DESMOND CORCORAN, M.P.

Chief Secretary and Minister of Health: Hon. ALBERT J. SHARD, M.L.C.

Minister of Lands, Minister of Repatriation and Irrigation: Hon. ALFRED FRANCIS KNEEBONE, M.L.C.

Minister of Agriculture and Minister of Forests: Hon. THOMAS MANNIX CASEY, M.L.C.

Minister for Conservation and Assisting the Premier: Hon. GLEN R. BROOMHILL, M.P.

Attorney-General, Minister of Social Welfare and Minister of Aboriginal Affairs: Hon. LEONARD JAMES KING, Q.C., M.P.

Minister of Education: Hon. HUGH RICHARD HUDSON, M.P.

Minister of Local Government and Minister of Roads and Transport: Hon. GEOFFREY THOMAS VIRGO, M.P.

Minister of Labour and Industry: Hon. DAVID H. MCKEE, M.P.

LEGISLATURE

Legislative Council: Pres. and Chair. of Committees Hon. Sir LYELL McEWIN; Clerk of the Parliaments and of the Legislative Council I. J. BALL.

House of Assembly: Speaker Hon. R. E. HURST; Chairman of Committees Hon. S. R. RYAN; Clerk G. D. COMBE, M.C.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Governor: H.E. Maj.-Gen. Sir DOUGLAS KENDREW K.C.M.G., C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.

LABOUR MINISTRY

(March 1972)

Premier, Minister of Education, Environment Protection and Cultural Affairs: Hon. JOHN T. TONKIN, M.L.A.

Deputy Premier, Minister for Industrial Development, Decentralization and Town Planning: Hon. HERBERT E. GRAHAM, M.L.A.

Minister for Lands, Agriculture and Immigration: Hon. HYWEL DAVID EVANS, M.L.A.

Treasurer, Minister for Forests and Tourism: Hon. THOMAS D. EVANS, M.L.A.

Minister for Community Welfare and Leader in the Legislative Council: Hon. W. F. WILLESEE, M.L.C.

Minister for Works, Water Supplies and Electricity: Hon. COLIN J. JAMESON, M.L.A.

Minister for Mines and the North-West: Hon. DONALD G. MAY, M.L.A.

Minister for the Police and Transport: Hon. JOHN DOLAN, M.L.A.

Minister for Housing and Labour: Hon. ALEXANDER D. TAYLOR, M.L.A.

Minister for Price Control, Consumer Protection, Health, Fisheries and Fauna: Hon. RONALD DAVIES, M.L.A.

Attorney-General and Minister for Railways: Hon. RONALD E. BERTRAM, M.L.A.

Chief Secretary and Minister for Local Government: Hon. R. H. C. STUBBS, M.L.C.

LEGISLATURE

Legislative Council: Pres. Hon. L. C. DIVER.

Legislative Assembly: Speaker Hon. DANIEL NORTON.

TASMANIA

Governor: H.E. Lt.-Gen. Sir EDRIC BASTYAN, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., K.B.E., C.B.

MINISTRY*

(March 1972)

Premier and Treasurer, Minister in charge of Hydroelectric Commission: Hon. WALTER ANGUS BETHUNE.

(Acting) Deputy Premier, Chief Secretary and Minister for Tourism: Hon. ERIC WILLIAM BEATTIE.

AUSTRALIA—(STATE GOVERNMENTS, POLITICAL PARTIES)

Minister for Agriculture, Forestry and Inland Fisheries:
Hon. ERIC WILLIAM BEATTIE.

Minister for Education: Hon. ROBERT MATHER.

Attorney-General, Minister for Police and Licensing and Acting Minister for Health and Road Safety: Hon. EARDLEY MAX BINGHAM.

Minister for Lands and Works and Local Government: Hon. WILFRED GEORGE BARKER.

Minister of Transport, Racing and Gaming, and Mines: Hon. LEONARD HUBERT BESSELL.

Minister for Development, Housing and Sea Fisheries: Hon. DOUGLAS FRANK CLARK.

LEGISLATURE

Legislative Council: Pres. Hon. W. B. T. DAVIS; Clerk of the Council G. W. BRIMAGE.

House of Assembly: Speaker C. R. INGAMILLS; Clerk of the House, B. G. MURPHY.

NORTHERN TERRITORY

(ADMINISTERED BY THE DEPARTMENT
OF THE INTERIOR, CANBERRA)

Administrator: R. L. DEAN, C.B.E.

Assistant Administrator: E. F. DWYER.

Director of Administration: A. A. SHAKESPEARE.

Director of Animal Industry and Agriculture: G. A. LETTS.

Director of Finance: J. J. RAVENSCROFT.

Director of Forestry: R. EVANS (Acting).

Director of Lands and Survey: V. T. O'BRIEN.

Director of Local Government and Community Services: H. T. PLANT.

Director of Mines and Water Resources: C. F. ADAMS (Acting).

Director of Special Projects: K. J. COSGROVE.

Director of Stores: O. J. CAMERON.

Director of Welfare: H. C. GIESE, M.B.E.

* Following the resignation of the Deputy Premier Mr. Kevin Lyons on 14 March, 1972, an interim government has been formed pending a general election on 22 April.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Liberal Party of Australia, The: Federal Secretariat, National Headquarters Building, Blackall and Macquarie Sts., Barton, Canberra, A.C.T.; f. 1944; features of Party Policy are loyalty to the throne and the maintenance of the political and economic unity of the Commonwealth; the Party is absolutely opposed to socialism and supports freedom of enterprise and initiative. The maintenance of adequate defence forces is also prominent in the policy, together with uncompromising opposition to Communism, the prevention of industrial disturbance, the maintenance of full employment and the extension of social services. Since the Party has been in office, a long-range plan of national development and productive expansion has been pursued. The Leader of the Party is the Prime Minister, the Rt. Hon. WILLIAM MCMAHON, C.H. M.P.; the Leader in the Senate, Minister for Health, Senator Hon. Sir. KENNETH MACCOLL ANDERSON K.B.E.; the Federal President is R. J. SOUTHEY, C.M.G.

Australian Country Party, The: John McEwen House, National Circuit, Canberra, A.C.T. 2600; f. 1916; the principal objectives of the Party are the betterment of conditions in rural and agricultural communities through improved marketing facilities, more effective Parliamentary representation of country people, the encouragement of desirable immigrants, and the promotion of the study of all matters relating to agricultural and primary production. The Party upholds the integrity of the Commonwealth; Federal Parliamentary Leader Hon. J. DOUGLAS ANTHONY; Federal Dir. P. P. WARRICK; publ. *The Countryman*.

Australian Labour Party: Ainslie Bldg., 39 Ainslie Avenue, Canberra, A.C.T. 2600; f. 1891, for the socialization of industry, production, distribution and exchange; Leader of the Federal Parliamentary Labour Party, E. G. WHITLAM, Q.C.; Leader of the Federal Parliamentary Labour Party in the Senate, Senator LIONEL MURPHY; President of the Federal Executive, Senator J. B. KEFFE; Federal Secretary, M. J. YOUNG.

Australian Democratic Labour Party: 561-7 George St., Sydney; formed 1955 following a split in the Australian Labour Party; Pres. J. D. BROSNAN; Gen. Sec. JOHN KANE; Parliamentary Leader Senator the Hon. V. C. GAIR; Deputy Leader Senator F. P. MCMAHON.

Australia Party: 8 Holland St., Chatswood, N.S.W. 2067; f. July 1969 "to satisfy an urgent need for an alternative in the political management of Australia"; successor to the *Australian Reform Movement*; on Defence and Foreign Affairs the party advocates an independent Australia adequately armed for defence but opposed to intervention in the internal affairs of other countries, and the development of friendly relations with all countries, especially in Asia, backed by aid and trade; on domestic issues the party's policies include a re-structured education system financed by increased Federal expenditure, parliamentary reform based on longer sessions and the establishment of standing committees along American lines, encouragement of entry of immigrants meeting specified educational standards within quota limits; mems. 800 (January 1971); National Convenor GORDON BARTON; National Sec. Mrs. MARY McNISH; publ. *Reform* (fortnightly journal).

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The judicial power of the Commonwealth is vested in a Federal Supreme Court, the High Court of Australia, consisting of a Chief Justice and six Justices and such other courts as the Commonwealth Parliament may create. Parliament can also vest certain federal jurisdiction in State courts. The High Court has original jurisdiction in all matters arising under treaties or affecting representatives of other countries, and in certain matters in which the Commonwealth or the States are concerned. It also hears and determines appeals from judgments of its own Justices exercising original jurisdiction, and from judgments of any other Federal Court or of the Supreme Court of any State. In 1968 appeals from the High Court to the Queen in Council were abolished.

HIGH COURT OF AUSTRALIA

Chief Justice: Rt. Hon. Sir GARFIELD BARWICK, G.C.M.G.

Justices: Rt. Hon. Sir EDWARD A. MCTIERNAN, K.B.E., Rt. Hon. Sir DOUGLAS MENZIES, K.B.E., Rt. Hon. Sir VICTOR WINDEYER, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., Rt. Hon. Sir WILLIAM F. L. OWEN, K.B.E., Hon. Sir CYRIL A. WALSH, K.B.E., Hon. Sir HARRY TALBOT GIBBS, K.B.E.

Principal Registrar: A. N. GAMBLE, 450 Law Courts Place, Melbourne.

COMMONWEALTH COURT OF CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION

Chief Judge: Hon. Sir RICHARD KIRBY.

Industrial Registrar: Dr. I. G. SHARP, 451 Little Bourke St., Melbourne.

COMMONWEALTH CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION COMMISSION

President: Hon. Sir RICHARD KIRBY.

Deputy Presidents: Hon. Mr. Justice S. C. G. WRIGHT, Hon. Mr. Justice F. H. GALLAGHER, C.M.G., Hon. Mr. Justice J. C. MOORE, Hon. Mr. Justice L. H. WILLIAMS, Hon. Mr. Justice R. J. A. FRANKI, Hon. Mr. Justice A. P. AIRD, Hon. Mr. Justice J. G. ROBINSON.

Senior Commissioner: J. E. TAYLOR.

Commissioners: Mr. J. H. PORTUS, Mr. N. J. HOOD, Mr. J. L. GOUGH, Mr. L. G. MATTHEWS, Mr. T. C. WINTER, Mr. E. J. CLARKSON, Mr. H. G. NEIL, Mr. J. B. HOLMES, Mr. R. H. C. WATSON, Mr. O. O. O'REILLY, Mr. T. J. BRACK, Mr. E. G. DEVERALL, Mr. W. B. WILSON, Mr. J. P. HORAN.

Industrial Registrar: Dr. I. G. SHARP, 451 Law Courts Place, Melbourne.

COMMONWEALTH INDUSTRIAL COURT

Chief Judge: Hon. Sir JOHN SPICER.

Judges: Hon. Mr. Justice E. A. DUNPHY, Hon. Mr. Justice F. JOSKE, C.M.G., Hon. Mr. Justice R. EGGLESTON, Hon. Mr. Justice R. A. SMITHERS, Hon. Mr. Justice J. R. KERR, C.M.G., Hon. Justice J. A. NIMMO, O.S.T.J.

Industrial Registrar: Dr. I. G. SHARP, 451 Law Courts Place, Melbourne.

COMMONWEALTH BANKRUPTCY ADMINISTRATION

Judge: Hon. Mr. Justice C. A. SWEENEY.

Inspector-General: J. T. JOHNSTONE, Administrative Bldg., Canberra, A.C.T. 2600.

NEW SOUTH WALES

THE SUPREME COURT

King and Elizabeth Streets, Sydney.

Chief Justice: Hon. JOHN ROBERT KER.

President of the Court of Appeal: Hon. Sir BERNARD SUGERMAN, Kt.

Judges of Appeal: Hons. C. McLELLAND, K. S. JACOBS, K. W. ASPREY, J. D. HOLMES, A. F. MASON, C.B.E., J. K. MANNING, A. R. MOFFITT.

Puisne Judges: J. H. McCLEMENS, R. LE GAY BRERETON, H. MAGUIRE, M. F. HARDIE, W. H. COLLINS, R. ELSE MITCHELL, B. P. MACFARLAN, O.B.E., J. F. NAGLE, R. L. TAYLOR, D. M. SELBY, E.D., C. E. BEGG, P. H. ALLEN, J. O'BRIEN, S. ISAACS, N. A. JENKYN, L. W. STREET, J. A. LEE, R. G. REYNOLDS, M. M. HELSHAM, C. L. D. MEARES, P. B. TOOSE, C.B.E., R. M. HOPE, G. CARMICHAEL, J. P. SLATTERLY.

Prothonotary and Registrar, Court of Appeal: (vacant)

VICTORIA

There is a Supreme Court with a Chief Justice and sixteen Puisne Judges, a County Court, Courts of Mines, Licensing Courts, Magistrates Courts and Children's Courts.

THE SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice: Hon. Sir HENRY ARTHUR WINNEKE, K.C.M.G., O.B.E., Q.C.

Puisne Judges: Hons. T. W. SMITH, Sir GEORGE A. PAPE, A. D. G. ADAM, D. M. LITTLE, U. G. GOWANS, O. J. GILLARD, JOHN E. STARKE, E. H. E. BARBER, M. V. MCINERNEY, G. H. LUSH, C. I. MENHENNITT, H. R. NEWTON, F. R. NELSON, K. V. ANDERSON, W. C. CROCKET, N. M. STEPHEN.

Masters: C. P. JACOBS, M.B.E., S. H. COLLIE, E. N. BERGERE, G. S. BRETT.

Prothonotary: P. V. MALBON.

COUNTY COURT

Judges: J. G. NORRIS, G. L. DETHRIDGE, J. C. NORRIS, B. J. DUNN, T. G. RAPKE, H. T. FREDERICO, N. A. VICKERY, A. C. ADAMS, D. W. CORSON, J. F. FORREST, C. W. HARRIS, E. E. HEWITT, R. J. LECKIE, G. JUST, I. F. C. FRANICH, T. B. SHILLITO, J. P. SOMERVILLE, W. J. MARTIN, I. GRAY, A. J. SOUTHWELL, J. R. O'SHEA.

QUEENSLAND

SUPREME COURT

Southern District (Brisbane)

Chief Justice: Hon. MOSTYN HANGER.

Senior Puisne Judge: Hon. C. G. WANSTALL.

Puisne Judges: Hon. N. S. STABLE, Hon. R. W. SKERMAN, Hon. G. L. HART, Hon. G. A. G. LUCAS, Hon. J. A. DOUGLAS, Hon. M. B. HOARE, C.M.G., Hon. W. B. CAMPBELL, Hon. R. H. MATTHEWS, Hon. E. S. WILLIAMS, Hon. D. G. ANDREWS, Hon. J. B. G. KNEIPP.

Registrar and Prothonotary: V. McMAHON.

AUSTRALIA—(JUDICIAL SYSTEM, RELIGION)

Central District (Rockhampton)

Puisne Judge: Hon. D. M. CAMPBELL.

Registrar: G. D. ROBERTS.

Northern District (Townsville)

Puisne Judge: Hon. J. P. G. KNEIPP.

Registrar: R. HORE.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice: Hon. J. J. BRAY, LL.D.

Judges: Hon. H. E. ZELLING, Hon. D. S. HOGARTH, Hon. C. H. BRIGHT, Hon. ROMA F. MITCHELL, Hon. G. H. WALTERS, Hon. W. A. N. WELLS, Hon. A. K. SANGSTER, R. R. ST. C. CHAMBERLAIN.

Master: J. BOEHM.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice: Hon. Sir LAWRENCE JACKSON, K.C.M.G.

Senior Puisne Judge: Hon. J. E. VIRTUE.

Puisne Judges: Hons. JOHN HALE, F. T. P. BURT, J. M. LAVAN, J. L. C. WICKHAM.

Master and Registrar: G. T. STAPLES.

TASMANIA

SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice: Hon. Sir STANLEY BURBURY, K.B.E.

Judges: Hon. G. H. CRAWFORD, Hon. F. M. NEASEY, Hon. D. M. CHAMBERS, Hon. R. R. NETTLEFOLD.

Master and Registrar: C. G. BRETTINGHAM-MOORE.

AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY

SUPREME COURT

Judges: Hon. R. W. FOX, Hon. R. A. BLACKBURN, O.B.E.

Additional Judges: Hon. E. A. DUNPHY, Hon. P. E. JOSKE, C.M.G., Hon. Sir RICHARD M. EGGLESTON, Hon. R. A. SMITHERS, Hon. J. R. KERR, C.M.G., Hon. J. A. NIMMO, C.B.E., O.S.T.J.

Registrar: Z. HARTSTEIN.

NORTHERN TERRITORY

SUPREME COURT

Judges: Hon. J. A. NIMMO, C.B.E., O.S.T.J., Hon. E. A. DUNPHY, Hon. P. E. JOSKE, C.M.G., Hon. R. A. SMITHERS, Hon. W. FORSTER.

Master and Registrar-General: F. R. A. ELVIDGE.

RELIGION

CHURCH OF ENGLAND IN AUSTRALIA

There are over 4.1 million members of the Church of England in Australia. The national office of the Church of England in Australia is: General Synod Office, Diocesan Church House, George St., Sydney, N.S.W.

Primate of Australia: Most Rev. FELIX R. ARNOTT, M.A., TH.D.

PROVINCE OF NEW SOUTH WALES

Archbishop of Sydney and Metropolitan: Most Rev. MARCUS L. LOANE, M.A., D.D.

PROVINCE OF VICTORIA

Archbishop of Melbourne and Metropolitan: Most Rev. FRANK WOODS, M.A., D.D.

PROVINCE OF QUEENSLAND

Archbishop of Brisbane and Metropolitan: Most Rev. FELIX R. ARNOTT, M.A., TH.D.

PROVINCE OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Archbishop of Perth and Metropolitan: Most Rev. GEOFFREY T. SAMBELL, B.A., TH.SOC.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

There are 2,833,438 Roman Catholics in Australia.

The Apostolic Delegate: H.E. The Most Rev. GINO PARO, D.D., tit. Archbishop of Toreello, 40 Edward St., North Sydney, N.S.W.

Archbishops

Adelaide . . . Most Rev. JAMES W. GLEESON, D.D.
Brisbane . . . Most Rev. PATRICK M. O'DONNELL, D.D.

Canberra and . . . Most Rev. THOMAS VINCENT CAHILL,
Goulburn . . . D.D., PH.D.
Hobart . . . Most Rev. GUILFORD YOUNG, D.D.
Melbourne . . . Most Rev. JAMES ROBERT KNOX,
D.D., J.C.D.
Perth . . . Most Rev. LAUNCELOT JOHN GOODY,
D.D. PH.D.,
Sydney . . . Most Rev. JAMES FREEMAN, D.D.
Auxiliary Bishops: Most Rev. JAMES CARROLL, D.D., Most Rev. THOMAS MULDOON, D.D., Most Rev. EDWARD KELLY, M.S.C., D.D.

OTHER CHURCHES

Baptist Union of Australia: 597 Burwood Rd., Auburn; Victoria 3122; Pres.-Gen. Rev. Dr. G. H. BLACKBURN, M.A., B.D., B.E.D.; Hon. Sec. Rev. J. G. MANNING; 49,092 mems.; 662 churches, 675 ministers, 1,000 local preachers; Sunday Schools: 11,679 teachers, 74,543 scholars; Carey Grammar and King's College for boys; Stratheona and Kilvington Girls' Grammar Schools; Residential Theological Colleges in N.S.W., Victoria, Queensland, South and West Australia; Deaconess Training Institute in Victoria; Bedford Business College in N.S.W.; Aged People's Homes in all states; missionary work in Zambia, India, Pakistan, New Guinea, West Irian and among the aborigines of Central Australia; publ. *Australian Baptist* (weekly).

Congregational Union of Australia: 15 Russell St., Eastwood, N.S.W. 2122; f. 1892; 15,400 mems.; Pres. Rev. T. REES THOMAS; Sec. Rev. H. T. WELLS; publ. *The Australian Congregationalist* (monthly).

Churches of Christ in Australia: 184 Surrey Rd., Blackburn, Victoria 3130; Conference Sec. E. W. ROFFEY, 184 Surrey Rd., Blackburn, Victoria 3130.

Lutheran Church of Australia: Lutheran Church House, 58 O'Connell St., North Adelaide, South Australia 5006; f. Oct. 1966, by amalgamation of the United Evangelical Lutheran Church in Australia and the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Australia; first missionaries to aborigines 1838; first Lutheran Church 1838; 140,000 mems., 355 pastors; Pres. Rev. M. LOHE, D.D.; First Vice-Pres. E. W. WIEBUSCH; Second Vice-Pres. Rev. L. B. GROPE, B.A.; Sec. Rev. H. F. W. PROEVE, B.A.; Ministry trained at Luther Seminary, North Adelaide (Principal Rev. S. P. HEBART, D.Th., M.A.); teachers and other church workers trained at Lutheran Teachers' College, Highgate, S.A. (Principal Rev. R. W. MAYER, B.A., DIP. ED.); six colleges; aboriginal missions in Central Australia (Hermannsburg, Finke River Mission), South Australia (Koonibba, Yalata) and Queensland (Hope Vale, Bloomfield River), also mission activity in New Guinea; radio programme (Australian Lutheran Hour) on 35 stations; publs. *Encounter* (for youth), *Lutheran Women*, *Lutheran Men*, *Children's Friend*, *Prism* (all monthly), *The Lutheran* (fortnightly), *Lutheran Theological Journal* (quarterly), *Lutheran Year Book*.

Greek Orthodox Church: Greek Orthodox Archdiocese of Australia, 242 Cleveland St., Redfern, N.S.W. 2016; leader in Australia, Archbishop EZEKIEL; 300,000 mems.; Archdiocesan office in Melbourne, 221 Dorcas St., South Melbourne, Vic. 3205; Greek Orthodox Communities throughout Australia.

Methodist Church of Australasia: The General Conference, 130 Little Collins St., Melbourne, Vic. 3000; 1 million adherents; Pres.-Gen. Rev. C. K. DAWS, C.B.E., E.D.,

F.A.S.A., F.C.I.S., 130 Little Collins St., Melbourne, Vic. 3000; Sec.-Gen. Rev. R. C. MATHIAS, M.A., DIP. R. ED., 96 Yarra St., Geelong, Vic. 3220.

Presbyterian Church of Australia: 156 Collins St., Melbourne 3000; 1,043,570 mems.; Clerk of Gen. Assembly Rev. L. FARQUHAR GUNN, Assembly Hall, 156 Collins St., Melbourne, Vic. 3000.

Russian Orthodox Church: Clergy House, 31 Robertson Road, Centennial Park, Sydney; f. 1933; 120 mems.; Minister Very Rev. A. GILCHENKO; Hon. Sec. A. V. SERAPININ.

Salvation Army in Australia: Southern Territory (Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, Tasmania and Northern Territory); 69 Bourke St., Melbourne 3000; Territorial Commander Commissioner FREDERICK W. HARVEY; Chief Sec. Col. BRANWELL LUCAS; Eastern Territory (New South Wales, Queensland and New Guinea); 140 Elizabeth St., Sydney 2000; Territorial Commander Commissioner HUBERT R. SCOTNEY; Chief Sec. Col. RICHARD HOLZ; London Publicity: 101 Queen Victoria St., E.C.4.

JEWISH COMMUNITY

Great Synagogue: Elizabeth St., Sydney; f. 1875; Chief Minister Rabbi Dr. I. PORUSH; Sec. ISAAC N. GOODMAN, 166 Castlereagh St., Sydney.

Melbourn Hebrew Congregation: Toorak Rd., South Yarra; f. 1841; Chief Minister Rabbi Dr. I. RAPAPORT; Sec. H. FRIEDMAN; 1,200 mems.; publ. *Quarterly Newsletter*.

THE PRESS

Australia's legislation relating to the Press is partly based on modified British legislation, but as each state enacts its own laws, the form and severity thereof may vary.

Under the law concerning contempt of court, since the court takes jurisdiction from the time the accused is arrested, to publish names or photographs before proceedings begin may draw heavy penalties. Though accurate reporting of a case while it is being tried is privileged, and has been known to extend to a degree of scandal, a judge is empowered to ban all reports until the conclusion of the case. Though this legislation is intended to protect the interest of the accused, it frequently hinders the journalist.

Each state has its legislation against obscene publications, which is particularly severe in the state of Queensland, whose broadly defined Objectionable Literature Act of 1954 covers a wide range of offences.

The libel law, closely related to British law, ranges from seditious libel for matter liable to cause a breach of the peace, or for excessive abuse of government officials, to defamatory libel, knowing and plain. The most frequently cited defences are "fair comment and criticism" and "true and public benefit". Certain government agencies have privilege.

All newspapers in the state capitals are owned by limited companies. The trend towards concentration of ownership has led to the development of four principal groups of newspapers. Economic conditions have necessitated the extension of the activities of newspaper companies into related spheres, magazine and book publishing, radio and television, etc. The main groups are as follows:

The Herald and Weekly Times Group: 44 Flinders St., Melbourne; Chair. Sir PHILIP JONES; controls *The Herald*

and *Sun News-Pictorial* (Melbourne), *The Advertiser* (Adelaide), *The Courier Mail*, *The Telegraph*, and *Sunday Mail* (Brisbane), *West Australian Daily News* (Perth), and also has holdings in several magazines and radio and television companies.

The John Fairfax Group: Broadway, Sydney; Chair. Sir WARWICK FAIRFAX; with its subsidiary Associated Newspapers Ltd., controls *The Sydney Morning Herald*, *The Sun*, *National Times*, *Australian Financial Review* and the *Sun-Herald* (Sydney), *The Canberra Times* and the *National Times* together with four large magazines, and has interests in *The Age* (Melbourne); also has radio and television interests.

Consolidated Press Group: 168 Castlereagh St., Sydney; controls *The Daily Telegraph* and *Sunday Telegraph* (Sydney), and *The Maitland Mercury*, and magazines including *The Australian Woman's Weekly* and *The Bulletin*.

News Ltd.: 2 Holt St., Surrey Hills, Sydney 2010; Chair. Sir NORMAN YOUNG; Man. Dir. RUPERT MURDOCH; controls *Adelaide News* and *Sunday Mail* (Adelaide), *The Australian*, *Sunday Australian*, *Daily Mirror* and *Sunday Mirror* (Sydney), *The News* (Darwin), *Sunday Sun* (Brisbane), and *Sunday Times* (Perth); also has interests in magazines and radio companies.

The total circulation of Australia's 52 daily newspapers (18 metropolitan and 34 provincial) is very high at about 3,680,000 million copies, or one for every three citizens. Weekly papers are even more popular as they more successfully penetrate to the remoter parts of the country, whereas metropolitan dailies meet competition from small local papers. The circulation of newspapers has tradi-

tionally been almost entirely confined to the state in which each is produced. The only exceptions, which may fairly claim a national circulation, are the dailies *The Australian*, which made history at its inception in 1964, and the *Australian Financial Review*, and the weeklies, the *Sydney Bulletin*, the *National Times* and the fortnightly *Nation*.

The main newspaper centres are Sydney, where the morning *Daily Telegraph* competes with the *Morning Herald*, and the evening *Daily Mirror* competes with *The Sun*, and Melbourne, where *The Age* competes with *The Sun News-Pictorial*, both morning papers. Perth, Adelaide and Brisbane each have only one major morning and one major evening paper.

Among the daily papers most respected for their serious news treatment should be mentioned the *Sydney Morning Herald* and *The Age* (Melbourne), which has its own *Literary Review*, and *The Australian*, which has three pages of foreign affairs and five pages devoted to finance, *The Canberra Times* and the *Australian Financial Review*. The most popular dailies in order of circulation include Melbourne's *Sun News Pictorial* (646,868) and *Herald* (500,000), Sydney's *Daily Telegraph* (360,000), *Sun* (380,000) and *Daily Mirror* (350,000), *Sydney Morning Herald* (295,000) and Brisbane's *Courier Mail* (250,000), and Adelaide's *Advertiser* (220,000).

NEWSPAPERS

For reasons of space only the metropolitan dailies are listed.

AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY

The Australian: 46 Cooper St., Surry Hills; f. 1964; national daily; edited in Sydney, published simultaneously in Sydney, Melbourne and Brisbane; Proprietor RUPERT MURDOCH; Editor OWEN THOMSON; circ. 140,917.

Canberra News: Mort St., Braddon, Canberra; f. 1969; afternoon; Editor J. ALLSOP.

Canberra Times, The: 18 Mort St., Braddon, Canberra; f. 1926; morning; Editor J. A. ALLAN; circ. 30,000.

Daily Commercial News and Shipping List (incorporating *Airways News*): P.O.B. 349, Manuka 2603, A.C.T.; f. 1912; News Editor T. TOBIN.

NEW SOUTH WALES

DAILIES

Australian Financial Review: 235 Jones St., Broadway, Sydney; f. 1951; Mon. to Fri.; Editor-in-Chief P. ROBINSON; Man. Editor V. J. CARROLL; circ. 38,000.

Daily Mirror: Head Office: 61 Kippax St., Sydney, N.S.W.; f. 1941; evening; Man. Dir. K. R. MURDOCH; Editor-in-Chief R. N. TRAVIS; circ. 350,000.

Daily Telegraph: 168 Castlereagh St., Sydney; f. 1879; Sydney; Independent, morning; circ. 360,000; Editor D. R. BURGOYNE.

Newcastle Morning Herald: 28-30 Bolton St., Newcastle, N.S.W. 2300; f. 1858; morning; Gen. Man. E. A. HALLETT; Editor E. K. LINGARD; circ. 63,178.

Newcastle Sun, The: 28-30 Bolton St., Newcastle; f. 1918; evening; Gen. Man. E. A. HALLETT; Editor K. BROCK; circ. 31,946.

Sun, The: Broadway, Sydney; f. 1910; evening; Editor B. J. TIER; circ. 386,000.

Sydney Morning Herald, The: Broadway, Sydney; f. 1831; morning; Editor G. E. W. HARRIOTT; circ. 295,000.

SUNDAY NEWSPAPERS

National Times: Broadway, Sydney; f. Feb. 1971; Sunday; Editor-in-Chief TREVOR KENNEDY.

Sun-Herald: 235 Jones St., Broadway, Sydney; f. 1949; Editor F. R. PETERSON; circ. 660,000.

Sunday Australian: 2 Holt St., Surry Hills, Sydney 2001; f. Feb. 1971; Chair. K. S. MAY; Editor B. ROTHWELL; circ. 150,000.

Sunday Mirror: 61 Kippax St., Sydney, N.S.W.; f. 1958; Editor I. SMITH; circ. 585,000.

Sunday Telegraph: 168 Castlereagh St., Sydney; f. 1938; circ. over 673,000; Editor J. KINGSTON WATSON.

VICTORIA

DAILIES

Age, The: 250 Spencer St., Melbourne (Cnr. Lonsdale St.); f. 1854; Independent liberal; morning; circ. approx. 200,000; Man. Dir. C. R. MACDONALD; Editor E. GRAHAM PERKIN.

Herald, Melbourne: 44 Flinders St., Melbourne; f. 1840; evening; Editor S. BROWN; circ. 500,000.

Sun News-Pictorial: 44 Flinders St., Melbourne; f. 1922; morning; Editor H. A. GORDON; circ. 646,868.

SUNDAY AND WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS

Sporting Globe: 44 Flinders St., Melbourne, Vic. 3000; f. 1922; Weds. and Sats.; Editor A. DUNN.

Sunday Review: 822 Lorimer St., Fisherman's Bend, Vic. 3207, f. 1970; circ. 35,000.

Truth: 32 Walsh St., Melbourne; f. 1902; weekly; Editor D. BUSMER; circ. 370,000.

QUEENSLAND

DAILIES

Courier-Mail: Campbell St., Bowen Hills, Brisbane; f. 1933 by merger of *Brisbane Courier* (f. 1846) and *Daily Mail* (f. 1903); morning; circ. 250,000; Editor J. R. ATHERTON

Telegraph: Campbell Street, Bowen Hills, Brisbane; f. 1872; evening; Editor-in-Chief J. F. WAKEFIELD.

SUNDAY NEWSPAPERS

Sunday Mail: Campbell Street, Bowen Hills, Brisbane; f. 1923; circ. 345,000; Editor H. G. TURNER.

Sunday Sun: Mirror Newspapers Ltd., Cnr. Brunswick and McLachlan Streets, Valley, Brisbane, Queensland; f. 1901; Editor R. JOHNSTON; circ. 290,000.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

DAILIES

Advertiser: King William St., Adelaide 5000; f. 1858; morning; circ. 220,000; Editor-in-Chief D. F. COLQUHOUN.

News: 116 North Terrace, Adelaide; f. 1923; evening Mon. to Sat., circ. 148,000; Man. Dir. and Editor RONALD R. BOLAND.

SUNDAY AND WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS

Chronicle: 121 King William St., Adelaide; f. 1858; Fri.; agricultural weekly; Editor J. B. McCARTER.

Sunday Mail: 116-120 North Terrace, Adelaide; f. 1912 circ. 245,000; Editor MARK DAY.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

DAILIES

Daily News: 125 St. George's Terrace, Perth; f. 1882; evening, Mon.-Fri.; circ. 120,491 Editor D. O'SULLIVAN.

West Australian: Newspaper House, St. George's Terrace, Perth; f. 1833; morning; circ. 214,467; Editor-in-Chief W. T. G. RICHARDS.

SUNDAY AND WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS

- Countryman, Tho:** Newspaper House, St. George's Terrace, Perth; f. 1885; Thurs.; a farmers' magazine, with pages for women; circ. 17,454; Editor J. A. LAWSON.
- Independent:** Perth; enr. Briggs and Swansea Sts., East Victoria Park, W.A. 6101; f. April 1969; weekly; Editor PATRICK NILON; circ. 53,000.
- Sunday Times:** 34-36 Stirling St., Perth; f. 1897; Man. Dir. M. W. JAMES; Editorial Dir. F. J. DAVIDSON; circ. 182,000.
- Weekend News:** 125 St. George's Terrace, Perth; f. 1960; weekly (Saturday); Editor J. EAVES; circ. 120,000.

TASMANIA
DAILIES

- Advocate:** P.O. Box 63, Burnie; f. 1890; morning; circulates in N.W. and W. Tasmania; circ. 22,200; Editor D. J. CHERRY.
- Examiner:** P.O.B. 99A, Launceston; f. 1842; morning; Independent; circ. 34,654; *Sunday Examiner-Express*, circ. 34,490; Editor F. G. N. EWENCE.
- Mercury:** 91-93 Macquarie St., Hobart; f. 1854; morning; circ. 54,000; Editor D. N. HAWKER.

WEEKLY NEWSPAPER

- Saturday Evening Mercury:** 91-93 Macquarie St., Hobart; f. 1954; Editor S. V. MITCHELL; circ. 37,000.
- Sunday Examiner-Express:** P.O.B. 99A, Launceston; f. 1924; Editor F. G. N. EWENCE; circ. 36,853.
- Weekender:** P.O.B. 63, Burnie; f. 1968; Saturday evening; circulates in N.W. and W. Tasmania; circ. 14,655; Man. L. J. HARRIS; Editor D. J. CHERRY.

NORTHERN TERRITORY

DAILY NEWSPAPER

- Northern Territory News:** P.O. Box 675, Darwin; Mon. to Sat.; Editor J. F. BOWDITCH.

PERIODICALS

WEEKLIES AND FORTNIGHTLIES

- Advertising News:** G.P.O. Box 606, Sydney; f. 1928; fortnightly; journal of advertising, advertising media and the graphic arts in Australia; circ. 2,839; Editor D. R. MASON.
- Advocate:** 143 a'Beckett St., Melbourne; f. 1868; Thurs.; Catholic; circ. 21,000; Editor (vacant).
- Anglican:** 131 Regent St., Sydney; f. 1952; Tues.; national newspaper of the Church of England in Australia; circ. 42,000; Editor Mrs. JOYCE JAMES.
- Australian Cricket:** Modern Magazines Pty. Ltd., 21-23 Bathurst St., Sydney; f. 1968.
- Australian Miner, The:** P.O.B. 349, Manuka A.C.T. 2603; f. 1969; mining and related subjects; weekly; Editor DAVID HASLHURST; circ. 22,500.
- Australasian Post:** 61 Flinders Lane, Melbourne, 3000; f. 1946; illustrated; factual, general interest, particularly Australiana; mainly for male readers; Mon.; circulates throughout Commonwealth; Editor J. HUGHES.
- Australian Women's Weekly:** 168 Castlereagh St., Sydney; f. 1933; Wed.; circ. 810,000; Editor Mrs. E. FENSTON.
- Australian Worker:** Worker Trustees, 238-240 Castlereagh St., Sydney; f. 1891; fortnightly, Wed.; circ. 54,541; Man. H. V. MOORE; Editor E. C. CROFTS.
- B & T:** 340 Pitt St., P.O.B. 2608, G.P.O., Sydney; f. 1949; weekly trade magazine of advertising, marketing and media; circ. 2,400; Gen. Man. M. A. CAIL.

- Building and Construction:** 193-199 King Street, Melbourne; Tues.; circ. 6,750; Managing Dir. S. A. CALDWELL.
- Tho Bulletin:** 168-174 Castlereagh Street, Sydney; f. 1880; incorporated *Australian Financial Times* in 1962; Wed.; Editor DONALD HORNE.
- Construction:** 122-126 Cleveland Street, Chippendale, Sydney; f. 1907; official organ of the Master Builders Association of N.S.W.; weekly; Editor (vacant).
- Countryman:** 24 Collins St., Melbourne; f. 1917; every third Thurs.; circ. 27,500; Editor M. P. MOORHEAD.
- Current Affairs Bulletin:** University of Sydney; Sydney 2006; f. 1952; fortnightly; Editor Dr. D. CROWLEY.
- Incontro:** P.O.B. 349, Manuka, A.C.T. 2603; f. June 1965; weekly; Australian and overseas economics, politics, business, money market, statistics; Editor MAXWELL NEWTON.
- Industrial Newsletter:** P.O.B. 349, Manuka, A.C.T. 2603; f. Jan. 1969; fortnightly; industrial relations; Editor MAXWELL NEWTON.
- Land The:** 122 Cleveland St., Chippendale, Sydney; f. 1911; Thurs.; Man. Editor A. HUDSON; Gen. Man. L. PARKER.
- Listener-In T.V.:** 44 Flinders St., Melbourne; f. 1925; Thurs.; circ. 120,000; Editor P. R. DUNSTONE.
- Medical Journal of Australia, The:** 71-79 Arundel St., Glebe, Sydney, N.S.W. 2037; f. 1914; weekly; circ. 17,000; Man. J. G. ASTLES; Editor Dr. R. R. WINTON.
- Methodist, Tho:** 31 Botany St., Redfern, N.S.W.; official organ of the Methodist Church in N.S.W.; Sat.; circ. 4,200; Editor Rev. W. D. O'REILLY.
- Minerals Week:** P.O.B. 349, Manuka, A.C.T. 2603; f. Sept. 1967; weekly; Mining Investment Analysis, World Mining News, Australian Industry News; Editor MAXWELL NEWTON.
- Nation:** 777B George St., Sydney 2000; f. 1958; Independent, progressive; fortnightly; Man. Editor T. FITZGERALD; circ. 12,000.
- New Idea:** 32 Walsh St., Melbourne; weekly; women's magazine; Editor Mrs. J. HAYES.
- News Weekly:** 338 Elizabeth St., Melbourne, 3000; f. 1943; Wed.; anti-Communist; National Civic Council organ; circ. 15,524; Man. Dir. G. A. MERCER; Editor E. S. MADDEN.
- People:** 21 Morley Ave., Roseberg Sydney N.S.W. 2001; f. 1950; Wed., fortnightly; Editor K. M. FINLAY; circ. 90,000.
- Pix:** 21 Morley Ave., Sydney, N.S.W. 2001; f. 1938; weekly; Editor K. FINLAY; circ. 134,000.
- Queensland Country Life:** 432 Queen St., Brisbane; f. 1935; Thurs.; circ. 29,715; Man. Editor WALLACE C. SKELSEY.
- Stock and Land:** Stock and Land Publishing Co. Pty. Ltd., Box 82, North Melbourne 3051; f. 1914; Wed.; livestock, land and wool market journal; official newspaper of Associated Stock and Station Agents of Melbourne, circ. 20,288; Man. Editor C. T. DEB. GRIFFITH.
- Tariff Week:** P.O.B. 349, Manuka, A.C.T. 2603; f. May 1967; weekly; Editor MAXWELL NEWTON.
- TV Times:** Australian Broadcasting Commission, 630 George St., Sydney; f. 1958; Man. Editor C. DAY.
- TV Week:** 32 Walsh St., Melbourne; f. 1957; Mon.; national; Editor PAUL EDWARDS.
- Weekly Times:** 44 Flinders St., Melbourne, 3000; f. 1869; farming, gardening; Weds.; Editor F. S. CRAWFORD; circ. 106,000.
- Woman's Day:** G.P.O. Box 3970, 235-243 Jones St., Broadway, Sydney; Monday; circulates throughout Australia and New Zealand; circ. approx. 510,000; Editor JOAN REEDER.

The Worker: 236-8 Elizabeth St., Brisbane; f. 1890; alternate Mons.; official organ of the Australian Workers' Union in Queensland; circ. 44,562; Editor J. P. DUNN.

MONTHLIES, QUARTERLIES, ETC.

Advertising in Australia: G.P.O. Box 606, Sydney; f. 1964 and published as quarterly magazine in *Advertising*; circ. 2,839; Editor D. MASON.

Aircraft: 61-73 Flinders Lane, Melbourne, Vic. 3000; f. 1918; second oldest aviation journal in the world; monthly; Editor W. D. G. ROBERTSON, O.B.E.

Archaeology and Physical Anthropology in Oceania: University of Sydney, N.S.W.; f. 1966; archaeology and physical anthropology; three issues a year; Editor A. P. ELKIN.

Architecture in Australia: 33A McLaren Street, North Sydney; f. 1917; official journal of the Royal Australian Institute of Architects; 6 issues a year (Feb., April, June, Aug., Oct., Dec.); circ. 6,900; Editor COLIN BREWER.

Architecture, Building, Structural Engineering: 76A Wickham St., Brisbane; f. 1922, monthly; Editor PETER COLE.

Australasian Engineer, The: 122-126 Cleveland St., Chippendale, Sydney, N.S.W.; f. 1908; monthly; Editor F. K. THOMAS.

Australasian Journal of Pharmacy: 18-22 St. Francis St., Melbourne; f. 1886; monthly; official journal of the associated pharmaceutical organizations of Australia; Editor J. G. DICKINSON; Manager I. G. LLOYD

Australasian Journal of Philosophy: Department of Philosophy, Univ. of Sydney, Sydney; f. 1923; official organ of the Australasian Association of Philosophy; three issues yearly; Editor GRAHAM NERLICH.

Australia Today: 328 Flinders St., Melbourne; f. 1905; national pictorial, literary and statistical annual; Managing Editor R. S. HARBER.

Australian Current Taxation and Service: 586 Pacific Highway, Chatswood, 2067; f. 1936; monthly; Editors F. C. BOCK, E. F. MANNIX.

Australian Home Beautiful: 61 Flinders Lane, Melbourne; f. 1925; monthly; Editor A. J. HITCHIN.

Australian House and Garden: 142 Clarence Street, Sydney; monthly; building, furnishing, decorating, handicrafts, gardening, etc.; Editor MARGARET MASTERS.

Australian Journal of Agricultural Research: C.S.I.R.O., Albert St., Melbourne, Vic. 3002; f. 1950; alternate months.

Australian Journal of Biological Sciences: C.S.I.R.O., Albert St., Melbourne, Vic. 3002; f. 1953; alternate months.

Australian Journal of Botany: C.S.I.R.O., Albert St., Melbourne, Vic. 3002; f. 1953; irregularly, as accumulation of material permits.

Australian Journal of Chemistry: C.S.I.R.O., Albert St., Melbourne, Vic. 3002; f. 1953; monthly.

Australian Journal of Marine and Freshwater Research: C.S.I.R.O., Albert St., Melbourne, Vic. 3002; f. 1950; irregularly, as accumulation of material permits.

Australian Journal of Optometry: 26 Nithsdale St., Sydney; f. 1913; monthly; Editor J. L. HEWETT.

Australian Journal of Physics: C.S.I.R.O., Albert St., Melbourne, Vic. 3002; f. 1953; alternate months.

Australian Journal of Politics and History: University of Queensland, St. Lucia Qld. 4067; f. 1955; 3 times a year; Sec.-Assoc. Editor J. A. MOSES.

Australian Journal of Soil Research: C.S.I.R.O., Albert St., Melbourne, Vic. 3002; f. 1963; twice yearly, at irregular intervals.

Australian Journal of Zoology: C.S.I.R.O., Albert St., Melbourne, Vic. 3002; f. 1953; irregularly, as accumulation of material permits.

Australian Law Journal: 301 Kent St., Sydney; f. 1927; monthly; Editor PHILIP JEFFREY, Q.C.; Assistant Editor Dr. D. HODGSON.

Australian Left Review: Box A247, Sydney South P.O. 2000; f. 1966; bi-monthly.

Australian Quarterly: Australian Institute of Political Science, Hosking House, Penfold Place, Sydney, N.S.W. 2000; f. 1929; quarterly; Editor TELFORD CONLON.

Australian University: Melbourne University Press, Carlton Vic. 3053; f. 1962; 3 times a year; Editor Dr. S. W. COHEN.

Building: 122-126 Cleveland Street, Chippendale, Sydney, N.S.W.; f. 1907; monthly; Editor F. K. THOMAS.

Business Review: P.O.B. 349, Manuka, A.C.T. 2036; f. 1970; monthly; business economics, politics, finance; Editor MAXWELL NEWTON.

Construction, Civil Engineering and Mining Review: 74 Clarence St., Sydney 2000; monthly; circ. 5,261.

Economic Record: Economics and Commerce Dept., University of Melbourne; f. 1925; four times a year, journal of Economic Society of Australia and New Zealand; Joint Editors Prof. R. I. DOWNING, A. H. BOXER.

Electronics Australia: Sun-Herald Building, 235 Jones St., Broadway 2007; f. 1939; technical, radio, television, hi-fi and electronics; monthly; Editor W. N. WILLIAMS.

Good Gardening: 142 Clarence St., Sydney; quarterly; Editor BERYL GUERTNER.

Historical Studies: Department of History, University of Melbourne, Parkville, Victoria 3052; f. 1940; twice yearly, April and October; Editor N. D. McLACHLAN.

Industrial Review and Mining Year Book of Australia: 286 Hay St., Perth, W.A., 6000; Jan. each year.

Manufacturers' Monthly: 74 Clarence St., Sydney 2000; f. 1961; circ. 10,166; monthly.

Journal of Pacific History: Australian National University P.O.B. 4, Canberra, A.C.T. 2600; f. 1916; annual; Editors Prof. J. W. DAVIDSON, H. E. MAUDE.

Meanjin Quarterly: University of Melbourne, Parkville 3052, Victoria; f. 1940; quarterly; literature, art, discussion; Editor C. B. CHRISTENSEN, O.B.E.

Modern Boating: 21-23 Bathurst St., Sydney; f. 1965; Editor PETER CAMPBELL; circ. 16,500.

Modern Motor: 21-23 Bathurst St., Sydney; f. 1954; monthly; circ. 60,000; Editor ROB LUCK.

Modern Office Administration: 74 Clarence St., Sydney 2000; monthly; circ. 7,000.

New Horizons in Education: 1A Penn Corner, Glengowrie, S.A., 5044; f. 1938; published twice a year by the World Education Fellowship; Editor E. W. GOLDING.

Oceania: The University of Sydney, N.S.W.; f. 1930; social anthropology; quarterly; Editor A. P. ELKIN.

Open Road: 151 Clarence St., Sydney; f. 1927; official journal of National Roads and Motorists' Asscn. (N.R.M.A.); circ. 842,000; monthly; Editor W. W. GALTON.

Overland: G.P.O. Box 98a, Melbourne, Victoria 3001; f. 1954; literary; Editor S. MURRAY-SMITH.

Pacific Community: The Pacific Institute, Box 20435, G.P.O., Melbourne, Vic. 3001; f. 1969; quarterly; Editor C. CLARK.

Pacific Islands Monthly: 29 Alberta St., Sydney, N.S.W. 2000; f. 1930; specialist journal dealing with current affairs in the South Seas; Man. Dir. R. W. ROBSON, F.R.G.S.; Editor STUART INDER; Gen. Man. S. C. HUGHES; circ. 20,100

Progress: 286 Hay St., Perth, W.A. 6000; commerce, industrial and mining review; monthly; Editor J. SLEE.

Public Administration: Department of Government, University of Sydney, Sydney, N.S.W. 2006; Editors G. R. CURNOW, T. H. KEWLE.

Queensland Countrywoman: 89-95 Gregory Terrace, Brisbane; f. 1929; monthly journal of the Queensland Country Women's Association; Editor Mrs. W. D. CULLIFORD.

Queensland Geographical Journal: O'Brien House, 177-9 Ann St., Brisbane, Queensland; annual of Qld. br. of Royal Geographical Society of Australasia; Pres. JOHN J. G. CONROY; Hon. Gen. Dir., Sec. and Editor D. A. O'BRIEN, J.P., F.R.G.S.A.

Rydge's Business Journal: 74 Clarence St., Sydney 2000; f. 1928; monthly; Man. Dir. NORMAN B. RYDGE, Jr.; Chief Exec. T. J. STOREY.

Search: Science House, 157 Gloucester St., Sydney 2000; f. 1970 replacing *Australian Journal of Science*; journal of Australian and N.Z. Association for the Advancement of Science; monthly; circ. 3,500; Editor J. B. DAVENPORT.

South Pacific Bulletin (*Bulletin du Pacifique Sud*): South Pacific Commission Publications Bureau, Box 306 Haymarket, N.S.W. 2000; quarterly in English and French; Editor C. E. BIRCHMEIER.

Textile Journal of Australia: 142 Clarence St., Sydney; f. 1926; monthly; Editor MARJORIE McNEECE.

Walkabout: Jangravure Pty. Ltd., Morley Ave., Roschbery, N.S.W.; f. 1934; monthly; magazine of Australian way of life; Publisher Australian National Travel Association; Editor WALLY CROUCH; circ. 48,074.

World Review: University of Queensland Press, P.O.B. 42, Brisbane University, St. Lucia, Qld. 4067; f. 1962; three times a year; published under the auspices of the Australian Institute of International Affairs, Queensland; Editor D. J. MURPHY.

Your Garden: 61 Flinders Lane, Melbourne, 3000; monthly; a practical home gardener's journal; circ. 91,050; Editor N. MOODY.

PRESS AGENCIES

Australian Associated Press: 291 George Street, Sydney; f. 1935; owned by principal daily newspapers of Australia; Chair. T. C. BRAY; Joint Man. Dirs. A. H. McLACHLAN and A. K. THOMAS; Man. Editor D. P. HOOPER.

Australian United Press Ltd.: Newspaper House, 44 Pitt Street, Sydney; f. 1928; Chair. A. T. SHAKESPEARE; branches Melbourne, Canberra, Sydney.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Sydney

ANSA: 499 Parramatta Rd.; Bureau Chief EVASIO COSTANZO.

AP: Newspaper House, 44 Pitt St.; Bureau Chief GORDON TAIT.

Now Zealand Press Association Ltd.: Wynyard House, 291 George St.

UPI: Caltex House, 167 Kent St., P.O.B. 5336; Man. CHARLES BERNARD.

The following are also represented: DPA, Jiji Press, Reuters, Tass.

Antara Indonesian News Agency is represented in Canberra; Kyodo News Service is represented in Melbourne.

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Australian Journalists Association: 58 Margaret St., Sydney, N.S.W. 2000; f. 1910; 7,600 mems.; Gen. Sec. S. P. CROSLAND; publ. *The Journalist*; circ. 7,500.

Australian Newspapers Council: C.B.C. Chambers, 100 Bathurst Street, Sydney; f. 1958 by the amalgamation of Australian Newspaper Proprietors' Association and former Australian Newspapers Council; membership 13, confined to metropolitan daily or Sunday papers; Pres. R. B. LEONARD, O.B.E.; Sec. B. G. OSBORNE.

Australian Provincial Press Association: 33 Rathdowne St., Carlton 3053, Vic.; f. 1906; Pres. K. S. HOPKINS; Sec. K. B. LAURIE.

New South Wales Country Press Association: Newspaper House, 44 Pitt Street, Sydney; f. 1900; 117 mems.; Sec. COLIN C. JENKINS.

Provincial Press Association of South Australia Incorporated: 130 Franklin St., Adelaide; f. 1912; represents 34 South Australian country newspapers; Pres. M. HAMBIDGE; Sec. J. F. POWER.

Queensland Country Press Association: 307 Queen St., Brisbane; Pres. J. H. ROOTES; Sec. A. D. MORRIS.

Regional Dailies of Australia Ltd.: 247 Collins St., Melbourne 3000; f. 1936; formerly *Australian Provincial Daily Press Ltd.*; Chair. C. D. LANVON.

Tasmanian Press Association Pty. Ltd.: 71-75 Paterson Street, Launceston; Sec. L. W. P. REEVES.

Victorian Country Press Association Ltd.: 33 Rathdowne St., Carlton 3053, Vic.; f. 1910; Pres. D. R. McPHERSON; Exec. Dir. K. B. LAURIE; 115 mems.

Western Australian Provincial Press Association: 97 Colin St., West Perth 6005; Sec. J. F. OCKERBY.

PUBLISHERS

- Angus and Robertson (Bookshops) Pty. Ltd.:** 209 Pitt St., Sydney, N.S.W.; f. 1884; Dir. GORDON MCCARTHY; general, children's, rare, educational and technical.
- Angus and Robertson (Publishers) Pty. Ltd.:** 221 George St., Sydney, N.S.W.; f. 1884; Dir. GORDON MCCARTHY; Australian, general, children's and textbooks.
- Austral Printing and Publishing Co. Ltd.:** 119-125 Hawke St., West Melbourne, 3003; f. 1891; Dirs. L. J. BUTLER, W. A. KEMP, O.B.E., R. P. MORRIS, C. E. MOTT, W. A. THOMPSON, R. M. WALKER, P. A. WILLIAMS; religious and educational.
- Australasian Publishing Co. Pty.:** Corner of Bridge Rd. and Jersey St., Hornsby, N.S.W. 2077; f. 1937; Man. A. S. M. HARRAP; fiction, educational; children's books, general.
- Australasian Medical Publishing Co. Ltd.:** 71-79 Arundel St., Glebe, N.S.W. 2037; f. 1913; medical, scientific and educational; Man. JAMES G. ASTLES.
- Australian Consolidated Press:** 168-174 Castlereagh Street, Sydney.
- Australian Council for Educational Research:** Frederick St., Hawthorn, Vic. 3122; f. 1930; educational research reports, reviews, comparative studies, tests, technical reports and manuals, teaching aids, educational journals; Dir. W. C. RADFORD, M.B.E., M.A., M.Ed., PH.D., M.A.P.S., F.A.C.E.
- Australian National University Press:** P.O.B. 4, Canberra, A.C.T. 2600; f. 1966; scholarly; publishes 30-40 new books annually as well as *Australian and New Zealand Journal of Sociology*, *New Guinea Research Bulletin*; Dir. W. A. WOOD; Editor Miss P. CROFT.
- S. John Bacon Publishing Co. Pty. Ltd.:** 119 Burwood Rd., Burwood, Melbourne 3125; f. 1938; theology and Christian education, general educational material, greeting cards, music; Man. Dir. J. F. BACON; Sec. N. K. CUTHBERT; Man. R. M. LOGAN.
- Brooks, William and Co. (Queensland) Pty. Ltd.:** 921-929 Kingsford Smith Drive, Eagle Farm, Brisbane; f. 1888; Dirs. R. A. McWILLIAM, R. B. MACARTHUR-ONSLOW, R. W. MACARTHUR-ONSLOW, H. LAVERY; Sec. K. PROWD; educational.
- *Butterworth and Co. (Australia) Ltd.:** 586 Pacific Highway, Chatswood, N.S.W., 2067; London Office: Kingsway, W.C.2; f. 1912; law, medical, scientific and accountancy publications; Man. Dir. D. KINGHAM.
- Cassell Australia Ltd.:** 30-36 Curzon St. (P.O.B. 32), North Melbourne, Vic. 3051 and 76 Bay St., Broadway, N.S.W. 2000; inc. 1963; publishers of Australian fiction, general and educational titles; Man. Dir. J. R. MOAD.
- Cheshire Publishing Pty. Ltd.:** 346 St. Kilda Rd., Melbourne 3004; also in Sydney, Brisbane, Adelaide and London; educational publishing at all levels, Man. Dir. K. BRIAN J. RIVERS; Publishing Man. JOHN CURTAIN.
- *Collins, Wm. (Australia), Ltd.:** 36-38 Clarence St., Sydney, 351 Elizabeth St., Melbourne, 177 Edward St., Brisbane, C.M.L. Building, King William St., Adelaide, and 40 Claremont Shopping Centre, Claremont, W.A.; regd. in Australia 1946; fiction, non-fiction, religious, Bibles, children's, reference, paperbacks; Man. Dir. K. W. WILDER.
- Currawong Publishing Co. Pty. Ltd.:** 129 Pitt St., Sydney; f. 1940; Dirs. KEITH P. MOSS (Managing), H. F. WESTON (Sec.); non-fiction, general, publishers of *The Australian Language*, etc.
- Dymocks' Book Arcade Ltd.:** 424 George St., Box 1521, G.P.O., Sydney.
- Georgian House Pty. Ltd.:** 296 Beaconsfield Parade, Middle Park, Melbourne; f. 1943; Man. Dir. B. W. HARRIS; fiction, natural history, poetry, biography, history, children's books.
- Golden Press Pty. Ltd.:** 10-16 Dowling St., Pott's Point, Sydney; children's books, cook books, adult non-fiction, Australian.
- The Hawthorn Press Pty. Ltd.:** 601 Little Bourke St., Melbourne 3000; f. 1945; poetry, biography, history, reference, religion, secondary textbooks; Man. JOHN GARTNER.
- *Wm. Heinemann Australia Pty. Ltd.:** 60 Inkerman St., St. Kilda, Victoria; f. 1948; Man. JOHN BURCHALL.
- *Hodder and Stoughton Ltd.:** Corner of Bridge Rd. and Jersey St., Hornsby, N.S.W., and 31 Coventry St., South Melbourne; Man. Dir. R. J. SARE.
- Horwitz Group Books Pty. Ltd.:** 2 Denison St., North Sydney 2060; fiction, reference books, medical, cookery, technical, educational, Australian, art, general, etc.; imprints: *Horwitz Publications*, *Martin Educational*, *Ure Smith Ltd.* (see separate entry); Man. Dir. L. J. MOORE; Deputy Man. Dir. and Financial Dir. M. C. PHILLIPS; Publishing Dir. S. URE SMITH.
- Hutchinson Group (Australia) Pty. Ltd.:** 30-32 Cremorne St., Richmond, Victoria 3121.
- Jacaranda Press:** 46 Douglas St., Milton, Queensland 4064; general, fiction, juvenile, natural history, educational, technical; Chair. D. POWELL-JONES; Man. Dir. BRIAN CLOUSTON.
- F. H. Johnston Publishing Co. Pty. Ltd.:** 219A George St., Sydney.
- Lamb Publications Pty. Ltd.:** 286 Hay St. Perth, W.A. 6000; periodicals, journals and books.
- Lansdowne Press:** 37 Little Bourke St., Melbourne 3000; f. 1960; general books; Man. Dir. PETER QUICK; Exec. Editor JOHN ROSS.
- The Law Book Company Ltd.:** 301 Kent St., Sydney; f. 1869; legal and commercial textbooks, legal reports and journals; Chair. Dr. J. WILLIAMS, PH.D.; Man. Dir. D. W. POTTER.
- Longman Australia Pty. Ltd.:** 681 Burke Rd., Camberwell, Victoria 3124; f. 1947; Man. Dir. W. P. KERR; Dir. R. G. B. DUNCAN.
- Lothian Publishing Co. Pty. Ltd.:** 4-12 Tattersalls Lane, Melbourne, 3000; f. 1905; Dirs. LOUIS A. LOTHIAN, K. A. LOTHIAN, L. N. JUPP; general, practical, educational.
- Macmillan Company of Australia Pty. Ltd.:** 107 Moray St., South Melbourne; f. 1967; Man. Dir. BRIAN STONIER.
- Melbourne University Press:** 932 Swanson St., Carlton, Victoria 3053; f. 1923; academic, educational, Australian (all fields except fiction and children's books); retail department (Melbourne University Bookroom). Agents in Australia and New Zealand for overseas publishers. MUP agents outside Australia and New Zealand: International Scholarly Book Services, Inc. (Britain, Europe, U.S.A., Canada); United Publishers Services (Singapore, Hong Kong, Tokyo).

* Australian branch of London firm.

AUSTRALIA—(PUBLISHERS, RADIO AND TELEVISION)

Chairman Board of Management Prof. J. S. TURNER; Dir. P. A. RYAN; Deputy Dir. J. BLYTH; Asst. Dir. JEANNIE REID; Retail Man. T. S. P. UNWIN; Rights and Permissions, Miss S. HARDIMAN.

Murfett Publishers Pty. Ltd.: Keys Rd., Moorabbin, Victoria 3189; f. 1926; mem. Nat. Consolidated Group; greetings cards, souvenir postcards, games and jigsaws, etc.; Gen. Man. A. R. PAYNE.

Oak Tree Press Co. Ltd. (Inc. Bahamas): P.O.B. 34, Brickfield Hill, N.S.W. 2000; Man. Dir. ALBERT WAIDE; general, educational, technical, arts and crafts.

***Oxford University Press:** Australian Branch: 7 Bowen Crescent, Box 2784 Y, Melbourne; f. 1908; Man. FRANK EYRE.

***Sir Isaac Pitman Aust. (Pty.) Ltd.:** 158 Bourverie St., Melbourne; f. 1968; secretarial and management sciences, art, photographic, educational, technical, general; Chair. Sir GEORGE PATON; Man. Dir. PHILIP J. HARRIS.

Ponsford, Newman and Benson Ltd.: 287-291 Burwood Rd., Hawthorn, Vic., and 348 Kent St., Sydney, also Brisbane, Adelaide and Perth; f. 1925; Man. Dir. D. MACKENZIE.

Ramsay, Ware, Publishing Pty. Ltd.: 552-566 Victoria St., North Melbourne, N.I.; f. 1887; Dirs. W. S. KENT HUGHES, A. W. RAMSAY, J. S. MCCREERY; special editions.

Reed, A. H., and A. W., Ltd.: 51 Whiting St., Artarmon, N.S.W., and at Melbourne, Wellington, N.Z. (head office) and Auckland, N.Z.; f. 1907; general books, educational books, gramophone recordings, relating to Australasia, New Zealand and the South Pacific; Chair. J. H. RICHARDS; Man. Dir. Australia J. M. REED.

Rigby Ltd.: 30 North Terrace, Kent Town, S.A. 5067; f. 1859; general and educational; Chair. Sir DONALD BRADMAN; Man. Dir. V. M. BRANSON.

Ruskin Press Pty. Ltd.: 39 Leveson St., N. Melbourne, N.I.; f. 1920; Dirs. R. E. HAYES, H. P. B. HARPER.

Rydge Publications Pty. Ltd.: 74 Clarence St., Sydney 2000; f. 1928; Man. Dir. NORMAN B. RYDGE Jr.; Chief Exec. T. J. STOREY.

Sydney University Press: Press Building, University of Sydney; f. 1964; scholarly, academic and educational books and journals; Man. MALCOLM TITT.

University of Queensland Press: P.O.B. 42, St. Lucia 4067, Queensland; f. 1948; approximately 53 new titles annually of scholarly and general cultural interest, as well as *Australian Journal of Politics and History*, *Slow Learning Child*, *University of Queensland, Law Journal*, *World Review*, *Australian Psychologist*, *Journal of Educational Administration*, *Bulletin of the Australian Mathematical Society*, *Administrators' Bulletin*; Man. FRANK W. THOMPSON; Senior Editor Miss ANN LAHEY.

University of Western Australia Press: Nedlands, W.A. 6009; f. 1960; educational, secondary and university, technical and scientific, scholarly, humanities; journals: *Anthropological Forum*, *Australian Journal of Higher Education*, *Economic Activity in Western Australia*, *Essays in French Literature*, *Farm Policy*, *Studies in Music*, *University of Western Australia Law Review*, *South Asia: Journal of Asian Studies*, *Westerly: A Quarterly Literary Review*; Exec. Officer J. M. S. O'BRIEN.

Uro Smith: 155 Miller St., North Sydney 2060; f. 1939; general book publishing, including art and architecture, Australiana, geographical, children's, cookery, educational, fiction, history, humour, medical, sociological, sport, wildlife; Man. Dir. S. URE SMITH; a member of Horwitz Group Books Pty. Ltd.

Whitcombe and Tombs Pty. Ltd.: 120-122 Chestnut St., Richmond, Vic. 3000; Head Office: Christchurch, New Zealand; f. 1939; Man. D. G. BARCLAY; educational books.

* Australian branch of London firm.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Australian Broadcasting Control Board: 562-574 Bourke St., Melbourne; f. 1949; Chair. M. F. E. WRIGHT; Vice-Chair. J. M. DONOVAN; DONALD McDONALD, (member); W. C. RADFORD, M.B.E., H. S. HARTE (part-time members); J. A. McNAMARA (Sec.).

The Australian Broadcasting Control Board is responsible for planning the provision, and ensuring acceptable technical standards, of both commercial and national broadcasting and television stations and for the programme standards of the commercial broadcasting and television stations.

RADIO

Australian Broadcasting Commission: 145-153 Elizabeth St., P.O.B. 487, Sydney, N.S.W. 2001; Commissioners Sir ROBERT MADGWICK, O.B.E. (Chair.), A. G. LOWNDES, C.B.E., Miss RHODA FELGATE, M.B.E., Mrs. D. E. A. EDWARDS, O.B.E., P. MASEL, O.B.E., G. A. RICHARDSON, A. J. SMITH, O.B.E., A. M. RAMSAY, C.B.E., J. TEHAN; Gen. Man. T. S. DUCKMANTON, C.B.E.; London Office: 54 Portland Place, W1N 4DY.

The programmes for the national broadcasting and national television services are provided by the Australian

Broadcasting Commission. All studio technical services are manned by the A.B.C.; transmitting stations in both broadcasting and television are manned by the Postmaster-General's Department staff. Advertisements are not broadcast over the national services which are financed by Parliamentary Appropriation. In June 1971 there were 131 national radio and television stations in operation. There are 73 medium wave and 8 short wave radio stations in the domestic network. The programmes of Radio Australia, the Overseas Service of the A.B.C., are transmitted from nine additional short wave and three booster transmitters.

The A.B.C. is a member of a number of international broadcasting organizations including the Commonwealth Broadcasting Conference, the Asian Broadcasting Union and the European Broadcasting Union.

Federation of Australian Commercial Broadcasters: Box 7024, G.P.O., 47 York Street, Sydney 2001; Federal Dir. D. L. FOSTER.

The commercial services are provided by stations operated by companies and individuals under licences granted and renewed by the Postmaster-General. They

rely for their income on the broadcasting of advertisements and other publicity. On 30 June, 1971 there were 116 commercial broadcasting stations in operation.

MAJOR COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING STATION LICENSEES

Adelaide Central Methodist Mission, Inc.: 43 Franklin St., Adelaide, S.A.; operates stations in Adelaide, Port Augusta, Whyalla and Berri.

Advertiser Newspapers Ltd.: 121 King William St., Adelaide; operates station 5A.D. in Adelaide and regional stations 5P.I., S.M.U. and 5S.E. in other parts of the State.

Amalgamated Wireless (Australasia) Ltd.: 47 York Street, Sydney; operates stations at Sydney, Grafton, Goulburn, Albury, Bendigo, Townsville, Cairns and Warwick; Chair. Sir LIONEL HOOKE; Man. Dir. T. A. L. HOOKE.

Associated Broadcasting Services Ltd.: 290 Latrobe St., Melbourne 3000; f. 1957; operates stations at Colac, Shepparton, Warragul and Warrnambool; Chair. SIDNEY J. A. KEMP; Gen. Man. E. MURRAY CLYNE.

C.Q.B.H. Pty. Ltd.: 379 Queen St., Brisbane, Qld.; operates stations at Longreach, Mount Isa and Greater Brisbane Area.

Commonwealth Broadcasting Corporation Pty. Ltd.: 365 Kent Street, Sydney; operating station 2UW, Sydney, key station of Commonwealth Broadcasting Network; stations at Brisbane, Toowoomba, Rockhampton and Maryborough.

Consolidated Broadcasting System (W.A.) Pty. Ltd.: 283 Rokeby Rd., Subiaco, W.A.; operates stations 6GE Geraldton, 6KG Kalgoorlie, 6AM Northam and 6PM Perth; Gen. Man. G. C. CHAPMAN.

Findlays Broadcasting Services Pty. Ltd.: 28A Erina St., P.O.B. 665G, Launceston, Tasmania; operates Tasmanian Broadcasting Network radio stations 7BU-7AD-7SD, N. Tasmania, Australia.

The Herald and Weekly Times Ltd.: 44-74 Flinders Street, Melbourne 3000; operates radio stations 3DB (Melbourne) and 3LK (Lubeck).

Victorian Broadcasting Network Ltd.: "The Age" Chambers, 239 Collins St., Melbourne, Vic.; operates stations at Hamilton, Maryborough, Sale and Swan Hill.

2 TM Management Pty. Ltd.: Radio Centre, Calala, Tamworth, N.S.W.; controls stations in Gunnedah and Tamworth.

TELEVISION

Australian Broadcasting Commission: 145-153 Elizabeth St., Sydney, N.S.W.; in October, 1971 there were 49 national television stations in operation; there are also 36 national translator stations.

The A.B.C. maintains membership of the Asian Broadcasting Union, the Commonwealth Broadcasting Conference and the British Commonwealth Newsfilm Agency (Visnews). The A.B.C. is also an Associate Member of the European Broadcasting Union. The General Manager (T. S. DUCKMANTON, C.B.E.) was elected a Vice-President of the Asian Broadcasting Union at the Union's General Assembly in Istanbul (September 1970).

Federation of Australian Commercial Television Stations: Suite 404, 4th Floor, Caltex House, Kent St., Sydney 2000; General Manager A. S. COWAN.

The commercial television service is provided by stations operated by companies under licences granted and renewed by the Postmaster-General. On 30 June, 1971, there were 46 commercial television stations in operation

and a total of 43 commercial translator stations on relay. *Note:* Colour transmissions are expected to start on 1 March, 1975.

COMMERCIAL TELEVISION STATION LICENSEES

Albury Upper-Murray TV Ltd.: TV Centre, Union Rd., Albury 2640, N.S.W.; f. 1964; operates station AMV-4.

Amalgamated Television Services Pty. Ltd.: T.V. Centre, Epping, N.S.W.; operates one station at Sydney, ATN7; f. 1956; Gen. Manager J. H. OSWIN.

Austarama Television Pty. Ltd.: cnr. Springvale and Hawthorn Rds., Nunawading, Vic. 3131; operates station ATV-O at Melbourne.

Ballarat and Western Victoria Television Ltd.: Box 464, Ballarat; f. 1962; operates BTV Channel 6, and translators Channel 9 (Warrnambool), Channel 11 (Portland) and Channel 7 (Nhill); Chair. A. C. PITTARD; Gen. Man. J. L. STAPP.

Bendigo and Central Victoria Telecasters Ltd.: P.O. Box 240, Lily Street, Bendigo, Vic.; f. 1961; operates country stations BCV-8 and BCV-11; Gen. Man. F. A. McMANUS.

Brisbane TV Ltd.: Box 604J, G.P.O., Brisbane; started full-scale telecasting 1959, from station BTQ7; Manager E. F. ALLEN.

Broken Hill Television Ltd.: P.O.B. 472, Broken Hill, N.S.W. 2880; commenced transmission August 1968; Man. Dir. C. ZAHARA; Station Man. B. C. CALLAHAN.

Canberra Television Ltd.: P.O.B. 633, Canberra City, A.C.T.; f. 1962; Gen. Man. G. K. BARLIN.

Country Television Services Ltd.: Memorial-place, Bathurst Road, Orange, N.S.W.; f. 1962; operates country stations CBN-8 and CWN-6; Gen. Man. A. RIDLEY.

Darling Downs TV Ltd.: Mt. Lofly, Toowoomba, Qld.; f. 1962; operates country stations DDQ-10 and SDQ-4; Gen. Man. S. J. FITZPATRICK.

East Coast Television Ltd.: Manning River, N.S.W.; f. 1965 to operate station ECN.

Far Northern Television Ltd.: 101 Aumuller St., Cairns, Qld.; f. 1966 to operate station FNQ; Chair. C. K. CARMODY.

General Television Corporation Pty. Ltd.: 22-46 Bendigo St., P.O.B. 100, Richmond, Vic. 3121; f. 1957; operates station GVT-9 at Melbourne; Man. Dir. R. C. PACKER; Chief Exec. E. W. FISHER.

Goulburn-Murray Television Ltd.: 290 Latrobe Street, Melbourne; f. 1961; operates country station GMV-6, Shepparton; Chair. SIDNEY J. A. KEMP; Gen. Man. PETER L. TWOMEY.

Herald-Sun TV Pty. Ltd.: 44-47 Flinders St., Melbourne 3000; f. 1956; operates station HSV-7 in Melbourne; parent company, The Herald and Weekly Times Ltd.; Exec. Dir. K. S. CAIRNS; Man. R. P. CASEY.

Mackay Television Ltd.: Box 496 P.O. Mackay, Qld.; f. 1965; operation of station MVQ6 commenced August 1968; Man. Dir. M. E. LOW.

Murrumbidgee Television Ltd.: Remembrance Driveway, Griffith, N.S.W. 2680; f. 1965 to operate station MTN; Gen. Man. W. R. GAMBLE.

Newcastle Broadcasting and Television Corporation Ltd.: Mosbri Crescent, Newcastle, N.S.W.; f. 1962; operates country station NBN-3; Chair. LAWFORD RICHARDSON; Gen. Man. K. W. STONE.

Northern Rivers Television Ltd.: Pacific Highway, Coff's Harbour, N.S.W.; operates stations NRN-11 and RTN-8.

Northern Television (TNT9) Pty. Ltd.: Watchorn St., Launceston, Tas.; f. 1962; operates Tasmanian country station TNT-9.

Queensland Television Ltd.: Box 72, G.P.O., Brisbane, Qld.; f. 1958; started operating station QTQ-9 in Brisbane 1959; Gen. Man. J. W. McKAY.

Riverina and North East Victoria TV Ltd.: Lake Albert Rd., Wagga Wagga, N.S.W.; f. 1964; operates country station RVN-2 and AMV-4.

Rockhampton Television Ltd.: Dean Street, Rockhampton, Qld.; f. 1963; operates country station RTQ-7; Gen. Man. B. SAUNDERS.

South Australian Telecasters Ltd.: Adelaide; f. 1965; operates a third channel for Adelaide.

South East Telecasters Ltd.: P.O.B. 821, Mount Gambier; f. 1962; operates country station SES-8; Chair. G. T. BARNFIELD; Gen. Man. J. B. LEWIS.

South Western Telecasters Ltd.: P.O.B. 112, Bunbury, W.A. 6230; f. 1967 to operate country stations BTW-3 and GSW-9; Man. B. F. HOPWOOD.

Southern Television Corporation Ltd.: 202 Tynte Street, North Adelaide; f. 1958; station NWS-9 at Adelaide; Man. Dir. W. L. C. DAVIES.

Spencer Gulf Telecasters Ltd.: P.O.B. 305, Port Pirie, S.A. 5540; f. 1968; stations GTS-4, 5 and 8; Gen. Man. M. J. HENNESSY.

Sunraysia Television Ltd.: P.O.B. 1157, Mildura, Vic.; f. 1965 to operate country station STV-8; Chair. C. D. LANYON; Gen. Man. D. M. CAIN.

Swan Television Ltd.: Hayes Ave., Tuart Hill, W.A. 6060; f. 1965; operates station STW-9 in Perth; Man. Dir. L. J. KIERNAN.

Tasmanian Television Limited: 52 New Town Rd., Hobart; f. 1959; started operating TTV-6 at Hobart, May 1960; Man. Dir. E. G. McRAE; Station Man. D. L. CARTER.

Telecasters North Queensland Ltd.: S.G.I.O. Bldg., Lower Denham St., P.O.B. 1016, Townsville, Qld. 4810; f. 1962; operates country station TNQ-7.

Television Corporation Limited: 168-174 Castlereagh Street, Sydney, N.S.W.; f. 1956; operates station TCN-9 at Sydney; Gen. Man. T. A. MILLER; majority shareholding in GTV channel 9 at Melbourne; Chair. R. C. PACKER.

Television New England Ltd.: P.O.B. 317, Tamworth, N.S.W.; f. 1965; operates station NEN-9; Chair. H. JOSEPH; Gen. Man. M. M. MORONEY.

Television Wollongong Transmissions Ltd.: Fort Drummond, Mount St. Thomas, Wollongong, N.S.W.; f. 1962; operates country station WIN-4; Gen. Man. W. LEAN.

TV Broadcasters Ltd.: 125 Strangways Terrace, North Adelaide; f. 1958; station ADS-7 at Adelaide; Gen. Man. J. M. FOWLER; Programme Man. L. G. TAYLOR; Chief Engineer N. SAWYER.

TVW Limited: P.O.B. 77, Tuart Hill, W.A. 6060; commercial stations TVW-7 at Perth and SAS-10 at Adelaide, started operations 1959; Man. Dir. J. W. CRUTHERS.

United Telecasters Sydney Ltd.: P.O.B. 10, Lanc Cove, Sydney 2066; operates station TEN, Sydney; Gen. Man. L. H. PEARD, JR.

Universal Telecasters Ltd.: Brisbane; f. 1965; operating TVQ, Channel O.

V.B.N. Ltd.: Prince's Highway, Traralgon, Vic.; f. 1962; operates country station GLV-10.

Wide Bay-Burnett TV Ltd.: Granville, Maryborough, Qld.; f. 1965; operates station WBQ-8, Channel 1, Sunshine Coast; Gen. Man. MUIR DANIEL.

FINANCE

BANKING

(cap.=capital; p.u.=paid up; dep.=deposit; m.=million)
(\$A=\$ Australian)

CENTRAL BANK

Reserve Bank of Australia: Head Office: 65 Martin Place, Sydney, N.S.W. 2000; established 1911 as **Commonwealth Bank of Australia**, reconstituted under Reserve Bank Act 1959; is the Central Bank and the sole bank of issue for Australia and Territories; has separate dept. for commodity marketing finance; cap. \$A49.4m.; res. funds \$A40.5m.; dep. and other accounts \$A2,063m. (30 June 1971); Gov. Sir JOHN G. PHILLIPS, K.B.E.; Dep. Gov. H. M. KNIGHT.

COMMONWEALTH BANKS

Commonwealth Banking Corporation: G.P.O. Box 2719, Pitt St., and Martin Place, Sydney, N.S.W. 2000; f. 1960; controlling body for three member banks; Commonwealth Trading Bank, Commonwealth Savings Bank and Commonwealth Development Bank (*below*); Chair. Sir ROLAND WILSON, K.B.E.; Man. Dir. B. B. CALLAGHAN, C.B.E.

Commonwealth Trading Bank of Australia: Pitt St. and Martin Place, Sydney 2000; est. 1953 to take over business of General Banking Division of Commonwealth Bank of Australia; cap. \$A14.8m.; dep. \$A1,378m. (June 1970); Gen. Man. F. E. J. BUTCHER.

Commonwealth Savings Bank of Australia: Pitt St. and Martin Place, Sydney, N.S.W. 2000; est. 1912; dcp. \$A2,959m. (June 1970); Gen. Man. I. R. NORMAN.

Commonwealth Development Bank of Australia: Pitt St. and Martin Place, Sydney, N.S.W. 2000; f. 1960; loans and advances: \$A265m. (June 1970); Gen. Man. R. S. ELLIOTT.

DEVELOPMENT BANK

Australian Resources Development Bank Ltd.: 379 Collins St., Melbourne, Victoria 3000; f. 1967 by major Australian trading banks with support of Reserve Bank of Australia to marshal funds from local and overseas sources for the financing of Australian participation in projects of national importance; cap. p.u. \$A3m.; dcp. \$A229.7m. (1971); Chair. H. McE. SCAMBLER; Gen. Man. R. G. McCROSSIN.

TRADING BANKS

Bank of Adelaide, The: 81 King William St., Adelaide, S. Australia; f. 1865; cap. p.u. \$A25.203m.; dep. \$A157.7m. (1970); Chair. Hon. Sir ARTHUR RYMILL, M.L.C.; Man. Dir. W. P. WRIGHT; Gen. Man. R. B. NANCARROW.

Bank of New South Wales: 60 Martin Place, Sydney, N.S.W.; f. 1817; cap. p.u. \$A80m.; dep. \$A2,342m. (1971); Pres. Sir JOHN CADWALLADER; Chief Gen. Man. Sir ROBERT NORMAN.

Bank of Queensland Ltd.: 115 Queen St., Brisbane; f. 1874 as *Brisbane Permanent Building and Banking Co. Ltd.*; cap. p.u. \$A2.75m.; dep. \$A14m.; Chair. E. W. SAVAGE; Gen. Man. A. N. MURRELL.

Commercial Bank of Australia Ltd.: 335-339 Collins St., Melbourne, Vic.; f. 1866; cap. p.u. \$A24.4m.; consolidated dep. (Banking) \$A1,049.5m. (June 1971); Chair. T. L. WEBB; Man. Dir. D. W. STRIDE.

Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney Ltd.: 343 George St., Sydney, N.S.W.; f. 1834; cap. p.u. \$A22.125m.; dep. \$A1,009m. (1971); Chair. G. B. KATER; Gen. Man. G. F. BOWEN.

Export Re-Finance Corporation Ltd.: Sydney; f. 1964.

National Bank of Australasia Ltd.: 271-285 Collins St., Melbourne, Victoria 3001; f. 1858; cap. p.u. \$A31.2m.; dep. \$A1,443m. (Sept. 1970); Chair Sir JAMES FORREST; Gen. Man. T. B. C. BELL.

Rural and Industries Bank of Western Australia: 54-58 Barrack St., P.O.B. E 237, Perth, 6001; f. 1945; cap. \$A22m.; dep. \$A151m. (1970); Chair. G. H. CHESSELL.

Rural Bank of New South Wales: Martin Place, Sydney, N.S.W.; 194 offices in N.S.W.; overseas offices in Canada, U.S.A., Fed. Rep. of Germany, Italy, Hong Kong and Japan; res. \$A49m.; Pres. A. OLIVER, C.M.G.; Sec. BRIAN HERBERT.

State Bank of South Australia: 51 Pirie St., Adelaide, S. Australia; f. 1896; cap. \$A121m.; dep. \$A39m. net (June 1971); Chair. G. F. SEAMAN, C.M.G., B.E.C., A.U.A., F.A.S.A.; Gen. Man. H. GRAY, A.A.S.A., A.C.I.S.

SAVINGS BANKS

Bank of New South Wales Savings Bank Ltd.: 60 Martin Place, Sydney; f. 1955; cap. p.u. \$A14m.; dep. \$A1,146m. (1971); Chair. Sir JOHN CADWALLADER; Chief Man. J. H. KING.

Hobart Savings Bank: Liverpool St., Hobart, Tasmania; f. 1845; Pres. H. A. CUTHBERTSON; Gen. Man. R. H. TAYLOR.

Savings Bank of South Australia, The: King William St., Adelaide; f. 1848; Chair. L. V. HUNKIN; Gen. Manager K. A. FURZE.

State Savings Bank of Victoria: Cnr. Elizabeth St. and Bourke St., Melbourne 3000; f. 1842; dep. \$A1,235m. (June 1971); Chair. Prof. DONALD COCHRANE, PH.D., B.COM.; Gen. Man. T. E. HALL, DIP.COM.

FOREIGN BANKS

Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Ltd.: Head Office: 71 Cornhill, London, EC3V 3PR; Australian Head Office: 351 Collins St., Melbourne; New Zealand Head Office: 196 Featherston St., Wellington; New York Representative Office: 63 Wall St., New York, N.Y. 10005; Tokyo Representative Office: 11, 1-chome, Yuraku-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; Man. Dir. H. McE. SCAMBLER; Chief Gen. Man. C. H. RENNIE.

Bank of China: Head Office: 15 Chungshan Rd. North, Sec. II, Taipei, Taiwan; Australian branch: 40 Martin Place, Sydney.

Bank of New Zealand: Head Office: P.O.B. 2392, Lambton Quay, Wellington; branches at Sydney and Melbourne.

Banque Nationale de Paris: Head Office: 16 blvd. des Italiens, Paris 9; Australian Head Office: 12 Castlereagh St., Sydney; f. in Australia 1881; cap. oom. FF.,

dep. 54,189m. FF., reserves 382m. FF.; branches in Sydney, Melbourne, Perth, Brisbane; Gen. Man. L. JALABERT.

STOCK EXCHANGES

Australian Associated Stock Exchanges: 20 O'Connell St., G.P.O. Box 2665, Sydney, N.S.W.; f. 1937; mems. Stock Exchanges in the six capital cities; Pres. MICHAEL MCALISTER; Sec. D. M. BUTCHER.

Brisbane Stock Exchange, The: M.M.I. Building, 344 Queen St., Brisbane; f. 1885; 42 mems.; Chair. B. J. PHILLIPS; Man. G. P. CHAPMAN; Sec. A. M. SPENCER.

Hobart Stock Exchange: 86 Collins St., Hobart; f. 1891.

Stock Exchange of Adelaide Ltd.: 55 Exchange Place, Adelaide; f. 1887; 60 mems.; Pres. I. C. DERRINGTON; Sec. F. L. WRAY.

Stock Exchange of Melbourne Ltd.: 351 Collins St., Melbourne; f. 1859 (inc. 1970); 168 mems.; Chair. Sir CECIL T. LOOKER; Gen. Man. R. B. LEE.

Stock Exchange of Perth Ltd.: Exchange House, 68 St. George's Terrace, Perth; f. 1889; 33 mems.; Chair. B. A. WRIGHT; Gen. Man. R. L. COPPEL.

Sydney Stock Exchange: 20 O'Connell and 33 Bligh Streets, Sydney; f. 1871; Mems.: 144 and 2 estates; Chair. J. H. COOPER; Gen. Man. D. M. BUTCHER; publ. *Gazette* (monthly).

INSURANCE

Export Payments Insurance Corporation—EPIC: Head Office: 2 Castlereagh Street, Sydney; brs.: 224 Queen Street, Melbourne, 118 King William Street, Adelaide, 30 Herschell St., Brisbane and 37 St. George's Terrace, Perth; represented by Dept. of Trade and Industry Hobart; f. 1956 by Act of Parliament to give protection to exporters against risks of loss arising from non-payment of accounts by overseas buyers, and to investors against non-commercial losses on overseas investments; Commissioner G. A. HAWLEY, O.B.E.

A.F.G. Insurance Ltd.: 277-287 William St., Melbourne 3000; f. 1922; fire, accident, marine; Chair. T. L. WEBB; Gen. Man. A. G. MAYNE YOUNG.

AMEV Life Assurance Co. Ltd.: 15 O'Connell St., Sydney; f. 1958; Chair. A. J. DE MONTFORT; Gen. Man. R. G. GLADING.

Ajax Insurance Co. Ltd.: 105 Queen St., Melbourne; f. 1934; cap. p.u. \$A2 m.; Dir. F. E. BUNNY (Chair.); Gen. Man. H. L. WILLIAMS.

Australasian Temperance and General Mutual Life Assurance Society Ltd., The: Cnr. Collins and Russell Streets, Melbourne; f. 1876; Gen. Man. W. J. FALCONER, F.F.A.; Gen. Man. K. T. BLAMEY.

Australian Alliance Assurance Co., The: 440 Collins St., Melbourne; f. 1862; cap. p.u. \$A180,000; Man. Dir. J. A. DUGUID.

Australian & Eastern Insurance Co. Ltd.: 604 St. Kilda Rd., Melbourne; f. 1954; fire, marine, accident, general; Man. H. O. WALMSLEY.

Australian Equitable Insurance Co. Ltd.: 4th Floor, 140 Arthur St., North Sydney 2060; f. 1952; cap. p.u. \$A0.75m.; fire, marine, accident; Chair. Sir RAYMOND E. PURVES, C.B.E.; Gen. Man. J. D. C. WOOD.

Australian General Insurance Co. Ltd.: 117 Pitt St., Sydney; f. 1913; cap. p.u. \$A1m.; Chair. M. C. DAVIS; Man. Dir. R. A. CATLEY.

Australian Mutual Fire Insurance Society Ltd.: 109 Pitt Street, Sydney; Temple Court, 422 Collins Street, Melbourne; cap. p.u. \$A0.320m.; Chair. C. P. JOHNSON.

Australian National Assurance Co. Ltd., The: 408/410 Collins Street, Melbourne 3000; f. 1922; Managing Dir. D. G. PETTIGREW.

Australian Natives' Association Insurance Co. Ltd.: 28-32 Elizabeth Street, Melbourne; f. 1948; fire, general; Chair. R. J. JOSEPH, O.B.E.; Man. Dir. L. D. BROOKS.

Australian Provincial Assurance Association Ltd., The: 53 Martin Place, Sydney; f. 1912; Chair. L. J. THOMPSON, F.C.A., F.C.I.S.; Gen. Man. L. F. UNWIN.

Australian Reinsurance Co. Ltd.: 325 Collins St., Melbourne 3000; f. 1962; reinsurance; Chair. R. S. TURNER; Gen. Man. J. H. WINTER.

Bankers & Traders' Insurance Company Ltd.: Head Office, 131-133 Pitt St., Sydney; f. 1921; Chair. Sir KENNETH COLES; Gen. Man. W. H. MOLYNEUX.

C.G.A. Fire & Accident Insurance Co. Ltd.: C.G.A. House, 9-11 Hunter St., Sydney; f. 1959; fire, marine, accident; Chair. Sir ARTHUR FADDEN; Man. for Australia J. P. O'CONNELL; Sec. P. G. MEADOWS.

Chamber of Manufactures Insurance Ltd., The: 368-374 St. Kilda Rd., Melbourne 3004; f. 1914; cap. p.u. \$A0.2m.; Chair. E. R. BEATTIE; Man. Dir. L. E. GRIFFITHS.

City Mutual General Insurance Ltd.: 66 Hunter St., Sydney; f. 1889; Chair. M. J. O'NEILL; Gen. Man. R. J. LAWSON.

City Mutual Life Assurance Society Ltd.: 60-66 Hunter St., Sydney, N.S.W.; f. 1878; Chair. Sir JOHN O'NEILL, C.B.E.; Gen. Man. P. C. WICKENS, M.A., LL.M., F.I.A.

Colonial Mutual Fire Insurance Co. Ltd., The: 440 Collins St., Melbourne; f. 1878; cap. p.u. \$A600,016; Chair. J. M. BAILLIEU; Man. Dir. J. A. DUGUID.

Colonial Mutual Life Assurance Society Ltd., The: 330 Collins St., Melbourne 3000; f. 1873; total assets \$A952.0m.; Chair. W. D. BROOKES, D.S.O., A.E.A.; Gen. Man. J. L. GREIG, F.A.S.A., F.C.I.S.

Commercial Union Assurance Co. of Australia Ltd.: Temple Court, 428 Collins Street, Melbourne; f. 1960; fire, accident, marine, life; Chair. Sir EDWARD COHEN; Gen. Man. A. MACFADYEN.

Co-operative Insurance Co. of Australia Ltd.: 528-534 Collins St., Melbourne, Vic. 3000; f. 1918; Gen. Man. J. S. HODGKINSON.

Copenhagen Reinsurance Company (Aust.) Ltd.: 280-288 George St., Sydney; f. 1961; reinsurance; Chair. F. M. D. JACKETT; Man. D. F. BURKE.

Derwent and Tamar Assurance Co. Ltd.: 28 Murray St., Hobart, Tasmania; f. 1838; Chair. Sir G. A. WALCH, K.B.E., C.V.O.

Equitable Life and General Insurance Co. Ltd.: Head Office: 80 Alfred St., North Sydney; f. 1921; cap. p.u. \$A410,000; Man. Dir. R. R. M. MORGAN.

FAI Insurance Group: FAI Insurance Building, 17 O'Connell St. Sydney; f. 1960; includes Fire and All Risks Insurance Co. Ltd., Australian and International Insurances Ltd., Car Owners' Mutual Insurance Co. Ltd., The Falkirk and Stirlingshire Assurance Co. Ltd., Omnibus and Gen. Insurance Co. Ltd., Falkirk Assurance Soc. Ltd.; fire, marine, accident, aviation; Chair. L. J. ADLER; Dirs. J. BELFER, J. A. J. BARRINGTON; Sec. R. CINI.

Farmers and Settlers' Co-operative Insurance Co. of Australia Ltd.: Regd. Office: Pearl Assurance House, 1-7 Castlereagh St., Sydney; f. 1914; Gen. Man. W. A. WILSON.

Federal Mutual Insurance Co. of Australia Ltd.: 20 Bridge St., Sydney 2000; f. 1912; assets \$A4.8m.; Man. Dir. D. G. PETTIGREW.

Federation Insurance Ltd., The: Federation House, 342-8 Flinders Street, Melbourne; f. 1926; Chair. Sir LEWIS BURNE; Man. Dir. and Gen. Man. C. J. CHAMPION.

Government Insurance Office of N.S.W.: 60-70 Elizabeth St., Sydney; assets exceed \$A369m.; Gen. Man. R. M. PORTER, A.C.I.S., A.A.S.A., A.A.I.I.

Insurance Office of Australia Ltd.: 428 Collins St., Melbourne, C.I.; f. 1910; assets \$A1.2m.; Chair. K. N. WARK; Man. A. MACFADYEN; fire, marine, accident.

London Guarantee & Accident Co. of Australia Ltd.: 32-34 Bridge St., Sydney; f. 1969; subsidiary of Phoenix Assurance Co. of Australia Ltd.; Dirs. L. E. TUTT, L. M. BLANTON, W. C. HARRIS; Joint Gen. Mans. A. REED, H. A. PARKER.

Manchester Unity Fire Insurance Co. of Victoria Ltd.: Cnr. Swanston and Collins Streets, Melbourne; fire, accident; Chair. R. E. DAYMON; Sec. and Manager W. L. WALMSLEY.

Mercantile & General Life Reassurance Co. of Australia Ltd.: Swire House, 8 Spring Street, Sydney; f. 1957; life reinsurance; Chair. G. B. KATER; Gen. Manager S. R. B. FRANCE.

Mercantile Mutual Insurance Co. Ltd.: 117 Pitt St., Sydney; f. 1878; cap. p.u. \$A7.7m.; Chair. M. C. DAVIS; Man. Dir. R. A. CATLEY.

Mercantile Mutual Life Insurance Co. Ltd.: 363 George St., Sydney; f. 1895; cap. p.u. \$A0.2m.; Chair. Col. R. S. GOWARD, C.B.E.; Gen. Man. A. E. M. GEDDES, B.A. B.COM., F.I.A., A.A.S.A.

Mutual Life and Citizens' Assurance Co. Ltd.: P.O.B. 200, North Sydney 2060; f. 1886; assets exceed \$A1,025m.; Chair. B. J. D. PAGE, LL.B.; Gen. Man. A. F. DEER, B.A., LL.B., B.E.C.

National & General Insurance Co. Ltd.: 100 New South Head Rd., Edgecliff, N.S.W.; f. 1954; fire, marine general; Chair. G. T. HARTIGAN; Gen. Man. R. W. MANN.

National Co-operative Insurance Society Ltd.: 799-801 Hunter Street, Newcastle West, N.S.W.; f. 1947; fire, householders, motor car, accident; Chair. A. F. J. SMITH; Gen. Manager L. C. BOYD.

National Mutual Casualty Insurances Ltd.: 447 Collins St., Melbourne; f. 1961; accident, sickness; Chair. G. M. NIALI; Man. L. J. COHN.

National Mutual Fire Insurance Co. Ltd.: 447 Collins Street, Melbourne; f. 1957; fire, accident, marine; Chair. G. M. NIALI; Gen. Man. H. G. WALKER, B.C.E., F.I.A.; Man. A. ROOKSBY.

National Mutual Life Association of Australasia Ltd.: 447 Collins St., Melbourne; f. 1869; assets \$A1,100m.; Chair. G. M. NIALI; Gen. Man. H. G. WALKER, B.C.E., F.I.A., F.A.I.I.

New Zealand Victoria Life Ltd.: 54 Carrington St., Sydney, N.S.W.; Chair. A. G. WILSON, O.B.E.; Gen. Man. (Admin. N.S.W.); Chair. A. G. WILSON, O.B.E.; Gen. Man. (Admin.) J. R. Markley, Gen. Man. (Finance) W. J. CORNELL.

North British & Mercantile Insurance Co. of Australia Ltd.: 428 Collins Street, Melbourne; fire, marine, accident; Chair. H. F. WALSH; Man. A. MACFADYEN.

Northumberland Insurance Co. Ltd.: 6 Bridge Street, Sydney; f. 1955; fire, marine, accident; Chair. R. E. M. HUTCHESON; Gen. Man. T. G. WHITBREAD.

Phoenix Assurance Co. of Australia Ltd.: 414 Collins St., Melbourne; 32-34 Bridge St., Sydney; f. 1931, name changed 1970; subsidiary companies: London Guarantee and Accident Co. of Australia Ltd., The Southern Union Commercial Insurance Co. of Australia Ltd., The Provident Fire Insurance Co. of Australia Ltd.; associate company Phoenix Life Assurance Co. of Australia Ltd.; Chair. L. E. TUTT; Joint Gen. Mans. A. REED, H. A. PARKER.

Phoenix Life Assurance Co. of Australia Ltd.: 32-34 Bridge St., Sydney; incorporated in New South Wales, 1968, as a wholly owned subsidiary of Phoenix Assurance Co. Ltd. to take over the Australian business of the Provident Life Assurance Co. Ltd. as from 1969; associated with: Phoenix Assurance Co. of Australia Ltd., London Guarantee & Accident Co. of Australia Ltd., The Southern Union Commercial Insurance Co. of Australia Ltd., The Provident Fire Insurance Co. of Australia Ltd.; Dirs. A. S. RICHARDSON, H. H. HUTTENMEIER, W. C. HARRIS; Joint Gen. Mans. A. REED, H. A. PARKER.

Producers & Citizens Life Insurance Co. Ltd.: Head Office: 2 Help St., Chatswood, N.S.W. 2067; Man. Dir. J. McE. BROWN.

Provident Fire Insurance Co. of Australia Ltd.: 32-34 Bridge St., Sydney; f. 1969; subsidiary of Phoenix Assurance Co. of Australia Ltd.; Dirs. L. E. TUTT, L. M. BLANTON, W. C. HARRIS; Joint Gen. Mans. A. REED, H. A. PARKER.

Queensland Insurance Co. Ltd.: 80-82 Pitt St., Sydney; f. 1886; cap. p.u. \$A7.5m.; Chair. STANLEY E. WILSON; Gen. Man. H. J. MOORHOUSE.

Regent Insurance Ltd.: 277-287 William St., Melbourne 3000; f. 1959; fire, general; Chair. H. F. STOKES; Chief Man. KEITH McMORRISON.

Reinsurance Co. of Australasia Ltd.: 2 Hunter St., Sydney; f. 1961; reinsurance, fire, accident, marine; Chair. J. H. D. MARKS, C.B.E.; Gen. Man. W. C. STEVENS.

Royal-Globe Life Assurance Co. Ltd.: 440 Collins Street, Melbourne; f. 1960; life; Chair. and Man. Dir. J. A. DUGUID.

Skandia Australia Insurance Ltd.: Skandia House 7, Hamilton St., Sydney; Chair. F. R. GARLAND.

South British United Life Assurance Co. Ltd.: 66 Kint St., Sydney; f. 1921; Man. Dir. W. J. DOWD.

Southern Pacific Insurance Co. Ltd.: 80 Alfred St., Milsons Point, N.S.W. 2061; f. 1935; fire, accident, marine; Chair. C. H. V. CARPENTER; Man. Dir. J. B. BAILEY.

Switzerland Life Assurance Society Ltd.: 31 Queen St., Melbourne; f. 1960; life, accident; Chair. and Man. Dir. W. W. PISTERMAN; Actuary and Gen. Sec. N. E. RENTON.

T. & G. Fire and General Insurance Co. Ltd.: Collins and Russell Sts., Melbourne; f. 1958; Chair. J. R. BURT; Gen. Man. I. A. M. SMALLWOOD; Asst. Gen. Man. M. A. KEMP.

Temperance and General Mutual Life Assurance Society Ltd. (The Australasian): Collins and Russell Streets, Melbourne; f. 1876; assets \$A646m.; Gen. Man. W. J. FALCONER, F.F.A.; Gen. Man. K. T. BLAMEY (acting).

Transport and General Insurance Co. Ltd.: A.G.C. House, Phillip and Hunter Sts., Sydney, N.S.W.; f. 1938; Chair. Col. the Hon. Sir HECTOR CLAYTON, M.L.C.; Gen. Man. D. GRECIAN; Life Man. W. R. NIXON.

Transport & General Life Assurance Co. Ltd.: A.G.C. House, Phillip and Hunter Sts., Sydney; f. 1958; Chair. Col. the Hon. Sir HECTOR CLAYTON, M.L.C.; Gen. Man. D. GRECIAN; Life Man. W. R. NIXON, A.A.I.I.

Underwriting & Insurance Ltd.: 578 St. Kilda Rd., Melbourne 3004; f. 1930; life, fire, accident, marine; Chair. L. R. MACHIN; Gen. Man. L. V. LATHAM.

United Insurance Co. Ltd.: George and Hunter Streets, Sydney; f. 1862; cap. p.u. \$A2 m.; Chair. J. W. DUNLOP; Gen. Manager J. O. LEWIS.

Unity Life Assurance Ltd.: 20 Bridge St., Sydney; f. 1959; Chair. BLAKE PELLY, O.B.E.; Gen. Manager A. BARNETT.

Vanguard Insurance Co. Ltd.: 126-130 Phillip St., Sydney; f. 1951; fire, marine, accident; Chair. Sir P. SPENDER; Man. Dir. G. COMEL.

Victory Reinsurance Co. of Australia Ltd., The: 491-493 Bourke St., Melbourne; f. 1956; reinsurance, fire, accident, marine, life; Chair. Sir RUPERT CLARKE, Bt.; Gen. Man. H. G. OGILVIE, E.D.; Sec. D. S. BATTLE, A.C.I.I.

Western Australian Insurance Co. (Canberra) Ltd.: Head Office: 12-14 O'Connell St., Sydney; assets \$A5.4m.; workers' compensation, fire, general accident, motor and marine; Chair. R. G. C. PARRY OKEDEN, C.M.G., C.B.E.; Man. Dir. F. T. GROSE; Gen. Man. C. R. JOHNSON.

ASSOCIATIONS

Australian Insurance Institute: f. 1919; Pres. C. J. EDWARDS, F.A.I.I., Australian Reinsurance Co. Ltd., Sydney; Sec. L. M. TROUNCE, 87 King St., Melbourne; 28,331 mems.

Council of Fire and Accident Underwriters of Australia, Council of Marine Underwriters of the Commonwealth of Australia: 335-337 Flinders Lane, Melbourne, Victoria 3000; also 210 George St., Sydney, N.S.W. 2000.

The Institute of Actuaries of Australia and New Zealand: Temple House, 2 Bligh St., Sydney; f. 1897; Pres. M. J. WERNER, F.F.A.; Sec. J. McLAIN, B.E.C., F.I.A.; 508 mems.

Life Offices' Association for Australasia, The: C.M.L. Building, 330 Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria, 3000; Sec. G. D. BROWNE.

The Non-Tariff Insurance Association of Australia: 11th Floor, Building Society House, 307 Pitt St., Sydney, N.S.W. 2000; f. 1943; Joint Secs. R. F. SINDEN, F.C.A., W. F. ROWE, F.C.A.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

- Associated Chambers of Commerce of Australia:** Brisbane Ave., Barton A.C.T. 2600; f. 1901; Dir. R. PELHAM THORMAN, B.A. (Cantab.); membership includes Chambers of Commerce in Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Adelaide, Perth, Hobart, Newcastle, Darwin, Tamworth, Launceston, Ingham, and State Federations of Chambers of Commerce in N.S.W., Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania.
- Adelaide Chamber of Commerce Inc.:** 54-60 Currie St., Adelaide, South Australia; f. 1838; Dir. D. F. THOMAS.
- Brisbane Chamber of Commerce Inc.:** Qantas House, 288 Queen St., Brisbane, Qld.; f. 1868; Dir. C. ROBERTSON, F.C.I.S., F.A.S.A.; publ. *The Voice of Business*.
- Hobart Chamber of Commerce:** 150 Collins St., Hobart, Tasmania; f. 1851; Dir. B. A. JENNINGS; publ. *Hobart Commerce*.
- Melbourne Chamber of Commerce:** 60 Market St., Melbourne, Vic. 3000; f. 1851; Gen. Man. L. A. BOULT.
- Perth Chamber of Commerce (Inc.):** 14 Parliament Place, Perth, West Australia; f. 1890; 1,100 mems.; Dir. P. C. FIRKINS.
- Sydney Chamber of Commerce Inc.:** 161 Clarence St., Sydney, N.S.W.; f. 1826; Dir. A. J. R. BIRCH, F.S.B.M.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

The Australian Agricultural Council: Dept. of Primary Industry, Canberra, A.C.T.; f. 1934 to provide means for regular consultation between individual States and Commonwealth in respect of agricultural production and marketing (excluding forestry and fisheries), to promote the welfare and standards of Australian agricultural industries and to foster the adoption of national policies in regard to these industries; 10 mems. comprising the 6 State Ministers for Agriculture and the Commonwealth Ministers for Primary Industry, Trade and Industry, Interior and External Territories; Chair: The Minister for Primary Industry (Hon. Ian M. SINCLAIR, M.P.); Sec. W. D. HARDY.

Standing Committee on Agriculture: f. 1927; associated as an advisory body with the Australian Agricultural Council; additional functions are the co-ordination of agricultural research and of quarantine measures relating to pests and diseases of plants and animals; 13 mems. comprising the 6 State Directors of Agriculture and heads of Commonwealth Departments with a direct or indirect interest in Agriculture; Chair: D. T. C. DUNNE, I.S.O. (Dir.-Gen. Dept. of Agriculture, W.A.); Sec. W. D. HARDY.

There is also a Standing Committee on Soil Conservation associated with the Council.

Australian Wool Board: Wool House, 578 Bourke St., Melbourne, Vic. 3000; f. 1936, reconstituted 1963; promotes wool research, productivity, market investigation and technical liaison; Board of 11 mems. (chairman, six wool growers, one Government member, three from commerce); Chair: Sir WILLIAM GUNN, K.B.E., C.M.G.; Man. Dir. B. T. OVERELI.

Australian Wool Commission: f. 1970; administers the marketing of the wool clip, including the operation of a flexible reserve price system for wool pre-

sented for auction; buys in wool, which does not reach the reserve price, for re-auction and operates a market intelligence unit; Chair: the Minister for Primary Industry; mems. D. J. ASIMUS, S. S. NEVILLE, R. V. SEWELL, A. E. WALLACE, K. D. WILLIAMS, L. J. YEO.

Australian Industries Development Corporation: Box 1483, P.O. Canberra City, A.C.T. 2601; f. 1970; aims to encourage the development and expansion of Australian industry by borrowing funds from abroad to finance industrial projects in Australia and, where appropriate, to provide loans to finance such industrial development; cap. p.u. \$A25m.; Chair: Sir ALAN WESTERMAN; Dirs. Sir COLIN SYME, JOHN DUNLOP, Sir CHARLES MCGRATH, Sir GEORGE FISHER, GAVIN M. BUNNING, W. M. LEONARD, D. H. FREEMAN.

Australian Wool Industry Conference: Da Costa Building, 68 Grenfell St., Adelaide 5000, S.A.; composed of 25 mems. each from the Australian Woolgrowers' and Graziers' Council and the Australian Wool and Meat Producers' Federation; elects the six wool growers mems. of A.W.B. and is consulted by the Minister for Primary Industry on the appointment of the three mems. from commerce; independent Chair: Sir EWEN WATERMAN, Kt.

Department of National Development: Tasman House, 26-30 Farrell St., Canberra City, A.C.T. 2601; functions include the assessment and development of natural resources, mining and non-ferrous metallurgical industries; undertaking geological and geophysical surveys and investigations as well as geographical and resources mapping; Man. Dir. A. E. CREBBIN; Sec. L. F. BOTT, D.S.C.

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATIONS

The Australian Council of Employers' Federations: 505 Little Collins St., Melbourne; f. 1905; comprises the Employers' Federation of New South Wales, Victorian Employers' Federation, Northern Territory Employers' Federation, Employers' Federation of Papua-New Guinea, the Queensland Employers' Federation, South Australian Employers' Federation, Western Australian Employers' Federation, Tasmanian Employers' Federation, A.C.T. Employers' Federation, Northern Territory Employers' Federations; Pres. D. A. NOAKES; Exec. Dir. G. POLITES.

Associated Newsagents' Co-op. Ltd.: 169 Bonds Rd., Punchbowl, N.S.W. 2196; Gen. Man. J. C. LAFOREST.

Australian Film Producers' Association: 3rd Floor, 129 York St., Sydney; f. 1956; 46 mems.; Pres. J. A. BUSHELLE; Exec. Dir. L. W. FARRAR.

Australian Jewellers' Association: 151 Flinders St., Melbourne, C.T.; f. 1906; 750 mems.; Sec. E. A. LEWIS; publ. *The Commonwealth Jeweller and Watchmaker*.

Dairy Farmers Co-operative Ltd.: 700 Harris St., Ultimo, N.S.W. 2007; Sec. J. B. SHARPE.

Graziers' Association of New South Wales: G.P.O. Box 1068, 40 Miller St., North Sydney 2060; f. 1890; publs. *Muster* (weekly), *The Graziers' Annual* (biennial).

Master Builders' Association of New South Wales, The: P.O.B. 234, Newtown, N.S.W. 2042; f. 1873; 1,500 mems.; Exec. Dir. J. D. MARTIN, B.COM.; publ. *Construction* (weekly).

AUSTRALIA—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY, TRANSPORT)

Meat and Allied Trades' Federation of Australia: National Secretariat; Paul Buildings, 33-35 Pitt Street, Sydney 2000; f. 1928; Pres. T. J. JACKMAN, M.B.E.; Chief Exec. Officer E. W. HORTON; Chief Accountant L. J. LOUGHMAN.

Metal Trades Industry Association of Australia: 105 Walker St., North Sydney; Pres. F. R. D. MORGAN; Nat. Dir. R. G. FRY.

Metropolitan and Suburban Dairymen's Association: Old Windsor Road, Parklea, N.S.W.; f. 1903; Pres. D. H. CROSBY; Acting Sec. I. S. JENKINS.

New South Wales Flour Millers' Council: Kindersley House, Box 2125 G.P.O., 20 O'Connell Street, Sydney; Sec. H. K. BRAY.

Restaurant and Catering Trades Organization of New South Wales: 58 Margaret St., Sydney; Sec. J. STAFF.

Roofing Tile-Makers Employers' Association: French Bank, 12 Castlereagh Street, Sydney; Sec. G. G. TRAVIS, B.E.C., F.C.A.

Timber Trade Industrial Association: 155 Castlereagh St., Sydney 2000; f. 1940; 530 mems.; Man. H. J. McCARTY; Sec. T. J. McCARTHY.

United Farmers' and Woolgrowers' Association of New South Wales: 10 Castlereagh Street, Sydney; f. 31 January 1962, as result of merger of Farmers' and Settlers' Asscn. of N.S.W. with Wheat and Woolgrowers' Asscn.; amalgamated with Australian Primary Producers Union (N.S.W. Division) and Apple and Pear Growers' Asscn. in 1968, retaining present name; 375 rural brs.; 26,000 mems.; direct representation on marketing boards, commodity cttees., education councils, etc.; provides co-operative buying facilities, special insurance rates, etc.; annual conference in July elects General Council of 40; Gen. Pres. R. H. BLACK, Gen. Sec. B. F. REGAN; publ. *United Farmer* (fortnightly); has own radio programme weekly.

MANUFACTURERS' ORGANIZATIONS

Australian British Trade Association: 578 Bourke Street, Melbourne; Dir. D. C. DOUGLAS, B.COM., A.A.S.A.; Fed. Sec. L. F. I. HAWKINS.

Associated Chambers of Manufactures of Australia: Industry House, Canberra; f. 1904; Dir.-Gen. R. W. C. ANDERSON, O.B.E.; 21,000 mems.

Australian Industries Development Association: P.O.B. 1576, Canberra City, A.C.T. 2601; Dir. W. CALLAGHAN.

Australian Manufacturer's Export Council: Industry House, Canberra; f. 1955; Exec. Officer G. M. CARR.

Chamber of Manufactures of New South Wales: Norwich House, 6 O'Connell St., Sydney, N.S.W.; f. 1885; Dir. NOEL J. MASON.

Queensland Chamber of Manufactures: Manufacturers' House, 375 Wickham Terrace, Brisbane, Qld. 4000; f. 1911; 1,500 mems.; Gen. Man. R. D. BLUCHER.

South Australian Chamber of Manufactures: 12 Pirie St., Adelaide, S. Australia; f. 1869; Gen. Man. C. W. BRANSON, B.E.C., DIP.COMM., A.A.S.A. (Senior), F.A.I.M., J.P.; 3,016 mems.; publ. *Journal of Industry* (monthly).

Tasmanian Chamber of Manufactures: Manufacturers Bldg., Cnr. Charles and Cameron Streets, Launceston, Tasmania; f. 1898; Gen. Man. M. J. OVERLAND.

Victorian Chamber of Manufacturers, The: Manufacturers House, 370 St. Kilda Rd., Melbourne, Victoria 3004; f. 1877; 7,000 mems.; Dir. I. M. MACPHEE.

West Australian Chamber of Manufactures, Inc.: Manufacturers' Building, 212-220 Adelaide Terrace, Perth, Western Australia; f. 1899; Dir. A. J. FILEAR; Sec. F. J. MALONE.

TRADE UNIONS

Australian Council of Trade Unions (A.C.T.U.): A.C.T.U. Building, 17-25 Lygon St., Carlton, Victoria; f. 1927; Pres. R. J. HAWKE; Sec. H. J. SOUTER; the organization includes a Branch in each State known as a Trades and Labour Council; over 150 Trade Unions are affiliated to the A.C.T.U. and its branches.

Australian Textile Workers' Union: Trades Hall, Goulbourn St., Sydney 2000; Pres. S. P. WESTON; Gen. Sec. Hon. R. H. ERSKINE, M.L.C.; mems. 38,171.

Australian Workers' Union: MacDonell House, 321 Pitt St., Sydney, N.S.W.; f. 1886; Pres. E. WILLIAMS; Gen. Sec. T. N. P. DOUGHERTY; mems. 165,000; the A.W.U. affiliated with the A.C.T.U. in 1967.

Building Workers' Industrial Union of Australia: Trades Hall, Goulbourn St., Sydney 2000; f. 1945; Pres. J. C. CHANDLER; Gen. Sec. F. PURSE; mems. 50,000.

Electrical Trades Union of Australia: Federal Council, 262 Castlereagh St., Sydney, N.S.W. 2000; f. 1919; Pres. U. E. INNES; Gen. Sec. C. O. DOLAN; mems. 64,000.

The Vehicle Builders Employees' Federation of Australia: 17-25 Lygon St., Carlton, Vic.; f. 1917; Pres. M. P. MCCARNEY; Sec. R. E. WILSON; mems. 35,000.

TRANSPORT

Australian Transport Advisory Council: Block A, Childers St., Turner, A.C.T.; f. 1946; Chairman Commonwealth Minister for Shipping and Transport; members Commonwealth Minister for the Interior, State Ministers of Transport; to discuss transport matters, promote co-ordination of development and maintain research; Committees: Standing Committee of Advisers, Advisory Committee on Safety in Vehicle Design, Advisory Committee on Vehicle Performance (weights, dimensions and operating standards), Advisory Committee on Road User Performance and Traffic Codes, Advisory Committee on Transport of Dangerous Goods, Publicity Advisory Committee on Education in Road Safety.

RAILWAYS

The Federal Government operates the railways in Commonwealth Territories and also the Commonwealth Railways between Port Pirie in South Australia and

Kalgoorlie in Western Australia, together with the Central Australia Railway between Port Augusta, South Australia, and Alice Springs in the Northern Territory.

The majority of railways in Australia are at present operated by the respective State Governments, and due to a total lack of co-ordination during the latter half of the nineteenth century a number of different rail gauges were adopted. A standardization programme is nearly complete. Early in 1970 the first trans-continental rail services began operation.

Commonwealth Railways: 325 Collins St., Melbourne; Commissioner K. A. SMITH; Sec. H. N. TURNER; a statutory Authority; operates 2,248 miles of railways of 4 ft. 8½ in. and 3 ft. 6 in. gauge; a standard gauge 520-mile railway line, between Alice Springs and Tarcoola, S.A., is planned; operates Trans-Australian, Central Australia, North Australia and Australian Capital Territory Railways.

New South Wales Government Railways: 19 York Street, Sydney, operates 6,061 miles of 4 ft. 8½ in. gauge; Sec. for Railways, D. H. WATSON.

Queensland Railways: Adelaide Street, Brisbane; operates 5,698 miles of 3 ft 6 in. track.

South Australian Railways: G.P.O. Box 1825, Adelaide, S.A. 5001; Railway Building, North Terrace, Adelaide; f. 1856; operates 1,570 miles of 5 ft. 3 in. gauge and 597 miles of 3 ft. 6 in. gauge; 246 miles of 4 ft. 8½ in. gauge; Railways Commissioner R. J. FITCH.

Tasmanian Railways: Box 624F, G.P.O., Hobart, Collins Street, Hobart; 500 miles of 3 ft. 6 in. gauge; Assoc. Commissioner and Gen. Man. C. G. COLLINS; Sec. R. G. BARBER.

Victorian Railways: 67 Spencer St., Melbourne 3000; f. 1856; operates 4,167 miles of 5 ft. 3 in., 4 ft. 8½ in. and dual gauge and 8.48 miles of 2 ft. 6 in. gauge; Chair. of Commissioners G. F. BROWN; Deputy Chair. E. P. ROGAN; Commissioner I. G. HODGES.

Western Australian Government Railways: Perth, W.A.; operates passenger and freight transport services throughout the south of Western Australia; 3,703 route miles of 3 ft. 6 in. gauge, 376 route miles of 4 ft. 8½ in. gauge, 73 miles of dual gauge and 4,044 route miles of road services; Commissioner R. J. PASCOE; Sec. K. D. REEVES.

COMPANY-OWNED RAILWAYS

Emu Bay Railway Co. Ltd., The: 390 Lonsdale St., Melbourne 3001; London Office: 9 Park Place, St. James's, S.W.1; inc. 1897 in Tasmania; Chair. Sir EDWARD COHEN; Dirs. C. R. B. JAMES, F.C.I.S., N. S. KIRBY, J. A. BULT; Sec. R. W. LOVE; Man. B. P. FAGAN, Burnie, Tasmania; mileage approx. 83; freight and passenger services between Burnie and Zeehan, Tasmania.

ROADS

There were 97,883 miles of main roads and 903,139 miles of unclassified roads in Australia in 1969.

The State division in 1968 was as follows:

STATE OR TERRITORY	CLASSIFIED ROADS	UN-CLASSIFIED ROADS	TOTAL ROADS
New South Wales	25,507	105,454	130,961
Victoria	14,541	86,386	100,927
Queensland	24,662	80,228	104,890
S. Australia	8,156	66,859	75,015
W. Australia	55,390	42,538	97,928
Tasmania	2,267	9,815	12,082
N. Territory	1,251	10,737	11,988
Aust. Cap. Terr.	80	746	826
TOTAL	131,854	402,763	534,617

SHIPPING

Commonwealth of Australia: Australian National Line: (Australian Coastal Shipping Commission); 65-79 Riverside Ave., South Melbourne, Victoria 3025; (P.O.B. 2238T); Chair. H. P. WEYMOUTH, O.B.E.; Gen. Man. R. D. ROBIN; Sec. G. ANDREW; services: Australian coastal trade and passenger and car services between mainland and Tasmania; overseas container services to Europe, United Kingdom and Japan; 34 vessels.

Adelaide Steamship Co. Ltd.: 17 Currie St., Adelaide, S.A.; f. 1875; authorized cap. \$A16m.; ship and tug owners and builders; engineering products manufacturers, travel and shipping agents; Gen. Man. K. W. RUSSELL, Asst. Gen. Man. L. W. HANCOCK; Sec. H. R. GOODE.

Ampol Petroleum Ltd.: 84 Pacific Highway, North Sydney, N.S.W.; Chair. W. M. LEONARD; bulk carriage of oil from Indonesia to Brisbane; 4 vessels.

Associated Steamships Pty. Ltd.: Scottish House, 94 William St., Melbourne; wholly-owned subsidiary of Bulkships Ltd.; 1 container ship, 1 bulk ship, 4 general cargo ships; operates 2 container ships and 4 bulk ships on demise charter and manages 7 oil tankers.

Associated Steamships Pty. Ltd., is also a 50 per cent partner with the British firm Overseas Containers Ltd. in Australia's first container transport undertaking, *Seatainer Terminals Ltd.*

Australind Steam Shipping Co. Ltd.: 12-20 Camomile St., London, E.C.3; f. 1904; Dirs. Sir CHARLES TRINDER, G.B.E., D.S.C., H. T. BEAZLEY, O. G. TRINDER, S. G. FOWLER, M.B.E.; Sec. T. G. K. CLARKE; service: Europe-U.S.A.-Canada-Australasia; 3 motor vessels.

British Phosphate Commissioners: 515 Collins St., Melbourne; Gen. Man. L. E. RAVENSCROFT; mining of phosphate from Ocean Island; 3 vessels.

Christmas Island Phosphate Commission (Managing Agents: *British Phosphate Commissioners*): 515 Collins St., Melbourne; Gen. Man. L. E. RAVENSCROFT; mining of phosphate at Christmas Island; distribution of phosphate from Nauru, Ocean Island, Christmas Island and other sources to Australia and New Zealand.

Bulkships Ltd.: Scottish House, 94 William St., Melbourne; associate company of McIlwraith McEacharn Ltd., The Adelaide Steamship Co. Ltd., Thomas Nationwide Transport Ltd.; 4 bulk vessels and 2 container vessels; Man. Agents Associated Steamships Pty. Ltd.

John Burke Pty. Ltd.: MacQuarrie St., Teneriffe, P.O.B. 663, Fortitude Valley; Chair. J. A. BURKE; 5 vessels; coastal services.

Burns, Philp and Co. Ltd.: 7 Bridge St. (P.O.B. 543), Sydney; London Office: 35 Crutched Friars, E.C.3; Dirs. J. D. O. BURNS (Chair. and Man. Dir.), M. O'CONNOR (Gen. Man.), N. D. PIXLEY, M.B.E., L. N. STANFORD, B. C. GOODSELL, O.B.E., The Hon. J. M. OSBORNE, C.M.G., D.S.C., V.R.D.

Garnew Shipping Pty. Ltd.: 167 St. George's Terrace, Perth; Man. Dir. R. D. G. AGNEW.

Howard Smith Industries Pty. Ltd.: 269 George Street, Sydney; Chair. WM. HOWARD-SMITH; Gen. Man. N. T. GRIFFIN; 22 vessels, including 18 tugs.

McIlwraith MaEacharn Ltd.: Scottish House, 90 William St., Melbourne; Chair. Sir IAN POTTER; Gen. Man. A. D. CAMPBELL; tug operations, carriage of coal, trampship agency functions for overseas owners; general, port, shipping and export agents.

Mason Shipping Co. Pty. Ltd.: Smiths Creek Cairns 4; vessels; coastal services.

Port Jackson and Manly Steamship Co. Ltd.: No. 2 Jetty, Circular Quay, Sydney, N.S.W.; Chair. R. W. G. HOYLE; Sec. J. C. NEEDHAM; 4 vessels, 3 hydrofoils; ferry service Sydney-Manly.

Western Australian Coastal Shipping Commission (State Shipping Service); 1 Short St., Fremantle, P.O.B. 394; Chair. H. L. McGUIGAN; Gen. Man. F. N. JONES.

AUSTRALIA—(TRANSPORT, TOURISM)

CIVIL AVIATION

Qantas Airways Ltd.: Qantas House, 70 Hunter Street, Sydney, N.S.W. 2000 (P.O. Box 489); registered November 1920 as Queensland and Northern Territory Aerial Services Ltd.; Qantas Empire Airways formed in 1934, combining Q.A.N.T.A.S. Ltd. and Imperial Airways interests; acquisition by the Commonwealth Government in 1947; change of name to Qantas Airways Ltd.. August 1967; Chair. Sir ROLAND WILSON, K.B.E.; Gen. Man. Capt. R. J. RITCHIE, C.B.E.; services: round-the-world routes, Sydney-London via Middle East and Europe, Sydney-London via U.S.A. and Canada, Sydney-London via Mexico, Sydney-Japan, Sydney-Hong Kong via Port Moresby and Manila, Sydney-Johannesburg via Mauritius, various routes across the Tasman Sea to New Zealand, Sydney-Noumea and Norfolk Island; operate Boeing 707-338C, Boeing 747-238B's and Douglas DC-4.

Trans-Australia Airlines (TAA): 50 Franklin St. (P.O.B. 2806AA), Melbourne 3000; f. 1946; operated by Australian National Airlines Commission (Chair. Sir FREDERICK SCHERGER); routes totalling approx. 52,833 miles to 150 ports in every Australian State and Papua/New Guinea; Gen. Man. J. P. RYLAND, C.B.E., D.F.C.; fleet includes Boeing 727, Douglas DC-9, Fokker Friendship and DHC Twin Otter.

Ansett Airlines of Australia: 489 Swanston St., Melbourne, Victoria, commercial airline operators; passenger and cargo air services throughout Australia, Papua and New Guinea; unduplicated route mileage 19,962; operate Boeing 727, DC-9-30, Electra, Friendship prop-jets and Carvair aircraft; Chair. and Man. Dir. Sir REGINALD M. ANSETT, K.B.E.; Gen. Man. F. PASCOE, C.B.E.

Ansett Airlines of South Australia: Adelaide Airport, S. Australia; Gen. Man. L. CONNELLY; Sec. C. A. WINDOW; services weekly between Adelaide, Perth, Melbourne, Sydney, Canberra and other airports.

Airlines of N.S.W. (Division of Ansett Transport Industries (Operations) Pty. Ltd.): Kingsford Smith Airport, Mascot, Sydney, N.S.W. 2020; f. 1935; Gen. Man. P. STEEDMAN; services in N.S.W. and S. Qld.

Connair Pty. Ltd.: 51 Todd St. (P.O.B. 1), Alice Springs, N.T.; f. 1938; operations commenced 1939; licensed to operate passenger, freight, mail, ambulance, aerial survey, spotting and flying school services in Australia; Chair. and Man. Dir. E. J. CONNELLAN; Asst. Gen. Man. E. J. KRIEG.

East-West Airlines Ltd.: P.O.B. 249, Tamworth, N.S.W. 2340; f. 1947; route mileage 5,406; Chair. D. D. M. SHAND; Gen. Man. J. G. RILEY; operate 6 Fokker Friendships, 3 Douglas DC-3s, 1 DHC 6 Twin Otter.

Illawarra Airways: Hangar 276, Bankstown Aerodrome, Bankstown, N.S.W.; f. 1959; air courier service between Bankstown and Kingsford-Smith airports, thrice daily.

MacRobertson Miller Airline Services: 194 St. George's Terrace, Perth, W.A.; a division of Ansett Transport Industries (Operations) Pty. Ltd.; Gen. Man. Capt. C. N. KLEINIG; Operations Man. L. J. BRITTEN; Commercial Man. J. E. KARASEK; Sec. A. J. YATES; unduplicated route mileage 15,360; F-28 jet services Perth-Darwin, via North West ports; mainline domestic services using F-28 and F-27 throughout Western Australia and to Darwin, Gove and Groote Eylandt in the Northern Territory; Fleet: Twin Otter DHC-6, Fokker Friendship and 5 Fokker Fellowship jets.

The following foreign airlines serve Australia: Aer Lingus, Air Canada, Air France, Air India, Air New Zealand, Alitalia, BOAC, Canadian Pacific, Cathay Pacific, J.A.L., K.L.M., Lufthansa, M.E.A., Malaysia-Singapore Airlines, Northwest Orient Airlines, Olympic Airways, Pan Am, South African Airways, S.A.S., Swissair, T.W.A. U.T.A.

TOURISM

Australian Tourist Commission: 414 St. Kilda Rd., Melbourne, Victoria 3004; and Australia Square, George St., Sydney, N.S.W. 2000; f. 1967; Government organization for encouraging overseas tourists; Chair. C. A. GREENWAY; offices in London, Auckland (New Zealand), Chicago, Los Angeles and New York (U.S.A.), Tokyo (Japan), Frankfurt-am-Main (Germany).

There are State Government Tourist Bureaux in each State, including Canberra and the Northern Territory.

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

Australian Elizabethan Theatre Trust: 153 Dowling St., Potts Point, N.S.W.; f. 1954 to promote drama, opera and ballet; a major financial supporter of The Australian Ballet, The Australian Opera, The Marionette Theatre of Australia, National Institute of Dramatic Art and regional drama companies in several States; financed by subsidies from Commonwealth and State Governments and city councils of approximately \$A1,000,000 per annum, and private donations and subscriptions; Patron H.M. The Queen; Pres. Col. AUBREY H. GIBSON; Chair. Sir IAN POTTER; Gen. Man. JEFFRY JOYNTON-SMITH.

The Australian Ballet: 11 Mount Alexander Rd., Flemington, Victoria 3031; f. 1962 by the Australian Ballet Foundation; 50 full-time dancers; Artistic Mfrs. Dame

PEGGY VAN PRAAGH, D.B.E., Sir ROBERT HELPMANN, C.B.E.; Administrator PETER F. BAHEN.

The Australian Opera: 153 Dowling St., Potts Point, N.S.W.; f. 1955; full-time professional opera company, tours throughout Australia; 120 singers and staff mems.; annual seasons in each state capital, country tours; Chair. CLAUDE ALCORSO; Artistic Dir. STEPHEN C. HALL; Gen. Man. DONALD B. McDONALD; Musical Dir. EDWARD DOWNES.

Sydney Opera House Trust: Box 4274 G.P.O., Sydney, N.S.W. 2001; f. 1961 to operate a large opera house and theatre of revolutionary design, suitable for performances of the most exacting operas, ballets, concerts, dramas, etc.; Gen. Man. S. L. BACON.

PRINCIPAL ORCHESTRAS

Australian Broadcasting Commission: Sydney, N.S.W.; f. 1932; organizes more than 700 concerts and recitals each year throughout Australia; has established a major symphony orchestra in each of the six State capitals, as well as a training orchestra in Sydney.

Melbourne Symphony Orchestra: Melbourne, Vic.; f. 1946; 82 mems.; subsidized by Victorian Government, Melbourne City Council and A.B.C.; Supervisor PETER RORKE; Orchestra Man. G. S. WRAITH; Chief Conductor FRITZ REIGER.

AUSTRALIA—(TOURISM, ATOMIC ENERGY, UNIVERSITIES)

South Australian Symphony Orchestra: Adelaide, S.A.; f. 1949; 55 mems.; subsidized by S.A. Government, Adelaide City Council and A.B.C.; Conductor HENRY KRIPS.

Sydney Symphony Orchestra: Sydney, N.S.W.; f. 1946; 93 mems.; subsidized by N.S.W. Government, Sydney City Council and Australian Broadcasting Commission; Conductor MOSHE ATZMON.

FESTIVALS

Adelaide Festival of Arts: Box 1960, G.P.O., Adelaide, S.A. 5001; f. 1960; Patron H.M. Queen ELIZABETH The Queen Mother; biennial; international; next Festival, March 1972; performing visual and allied arts; Dir. LOUIS VAN EYSEN.

Festival of Perth: Perth, W.A.; f. 1953; annual; concerts, plays, opera, dancing, art exhibitions, jazz, poetry and prose, by Australian and international artists; Chair, Prof. C. J. BIRKETT CLEWS; Exec. Officer J. BIRMAN.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Australian Atomic Energy Commission: 45 Beach Street, Coogee, N.S.W. 2034; Chair. R. W. BOSWELL; Deputy Chair. R. G. WARD, M.A., PH.D.; Mem. K. F. ALDER, M.Sc., F.I.M., M.I.R.E.E.(AUST.), A.M.AUST.I.M.M., L. F. BOTT, D.S.C., B.COM.; Exec. Mem. M. C. TIMBS, B.E.C., A.A.S.A., F.A.I.M.; Sec. W. B. LYNCH, B.A.; Research Establishment Dir. K. F. ALDER; publs. Annual Report, *Atomic Energy in Australia* (quarterly journal).

The Commission is concerned with scientific research, development of practical uses of atomic energy, the training of scientists and engineers, the discovery and production of uranium, the production of radioisotopes.

HIFAR: critical 1958; for testing materials and isotope production.

MOATA: critical 1962; neutron source for testing materials, chemical engineering, isotope research and production for medical use.

Australian Institute of Nuclear Science and Engineering: Lucas Heights, New South Wales; the Institute supports university research and training projects in all branches of nuclear science and engineering. Its membership comprises fifteen Universities and A.A.E.C.; Pres. (1971-72) Prof. M. H. BRENNAN; Exec. Officer E. A. PALMER.

Australia's first nuclear power station is to be built at Jervis Bay, near Sydney and is expected to become operational by 1975.

UNIVERSITIES

University of Adelaide: Adelaide; 571 teachers, 8,830 students.

The Australian National University: Canberra; 266 teachers, 2,910 students.

Flinders University of South Australia: Bedford Park; f. 1965; 170 teachers, 1,535 students.

James Cook University of North Queensland: Townsville, Qld.; f. 1970; 155 teachers, 1,464 students.

La Trobe University: Bundoora, Vic.; 245 teachers, 2,500 students.

Macquarie University: North Ryde, N.S.W.; 343 teachers, 5,067 students.

University of Melbourne: Parkville, Melbourne, 900 teachers, 14,500 students.

Monash University: Clayton, Victoria; f. 1961; 766 teachers, 11,034 students.

University of New England: Armidale, New South Wales' 350 teachers, 5,616 students.

The University of New South Wales: Sydney, N.S.W.; 742 teachers, 15,293 students.

University of Newcastle: Newcastle, N.S.W.; 220 teachers, 3,095 students.

University of Queensland: Brisbane; 1,050 teachers, 17,485 students.

University of Sydney: Sydney, N.S.W.; 1,097 teachers, 16,903 students.

University of Tasmania: Hobart; 221 teachers, 3,378 students.

University of Western Australia: Perth; 495 teachers, 8,374 students.

AUSTRALIAN EXTERNAL TERRITORIES

PAPUA-NEW GUINEA

NORFOLK ISLAND

COCOS (KEELING) ISLANDS

CHRISTMAS ISLAND

OTHER TERRITORIES

PAPUA-NEW GUINEA

Papua is an Australian Territory and New Guinea is a United Nations Trust Territory administered by Australia. Together they form the eastern half of the island of New Guinea and are administered jointly. To the west lies the Indonesian territory of West Irian (formerly Netherlands New Guinea).

STATISTICS

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (sq. miles)		POPULATION (30 June 1970 est.)			
Papua	New Guinea	Papua		New Guinea	
		Indigenous	Non-indigenous	Indigenous	Non-indigenous
83,325 (mainland) 2,775 (islands)	69,095 (mainland) 23,065 (islands)	640,064	n.a.	1,772,740	n.a.

Administrative Capital: Port Moresby 43,391 indigenous only (30 June 1969), 42,616 indigenous, 13,590 non-indigenous (March 1970).

INDIGENOUS EMPLOYMENT

Papua		New Guinea	
	1968		1968
Primary Production	10,351	Primary Production	42,006
Mining and Quarrying	230	Mining and Quarrying	1,031
Manufacturing	2,353	Manufacturing	6,424
Building and Construction	4,795	Building and Construction	7,757
Transport, Communications and Storage-Commerce	2,451	Transport, Communications and Storage-Commerce	3,036
Community and Business Service	3,071	Community and Business Service	4,586
Personal Service (Hotels, Cafés and Amusements)	6,198	Personal Service (Hotels, Cafés and Amusements)	8,861
Others	991	Others	1,266
	4,939		5,171
TOTAL	35,379	TOTAL	80,138

AGRICULTURE PRINCIPAL CROPS

Papua

(tons)

New Guinea

	1967-68	1968-69		1967-68	1968-69
Copra	15,736	17,944	Copra and all Coconut Products	108,261	114,972
Rubber	5,724	5,876	Cacao Beans	22,126	22,864
Cacao Beans	1,274	1,103	Coffee Beans	14,014	20,863
Coffee Beans	291	275	Timber ('000 super ft.)	151,348	133,024
Timber ('000 super ft.)	24,230	31,480	Groundnuts (exports)	n.a.	1,513
			Rubber	0.3	—

AUSTRALIA—(EXTERNAL TERRITORIES)

LIVESTOCK*

(1969)

Papua

Cattle	.	.	.	.	.	.	12,546
Goats	.	.	.	.	.	.	824
Pigs	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,265
Sheep	.	.	.	.	.	.	52
Horses	.	.	.	.	.	.	432

New Guinea

Cattle	.	.	.	.	.	.	48,182
Goats	.	.	.	.	.	.	583
Pigs	.	.	.	.	.	.	3,333
Sheep	.	.	.	.	.	.	329
Horses	.	.	.	.	.	.	773

* Non-indigenous holdings only. Considerable numbers of pigs and poultry owned by indigenes.

FORESTRY

(Logs harvested, super ft.)

Papua-New Guinea

	1969	1970
Hardwood . . .	107,041	144,846
Softwood . . .	29,605	29,557

FISHING

Exports (1968-69—tons)

Papua

Mother of Pearl	.	.	.	.	.	18
Trochus Shell	.	.	.	.	.	51

New Guinea

Green Snail Shell	.	.	.	.	13
Mother of Pearl	.	.	.	.	4
Trochus Shell	.	.	.	.	204

MINING

(1969-70—fine oz.)

Papua-New Guinea

	1969-70
Gold	25,509
Silver	17,681

FINANCE

Australian currency is used.

BUDGET, 1970-71 (\$A)

	REVENUE	EXPENDITURE
Papua	} 135,790,798	135,822,221
New Guinea		
Grant by Australian Government: To Papua	} 71,419,907	71,419,907
To New Guinea		
TOTAL GRANT		71,419,907

GRANT AND REVENUE* (1970-71) (\$A)

Loans	24,201,036
Grant by Australian Government:	
To Papua New Guinea Combined	71,419,907
Estimated Internal Revenue:	
To Papua New Guinea Combined	40,169,855
TOTAL ESTIMATED REVENUE	135,790,798

* Revised.

AUSTRALIA—(EXTERNAL TERRITORIES)

FIVE-YEAR DEVELOPMENT PLAN (1969-73)

Expenditure by the Administration was projected to rise from \$155 million in 1968-69 to \$235 million in 1972-73 and total around \$1,000 million over the five years.

Major aims of the programme are: substantial expansion of production in all sectors, the strengthening of the economic infrastructure, the advancement of indigenes in ownership management and employment.

The development programme is currently being revised and the new programme will incorporate the effects of the development of the copper deposits at Bougainville.

EXTERNAL TRADE

(\$A '000)

IMPORTS		1968-69	1969-70	EXPORTS		1968-69	1969-70
Papua	.	55,692	} 214,161	Papua	.	10,949	} 93,746
New Guinea	.	92,228		New Guinea	.	64,296	

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

Papua-New Guinea

IMPORTS		1970	EXPORTS		1969	1970
Manufactures	.	39,792	Copra	.	14,804	13,340
Food, Drink, Tobacco, Live Animals	.	42,789	Coconut Oil	.	5,772	5,801
Machinery and Transport Equipment	.	80,145	Cacao Beans	.	16,060	15,693
			Coffee Beans	.	15,531	20,181
			Rubber	.	2,276	2,858
			Plywood	.	2,252	2,528
			Gold	.	807	839
			Re-exports	.	10,354	22,680
TOTAL (incl. others)	.	211,741	TOTAL (incl. others)	.	75,244	93,746

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS

Papua-New Guinea

IMPORTS		1969	1970	EXPORTS		1969	1970
Australia	.	82,165	114,209	Australia	.	29,548	41,342
Japan	.	17,849	26,306	United Kingdom	.	18,769	15,379
U.S.A.	.	11,589	22,451	U.S.A.	.	5,662	11,137
United Kingdom	.	8,574	12,313	Japan	.	3,732	8,560

AUSTRALIA—(EXTERNAL TERRITORIES)

TRANSPORT

(Dec. 1969)

LICENSED VEHICLES

Papua

Cars and Station Wagons	6,961
Commercial Vehicles	2,779
Motor Cycles	802
Tractors	361

New Guinea

Cars and Station Wagons	7,551
Commercial Vehicles	8,304
Motor Cycles	1,429
Tractors	1,049

SHIPPING

(tons)

Papua

	1966-67	1967-68
Tonnage entered	1,019,262	836,719
Tonnage cleared	1,013,593	836,719
Cargo unloaded	298,976	299,081
Cargo loaded	89,830	62,168

New Guinea

	1966-67	1967-68
Tonnage entered	2,294,438	2,021,929
Tonnage cleared	2,293,122	2,161,613
Cargo unloaded	473,087	521,004
Cargo loaded	303,108	289,876

Papua-New Guinea

	1970
Cargo unloaded	791,124
Cargo loaded	342,911

CIVIL AVIATION

(30 June 1969)

INTERNAL FLIGHTS

<i>Scheduled Services:</i>	
Passengers embarked	346,440
Freight carried (short tons)	6,538
Mail carried (short tons)	975
<i>Charter Services:</i>	
Passengers embarked	57,192
Freight carried (short tons)	13,070
Mail carried (short tons)	14

OVERSEAS FLIGHTS

Passengers embarked	168,669
Freight carried (short tons)	5,560
Mail carried (short tons)	595

ADMINISTRATION AND GOVERNMENT

The Territory of Papua-New Guinea is administered by the Australian Government through the *Papua and New Guinea Act 1949-1968*. There is an Administrator and, since 1964, there has been a House of Assembly of elected and nominated official members to replace the former Legislative Council. There is also an Administrator's Executive Council which enables certain elected members to participate in the executive government of the Territory.

For administrative purposes the Territory is divided into 18 Districts each administered by a District Commissioner. To assist the development of self-government and the performance of functions of local administration, Local Government Councils have been established in many areas of the Territory. At 30 June 1970 there were 145 such councils, 122 of them multi-racial, representing some 2,050,000 of the total 2,312,000 persons in the Territory.

In 1971 in response to a request by the House of Assembly, the Australian Government undertook to prepare a programme for movement to full internal self-government during the lifetime of the 1972-76 House of Assembly, should the people want it at that time. Preliminary work is proceeding in readiness for negotiations with the political leaders after the elections to the House of Assembly, held between 19 February and 11 March, 1972.*

Besides the elected 100 Members, four Official Members and up to three Members nominated by the House will comprise the 1972-76 House of Assembly. Seventeen of the 100 Members will be chosen by the House as Ministers.

* Results are to be declared.

THE GOVERNMENT

The Administrator: LESLIE W. JOHNSON.

ADMINISTRATOR'S EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Official Members: 3.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Speaker: JOHN GUISE.

Official Members: 4.

Nominated Members: 3.

Elected Members: 100 (82 representing open electorates and 18 regional representing electorates).

POLITICAL PARTIES

United Party: Port Moresby; f. 1969; seeks a united independent Papua-New Guinea; Leader TEI ABAL; 47 seats.

Pangu Pati: Port Moresby; f. 1967; stands for immediate self-government; Leader MICHAEL SOMARE.

People's Progress Party: Port Moresby; f. 1970; advocated more direct participation in government; Chair. JULIUS CHAN.

New Guinea National Party: Port Moresby.

New Guinea Labour Party: Port Moresby.

Undeveloped Districts Party.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Supreme Court of Papua-New Guinea: Chief Justice The Hon. JOHN P. MINOGUE.

Senior Puisne Judge: The Hon. Mr. Justice FROST.

Judges: The Hon. Mr. Justice CLARKSON, The Hon. Mr. Justice PRENTICE, M.B.E., The Hon. Mr. Justice KELLY, The Hon. Mr. Justice RAINE, E.D.

The Supreme Court is the highest judicial authority in the Territory. Appeals may be made from decisions of a single judge to the Full Court and from the Full Court to the High Court of Australia by leave of the High Court. District Courts deal with summary and non-indictable offences. In addition, Local Courts have been established to deal with minor offences, including matters regulated by native custom and are open to all races. They have limited jurisdiction in land matters. Wardens Courts have been established with jurisdiction over civil cases respecting mining or mining lands and offences against mining laws. Cases involving land are heard by the Land Titles Commission from which appeals lie to the Supreme Court. Children's Courts deal with cases involving minors.

RELIGION

The indigenous population is pantheistic. There are many Missionary Societies.

ANGLICAN

Bishop of New Guinea: Rt. Rev. G. DAVID HAND, M.A., Box 806, Port Moresby.

ROMAN CATHOLIC

Archbishop of Madang: Most Rev. ADOLPH NOSER, S.V.D., Catholic Mission, Alexishafen, Madang.

Archbishop of Port Moresby: Most Rev. VIRGIL P. COPAS, M.S.C., D.D.

Archbishop of Rabaul: Most Rev. JOHN HOEHNE.

ECUMENIST

The United Church in Papua, New Guinea and the Solomon Islands: P.O.B. 3401, Port Moresby; f. 1968 by union of the Methodist Church in Melanesia, the Papua Ekalesia (formerly L.M.S.) and United Church Port Moresby; 90,000 communicant mems.

PRESS

Papua-New Guinea Post-Courier: Lawes Rd., Port Moresby amalgamation in June 1969 of *South Pacific Post* (f. 1950) and *New Guinea Times Courier* (f. 1958); Independent; daily; Editor J. PINKSTONE.

Our News: Department of Information and Extension Services, Port Moresby; f. 1960; fortnightly in English and Pidgin (*Nius Bilong Yumi*); circ. 41,650.

There are numerous news sheets and magazines published by Local Government Councils, Co-operative Societies, Missions and government departments. Published variously in English, Pidgin, Police Motu and vernacular languages.

PUBLISHER

New Guinea News Service Pty. Ltd.: P.O.B. 5050, Boroko; f. 1969; Man. Editor JOHN L. RYAN; publs. *Inside New Guinea*, *News Review*, *Kumul*, *Kibi*, *Councillor*, *New Guinea Writing*, *P.S.A. Bulletin*, *PWD News*, *Transit-mix News*, *Pangu Pati News*, *Babalau*, *Papuan Yacht Club Yearbook*.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Australian Broadcasting Commission, Papua-New Guinea Branch: Port Moresby: medium-wave station 9PA and short-wave VLT and VLK. Rabaul: medium-wave station 9RB and short-wave station 9RA. *Regionals*—Lae: medium-wave station 9LA. Madang: medium-wave station 9MD. Goroka: medium-wave station

9GR. Programmes are broadcast in English and local languages and cover current affairs, music, sporting and women's interests, news and education.

Department of Information and Extension Services: Rabaul; short-wave station VL9BR; other stations at Wewak (VL9CD), Kerema (VL8BK), Daru (VL8BD), Goroka (VL9CG), Mount Hagen (VL9CH), Milne Bay (VL8AS), Bougainville (VL9BA). Programmes to assist development of village communities in simple English, Pidgin, Police Motu and vernacular languages.

Television New Guinea: P.O.B. 5050, Boroko; f. 1970; Excc. Dir. F. A. CRAIG.

FINANCE

CENTRAL BANK

Reserve Bank of Australia: Port Moresby.

TRADING BANKS

Australia and New Zealand Bank Limited: brs. at Port Moresby, Rabaul and Lac, Mt. Hagen, Madang and Boroko.

Bank of New South Wales: Port Moresby; Chief Man. G. J. HEIDTMAN; brs. at Boroko, Bulolo, Goroka, Kicita, Kimbe, Lac, Madang, Mount Hagen, Rabaul, Samarai; 4 agencies.

Commonwealth Trading Bank of Australia: Port Moresby, Rabaul; 11 other brs., 2 sub-brs. and 5 agencies.

National Bank of Australasia Ltd.: Head Office: 271-285 Collins St., Melbourne; brs. at Port Moresby, Boroko, Rabaul, Lae, Mount Hagen and Nairovi (Bougainville).

DEVELOPMENT BANK

Papua-New Guinea Development Bank: P.O.B. 500, Port Moresby; f. 1965; cap. \$17m.; commenced operations July 1967; Man. Dir. K. G. CRELLIN.

NATIVE LOAN FUND

The operations, assets and liabilities of the Native Loan Fund have been taken over by the Papua-New Guinea Development Bank. Formerly, under the Native Loan Fund Ordinance loans of any amount could be granted to indigenes or groups of indigenes to further economic projects in primary and secondary industries, other commercial enterprises and local government or community welfare projects. New loans to indigenes are made under the terms and conditions imposed by the Development Bank.

SAVINGS BANKS

Commonwealth Savings Bank of Australia: Port Moresby, Rabaul and 11 other brs. and 250 agencies.

Bank of New South Wales Savings Bank Ltd.: Port Moresby; Man. G. J. HEIDTMAN; brs. in Rabaul, Lae, Samarai, Madang, Bulolo, Goroka, Mt. Hagen, Boroko, Kicita, Kimbe; 5 agencies.

Australia and New Zealand Savings Bank: brs. in Port Moresby, Rabaul, Lae, Mt. Hagen, Madang and Boroko.

National Bank Savings Bank Ltd.: Port Moresby; brs. in Port Moresby, Boroko, Rabaul, Lae, Mt. Hagen and Nairovi (Bougainville).

SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETIES

(30 November 1970)

Registry of Savings and Loan Societies: P.O.B. 989, Lae; 285 Savings and Loan Societies, mems. 14,155, total funds \$A1,128,610; 224 Savings Clubs, mems. 9,131,

total funds \$A199,319; Loans outstanding from Societies to mems. \$A552,810; Investments by Societies \$A264,978.

INSURANCE

There are branches of four of the principal Australian and three of the main United Kingdom insurance companies in Port Moresby, Rabaul and Lac.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

TRADE

Trade forms an integral part of Papua-New Guinea's development and exports play an important part in the economic growth and prosperity of the country and its 2.3 million people.

The Territory earns most of its export income from the sale of tropical commodities on world markets. The main exports are coconut products, coffee, cocoa, timber and rubber. Other export commodities include groundnuts, pyrethrum, passion fruit juice and crocodile skins.

The majority of exports go to Australia, Western Europe, the U.S.A. and Japan. Those areas also supply most of the Territory's import requirements.

MANUFACTURING

Initially manufacturing was confined largely to the processing of local raw materials for export. There is now a growing trend towards industries established to serve the internal market. The major manufacturing industries are generally those processing local raw materials largely for export, e.g. the production of coconut oil and copra by-products, plywood, desiccated coconut and pyrethrum. Nevertheless, industries serving the internal market and using mainly imported materials are numerically predominant. These industries include manufacture of cigarettes, twist tobacco, wire products, building materials, tyre re-treading and re-lugging, concrete products, oil drums, paint, beer, furniture, glass bottles, packaging materials, assembly of electrical appliances and boat building.

In 1968-69 there were 614 factories in Papua-New Guinea and the value of factory production was \$A35 million, compared with 130 factories and a value of factory production of \$6.1 million in 1958-59.

CO-OPERATIVES

There are more than 300 co-operatives with over 130,000 members and a total annual turnover of about \$A7 million. Officers of the Department of Business Services provide extension services, helping with business expertise as required.

TRADE UNIONS

Bank Officials Association of Papua-New Guinea: c/o Dept. of Labour, Port Moresby; Pres. M. S. MORE; Sec. D. J. THACKERAH.

Goroka Workers' Association: c/o Radio Goroka, Goroka; f. 1964; Pres. M. KAUTIL; Sec. F. KOMBUGUN; 91 mems.

Lae Workers' Association: P.O.B. 898, Lae; Pres. M. KANINIBA; Sec. D. TOROME; 280 mems. (1969).

Madang Workers' Association: c/o Dept. of Labour Madang; f. 1961; Pres. P. NAIME; Sec. A. MALAMBES; 388 mems.

Manus District Workers' Association: 51 mems.

Milne Bay Workers' Association: c/o Milne Bay Native Societies Assn. Ltd., Samarai; f. 1965; Pres. P. MATASARORO; Sec. J. FIFITA; 445 mems.

- New Ireland District Workers' Association:** P.O.B. 25, Kavieng; Pres. A. ABOM; Sec. M. CHILCOTT; 292 mems.
- Northern District Workers' Association:** c/o Dept. of Labour, Popondetta; f. 1965; Pres. P. AREK; Sec. P. SORODA; 220 mems.
- Papua-New Guinea Teachers Association:** P.O.B. 5048, Boroko; f. 1970; Pres. P. LEMON; Sec. M. J. GRIMES; publ. *Teacher*; 5,500 mems.
- Police Association of Papua-New Guinea:** P.O.B. 903, Port Moresby; f. 1964; Pres. Insp. J. BANONO; Gen. Sec. F. A. CRAIG; 3,000 mems; publ. *Kumul*.
- Port Moresby Workers' Association:** P.O.B. 123, Port Moresby; f. 1961; Pres. OALA OALA RARUA; Sec. A. T. CHAPMAN; 50 mems.
- Public Service Association:** P.O.B. 2033, Konedobu, Port Moresby; brs. at other Territory centres; f. 1947; 14,000 mems.; Pres. T. C. JACKSON; Gen. Sec. G. J. DELANEY.
- Rabaul Workers' Association:** c/o Dept. of Labour, Rabaul; Pres. THOMAS TO BUN BUN; Sec. J. TINIU; 514 mems.
- Timber Workers' Association of Wau-Bulolo:** P.O.B. 105, Bulolo; f. 1964; Pres. ROMPIER SIMAN; Sec. GEORGE NIMAGI; 667 mems.
- Western Highlands District Workers' Association:** c/o Dept. of Labour, Mount Hagen; Pres. JAMES T. OVIA; Sec. JOSEPH AVAKA; Treas. BEN PUKARE; 260 mems.
- Wewak Workers' Association:** c/o Dept. of Labour, Wewak; f. 1964; Pres. J. BULA; Sec. Y. WRINDIMA; 393 mems.

TRANSPORT

ROADS

In 1969 there were about 7,000 miles of roads in Papua-New Guinea, including 40 miles of primary and approximately 1,000 miles of secondary roads.

SHIPPING

Regular passenger and cargo services to Australia are maintained by Burns Philp and Co. Ltd., Karlander New Guinea Line Ltd., Australia West Pacific Line, China Navigation Co. Ltd., Austasia Line, Amplex New Guinea Line, Keith Holland Shipping Co. Several of these companies also call at Asian ports. Other lines which provide services between Australia and East Asia are China Navigation Co. Ltd., Mitsui Osk Line K.K. and Nippon Yusen Kaisha. The Bank Line provides a regular service between the Territory and Europe, while the New Zealand Export Line operates regular services to New Zealand and the Pacific Islands.

CIVIL AVIATION

- Ansett Airlines of Australia:** Head Office: Melbourne, Australia; Territory Office: P.O.B. 334, Port Moresby; regular public transport services.
- Trans-Australia Airlines:** Head Office: Melbourne, Australia; Papua and New Guinea Offices: Port Moresby, Rabaul, Kieta, Lae, Goroka, Madang, Mount Hagen, Wewak; regular public transport and charter services.
- Ansett Airlines of Papua-New Guinea** (incorporating *Papuan Airlines Pty. Ltd.*): Head Office: P.O.B. 278, Lae; other Territory Offices at Port Moresby, Rabaul, Lae, Madang, Goroka, Mt. Hagen and other centres; operate regular public transport and charter services.
- Crowley Airport:** P.O.B. 34, Lae; helicopter and aircraft charter services.
- STOL Commuters Pty. Ltd.:** P.O.B. 1213, Boroko, Port Moresby; charter services.

Territory Airlines Pty. Ltd.: P.O.B. 108, Goroka; f. 1952; offices at Mt. Hagen, Madang, Chimbu, Mendi, Angoram, Port Moresby and Wewak; Man. Dir. R. D. BUCHANAN, M.H.A.

UNIVERSITY

University of Papua-New Guinea: P.O.B. 1144, Boroko, Port Moresby; 107 teachers, 812 students.

Papua-New Guinea Institute of Technology: P.O.B. 793, Lae, New Guinea; 60 teachers, 500 students.

CHRISTMAS ISLAND

Christmas Island covers an area of about 52 square miles and lies 224 miles south of Java, between Fremantle and Singapore. (This island is not the Christmas Island in the Pacific Ocean where nuclear tests have been conducted.)

Administration was transferred from Singapore to Britain on 1 January 1958, pending final transfer to Australia. It became an Australian territory on 1 October 1958. The Island has no indigenous population. At 30 June 1969 the total population was 3,439 (2,024 Chinese, 1,079 Malays, 271 Europeans and 65 others). Nearly all the residents are employees of the Phosphate Commission, and their families. The recovery of phosphates is the sole economic activity, and exports were 1,121,176 tons of phosphates and 102,513 tons of phosphate dust for the year ending 30 June 1969.

Administrator: J. S. WHITE.

Supreme Court: Judge: The Hon. Mr. Justice E. A. DUNPHY.

Christmas Island Phosphate Commission: 515 Collins St., Melbourne, Victoria, Australia. *Australian Commissioner:* Sir ALLEN BROWN, C.B.E. *New Zealand Commissioner:* R. B. TENNENT, C.B.E. *Joint Commissioner:* J. A. BISSETT, C.M.G.; on behalf of the Government of Australia and New Zealand the Commissioners control the working of phosphate deposits at Christmas Island.

Transport: A regular shipping service to Singapore at 2-week intervals. Charter services to Fremantle and other Australian ports.

NORFOLK ISLAND

NORFOLK ISLAND is about 5 miles long and 3 wide and was discovered by Captain Cook in 1774. The island was used as a penal settlement from 1788 to 1813 and again from 1825 to 1855. It was a separate Crown Colony until 1896 when it became a Dependency of New South Wales. In 1913 it was transferred to the Australian Government. Population (1970): 1,240.

THE GOVERNMENT

ADMINISTRATION

Administrator: Air Commodore R. N. DALKIN, D.F.C.
Official Secretary and Deputy Administrator: G. HIREN.

The Administrator is appointed by the Governor-General of Australia. In April 1960 the Norfolk Island Council was set up, which acts as an advisory body to the Administrator. The eight members are elected by adult franchise and certain financial matters and proposed legislation must be referred to the Council for its advice.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Supreme Court of Norfolk Island appeals lie to the High Court of Australia.

Judges: The Hon. Mr. Justice P. JOSKE, C.M.G., The Hon. Mr. Justice E. A. DUNPHY.

PRESS AND RADIO

Norfolk Islander: "Greenways Press", Queen Elizabeth Ave.; f. 1965; weekly; circ. 950; Co-Editors Mr. and Mrs. T. LLOYD.

Norfolk Island Broadcasting Service: Norfolk Island Administration.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

The climate is suitable for the cultivation of a variety of crops and for grazing; the volcanic soil is chemically rich but presents many difficulties to the farmer, especially the steep terrain and the porosity of the soil. The situation is aggravated by over-cultivation, over-grazing and erosion. About 1,000 acres are arable. The main crops are bean seed, cereals, vegetables and fruit. Some flowers and plants are grown commercially. The Administration is increasing the forestry estate in Norfolk Island pine and hardwoods. Seed of the Norfolk Island pine is widely exported.

Imports (June 30th, 1970): \$3,186,533, mainly from Australia.

Exports (1970): \$279,201. A small quantity of frozen fish fillets is exported.

Budget (June 30th, 1970): Revenue \$598,653; Expenditure \$568,438.

Banking: There are branches of the Commonwealth Trading Bank and the Commonwealth Savings Bank of Australia.

Trade Association: Norfolk Island Chamber of Commerce.

TRANSPORT

There are about 50 miles of roads, including 8 miles of sealed road. A bi-weekly air service from Sydney and Auckland. There is a regular three-weekly shipping service from Sydney en route to New Caledonia and a six-weekly service from Sydney, en route to the British Solomon Islands and other islands.

COCOS (KEELING) ISLANDS

The Cocos (KEELING) ISLANDS are 27 in number and lie about 200 nautical miles south-west of Java Head. The islands, which have an area of 5 sq. miles, form a low-lying coral atoll, densely covered with coconut palms. The population on 30 June 1969 was 607, comprising 127 Europeans and 480 Cocos Malays. Only two islands in the group are inhabited, these being West Island (Europeans) and Home Island (Cocos Malays and 3 Europeans).

The islands were declared a British possession in 1857 and came successively under the authority of the Governor of Ceylon (1878) and the Governor of the Straits Settlements (1886); they were annexed to the Straits Settlements and incorporated with the Settlement (later Colony) of Singapore in 1903. Administration of the islands was transferred to the Commonwealth of Australia in November, 1955.

Official Representative: C. W. SUTHERN.

Under instructions from the Minister for External Territories in Canberra the Official Representative administers the islands.

Supreme Court Cocos (Keeling) Islands: The Hon. Mr. Justice E. A. DUNPHY.

The main economic activity is the production of copra (annual exports about 200 tons). An airfield forms an important link between Australia and Asia.

An airmail and passenger flight from Australia to Cocos and return takes place every three weeks. Vessels from Australia visit the islands at regular intervals.

OTHER TERRITORIES

AUSTRALIAN ANTARCTIC TERRITORY

The AUSTRALIAN ANTARCTIC TERRITORY was established by Order in Council, dated 7 February 1933 and covers lands (other than Adélie Land) situated south of the 60th parallel of south latitude and lying between the 160th and 45th meridians of east longitude. The area is estimated at 2,472,000 sq. miles. In 1954 the Australians set up Mawson Base for scientific research. In 1957 a scientific research station was erected at Davis as part of Australia's contribution to the International Geophysical Year. This was closed down temporarily from 1965. In 1959 Australia assumed custody of Wilkes Station, built by the U.S.A. on the Budd Coast. A new station is being built nearby which will eventually replace it.

HEARD ISLAND AND McDONALD ISLANDS

These islands are situated south-east of the Kerguelen Islands and have been administered by the Commonwealth of Australia since December 1947, when an Australian Scientific Station was set up on Heard Island. The area is 159 sq. miles; there are no permanent inhabitants, but Australian expeditions visit the island from time to time. Heard Island is about 27 miles long and 13 wide. The McDonald Islands lie 26 miles to the west.

CORAL SEA ISLANDS TERRITORY

The Territory was created in May 1969 and is composed of a number of islands situated east of Queensland between the Great Barrier Reef and 157° 10' E. longitude. The islands had been acquired by the Commonwealth by acts of sovereignty over a number of years. All are very small and they include Cato Island, Chilcott Islet in the Coringa Group, and the Willis Group. Three members of the Commonwealth Bureau of Meteorology are stationed on one of the Willis Group, but the remainder of the islands are uninhabited.

The Bill constituting the Territory does not establish an administration on the islands but provides means of controlling the activities of those who visit them. The possibility of exploration for oil on the continental shelf and the increasing range and scope of international fishing enterprises made desirable such an administrative framework and system of law. The Governor-General is empowered to make ordinances for the peace, order and good government of the Territory, and the Supreme Court and Court of Petty Sessions of Norfolk Island have jurisdiction in relation to the Territory.

MACQUARIE ISLAND

MACQUARIE ISLAND lies about 1,000 miles south-east of Tasmania, of which it is a dependency. There are no permanent inhabitants. A scientific research station was established there in 1948.

ASHMORE AND CARTIER ISLANDS

These islands lie in the Indian Ocean, about 350 miles north of Derby, Western Australia. They were annexed to the Northern Territory in July 1938.

BAHRAIN

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Bahrain Archipelago lies near Qatar off the west coast of the Arabian Gulf. The climate is cool and temperate from December to the end of March, becoming very hot and humid during the summer months. In August and September temperatures can rise to 42°C. The official language is Arabic, but English is widely spoken. Bahrain is a Moslem State, the population being divided between the Sunnis and Shi'is. The Ruling Family belong to the Sunnis. The flag is red with a broad straight or serrated white stripe along the hoist. The port of Manama is the capital.

Recent History

Bahrain was a British Protected State from 1861 until 1971. In 1968 the British Government stated that all British troops would be withdrawn from "East of Suez" by the end of 1971 and the Rulers of the Gulf States, including Bahrain, drew up plans for a Federation of Arab Emirates.

On August 14th, 1971, the Ruler, Shaikh Isa, declared Bahrain an independent sovereign state, having become disillusioned with efforts to create a federation of Gulf emirates. The treaties giving Britain responsibility for Bahrain's defence and foreign relations were terminated and a new friendship treaty was signed between the two countries. Shortly afterwards Bahrain became a member of the United Nations and the Arab League.

Government

Bahrain is an independent sovereign state ruled by Shaikh Isa Bin Sulman Al Khalifa. Work on a constitution is now in progress. In August 1971, under a decree issued by the Ruler, the State Council assumed cabinet status. Council members were given ministerial rank.

Defence

The Bahrain Defence Force has taken over from British forces the sole responsibility for security in Bahrain. In December 1971 Bahrain agreed to the U.S. Middle East fleet using part of the naval base formerly used by Britain.

Economic Affairs

The traditional occupations of cattle breeding, agriculture and fishing are still practised throughout the islands. The main crops are vegetables, lucerne, other fodder crops and some dates. The Bahrain Fishing Company, jointly British and Bahraini owned, has now been operating successfully for several years.

Oil in commercial quantity was found in 1932 and has since been developed by the Bahrain Petroleum Company. Bahrain became a member of O.A.P.E.C. in May 1970.

Although Bahrain's production of crude oil is relatively small it has the second largest refinery in the Middle East, which produced over 92 million barrels in 1972.

Important new communications facilities and port installations have improved Bahrain's standing in the transit trade. Storage and refrigeration facilities, a shipway and marine engineering workshops have been completed at Mina Sulman. Bahrain has a free zone in which many British, American and local concerns have their headquarters. A £40 million aluminium smelter, under construction since 1969, began production in 1971 with an estimated capacity of 120,000 tons per annum.

The withdrawal of the British forces has had no adverse effect on the economy, the influx of international companies having more than made up for any loss incurred.

Transport and Communications

There are 30,000 metres of bitumen-surfaced roads linking most inhabited areas, although there is little public transport. The Bahrain Airport Terminal, designed specifically to take Jumbo Jets, was opened recently. The Terminal Building can handle the passengers of two 747s simultaneously, and is fully equipped for handling large passenger and freight aircraft.

A new four-lane bridge between the two main islands is expected to be completed by the end of 1972.

Social Welfare

In 1971 BD 24 million, 13 per cent of the budget, was allocated for medical services in which some 120 doctors and 400 nurses are employed. With the withdrawal of British troops the R.A.F. hospital was handed over intact to the Bahrain Government.

Education

Education is free in Bahrain. There are 70 primary, and 35 intermediate and secondary schools. In 1970 there were 6,800 pupils at Intermediate level and 5,750 at secondary level. The sexes are segregated in all schools.

Public Holidays

1972: April 26 (Birth of the Prophet), November 8 (Id ul Fitr), December 16 (Rulers Accession Day).

1973: January 1, January 17 (Id ul Adha), February 6 (Muslim New Year), April 16 (Birth of the Prophet).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The Bahrain Dinar is divided into 1,000 fils.

Coins: 1, 5, 10, 25, 50, 100, 500 fils.

Notes: 100 fils, ½, 1, 5, 10 dinars.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA sq. miles	POPULATION (1971 census)		
	Total	Manama (capital)	Muharraq Town
255	216,078	88,785	37,732

(1972 population estimate 225,000).

The area of Bahrain Island is about 217 square miles; there are about 30 other islands, all much smaller, within the Emirate.

EMPLOYMENT
(1971)

Agriculture and fishing	3,990
Mining and Manufacturing	4,152
Oil	4,312
Public Utilities	1,705
Construction	10,404
Wholesale and retail trade, and catering	7,706
Transport, storage and communications	7,743
Finance, business services, community and social services	13,182
Public administration and defence	5,206
Other	817
TOTAL	60,301

CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION
('000 metric tons)

1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
3,020	3,600	3,686	3,800	3,836

REFINERY PRODUCTION
(Output in million barrels)

1965	1966	1967	1968	1970*
67.6	69.6	84.3	84.5	92.0

Note: 1 metric ton equals approx. 7.3 barrels.

* 1969 figure not available.

Industry: Building materials, clothing, soft drinks, plastic products, industrial gases, boat building and pearl diving.

FINANCE

1 Bahrain Dinar = 1,000 fils = 10 Qatar/Dubai Riyals.
 1.142 Bahrain Dinars = £1 sterling; 0.440 Bahrain Dinars = U.S. \$1.00.
 100 Bahrain Dinars = £87.50 sterling = U.S. \$227.17.

BUDGET

(1971—'000 Bahrain Dinars)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE (Principal items)	
Oil Payments	8,870	Health	2,900
Customs	2,500	Education	3,850
Other Items	1,380	Security	2,300
		Defence	1,500
		Administration and Posts	950
		Other	4,780
TOTAL	12,750	TOTAL	12,580

Currency in Circulation at year end (B.D.): (1966) 9,905,000, (1967) 13,437,000, (1968) 16,957,000. The Bahraini Dinar is the official currency in Abu Dhabi and is accepted in other Gulf States; by 1969 nearly two-thirds of the issue circulated outside Bahrain.

BAHRAIN—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

EXTERNAL TRADE

(B.D. '000)

	1968	1969	1970
Imports	52,021	57,939	80,126
Exports and Re-exports (excl. oil)	18,494	19,874	25,155

COMMODITIES

IMPORTS	1968	1969	1970
Household goods	10,508	6,057	7,091
Provisions n.e.s.	4,671	5,733	5,337
Garments	4,113	4,757	3,781
Machinery and oilwell supplies	3,805	5,121	13,566
Cotton piece goods	2,526	2,049	2,551
Silk and silk piece goods	2,486	2,859	36
Hardware and cutlery	2,389	1,393	3,672
Rice	2,192	2,003	2,687
Motor cars, lorries and tractors	1,933	n.a.	n.a.
Fresh fruits and vegetables	1,262	1,288	1,663
Building materials n.e.s.	1,928	576	4,623
Haberdashery and hosiery	949	758	537
Cigarettes	943	1,257	998
Wool and woollen piece goods	896	585	560
Spices	813	943	1,079
Motor accessories	702	n.a.	n.a.
Timber	642	738	691
Cement	628	1,009	1,317

RE-EXPORTS	1967	1968	1969	1970
Household goods	1,732	2,207	1,701	1,133
Cotton piece goods	1,276	2,031	1,323	1,778
Garments	1,378	2,019	2,906	2,390
Silk and silk piece goods	1,114	2,000	2,273	2,773
Provisions	730	1,586	n.a.	n.a.
Machinery and oilwell supplies	961	980	1,231	1,908
Spices	1,008	695	751	915
Rice	967	679	547	1,238
Haberdashery and hosiery	436	559	n.a.	n.a.

COUNTRIES

IMPORTS	1967	1968	1969	1970
United Kingdom	10,237	12,735	14,269	24,904
India	2,521	2,516	2,838	3,347
United States	5,832	6,289	6,171	5,812
Japan	6,049	8,248	8,269	9,972
German Federal Republic	1,681	2,239	2,394	2,684
Netherlands	1,426	1,499	1,692	3,817
Pakistan	1,960	2,455	2,260	2,915
Italy	1,105	1,383	1,255	1,580
China, People's Republic	1,846	2,435	3,799	4,091
Hong Kong	1,603	1,785	2,241	2,495

BAHRAIN—(STATISTICAL SURVEY, THE CONSTITUTION)

COUNTRIES—continued

RE-EXPORTS	1968	1969	1970
Saudi Arabia	10,625	9,924	12,544
Qatar	1,554	2,309	1,320
Iran	1,652	658	902
Dubai	906	1,257	1,510
Abu Dhabi	1,112	977	466
Kuwait	727	1,733	2,993

TRANSPORT ROADS

TYPE OF LICENCE	1968	1969	1970
Private Cars	7,078	8,156	8,960
Taxi Cabs	901	911	915
Vans and Lorries	2,372	2,682	2,999
Private Buses	286	344	381
Public Buses	130	140	142
Motor Cycles	923	1,377	1,529
TOTAL (excl. motor cycles)	10,767	12,233	13,397

EDUCATION (Number of pupils—1971)

	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
Primary	20,639	15,501	36,140
Intermediate	4,272	3,002	7,274
Secondary	3,183	2,549	5,732
Higher, Technical and Religious Edu- cation	789	151	940
TOTAL	28,883	21,203	50,086

In 1971 there were 73 primary, 25 intermediate and 6 secondary schools, with 4 institutions offering further education courses. Also 3,212 children in private schools.

Source: Statistical Bureau, Finance Department, Bahrain Government.

THE CONSTITUTION

Work on a new constitution was announced in August 1971 when the Ruler, Shaikh Isa, declared Bahrain an independent sovereign state. It is expected to be completed in 1972.

By a decree of the Ruler in 1971 the State Council assumed cabinet status and the Council Members were

given ministerial rank. The status of British officials now in Bahrain is that of civil servant.

The treaties with Britain made in 1820, 1861 and 1892 covering Bahrain's external affairs and protection from foreign aggression were terminated in 1971.

THE GOVERNMENT

Amir: Sheikh ISA BIN SULMAN AL-KHALIFA, K.C.M.G.

Heir Apparent: Sheikh HAMED BIN ISA AL-KHALIFA.

COUNCIL OF STATE

(April 1972)

Prime Minister: Sheikh KHALIFA BIN SALMAN AL-KHALIFAH.

Minister of Defence: Sheikh HAMAD BIN ISA AL-KHALIFAH.

Minister of Finance and National Economy: SAYED MAHMOOD AL-ALAWI.

Minister of Foreign Affairs and Deputy Minister for Information: Sheikh MOHAMED BIN MUBARAK AL-KHALIFA.

Minister of Education: AHMED AL-UMRAN.

Minister of Health: Dr. ALI MOHAMED FAKHROO.

Minister of Justice: Sheikh KHALID BIN MOHAMED-AL KHALIFA.

Minister of Development and Engineering: YOUSUF AHMED SHIRAWI.

Minister of Labour and Social Affairs: JAWAD SALIM AL-ARRAYAD.

Minister of Municipalities and Agriculture: Sheikh ABDULLA BIN KHALID AL-KHALIFA.

Minister of State: Dr. HUSSAIN MOHAMED AL-BAHARNA.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

Embassies accredited to Bahrain
(Manama)

Pakistan: *Chargé d'Affaires:* GHULAM GOUTH KHAN.

Saudi Arabia: *Chargé d'Affaires:* Sheikh ALI QOFAIDI.

United Kingdom: *Ambassador:* ALEXANDER STIRLING.

Bahrain also has diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China, the Republic of China, Egypt, France, Iran, Iraq, Japan, Jordan, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Kuwait, Lebanon, Mongolia, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Tunisia, the United Arab Emirates and the U.S.S.R.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Minister of Justice: H. E. Sheikh KHALID BIN MOHAMED AL-KHALIFA.

Since the termination of British legal jurisdiction in 1971, intensive work has been in progress on the legislative requirements of Bahrain. The Criminal Law is at present contained in various Codes, Ordinances and Regulations.

Judges, both Bahraini and Arab, are all fully qualified, as are the lawyers that appear before the courts.

Since the end of 1971 all nationalities are subject to the jurisdiction of the Bahrain Courts which guarantee equality before the Law irrespective of nationality or creed.

RELIGION

The great majority of the people are Muslims of the Sunni and Shi'i sects. The ruling family is Sunni.

Religious affiliation (1971 Census):

Muslims	206,708
Christians	6,590
Others	2,780

TOTAL . . . 216,078

PRESS AND RADIO

Al Bahrain Alyon (*Bahrain Today*): P.O.B. 253, Manama; Radio monthly; Arabic; published by the Ministry of Information Dept.; Manama; Editor AHMED KAMAL; circ. 4,000.

al Adhwaa: Arab Printing and Publishing Establishment, P.O.B. 224, Tijjar Rd., Manama; f. 1965; Arabic; weekly; Editor MAHMOUD AL-MURDI, circ. 3,000.

Akhbar Bahrain: published by the Ministry of Information. **Arab Markets:** P.O.B. 604, Bahrain; monthly; English and Arabic; Editor ABDU F. BUSHARA.

Awali Evening News: Published by the Bahrain Petroleum Co. Ltd.; daily; English; circ. 1,000.

Awali Magazine: Published by the Bahrain Petroleum Co. Ltd.; monthly; English; circ. 1,000.

Bahrain Trade Directory: P.O.B. 423, Manama; annual; Publisher and Man. Dir. A. E. ASHIR.

al Hiya al Tijariya (*Commerce Review*): P.O.B. 248, Manama; bilingual; published by Bahrain Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

Al-Mujtama Al-Jadid: P.O.B. 590; Editor MUSTAFA.

Commerce Review: P.O.B. 248, Manama; Chamber of Commerce Journal; monthly.

Gulf Weekly Mirror: P.O.B. 455, Manama; weekly; Editor ANDREW TRIMBEE.

Huna al Bahrain (*Bahrain Calling*): P.O.B. 253, Manama; Radio monthly; Arabic; published by the Information Dept., Manama; Editor (vacant); circ. 4,000.

al Jarida al Rasmiya (*Official Gazette*): Information Department, Government of Bahrain, Manama; f. 1957; Arabic; weekly.

al Murshid: Gulf Trade Services, P.O.B. 553, Bahrain; monthly guide, including "What's on in Bahrain"; English and Arabic; Editor M. SOLIMAN.

al Najmar al Asbuia (*Weekly Star*): Awali; Arabic; weekly; published by The Bahrain Petroleum Co. Ltd.; circ. 8,000.

The New Society: P.O.B. 590, Manama; weekly.

Sada Al Usbou: P.O.B. 549, Bahrain; f. 1969; Arabic weekly; Owner and Editor-in-Chief ALI SAYYAR.

Bahrain Broadcasting Station: P.O.B. 253, Manama; f. 1955; state-owned and operated enterprise; two 2-kW transmitters; programmes are in Arabic only, and include news, plays and talks; Minister of Information Sheikh MUHAMMAD BIN MUBARAK AL-KHALIFA; Dir. of Broadcasting IBRAHIM KANOO.

English language programmes broadcast by the U.S. Air Force in Dhahran and by ARAMCO can be received in Bahrain, as can the television service provided by the latter. The station is currently being expanded and the power increased.

In 1971 there were approximately 90,000 receiving sets.

FINANCE

BANKING

(cap. = capital; dep. = deposits; m. = millions; B.D. = Bahrain Dinars)

Bank of Bahrain: P.O.B. 106, Manama; f. 1957; cap. p.u. (1969) B.D. 750,000, dep. B.D. 5.53m.; Chair. AHMED ALI KANOO; Man. J. M. M. LIGHTBODY.

FOREIGN BANKS

Arab Bank Ltd.: Amman, Jordan; P.O.B. 395, Manama; Man. ADNAN N. BSEISU.

Bank of Cairo: Manama.

British Bank of the Middle East: London; P.O.B. 57, Manama; Man. R. A. LOUGH.

The Chartered Bank: London, P.O.B. 29, Manama; Chief Man. V. R. WINTON.

Chase Manhattan Bank: New York; Manama; Man. I. McLACHLAN.

First National City Bank: New York; P.O.B. 548, Manama; Man. A. STEVENSON.

Habib Bank (Overseas) Ltd.: Karachi; Government Road, Manama; Man. CH. SAJJAD ALI.

Rafidain Bank: Baghdad; Tijjar Road, Manama; Man. T. AL-KHATTIB.

United Bank: Karachi; Government Road, Manama; Man. S. M. AKHTAR.

INSURANCE

About fourteen foreign insurance companies are represented.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Bahrain Chamber of Commerce and Industry: P.O.B. 248, Manama; f. 1939; 1,200 mems.; Pres. ALI ABDUL RAHMAN AL WAZZAN; Dir. YUSUF MUHAMMAD SALEH.

Bahrain Department of Development and Engineering Services: P.O.B. 235, Manama; Dir. YOUSSEF SHIRAWI.

Ministry of Information: P.O.B. 253, Manama, Bahrain.

Michael Rice Group—Middle East: P.O.B. 551, Manama; consultants to the Bahrain Government and to numerous local and foreign businesses trading in Bahrain, the Gulf area, Saudi Arabia and Kuwait.

There are no Trade Unions in Bahrain.

OIL

The Bahrain Petroleum Company (BAPCO) Ltd.: Awali; the sole oil producer in Bahrain; owned jointly by Texaco and Standard Oil of California; also operates the Bahrain refinery and holds contract to supply natural gas to the ALBA aluminium smelter; Pres. W. O. STOLZ.

TRANSPORT

ROADS

Most inhabited areas of Bahrain are linked by bitumen-surfaced roads. Public transport consists of taxis and privately owned bus services. A modern network of dual highways is in course of development; the length of the paved road system rose from 4,300 metres in 1964 to 30,000 metres in 1968. In 1967 the rule of the road was changed from left to right. At the end of 1969 there were 14,700 vehicles in use, being an increase of 14 per cent during the year. There were 909 taxis and 139 buses in use. A Petrol Tax of 21 per cent was introduced.

SHIPPING

Director-General of Customs and Ports: Sheikh DAJ BIN KHALIFA AL-KHALIFA.

Harbour Master: Captain D. M. WALTER.

Cargo Manager: HASSAN SHAMS.

Numerous shipping services link Bahrain and the Gulf with Britain and with Europe (Strick Line, V.N.S. "Kerk" Line, Hansa Line, Nationale Compagnie Havraise Peninsulaire and Compagnie Maritime Belge, Kuwait Shipping Company, Iraqi Maritime Transport Corporation, Lauro Line, Yugo-Linea, Polish Ocean Lines); with the East and West Coasts of U.S.A. (Concordia Line, Nedlloyd Line, with Pakistan, India, Japan and the Far East and Australia (British & India Steam Navigation Company, Maersk Line, Everett Johnson Line, "K" Line of Japan, etc.). Though predominantly cargo operators, most of the foregoing lines have some passenger accommodation available; the British India Line operates a mail service between Bombay, Karachi, Bahrain and other Gulf Ports, carrying passengers in Saloon and Deck classes.

The deep water harbour of Mina Sulman was opened in April 1962; it has six berths capable of taking vessels of draughts up to 30 ft. In the vicinity is a slipway, on which may be slipped vessels of up to 1,000 tons and 220 ft. in length. A trawler basin is the centre of a flourishing shrimping industry, the packaged produce being exported primarily to Europe and North America.

Since 1958 Bahrain has been a free transit area.

CIVIL AVIATION

Muharraq Airport has a first-class runway, capable of taking the largest aircraft in use. A new Jumbo Jet Airport Terminal was opened in December 1971.

Gulf Aviation Co. Ltd.: P.O.B. 138, Bahrain Island; f. 1950; jointly owned by the governments of Bahrain, Qatar, Abu Dhabi, Oman, and by B.O.A.C.; services from Bahrain to Kuwait, Abu Dhabi, Bandar Abbas, Dhahran, Doha, Dubai, Muscat, Sharjah, Shiraz, Karachi and Bombay; the fleet consists of two BAC 1-11, three F27, three Skyvans, two Islanders, two Beechcraft B80 and one chartered VC 10 on Gulf, Beirut, London services.

Bahrain is served by the following foreign airlines: Air India, B.O.A.C., Iran Air, Iraqi Airways, Kuwait Airways, M.E.A., P.I.A. (Pakistan), Qantas, Saudi Arabian Airways, T.M.A.

BANGLADESH

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The People's Republic of Bangladesh is a relatively small country almost surrounded by Indian territory except for a short south-eastern frontier with Burma and a southern deltaic coast fronting the Bay of Bengal. The climate is tropical monsoon with an average temperature from October to March of 67°F (19°C) and 84°F (29°C) from May to September. Three-quarters of the annual average rainfall (74 inches) occurs between June and September. About 85 per cent of the population speak Bengali, the remainder Bihari and some Hindi. The principal religion is Islam but there is a small minority of Hindus. The flag is green, surmounted by a red circle. The capital is Dacca.

Recent History

The origin of the modern state of Bangladesh can be traced back to the original partition of the old Indian Empire in 1947 when Pakistan was set up comprising two distinct parts, East Pakistan and West Pakistan, separated by a thousand miles of Indian territory. The first awakening of national consciousness grew out of the successful campaign from 1951-53 to establish Bengali as the second official language of Pakistan in addition to Urdu. Political unrest caused by frequent changes in successive Central Governments from 1954 to late 1958 finally culminated in the military rule in October 1958 of General Ayub Khan which was to last for ten years. Another major cause of discontent was the economic disparity between both provinces. The amount of capital resources made available under successive Pakistan Development Plans was so inadequate that the already low standard of living of the mass of the population of East Pakistan was barely maintained. Thus, for example, the country received only one-fifth of total development expenditure and one-third of public expenditure allocated at the end of 1955. During the Third Plan (1965-70) though East Pakistan was allocated 54 per cent of total development expenditure, in fact it received only 36 per cent (i.e. Rs. 700 million as against Rs. 2,000 million in the West). Hence per capita income was considerably lower. In 1968-69, for example, it was only 460 rupees (about £40), whereas in Punjab and Sind it was 854 rupees. The Indo-Pakistan war of 1965 severely affected the economy, especially in the eastern half of the country, and gave rise to some unrest. In December 1968 popular discontent mounted with the arrest of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, the newly elected leader of the Awami League on conspiracy charges which were withdrawn in January 1969. This action and other arbitrary measures led to the resignation of President Ayub Khan and his replacement by General Yahya Khan who announced that elections would take place for seats to a new National Assembly, to the four new Provincial Assemblies of Sind, Baluchistan, North West Frontier and Punjab in the West, and to the East Pakistan Provincial Assembly.

The overwhelming electoral success of the Awami League in December 1970 made Sheikh Mujibur Rahman (who campaigned on the basis of a six-point plan for

regional autonomy) undisputed leader of the East. His party also secured a majority of seats in the National Assembly. Following discussions between the Sheikh and President Yahya Khan in January 1971 it was announced that the National Assembly would meet on March 3rd. Mr. Z. A. Bhutto, however, the leader of the Pakistan People's Party, refused to agree to the Sheikh's six-point plan, and consequently President Yahya Khan postponed the convening of the National Assembly *sine die*, though this was later revoked. The civilian Governor of East Pakistan was removed and Lt.-Gen. Tikka Khan appointed Martial Law Administrator. The increasing severity of the military rule in the East prompted Sheikh Mujibur Rahman to demand an enquiry into allegations of brutality by the military authorities; the confining of troops to barracks; the lifting of Martial Law and the transfer of power to the elected representatives.

Following the failure of talks between himself, President Yahya Khan and Mr. Bhutto, the army moved on March 25th against Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, who was denounced as a traitor and his party banned. He was later arrested and taken to Rawalpindi to stand trial for alleged treason. An armed liberation struggle led by the *Mukhti Bahini* broke out against the Pakistan Army, and in the face of mounting atrocities by the Army against the civilian population refugees, eventually numbering ten million, fled into India. On April 17th, 1971, the People's Republic of Bangladesh was proclaimed at Mujinagar in India, and Sheikh Mujibur Rahman was declared President with Sayed Nazrul Islam as Acting President in the former's absence. For the following six months the *Mukhti Bahini* carried on extensive guerrilla warfare and following frequent border clashes between Indian and Pakistani troops in October and early November 1971, especially in East Pakistan, President Yahya Khan declared a state of emergency on November 23rd. On December 4th, the Pakistani air force struck at Indian airfields, India was placed on a war footing and full-scale hostilities began on both the eastern and western borders of Pakistan. By mid-December Indian forces had penetrated deep into East Pakistan, which had been recognized by India as the People's Republic of Bangladesh on December 6th.

On December 14th Dr. A. M. Malik, the Governor of East Pakistan, resigned. Two days later 35,000 Pakistani troops in the East under General A. K. Niazi surrendered unconditionally in Dacca. An Indian offer of a cease-fire to take effect next day in the West was accepted by President Yahya Khan, who then resigned and was succeeded by Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, who released Sheikh Mujibur Rahman from prison and placed him under house arrest in Rawalpindi. He was later released and returned to Dacca amid scenes of great rejoicing on January 10th, 1972. He then presided over the formation of his first 15-man cabinet (see Government, p. 104). To date (April 1972) some sixty countries have recognized Bangladesh, which became a member of the Commonwealth on April 18th, 1972. A Twenty-Five Year Treaty

of Friendship, Co-Operation and Peace was signed with India on March 19th, 1972.

Government

A draft constitution is being prepared, (the basis of which will be secularism, democracy and socialism) by a 34 member committee of the assembly under Dr. KAMAL HUSSEIN. It is expected that the system of government will be parliamentary, with a unicameral legislature. The Constituent Assembly which met on April 10th comprises members of the national and provincial assemblies elected in 1970 (prior to independence) from the former province of East Pakistan. The vast majority of these representatives belong to the Awami League led by the Prime Minister Sheikh Mujibar Rahman.

Defence

Indian armed forces were withdrawn from Bangladesh in March 1972. The maintenance of law and order and internal security is entrusted to regular Bengali troops of the former Pakistan army and certain elements of the *Mukhti Bahini* guerilla forces pending the formation of a regular army, navy and air force, together with a people's police force and national militia.

Economic Affairs

The country is basically agricultural and very fertile, the main commodities produced being rice, jute and tea. Ninety per cent of arable land is under rice and prior to independence Bangladesh accounted for about half of Pakistani's total output. The population density of nearly 1,200 per square mile illustrates the degree of dependence on this staple commodity, especially as rainfall can cause extensive flooding. Rice production averages 1.5 million tons annually. Though 90 per cent of jute factories have resumed working, the war greatly affected jute production. Output for 1971 is provisionally estimated at 6.5 million bales compared with a total of 7.5 million bales in 1969. Jute, both raw and manufactured, is the most substantial export item, earning about Rs. 1,500 million a year; jute exports to West Pakistan in 1970-71 were valued at Rs. 121 million. Jute exports are now likely to represent 90 per cent of all foreign exchange earnings. Tea, mainly grown around Sylhet, earned an estimated Rs. 240 million in 1970-71. Bangladesh has few mineral resources although some natural gas has been produced and there are the beginnings of steel and oil industries.

Owing to severe dislocation of the economy caused by the war of independence it seems likely that for the foreseeable future Bangladesh will remain heavily dependent on foreign aid despite the £70 million remitted by Bengali nationals in the U.K. The UN has estimated the cost of immediate reconstruction at between U.S. \$1,150 million and U.S. \$1,350 million. The Indian Government has pledged Rs. 7,500 million in aid for the provision of food, advisors and specialists. Several other governments have also made offers of financial assistance.

Transport and Communications

Water transport is of major significance in Bangladesh, and there are about 5,000 miles of navigable waterways. It has been severely disrupted and out some 800 vessels in

use prior to the war, only 500 are still serviceable. Chittagong, the principal port, has been expanded in recent years and now handles 4.3 million tons a year. There are about 1,750 miles of railway. A rapid expansion in road building has increased the length of surface roads to some 15,000 miles, while dirt road mileage totals approximately 100,000. In March *Bangladesh Biman*, the national airline, began internal services and a weekly charter service to London.

Social Welfare

Since independence the main priorities have been the provision of rapid relief to the large numbers of refugees returning to their homes, as well as medical services and public health measures to combat the threat of widespread disease and famine. The UN has conservatively estimated that at least 1.59 million houses have been destroyed and that about 12 million people are destitute (10 million in rural areas and 2 million in urban areas).

Education

Under the old Pakistan constitution of 1962, recently suspended, universal free primary education was a constitutional right, but less than half the children in East Pakistan received it, and only about 10 per cent received secondary education. No more than 15 per cent of the population is literate. There are five universities and several polytechnics and technical institutes.

Tourism

Until further notice visas will be required by all nationals of countries which have recognized Bangladesh, but Commonwealth citizens are exempt.

Public Holidays

1972: March 17 (Birthday of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman), March 26 (Independence Day), April 14 (Bengali New Year Day), October 14-15 (Durga Puja), November 8-9 (Id-ul-Fitr), December 16 (Victory Day), December 17-19 (Abana), December 25 (Christmas).

1973: February 21 (Shahid Day).

Weights and Measures

The Imperial System of measures is in force pending the introduction of a metric system.

1 maund=82.27lb.

1 seer=2.057lb.

1 tola=180 grains

Currency and Exchange Rates

In March 1972 Bangladesh notes and coin—the Taka and the Paisa—went into circulation. The Taka is equivalent to the Old Pakistan Rupee. It is estimated that there are about Rs. 3,600,000 million of the old currency still in circulation in Bangladesh.

Exchange Rate: 18.97 Takas=£1

7.3 Takas=U.S. \$1

Notes: 100, 10, 5, 1 Takas

Coins: 50, 20, 10, 5, 1 Paisa.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (sq. miles)	POPULATION (‘000-1971 Est.)
55,126	61,823

POPULATION

CHIEF TOWNS	1961 CENSUS	1971 ESTIMATE
Decca	556,712	915,100
Chittagong	364,205	457,700
Khulna	127,970	403,400
Naryanganj	162,054	389,000

AGRICULTURE*

	ESTIMATED PRODUCTION (‘000 tons)
Rice	1,500
Jute	1,000
Tea	14,000

* Average annual output.

MINING AND INDUSTRY*

Crude Steel	tons	25,000
Fertiliser	"	47,000
Oil	"	1,500,000
Natural Gas	ooo cu. ft.	9,000

* Estimated annual average production since 1969

FINANCE*

1 Taka=100 Paisas.

18.97 Takas=£1 sterling; 7.8 Takas=U.S. \$1.

Note: Detailed figures on the National Accounts, Gold and Foreign Exchange Reserves, Currency in Circulation and Balance of Payments are not available.

* Until the old Pakistan currency is replaced, the Taka will be equivalent to the Rupee.

BUDGET

(Jan.-June 1972)

REVENUE Takas 1,730 million.

EXPENDITURE	million Takas
Provincial Government	680
Central Government	90
Relief and Rehabilitation	350
Defence	100
Miscellaneous	510
TOTAL	1,730

BANGLADESH—(STATISTICAL SURVEY, THE CONSTITUTION)

TRADE

Value of Trade between the Former Provinces of East and West Pakistan
(‘000 Rs.)

	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
To West Pakistan from East Pakistan	871,301	923,442	803,756
To East Pakistan from West Pakistan	1,385,334	1,666,929	1,377,617

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

(1970-71—‘000 Rs.)

TO WEST PAKISTAN FROM EAST PAKISTAN		TO EAST PAKISTAN FROM WEST PAKISTAN	
Jute Manufactures	121,224	Cotton Fabrics	221,099
Leather	21,444	Raw Cotton	71,424
Paper and Products	95,008	Drugs and Medicines	133,132
Spices	9,008	Edible Oils	42,714
Tea	274,428	Rice and other Grains	238,100
		Seeds	106,268

Note: With regard to Foreign Trade no detailed figures are available.

TRANSPORT

EAST PAKISTAN RAILWAY*

	NUMBER OF PASSENGERS (‘000)	PASSENGER MILES (million)	FREIGHT (‘000 tons)	NET FREIGHT TON MILES (million)
1965-66	67,190	1,788	5,439	856
1966-67	73,107	2,005	5,112	809
1967-68	70,807	2,077	4,852	805
1968-69	72,836	2,205	4,737	725

* Now renamed the Bangladesh Railway.

Note: No detailed figures are available for the number of vehicles, for Shipping (vessels entered and cleared or goods loaded and unloaded), Civil Aviation, Tourism and Education.

THE CONSTITUTION

A draft constitution is being prepared which will have as its main guidelines the principles of secularism, democracy and socialism. The chief features will include: (i) a parliamentary system of government ensuring full independence of the judiciary; (ii) the provision of complete adult franchise; (iii) a unitary system of government;

(iv) a unicameral legislature of 350 members; (v) the holding of a general election every five years; (vi) a five year term for the President; (vii) nominated members to represent ethnic minorities in Parliament and (viii) Bengali as the official language with English as a second unofficial language.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF THE STATE

President: Justice ABU SAYEED CHOUDHURY (sworn in January 12th, 1972).

THE CABINET

(April 1972)

Prime Minister, Minister of Defence, Minister of Cabinet Affairs: SHEIKH MUJIBUR RAHMAN.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: ABDUS SAMAD AZAD.

Minister of Finance, Planning and Revenue: TAJUDDIN AHMED.

Minister of Power, Irrigation and Flood Control: KHAN-DAKAR MUSHTAQUE AHMED.

Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, Law and the Constitution: Dr. KAMAL HUSSEIN.

Minister of Relief and Rehabilitation: A. H. M. QAMARUZZAMAN.

Minister of Communications: MOHAMMED MANSUR ALI

Minister of Home Affairs: ABDUL MANNAN.

Minister of Education and Cultural Affairs: Prof. YOUSUF ALI.

Minister of River Navigation and Air: Gen. M. A. G. OSMANY.

Minister of Agriculture: Sheikh ABDUL AZIZ.

Minister of Local Government, Rural Development and Co-operation: MOTIUR RAHMAN.

Minister of Labour and Health: ZAHUR AHMAD CHOWDHURY.

Minister of Food and Civil Supplies: PHANI BHUSHAN MAJUMDAR.

Minister of Trade and Commerce: MUSTAFIZUR RAHMAN SIDDIQI.

Minister of Works and Housing: SHAMSUL HUG.

Minister of Industries: SYED NAZRUL ISLAM.

Minister of Information and Broadcasting: MIZANUR RAHMAN CHOWDHURY.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

Some sixty countries, including the following, have so far (April 1972) recognized Bangladesh: Australia, Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Bhutan, Bulgaria, Burma, Canada, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Fiji, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, India (*Ambassador:* SUBIMAL DUTT), Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Khmer Republic, Malaysia, Mongolia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Philippines, Poland, Senegal, Sweden, Thailand, Tonga, Yugoslavia, United Kingdom, United States and U.S.S.R.

PARLIAMENT

Under the proposed new Constitution Parliament will comprise a unicameral legislature—the Constituent Assembly—of 350 seats. General elections will be held as soon as the Constitution is approved.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Awami League: Decca; f. 1967; Government Party which successfully led a campaign initially of regional autonomy and eventual independence; Leader: SHEIKH MUJIBUR RAHMAN.

National Awami Party: Decca; f. 1956; leftist; Pres.: MAULANA BHASHANI.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Chief Justice of High Court: Justice A. M. SAYEEM.

RELIGION

CENSUS 1961

Muslims	40,890,481
Caste Hindus	4,386,623
Scheduled Castes	4,993,046
Buddhists	373,867
Christians	148,903
Tribal and others	617,400

Complete freedom of religious worship is to be guaranteed under the new Constitution.

CHURCH OF PAKISTAN

(BANGLADESH)

Moderator

Dacca: The Bishop of Dacca; Rt. Rev. J. D. BLAIR.
The Church of Pakistan was inaugurated in November 1970 as a result of joining the Anglican, Methodist, Lutheran and Church of Scotland denominations.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Archbishop of Dacca: Most Rev. THEOTONIUS AMAL GANGULY, C.S.C., Archbishop's House, Decca 2.

THE PRESS

According to the Bangladesh Commission in London the following dailies were being published in Bangladesh.

PRINCIPAL DAILIES

DACCA

- Azad:** Dakeswari Rd., Post Ramna; Bengali; f. 1936; circ. 25,000.
Dainik Bangladesh: 1 DIT Ave.; Bengali.
Ittefaq: 1 Ramkrishna Mission Rd.; f. 1953; Bengali.
Morning News: 1 DIT Ave.; f. 1942; English.
Paigam: 9 Gopi Kishan Lane; f. 1964; Bengali.
Bangladesh Observer: Motijheel Commercial Area; f. 1949; English; Independent; circ. 35,000; Jt. Editors ABDUS SALAM, MAHBUBUL HUG.
Sangbad: 263 Bangshall Rd.; f. 1947; incorporating *Daily Zindagi*; Bengali.

OTHER TOWNS

- Eastern Examiner:** Joypahar Lane, Chittagong; f. 1952; daily; English; Independent; circ. 15,500.
Unity: Sadarghat, Chittagong; f. 1956; English daily.

The following list of selected weeklies and selected periodicals dates from before Bangladesh achieved independence. The Bangladesh Commission in London considered that most of them have continued or resumed publication.

SELECTED WEEKLIES

(Dacca unless otherwise stated)

- Begum:** 66 Lyall Street; f. 1947; Bengali; women's; circ. 26,800; Editor NURJAHAN BEGUM.
Cinema: 3/6 Liaquat Ave.; f. 1963; Editor A. WAZED.
Dacca Times: 1 R.K. Mission Road; f. 1961; English; Editor SALAHUDDIN MOHAMMAD.
Dhaka Prakash: 59/3 Islampur Rd.; f. 1861; Bengali; Editor ABDUR RASHID KHAN.
Eastern Herald: Rasheedistan, Sylhet; weekly; English; Editor AMEENUR RASHEED CHOUDHURY.
Jugabhoori: Rasheedistan, Sylhet; weekly; Bengali; Editor AMEENUR RASHEED CHOUDHURY.
Natum Khabar: 32 Agha Masih Lane; Bengali; Editor ABDUL QUADER.
Pakistan: 11 R.K. Mission Rd., Bengali; twice a week; Editor MOZAMMEL ISLAM.
Purbodosh: Observer House, Motijheel; f. 1956; Bengali; Editor MAHBUBUL HUG; circ. 35,000.
Pak Samachar: Information Dept., Eden Bldgs.; Bengali; Editor ARSHAD-UZ ZAMAN.
Sainik: 19 Azimpur Road; Bengali; Editor ABDUL GHAFOR.

SELECTED PERIODICALS

(Dacca unless otherwise stated)

- Dilruba:** 3 Pyari Das Road; monthly; Bengali; Editor A. H. M. A. QUADIR.
Education: Bangladesh Teachers' Association; f. 1952; Bengali and English; monthly; Editor A. MANNAN.
Hamdard: Hamdard Trust, 9 Noor Chambers, Pakistan Ave.; f. 1956; Bengali; monthly; Editor HAFIZ MOHAMMAD SAID DEHLAVI.
Jute and Jute Fabrics: Pakistan Central Jute Committee; English; monthly; Editor M. M. ZAMAN ADANI.
Khelaghar: 9 Naya Paltan; f. 1954; monthly; Bengali; children's; Editor BEGUM ZEB-UN-NISSA AHMED.
Mah-i-Nau: Pakistan Secretariat II; f. 1949; monthly; Bengali; circ. 6,000; Editor ABDUL QUADIR.

Mohammadi: Azad Press, Ramma; monthly; Bengali; Editor MUHAMMAD AKRAM KHAN.

Mrittika: 9 Maya Paltan; f. 1940; quarterly; Bengali; Editor ZAMAL ARSALAN.

New Values: 67c Azuripura Estate, Ramma; f. 1947; English; bi-monthly; Editor SARWAR MURSHID; circ. 2,000.

Republic, The: 25 Kailash Ghosh Lane; f. 1957; English; quarterly; Editor ABDUL GHANI HAZARI.

NEWS AGENCIES

BSS (Bangladesh News Agency): Dacca.

United Press of Bangladesh: Dacca; daily press service of news bulletins and features on Bangladesh.

PUBLISHERS

The following list dates from before Bangladesh achieved independence.

Al-Helal Printing and Publishing Co. Ltd.: 3-1 Johnson Rd., Dacca; f. 1948; textbooks, periodicals, newspapers; Man. Editor A. G. HAZARI.

Alshams Enterprize: 136 Bangshal Rd., Dacca 1; f. 1960; novels, biographies, general; Man, Mrs. R. S. HUSSAIN.

Baliardi Publishing House: Bangsal Rd., Dacca.

Book Company: 14 Bangla Bazar, Dacca.

Kitabistan Ltd.: 3 Johnson Rd., Dacca; f. 1950; Man. Partner A. J. SHAMSUDDIN, Liaquat Ave., Dacca.

Muhammadi Book House: 33 Patuatuly, Dacca; educational, medical, literary, legal and fiction.

Pakistan Book Depot: 40 Islampur Rd., Dacca; 1 f. 1947; Man. Dir. BADRUDDIN AHMED, B.A.

Pakistan Co-operative Book Society Ltd.: Niaz Manzil, Jubilee Rd., Chittagong; branch in Dacca; Gen. Man. MAHBUBUL ALLEN.

Presidency Printing Works: Bangla Bazar, Dacca; educational; Proprietor SHAN JAHAN.

The Provincial Library: Victoria Park (South), Dacca 1; f. 1919; textbooks, fiction, science, religion; Proprietor Kazi Md. BASHIR; Gen. Man. Mvi ABDUR RAHMAN.

Puthigar Ltd.: 74 Farashganj, Dacca 1; f. 1952; textbooks, guides, general; Man. PRIYA LAL DAS, M.A., B.ED.

Standard Publishers Ltd.: 3/10 Liaquat Ave., Dacca 1; f. 1958; general low-priced books, mainly in Bengali; Man. Dir. RUHUL AMIN NEJAMEE.

United Publishers: Anderkill, Chittagong.

Wadud Publications: 42 Hatkhola Rd., Dacca 3; f. 1952; school books, children's books in Bengali; Man. MAHBUB ALAM.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Radio Bangladesh: Mymansingh Rd., Dacca; started broadcasting December 17th, 1971; three main stations in addition to Dacca:

Radio Bangladesh: Kajla Kuthi, Rajshahi.

Radio Bangladesh: Arakan Road, Chittagong.

Radio Bangladesh: Sylhet; Dir. M. N. MUSTAFA.

TELEVISION

Bangladesh Television Corporation: Dacca 6; originally founded 1964 but taken over by the Bangladesh authorities in December 1971; Gen. Man. EJAZUDDIN AHMED.

FINANCE

BANKING

CENTRAL BANK

Bangladesh Bank: Dacca; formerly the State Bank of Pakistan, Eastern Branch; f. Feb. 1972; Gov. A. M. HAMIDULLAH.

The following banks have been nationalized (formerly East Pakistan branches of major West Pakistan banks): Habib Bank (34 brs.), Muslim Commercial Bank (15 brs.), National Bank of Pakistan (22 brs.), Standard Bank (9 brs.), Bank of Bahawalpur, United Bank (27 brs.). All foreign banks remain under independent control.

FOREIGN BANKS

American Express International Banking Corp.: Dacca; **Austrasia Bank:** Dacca (8 brs.); **Chartered Bank:** Dacca; **Commerce Bank:** Dacca (5 brs.); **National and Grindleys Bank:** Dacca (12 brs.); **State Bank of India:** Dacca (3 brs.); **United Bank of India:** Dacca.

DEVELOPMENT FINANCE ORGANIZATION

House Building Finance Corporation: 24 Purana Paltan, Dacca 2; f. 1952; provides credit facilities at low interest for house-building; cap. authorized and p.u. Rs. 50m. (subscribed by the Bangladesh Government) and loans sanctioned up to Dec. 1971 total Rs. 224m.; credit facilities exist in 78 towns and villages, 11 regional and sub-regional offices; Administrator K. A. MAMUN; Sec./Man. K. A. HAQUE.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

In January 1972 the Government took over all cotton, jute and other major industrial enterprises and the tea estates. Government appointed Management Boards are to operate them.

GOVERNMENT SPONSORED ORGANIZATION

Bangladesh Fisheries Development Corp.: 24/25 Dilkusha Commercial Area, Dacca 2; f. 1964; to develop and exploit fish resources in the Bay of Bengal; Man. Dir. A. LATIF; Sec. L. RAHMAN.

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

The following Chambers of Commerce were operating before Bangladesh achieved independence.

Agrabad Chamber of Commerce and Industry: P.O.B. 70, Chamber Building, Quaid-e-Azam Rd., Chittagong. Pres. N. L. SMITH; Vice-Pres. D. C. P. BLAKE; Sec. S. A. AHMED.

Bogra Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Jhawtola Rd., Bogra.

Chittagong Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Chamber House, Agrabad Commercial Area, Chittagong; f. 1963; 2,319 mems.; Pres. M. IDREES; Sec. (acting) MAHMUDUL H. CHOWDHURY; publs. *Daily Circulars*, *Annual Report*, *Trade Directory* (irregular).

Dacca Chamber of Commerce and Industry: 65-66 Motijheel Commercial Area, Dacca 2; f. 1960; 680 mems.; Pres. MATIUR RAHMAN; Hon. Gen. Sec. M. A. AZIZ.

Khulna Chamber of Commerce and Industry: P.O.B. 26, Lower Jessore Rd., Khulna; f. 1934; Pres. S. M. A. GANI CHOWDHURY.

Narayanganj Chamber of Commerce and Industry: P.O.B. 137 Bangladesh Rd., Narayanganj; Pres. KAMRUDDIN AHMED; Sec. C. K. HYDER.

Rajshahi Chamber of Commerce and Industry: P.O. Ghoramara, Rajshahi; f. 1960; 48 mems.; Pres. M. A. SHAHID; Sec. MOHD. AMJAD ALI.

Sylhat Chamber of Commerce and Industry: New Market, Sylhat.

TRADE ASSOCIATION

Bangladesh Jute Association: P.O.B. 59, B.J.A. Building, Narayanganj; Chair. S. A. KHAYER; Sec. H. AHMED.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Chairman of the Bangladesh Railway Board: S. M. ALI YUSUF.

The former Pakistan Eastern Railway, managed since 1962 by the East Pakistan Government, was taken over by the Bangladesh authorities in January 1972. The railway is mostly metre gauge and totals 1,750 miles.

ROADS

There are approximately 15,000 miles of surfaced roads and about 100,000 miles of dirt roads.

RIVERS, CANALS AND IRRIGATION

In Bangladesh there are some 5,000 miles of navigable waterways. Twenty steamers, motor vessels and launches recently re-opened seven routes linking Dacca with Barisal and Chandpur.

Bangladesh Inland Water Transport Authority: DIT Bldg., Motijahhal, Dacca 2; f. 1959 as E. Pakistan Inland Water Transport Authority; controls river conservancy and pilotage services.

SHIPPING

The chief ports are Chittagong and Chalna.

Bangladesh Steam Navigation Co. Ltd.: Batali Hills, Chittagong; coastal services; Chair. A. K. KHAN; Man. Dir. A. M. Z. KHAN.

CIVIL AVIATION

Dacca and Chittagong are international airports. There are also airports at Rogra and Rajshahi.

Bangladesh Biman (Bangladesh Airlines): Dacca; f. 1972; it is intended to build up a fleet of 6 Fokkers and 2 Boeings. A domestic service was inaugurated at the end of February using 2 Fokker Friendships. A weekly charter service using Boeing 707s began in early March to London from Dacca.

UNIVERSITIES*

Bangladesh Agricultural University: P.O.B. Mymensingh; 186 teachers, 1,500 students.

Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology: Ramna, Dacca; 9 professors, 1,661 students.

University of Chittagong: University Post Office, Chittagong; 55 teachers, 750 students.

University of Dacca: Ramna, Dacca; 500 teachers, 36,664 students.

University of Rajshahi: Rajshahi; 208 teachers, 18,403 students.

* Figures given are for the academic year (i.e. October to June) 1970-71.

BARBADOS

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Dominion of Barbados is the most easterly of the Caribbean islands, lying about 200 miles north-east of Trinidad. There is a rainy season from July to November but the climate is cool during the rest of the year. The mean annual temperature is about 78°F (26°C). There is no indigenous population, and 90 per cent of the population is of African descent. The language used is English and the principal religion is Christianity. The flag consists of a central gold band between two vertical bands of ultramarine blue. On the gold band is the head of a black trident. The capital is Bridgetown.

Recent History

Barbados joined the West Indies Federation on its formation in 1958, remaining a member until the dissolution of the Federation in 1962. In 1964 it was agreed that Barbados should become the capital of a proposed East Caribbean Federation, to include the Windward and Leeward Islands, but the Federation was never established. However some common services, particularly of currency, transport and education, are shared with other Caribbean territories. In April 1964 executive powers were transferred to a Cabinet of Ministers, and Barbados became fully independent within the Commonwealth on November 30th, 1966. In 1966 Barbados joined the United Nations and in 1967 the Organization of American States.

Government

The country adopted Dominion status within the Commonwealth in November 1966. H.M. the Queen is represented by a Governor-General, and executive power is in the hands of a Cabinet consisting of a Prime Minister and not less than five other Ministers. Parliament consists of a senate of 21 members, appointed by the Governor-General, and an elected House of Assembly. The House of Assembly is one of the oldest representative bodies in the Commonwealth; elections are by universal adult suffrage, the voting age being 18.

Economic Affairs

The Commonwealth Sugar Agreement, now extended until 1974, allows sugar to remain the mainstay of the country's economy. However, the tourist industry is rapidly expanding, and there is a small source of natural gas. Outside the harvest season there is a labour surplus and light industry is being encouraged. Many Barbadians work in the United Kingdom. With Guyana and Antigua, Barbados set up in 1967 the Caribbean Free Trade Area (Carifta), which aims at the removal of import duties and quantitative restrictions in the Caribbean; Carifta also envisages the free interchange of labour forces. There are now 12 member countries.

Transport and Communications

The situation of the island and its good harbour and airport facilities make it a natural entrepôt for the eastern Caribbean. There are 840 miles of roads, mostly bituminized; the airport can accommodate laden jet aircraft; the

harbour at Bridgetown, recently enlarged, has moorings for eight ocean-going ships.

Social Welfare

EC\$10 million is spent annually on health services. There are three Government hospitals and a Roman Catholic Hospital, 10 other hospitals and 14 child care clinics. The Government has also undertaken the building of group housing for lower income families, and there are a number of voluntary social welfare organizations.

Education

Education is free. The literacy rate is over 97 per cent. There are eight comprehensive schools and eleven grammar schools and a community college. Teacher training is provided at one College, and there is a technical Institute. At the Barbados branch of the University of the West Indies education is also free.

Tourism

The natural attractions of the island include chiefly the healthy climate and varied scenery. In addition there are many facilities for outdoor sports of all kinds. Bathsheba on the east coast is a well-known health resort. Since 1961 the number of tourists visiting Barbados has been increasing by 15 per cent a year. Revenue from Tourism has increased from EC\$13 million (1960) to \$57 million (1969).

Visas are not required by nationals of Commonwealth countries, U.S.A., Iceland, Switzerland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Germany, Israel, Liechtenstein, Spain, Italy, Tunisia, Turkey, San Marino, Venezuela, Colombia, Austria, Netherlands, Luxembourg, Belgium, Surinam and Netherlands Antilles.

Sport

Sporting facilities cover golf, tennis, cricket, football, hockey, polo, riding, horse racing, fishing, swimming, surfing and boating. Cricket is especially popular. A new National Stadium was opened in October 1970.

Public Holidays

1972: May 1, May 22 (Whit Monday), August 7 (Emancipation Day), October 2 (Bank Holiday), November 30 (Independence), December 25-26 (Christmas).

1973: January 1, April 20-22 (Easter), April 21 (Queen's Birthday).

Weights and Measures

The Imperial system of weights and measures is used, with the exception that one gallon is equal to 231 cubic inches instead of 277.274 cubic inches.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The currency unit is the East Caribbean dollar (EC\$), which has replaced the B.W.I.\$ of the same value. The government intends to create a separate currency for Barbados by the end of 1972.

Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 25, and 50 cents.

Notes: \$1, \$5, \$20, \$100.

Exchange rate: EC\$4.80 = £1 sterling

EC\$1.84 = \$1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

Area and Population: 166 square miles; 240,000 population (1970 census); Bridgetown (capital) 105,000.

Employment: Agriculture 15,100, Domestic Service 15,300, Retail Trade 13,700, Construction 6,800, Fishing 5,700.

Agriculture (1966): *Livestock:* Pigs 19,742, Sheep 22,520, Cattle 9,753, Goats 7,456, Poultry 223,667.

Fishing (1968): 7,700,000 lb. (value EC\$2,518,000).

Natural Gas (1968): 88 million cu. ft.

Finance: EC\$=100 cents; EC\$100=£20.83 sterling=
U.S. \$54.2.

Budget (1971-72): Revenue (est.) EC\$97,442,414; Expenditure (est.) EC\$98,958,517.

Development Plan (1969-72): Total Expenditure EC\$45.9 million; Education 4.5 million, Health and Social Services 3.9 million, Communications and Works 10.2 million, Agriculture and Fisheries 4.5 million, Labour, National Insurance and Housing 4.2 million, Ministry of Finance 5.1 million, Office of the Prime Minister 9.4 million, Home Affairs 3.8 million.

SUGAR PRODUCTION (⁰⁰⁰ tons)

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Canes Reaped	1,731	1,559	1,826	1,369	1,264
Sugar Produced	195	172	201	159	154

SUGAR, MOLASSES AND RUM EXPORTS

	1966		1967		1968		1969	
	Quantity	Value (EC\$ ⁰⁰⁰)	Quantity	Value (EC\$ ⁰⁰⁰)	Quantity	Value (EC\$ ⁰⁰⁰)	Quantity	Value (EC\$ ⁰⁰⁰)
Sugar (⁰⁰⁰ tons)	156.4	33,833	175.2	36,631	129.4	29,496	119.3	26,982
Molasses (⁰⁰⁰ gals.)	7,979	3,281	9,172	3,775	6,927	3,541	7,219	3,451
Rum (⁰⁰⁰ gals.)*	1,030	3,293	819	2,947	834	2,910	663	2,938

EXTERNAL TRADE (EC\$⁰⁰⁰)

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Imports	116,265	131,111	134,053	168,057	194,554
Exports	64,268	69,960	71,540	73,509	74,255

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

	IMPORTS			EXPORTS	1969
	1967	1968	1969		
Food	32,554	38,596	42,427	Sugar	26,982
Beverages and Tobacco	2,346	3,329	3,822	Molasses	3,451
Raw Materials	4,980	5,947	6,279	Rum	2,938
Mineral Oils	11,609	16,623	14,796	Semi-Processed and Other Food Products	4,143
Other Oils and Fats	1,015	1,601	2,156	Crustacea and Molluscs	7,237
Chemicals	10,995	12,264	14,358	Manufactured Goods	7,650
Manufactures	27,199	31,520	40,080	Machinery and Transport Equipment	8,954
Machinery	25,675	35,098	40,771	Chemicals	2,626
Miscellaneous Manufactures	13,805	17,475	23,766	Mineral Fuels and Lubricants	9,129
Other Items	3,845	5,603	6,097	Other items	1,144

BARBADOS—(STATISTICAL SURVEY, THE CONSTITUTION)

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1967	1968	1969	1967	1968	1969
United Kingdom	38,317	45,926	56,154	29,619	36,034	27,836
United States	26,220	34,939	43,587	10,926	13,060	15,804
Canada	16,807	22,584	21,531	4,842	3,115	3,092
West Indies	10,206	2,993	17,699	9,220	10,671	13,134
Guyana	3,007	14,005	3,494	1,074	1,068	1,075

TOURISM

YEAR	NUMBER OF BEDS	NUMBER OF VISITORS	EXPENDITURE BY TOURISTS (EC\$m.)
1967 .	4,795	91,565	34.8
1968 .	6,420	115,697	53.9
1969 .	6,290	137,632	57.0

Of the total number of tourists in 1969, 55,134 were from the U.S.A., 31,935 from Canada and 12,390 from the U.K.

EDUCATION

(1970)

	PRIMARY	SECONDARY	TECHNICAL	TEACHER TRAINING	THEOLOGICAL	UNIVERSITY COLLEGE
Schools . .	118	18	2	1	1	1
Pupils . .	42,216	16,272	1,121	200	15	469

THE CONSTITUTION

Representative institutions in Barbados date from the Royal Charter granted by Charles I in 1627. The present Constitution came into force on November 30th, 1966. Under its terms protection is afforded to individuals, from slavery and forced labour, from inhuman treatment, deprivation of property, arbitrary search and entry, and racial discrimination; and freedom of conscience, of expression, assembly, and movement are guaranteed.

Her Majesty's Representative in Barbados is the Governor-General who appoints the Prime Minister, and on the advice of the Prime Minister appoints Ministers and some Senators.

The executive consists of the Prime Minister, appointed by the Governor-General as being the person best able to command a majority in the House of Assembly; and not less than five other Ministers. Provision is also made for a Privy Council, presided over by the Governor-General.

Parliament consists of two houses, the Senate and the House of Assembly. The Senate has 21 members, 12 appointed by the Governor-General on the advice of the Premier, 2 on the advice of the Leader of the Opposition, and 7 as representatives of such interests as the Governor-General considers appropriate. The House of Assembly has 24 members, elected by universal adult suffrage for a five-year term. Since 1963 the voting age has been 18.

The Constitution also provides for the establishment of a Judiciary and a Legal Service, and Service Commissions for the Judicial Service, the Public Service and the Police Service. These Commissions are exempt from legal investigation; they have executive powers to deal with appointments, dismissals and disciplinary control of the services for which they are responsible.

THE GOVERNMENT

Governor-General: Sir WINSTON SCOTT, G.C.M.G., M.D.,
L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.

THE CABINET

(March 1972)

Prime Minister, Minister of Finance: E. W. BARROW, P.C.

Minister of External Affairs: Senator J. CAMERON TUDOR,
C.M.G.

**Minister of State with Responsibility for Parliamentary
Affairs:** The Hon. C. E. TALMA.

Minister of Housing, Lands, Labour and National Insurance:
The Hon. P. M. GREAVES.

Minister of Agriculture, Science and Technology: The Hon.
A. DAC. EDWARDS.

**Minister of Education, Youth Affairs, Community Develop-
ment and Sport:** The Hon. L. E. SANDIFORD.

Minister of Communications and Works: The Hon. F. G.
SMITH.

Attorney-General, Minister of Legal Affairs: Senator the
Hon. G. C. R. MOE.

Minister of Tourism, Information and Public Relations:
The Hon. P. G. MORGAN.

Minister of Health and Welfare: The Hon. G. G. FERGUS-
SON.

Minister of Trade, Industry and Commerce: Senator the
Hon. B. M. TAITT.

Minister of Home Affairs: Dr. the Hon. R. B. CADDLE.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

Austria: Caracas, Venezuela (E).

Belgium: Caracas, Venezuela (E).

Canada: Port of Spain, Trinidad (HC).

Chile: Dominican Republic (E).

China, Republic (Taiwan): P.O.B. 623c, Bridgetown;
Ambassador: STEPHEN S. C. YAO.

Colombia: Washington, U.S.A. (E).

Cyprus: New York, U.S.A. (HC).

France: Port of Spain, Trinidad (E).

German Federal Republic: Georgetown, Guyana (E).

Guyana: Kingston, Jamaica (HC).

India: Port of Spain, Trinidad (HC).

Israel: Caracas, Venezuela (E).

Jamaica: Port of Spain, Trinidad (HC).

Japan: Caracas, Venezuela (E).

Netherlands: Port of Spain, Trinidad (E).

Nigeria: New York, U.S.A. (HC).

Peru: Kingston, Jamaica (E).

Tanzania: New York, U.S.A. (HC).

Trinidad and Tobago: Port of Spain, Trinidad (HC).

United Kingdom: High Commission, P.O.B. 676c, Bridge-
town; *High Commissioner:* DAVID ARTHUR ROBERTS.

U.S.A.: Embassy, Bridgetown; *Ambassador:* Miss EILEEN
DONOVAN.

Venezuela: Barelays Bank Bldg., Broad St., Bridgetown
(E).

Zambia: New York, U.S.A. (HC).

PARLIAMENT

THE SENATE

President: Sir THEODORE BRANCKER, Q.C.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL and 19 other members.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Speaker: NEVILLE MAXWELL.

Twenty-four elected members (two for each of twelve
electoral districts).

Clerk of Parliament: CHEZLEY R. BOYCE.

(Election, September 1971)

PARTY	SEATS (Sept. 1971 Election)
Democratic Labour	18
Barbados Labour Party	6

POLITICAL PARTIES

Democratic Labour Party: Roebuck St., Bridgetown; f. 1955; the majority party in the House of Assembly (holds 18 seats, 1971); Leader Rt. Hon. E. W. BARROW; publ. *Democrat*.

Barbados Labour Party: 111 Roebuck St., Bridgetown; f. 1938; holds 6 seats in the House of Assembly; Chair. BERNARD ST. JOHN, q.c.; publ. *Beacon*.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Supreme Court: Consists of a High Court and a Court of Appeal.

Chief Justice: Sir WILLIAM RANDOLPH DOUGLAS.

Puisne Judges: Hon. A. J. H. HANSCELL, Hon. D. H. L. WARD, Hon. D. WILLIAMS.

Registrar: C. A. ROCHEFORD.

Magistrates' Courts: Appeals lie to a Divisional Court of the High Court.

RELIGION

There are over 90 denominations and sects. According to the latest census figures, Anglicans number about 134,000 and the Methodist, Moravian and Pentecostal groups are next in importance. There are about 6,500 Roman Catholics, and other Christian groups have a combined membership of 50,000.

Anglican Bishop of Barbados: (vacant).

Roman Catholic Bishop of Barbados: Rev. A. H. DICKSON, St. Patrieks Cathedral, Ladymeade Gardens, St. Michael.

THE PRESS

Advocate-News: 34 Broad St., Bridgetown; f. 1895; daily; circ. weekdays 18,128, Sundays 27,468; Man. Dir. and Publ. N. S. GROSVENOR; Editor ROBERT BEST.

Bajan and South Caribbean, The: Carlisle House, Hincks St., P.O.B. 718C, Bridgetown; f. 1953; monthly; illustrated magazine; Man. Editor C. E. MCKENZIE.

Barbados News: Carlisle House, Hincks Street, Bridgetown; monthly.

Barbados Observer: Fairchild St., Bridgetown; weekly; Editor W. O. CRAWFORD; circ. 6,000.

Barbados Year Book: P.O. Box 230, 34 Broad Street, Bridgetown; f. 1943; London Rep. Overseas Newspapers (Agencies) Ltd., Orbit House, 9 New Fetter Lane, E.C.4.

Beacon, The: 111 Roebuck St., Bridgetown; f. 1946; organ of Barbados Labour Party; weekly; circ. 3,500; Editor R. G. MAPP.

Official Gazette: Government Printing Office, Bay Street, St. Michael; Mons. and Thurs.

Truth: St. Mary's Row, Bridgetown; Weds. and Sats.; circ. 16,500 and 24,200; Editor B. HINDS.

PUBLISHER

Caribbean Universities Press (CarUP): Devon House, Rockley Now Rd., St. Lawrence 4; f. 1969; 3 mems.; educational, academic and general books in English Spanish and French; Man. Dir. JOHN MACPHERSON; publ. *Journal of Caribbean History*.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Barbados Rediffusion Service Ltd.: River Rd., Bridgetown; f. 1947; subsidiary of Rediffusion International Ltd., London; commercial wired service with island-wide coverage; rented sets: 26,606; Gen. Man. F. DUESBURY.

Caribbean Broadcasting Corporation: P.O.B. 780, Bridgetown; f. 1963; Gen. Man. IAN GALE.

Number of radio sets (1970): 62,000.

TELEVISION

Caribbean Broadcasting Corporation: P.O.B. 780, Bridgetown; 5 hours transmission daily.

Number of television sets (1970): 17,000.

FINANCE

In November 1970 the government announced its intention to create a new central bank for Barbados by the end of 1972.

BANKING

Agricultural Credit Bank: The Garden, Country Rd., St. Michael; f. 1937; cap. EC\$1,300,136; to make loans to farmers and co-operatives; Chair. E. L. BRATHWAITE.

Sugar Industry Agricultural Bank: Bridgetown; f. 1907 with a grant of B.W.I.\$384,000 from the U.K. Treasury to assist the sugar industry. By an Act of 1943 the Bank was authorized to make loans to sugar factories (previously loans had been made to sugar plantations and for cane cultivation only). The Bank is now empowered to make loans for diversification of crops designated by the Ministry of Agriculture; Chair. J. A. MAHON.

Barbados Savings Bank: Bridgetown; government-controlled; total credits (1969) \$586,293.

Barclays Bank International Ltd.: Head Office: 54 Lombard St., London, E.C.3; Broad St., Bridgetown, P.O.B. 301; f. 1837; Man. P. R. J. MAW; seven branches and six agencies in Barbados.

Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce: Head Office: 25 King St., West Toronto 1; brs. in Speightstown, Worthing, Holetown and Bridgetown; Man. B. C. WILLIAMS.

Royal Bank of Canada: Head Office: Place Ville Marie, Montreal; brs. in Bridgetown (Broad, Hincks and Nile Streets), Black Rock, Holetown, Speightstown, Hastings and Christchurch; f. 1911; Man. (Bridgetown) R. G. C. PAGETT.

Bank of Nova Scotia: Toronto; P.O.B. 202, Bridgetown; Man. B. S. EDDY; brs. in Worthing, Black Rock and Holetown.

Bank of America: Broad St., Bridgetown; f. 1969; Man. R. J. O'NEILL.

New York First National City Bank: Broad St., Bridgetown; Man. W. E. THIRD.

Chase Manhattan Bank, N.A.: Nile House, Broad St., Bridgetown; f. 1970; Man. JOHN OSBORNE.

INSURANCE

The leading British and a number of U.S. and Canadian companies have agents in the territory. Local insurance companies include the following:

Barbados Fire Insurance Co.: Bridgetown.

Barbados Mutual Life Assurance Society: P.O. Box 104, Bridgetown; f. 1840; Chair. R. M. CAVE; Man. J. C. V. BELLAMY.

C. F. Harrison (Barbados) Ltd.: Broad St., Bridgetown.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Barbados Industrial Development Corporation: P.O.B. 250, Bridgetown; operates industrial estates; processes applications for industrial incentives; provides information on plant location; Gen. Man. K. D. KING; publ. *Operation Beehive* (quarterly).

Barbados Marketing Corporation: Bridgetown; Chair. E. L. GREAVES.

British Development Division in the Caribbean: P.O.B. 167, Carlisle House, Hincks St., The Wharf, Bridgetown.

ASSOCIATIONS

Barbados Agricultural Society: Bridgetown; Pres. N. B. W. REECE.

Barbados Chamber of Commerce: P.O.B. 189, Bridgetown; f. 1825; 287 mems.; Pres. MICHAEL W. GITTENS; Sec. Mrs. M. MARSHALL; publ. *Journal* (quarterly).

Barbados Junior Chamber of Commerce: Bridgetown; Sec. DARLINGTON FRANKLIN.

Barbados Sugar Producers' Association (Inc.): Bridgetown; Dir. E. R. L. WARD; Sec. D. H. A. JOHNSON.

Sugar Producers' Federation of Barbados: Warrens, St. Michael; Dir. E. R. L. WARD; Sec. D. H. A. JOHNSON.

West Indies Sugar Association (Inc.): Barclays Bank Building, Broad St., P.O.B. 170, Bridgetown, Barbados; f. 1942; 7 mem. associations; Chair. Sir ROBERT KIRKWOOD; Sec. R. NORRIS, M.B.E.; publs. *W.I.S.A. Handbook*, *Report of Proceedings of Meetings of W.I. Sugar Technologists*.

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATION

Barbados Employers' Confederation: 206 Plantations Building, Bridgetown; f. 1960; 213 mems.; Pres. T. N. MCKENZIE; Dir. D. N. LEWIS; Sec.-Treas. Miss H. BRATHWAITE.

TRADE UNIONS

Principal unions include:

Barbados Secondary Teachers' Union: Harrison College, Bridgetown; f. 1948; 230 mems.; Pres. Rev. I. JONES; Gen. Sec. V. O. SMITH; Treas. Miss S. PILGRIM.

Barbados Workers' Union: Nelson and Fairchild Streets, Bridgetown; f. 1941; 24,000 mems.; Sec.-Gen. FRANK WALCOTT.

Barbados Sugar and General Workers' Union: Bridgetown; f. 1967; affiliated to Barbados Labour Party; Gen. Sec. NIGEL BARROW.

The National Union of Public Workers: P.O.B. 174, Bridgetown; f. 1944; 4,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. G. H. MARVILLE; publ. *The Worker* (quarterly).

TRANSPORT

ROADS

Ministry of Communications and Works: Chief Techn. Dir. H. L. V. GRIFFITH.

The former Department of Highways and Transport has been integrated with the Ministry of Communications and Works, and, with the Public Works Department, now forms the Technical Division of the Ministry.

There is an Island Network of over 840 miles of road of which a total of 798 miles is maintained by the Ministry.

SHIPPING

The following shipping companies operate regular services to Bridgetown: Royal Netherlands Steamship Co., Saguenay Shipping Ltd., Booth Line, Geest Line, Shaw Saville Line, Hamburg Amerika Line, French Line, P. and O., Spanish Line and West Indies Shipping. Inter-island traffic is catered for by a fortnightly service of two vessels of the West Indies Shipping Corporation operating from Trinidad as far north as Jamaica. In addition there are many schooners and motor vessels trading from neighbouring islands on no regular schedules. There is a deep-water harbour with eight berths.

CIVIL AVIATION

International Caribbean Airways: Seawell Airport; Central European Office: 9 Upper Grosvenor St., London, W.1, England; f. 1970; low-cost jet services to Luxembourg and London; Man. Dir. NORMAN RICKETTS.

The following foreign airlines serve Barbados: Air Canada, Air France, A.L.M. (Netherlands Antilles), B.O.A.C., B.W.I.A. (Trinidad), Caribair (Puerto Rico), K.L.M., L.I.A.T. (Antigua), Pan Am, Viasa (Venezuela).

TOURISM AND CULTURE

Barbados Tourist Board: P.O.B. 242, Bridgetown; f. 1958; formerly Barbados Publicity Committee; Chair. MARCUS JORDAN; Man. F. J. ODLE, M.B.E.; publ. *The Traveller* (quarterly).

OVERSEAS OFFICES

Canada: 150 Eglinton Ave. E., Toronto, Ontario.

U.S.A.: 801 Second Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017.

United Kingdom: 229-231 Kensington High St., London, W.8.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

Barbados Arts Council: Civic Theatre, Queen's Park, St. Michael; established to co-ordinate the activities of groups and individuals active in the field of the arts, acting as liaison between the Government and the people; Pres. Sir WILLIAM DOUGLAS; Vice-Pres. GORDAN BELLE; Sec. GRANTLEY PRESCOD.

UNIVERSITY

University of the West Indies: Mona, Kingston, Jamaica; Bridgetown br.; College of Arts and Science, St. Michael, P.O.B. 64; f. 1963; 34 teachers, 469 students.

BHUTAN

The Kingdom of Bhutan is an independent state, high in the Himalayas, with Tibet to the north and India to the south. Most Bhutanese live in a valley in Central Bhutan. The south is very rainy and thickly forested, the north is mountainous. Highest peak is Kula Kangri (28,780 ft.). Bhutan is closely related to India by the Indo-Bhutan Treaty of 1949, and joined the Colombo Plan in 1962 and Specialized Agencies of the UN in 1969; in September 1971 it was admitted to the United Nations as a full member. In 1972 it became a member of ECAFE.

STATISTICS

Area: 18,000 sq. miles (6,000 sq. miles of forests). **Capital:** Thimpu.

Population (1970 est.): 1,100,000 (Nepalese 25 per cent).

PRODUCTS

Forests: Pine, spruce, larch, oaks, beech, ash, maple and cypress.

Fields: Rice, corn, millets, wheat, mustard, potatoes, cardamom, oranges and lac.

Towns: Metalware (silver, bronze, copper), muzzle-loading guns, swords, hand-woven cloth, masks, tankhas (religious scrolls) and wood work.

Animals and Game: Elephant, rhino, tiger, cheetah, leopard, sambar, hog-deer, barking-deer (Forests). Bears and musk deer (Mountains). Ponies (Domesticated). Pheasants, jungle fowl and many other birds.

Minerals: Dolomite, gypsum, graphite, coal, limestone, some traces of copper deposits.

Industry: Cement, matches, paper, and other light industries are being set up with Indian assistance.

FINANCE

The Indian rupee is the main currency in circulation. There is one Bhutanese coin, the *Tikchung*, worth half a rupee (50 paise). There is much barter.

₹ = 18.97 Rs.

\$ = 7.28 Rs.

BUDGET

(1968-69)

Revenue: Rs. 11 million approx.; new taxation measures have been introduced on shops, income, trade, etc.

Expenditure: Chief items: roads, primary education, court and government expenses, construction works and establishment. Privy Purses for Royalty and expenditure on monasteries now settled and curtailed.

(e) Expansion of cottage crafts.

(f) Building of River Jaldhaka power plant.

SECOND FIVE-YEAR PLAN

(1966-71)

Actual Expenditure: Rs. 200 million.

(a) Micro hydro-electric projects; two have been completed at Thimpu and Paro, and a third is under construction at Wangdiphodrang.

(b) Industrial surveys.

(c) Horticulture.

THIRD FIVE-YEAR PLAN*

(1972-76)

Proposed Expenditure: Rs. 330 million.

* No details have yet been announced.

DEVELOPMENT PLANS

FIRST FIVE-YEAR PLAN

(1961-66)

Actual Expenditure: Rs. 106 million.

(a) Roads: 800 miles. Main projects: (1) 120-mile jeep road from Paro to Phuntsholing; (2) 100-mile road from Tashigong to Darrang in Assam, India; (3) 300-mile road from Paro to Tashigong (rising to 14,000 ft.).

(b) Improvement of livestock.

(c) Development of forest industries.

(d) Exploitation of coal and other mineral resources.

AID

In the financial year 1968-69 India gave more than Rs. 50 million as development aid to Bhutan and Sikkim to cover new schemes as well as those already in hand, in such fields as agriculture, animal husbandry, forestry, cottage industries, road building, education and health.

TRADE

All external trade is with India, chiefly exports of timber and fruit and imports of textiles and light equipment.

Exports (1962-63): Timber Rs. 0.55 m., Coal Rs. 0.03 m., Canned Fruit Rs. 0.56 m.; (1963-64): Timber Rs. 1.25 m., Coal Rs. 0.22 m. Other export commodities include Bhutan Distillery products such as rum, gin, whisky and liquors; Fruit Preservation Factory products such as orange and pineapple juices, jams and marmalades.

SOCIAL SERVICES

The country has four hospitals, twenty-eight dispensaries—mainly staffed by Indians or Indian-trained personnel. Tuberculosis and malaria remain the major health problems, although malaria is reported to have been eradicated in the south.

THE GOVERNMENT

Head of State: His Majesty Druk Gyalpo JIGME DORJI WANGCHUK (installed as King at Paro on 27 October 1952).

Royal Advisory Council: Established 1965 and composed of eight members, one representing H.M. the King, two representing the Lamas and five regional representatives of the people.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Minister of Trade, Industries and Commerce: TENGYE LONPO-NAMGYAL WANGCHUK.

Home Minister: KIDIG LYONPO TAMJI JAGAR.

Finance Minister: TSILON CHOGYAL.

Minister of Development: LYONPO DAWA TSERING.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

A National Assembly *Tsongdu* was established in 1953. The Assembly has a three-year term and meets twice yearly in spring and autumn. Present strength is 140 members, consisting of monastic representatives, officials and people's representatives, the last constituting nearly two-thirds of the total membership. The Assembly enacts laws, advises on constitutional and political matters and debates all important issues.

The country was formerly an Absolute Monarchy but H.M. the King has voluntarily surrendered the absolute powers of the Monarchy to establish a new political system described as "Democratic Monarchy". During 1969 Assembly sessions, the Assembly was made a sovereign body under the following provisions:

1. The right of veto by the King was removed.
2. Full freedom of speech is guaranteed.

3. Power to remove the King at any time by a two-thirds majority vote.
4. A vote of confidence is to be taken in the King every three years and requires a two-thirds majority. In the event of a no-confidence vote, the King is to abdicate but the Wangchuk Dynasty is always to provide the ruler in order of succession.
5. The Assembly has the right to appoint and remove ministers.

There are no political parties operating within the state. Political and social organization is still largely along feudal lines and Buddhist priests continue to exercise considerable influence on the government of the country. The country's serfs were emancipated in 1953.

LOCAL ADMINISTRATION

Provinces: There are eight Provinces each ruled by a Dzongpon (District Officer).

Regions: The revenue is collected by the village headmen and remitted to the District Headquarters.

DEFENCE

The 5,000 strong Royal Bhutanese army is under the direct command of the King. Training facilities are provided by an Indian Military Training Team. No reference is made in the Indo-Bhutan Treaty to any aid by India for the defence of Bhutan, but when the Prime Minister of India visited Bhutan in November 1958 he declared that any act of aggression against Bhutan would be regarded as an act of aggression against India.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

Permanent Representative at the United Nations: LYONPO SANGEY PENJORE.

Representative in India: LYONPO PEMA WANGCHUCK.

Representative of India in Bhutan: B. S. DAS, Thimpu.
No other foreign representatives are accredited to Bhutan. Recognition has been extended to Bangladesh.

POLITICAL PARTY

Political Party: *Bhutan National Congress:* Siliguri, N.E. India; does not operate within Bhutan; chiefly supported by Nepalese; aims at popular government and closer relations with India.

LAW, RELIGION

Judicial System: Bhutan has a Civil and a Criminal Code.

High Court: Established February 1968 to review the decisions of H.M. the King; 4 Judges.

Appeal Court: Court of Appeal is H.M. the King himself.

Magistrates Courts: All cases are heard by Local Magistrates. Appeals lie to the Appeal Court.

Religion: The population is Buddhist (Mahayana). The sect of Buddhism supported by the dominant race (Bhutias) is the Dupka (Red-Cap) Sect of Lamaism. Monasteries are numerous. The chief monastery is situated at Tarshi-Chöd-Zong and contains 1,000 Lamas.

THE PRESS

Kuensel: Fortnightly government newspaper; in English, Bhutanese and Nepalese.

FINANCE

Bank of Bhutan: Temporary head office at Phuntsholing and a branch at Thimphu; Head Office will move to Thimphu as soon as building is completed; f. May 1968 under Royal Charter to provide banking facilities throughout the kingdom of Bhutan and for diverse other public purposes. A new Royal Charter is under-way for the purpose of better provision of banking facilities and providing for certain changes in the capital, management, working and other affairs of the bank. An agreement between the Royal Government of Bhutan and the State Bank of India is also under-way, in terms of which the State Bank of India will participate in the capital of the Bank of Bhutan as a

40 per cent shareholder as from January 1st, 1972, whereafter the auth. cap. of the bank shall be Rs. 5m. and cap. p.u. Rs. 2.5m. (in Indian Rupees and Bhutanese currency in fully paid shares of Rs. 1,000 each). Present cap. Rs. 2.5m. fully paid and subscribed by the Government; Dep. Rs. 103m. Branches to be opened at Samdrup Jongkhar and Gaylegphug early next year. Management: Board of Directors comprising the Governor and 4 Directors, nominated by the Royal Government of Bhutan; Gov. LYONPO CHOGYAL (Minister of Finance); Exec. Dir. H. C. VISHNOI, nominated by the State Bank of India.

TRANSPORT

ROADS AND TRACKS

Main roads connect India with Western, Central and Eastern Bhutan. They are all fair weather metalled roads. A 90-km. road, completed in 1969, links the east-west road to Thimphu and Paro; also extends to the Ha Valley. Northern Bhutan has only mule tracks.

Ponies and mules are still the chief means of transport on the rough mountain tracks.

State Transport Department: Phuntsholing; f. 1962; operates a fleet of buses and lorries.

TOURISM

An hotel is planned in Thimphu. Tourists stay in government-run guest houses.

CIVIL AVIATION

Bhutan's first airport was opened at Paro in March 1968. It is served by DC-3s of Jamair, an Indian airline operating weekly flights from Hashimara (West Bengal) to Paro.

EDUCATION

(1971)

Primary Schools	100
High Schools	2
Public Schools	2
Vocational Training Centre	1
Teachers' Training School	1
Junior Technical School	1
Pupils	16,000

In 1968 the first students—18 boys—completed the eleven-year course of free government education. Some of the schools are co-educational and run along the lines of an American private school but using a British syllabus. There are no mission or private schools, all schools in Bhutan being subsidized by the Government. More than 500 Bhutanese students are receiving higher education in India on Indian Government scholarships.

There are five main language groups in Bhutan but Dzong-kha, that spoken in western Bhutan, has been designated the official language. The provision of Bhutanese textbooks is a problem, written languages using Tibetan script. At present schools use Tibetan textbooks.

INDO-BHUTAN TREATY

The political status of Bhutan depends largely on the Treaty of Friendship with India signed on 8 August 1949.

Treaty of Friendship between the Government of India and the Government of Bhutan.

Article 1 There shall be perpetual peace and friendship between the Government of India and the Government of Bhutan.

Article 2 The Government of India undertakes to exercise no interference in the internal administration of Bhutan. On its part the Government of Bhutan agrees to be guided by the advice of the Government of India in regard to its external relations.

Article 3 In place of the compensation granted to the Government of Bhutan under Article 4 of the Treaty of Sinchula and enhanced by the treaty of the eighth day of January 1910 and the temporary subsidy of Rupees one lakh per annum granted in 1942, the Government of India agrees to make an annual payment of Rupees five lakhs to the Government of Bhutan. And it is further hereby agreed that the said annual payment shall be made on the tenth day of January every year, the first payment being made on the tenth day of January 1950. This payment shall continue so long as this treaty remains a force and its terms are duly observed.

Article 4 Further to make the friendship existing and continuing between the said governments, the Government of India shall, within one year from the date of signature of this treaty, return to the Government of Bhutan about thirty-two square miles of territory in the area known as Dewangiri. The Government of India shall appoint a competent officer or officers to mark out the area so returned to the Government of Bhutan.

Article 5 There shall, as heretofore, be free trade and commerce between the Government of India and of the Government of Bhutan; and the Government of India agrees to grant to the Government of Bhutan every facility for the carriage, by land and water, of its produce throughout the territory of the Government of India, including the right to use such forest roads as may be specified by mutual agreement from time to time.

Article 6 The Government of India agrees that the Government of Bhutan shall be free to import with the assistance and approval of the Government of India, from or through India into Bhutan, whatever arms, ammunition, machinery, warlike materials or stores may be required or desired for the strength and welfare of Bhutan and that this arrangement shall hold good for all time as long as the Government of India is satisfied that the intentions of the Government of Bhutan are friendly and that there is no

danger to the Government of India from such importations. The Government of Bhutan, on the other hand, agrees that there shall be no export of such arms, ammunition, etc., across the frontier of Bhutan either by the Government of Bhutan or by private individuals.

Article 7 The Government of India and the Government of Bhutan agree that Bhutanese subjects residing in Indian territories shall have equal justice with Indian subjects and that Indian subjects residing in Bhutan shall have equal justice with the subjects of the Government of Bhutan.

Article 8 (1) The Government of India shall, on demand being duly made by the Government of Bhutan, take proceedings in accordance with the provisions of Indian Extradition Act, 1903 (of which a copy shall be furnished to the Government of Bhutan), for the surrender of all Bhutanese subjects accused of any of the crimes specified in the first schedule of the said Act who may take refuge in Indian territory.

(2) The Government of Bhutan shall, on requisition being duly made by the Government of India, or by any officer authorized by the Government of India in this behalf, surrender any Indian subjects, or subjects of a foreign power, whose extradition may be required in pursuance of any agreement or arrangements made by the Government of India with the said power, accused of any of the crimes specified in the first schedule of Act XV of 1903, who may take refuge in the territory under the jurisdiction of the Government of Bhutan and also any Bhutanese subjects who, after committing any of the crimes referred to in Indian territory shall flee into Bhutan, on such evidence of their guilt being produced as that satisfy the local court of the district in which the offence may have been committed.

Article 9 Any differences and disputes arising in the application or interpretation of this treaty shall in the first instance be settled by negotiation. If within three months of the start of negotiations no settlement is arrived at, then the matter shall be referred to the Arbitration of three arbitrators, who shall be nationals of either India or Bhutan, chosen in the following manner:

- (i) one person nominated by the Government of India;
- (ii) one person nominated by the Government of Bhutan;
- (iii) a Judge of the Federal court or of a High Court of India, to be chosen by the Government of Bhutan, who shall be Chairman.

The judgement of this tribunal shall be final and executed without delay by either party.

Article 10 This treaty shall continue in force in perpetuity unless terminated or modified by mutual consent.

BOLIVIA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Bolivia is a landlocked, Andean state bordered by Chile and Peru in the west, by Brazil to the north and east and by Paraguay and Argentina to the south. Climate varies according to altitude from humid tropical below 5,000 feet to the cool and cold zones above 11,000 feet. The official language is Spanish. The Indians speak Quechua or Aymara. The people are Roman Catholics but Roman Catholicism ceased to be the official religion of the state in 1961. The flag consists of red, yellow and green horizontal stripes. The capital is Sucre. The seat of Government is La Paz.

Recent History

In 1952, Víctor Paz Estenssoro, leader of the Movimiento Nacional Revolucionario (MNR), was swept to power by popular acclaim. Early fears of a dictatorship on the lines of that of Gen. Perón in Argentina proved to be unfounded and Paz Estenssoro proceeded to carry out social and economic reforms: the tin mines were nationalized, communications were improved, including the opening up of the neglected east, and some agrarian reform was carried out. The MNR remained in power through successive elections—under Hernán Siles Suazo in 1956 and Paz Estenssoro again in 1960 and 1964, but by then the party had lost its initial impetus and the powerful trade unions were in conflict with the government. In December 1964, the Vice-President, René Barrientos, deposed Paz Estenssoro with the support of the army, and was elected President in 1966. By 1967, guerrilla warfare in the south east was proving a serious threat, but in October of that year, Che Guevara, the Argentinian guerrilla leader, was killed by Bolivian forces, and guerrilla activity ceased. On April 27th, 1969, President Barrientos was killed in a helicopter crash and was succeeded by Vice-President Luis Adolfo Siles Salinas, who formed a new Cabinet. Siles Salinas set up the second phase of agrarian reform, the Rural Development Corporation. On the night of September 25th–26th, General Ovando Candia assumed power by *coup d'état* and established a left-wing military government. The American-owned Bolivian Gulf Oil Company was expropriated and nationalized, and further agrarian reforms were promised, but little was achieved, and opposition increased. By October General Ovando had lost his supporters on the left and right-wing elements were plotting his downfall. From a confused situation of coup and counter-coup General Torres emerged as president. He pledged his support for the implementation of agrarian reform and worker participation in management. A "People's Assembly" was allowed to meet which called for extreme socialist measures to be taken, causing much disquiet in right-wing circles. General Torres' failure either to purge his right-wing opponents from the army or to arm his civilian supporters, led to his deposition in August 1971 by Colonel Hugo Banzer, who became the country's fifty-eighth president in 146 years. Colonel Banzer promised to eliminate guerrilla activity, restore law and order and to pursue "revolutionary nationalist" policies. Colonel Banzer

draws support from the right-wing Falange Socialista Boliviana and a section of the Movimiento Nacional Revolucionario as well as from the army. Bolivia is a member of the United Nations, the Alliance for Progress, the Organization of American States, LAFTA, and the Andean Development Corporation.

Government

Executive power is normally vested in the President and his cabinet. The President is elected for four years by direct popular vote. The National Congress consists of a Senate and Chamber of Deputies. The 27 Senators are elected for six years, with a third renewable every two years, and the 102 Deputies for four years, with half renewable every two years. All persons of twenty-one or over are enfranchised.

Defence

Military service for one year is compulsory for all males at nineteen. The army numbers about 10,000 men.

Economic Affairs

The economy still depends largely on the export of tin, although progress is being made in diversifying exports; tin dropped from 80 per cent of the total to less than 60 per cent in 1969. Lead, wolfram, silver, zinc and other minerals are mined. Crude oil is tapped at the rate of 35,000 barrels a day, which is exported via a pipeline to the Chilean port of Arica. A new pipeline is under construction by YABOG, a joint company recently formed by Gulf Oil and the state-run YPFB, to carry natural gas supplies from south east Bolivia to Argentina. Materials for the pipeline were halted by Gulf after their share in YABOG was nationalized by the Bolivian Government with the rest of Gulf's assets. Work has started again on the pipeline. The World Bank, however, is to fulfil its commitment to help finance the project, and Argentina has undertaken to provide the necessary supplies. Bolivia's increase in agricultural output for 1968 was well above the Latin American average. Cereals, fruits, nuts and rubber are grown. Livestock is raised, including llamas, and there is a valuable export trade in hides and skins and vicuña wool. Industry is on a small scale but development schemes are being undertaken. At the end of 1971 the government announced an emergency plan calling for 211 million pesos to be invested in agriculture, electrification programmes, school and hospital building and municipal works by the end of 1972. The United States is loaning \$14 million to help finance the project.

Transport and Communications

There are 3,300 km. of railways, linking the main towns. The road network is being lengthened. A 350-mile highway runs from Santa Cruz to Cochabamba, serving a colonization scheme on virgin lands around Santa Cruz. In 1963 the Argentine Government offered a free zone in the port of Barranqueras on the Paraná River, about 800 miles from the border and connected by rail. This gave Bolivia an independent Atlantic outlet. Internal and international air services are provided by Lloyd Aéreo Boliviano. Foreign lines also serve the country.

BOLIVIA—(INTRODUCTORY SURVEY, STATISTICAL SURVEY)

Social Welfare

There are benefits for unemployment, accident, sickness, old age and death.

Education

The illiteracy rate is high (67 per cent) despite a Ten-Year campaign to combat this, introduced in 1966. Education is free and, where possible, compulsory between the ages of seven and fourteen. There are eight universities with 15,000 students.

Tourism

Lake Titicaca at 13,000 feet offers excellent fishing and on its shore stands the famous Catholic sanctuary of Copacabana. The Andes peaks include Chacaltaya which has the highest ski-run in the world. Tourists are mainly from the U.S.A. and South American countries.

Visas are not required to visit Bolivia by nationals of Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Denmark, France, German Federal Republic, Liechtenstein, Peru, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom and U.S.A.

Sport

Football is the most popular sport.

Public Holidays

1972: May 1 (Labour Day), June 1 (Corpus Christi), July 21 (Martyrs' Day), August 5-7 (Independence), October 12 (Discovery of America), November 1 (All Souls'), December 25 (Christmas).

1973: January 1 (New Year), February 14-15 (Carnival), March 30-31 (Easter).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is officially in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The currency unit is the Bolivian peso (equivalent to 1,000 old Bolivianos), first introduced in 1963; it is divided into 100 centavos.

Coins: 10, 20, 50 centavos, 1 peso.

Notes: 1, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100 pesos.

Exchange rate: 28.4 pesos = £1 sterling
11.8 pesos = \$1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (⁰⁰⁰ sq. km.)	POPULATION (Dec. 31st, 1970)					
	TOTAL	INDIANS	LA PAZ (capital)	BIRTHS	MARRIAGES	DEATHS
1,098.6*	4,931,000	60 per cent	562,600	195,070	26,000*	64,004

Estimated Population (1971): 5,062,500.

* Estimate.

PROVINCES

DEPARTMENT	POPULATION (1971— ⁰⁰⁰)	CAPITAL
Bení . . .	200.9	Trinidad
Chuquisaca . .	474.4	Sucre
Cochabamba . .	822.5	Cochabamba
La Paz . . .	1,590.4	La Paz
Oruro . . .	352.6	Oruro
Pando . . .	33.2	Cobija
Potosí . . .	896.1	Potosí
Santa Cruz . .	479.8	Santa Cruz de la Sierra
Tarija . . .	212.6	Tarija

BOLIVIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

AGRICULTURE PRODUCTION ('000 metric tons)

	1968	1969	1970
Sugar cane . . .	1,272	1,412	1,468
Potatoes . . .	598	627	655
Maize . . .	287	289	283
Wheat . . .	45	53	62
Rice . . .	46	58	45

Livestock ('000): Sheep 6,170, Cattle 2,971, Pigs 693,
Asses 555, Horses 215, Mules 760.

MINING MINERAL PRODUCTION (metric tons)

	1967	1968	1969	1970
Tin	27,411	29,409	29,962	29,384
Wolfram	1,950	2,283	2,322	2,410
Antimony	11,476	11,135	13,149	11,576
Lead	20,288	22,326	25,252	25,757
Zinc	16,697	11,785	26,521	46,547
Copper	6,342	6,930	8,012	8,823
Silver	141	161	188	186
Gold (kilograms)	36	23	1,371	155
Sulphur	50,308	35,429	36,219	16,313
Petroleum ('000 cubic metres)	2,309.5	2,382.8	2,349	1,402

INDUSTRY (Metric tons)

	1967	1968	1969	1970
Refined Sugar	96,000	109,000	123,939	133,964
Cement	65,423	71,143	79,845	116,245

FINANCE

1 Peso Boliviano = 100 Centavos.

28.4 Pesos Bolivianos = £1 sterling; 11.8 Pesos Bolivianos = U.S. \$1.00.

100 Pesos Bolivianos = £3.52 sterling = U.S. \$8.47.

BUDGET (1970—'000 Pesos Bolivianos)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
Taxation	392.9	Education	419.2
Customs	415.2	Health	114.6
Communications	8.0	Social Security and Labour	17.6
Consular	5.0	Transport and Public Works	260.4
Royalties and Special Funds	582.1	Agriculture	77.1
Government Enterprises	53.8	Industry, Commerce, Planning	60.9
Loans and Grants	227.4	Defence	219.3
		Administration	515.3
TOTAL	1,684.4	TOTAL	1,684.4

BOLIVIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS (million Pesos Bolivianos at 1958 prices)

	1967	1968	1969*	1970*
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT .	4,982	5,477	5,722	6,021
<i>of which:</i>				
Agriculture	1,182	1,366	1,320	1,385
Mining	446	464	550	653
Petroleum exploitation	412	392	391	342
Industry	649	589	549	630
Construction	301	276	294	282
Transport and Fuel	476	537	572	590
Commerce and Finance	588	744	777	762
Services and Rent	467	580	713	770
Public Administration	461	529	556	607
Incomes per capita (Pesos) .	1,092.27	1,170.1	1,191.1	1,221.3
Income per capita (U.S. \$) .	114.97	123.2	125.4	128.5

* Provisional figures.

RESERVES AND CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION (December—'000 U.S.\$)

	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970*
Total Reserves.	44,407.5	41,100	49,596	52,070	57,935
<i>of which</i> Gold in Bolivia.	6,532.6	8,483	9,848	10,604	11,588
Currency in Circulation (Pesos)	1,113,500	1,146,300	1,231,500	1,340,400	1,510,300

* Provisional figures.

COST OF LIVING (Base: 1966=100)

	LA PAZ		
	1968	1969	1970
General Index	117.28	119.88	124.53
Food	124.65	127.27	133.09
Drink	118.01	120.45	125.21
Clothes	102.16	105.34	109.23
Various	103.78	105.92	106.96

BOLIVIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

(U.S. \$ million)

	1969			1970		
	Credit	Debit	Balance	Credit	Debit	Balance
<i>Goods, Services and Transfer Payments:</i>						
Goods	176.253	173.446	2.807	192.538	166.219	26.319
Non-monetary gold	2.317	—	2.317	3.236	—	3.236
Freight and Insurance	—	24.299	-24.299	—	23.780	-23.780
Travel and Transport	3.828	6.575	-2.747	4.290	8.684	-4.394
Investment income	1.674	29.129	-27.455	2.120	25.900	-23.780
Government transactions	4.391	4.018	0.373	5.253	4.617	0.636
Other services	3.964	6.919	-2.955	5.148	7.436	-2.288
Transfer payments	8.126	0.256	7.870	4.236	0.282	3.954
CURRENT BALANCE	200.553	244.642	-44.089	216.821	236.918	-20.097
<i>Capital Movements:</i>						
Long term	147.440	95.557	51.883	59.750	26.981	32.769
Short term	0.832	3.815	-2.983	12.732	11.469	1.263
International monetary institutions	—	—	0.528	—	—	3.090
CAPITAL BALANCE	148.272	99.372	49.428	77.354	38.450	41.994
Net Errors and Omissions	—	4.283	-4.283	—	15.717	-15.717

EXTERNAL TRADE

(U.S. \$'000)

Imports: (1968) 152,846; (1969) 165,037; (1970) 158,529.

Exports: (1968) 170,648; (1969) 198,191; (1970) 228,323.

COMMODITIES

(U.S. \$'000)

IMPORTS	1968	1969	1970*	EXPORTS	1967	1968	1969
Consumer Goods	31,280	32,435	33,600	Live Animals	n.a.	2	19
Raw Materials	60,909	63,664	62,600	Food	8,156	3,420	3,611
Industrial Products	34,111	32,047	31,400	Raw Materials	150,372	163,200	190,200
Agricultural Products	4,637	3,403	3,700	Manufactured Goods	1,087	4,000	4,361
Others	793	583	2,000	Gold and Silver	6,709	4	—
Transport Equipment	21,116	32,915	25,200				

*Estimate

EXPORTS OF MINING PRODUCTS

(U.S. \$'000)

COMMODITY	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Tin	92,965	93,276	90,878	92,537	102,477	107,032
Wolfram	2,230	5,106	7,971	9,699	11,142	17,568
Antimony	5,912	5,288	6,411	6,034	10,999	30,978
Lead	5,666	6,369	4,922	5,133	6,844	7,808
Zinc	4,245	4,975	4,441	2,978	7,818	14,319
Copper	3,518	6,189	6,401	7,729	10,957	12,498
Silver	5,299	6,584	6,669	11,199	10,848	10,508
Gold	2,944	552	39	26	1,498	169

BOLIVIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

COUNTRIES (U.S. \$'000)

IMPORTS	1967	1968	1969	EXPORTS	1967	1968	1969
United States . . .	62,120	66,311	51,378	United States . . .	72,249	60,329	60,780
Argentina . . .	8,961	11,424	16,937	United Kingdom . . .	67,457	76,613	90,775
German Fed. Republic	17,559	18,117	20,889	Brazil . . .	1,218	788	926
United Kingdom . . .	6,895	7,171	8,333	Argentina . . .	5,282	8,219	10,611
Peru . . .	1,737	2,105	2,202	Chile . . .	813	1,407	1,551
Canada . . .	2,013	2,055	2,896	France . . .	517	173	134
Netherlands . . .	3,582	4,694	5,730	Netherlands . . .	2,825	5,061	6,184
France . . .	2,156	1,861	2,365	German Fed. Republic	8,239	5,670	5,208
Belgium . . .	2,381	1,681	1,934	Peru . . .	2,021	2,271	3,292
Brazil . . .	2,987	2,382	3,122	Switzerland . . .	90	—	195
Switzerland . . .	2,167	1,901	2,988	Italy . . .	225	—	188
Italy . . .	2,213	2,061	2,355	Belgium . . .	212	48	1,686
Japan . . .	18,274	513	655	Japan . . .	4,036	5,285	11,973
Chile . . .	2,056	1,993	1,999				

TRANSPORT

Railways (1969): Passengers transported: 1,221,000;
Freight transported: 1,200,000 tons.

ROADS (Kilometres)

	1968	1969	1970
Paved Roads . . .	740	779	954
Other Roads usable all year	10,568	11,591	11,640
Other Roads . . .	13,802	12,984	13,011
TOTAL . . .	25,106	25,354	25,605

In 1970 there were 13,982 cars, 26,025 lorries and vans,
2,224 buses, and 10,360 jeeps and motorcycles.

Civil Aviation (1970): Passengers 243,000; Freight
10,568 tons.

EDUCATION (1970)

	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS	NUMBER OF TEACHERS	NUMBER OF STUDENTS
Primary and Elementary . . .	8,416	24,073	661,423
Secondary General . . .	1,028	7,837	192,435
Technical . . .	86	915	11,491
Teacher Training . . .	26	497	10,948

Source: Instituto Nacional de Estadística, La Paz.

THE CONSTITUTION

Bolivia became an independent republic in 1825 and received its first Constitution in November 1826. Since that date a number of new Constitutions have been promulgated. Following the *coup d'état* of November 1964 the Constitution of 1947 was revived. Under it the executive power is vested in the President and members of his cabinet. In the revised Constitution the President is elected by direct suffrage for a four-year term and is not eligible for immediate re-election. In the event of his death or failure to assume office, the Vice-President takes his place, and failing the Vice-President, the President of the Senate.

The President has power to appoint members of the cabinet, diplomatic representatives, and archbishops and bishops from a panel proposed by the Senate. He is responsible for the conduct of foreign affairs and is also empowered to issue decrees, and initiate legislation by special messages to Congress.

Congress consists of a Senate and Chamber of Deputies and meets annually on August 6th at La Paz. Its ordinary sessions only last 90 working days, which may be extended to 120. Each of the nine departments (La Paz, Chuquisaca, Oruro, Beni, Santa Cruz, Potosí, Tarija,

Cochabamba and Pando) into which the country is divided for administrative purposes, elects three senators to serve for a period of six years. One-third of the Senate retires every two years. The 102 deputies are elected for four years, half the Chamber retiring every two years.

The supreme administrative, political and military authority in each department is vested in a prefect appointed by the President. The sub-divisions of each department, known as provinces, are administered by sub-prefects. The provinces are further divided into cantons. There are 94 provinces and some 1,000 cantons. The capital of each department has its autonomous municipal council and controls its own revenue and expenditure.

Public order, education and roads are under national control. The armed militia has been granted the legal status of Armed Forces.

A decree issued in July 1952 conferred the franchise on all persons who had reached the age of 21, whether literate or illiterate. Previously the franchise had been restricted to literate persons.

The death penalty was restored in October 1971.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

President: Col. HUGO BANZER SUÁREZ.

THE CABINET

(February 1972)

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Dr. MARIO GUTIÉRREZ.

Minister of the Interior: Col. MARIO ADET.

Minister of Finance: Lic. EDWIN RODRÍGUEZ.

Minister of Labour: CIRO HUMBOLDT.

Minister of Education: Dr. MARIO MÉNDEZ.

Minister of Transport: AMBROSIO GARCÍA.

Minister of Industry: Lic. HECTOR ORMACHEA.

Minister of Rural Affairs: Col. JOSÉ GIL REYES.

Minister of Health: Dr. CARLOS VALVERDE.

Minister of Mines: Gen. EDMUNDO NOGALES.

Minister of Housing: SERGIO LEIGUE.

Minister of Power: ROBERTO CAPRILES.

Minister of Defence: Gen. JAIME MENDIETA.

Minister of Planning: Lic. JULIO PRADO.

Minister of Information: HUGO GONZÁLEZ.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO BOLIVIA

(La Paz unless otherwise stated)

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Algeria: Buenos Aires, Argentina (E).

Argentina: Calle Aspiazu Esquina Sanchez Lima (E);
Ambassador: GUILLERMO DE LA PLAZA.

Austria: Santiago, Chile (L).

Belgium: Lima, Peru (E).

Brazil: Av. Arce 802 Esquina Belisario Salinas (E);
Ambassador: ALBERTO LOPES-RAPOSO.

Canada: Lima, Peru (E).

China (Taiwan): Avenida 6 de Agosto 2528 (E); *Ambassador:*
FENG SHAN HO.

Colombia: Avenida Arce 553 (E); *Ambassador:* CÉSAR
MONTÓYA OCAMPO.

Costa Rica: Potosí 1130 (L); *Chargé d'Affaires:* HAYDEE
ODIO DE KAVLIN.

Denmark: Lima, Peru (E).

Ecuador: Avenida Arce 2136 (E); *Ambassador:* LUÍS
VALENCIA RODRÍGUEZ.

France: Avenida Camacho 308, 4° piso (E); *Ambassador:*
JEAN MANDEREAU.

German Federal Republic: Avenida Arce 1102 (E); *Ambas-*
sador: KARL ALEXANDER HAMPE.

Greece: Buenos Aires, Argentina (E).

Guatemala: Plaza Venezuela 36 (E).

Hungary: Heroes del Acre 1780 (L); *Chargé d'Affaires:*
JENO GYÖRGY.

India: Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (E).

Israel: *Chargé d'Affaires:* YAIR BEHAR (L).

Italy: Avenida 6 de Agosto 1041 (E); *Ambassador:* PIETRO
QUIRINI TORTORICI.

Japan: Avenida Camacho, Edificio "Casa Bernado", 3er.
piso (E); *Ambassador:* KAZABURO KATAOKA.

Korea: Buenos Aires, Argentina (E).

Lebanon: Bogotá, Colombia (L).

Malta: La Paz (L); *Minister:* CARLO DI LEONARDIS.

Mexico: Avenida Mariscal Santa Cruz 201, 11° piso (E);
Ambassador: HUMBERTO MARTÍNEZ ROMERO.

Netherlands: Avenida Arce 2014 (E); *Ambassador:* ADRIAN
TONDU.

Nicaragua: (address not available) (E).

Norway: Santiago, Chile (E).

Panama: Hotel Crillon (E); *Ambassador:* RAFAEL RIVERA.

Paraguay: Plaza Isabel la Católica 2493 630 (L); *Chargé*
d'Affaires: FERNANDO VALLEJOS.

Peru: Avenida 6 de Agosto 2190 (E); *Ambassador:* EDUARDO
VALDÉS PERES.

Poland: *Ambassador:* MEICZYSLAW WLODAREK.

South Africa: Buenos Aires, Argentina (E).

Spain: Avenida Arce 1322 1322 (E); *Ambassador:* VICTOR
SÁNCHEZ MESAS Y JUSTE.

Sweden: Lima, Peru (E).

Switzerland: Avenida Camacho, Edificio Saenz (E);
Chargé d'Affaires: JEAN FRED MERMOD.

Thailand: Buenos Aires, Argentina (L).

Turkey: Santiago, Chile (E).

UAR Egypt: Avenida 20 de Octubre 2659 (E); *Chargé*
d'Affaires: NABIL NICOLA KAHALA.

United Kingdom: Avenida Arce 2732-2754 (E); RONALD
WILLIAM BAILEY, C.M.G.

U.S.A.: Calle Colón, Edificio Banco Popular del Perú (E);
Ambassador: ERNEST V. SIRACUSA.

Uruguay: Avenida Arce 2976 (E); *Ambassador:* ALBERTO
GUANI.

Vatican: Avenida Arce 1430 (Apostolic Nunciature);
Apostolic Nuncio: Mgr. GIOVANNI GRAVELLI.

Venezuela: Herberto Gutierrez 2439 (E); *Ambassador:*
JAIME A. FONSECA FIOL.

Yugoslavia: Avenida 20 de Octubre 2683 (E); *Ambassador:*
LUKA BELAMARIC.

Bolivia also has diplomatic relations with Bulgaria, Finland, Portugal and the U.S.S.R.

CONGRESS

Congress has been suspended indefinitely.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Frente de la Revolución Boliviana—FRB (*Bolivian Revolution Front*): formed 1966; Leader Pres. ALFREDO OVANDO CANDIA. Includes:

Partido Revolucionario Auténtico: Leader WALTER GUEVARA ARZE.

Partido de la Unión Republicana Socialista: f. 1946; Leader Dr. LUIS LANDA LYON.

Partido Revolucionario de la Izquierda Nacionalista: Leader JUAN LECHÍN.

Partido Social Democrático: Leader HUGO SANDÓVAL.

Partido de la Izquierda Revolucionaria: Leader RICARDO ANAYA ARCE.

Movimiento Revolucionario Pazestensorista: Formed 1966 from part of former **Movimiento Nacionalista Revolucionario**: left-wing; led revolution of 1952 and remained in power for 12 years; now in opposition; Leader VÍCTOR PAZ ESTENSORO (in exile).

Partido Social Cristiano—PSC (*Social Christian Party*): Part of the opposition group to MNR; Leader REMO DINATALE.

Partido Comunista de Bolivia—PCB (*Communist Party of Bolivia*): f. 1950; Supported the Government in the 1960 elections. Leaders: Orthodox Group, JOSÉ LUIS CUETO, MARIO MONJE; Dissident Group, SERGIO ALMARAZ, JOSÉ PEREYRA, RICARDO BONELL (banned April 1967); publs. *Unidad* and *El Pueblo* (weekly).

Partido Liberal—PL (*Liberal Party*): Casilla 243, La Paz. The party was in power from 1898 to 1920. Leader EDUARDO MONTES Y MONTES; Sec.-Gen. JAVIER ZALES G.

Partido Demócrata Cristiano—PDC (*Democratic Christian Party*): f. 1954; a Conservative coalition and Opposition party; Pres. LUIS OSSIO S.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

President of the Supreme Court: Dr. MANUEL DURAN PADILLA.

Attorney-General: Dr. ADALID HERVAS CASTRO.

Judicial power is vested in the **Supreme Court** which sits at Sucre. There are 13 members, appointed by Congress for a term of ten years. The court is divided into four sections of five justices each to hear criminal and civil cases, the Chief Justice, however, is president of the four section.

There is a **District Court** sitting in each Department, and additional provincial and local courts to try minor cases.

In addition to the Attorney-General at Sucre (appointed by the President), there is a District Attorney in each Department.

RELIGION

The majority of the population are Roman Catholics.

Metropolitan See:

La Paz: Most Rev. JORGE MANRIQUE HURTADO.

Suffragan Sees:

Cochabamba: Most Rev. JOSÉ ARMANDO GUTIÉRREZ GRANIER.

Oruro: Most Rev. RENÉ FERNÁNDEZ APAZA.

Metropolitan See:

Sucre: Most Rev. Cardinal JOSÉ CLEMENTE MAURER.

Suffragan Sees:

Potosí: Most Rev. BERNARDO L. FEY SCHNELDER.

Santa Cruz de la Sierra: Most Rev. LUIS RODRÍGUEZ PARDO.

Tarija: Most Rev. JUAN NICCOLAI.

THE PRESS

DAILY NEWSPAPERS

LA PAZ

El Diario: Loayza 118; f. 1904; morning; Independent; run by workers' co-operative; circ. 36,000, Sundays 45,000.

Hoy: evening; independent; run by workers' co-operative; circ. 40,000.

Jornada: evening; Dir. JORGE SUÁREZ.

La Nación: Méjico 362, Casilla No. 1658; f. 1952; morning; Dir. LUIS PEÑALOZA CORDERO; circ. 10,000.

Presencia: f. 1962; morning; Catholic; Dir. HUÁSCAR CAJÍAS K.; Gen. Man. ARMANDO MARIACA V.; circ. 55,000, Sunday 65,000.

Última Hora: Av. Camacho 308; f. 1928; evening; Independent; Dir. ALFREDO A. JORDÁN; circ. 20,000.

COCHABAMBA

El Mundo: daily; Dir. V. ZANNIER, C. BECCART.

Prensa Libre: Independent; Dir. JOSÉ CABERO AMADOR; circ. 4,000.

Los Tiempos: run by workers' co-operative.

ORURO

La Patria: Independent; Dir. ENRIQUE MIRALLES B.; Man. CRISTÓBAL MOLINA; f. 1919; circ. 6,000.

SANTA CRUZ

La Crónica: Independent; Dir. SERAFÍN DÍAZ G.; circ. 3,000.

SUCRE

La Prensa: Grau 70; f. 1896; evening; Liberal; Dir. ARMANDO OROPEZA; circulation 4,000.

PERIODICAL PUBLICATIONS

LA PAZ

Ateneo de Medicina: Casilla 549; bi-monthly.

Boletín Comercial y Minero: Casilla 692; f. 1918; monthly; Dir. LUIS LLANOS APARICIO; Editor LUIS G. ERGUETA.

El Deporte: Casilla 2320; f. 1939; official organ of the National Sports Committee and Bolivian Olympic Committee.

Kollasuyo: f. 1939; monthly; current affairs.

Litoral: Casilla 2279; f. 1952; fortnightly; sports; Dir. DÁMASO EDUARDO DELGADO.

Minería Boliviana: Bernardo Trigo 429; monthly; Man. O. B. SÁNCHEZ.

Momento: weekly; Independent; Dir. LUIS RAMIRO BELTRÁN.

Periódico Economía Boliviana: Casilla 301; fortnightly; Dir. ALDO C. LLAMAS.

Prensa Médica: Casilla 891; f. 1941; bi-monthly; medical, scientific; circ. 1,500; Dir. Dr. ROBERTO SUÁREZ M.

El Pueblo: La Paz; Communist weekly; Prop. and Dir. FERNANDO SIÑANI VALDIVIESO; circ. 2,500.

Revista de Antropología: Casilla 1487; f. 1930; official organ of the Archaeological Society of Bolivia; half-yearly; Pres. Prof. ALBERTO LAGUNA MEAVE; Sec. ERNESTO ALIAGA SUAREZ.

Revista de Jurisprudencia: monthly.

Revista de la Universidad: monthly.

Revista del Colegio de Abogados: P.O.B. 760; f. 1893; quarterly; non-political; Chair. JORGE PINTO DE LA TORRE; Editor JOSÉ MARIA BALDIVIA; Sec. MARIO LANZA SUÁREZ; 374 mems.

Revista Militar: Venezuela 37; f. 1912; official organ of the Armed Forces; bi-monthly; Dir. RICARDO CASTAÑÓN Y SOLALIGUE.

Selecciones Bolivianas: Bolivian Digest, P.O.B. 461. monthly; Dir. RENATO TAPIA CABALLERO.

Telecom: Telégrafos del Estado; weekly; Independent; Dir. ROBERTO ACOSTA.

SANTA CRUZ

Democracia: published periodically; Independent; Dir. RUBÉN DARÍO F.

El Llano: Editorial Santa Cruz; published periodically; Independent; Dir. CARMELO SAUCEDO.

La Universidad: published periodically; Independent; Dir. NAPOLEÓN RODRÍGUEZ.

SUCRE

Junín: Grau 601; weekly; Independent; Dir. LUIS S. WAYAR.

Tribuna Universitaria: Universidad Mayor de San Francisco Xavier.

PRESS ASSOCIATION

Asociación Boliviana de Periodistas: La Paz.

FOREIGN BUREAUX La Paz

ANSA: c/o Última Hora, Avda. Camacho 1372; Bureau Chief JORGE ALVESTEGUI.

UPI: Edif. El Diario; Bureau Chief BETSY ZAVALA PABÓN
The following are also represented: AP, DPA, Tass.

PUBLISHERS

Editorial "Don Bosco": Avda. 16 de Julio 1899, La Paz.

Editorial "Centenario": Casilla 883, La Paz; Mans. LUIS SUÁZÑABAR V. and ALFREDO SUÁZÑABAR V.

Editorial "Fénix": Casilla 120, La Paz.

Editorial "La Paz" S.A.: Casilla 761, La Paz.

Editorial e Imprenta "Artística": Casilla 813, La Paz.

Editorial Renacimiento (R. Zumelzu & Cia.): Casilla 433, La Paz.

Empresa Editora "Universo": Casilla 1514, La Paz

Librería y Editorial "Juventud": Casilla 1489, La Paz.

Gisbert y Cia., S.A.: Casilla 195, La Paz; f. 1906; textbooks and general.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Dirección General de Radiocomunicaciones: Departamento de Radiodifusión, La Paz; Government-controlled broadcasting authority; Dir.-Gen. HÉCTOR VALDIVIA.

Asociación Boliviana de Radiodifusoras: Casilla 2431, La Paz; Pres. R. SALMON; Sec. Gen. L. SUAREZ B.

There are 47 short-wave and 65 medium-wave stations, the majority of which are commercial. Broadcasts take place in Spanish, Quechua, English and German.

There were 402,000 radios in Bolivia (1970).

TELEVISION

Empresa Nacional de Televisión Boliviana: La Paz.

FINANCE

(cap.=capital; dep.=deposits; p.u.=paid up; m.=million; amounts are in Pesos Bolivianos unless otherwise stated).

BANKING

CENTRAL BANK

Banco Central de Bolivia: Ayacucho-Mercado, La Paz; f. 1928; bank of issue and commercial bank; 22 brs.; res. 96,7m., dep. 1,199m. (Dec. 1969); Pres. OSCAR VEGA LÓPEZ; Gen. Man. WENCESLAO ALBA.

DEVELOPMENT BANK

Banco Agrícola de Bolivia: Avda. Mariscal Santa Cruz-Grau, La Paz, Casilla 1179; f. 1942; cap. 88m. (Jan. 1971); Pres. Dr. EFRAIN CAPOBIANCO B.; Gen. Man. Ing. ALBERTO VALDÉS L.

COMMERCIAL BANKS

Banco Boliviano Americano: Calle Loayza 127-131, La Paz; f. 1957; cap. 5.3m., dep. 40.5m. (Dec. 1971); Pres. HUMBERTO DE RADA; Exec. Dir. M. VILLAREJOS M.

Banco Hipotecario Nacional: Casilla No. 152, Cochabamba; f. 1890; Pres. EDWARD A. HORNE.

Banco Industrial, S.A.: Av. 16 de Julio 1628, Casilla 1290, La Paz; f. 1963; industrial credit bank; cap. 954,000 U.S. dollars; Pres. FERNANDO BEDOYA B.

Banco Mercantil S.A.: Casilla 423, Ayacucho esq. Mercado, La Paz; f. 1906; cap. 5m., dep. 25m. (Dec. 1970); Pres. EDUARDO SAENZ GARCÍA; Gen. Man. RUFO MIRANDA BERRIOS.

Banco Minero de Bolivia: Colón 109, La Paz; f.; 1936 Dir. MIGUEL VELASCO.

Banco Nacional de Bolivia: España 18, Sucre; f. 1871; 5 brs.; Pres. Dr. ALFREDO GUTIÉRREZ V.; Gen. Man. Dr. HUGO ARCE ARCE.

Crédito Hipotecario de Bolivia (Sección Comercial): Av. Santa Cruz, La Paz; f. 1870; Pres. JORGE A. SAENZ; Manager HUGO SUAZO.

FOREIGN BANKS

Deutsch-Südamerikanische Bank A.G. (Banco Germánico de la América del Sud) and Dresdner Bank A.G.: H.O. Hamburg; joint representation: Avda. Mariscal Santa Cruz 1336, 1° piso, Casilla 1077, La Paz.

Banco Popular del Perú: Esq. Beytia y Melchormalo, Lima, Peru; brs. in Bolivia; f. 1899; cap. 100m., dep. 5,143m. (Dec. 1969); Pres. Gen. Man. CRISTÓBAL URTEAGA.

Banco de la Nación Argentina: Bartolomé Mitre 326, Buenos Aires; br. in La Paz: Avda. Camacho 1355.

Banco do Brasil: Brasília; br. in La Paz: Avda. Camacho 1336.

First National City Bank: New York; branch in La Paz.

BOLIVIA—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY, TRANSPORT)

SUPERVISING AUTHORITY

Superintendencia de Bancos: Edificio Sáenz, Avda. Camacho 1377, La Paz; Superintendent R. GÓMEZ GARCÍA.

INSURANCE

Compañía Boliviana de Seguros, S.A.: Calle Colón 288, La Paz; f. 1946; Pres. and Gen. Manager ORLANDO GONZÁLEZ HERRERA.

Compañía Internacional de Seguros, S.A.: Calle Ayacucho 251, La Paz; f. 1957; Pres. L. DE ALENCAR Z.; Gen. Man. R. CARRASCO QUIROGA.

Compañía Nacional de Seguros "Illimani": Av. Camacho 1424, La Paz; f. 1946; Pres. ROBERTO ARCE; Man. C. GRANDCHANT.

La Mercantil de Seguros y Reaseguros, S.A.: Calle Mercado 1121, La Paz, Casilla 2727; f. 1956; Pres. Dr. HUGO ECHEVERRÍA; Gen. Man. ANTONIO HERNÁNDEZ M.

La Nacional, Compañía de Seguros, S.A.: Calle Jordán 388r esq. Nataniel Aguirre, Casilla 810, Cochabamba; f. 1958; Pres. J. ARCE ZENARRUZA; Man. H. VALENZUELA.

There are also a number of foreign companies operating in La Paz.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

LA PAZ

Cámara Nacional de Comercio: Av. Camacho-Bueno, Casilla No. 7; f. 1890; 30 brs. and special brs.; Pres. HUGO VILLEGAS LUNA; Man. RENÉ CANDIA NAVARRO; publ. *Boletín Informativo*.

Cámara Nacional de Industrias: Av. Camacho-Bueno, Casilla 611; f. 1931; Pres. RENÉ CAPRILES RICO.

ORURO

Cámara de Comercio: Casilla 148, Pasaje Guachalla.

COCHABAMBA

Cámara de Comercio: Casilla Postal; 493 f. 1922; 405 mems.; Pres. JAVIER RODRÍGUEZ PAZ; Gen. Man. WALTER ANTEZANA PAZ.

DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS

Agencia Promotora de Inversiones A. Castedo Leygue: Casilla 2355, La Paz; f. 1967 to promote agricultural and industrial investment in Bolivia; Man. A. CASTEDO LEYGUE.

Corporación Boliviana de Fomento: Av. Camacho, Edif. La Urbana 4°, La Paz; f. 1942; all aspects of national development; main fields of aid include highways, agriculture, conservation of natural resources, electricity, industries, housing; cap. 480,000m. pesos; property 193,385m.; investments 156,953m. (Dec. 1966); Pres. Col. Ing. ENRIQUE VARGAS GUZMÁN.

Corporación Minera de Bolivia—COMIBOL: La Paz, Casilla 1414; a government organization holding a monopoly of tin and other mineral production; Pres. ALVARO TORRICO ARZE.

Comisión Nacional de Estudios de Operaciones Mineras—CNEOM (National Commission for the Study of Mineral Marketing): La Paz, Casilla 349; Chair. The Minister of Mines; Sec.-Gen. Dr. RAUL YBARRNEGARAY.

Empresa Nacional de Fundición: La Paz; f. 1964; State tin-smelting company.

Instituto Boliviano del Café: Min. de Agricultura Cas. 1262; f. 1965.

Yacimientos Petrolíferos Fiscales Bolivianos—YPFB: C.P. 401, La Paz; f. 1936; state oil enterprise; Pres. Ing. ROLAND PRADA M.; Publ. Relations CARLOS MEYER AYALA.

EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATION

Asociación Nacional Exportadores de Bolivia (ANEC): Casilla 2355, La Paz; f. 1968, to promote exports of agricultural products and Bolivian raw materials; Pres. GUILLERMO CROOKER; Vice-Pres. ANTONIO CASTEDO LEYGUE.

TRADE UNIONS

Central Obrera Boliviana—COB (Central Labour Organization of Bolivia): Apto. 1379, La Paz; f. 1952; 200,000 (est.) mems. and affiliating all the major unions in the country; Dir. JUAN LECHÍN OGUENDO; publs. *Rebelión* (weekly), *Voz Sindical* (monthly).

The three largest federations attached to COB are:

Federación Sindical de Trabajadores Mineros de Bolivia—FSTMB (Trade Union Federation of Mineworkers of Bolivia): La Paz; f. 1944; 65,000 (est.) mems.; Exec. Sec. JUAN LECHÍN OGUENDO; 69 affiliated unions.

Confederación General de Trabajadores Fabriles de Bolivia—CGTFB (General Confederation of Factory Workers of Bolivia): Avda. Armentia 919, Casilla 2355, La Paz; 35,000 (est.) mems.; Exec. Sec. STANLEY GAMBEROS; Sec.-Gen. GUILLERMO TORRIGO; 120 affiliated unions.

Confederación Sindical de Trabajadores Ferroviarios, Ramas Anexas y Transportes Aéreos de Bolivia—CSTFTAB (Trade Union Confederation of Railroad and Related Workers and Air Transport Workers of Bolivia): Calle Ayacucho 284, Casilla 1976, La Paz; f. 1949; 26,000 (est.) mems.; Sec.-Gen. JUAN SANJINÉS OVANDO; publ. *El Expreso* (monthly); 9 affiliated federations with 77 affiliated unions.

Acción Sindical Boliviana—ASB (Bolivian Trade Union Action): Casilla 3281, La Paz; f. 1957; Christian Trade Union; Pres. JOSÉ LARA S.; Sec. LUIS MURILLO V.; 5,000 mems.; publ. *Acción Sindical*.

TRANSPORT

An agreement has been reached with the UN Development Programme and IBRD for a general transport survey in Bolivia and the drawing up of a ten-year transport development programme.

RAILWAYS

Empresa Nacional de Ferrocarriles: Calle Bolívar 724; Casilla 428, La Paz; f. 1964; administers most of the railways in Bolivia, including the Bolivian sections of the Antofagasta (Chili) and Bolivia Railway Company which were transferred under a settlement agreed in 1965; Pres. Ing. SERAFÍN OLMOS RAMÍREZ; Gen. Man. Ing. ARMANDO MURILLO CAZAS, a.i.; publ. *Revista, Memoria Anual*, reports.

Western Network:

La Paz—Oruro—Rio Mulato—Uyuni—Frontera (Ollague)	729 km.
Viacha—Charaña (Frontera)	210 km.
Pando—Corocoro	7 km.
Cliza—Arani	19 km.
Oruro—Cochabamba—Aiquile	422 km.
Rio Mulato—Potosí—Sucre—Tarabuco	426 km.
Uyuni—Villazón	288 km.
TOTAL	2,082 km.

Eastern Network:

Yacuiba-Santa Cruz-Arroyo- Concepción	1,182 km.
TOTAL NETWORKS	3,264 km.

Peruvian Corporation of Lima:

Guaqui-La Paz Railway	97 km.
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Other Private Railways:

Machacamarca-Uncia (Owners: Corporación Mincra de Bolivia)	108 km.
Uyuni-Huanchaca (Owners: Cía. Huanchaca de Bolivia)	52 km.
Uyuni-Pulacayo (Owners: Empresa Minera Pulacayo)	52 km.

All the railways are of 1-metre gauge, with the exception of the railway from Uyuni to Huanchaca, which is 0.75-metre gauge. Some electrification has taken place.

ROADS

Bolivia has approximately 40,000 km. of roads and paths. These may be classified as follows: approximately 5,600 km. of all-weather roads, including 535 km. asphalted, and a further 8,160 km. serviceable only in the dry season; 9,500 km. of secondary departmental roads; 5,200 km. of provincial roads; and 11,300 km. of tracks and paths. Almost the entire road network is concentrated in the *altiplano* region and the Andes valleys. New projects include the construction of a Trans-Chaco highway, linking La Paz with Asunción, capital of Paraguay.

INLAND WATERWAYS

By agreement with Paraguay in 1938 (confirmed in 1939) Bolivia has an outlet on the River Paraguay. This arrangement, together with navigation rights on the Paraná, gives her access to the River Plate and the sea. The River Paraguay is navigable for vessels of 12-foot draught for 180 miles beyond Asunción in Paraguay and for smaller boats another 600 miles to Corumbá in Brazil.

An agreement with Argentina in April 1966 granted Bolivia free port facilities on the Río Paraná some 150 miles N.W. of Buenos Aires for handling iron ore for export from the Mutun mines.

Bolivia has about 12,000 miles of waterways navigable by light draught vessels when the rivers are full.

Bolivian River Navigation Company: f. 1958; services from Puerto Suárez to Buenos Aires (Argentina).

CIVIL AVIATION

Lloyd Aéreo Boliviano (LAB): Head Office: Casilla 132, Cochabamba; office in La Paz: 1460 Avda. Camacho; office in Santa Cruz: Republiquetas esq. G. R. Moreno; f. 1925; partly State-owned since 1941. Operates internal services linking the main localities in Bolivia. Joint services with other national lines to Argentina, Brazil, Chile and Peru; Pres. FEDERICO CASANOVAS; fleet: 6 Douglas DC-3, 2 Douglas DC-6B, 1 Lockheed Electra L-188A, 2 Fairchild F-27M, 1 Boeing 727.

The following foreign airlines serve Bolivia: Aerolíneas Argentinas, Aerolíneas Peruanas, Braniff, Iberia, Lufthansa and Varig.

TOURISM

Dirección Nacional de Turismo: Avda. Camacho, esq. Loayza, P.O.B. 1868, La Paz; Dir. JORGE CARIAGA RADA.

Asociación Boliviana de Agencias de Viajes y Turismo: Casilla 460, La Paz; Pres. MARIO GRISI.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

Consejo Nacional del Arte: Palacio de los Marqueses de Villaverde, La Paz; f. 1960 to encourage the arts and organize cultural events.

Dirección General de Cultura: La Paz; publs. *Khana*, *Cuadernos quincenales de poesía*.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Comisión Boliviana de Energía Nuclear: La Paz; f. 1962; Dir. Cnl. DIM FEDERICO PAZ LORA; Scientific Documentation: Lic. BRUNO APARICIO GÓMEZ; Nuclear Engineering: Ing. ANGEL GARCÍA ONTIVEROS; Nuclear Medicine Centre: Dr. LUIS BARRAGÁN; Agriculture and Entomology: Ing. MARÍA LUISA DE FERNÁNDEZ.

Universidad Mayor de San Andrés: Av. Villazón, La Paz; conducts atomic research in engineering, medicine and pharmacy.

Laboratorio de Física Cósmica: Mt. Chacaltaya, La Paz; Dir. Ing. GASTÓN R. MEJÍA; research into cosmic radiation, geomagnetic and astrophysical effects, the ionosphere, higher atmosphere and meteorology, high energy nuclear physics, astronomy.

Facultad de Ciencias Geológicas: La Paz; Ing. Dir. JORGE MUÑOZ REYES.

Academia Nacional de Ciencias: La Paz; f. 1960; Pres. Ing. JORGE MUÑOZ REYES; research in cosmic physics, solar radiation, etc.

Instituto Superior de Ciencias Básicas UMSA: La Paz; f. 1966; Dir. Ing. ABELARDO ALARCÓN MÉNDEZ.

UNIVERSITIES

Universidad Católica de Cochabamba: Cochabamba.

Universidad Mayor de "San Simón" de Cochabamba: Casilla 658, Cochabamba; 273 professors, 4,024 students.

Universidad Mayor de "San Andrés": Av. Villazón 1995, La Paz; 273 teachers, 2,500 students.

Universidad Mayor y Autónoma "Tomás Frías": Avenida del Maestro s/n, Casilla 36, Potosí; 137 teachers, 2,125 students.

Universidad Mayor "Gabriel René Moreno": Plaza 24 de Septiembre, Casilla 702, Santa Cruz de la Sierra.

Universidad Mayor, Real y Pontificia de San Francisco Xavier de Chuquisaca (Universidad Nacional Autónoma): Apdo. 212, Sucre; 240 teachers, 1,750 students.

Universidad Mayor y Autónoma "Juan Misael Saracho": Calle Marqués Campero No. 882, Edif. Central, Avda. de las Américas, Tarija; 180 teachers, 1,800 students.

Universidad Técnica de Oruro: 6 de Octubre 1209, Oruro.

BOTSWANA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Republic of Botswana, formerly known as Bechuanaland, lies in southern Africa between the Republic of South Africa to the south and east, Rhodesia to the north-east and South West Africa (Namibia) to the west and north. A short section of the northern frontier adjoins Zambia. The territory is largely near-desert, and most of the population lives along the eastern border by the main railway line. The languages used are Tswana and English. The chief religions are ancestor worship and Christianity. The flag consists of a central horizontal band of black edged with white, between bands of azure blue above and below. The capital is Gaborone.

Recent History

Formerly one of the British High Commission Territories in southern Africa, Bechuanaland became internally self-governing in March 1965, and attained full independence within the Commonwealth on September 30th, 1966. Sir Seretse Khama's Botswana Democratic Party won 28 of the 31 elected seats in the National Assembly at the general elections of March, 1965, and 24 of the seats at the elections of October, 1969. Botswana is a member of the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity.

Government

Botswana is a Republic with a President as executive head of state and an elected National Assembly. Instead of an upper house of the Assembly, the President has powers to delay implementation of legislation for six months; and certain matters also have to be referred to the House of Chiefs for approval though they have no power of veto. Local government is effected through nine district councils and three town councils (Gaborone, Lobatsi and Francistown).

Economic Affairs

The economy is based chiefly on livestock, a large proportion of trade being with South Africa. Botswana, together with Lesotho and Swaziland, is linked to South Africa in a customs union. Excise and customs duties are paid into a common pool managed by South Africa and Botswana receives revenues in respect of its share of duties collected. The two countries also have a common currency, the Rand. There is a serious deficiency of employment in Botswana, and over half the paid employment lies in South Africa on nine-month mining contracts. Exploitation of mineral deposits offers good prospects for diversifying the economy. In addition to manganese and asbestos, already being produced, deposits of copper and copper/nickel ore have been located, and the development of the copper/nickel deposits at Pitso/Selibe is being planned by Botswana Roan Selection Trust. Production at the diamond mines at Letlhakane and Orapa, which contains the second largest pipe discovered outside the

U.S.S.R., is projected by De Beers. Much is hoped for from the Shashi complex, based on copper deposits, and envisaging the development of reserves of coal, salt and soda ash, and the extension of irrigation farming. The growth of the complex is an important element of the National Development Plan 1968-73, towards which the United Kingdom is providing aid. Frequent droughts, causing crop failures in 1965 and 1967-68, and the landlocked position of the country are serious obstacles to economic development.

Transport and Communications

Communications are largely undeveloped, and the lifeline of the country is the railway between South Africa and Rhodesia. There are several airfields served by Government and private charter companies. In the north the Okavango River represents the only major source of water, one which it has not yet proved possible to exploit, either for irrigation or transport. A large road development plan is under way.

Social Welfare

Health services are being developed, and at the end of 1970 there were 12 general hospitals, one mental hospital, 17 health centres, 16 dispensaries and 85 clinics.

Education

In 1968 there were 78,963 pupils in primary schools, mostly financed by district councils assisted by Government grants in aid. Approximately 2,300 students receive secondary education, and some students receive higher education abroad. Literacy in Tswana is about 25 per cent, and in English just over 15 per cent.

Tourism

There is an attractive game reserve at Chobe only a short drive from Victoria Falls by first-class roads. Most of the main centres of population have hotels, and photographic and big-game safaris can be organized.

Public Holidays

1972: May 11 (Ascension), May 22 (Whit Monday), May 24 (President's Day), June 8 (Commonwealth Day), August 5 (Bank Holiday), September 30 (Independence Day), December 25-26 (Christmas).

1973: January 1 (New Year's Day), April 20-23 (Easter).

Weights and Measures

The Imperial system of weights and measures is used.

Currency and Exchange Rates

South African currency is used in Botswana. One Rand (R) is divided into 100 cents.

Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50 cents; R1.

Notes: R1, R5, R10, R20.

Exchange rate: 1.954 Rand = £1 sterling

0.75 Rand = \$1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (sq. miles)	POPULATION (1964 census)									
	Total	Races			Tribes					
		Euro- peans	Eur- africans	Asians	Bakgatla	Bakwena	Bamalete	Baman- gwato	Bang- waketse	Batswana
222,000	514,378	3,921	3,489	382	32,118	73,088	13,861	199,782	71,289	42,347

1971 Census total: 625,893.

ESTIMATED POPULATION BY DISTRICT (1970)

Central . . .	239,824	Kgatleng . . .	38,321
Chobe . . .	6,086	Kweneng . . .	87,202
Francistown . . .	42,636	Lobatse . . .	24,377
Gaborone . . .	27,876	Ngamiland . . .	50,586
Ghanzi . . .	19,456	Ngwaketse . . .	85,055
Kgalagadi . . .	19,574	Tuli . . .	6,984

EMPLOYMENT

(1971 Employment Survey)

Agriculture, Forestry	4,302
Mining and Quarrying	3,468
Manufacturing	2,315
Construction	2,236
Commerce	7,341
Transport and Communications	1,640
Finance	1,342
Services	14,876
TOTAL (31,723 men, 5,798 women)	37,520

The number of Batswana recruited for South African mines in 1970 was 35,921. The income for Botswana in deferred payment and remittances was R1,083,952.

AGRICULTURE

MAJOR COMMODITIES

CROP	UNIT	1966-67		1968-69		1969-70	
		Acreage	Production	Acreage	Production	Acreage	Production*
Maize . . .	200 lb. bag	6,204	14,742	116,000	20,000	63,911	2,332
Sorghum . . .	" "	64,309	74,967	258,500	33,500	297,075	8,624
Millet . . .	" "	n.a.	n.a.	75,500	7,500	43,848	1,334

* Short tons.

BOTSWANA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

LIVESTOCK

	1968	1969	1970/71
Cattle . . .	1,250,209	1,441,197	n.a.
Horses . . .	11,092	11,840	11,143
Mules . . .	544	559	1,068
Donkeys . . .	30,785	36,035	36,528
Sheep . . .	231,336	278,830	370,061
Goats . . .	703,254	846,509	1,014,903
Pigs . . .	2,457	2,708	15,472
Poultry . . .	127,011	146,978	234,334
Dogs . . .	33,444	37,704	n.a.

MINING PRODUCTION

	1968	1969	1970
Manganese (short tons) . . .	11,021	24,520	53,254
Semi-precious stones (lbs) . . .	—	13,324	27,744
Diamonds (carats) . . .	—	31,453	463,595

FINANCE

1 Rand=100 cents

1.954 Rand=£1 sterling; 0.75 Rand=U.S. \$1.00. 100 Rand=£51.17 sterling=U.S. \$133.33

BUDGET (R'000)

REVENUE	1969/70*	1970/71†
Customs and Excise . . .	5,142	4,585
Taxes and Duties . . .	2,385	2,899
Licences . . .	394	484
Receipts in respect of Departmental Services . . .	534	693
Posts and Telegraphs . . .	938	977
Revenue from Government Property . . .	719	1,131
Fines . . .	51	59
Reimbursements . . .	137	86
Loan Repayments . . .	209	315
Interest . . .	194	231
Miscellaneous . . .	80	199
Sale of State Land . . .	14	50
TOTAL ORDINARY REVENUE . . .	10,797	11,709
Grants and Loans from United Kingdom . . .	624	715
Grant-in-Aid United Kingdom . . .	9,024	496
Other Development Loans and Grants . . .	2,072	592
TOTAL GRANTS AND LOANS . . .	11,720	1,803
TOTAL REVENUE . . .	22,517	13,512

EXPENDITURE	1969/70*	1970/71†
Ordinary Recurrent Expenditure:		
Parliament . . .	58	81
Office of the President . . .	1,696	1,851
Ministry of Finance . . .	1,101	266
Ministry of Home Affairs . . .	n.a.	n.a.
Ministry of Agriculture . . .	2,049	2,177
Ministry of Education, Health and Labour . . .	n.a.	n.a.
Ministry of Labour, Health and Home Affairs . . .	1,351	1,522
Ministry of Education . . .	1,005	1,214
Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Water Affairs . . .	946	1,253
Ministry of Local Government and Lands . . .	1,259	1,150
Ministry of Works and Communications . . .	2,226	2,647
Ministry of Development Planning . . .	72	15
Administration of Justice . . .	50	55
Attorney-General . . .	81	85
Audit . . .	45	45
Public Service Commission . . .	51	9
TOTAL ORDINARY RECURRENT EXPENDITURE . . .	11,990	12,370
TOTAL DEVELOPMENT RECURRENT EXPENDITURE . . .	8	1,210
Statutory Expenditure:		
Public Debt . . .	785	938
Pensions, Gratuities and Compensation . . .	793	861
Salaries and Allowances—Specified Officers . . .	34	27
Overseas Service Aid Scheme . . .	400	409
Miscellaneous . . .	2	21
TOTAL STATUTORY EXPENDITURE . . .	2,014	2,256
TOTAL EXPENDITURE FROM DEVELOPMENT FUND . . .	4,899	6,505
TOTAL EXPENDITURE . . .	18,911	22,341

* Revised figures.

† 1970/71 figures are provisional and subject to revision.

* Provisional.

BOTSWANA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN 1970-75 (R '000)

REVENUE (in sight)	TOTAL 1970-75	MAIN EXPENDITURE BY DEPARTMENTS	TOTAL 1970-75
U.K. Government	7,660	Agriculture	4,407
Netherlands Government	88	Education	4,664
Danish Government	340	Shashe Complex	35,540
Swedish Government	734	Interdepartmental Projects	1,323
IBRD and IDA	39,928	Public Works	22,366
Others	322	Water Branch	4,814
		Others (incl. unallocated expenditure)	26,612
		TOTAL	99,726
TOTAL	49,072	Shortfall	50,654

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS 1967-68
(R'000)

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (at Factor Cost)	39,674
<i>of which:</i>	
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	18,329
Mining and quarrying	-1,082
Manufacturing	3,569
Electricity, gas and water	306
Construction	2,040
Transport, storage and communication	2,402
Retail and wholesale trade, hotels and restaurants	2,464
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	593
Community, social and personal services	981
Government services	7,737
Ownership of dwellings	2,335
Indirect Taxes less subsidies	2,535
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (at Market Prices)	42,209
Less consumption of fixed capital	-2,711
NET DOMESTIC PRODUCT	39,498
EXPENDITURE ON GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	42,209
<i>of which:</i>	
Government final consumption	11,631
Private final consumption	41,688
Increase in stocks	-1,527
Gross fixed capital formation	9,862
Export of goods and services	8,355
Less Import of goods and services	-27,800

BOTSWANA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

EXTERNAL TRADE

(R.'000)

	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970*
Imports . . .	18,825	19,975	23,231	30,833	35,300
Exports . . .	10,772	9,219	7,491	13,060	15,824
Balance . . .	-8,053	-10,756	-15,740	-17,773	-19,476

* From April 1st, 1970, the financial year is used, ending on March 31st.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

(R.'000)

IMPORTS	1967	1968	EXPORTS	1967	1968
Food and Live Animals . .	5,549	5,800	Live Cattle	414	5
Beverages and Tobacco . .	1,615	1,701	Cattle Carcases	3,856	8,561
Crude Materials, Inedible, except Fuels	—	349	Sheep and Goats (live and carcases)	78	168
Mineral Fuels, Lubrications and Related Materials . .	2,438	2,450	Hides and Skins	1,676	811
Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	—	13	Wild Animal Skins	231	n.a.
Chemicals	812	794	Canned Meat	269	9
Manufactured Goods Classified Chiefly by Material . .	3,808	4,817	Meat Extract	1,320	n.a.
Machinery and Transport Equipment	4,642	4,025	Abattoir By-Products . .	681	81
Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	2,300	2,375	Offals and Tallow	n.a.	124
Commodities and Transactions Not Classified According to Kind	1,205	906	Bonemeal	n.a.	27
TOTAL. . . .	22,370	23,231	Carcasemeal. . . .	n.a.	88
			Butterfat	n.a.	227
			Other Animal Products . .	36	44
			Beans and Cow Peas . . .	203	121
			Sorghum	255	123
			Manganese Ore	23	365
			Semi-precious Stones . . .	n.a.	3
			Diamonds	n.a.	211
			Other Commodities	n.a.	2,803
			TOTAL (incl. others) . . .	9,219	13,060

Of Botswana's exports of animal products in 1966 18 per cent in value (31.6 per cent in 1965) went to South Africa and 18.2 per cent to other African countries. Of the 1966 imports 65.4 per cent in value came from South Africa, and a substantial part of the remainder from Rhodesia.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Passengers carried (1969): 379,109; Total Mileage: 394.

Goods transported by rail (1969) (tons): To Botswana from Rhodesia, Zambia and Portuguese Territories 224,531; from South Africa 145,113; from stations in Botswana to other countries 738,828; internal 45,990.

ROAD TRAFFIC

	1967	1968	1969	1970
Vehicles registered . .	4,992	5,101	5,681	6,215

Excludes government vehicles (1970: 1,337).

BOTSWANA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

CIVIL AIR TRAFFIC

	1964	1965	1966
Aircraft:			
Arrivals . . .	2,193	2,346	1,576
Departures . . .	2,198	2,306	1,563
Passengers:			
Arrivals . . .	58,385	58,377	37,741
Departures . . .	58,123	58,457	42,277
Goods, Mail:			
Arrivals (lb.) . .	1,493,251	2,583,337	2,192,296
Departures (lb.) .	2,043,907	2,582,337	4,391,017

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	1966	1967	1968	1969
Telephones . . .	2,096	2,543	2,966	3,536
Radio Licences . .	4,061	5,206	5,828	6,033
Daily Newspapers . .	1	1	1	1
Periodicals . . .	4	5	5	5

EDUCATION

(1970)

	INSTITUTIONS	STUDENTS
Primary	282	83,002
Secondary	11	3,905
Teacher Training	3	292
Vocational Training . . .	18	1,009
Tertiary Institutions . . .	—	204

THE CONSTITUTION

The new Constitution of Botswana came into operation on September 30th, 1966. The principal change from the 1965 Bechuanaland Constitution concerns the creation of the position of President, the holder of which took over the powers and responsibilities formerly exercised by the Prime Minister.

Executive power lies with the President of Botswana, who is also Commander-in-Chief of armed forces. Election for the office of President is linked with the General Election of members of the National Assembly. Presidential candidates must receive at least 1,000 nominations. If there is more than one candidate for the Presidency, each candidate for office in the Assembly must declare which presidential candidate he supports. The candidate for President who commands the votes of more than half the elected members of the Assembly will be declared President. If the Presidency falls vacant the members of the National Assembly will themselves elect a new President. The President will hold office for the duration of Parliament.

There is also a Vice-President, whose office is Ministerial. The Vice-President is appointed by the President, and acts as his deputy in the absence of the President. The Cabinet consists of the President, the Vice-President, and eight other Ministers appointed by the President. Every member

of the Cabinet accepts responsibility before the National Assembly for the policies of the Government.

The legislative power is vested in Parliament, consisting of the President and the National Assembly, acting after consultation in certain cases with the House of Chiefs. The President may withhold his assent to a Bill passed by the National Assembly, but if it is again presented to him after six months, he is required to assent to it unless he dissolves Parliament within 21 days.

The House of Chiefs has the Chiefs of the eight principal tribes of Botswana as *ex officio* members, 4 members elected by sub-chiefs from their own number, and 3 members elected by the other 12 members of the House. Bills and motions relating to chieftaincy matters and alterations of the Constitution must be referred to the House, which may also deliberate and make representations on any matter, including Bills affecting tribal interests.

The National Assembly consists of the Speaker, the Attorney-General, who does not have a vote, 31 elected members, and 4 specially elected members. There is universal adult suffrage. The life of the Assembly is five years.

The Constitution also contains a code of human rights, enforceable by the High Court.

THE GOVERNMENT

President: Dr. Sir SERETSE KHAMA, K.B.E.

CABINET

(April 1972)

President: Dr. Sir SERETSE KHAMA, K.B.E.

Vice-President and Minister of Finance and Development Planning: Dr. QUET MASIRE.

Minister of Agriculture: E. S. MASISI.

Minister of Education: B. C. THEMA, M.B.E.

Minister of Local Government and Lands: E. M. K. KGANO.

Minister of Commerce, Industry and Water Affairs: M. K. SEGOKGO.

Minister of Works and Communications: J. G. HASKINS

Minister of Health, Labour and Home Affairs: M. P. K. NWAHO.

Minister of State: B. K. KGARI.

Assistant Minister in the Office of the President: K. P. MORAKE.

Assistant Minister for Finance and Development Planning: L. MAKGERGEMENE.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

HIGH COMMISSIONS AND EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO BOTSWANA

(Gaborone, unless otherwise stated)
(HC) High Commissioner; (E) Embassy.

Austria: Pretoria, South Africa (E).
Belgium: Pretoria, South Africa (E).
Canada: Pretoria, South Africa (HC)
China, Republic (Taiwan): (E); *Ambassador:* Poo TE-CHIEH.

Czechoslovakia: Lusaka, Zambia (E).

Denmark: Lusaka, Zambia (E).

France: Lusaka, Zambia (E).

Israel: Lusaka, Zambia (E).

Japan: Lusaka, Zambia (E).

Korea: Nairobi, Kenya (E).

Lesotho: (address not available) (HC).

Netherlands: Pretoria, South Africa (E).

Sweden: Pretoria, South Africa (E).

Switzerland: Pretoria, South Africa (E).

United Kingdom: P.M.B. 23 (HC); *High Commissioner:* G. D. ANDERSEN.

U.S.A.: (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* CHARLES H. PLETCHER.

Zambia: P.O.B. 362 (HC); *Deputy High Commissioner:* R. K. CHINAMBU.

Botswana also has diplomatic relations with Japan, Kenya, Yugoslavia and the U.S.S.R.

PARLIAMENT

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Speaker: Rev. ALBERT LOCK.

Attorney-General: M. D. MORAMA.

Leader of the Opposition: PHILIP MATANTE.

GENERAL ELECTION

(October 1969)

PARTY	VOTES	SEATS
Botswana Democratic Party .	52,859	24
Botswana People's Party .	9,239	3
Botswana National Front .	10,362	3
Botswana Independence Party .	4,601	1

HOUSE OF CHIEFS

Chairman: Chief SEEPAPITSO IV.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Botswana Democratic Party: P.O.B. 28, Gaborone; Pres. Sir SERETSE KHAMA; Vice-Pres. A. M. TSOEBEBE; Sec. Q. K. J. MASIRE; 24 seats in National Assembly.

Botswana People's Party: P.O. Francistown; Pres. P. G. MATANTE; 3 seats in National Assembly

Botswana Independence Party: P.O. Box 37, Palapye; Pres. M. K. MPHIO; Sec.-Gen. E. R. MOKOBI; Vice-Pres. J. G. GUGUSHE; one seat in National Assembly.

Botswana National Front: P.O.B. 11, Mahalapye; Parl. Leader Ex-Chief BATHOEN II; Vice-Pres. G. F. KGARKE; Sec.-Gen. M. H. MHOIWA; 3 seats in National Assembly.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

There is a High Court at Lobatsi and Magistrates' Courts in each district. Appeals lie to the Court of Appeal for Botswana.

Chief Justice: Hon. F. X. ROONEY (acting).

Senior Magistrate and Registrar of the High Court: W. A. LEACH-LEWIS (acting).

President of Court of Appeal: Hon. O. D. SCHREINER, M.C.

RELIGION

Many people follow ancestral forms of worship. There are about 43,000 Christians including a large number of "Zionist" or Evangelical Christians.

Roman Catholic Bishop of Gaborone: Rt. Rev. U. C. J. MURPHY.

THE PRESS

Daily News: Gaborone; Government-sponsored; circ. 8,500 in English, 4,500 in Setswana.

Kutlwano: Gaborone; monthly; Government-sponsored; circ. 9,000.

Mafeking Mail and Botswana Guardian: Mafeking; bilingual weekly; caters specially for the Mafeking district and Botswana.

Masa (Dawn): P.O. Francistown; a monthly publication of the Botswana People's Party.

Puo Pha (Straight Talk): P.O.B. 11, Mahalapye; a monthly publication of the Botswana National Front.

Therisanyo (Consultation): P.O. 28, Gaborone; monthly publication of the Botswana Democratic Party.

South African and Rhodesian papers also circulate.

RADIO

Radio Botswana: P.O.B. 52, Gaborone; broadcasts 94 hours a week in Setswana and English; f. 1965.

There were about 8,500 radio sets in 1970; Officer-in-Charge P. MOLEFHE.

FINANCE

Barclays Bank International Ltd.: Head Office: London; chief Botswana office: Gaborone, P.O.B. 478; brs. at Gaborone, Lobatse, Francistown, Mahalapye, Pekaue, Selibe and 17 agencies; Man. L. ATKINSON.

Standard Bank Ltd.: Head Office: London; brs. at Francistown, Lobatsi, Mahalapye and Gaborone.

National Development Bank: P.O.B. 225, Gaborone; f. 1964; priority given to agricultural credit for African farmers, and co-operative credit and loans for local business ventures.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Northern Botswana Chamber of Commerce: P.O.B. 2, Palapye; f. 1903; 28 mems.; Chair. C. W. FREEMAN; Sec. T. C. P. SHAW.

There are other Chambers of Commerce at Francistown, Serowe and Mahalapye.

Botswana Meat Commission: Private Bag 4, Lobatse; f. 1966 by statute as Bechuanaland Meat Commission; cap. R1,588,325.

Slaughter of livestock, export of hides and carcasses, boneless beef, production of by-products, canning. It is Botswana's chief industrial enterprise.

Chair. R. WHYTE; Gen. Man. A. J. ROBERTS, O.B.E.; 900 employees (seasonal).

Botswana Game Industries (Pty.) Ltd.: Private Bag 30, Francistown; f. 1966; cap. R344,000.00. Tanners and dressers of game skins; taxidermists, ivory buyers, manufacturers of game skin products.

Man. Dir. PETER BECKER; Technical Dir. BODO MUCHE; 140 employees.

DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

Botswana Development Corporation: Kollenburg Centre, P.O.B. 438, Gaborone.

Botswana General Workers' Organization: Francistown.

Botswana Workers' Union: Francistown.

Botswana Trade Union Congress: Francistown.

Francistown African Employees' Union: P.O.B. 74, Francistown; f. 1949; Chair. P. M. TLHALERWA; Gen. Sec. G. M. K. MMUSI; 400 mems.

Department of Co-operative Development: P.O.B. 86, Gaborone; f. 1964; by December 1971, 78 co-operative societies were registered, of which 32 were marketing co-operatives, 13 consumer co-operatives, 29 thrift and loan societies, 1 co-operative union with membership of 13 marketing, 10 consumer societies and 2 others.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

The main railway line from Cape Town to Rhodesia passes through the country entering at Ramatlabama and leaving at Ramaquabane (394 miles).

Rhodesia Railways: Bulawayo, Rhodesia; operate the railway system in Botswana.

ROADS

In 1970 there were 4,984 miles of gravelled or earth road: 1,565 miles of trunk roads, 1,478 miles of main roads and 1,941 miles of district roads. There are two short lengths of bitumen surface in Lobatse and Francistown. Work started in August 1970 on a 400-mile road linking Francistown (Botswana) with Livingstone (Zambia) across the Zambezi River.

CIVIL AVIATION

The principal airports are at Francistown and Gaborone.

Botswana Airways Corporation: P.O.B. 92, Gaborone; f. 1969; service to Lusaka from Francistown linking with London and daily services operated with South African Airways between Gaborone and Johannesburg; Gen. Man. C. G. KENYON.

TOURISM

Controller of Tourism, Department of Wildlife and National Parks: P.O.B. 131, Gaborone.

UNIVERSITY

University of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland: P.O. Roma, Lesotho; 75 teachers, 400 students.

BRAZIL

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Brazil occupies 8,511,965 square kilometres in central and north-eastern South America. To the north are Venezuela, Colombia and the three Guianas, to the west Peru and Bolivia, with Paraguay, Argentina and Uruguay to the south. Climatic conditions vary from the tropical rain forest Amazon basin to the Savannah grasslands of the central and southern uplands. The language is Portuguese. Over 95 per cent of the population is Roman Catholic. The flag is green with a yellow diamond in the centre charged with a blue celestial globe. The capital is Brasília, though most administrative offices still remain in Rio de Janeiro.

Recent History

From 1930 to 1945, Brazil was ruled by the benevolent dictatorship of Dr. Getúlio Vargas. Under him, stability was maintained despite strong undercurrents of both Fascist and Communist opposition and his corporative state made steady economic progress by the diversification from an agricultural state to a mixed economy with new industries. Vargas resigned in 1945, and in 1946 Eurico Dutra was elected President; however, he was unable to stem the chronic inflation that had beset Brazil, and Vargas was re-elected President in 1951, but failed to create the necessary stability and committed suicide in 1955. President Kubitschek, who succeeded him, was responsible for much social change, his most conspicuous achievement being the building of the new capital, Brasília, on a jungle plateau 600 miles inland north-west of Rio. President Kubitschek was succeeded briefly by President Quadros and then by the left-wing President João Goulart, who was overthrown by a military *coup* under Humberto Castelo Branco in April 1964. Marshal Artur da Costa e Silva, who was elected President in October 1966, took office for a four-year term in March 1967. In December 1968 President da Costa e Silva promulgated an Institutional Act giving himself the power to govern the country by decree. In early 1969 the Brazilian Government extended the security laws and nearly 300 citizens lost their political rights. On September 1st the three heads of the armed forces assumed power after President da Costa e Silva was incapacitated by a stroke. Following the kidnapping by revolutionaries of the United States' Ambassador to Brazil and his release in return for the liberation of fifteen political prisoners, the death sentence was reintroduced to combat subversion. On October 30th, Emilio Garrastazu Médici took office as President, having been elected by Congress under the new Constitution passed by the government junta. Throughout 1970, urban guerrilla activity was widespread: three Ambassadors and a Consul-General were kidnapped and held to ransom for the release of political prisoners. In the last two years Brazil's endemic inflation has been held at 20 per cent and it is the Government's intention to reduce it annually by 2-3 per cent. Industrial growth reached an annual rate of 10 per cent in 1971, thanks to the ease of obtaining loans and foreign investment. However, total foreign indebtedness is estimated to have risen to over \$6,000 million in 1971 and a fall in the rate of industrial production plus the

spread of coffee rust in the south, have caused disquiet in financial circles. Brazil is a member of LAFTA and the Inter-American Development Bank.

Government

The Republic of Brazil is a Federation of twenty-two States, four Territories and one Federal District. The Federal Government consists of the President and the National Security Council, and an Independent Judiciary. Each State has its own Governor, elected legislature and judiciary.

Defence

Military service is compulsory for one year between the ages of eighteen and forty-five. The armed forces consist of about 180,000 men—Army 120,000, Navy 30,000 and Air Force 30,000.

Economic Affairs

Agricultural production accounts for 25 per cent of the national income and 70 per cent of Brazil's exports of which coffee alone provides 30 per cent by value. Brazil is now planning to explore new coffee markets by opening soluble coffee plants abroad. In 1968-69 cotton production reached a record total estimated at about 700,000 metric tons. Other important products include sugar, tobacco, beans, maize, rice, live animals, pine wood, sisal and iron and manganese ores. A recent project to develop the fishing industry aimed at an annual catch of 900,000 tons by 1971. Industry is expanding, particularly in the São Paulo area whose output accounts for over 50 per cent of the national total, and steel and engineering works have been established under the development plans. In 1969 the average daily production of crude oil reached 200,000 barrels, about half the national requirement. Copper deposits estimated at 150 million tons have been discovered in Bahia State. The Central Southern area is one of the fastest expanding industrial and agricultural areas in the world. Important hydro-electric projects are under way and the Furnas Dam, capable of generating 1.2 million kW, was opened in 1965. Work is in operation to harness the Paraná river by two dams, at an estimated cost of U.S. \$700 million. The first plant came into operation in 1968 at Jupia. The second, the Urubupungá complex, consisting of twin hydro-electric stations, will have an eventual total output of 4.6 million kW, serving an area of nearly 400,000 square miles with a population of 45 million; the hydro-electric project also includes making the Paraná navigable, giving an outlet to the sea at Rio de la Plata. Brazil's economic boom of recent years has done little to decrease the enormous disparity between the rich and poor. However the agrarian reforms contained in the 1971 Proterra scheme for the north-east is intended by the government to lay the basis for an agricultural revival in the poorest part of the country containing 25 per cent of the population. During 1971 guerrilla activities have been checked by the army and police. But criticisms of police methods and the toleration of right-wing vigilante groups have come from all sections of Brazilian society, including leading Church figures. In November 1971 President

BRAZIL—(INTRODUCTORY SURVEY)

Medici removed some of the hard-liners in the armed forces in an attempt to curb his extremist supporters.

Transport and Communications

Transport services are limited by jungles, rivers and mountains. Over large areas, air services are the only practicable means of transport and Brazil has a large domestic network. Modernization of roads and railways is in progress and the Trans-Brazilian Highway, running from Belém via Brasília to Rio Grande do Sul is under construction, ultimately to be extended to Peru and the Pacific coast with a total length of 2,700 km. There are long-distance express bus services which play an important part in the scheme of public transport. Rivers are very important and 26,700 miles are navigable. The Amazon is navigable for 2,300 miles as far as Iquitos in Peru, and ocean-going ships can reach Manaus, 1,000 miles upstream.

Social Welfare

The trade unions and employers' organizations provide welfare services financed by joint contributions. According to the constitution, employers must fulfil certain obligations, including compulsory accident insurance.

Education

Pre-elementary schooling is provided in urban areas for children up to seven years old. Education is free in official primary schools and compulsory between the ages of seven and fourteen, although the tendency in rural districts for children to start school late brings the average enrolment age to over nine years. Secondary education is divided into a four-year basic course and an advanced course of three years; where necessary it is free, but a system of repayable grants is being encouraged, and the majority of secondary schools are private. The Federal Government is responsible for higher education and there are 46 universities with over 280,000 students.

Although the high drop-out rate of children at elementary level is still a serious problem, illiteracy has steadily been reduced to the present rate of 26 per cent of the population. In 1971 6 per cent of the Federal Budget was to be directly invested in education.

Tourism

Rio de Janeiro, with its famous beaches, is the centre of the tourist trade. Like Salvador, Recife and other towns

it has excellent examples of Portuguese colonial, and modern, architecture. The new Capital, Brasília, incorporates a new concept of city planning and is the nation's showpiece. Other attractions are the Iguassu Falls, one of the highest in the world, and the tropical forests of the Amazon basin.

Visas are not required to visit Brazil by nationals of the following countries: Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Morocco, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, U.S.A. and all Latin American countries except Cuba.

Sport

Football is by far the most popular sport; Brazil won the World Cup in 1958, 1962 and 1970. Basketball is the second great national sport, and tennis, water sports, golf, horse racing and recently underwater fishing are also popular.

Public Holidays

1972: May 1 (Labour Day), June 1, September 7 (Independence Day), November 2 (All Souls' Day), November 15 (Proclamation of the Republic), December 25 (Christmas Day).

1973: January 1 (New Year's Day), March 5, 6 (Carnival), April 21 (National Holiday). Also important religious and local festivals.

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rate

The currency unit is the Cruzeiro of 100 Centavos. A new cruzeiro worth 1,000 old cruzeiros was introduced by law in 1966, and came into circulation in February, 1967. It is divided into 100 centavos.

Coins made of stainless steel are to be introduced because of a world-wide nickel shortage.
Notes: 20, 50, 100, 200, 500, 1,000, 5,000, 10,000 cruzeiros.

Exchange rate: 14.90 Cr. = £1 sterling

5.73 Cr. = \$1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA

8,511,965 square kilometres.

POPULATION

93,215,301 (1970 census).

POPULATION

STATES

STATE	POPULATION (1970 census*)	CAPITAL	STATE	POPULATION (1970 census*)	CAPITAL
Acre . . .	216,200	Rio Branco	Piauí . . .	1,680,954	Teresina
Alagoas . . .	1,589,605	Maceió	Rio de Janeiro . . .	4,746,848	Niterói
Amazonas . . .	955,394	Manaus	Rio Grande do Norte . . .	1,552,158	Natal
Bahia . . .	7,508,779	Salvador	Rio Grande do Sul . . .	6,670,382	Porto Alegre
Ceará . . .	4,366,970	Fortaleza	Santa Catarina . . .	2,903,360	Florianópolis
Espírito Santo . . .	1,600,305	Vitória	São Paulo . . .	17,775,889	São Paulo
Goiás . . .	2,941,107	Goiânia	Sergipe . . .	901,618	Aracaju
Guanabara . . .	4,252,009	Rio de Janeiro	Distrito Federal . . .	538,351	Brasília
Maranhão . . .	2,997,576	São Luís			
Mato Grosso . . .	1,600,494	Cuiabá	FEDERAL TERRITORY:		
Minas Gerais . . .	11,497,574	Belo Horizonte	Amapá . . .	114,687	Macapá
Pará . . .	2,161,316	Belém	Roraima . . .	40,915	Boa Vista
Paraná . . .	6,936,743	Curitiba	Rondônia . . .	113,659	Porto Velho
Paraíba . . .	2,384,615	João Pessoa	Fernando de		
Pernambuco . . .	5,166,554	Recife	Noronha* . . .	1,239	

* Provisional figures.

CHIEF TOWNS

(1970 census*)

Brasília (capital) . . .	546,015	Niterói . . .	330,396
São Paulo . . .	5,978,977	Manaus . . .	314,197
Rio de Janeiro . . .	4,315,746	São Luís . . .	270,651
Belo Horizonte . . .	1,255,415	Natal . . .	270,127
Recife . . .	1,084,459	Maceió . . .	269,415
Salvador . . .	1,027,142	Teresina . . .	230,168
Porto Alegre . . .	903,175	João Pessoa . . .	228,418
Fortaleza . . .	872,702	Aracaju . . .	186,838
Curitiba . . .	642,362	Florianópolis . . .	143,414
Belém . . .	624,362	Vitória . . .	136,391
Goiânia . . .	389,784		

* Provisional figures.

BRAZIL—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

AGRICULTURE

('000 tons)

	1967	1968	1969	1970*
Coffee	3,015	2,115	2,567	1,726
Cotton (Ginned)	1,692	1,999	2,111	2,173
Maize	12,825	12,814	12,693	15,381
Beans (<i>Feijão</i>)	2,547	2,420	2,200	2,305
Rice (unhulled)	6,792	6,652	6,394	7,482
Manioc	27,268	29,203	30,074	31,181
Wheat	629	856	1,374	1,657
Potatoes (incl. Sweet Potatoes)	3,692	3,727	3,682	3,717
Sugar Cane	77,087	76,611	75,247	91,113
Cocoa	195	149	211	226
Oranges	2,505	2,717	2,897	3,339
Tobacco Leaf	243	258	250	244
Bananas (mill.)	8,056	8,437	9,266	9,871
Ground Nuts (unhulled)	751	754	754	928

* Provisional figures.

COFFEE PRODUCTION

STATES	QUANTITY (tons)			VALUE ('000 Cruzeiros)		
	1968	1969	1970*	1968	1969	1970*
Pará	542	547	568	163	166	226
Ceará	10,278	10,082	9,697	3,190	5,005	7,345
Paraíba	1,105	1,183	1,272	221	395	424
Pernambuco	15,808	14,152	14,547	5,508	6,647	10,168
Alagoas	1,012	626	508	369	316	382
Bahia	42,684	43,282	41,966	12,496	18,211	28,333
Minas Gerais	240,000	164,000	392,000	107,502	118,941	377,398
Espírito Santo	196,000	68,000	228,000	94,968	36,822	157,890
Rio de Janeiro	13,971	9,919	7,152	3,207	2,791	2,656
São Paulo	552,000	732,000	588,000	320,528	663,192	644,448
Paraná	1,004,000	1,492,000	196,000	607,809	1,173,458	230,790
Santa Catarina	3,283	3,127	3,068	764	980	1,402
Mato Grosso	12,633	12,425	13,025	4,286	6,813	9,122
Goiás	21,727	15,356	13,442	6,277	5,459	6,478
TOTAL BRAZIL	2,115,404	2,567,014	1,509,520	1,167,387	2,039,314	1,477,219

* Provisional figures.

LIVESTOCK

('000)

YEAR	CATTLE	HORSES	DONKEYS AND MULES	PIGS	SHEEP	GOATS
1965	90,505	9,344	7,707	63,534	22,312	14,258
1966	89,969	9,155	7,603	62,080	22,170	13,927
1967	89,896	9,238	7,775	63,406	23,065	14,392
1968	92,739	9,146	7,826	64,924	24,606	14,815
1969	95,150	9,100	7,754	65,867	24,449	14,637
1970	97,864	9,114	7,745	66,374	24,727	14,609

BRAZIL—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FISHING
(metric tons)

1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
377,008	422,289	435,787	429,422	500,387	501,197

MINING

	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Bauxite . . ('000 metric tons)	132	188	250	303	314	362
Coal . . . (" " ")	2,990	3,137	3,666	4,339	4,828	5,127
Iron Ore . . (" " " ")	16,962	20,753	23,254	22,298	25,123	27,157
Manganese Ore . . (" " " ")	1,349	1,396	1,455	1,358	2,097	2,011
Lead . . . (" " " ")	236	267	332	296	321	341
Dolomite . . (" " " ")	330	223	201	225	353	707
Sea Salt . . (" " " ")	754	1,200	1,433	1,087	1,248	1,630
Gold . . . (kilos)	4,433	4,822	5,224	5,368	5,325	5,354
Silver . . . (")	9,458	7,085	6,916	14,888	14,296	12,170

INDUSTRY

	UNIT	1968	1969	1970
Crude Petroleum . . .	('000 cu. metres)	9,510	10,170	9,686*
Asphalt	(tons)	673,024	648,638	702,295
Electrical Power . . .	(million kWh.)	38,181	41,648	45,460
Steel Ingots	('000 metric tons)	4,453	4,925	5,390
Rolled Steel	(")	337	355	n.a.
Shaped and Steel Bars . .	(")	796	760	n.a.
Steel Plates	(")	1,442	1,621	n.a.
Cement	(")	7,241	7,781	8,811
Pig Iron	(")	3,369	3,717	4,205
Sugar	(")	4,204	4,216	5,070
Aluminium Ingots . . .	(tons)	51,505	56,069	n.a.
Aluminium Rolled Products	(")	26,319	37,207	n.a.
Paper	(")	800,684	849,192	1,081,000
Fertilizers	(")	603,433	625,945	n.a.
Tyres	('000)	6,581	6,930	8,467
Motor Vehicles	(")	279	352	416

* Including 151,720 cubic metres of natural gas liquids.

BRAZIL—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FINANCE

1 Cruzeiro=100 Centavos.

14.90 Cr.=£1 sterling; 5.73 Cr.=U.S. \$1.

100 Cr.=£6.72 sterling=U.S. \$17.9.

BUDGET

(million cruzeiros)

REVENUE	1971	EXPENDITURE	1971
Taxes	21,076	Legislative and Auxiliary	224
Patrimonial Revenue	19	Judiciary	258
Industrial Revenue	49	Executive	22,618
Other Revenue	433	Presidency	126
Extraordinary	791	Air	1,355
		Agriculture	412
		Communications	341
		Education and Culture	1,566
		Army	2,769
		Finance	453
		Industry and Commerce	35
		Interior	610
		Justice	137
		Marine	1,323
		Mines and Power	718
		Foreign Affairs	210
		Health	354
		Work and Social Welfare	233
		Transport	3,215
		Planning and General Co-ordination	124
		Unspecified Items	8,637
TOTAL (including others)	26,739	TOTAL (including others)	26,739

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

(million cruzeiros)

	1966	1967	1968	1969
NET DOMESTIC PRODUCT	42,905	57,972	77,701	103,683
Income paid abroad	—508	787	907	1,233
NET NATIONAL INCOME	42,397	57,185	76,794	102,449
Indirect taxes less subsidies	8,159	9,981	16,654	22,844
NET NATIONAL PRODUCT	50,557	67,166	93,447	125,292
Depreciation allowances	2,659	3,533	4,915	6,591
AVAILABLE RESOURCES (GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	53,216	70,699	98,363	131,883
Private	45,285	61,833	83,761	115,233
Governmental	7,931	8,865	14,601	16,650
CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE AND GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION	53,275	71,534	99,959	133,023
Private consumption expenditure	38,897	52,199	71,307	95,606
Government consumption expenditure	6,251	8,486	11,428	15,468
Gross fixed capital formation	8,199	10,324	16,512	21,949
Increase in stocks	—12	524	712	n.a.
Balance of exports and Imports of goods and services	449	—48	—689	n.a.
GROSS NATIONAL EXPENDITURE	53,724	71,486	99,270	133,116
Less Income paid abroad	508	787	907	1,235
NATIONAL EXPENDITURE	53,216	70,699	98,363	131,883

BRAZIL—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION AND GOLD RESERVES

	1967	1968	1969	1970
Currency in Circulation (million cruzeiros) .	2,944	4,080	5,387	6,727
Gold Reserves (kilos)	40,154	40,154	40,156	40,154

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (U.S. \$'000)

	1966	1967	1968	1969
<i>Current Transactions:</i>				
Exports (f.o.b.)	1,741	1,654	1,881	2,302
Imports (f.o.b.)	-1,303	-1,441	-1,855	-2,001
Trade balance	438	213	26	301
Receipts from services	141	185	204	278
Payments for services	-691	-752	-755	-749
Services balance	-550	-567	-499	-471
Aid and transfer payments (net)	79	77	22	16
CURRENT BALANCE	-33	-277	-503	-154
<i>Capital Transactions:</i>				
Investment inflow	74	76	61	126
Loans and credits	180	304	307	437
Reinvestments	85	39	48	n.a.
Total inflow	552	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Compensation payments	-109	253	-32	-550
Amortization of loans	-205	-233	-266	-248
Other capital outflow	72	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Total outflow	370	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
CAPITAL BALANCE	205	66	498	671
Errors and Omissions	-19	-34	37	33
Surplus	-153	-245	-32	-550

OVERSEAS INVESTMENT IN BRAZIL (U.S. \$'000)

COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN	INVESTMENTS				
	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Canada	—	5	60	58	—
France	252	94	373	129	—
German Federal Republic	6,245	915	3,366	788	499
Italy	1,323	—	300	2,243	—
Netherlands	480	-2,041	1,067	—	—
Sweden	344	342	224	—	—
Switzerland	-71	24	—	—	—
United Kingdom	48	—	337	60	—
United States	7,938	5,072	1,920	7,150	2,301
Other	-372	-343	1,034	1,117	1,007
TOTAL	16,187	4,068	8,681	11,545	3,807

Negative data refer to investments that were registered but not put into effect.

BRAZIL—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

EXTERNAL TRADE

(U.S. \$ million)

	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Imports . . .	1,496	1,667	2,132	2,265	2,849
Exports . . .	1,742	1,654	1,881	2,311	2,739

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

IMPORTS	1968		1969		1970	
	Quantity (⁰⁰⁰ tons)	Value (U.S. \$ ⁰⁰⁰)	Quantity (⁰⁰⁰ tons)	Value (U.S. \$ ⁰⁰⁰)	Quantity (⁰⁰⁰ tons)	Value (U.S. \$ ⁰⁰⁰)
Live Animals	3	2,845	7	3,423	5	3,895
Raw and Processed Materials	16,985	419,969	17,182	381,415	20,978	488,272
Foodstuffs and Beverages	3,125	334,387	2,865	303,075	2,514	294,523
Chemicals and Pharmaceutical Products	2,032	329,894	2,853	339,079	2,944	445,997
Machinery, Vehicles, and Parts	195	659,413	211	774,872	275	1,002,067
Manufactured Goods, class by materials	1,293	299,024	1,487	365,988	1,339	461,460
Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	12	84,968	11	88,055	15	132,676
Gold, Coins, Special Transactions	1	7,359	3	8,749	4	20,353
TOTAL	23,648	2,131,859	24,619	2,264,656	28,074	2,849,243

EXPORTS	1968		1969		1970	
	Quantity (⁰⁰⁰ tons)	Value (U.S. \$ ⁰⁰⁰)	Quantity (⁰⁰⁰ tons)	Value (U.S. \$ ⁰⁰⁰)	Quantity (⁰⁰⁰ tons)	Value (U.S. \$ ⁰⁰⁰)
Live Animals	3	1,199	4	1,884	2	1,439
Raw and Processed Materials	18,061	525,894	24,862	740,947	32,975	814,639
Carnauba Wax	13	9,162	13	9,433	14	9,585
Castor Oil	116	36,373	184	45,153	153	38,232
Cotton (raw)	248	130,817	439	196,008	343	154,435
Haematite	15,019	104,450	21,478	147,391	27,943	208,602
Hides and Skins	22	10,264	69	22,869	44	17,054
Manganese Ore	1,124	24,125	861	17,077	1,588	30,592
Pine Wood	792	71,898	616	75,518	571	72,227
Sisal	135	16,048	132	15,655	134	15,428
Tobacco Leaf	39	18,869	48	26,492	54	31,195
Foodstuffs and Beverages	4,925	1,212,648	4,814	1,365,003	5,887	1,590,250
Bananas	160	5,615	163	9,769	204	10,722
Brazil Nuts	36	14,069	24	12,076	32	13,638
Cocoa Beans	76	46,098	120	105,490	120	77,679
Cocoa Butter	18	25,888	16	30,567	19	27,966
Coffee	1,107	774,474	1,121	812,955	963	939,266
Maté	25	4,890	28	4,910	26	4,784
Oranges	73	3,104	57	3,553	51	3,442
Rice	158	21,214	70	7,820	95	6,800
Sugar	1,026	101,576	1,099	115,045	1,125	126,512
Chemicals and Pharmaceutical Products	43	26,370	47	31,467	94	38,658
Ethyl Alcohol	14	1,447	6	451	5	504
Machinery, Vehicles and Parts	11	41,098	19	60,150	32	97,099
Manufactured Goods, class by materials	436	57,704	447	80,375	838	148,894
Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	2	4,810	4	9,645	8	22,245
Gold, Coins, Special Transactions	6	11,611	8	21,696	133	25,698
TOTAL	23,487	1,881,344	30,205	2,311,169	39,970	2,738,922

BRAZIL—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES (U.S. \$'000)

	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1968	1969	1970	1968	1969	1970
Argentina	152,728	155,930	170,740	118,824	170,887	185,652
Belgium-Luxembourg	31,888	36,145	44,400	44,433	64,417	72,642
Canada	36,185	39,211	70,839	26,290	28,634	40,586
Chile	20,924	29,474	35,684	23,185	24,096	23,715
Denmark	17,846	46,977	23,658	35,023	41,121	53,557
Finland	14,766	11,820	14,179	14,304	23,964	20,028
France	71,807	67,148	88,569	67,827	99,048	110,048
German Federal Republic	235,910	286,133	359,461	147,716	220,055	235,506
Italy	73,006	76,073	87,825	116,923	164,404	198,271
Japan	73,113	105,660	177,804	58,617	105,287	144,940
Netherlands	33,801	38,100	49,797	102,620	135,080	154,003
Norway	20,557	23,263	22,327	20,884	27,707	33,385
Peru	6,721	8,364	10,158	6,654	4,874	7,664
Poland	14,358	10,870	11,099	14,946	18,213	23,841
Saudi Arabia	66,220	42,376	57,556	—	32	19
Spain	29,470	22,787	32,241	45,007	66,527	107,133
Sweden	52,001	65,575	53,281	50,823	59,706	69,202
Switzerland	39,174	54,992	59,039	7,965	12,462	17,412
United Kingdom	96,240	90,600	160,870	72,809	99,202	129,804
U.S.A.	684,504	681,971	918,108	626,996	609,757	676,058
U.S.S.R.	16,975	16,157	3,491	24,830	43,674	21,237
Venezuela	66,708	60,840	59,012	3,987	4,530	8,203
Other Countries	276,957	294,190	339,105	250,681	287,492	406,006
TOTAL	2,131,859	2,264,656	2,849,243	1,881,344	2,311,169	2,738,912

TOURISM (Number of visitors)

1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
125,216	102,964	133,487	141,426	136,065	173,067	194,187

TRANSPORT RAILWAYS

YEAR	NUMBER OF PASSENGERS ('000)	ANIMALS ('000 tons)	BAGGAGE AND PARCELS ('000 metric tons)	FREIGHT ('000 metric tons)
1965	495,736	1,421	436	52,747
1966	352,177	1,216	350	53,618
1967	345,309	917	218	54,301
1968	367,376	992	176	59,471
1969	355,780	783	149	65,253

BRAZIL—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

ROADS (number of motor vehicles)

YEAR	CARS	LORRIES	BUSES	MOTOR CYCLES (all types)	TRACTORS
1965 . .	1,140,810	959,942	79,100	271,514	150,691
1966 . .	1,336,952	817,746	81,274	94,714	n.a.
1967 . .	1,417,895	569,470	53,254	91,772	n.a.
1968 . .	1,319,890	583,167	46,525	85,822	n.a.
1969* . .	1,521,884	615,615	51,106	89,326	n.a.

* Provisional figures.

SHIPPING (Vessels and Freight entered)

YEAR	NUMBER OF VESSELS	FREIGHT ('000 metric tons)
1966 . .	22,411	62,864
1967 . .	37,430	60,506
1968 . .	42,202	68,783
1969 . .	41,042	72,591
1970 . .	40,966	81,878

CIVIL AVIATION (Embarked passengers, mail and cargo)

	1968	1969	1970
Number of passengers ('000) . .	3,046	3,066	3,234
Freight (metric tons) . .	32,878	39,742	49,346
Mail (metric tons) . .	3,283	3,340	3,626

EDUCATION 1969

	NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS	NUMBER OF TEACHERS	NUMBER OF PUPILS
Primary Schools	145,479	438,928	12,294,343
Secondary Schools	13,659	264,359	3,624,053
Higher Colleges and Institutes (incl. Universities)	2,089	39,188	346,824

Source: Instituto Brasileiro de Estatística, Rio de Janeiro.

THE CONSTITUTION

BRAZIL is a Republican Federal state made up of the indissoluble Union of the States, the Federal District and the Territories, under a representative regime. The Federal District is the capital of the Union. All power stems from the people and is exercised in their name; the powers of the Union are the Legislative, the Executive and the Judicial, all independent of each other but working in co-operation.

The Union's competence includes maintaining relations with foreign states and making treaties with them, and taking part in international organizations; declaring war and making peace; decreeing a state of siege; organizing the armed forces, planning and guaranteeing national security; issuing currency; supervising credits, etc.; establishing national services, including communications, development and education services; legislating on the execution of the Constitution and federal services and on civil, commercial, penal, procedural, electoral, agrarian, maritime and labour law. The Union, States, Federal District, and Municipalities are forbidden to make any distinction between Brazilians, establish any religious cults or churches against the public interest, and to deny public documents.

The Union may only intervene in state affairs in matters of extreme urgency, such as national security, and then only by Presidential decree. The States have certain powers according to the Constitution; they are responsible for electing their Governor by universal suffrage by direct secret ballot, also officials to carry out laws. The state law will decree the establishment of Municipalities, after due consultation with the local population; it will also decree the division of the States into districts; municipal organization may vary from state to state; municipal autonomy is assured by simultaneous direct election of the Prefect and senior officials throughout the country two years before the elections for Governors, Chamber of Deputies and Legislative Assembly; and by their own administration. Intervention in the municipalities is regulated by the Constitution. The Prefect of the Federal District and Governors of Territories will be nominated by the President of the Republic, after Senate approval. The Senate will discuss legislation concerning tributary systems, public services and personnel administration. The Territorial Governors nominate the Municipal Prefects.

LEGISLATIVE POWER

The legislative power is exercised by the National Congress, which is composed of the Chamber of Deputies and the Federal Senate. Elections for deputies and senators take place simultaneously throughout the country; candidates for Congress must be Brazilian by birth, have full exercise of their political rights and be over twenty-one in the case of deputies and over thirty-five in the case of senators. Congress meets twice a year in ordinary sessions, and extraordinary sessions may be convened on demand of a third of the members of either House or the President. Each Chamber arranges its own internal regime. Unless there is a constitutional disposition to the contrary, each Chamber will take decisions of a majority vote of a majority of its members. Members of Congress may not be arrested, except for crimes against the state, without previous permission from the House. Once elected, members may not hold other state or private office, except Minister of State, Federal Intervenor, Secretary of State or Capital Prefect, and any member who does will lose his

political rights, as will any who does not attend at least half the sessions, unless he has obtained previous dispensation.

The *Chamber of Deputies* is made up of representatives of the people, elected by direct secret ballot for a period of four years. The number of deputies is fixed by law in a proportion which shall not exceed one for every three hundred thousand inhabitants, to a total of twenty-five, and beyond this limit one for every million inhabitants. There will be a minimum of seven deputies to each State and each Territory will have one deputy.

The *Federal Senate* is composed of representatives of the States, elected by direct secret ballot according to the majority principle. Each State will elect three senators with a mandate for eight years, with elections after four years of one-third of the members and after another four years of the remaining two-thirds. Each Senator is elected with his substitute. The Senate approves, by secret ballot, the choice of Magistrates, when required by the Constitution; of the Attorney-General of the Republic, of the Minister of the Accounts Tribunal, of the Prefect of the Federal District, of the Territorial Governors, of the permanent heads of diplomatic missions and other public servants.

The *National Congress* is responsible for legislating on all matters within the competence of the Union, including tributary matters; the budget; national and regional plans and programmes; the armed forces in times of peace; territorial limits. It is also responsible for making definitive resolutions on Presidential treaties, authorizing the President to leave the country; to declare war, to approve the incorporation or cutting off of sections of the States or Territories. The Executive power must send any Acts proposed by the President to the National Congress within fifteen days of signing. Any changes in the Constitution must be proposed by at least a quarter of the members of either House, the President or the State Legislative Assemblies. No changes may be made to the Constitution during a state of siege. Any project from the President must be considered by Congress within forty-five days. The President is exclusively responsible for legislation concerning finance, creating new public offices, etc., deciding or modifying the armed forces' strength, matters concerning the administration of the Federal District and the Territories.

EXECUTIVE POWER

Executive power is exercised by the President of the Republic, aided by the Ministers of State. Candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency must be Brazilian born, be in full exercise of their political rights and be over thirty-five years of age. The President will be elected by an electoral college in public session by nominal voting. The electoral college will consist of members of National Congress and delegates indicated by the State Legislative Assemblies. The candidate receiving the absolute majority of votes will be considered elected and he will serve for a term of four years. If the President violates any of his responsibilities he may be accused by a two-thirds majority of the Deputies and judged by the Supreme Tribunal or the Senate according to the nature of his crime.

The Ministers of State are chosen by the President and their duties include carrying out the President's decrees.

expediting instructions for executing laws, decrees and regulations, providing the President with an annual report of their activities.

National security is the responsibility of every citizen. There is a National Security Council, composed of the President and the Vice-President of the Republic and all the Ministers of State; its areas of competence include studying all problems connected with national security, and where applicable granting permission for the concession of land, opening up means of communication, for the construction of international bridges, roads and airports, for establishing industries concerned with national security and modifying or cancelling any such concessions or authorizations. The Armed Forces consist of the Navy, Army and Air Force which are permanent, regular, national institutions organized within the framework of the law under the command of the President. All Brazilian men are obliged to fulfil military or other security service and women and priests may be called upon to carry out special services.

JUDICIAL POWER

Judicial power in the Union is exercised by the Supreme Federal Tribunal; the Federal Recourse Tribunals and federal judges; Military Tribunals and judges; Electoral Tribunals and judges; Labour Tribunals and judges. Judges are appointed for life; they may not undertake any other employment, receive any percentages from cases tried by them or engage in any party political activity. The Tribunals elect their own presidents and organize their own internal structure.

The *Supreme Federal Tribunal*, situated in the Union capital, has jurisdiction over the whole national territory and is composed of sixteen Ministers. The Ministers are nominated by the President after approval by the Senate, from Brazilian-born citizens, over the age of thirty-five, of proved judicial knowledge and experience.

POLITICAL AND PERSONAL RIGHTS

Registration and voting are compulsory for all Brazilian citizens over the age of eighteen except those who are illiterate or unable to express themselves in the national language or are temporarily or definitively deprived of political rights. The organization of political parties is regulated by federal law, providing for a representative and democratic regime, based on a number of parties, with the guarantee of the fundamental rights of man.

All citizens are equal in the eyes of the law, regardless of sex, race, employment, religion or political convictions; any racialism will be prosecuted, there is no death penalty (except under military legislation in case of external war), no life imprisonment, banishment or confiscation of property. Rights concerning citizens' life, liberty, security and property are inviolable.

The President may declare a state of siege in cases of serious breaches of order or the likelihood of their occurring; or war. Except in cases of war, the state of siege may not last longer than sixty days, with the possibility of extension with the approval of Congress. During a state of siege Congress may suspend constitutional guarantees, and also the immunity of federal deputies and senators.

The Constitution also lays down principles of economic and social order, concerning freedom of enterprise, dignity of human labour, social function of ownership, harmony and solidarity in production, economic development and repression of abuse of economic power. Strikes are not permitted in public services and essential activities, as defined by law. The constitution lays down certain rights for workers, including limited hours of work, paid holidays and social welfare benefits; voting in trade union elections is compulsory.

The law protects family life; education is the right of all, with equal opportunity. Education will be organized by the States and the Federal District and the Union will give technical and financial assistance to develop education.

THE 1969 CONSTITUTION

A new Constitution was promulgated on October 17th, 1969. The following is a summary of the principal changes to the 1967 Constitution given above.

The President and Vice-President are to be elected indirectly for a term of office of five years (after March 15th, 1974). The President retains powers to issue decrees on national security, public offices, and public finances, including taxation and pay awards.

The permanent stipulations of all Institutional Acts remain in force, and measures enacted under Institutional and Complementary Acts are not subject to judicial decisions.

Direct elections are to be held for state governors and deputy governors and for municipal prefects and councillors (indirect gubernatorial elections, however, are to be held on October 3rd, 1970).

The membership of the Federal Supreme Court is reduced from 16 to 11.

The share of the States, the Federal District and the municipalities in revenue from the income tax and the industrial products tax is established at 5 per cent.

The President of the Senate is to preside over Congress instead of the Vice-President; the membership of the Chamber of Deputies is reduced from 321 to an average of 280, distributed according to the number of electors rather than that of inhabitants; congressional sessions are to be held from March 31st to November 30th of each year; expenses paid to members of Congress and to state deputies

are regulated and reduced; no subsidies are to be paid for members' foreign travel, except on official business; voting on the budget is to be carried out by both Houses in joint session; the presidential veto on congressional decisions is abolished but the President may request their reconsideration within ten days; members of Congress continue to enjoy parliamentary immunity with the exception of offences against national security.

Constitutional amendments must now be supported by at least one-third of the total membership of Congress and ratified by a simple majority; they may no longer be proposed by state legislative assemblies.

Salaries are to be paid to councillors in state capitals and in municipalities with over 200,000 inhabitants; state deputies may not receive more than two-thirds of the salaries of federal deputies; the accumulation of posts by professional people is forbidden, with certain exceptions; and tax inspectors and other public employees are prohibited from deducting commissions from tax collections and related fines.

The conditions for the establishment of political parties are eased; congressional representation will be achieved when 5 per cent of the total electorate vote for a party, with a minimum of 7 per cent of the vote in each of seven States.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF THE STATE

President of the Republic: Gen. EMILIO GARRASTAZU MEDICI.

Vice-President: Adm. AUGUSTO HAMANN RADEMARKER GRUNEWALD.

MINISTERS OF STATE

(March 1972)

Minister of Justice: Prof. ALFREDO BUZARD.
Minister of Foreign Affairs: MÁRIO GIBSON BARBOZA.
Minister of Finance: Prof. ANTÔNIO DELFIM NETTO.
Minister of Planning and General Co-ordination: Prof. JOÃO PAULO DOS REIS VELLOSO.
Minister of the Interior: Dep. JOSÉ DA COSTA CAVALCÂNTI.
Minister of Industry and Commerce: MARCUS DE VINICIUS DE MORAIS PRATINI.
Minister of Mines and Enrgy: Eng. ANTÔNIO DIAS LEITE.
Minister of Agriculture: Eng. Agr. LUIZ FERNANDO CIRNE.
Minister of Transport: Col. MÁRIO DAVID ANDREAZEA.
Minister of Communications: Col. HYGINO CAETANO CORSETTI.
Minister of Education and Culture: Sen. JARBAS GONÇALVES PASSARINHO.

Minister of Health: Prof. FRANCISCO DE PAULA DA ROCHA LAGÔA.
Minister of Labour and Social Security: Prof. JÚLIO DE CARVALHO BARATA.
Minister Extraordinary for the Co-ordination of Regional Bodies: Gen. AFONSO ALBUQUERQUE LIMA.
Minister of Army: Gen. ORLANDO GEISEL.
Minister of the Navy: Adm. ADALBERTO DE BARROS NUNES.
Minister of Air: Brig. JOELMIR CAMPOS DE ARARIPE MACEDO.
Chief of the President's Military Household: Gen. JOÃO BAPTISTA DE OLIVEIRA FIGUEIREDO.
Chief of the President's Civil Household: JOÃO LEITÃO DE ABREU.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO BRAZIL

(Rio de Janeiro, unless otherwise stated; the Government has asked all embassies to move to Brasília by September 1972)
 (E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Algeria: Praia do Flamengo 116 (E); *Ambassador:* HAFID KERAMANE.
Argentina: Rua Farani 29 (E); *Ambassador:* MARIO AMADEO.
Australia: Rua Barão do Flamengo 22 (E); *Ambassador:* FREDERICK THOMAS HOMAER.
Austria: Av. Atlântica 3804 (E); *Ambassador:* FRIEDRICH MATLMAYER.
Belgium: Rua Barão de Icarai 26 (E); *Ambassador:* AUGUSTE LONNOY.
Bolivia: Av. Rui Barbosa 830 (E); *Ambassador:* OSVALDO GUTIÉRREZ GIMÉNEZ.
Bulgaria: Rua Cosme Velho 103 (L); *Minister:* NICOLA PETOV.
Canada: Av. Presidente Wilson 165 (E); *Ambassador:* BARRY C. STEERS.
Ceylon: Rua Ministro Viveiros de Castro (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* G. A. FERNANDO.
Chile: Rua Barão do Flamengo 32 (E); *Ambassador:* HECTOR C. LETELIER.
China, Republic: Rua São Clemente 379 (E); *Ambassador:* CHU FU-SUNG.
Colombia: Praia do Flamengo 82 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. FERNANDO LONDOÑO Y LONDOÑO.
Costa Rica: Rua Timóteo da Costa 250 (E); *Ambassador:* HUMBERTO NIGRO BARBOUR.
Czechoslovakia: Rua Prudente de Moraes 403; Super Quadra 113, Edifício Tijuca, Brasília (E); *Ambassador:* RAVEL BOTAR (also represents Cuba).
Denmark: Rua Barão do Flamengo 22 (E); *Ambassador:* JANUS AUGUST WORM PALUDAN.
Dominican Republic: Rua Senador Vergueiro 55 (E); *Ambassador:* CIRILO JOSÉ CASTELLANO ARAUJO.

Ecuador: Av. Copacabana 174 (E); *Ambassador:* LUIS VALENCIA RODRÍGUEZ.
El Salvador: Rua Felix Pacheco 93 (E); *Ambassador:* CARLOS CASTILLO MELÉNDEZ.
Ethiopia: Washington, D.C., U.S.A. (E).
Finland: Rua Paissandu 7 (E); *Ambassador:* HEIKKI LEPPÖ.
France: Av. Presidente Antônio Carlos 58; Super Quadra 113, Edif. Gávea, Brasília (E); *Ambassador:* PAUL FOUCHET.
German Federal Republic: Rua Presidente Carlos Campos 417; Av. W 3-S.C.R. Quadra 13, Edifício Josefa, Brasília (E); *Ambassador:* EHRENFRIED VON HOLLEBEN.
Ghana: Rua Barão do Flamengo 32 (E); *Ambassador:* E. C. KUIST-THORSON.
Greece: Praia do Flamengo 382 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* NICOLAS PHILOPOULOS (also accred. to Ecuador).
Guatemala: Rua Assis Brasil 118 (E); *Ambadress:* FRANCISCA FERNÁNDEZ HALL ZUÑIGA.
Haiti: Av. Rui Barbosa 408 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).
Honduras: Av. Copacabana 1386 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).
Hungary: Rua Marechal Pires Ferreira 95 (L); *Minister:* ZOLTAN KOVÁCS.
Iceland: *Ambassador:* MAMUS V. MAGNUSSON.
India: Rua Barão do Flamengo 338 (E); *Ambassador:* PRITHI SINGH (also accred. to Bolivia and Venezuela).
Indonesia: Rua Toneleros 338 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).
Iran: Rua Anita Garibaldi 37 (E); *Ambassador:* HUSSEIN GHOLI AMIR ASLAN.
Iraq: *Ambassador:* JIHAD KARAN.

BRAZIL—(DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION, STATE GOVERNORS)

Israel: Rua das Laranjeiras 361 (E); *Ambassador:* ITZHAK HARKAVI.

Italy: Rua das Laranjeiras 154 (E); *Ambassador:* LODOVICO BARRATIERI DI SAN PIETRO.

Ivory Coast: *Ambassador:* SEYDOV DIANA.

Japan: Rua das Laranjeiras 192; C.P. 891, Brasília (E); *Ambassador:* KOH CHIBA.

Korean Republic: San Roman, Copacabana (E); *Ambassador:* LO SUK CHAU (also accred. to Colombia and Ecuador).

Lebanon: Rua Dona Mariana 39 (E); *Ambassador:* FAWZI BARDAWIL.

Malta: Av. Copacabana 74 (E); *Ambassador:* A. C. DUNCAN.

Mexico: Praia do Flamengo 344 (E); *Ambassador:* JOSÉ TORRES LANDA.

Morocco: Av. Rui Barbosa 100 (E); *Ambassador:* AHMED BEN ABBOD.

Netherlands: Rua Sorocaba 570 (E); *Ambassador:* DORONE VAN DEN BRANDELER.

Nicaragua: Rua Barata Ribeiro 193 (E); *Ambassador:* JUSTINO BALLADARES.

Nigeria: Praia do Flamengo 118 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* J. A. O. AKADIRI.

Norway: Rua da Glória 122 (E); *Ambassador:* SVEN B. EBBELL.

Pakistan: Praia do Flamengo 194 (E); *Ambassador:* AFZAL IQBAL.

Panama: Av. Princesa Isabel 323 (E); *Ambassador:* A. VALARDE ALVAREZ.

Paraguay: Rua Barata Ribeiro 193 (E); *Ambassador:* Admiral J. WENCESLAO BENITES E.

Peru: Av. Rui Barbosa 314 (E); *Ambassador:* JULIO DOIG-SÁNCHEZ.

Philippines: Av. N. S. de Copacabana 252 (E); *Ambassador:* DR. OCTAVIO L. MALOLES.

Poland: Rua Eduardo Guinle 48; Super Quadra 113, Edifício Tijuca, Brasília (E); *Ambassador:* ALEKSANDER KRAJEWSKI.

Portugal: Praia do Flamengo 382 (E); *Ambassador:* JOSÉ MANUEL DE MAGALHÃES PESSOA E FRAGOSO.

Brazil also has diplomatic relations with Afghanistan, Albania, Cyprus, Dahomey, Iceland, Libya, Malaysia, Mali and Singapore.

Romania: Rua Cosme Velho 206 (L); *Minister:* GHEORGHE MATEI.

Senegal: Praia do Flamengo 180 (E); *Ambassador:* ASSALE BASSIRON DIOUF.

South Africa: Av. Pasteur 86 (L); *Minister:* DR. ROBERT A. DU PLOOY.

Spain: Rua Duvivier 43 (E); *Ambassador:* EMILIO PAN DE SORALUCE Y OLMOS.

Sweden: Praia do Flamengo 344 (E); *Ambassador:* BENGT ODEVALL.

Switzerland: Rua Cândido Mendes 157 (E); *Ambassador:* EMIL STADELHELPER.

Syrian Arab Republic: Rua Abade Ramos 78 (E); *Ambassador:* JAMIL CHAYA.

Thailand: Rua Barão do Flamengo 32 (E); *Ambassador:* MANU AMATAYKUL.

Trinidad: Praia do Russel 694 (E); *Ambassador:* ALBERT BERARD MONTANO.

Turkey: Av. Nossa Senhora de Copacabana 400 (E); *Ambassador:* SINASI OREL.

U.S.S.R.: Rua Dona Mariana 41 (E); *Ambassador:* SERGEI MIKHAILOV.

UAR Egypt: Rua Muniz Barreto 99 (E); *Ambassador:* AHMED FARID ABOUSHADY.

United Kingdom: Praia do Flamengo 284, C.P. 669-ZC-00; C.P. 586, Brasília (E); *Ambassador:* SIR DAVID HUNT.

U.S.A.: Av. Presidente Wilson 147; Av. das Nações, Lote 3, Brasília (E); *Ambassador:* WILLIAM ROENTREE.

Uruguay: Rua Artur Bernardes 30 (E); *Ambassador:* CARLOS MANINI RÍOS.

Vatican: Rua Almirante Alexandrino 1112 (Apostolic Nunciature); *Nuncio:* Mgr. UMBERTO MOZZONI.

Venezuela: Praia de Botafogo 242 (E); *Ambassador:* UMBERTO OROZCO.

Viet-Nam, Republic: Av. Rui Barbosa 520 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* NGUYEN PHUONG THIEP.

Yugoslavia: Rua Dona Mariana 48 (E); *Ambassador:* MIRKO OSTOJIC.

STATE GOVERNORS

Acre: WANDERLEI DANTAS.

Alagoas: AFRÂNIO LAGE.

Amazonas: JOÃO WALTER DE ANDRADE.

Bahia: ANTÔNIO CARLOS MAGALHÃES.

Ceará: CÉSAR CALS DE OLIVEIRA.

Espírito Santo: ARTHUR GERHARDT SANTOS.

Goiás: LEONINO CAIADO.

Guanabara: ANTÔNIO CHAGAS FREITAS.

Maranhão: PEDRO NEIVA DE SANTANA.

Mato Grosso: JOSÉ FRAGELLI.

Minas Gerais: RONDON PACHECO.

Pará: FERNANDO GUILHOM.

Paraíba: ERNANI SÁTIRO E SOUZA.

Paraná: PEDRO VIRIATO PARIGOT DE SOUSA.

Pernambuco: ERALDO GUEIROS.

Piauí: ALBERTO TAVARES DA SILVA.

Rio de Janeiro: RAIMUNDO DELMIRIANO PADILHA.

Rio Grande do Norte: JOSÉ CORTEZ PEREIRA.

Rio Grande do Sul: EUCLIDES TRICHES.

Santa Catarina: COLOMBO MACHADO SALES.

São Paulo: LAUDO NATEL.

Sergipe: PAULO BARRETO DE MENESES.

GOVERNORS OF FEDERAL TERRITORIES

Amapá: Gen. IVANHOE CONÇALVES MARTINS.

Fernando de Noronha: Lt.-Col. JAIME AUGUSTO DA COSTA E SILVA.

Roraima: Major WALMOR LEÃO ALCIN.

Rondonia: Col. JOÃO CARLOS MARGUS HENRIQUE NETO.

FEDERAL DISTRICT

Mayor of Brasília: WADJÓ DA COSTA GOMIDE.

CONGRESS

President of the Senate: GILBERTO MARINHO.

President of the Chamber of Deputies: JOÃO BATISTA RAMOS

(General Election, November 1970)

PARTY	NUMBER OF SEATS	
	Senate	Chamber of Deputies
ARENA—Aliança Renovadora Nacional	59	220
MDB—Movimento Democrático Brasileiro	7	90

POLITICAL PARTIES

The status of political parties came under revision in June 1965, and a new Statute was signed by President Castelo Branco on July 14. In October the President suspended all political parties which had so far been formed. However, in December new groups were formed in Congress and the following parties had been registered by March 1967 under the new system:

Aliança Renovadora Nacional (ARENA): c/o Palácio Tiradentes, Brasília; Pro-Government party; Pres. Sen. DANIEL KRIEGER.

Movimento Democrático Brasileiro (MDB): Opposition group; includes members of former Partido Trabalhista Brasileiro; Pres. Sen. OSCAR PASSOS.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The judiciary powers of the State are held by the following tribunals: the Supreme Federal Tribunal, the Federal Tribunal of Recourses, the State Tribunals of Appeals, the Superior Military, the Electoral, and the Labour Tribunals; and by judges of other courts.

Sixteen ministers, nominated by the President and approved by the Senate, compose the Supreme Federal Tribunal. It judges offences committed by persons exempt from appearing before the normal courts, such as the President, Ministers of State, its own members, judges of other courts, and chiefs of permanent diplomatic missions. It also litigates in disputes between the Union and the states, between the states, or between foreign nations and the Union or the states; disputes as to jurisdiction between justices and/or tribunals of the different states, including those of the federal district and of the territories; in cases involving the extradition of criminals, in certain special cases involving the principle of *habeas corpus*, and in other cases. It is also empowered to judge ordinary appeals in cases in which the Union is interested as plaintiff or defendant.

The Federal Tribunal of Recourses judges the cases in which the Federal Union has interest.

The Tribunals of Appeals, apart from their normal function as a court of appeal, can sit in judgment on their own members. The number of judges varies according to the judiciary organization of each state.

The organs of the Electoral Tribunal (the Superior

Tribunal, the Regional Tribunals, and the electoral judges) register the names of political parties, fix the date of elections, supervise the listing of voters, and deal with all infractions of the electoral laws. The seven judges of the Superior Electoral Tribunal are chosen: two from the Supreme Federal Tribunal, two from the Tribunal of Appeals, one from the Tribunal of Justice of the Federal District and two by the President.

The functions of the Military Court are no more than the name implies. The Labour Tribunal deals with labour disputes.

Civil offenders usually come before the courts of the separate states and of the Federal District. Each state organizes its own judiciary system on the principles established in the Constitution, and appoints its own judges from those who have passed the State examination in law.

THE SUPREME FEDERAL TRIBUNAL

President: OSWALDO TRIGUEIRO DE ALBUQUERQUE MELLO.

Vice-President: ALIOMAR DE ANDRADE BALEEIRO.

Ministers: ADALICIO COELHO NOGUEIRA, ADAUTO LUZIO CARDOSO, ELOY JOSÉ DA ROCHA, CARLOS THOMPSON FLORES, CANDIDO DA MOTTA FILHO, HAHNEMANN GUIMARÃES, JOSÉ ARVIS FALCÃO.

The Supreme Court sits in Brasília.

RELIGION

The majority of the population is Roman Catholic.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Metropolitan Sees:

Aparecida do Norte: His Eminence Cardinal CARLOS CARMELO DE VASCONCELOS MOTTA, Cardinal Primate of Brazil.

São Salvador da Bahia: Archbishop AVELAR BRANDÃO VILELA.

São Sebastião de Rio de Janeiro: His Eminence Cardinal JAIME DE BARROS CÂMARA.

Most Rev.:

Aracaju . . .	LUCIANO JOSÉ CABRAL DUARTE.
Belém do Pará . . .	ALBERTO GAUDÊNCIO RAMOS.
Belo Horizonte . . .	JOÃO REZENDE COSTA
Botucatu . . .	VICENTE MARCHETTI ZIONI.
Brasília . . .	JOSÉ NEWTON DE ALMEIDA BATISTA.
Campinas . . .	ANTÔNIO MARIA ALVES DE SIQUEIRA.
Cuiabá . . .	ORLANDO CHAVES.
Curitiba . . .	PEDRO ANTÔNIO PEDALTO.
Diamantina . . .	GERALDO DE PROENÇA SIGAUD.
Florianópolis . . .	ALFONSO NIEHUES.
Fortaleza . . .	JOSÉ DE MEDEIROS DELGADO.
Goiania . . .	FERNANDO GOMES DOS SANTOS.
Juiz de Fora . . .	GERALDO MARIA DE MORAIS PENIDO.

Most Rev.:

Maceió . . .	ADELMO CAVALCANTI MACHADO.
Manáus . . .	JOÃO DE SOUSA LIMA.
Mariana . . .	OSCAR DE OLIVEIRA.
Natal . . .	NIVALDO MONTE.
Niterói . . .	ANTÔNIO DE ALMEIDA MORAES.
Olinda and Recife . . .	HELDER PESSÔA CÂMARA.
Parafba . . .	JOSÉ M. PIRES.
Pôrto Alegre . . .	ALFREDO VINCENTE SCHERER.
Pouso Alegre . . .	JOSÉ D'ANGELO NETO.
Ribeirão Preto . . .	FELÍCIO CÉSAR DA CUNHA VASCONCELOS.
São Luís do Maranhão . . .	JOÃO JOSÉ DA MOTA E ALBUQUERQUE.
São Paulo . . .	PAULO EVARISTO ARNS.
Teresina . . .	JOSÉ FREIRE FALÇAO.
Vitória . . .	JOÃO BATISTA DA MOTA E ALBUQUERQUE.

PROTESTANT CHURCHES

Igreja Evangélica de Confissão Luterana no Brasil: C.P. 2876, Pôrto Alegre; f. 1949; 800,000 mems.; Pres. Pastor KARL GOTTSCHALD; publs. *Voz do Evangelho, Igreja em Nossos Dias, Folha Dominical*.

Igreja Metodista do Brasil: Board of Social Action, Rua Germania 175, Campinas, São Paulo; Exec. Sec. Rev. ALMS SAIR DONTOS.

THE PRESS

DAILY NEWSPAPERS

MORNING EDITIONS

Rio de Janeiro

The first Brazilian newspaper, Hipólito da Costa's *Correio Brasiliense*, was published in London in 1808 and appeared regularly until the end of 1822. During this time, the Brazilian government subsidized several papers to combat da Costa's press, all of which were political. The emergence of the more serious, informative newspapers was very gradual, and it was not until the late nineteenth century that these appeared in the form of regular publications.

The Press of the modern Republic has greatly increased in numbers and circulation, but due to the difficulties of distribution, it is not yet completely national. The Press in Brazil is today subject to two controls: the Censorship Law, passed in December 1968 under the Castelo Branco government, and the National Security Laws, which were extended in 1969 under Costa e Silva, allowing journalists to be tried for political crimes by Military Courts, thus bypassing the Press Law. National Security Laws are obviously subject to wide interpretation.

Brazil Herald: Rua do Resende 65; f. 1946; Managing Partner W. P. WILLIAMSON, Jr.; published daily, except Mondays; only English language daily in Brazil; circ. 15,000.

Correio da Manhã: Avda. Gomes Freire 471; f. 1901; conservative; Dirs. PAULO BITTENCOURT, JOSÉ VELASCO PORTINHO, ALINIO DE SALES; circ. 60,000.

O Dia: Rua do Riachuelo, 4; popular labour; Dir. ORNON PAULINO; circ. 150,000 (Sundays 350,000).

Diário de Notícias: Rua Riachuelo 114; f. 1930; democratic; Dir. JOÃO PORTELA RIBEIRO DANTAS; daily circ. 70,000; Sundays 180,000.

O Jornal: Rua Sacadura Cabral 103; f. 1919; leading paper of the Diários Associados; conservative; Dirs. JOÃO CALMON, THEOPHILO DE ANDRADE; Editor-in-Chief M. GOMES MARANHÃO; circ. 98,000.

Jornal do Brasil: Avda. Brasil 500-G.B.; f. 1891; Catholic, conservative; Dirs. Countess MAURINA DUNSHEE DE ABRANCHES PEREIRA CARNEIRO, MANUEL FRANCISCO DO NASCIMENTO BRITO, J. SETTE CAMARA; circ. 120,000 daily 230,000 Sundays.

Jornal do Comércio: Av. Rio Branco 117; f. 1827; trade; Diários Associados group; Dir. CARLOS RIZZINI; circ. 30,000.

São Paulo

Diário de São Paulo: Rua 7 de Abril 230; f. 1929; independent; Chateaubriand group; Dir. JOAQUIM PINTO NAVAIO; circ. 85,000.

Diário Popular: Rua do Carmo 20; f. 1884; independent; Dir. RODRIGO SOARES, Jr.

O Estado de São Paulo: Rua Major Quedinho 28, C.P. 8005; f. 1875; independent; circ. 180,000 daily, 250,000 Sundays.

Folha de São Paulo: Alameda Barão de Limeira 425; f. 1920; Dir. OTÁVIO FRIAS DE OLIVEIRA; circ. 170,000 daily, 220,000 Sundays.

A Gazeta Esportiva: Avda. Casper Líbero 88; f. 1947; Editor C. J. NELLI; circ. 100,000.

AFTERNOON AND EVENING EDITIONS
Rio de Janeiro

O Globo: Rua Irincú Marinho 35; f. 1925; independent conservative; Dir. ROBERTO MARINHO; circ. 197,000.

A Notícia: Rua do Riachuelo 359, 4º; popular; Dir. CHAGAS FREITAS; circ. 100,000 (Mondays 200,000).

Tribuna da Imprensa: Rua Lavradiog8; f. 1949; progressive; Dir. Propr. and Editor HELIO FERNANDES (deported July 1967); circ. 30,000.

Última Hora: Rua Sotero dos Reis 62; f. 1951; Dir. and Pres. SAMUEL WEINER; circ. 130,000.

São Paulo

Diário da Noite: Rua 7 de Abril 230; f. 1925; independent, Chatcaubriand group; Dir. EDMUNDO MONTEIRO.

Folha de São Paulo: Alameda Barão de Limeira 425; f. 1921; Dir. OTÁVIO FRIAS DE OLIVEIRA; conservative; circ. 170,000.

A Gazeta: Avda. Casper Líbero 88; f. 1906; independent; Dir. PEDRO MONTEONE; publ. by Fundação Caspar Líbero; circ. 100,000.

Diário do Comércio e Indústria: Rua Silveira Martins 37; Dir. JOSÉ DOS SANTOS.

PROVINCIAL DAILIES

Belém, Pará

Estado do Pará: f. 1910; morning; Dir. AFONSO JUSTO CHERMONT.

Folha do Norte: Rua Gaspar Viana 91; f. 1896; morning; independent; Dir. J. P. DE ALBUQUERQUE MARANHÃO; circ. 25,000.

Folha Vespertina: evening; independent; Dir. J. P. DE ALBUQUERQUE MARANHÃO.

A Província do Pará: Rua Campos Sales 100/104; f. 1876; Dir. FREDERICO BARATA; circ. 24,000.

Belo Horizonte, Minas Gerais

O Diário: Av. Francisco Sales 536; f. 1935; morning; Catholic; Pres. and Dir. H. HARGREAVES; circ. 26,000.

Diário da Tarde: Rua Goiás 36; f. 1936; evening; Dirs. JOÃO CALMON, FREDERICO CHATEAUBRIAND; circ. 12,000.

Diário do Comércio: Rua Rio de Janeiro, 243; f. 1931; economic affairs; Dir. JOSÉ COSTA; circ. 21,000.

Estado de Minas: Rua Goiás 36; f. 1927; morning; independent; mem. of Diários Associados group; Dirs. GERALDO TEIXEIRA DA COSTA, JOÃO CALMON; circ. 30,000 (weekdays), 81,000 (Sundays).

Folha da Minas: Rua Curitiba 592; f. 1934; morning; pro-Government; Dir. EUGÊNIO K. DUTRA; circ. 20,000.

Minas Gerais: Avda. Augusto de Lima 270, C.P. 84; f. 1892; morning; official State organ; Dir. JOSÉ GUIMARÃES ALVES.

Informador Comercial: Av. Afonso Pena 342; Caixa Postal 456; f. 1931; commercial information, market studies; Pres. JOSÉ COSTA.

Brasília

Correio Brasiliense: Setor de Indústrias Gráficas, C.P. 545; f. 1960; Dir. EDILSON VARELA.

Crítica de Brasília: Setor de Indústrias Gráficas, C.P. 1842.

Folha de Brasília: Avda W3 Q7, Casa 204.

Curitiba, Paraná

Diário do Paraná: Rua José Loureiro 111; f. 1955; Dir. ADHERBAL G. STRESSER.

Estado do Paraná: Rua Barão do Rio Branco 556; f. 1951; Dirs. A. MERHY, J. D. FREITAS NETO; circ. 39,000.

Tribuna do Paraná: Rua Barão do Rio Branco 556; Dir. J. B. MORAES; circ. 24,000.

Florianópolis, Santa Catarina

Diário da Tarde: Rua Conselheiro Mafra 82; f. 1935; evening; Dir. Dr. TULIO CESAR GONDIN; Editor A. SEIXAS NETTO; circ. 5,000.

Fortaleza, Ceará

O Povo: Rua Senador Pompeu 1082; f. 1928; evening; Dir. J. C. ALENCAR BRASIL; circ. 12,000.

Unitário: Rua Senador Pompeu 864; f. 1903; Dir. MANUEL EDUARDO PINHEIRO CAMPOS.

Manaus, Amazonas

A Crítica: Rua Lobo d'Almada 278; f. 1948; circ. 7,500.

O Jornal: Avenida Eduardo Ribeiro 556; f. 1930; Dir. AGUINOLDO ARCHER PINTO; circ. 12,000 (weekdays), 18,000 (Sundays).

Natal, Rio Grande do Norte

Jornal do Comércio: Travessa Bom Jesus 148.

Tribuna do Norte: f. 1950; Dir. AGNELO ALVES.

Niterói, Rio de Janeiro

O Fluminense: Rua da Conceição 163; f. 1878; Dir. ALBERT TORRES.

Correio Fluminense: Rua José Clemente 36.

Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul

Correio do Povo: Rua dos Andradas 972; f. 1895; morning; independent; Dir. BRENO CALDAS; circ. 65,000, 130,000 (Sundays).

Diário de Notícias: Rua Siqueira Campos 688; f. 1925; morning; Conservative; Dir. ERNESTO CORREIA; Editor NELSON DINIAS; circ. 40,000.

Fôlha da Tarde: f. 1936; evening; Dir. ARLINDO PASQUALINI.

A Hora: Rua Siqueira Campos 688; f. 1954; Editor NELSON DINIAS.

Recife, Pernambuco

Diário de Pernambuco: Praça da Independência 12; f. 1825; morning; independent; Dirs. JOSÉ DE ALMEIDA CASTRO (Pres.); Dr. ANIBAL FERNANDES (Sec.), O. MATA, J. SANTOS; circ. 30,000.

Jornal do Comércio: Rua do Imperador 345; f. 1919; morning; conservative; Dir. D. F. PESSOA DE QUEIROZ.

Correio do Povo: 1 Rua Visconde de Goiana 337.

Diário da Noite: Rua do Imperador 345; f. 1946; Dir. F. PESSOA DE QUEIROZ; circ. 23,000.

Salvador, Bahia

Diário de Notícias: f. 1875; morning; democratic; Dir. ODORICO TAVARES.

O Estado da Bahia: Rua Carlos Gomes; f. 1933; morning; Dirs. ODORICO TAVARES, PAULO NACIFE.

A Tarde: Praça Castro Alves 5; f. 1912; evening; Dir. RANULFO OLIVEIRA; circ. 8,000.

Santos, São Paulo

O Diário: Rua do Comercio 15; f. 1936; morning; Dir. EDMUNDO MONTEIRO.

A Tribuna: Caixa Postal 715; f. 1894; morning; conservative; Dir. GRUSFEDAL SANTINI; circ. 53,000.

Cidade de Santos: f. 1967; Pres. OCTAVIO FRAS DE OLIVEIRA.

São Luiz, Maranhão

O Globo: f. 1939; evening; Diários Associados group; Dir. FEDERICO BARATA; circ. 5,000.

SELECTED PERIODICALS, MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS

Rio de Janeiro

Antenna: C.P. 1131, ZC-00; f. 1926; telecommunications and electronics; monthly; Dir. G. A. PENNA; circ. 18,000.

Conjuntura Econômica: Fundação Getúlio Vargas, Serviço de Publicações, Praia de Botafogo 186; monthly, also international edition.

O Cruzeiro: Rua do Livramento 179-203; Dir. ACCIOLY NETTO; weekly.

Eletrônica Popular: C.P. 1131, ZC-00; f. 1956; electronics, radio, TV, Hi-Fi; bi-monthly; circ. 17,000.

Informação Brasileira: Rua Buenos Aires 251, 1° andar; fortnightly; commerce.

Manchete: Rua Frei Caneca 511; f. 1952; weekly; general.

Observador Econômico e Financeiro, O: Av Graça Aranha 182-9° andar; f. 1936; Dir.-Gen. MARINETTE BOUÇAS; monthly.

Revista Brasil Ilustrado: Rua da Almirante Gonçalves 23; fortnightly; illustrated; general interest.

Revista Civilização Brasileira: Rua 7 de Setembro 97; cultural; bi-monthly; circ. 20,000.

Revista da Semana: Rua Visconde de Maranguape 15; Props. Cia. Editora Americana; Editor REINALDO JARDIM; general; weekly.

Revista do Esporte: Rua São Luiz Gonzaga 601; weekly; sports.

Rio Magazine: Rua Senador Dantas 118; f. 1933; monthly; general.

Seleções do Reader's Digest: Editora Ypiranga, Av. Presidenta Vargas 62-7° andar; f. 1933; monthly (Brazilian edition of *Reader's Digest* in Portuguese).

Vida Doméstica: Rua Riachuelo 414; f. 1920; Dir. CARLOS GONÇALVES FIDALGO; monthly; women's interest; also publishes *Vida Infantil*, *Vida Juvenil* and *Coletânea*.

São Paulo

Acropóle: Rua Xavier de Toledo 264, 5°, caixa postal 3798; f. 1938; architecture; monthly.

Casa e Jardim: Avda. Casper Libero 383-2° andar; f. 1953; homes and gardens; illustrated; monthly.

Digesto Econômico: Associação Comercial de São Paulo, Rua Boa Vista 51, caixa postal 8082; monthly.

Iris: Avda. Prestes Maia, 220, 17° and Conj. 171, caixa postal 1704; f. 1947; review of photography, the cinema and tape recorder; monthly; Editor Dr. HANS KORANYI.

Mundo Elétrico: Rua Xavier de Toledo 264, 5°, caixa postal 3798; f. 1959; electricity; monthly.

Realidade: Rua João Adolfo 118; monthly; illustrated; general interest.

Veja: Avda. Octaviano Alves de Lima 800; news weekly; Dir. MINO CARTA.

Visão: Rua Bráulio Gomes 36-4° andar; f. 1956; business magazine; Editor HERNANE TAVARES DE SÁ; weekly.

NEWS AGENCIES

Agência Nacional: Presidência da República; official; Dir. MÁRIO NEIVA.

Agência Meridional, Ltda.: Rua Sacadura Cabral 103, Rio de Janeiro; Dir. FRANCISCO BUSTO.

"ANB"—Brastele, Agência Notícias Ltda.: Av. Alm. Barroso 72, G.B.; f. 1970; Dir. ARLINDO MOREIRA.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Rio de Janeiro

Agencia Nazionale Stampa Associata (ANSA): Largo do Machado 39, 2°, C.P. 95; Bureau Chief EMILIO MILLUL.

AP: Avda. Rio Branco 25, 13° andar, C.P. 72-ZC-000; Bureau Chief DENNIS F. REDMONT.

UPI: Avda. Rio Branco 110, 6° andar, C.P. 719; Man. ALBERTO J. SCHAZIN.

The following are also represented: DPA, Jiji Press, Novosti, Reuters, Tass.

ANSA, AP and UPI are represented in Brasília.

ANSA, Jiji Press, Kyodo News Service, Reuters and UPI are represented in São Paulo.

Reuters is represented in Santos.

PRESS ASSOCIATION

Associação Brasileira de Imprensa: Rua Araújo Porto Alegre 71, Rio de Janeiro; f. 1908.

PUBLISHERS

Rio de Janeiro

Companhia José Aguilar Editora: Rua da Alfândega, 111-A, sala 302; C.P. 5122; f. 1958; literature; fiction; Pres. JOSÉ AGUILAR SAMPER; Dir. SILVIA FARRÉ.

Antenna-Empresa Jornalística S.A.: Av. Mar. Floriano 143; C.P. 1131-ZC-00; br. at Rua Vitória 379/383, São Paulo; f. 1926; technical books and magazines on electronics and radio.

Artes Gráficas Industrias Reunidas, S.A. AGIR: Rua México 98-B, C.P. 3291-ZC-00; education, history, philosophy, belles-lettres, fiction, brs. in São Paulo Belo Horizonte, Brasília.

Editôra Paulo de Azevedo Ltda.: Rua do Ouvidor 166, C.P. 658-ZC-00; f. 1854; text-books, general; Dir. IVO VIANNA DE AZEVEDO.

Casa Publicadora Batista: Rua Paulo Fernandes 24; f. 1901; Bibles; periodicals; Dir. EDGAR FRANCIS HALLOEK.

Editorial Galvino Ltda.: Avda. 28 de Setembro 174.

Livraria-Editôra da Casa do Estudante do Brasil: Largo da Carioca 11, 2°; f. 1942; general; Dir. ARQUIMEDES DE MELO NETO; São Paulo Office: Rua Brigadeiro Galvão 231, 2°.

Centro Redentor: Rua Jorge Rudge 119; f. 1912; religious works; Pres. ANTÔNIO DO NASCIMENTO COTTAS.

Editôra Civilização Brasileira, S.A.: Rua 7 de Setembro 97; f. 1932; text-books, general literature, science, national and foreign works; Dirs. LOURIVAL MAZZINI NETTO, HÉLIO SILVA, MÁRIO DA SILVA BRITO.

Getúlio M. Costa: Praça 15 de Novembro 101.

Edições O Cruzeiro: Rua Lieramente 203; education, history, children's books, science.

Editôra Delta: 63 Avenida Almirante Barroso; education, children's books, encyclopaedias and dictionaries.

Emiel-Editôra: Rua Alvaro Alvim 33-37.

Editorial Gonzalo Porto: (Head Office: Mexico City); Rua Senador Dantas; f. 1921; medical, scientific, technical, etc.; Dir. ADOLFO LÓPEZ GUILLÉN offices in São Paulo, Rua 7 de Abril 252-1º andar, Recife, Rua Floriano Peixoto 85, 1º, and Pôrto Alegre, Avda. Otavio Rocha 73, 3º; others throughout South America.

Editôra Guanabara Koogan S.A.: Rua do Ouvidor 132; f. 1930; medical, business and management, and juvenile; Pres. ABRAHÃO KOOGAN.

W. M. Jackson, Inc.: Rua Miguel Couto 35; f. 1923; encyclopaedias, literary, technical; Dir. ROBERTO CASTRO RIANO.

Editôra José Konfino: Avda. Erasmo Braga 227, 1º, C.P. 2746; f. 1937; law only; Dir. JOSÉ KONFINO.

Ao Livro Técnico S.A.: Avenida Rio Branco 120, Loja 16; technical books.

Livros de Portugal, S.A.: Rua Miguel Couto 40; f. 1941; philology, history, contemporary and classical Portuguese works; Dir. JOÃO FONSECA MARZANO.

Livraria José Olympio Editôra, S.A.: Rua dos Gusmões 104.

Irmãos Pongetti-Editores: Rua Sacadura Cabral 240; f. 1925 as Paulo, Pongetti e Cia., present name 1932; history, general literature; Dirs. RUGGERO and RODOLFO PONGETTI.

Tecnoprint Gráfica, S.A.: C.P. 1880; f. 1947; education, fine arts, sciences, "Edições de Ouro" paperbacks.

Casa Editôra Vecchi, Ltda.: Rua do Resende 144; f. 1913; general literature and magazines; Man. AMÁLIA VECCHI.

Editôra Vozes, Ltda.: Rua Frei Luis, 100-Petrópolis RJ; f. 1901; Catholic publishers; offices in Rio de Janeiro GB, Rua Sen. Dantas 118 1; Rua Senador Feijo 168; Belo Horizonte MG, Rua Tupis 85; Pôrto Alegre RS, Rua, Riachuelo 1280; Dir. Father Dr. LUDOVICO GOMES DE CASTRO; publs. *Revista Eclesiástica Brasileira*, *Vozes*, *Serviço de Documentação (SEDOC)*, *Grande Sinal*, *Renovação Cristã*, *Centro Informativo Católico (CIC)*.

São Paulo

Editôra Abril and Abril Cultural S.A.: Avda. Octaviano Alves de Lima 800, C.P. 2372; f. 1950; magazines, textbooks, science, encyclopaedias, guides.

Livraria Freitas Bastos, S.A.: Rua 14 de Novembro 62; f. 1922; juridical books; Pres. LINDA ANTONGINI DE FREITAS BASTOS; Dir. JACQUES VISNEVSKI; publ. *Revista Direito* (every two months).

Boa Leitura Editôra, S.A.: Rua General Jardim 359/361, C.P. 738; geography, history, popular sciences.

Editôra do Brasil, S.A.: C.P. 4986; geography, education physics, literature.

Editôra Brasiliense: Rua Barão de Itapetininga 93-12º andar; education, sociology, history, administration.

Editora Cultrix: Rua Conselheiro Furtado 648; fine arts, history, popular sciences, fiction, school textbooks.

Cultura Moderna: Rua São Bento 51.

Difusão Européia do Livro Ltda.: Rua Bento Freitas 362, 6º, C.P. 30.340; f. 1950.

Editôra Egéria, S.A.: astronomy, biology, popular sciences, children's books, encyclopaedias.

Merder Editôra Livraria Ltda.: Praça D. José Gaspar 106-3a sobreloja No. 12-15; f. 1952; philosophy, religion, psychology, literature, reference books, etc.; Man. Dir. WOLFGANG KNAPP.

Editorial Labor do Brasil, S.A.: Rua Gen. Jardim 472; f. 1937; art, scientific, technical; Dir. JOSÉ BACHS M.

Cia. Melhoramentos de São Paulo, Indústrias de Papel: Rua Tito 479, C.P. 8120; f. 1890; textbooks, science, juvenile, education, history; Pres. HENRIQUE VILLOBOIM.

Companhia Editôra Nacional: Rua dos Gusmões 639, C.P. 7032; br. at Rua Benjamin Constant 30, Rio de Janeiro, Rua Dr. José Mariano 94, Recife, Rua dos Andradas 725, Pôrto Alegre, Rua Sen. Manuel Barata 130, Belém; f. 1926; textbooks, history, science, social sciences, philosophy, fiction, juvenile; Dir. OCTALLES MARCONDES FERREIRA.

Editôra Vera-Cruz Ltda.: Rua Alagoas 344; f. 1959; history, politics, philosophy, sociology, religion; Dirs. Dr. ARNAL DO VIDIGAL XAVIER DA SILVEIRA, Dr. PLINIO VIDIGAL XAVIER DA SILVEIRA.

Belo Horizonte

Editôra Cardal Ltda.: Rua São Paulo 2173, 3º and.

Curitiba

Editôra Guaira, Ltda.: Rua D. Julia da Costa 525, C.P. V; f. 1940; law, literature, science; Dir. Supt. Dr. DE PLACIDO E SILVA; Man. ANTÔNIO TEÓFILO DE ANDRADE; offices in Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo.

Pôrto Alegre

Editôra Globo: Rua dos Andradas 1428; C.P. 1520; f. 1883; textbooks, literature, technical works; Dirs. HENRIQUE BERTASO, JOSÉ BERTASO, JOSÉ OTÁVIO BERTASO, CLÁUDIO MARCELO BERTASO, FERNANDO BERTASO, PLINIO J. BERTASO; brs. in Salvador, Belo Horizonte, Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Conselho Nacional de Telecomunicações (National Telecommunications Council): Rua Miguel Couto 105, Rio de Janeiro.

RADIO

There are 397 commercial broadcasting stations.

The main broadcasting stations in Rio de Janeiro are: Rádio Globo, Rádio Maua, Rádio Nacional, Rádio Tamoio, Rádio Tupi; and in São Paulo: Rádio Cultura, Rádio Difusora de São Paulo, Rádio Gazeta, Rádio Record, Rádio Pan-Americana and Rádio Bandeirantes.

In 1971, there were 5,800,000 radio receivers.

TELEVISION

In 1971 fifty-four commercial television stations were

operating, one was projected, and about 6,500,000 sets were in use. PAL colour television has been chosen.

BROADCASTING ASSOCIATIONS

Associação Brasileira de Emissoras de Rádio e Televisão, ABERT: Rua Mairink Veiga, 6-12º pav., Rio de Janeiro; f. 1962; mems.; 97 short-wave and 625 medium-wave radio station and 54 television stations; Pres. R. TAVERAS.

Diários e Emissoras Associados: Rua Sacadura Cabral 103, Rio de Janeiro; mems.; 23 radio stations, 14 television stations and 33 newspapers; Pres. Dr. JOÃO DE MEDEIROS CALMON; Gen. Dir. Dr. PAULO CABRAL DE ARAUJO.

FINANCE

cap.=capital; p.u.=paid up; dep.=deposits; m.=million; b.=billion; res.=reserves; cr.=cruzeiros, amounts in new cruzeiros, unless otherwise stated.)

BANKING

CENTRAL BANK

Banco Central do Brasil: Avda. Presidente Vargas 84, Rio de Janeiro; f. 1965 as Banco Central da República do Brasil, name changed 1967; issues currency, carries out all gold and exchange transactions, has taken over monetary and credit supervision from SUMOC and functions of Rediscount Department; cap. 34m., res. 325m. (Oct. 1969); Pres. ERNANE GALVÊAS.

FINEX: Fund f. 1966 to finance exports and purchase exportable surpluses.

FUNDEPE—Fundo para Desenvolvimento da Pecuária: f. 1967; to finance development of cattle-raising and wool and milk production; disposable funds 216m. new cruzeiros, half from an IBRD loan; funds to be allocated mainly in states of Rio Grande do Sul, São Paulo, Paraná, Minas Gerais, Mato Grosso and Goiás.

STATE CONTROLLED BANK

Banco do Brasil, S.A.: Brasília; f. 1808, reorg. 1905; cap. 720m., dep. 16,262m. (Dec. 1970); Pres. NÉSTOR JOST.

DEVELOPMENT AND INVESTMENT BANKS

Banco Bozano Simonsen de Investimento, S.A.: Av. Rio Branco 138, C.P. 5074-ZC-21, Rio de Janeiro; f. 1967 by Bank of London and South America and Bozano, Simonsen Group; investment bank catering for medium- and eventually long-term capital requirements.

Banco Brasileiro de Desenvolvimento FINASA: São Paulo; f. 1965; 23 member banks; finances development opportunities in industry, commerce, agriculture.

Banco de Desenvolvimento de Investimento Copeg: Rio de Janeiro; f. 1967 to take over and expand work of Cia. Progresso do Estado da Guanabara; initial cap. 5m.

Banco de Desenvolvimento do Paraná, S.A. (BADEP): Rua 15 de Novembro, 270-6º andar, Curitiba, Paraná; f. 1968 to replace the Companhia de Desenvolvimento do Paraná-Codepar; fosters the expansion of the industrial sector; initial cap. 120m.

Banco Nacional de Habitação: f. 1964; Pres. CLAUDIO LUIS PINTO.

Banco Nacional do Desenvolvimento Econômico: Av. Rio Branco 53, ZC-21, Rio de Janeiro; f. 1952 to assist in the financing of development schemes sponsored by the Government, particularly in the fields of railway transport, electric power, basic industries and agriculture and related sectors. Since 1964 more emphasis is being placed on the development of different regions; Pres. JAYME MAGRASSI DE SÁ; Dir. Superintendent ALBERTO DO AMARAL OSÓRIO.

Special funds:

FIPEME—Programa de Financiamento à Pequena e Média Empresas: f. March 1965; funds made available by IABD and German Kreditanstalt; investment 1965, 16.2 billion cruzeiros; financing loans to smaller industries, particularly in less developed regions of the country.

FUNTEC—Fundo de Desenvolvimento Técnico-Científico: f. 1964; funds available directly from BNDE, investment 1965: 1 billion cruzeiros; financing technico-scientific research, secondary and higher level technical education and special research programmes in petroleum, siderurgical and paper and cellulose industries.

FINEP—Fundo de Financiamento de Estudos do Projetos e Programas: f. 1965 under auspices of Ministry of Planning; funds from BNDE, investment 1965: 100m. cruzeiros; financing private initiative in investment, also supporting future investments.

Banco do Nordeste do Brasil: f. 1952; cap. 140m. cruzeiros of which 72 per cent was provided by the Government; Pres. HILBERTO MASCARENHAS ALVES DA SILVA.

Banco Paulista de Desenvolvimento Econômico: São Paulo; f. 1966; provides long-term financing for development and medium- and short-term loans for purchasing machinery and equipment; init. cap. 300,000m. cruzeiros.

Banco Regional de Desenvolvimento do Extremo Sul: Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul; development bank for the provinces of Paraná, Rio Grande do Sul and

Santa Catarina; f. 1961 in Paraná; acts as agent for numerous federal financing agencies and co-operates with IBRD; works on industrial and agricultural products.

Financiera Nacional: Rio de Janeiro; f. 1965 as FINAME one of the special funds of the Banco Nacional do Desenvolvimento Econômico, present status 1967; financing production of machinery and industrial, agricultural and transport equipment.

Rio de Janeiro

Banco Aliança, S.A.: Praça Pio X 99; f. 1906; Mans. H. G. HAGEN and ANTONIO RIBEIRO.

Banco Andrade Arnaud, S.A.: Rua Sete de Setembro 32; f. 1929; cap. and rcs. 35m., dep. 329m. (Nov. 1970); 76 brs.; Prcs. RAUL PINTO DE CARVALHO.

Banco Boavista, S.A.: Praça Pio X 118A, C.P. 1560-ZC-00; f. 1924; Pres. C. GUINLE DE PAULA MACHADO.

Banco do Estado da Guanabara, S.A.: Avda. Nilo Peçanha 175, C.P. 4321-ZC-P; f. 1945; cap. 250m., dep. 1,080m. (Dec. 1971); Prcs. O. GOUVÊA DE BULHOES; 49 brs.

Banco Irmãos Guimarães, S.A.: Rua da Quitanda 80-80A; f. 1937; cap. 20m., dep. 182m. (Dec. 1969); Prcs. DAVID A. O. GUIMARÃES.

Banco Lar Brasileiro, S.A.: Rua do Ouvidor, 98; C.P. 221-ZC-00 associated with Chase Manhattan Bank; Co-Man. TERENCE T. McGRATH.

Banco Lowndes: Av. Presidente Vargas 290; cap. 4m., dep. 20m. (June 1969); Chair. VIVIAN LOWNDES; Pres. JOSÉ GARRIDO TORRES.

Banco Pareto, S.A.: Rua 1º de Março 31; f. 1887; Prcs. GIANNI MARIA ATTILIO PARETO.

Banco Português do Brasil: Rua da Assembleia 23; f. 1918; in 1966 absorbed Banco do Comércio, S.A., and three other banks; Pres. JOSÉ ADOLFO DA SILVA GORDO.

Banco Real do Canadá S.A.: Rua do Ouvidor 90; associated with The Royal Bank of Canada, Montreal, and Bank of America N.T. & S.A., San Francisco.

São Paulo

Banco América do Sul, S.A.: Rua Senador Feijó 197-205, C.P. 8075; f. 1940; cap. 17.4m., dep. 214.9m. (Jan. 1971); Pres. APOLONIO JORGE DE FARIA SALLES.

Banco Bandeirantes do Comércio, S.A.: Rua do Tesouro 39, C.P. 8,260; f. 1944; cap. 31.5m., dep. 452.9m. (1971); Pres. Dr. GILBERTO DE ANDRADE FARIA; Dirs. JOSÉ APARECIDO DE OLIVEIRA, MOACYR DE ARAUJO SINÕES; P. CABRAL DE ARAÚJO.

Banco Brasileiro de Descontos, S.A.: Rua 15 Novembro 233; f. 1943; Dir.-Pres. Dr. J. CUNHA, Jr.

Banco Brasul de São Paulo, S.A.: Rua 15 de Novembro 306-318; f. 1943, name changed 1956; cap. 31m., dep. 230m. (Dec. 1970); Prcs. SERGIO PINHO MELLAO; Man. Dirs. VICTOR MALZONI, GIORGIO STECHER, GUILHERME C. A. MELLAO, IGNACIO BARRETO, SERGIO FONSECO, LUIZ FIGUEIREDO.

Banco Comercial do Estado de São Paulo: Rua 15 de Novembro 336; f. 1912; Pres. F. DE PAULA V. DE AZEVEDO; Man. Dir. Dr. J. B. COUTINHO NOGUEIRA.

Banco ITAU América, S.A.: Rua Boa Vista, 176; f. 1943; cap. 90m., dep. 1,025m. (Nov. 1970); Pres. HERBERT LEVY; Gen. Dir. OLAVO EGYDIO SETUBAL.

Banco de São Paulo, S.A.: Rua 15 de Novembro 347; f. 1889; cap. 12m., dep. 134.9m. (Dec. 1967); Prcs. JOÃO ADHENAR DE ALMEIDA PRADO.

Banco do Comércio e Indústria de São Paulo, S.A.: Rua 15 de Novembro 289; f. 1889; cap. 68.9m., dep. 694.3m. (Dec. 1970); Pres. ROBERTO F. AMARAL.

Banco do Estado de São Paulo, S.A.: Praça Antônio Prado 6, C.P. 60-B; f. 1926; cap. 242m., dep. 2,107m. (Dec. 1970); Pres. PEDRO DE MOULA MALA.

Banco Francês e Brasileiro, S.A.: Rua 15 de Novembro 268; f. 1948; affiliated with Crédit Lyonnais; Pres. J. P. GOUVÊA VIEIRA.

Banco Francês e Italiano para a América do Sul, S.A. Sudameris: Rua Bela Vista 739, Alto da Boa Vista, Santo Amaro; f. 1949; cap. 29.3m., dep. 261.5m.; Chair. ROGERIO GIORGI; Dir.-Supt. MICHEL DONARD.

Banco Mercantil de São Paulo, S.A.: Head Office: Avda. Paulista, 1450; Foreign Exchange Dept.: Rua João Brícola 59; f. 1938; cap. 151m., dep. 653m. (Dec. 1970); Pres. GASTO E. DE BUENO VIDIGAL; Vice-Pres. LUIZ DE PAULA FIGUEIRA.

Banco Nacional do Comércio de São Paulo: Rua Boa Vista 242; f. 1936; cap. 19.2m., dep. 82.4m. (Dec. 1970); Pres. MAURO PAES DE ALMEIDA.

Banco Noroeste do Estado de São Paulo: Rua Álvares Penteado 216; f. 1923; cap. 15m., dep. 228.8m. (Dec. 1968); Pres. JORGE W. SIMONSEN.

Belém

Banco Geral do Brasil, S.A.: f. 1968; merger of Banco Moreira Gomes and Banco Monteiro de Castro; cap. 4m., rcs. 863,621; Pres. DENIO CHAGAS NOGUEIRA.

Belo Horizonte

Banco da Lavoura de Minas Gerais, S.A.: Av. Afonso Pena 726, Belo Horizonte, Minas Gerais; f. 1925; cap. 10m., dep. 380.6m. (Dec. 1967); Pres. Dr. GILBERTO DE ANDRADE FARIA.

Banco de Minas Gerais, S.A.: Rua Espírito Santo 527; f. 1930; cap. 20.8m., dep. 333.0m.; Pres. FLÁVIO PENTAGNA GUIMARAES; Man. JOSÉ GERALDO FURTADO; Exchange Dir. Dr. FRANCISCO DE ASSIS CASTRO.

Banco Mercantil de Minas Gerais, S.A.: Rua Rio de Janeiro, 680, C.P. 836; f. 1941; cap. 39,000m., dep. 354.8m. (Nov. 1970); Chair. VICENTE DE ARAÚJO.

Juiz de Fora

Banco de Crédito Real de Minas Gerais, S.A.: Rua Halfeld 504; Foreign Exchange Dept.: 116 Av. Rio Branco 6 andar, Rio de Janeiro; f. 1889; Pres. MAURÍCIO CHAGOS BICALHO.

Pôrto Alegre

Banco do Estado de Rio Grande do Sul, S.A.: Rua Capitão Montanha 77, C.P. 505; f. 1928; cap. 40m., dep. 346.1m. (Dec. 1970); Pres. GUSTAVO LANGSCH.

Banco Nacional do Comércio, S.A.: Rua 7 de Setembro 1028; f. 1895; cap. 33.8m., dep. 220m. (Dec. 1970); Dirs. JOSÉ R. DE ALMEIDA NETO, ARGEU E. DIEHL, FERNANDO WILSON SEFTON, E. E. MAURELL MÜLLER, DANIEL MONTEIRO.

Banco da Província do Rio Grande do Sul, S.A.: Rua 7 de Setembro 1171; f. 1858; cap. 36.0m., dep. 198.4m. (Dec. 1970); Dirs. VICTOR A. BASTAIN, J. GALANT, JR., A. F. BORGES, J. B. MARTÍNEZ, JOSÉ P. REIS, JOÃO C. DA COSTA RIBEIRO, ALMIR DUARTE E DARIO M. ALVES.

Banco Industrial e Comercial do Sul, S.A.: Rua 7 de Setembro 1080, C.P. 362; f. 1929 as Banco Pfeiffer, S.A., present name 1942; cap. p.u. 24.5m., dep. 232m. (Dec. 1970); Pres. W. A. GEHLEN.

Salvador

Banco da Bahia, S.A.: Rua Miguel Calmon 32, C.P. 118; f. 1858, incorporated Banco do Povo, S.A. 1968; cap. 35m., dep. 550m. (Dec. 1970); Pres. Dr. CLEMENTE MARIANI BITTENCOURT.

Banco Econômico da Bahia: Praça da Inglaterra 2; f. 1834; cap. 23.2m. (Dec. 1970); Pres. Dr. EUGENIO T. LEAL.

FOREIGN BANKS

(Rio de Janeiro, unless otherwise stated)

Banco de la Nación Argentina: Rua da Alfândega 19.

Banco de la Republica Oriental del Uruguay: H.O.: Montevideo, Uruguay; br. in Rio de Janeiro; f. 1963.

Banco Holandês Unido (Hollandsche Bank-Unie, N.V.): H.O.: Herengracht 434-440, Amsterdam; Rua Buenos Aires 9-15; C.P. 1242-ZC-00; f. 1917; Man. Dir. F. H. VAN VEENENDAAL.

Banco Italo-Belga, S.A.: H.O.: 59 Rue de l'Association, Brussels 1; Av. Pres. Vargas 417; f. 1911 as Banque Brésilienne Italo-Belge, present name 1914; 6 brs. in South America; Man. Dir. A. SPEECKAERT.

Bank of London and South America, Ltd.: 40-66 Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.4; Rua 15 de Novembro 165, São Paulo; Chief Man. H. D. FLOOD; Man. São Paulo Branch J. G. DE PAULA; Rio Branch, Rua da Alfândega, 29/35; Man. F. GOULD; 12 other branches in Brazil.

Chase Manhattan Bank: Avda. Rio Branco 109; C.P. 1576-ZC-00; Rep. E. N. WEIDNER.

Deutsch-Südamerikanische Bank A.G. (Banco Germânico de la América del Sud) and Dresdner Bank, A.G.: Hamburg resp. Frankfurt/Main; joint representation 60 Rua da Candelária; f. 1906; Gen. Man. KARL SCHMIDT.

The First National Bank of Boston: H.O.: 100 Federal St., Boston; Rua Libero Badaró 487, São Paulo; Vice-Pres. RICHARD HUBER; 3 other brs.

First National City Bank: H.O.: 399 Park Ave., New York City, U.S.A.; Avda. Rio Branco 85; f. 1812; Vice-Pres. Brazil ANTHONY MORO.

STOCK EXCHANGES

There are Stock Exchanges at Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo, and Commodity Exchanges at Porto Alegre, Vitória, Recife and Santos.

INSURANCE

Rio de Janeiro

American Motorists Insurance Co.: Rua Debret, no. 79, 10-13° ands.; f. 1955; Gen. Rep. for Brazil H. A. BUFFALO.

Atlântica—Cia. Nacional do Seguros: Praça Pio X, no. 79; f. 1935; Dir. Pres. ANTÔNIO CARLOS DE ALMEIDA BRAGA; Dir. Vice-Pres. MOACYR PEREIRA DA SILVA, RICARDO PAULO ROQUETTE-PINTO.

Colonial—Cia. Nac. do Segs. Gerais: Rua do Rosário No. 90; f. 1944; Dir. Pres. Dr. ANTONIO SANCHEZ DE LARRAGOITI, Jr.

Columbia—Cia. Nacional de Seguros Gerais: Avda. Almirante Barroso 81, C.P. 334; f. 1943; Pres. CARLOS F. LIMA.

Companhia Boavista de Seguros: Rua do Passeio no. 62, C.P. 1779; f. 1937; Pres. Dr. ROBERTO TEIXEIRA BOAVISTA.

Cia. de Seguros Marítimos o Terrestres Lloyd Sul Americano: Rua Debret 79, 10°-13°, C.P. 580-ZC-00; f. 1919; Dir. H. A. BUFFALO.

Companhia Nacional de Seguro Agrícola: Avda. Presidente Antonio Carlos 607, C.P. 1129; f. 1954; Pres. R. G. CRUZ DE LIMA.

Confiança—Cia. de Segs. Marítimos e Terrestres: Rua do Carmo 43, 8°; f. 1872; Pres. OCTAVIO FERREIRA NOVAL.

Continental—Cia. de Seguros: Rua Beneditinos 10, 2°-5°; f. 1924; cap. 2,632m.; res. 6m.; Pres. LUIZ ESTEVES.

A Equitativa dos Estados Unidos do Brasil, Sociedade Mútua do Seguros Gerais: Avda. Rio Branco 125, C.P. 398; f. 1896; Pres. O. LUNA FREIRE.

Fortaleza—Cia. Nac. de Segs.: Av. Pres. Vargas, 409, 14° andar; f. 1935; Pres. Ing. NELSON OTTONI DE REZENDE.

Garantia—Cia. do Seguros Marítimos o Terrestres: Av. Graca Aranha 416, C.P. 1259; f. 1866; Pres. ANTONIO FERNANDO DE BULHÕES CARVALHO.

Guanabara—Cia. de Seguros: Avda. Rio Branco 103, C.P. 1324; f. 1903; Man. N. ZAMITH.

Indenizadora—Cia. de Seguros Marítimos o Terrestres: Avda. Rio Branco 26A, C.P. 914; f. 1888; Pres. Dr. P. BURLAMAQUI DE MELLO.

Interamericana—Cia. de Seguros Gerais: Rua Senador Dantas 70/74; f. 1956; Pres. Dr. O. DE BEAUCCLAIR.

Cia. Interestadual do Segs.: Avda. 13 de Maio 23; f. 1944; Dir.-Pres. JOSÉ JOÃO ABDALLA.

Cia. Internacional de Segs.: Rua Assembleia 104, C.P. 1137; f. 1920; Chair. Dr. CELSO DA ROCHA MIRANDA.

Itamaraty—Cia. Nacional de Seguros Gerais: Rua do Carmo 65/67, C.P. 919; f. 1946; Pres. GUMERCINDO NOBRE FERNANDES.

Lloyd Industrial Sul Americano, A.S.: Rua Debret 79, 10-13° ands., C.P. 530-ZC-00; f. 1920; Dir.-Pres. H. A. BUFFALO.

Mercantil—Cia. Nacional de Seguros: Rua Senador Dantas 14, C.P. 207; f. 1939; Pres. Dr. CLAUDIO DE ALMEIDA ROSSI.

Mercúrio—Cia. Nac. do Segs.: Rua da Quitanda 3; f. 1945; Pres. Dr. ANDRÉ MIGLIORELLI.

"Miramar" Cia. Nacional de Seguros Gerais: Rua do Carmo 65/67, C.P. 919; f. 1929; Dirs. JOSÉ NOBRE FERNANDES, GUMERCINDO NOBRE FERNANDES.

A Nacional—Cia. Brasileira de Seguros Gerais: Avda. Rio Branco 151; f. 1946; Pres. J. JARDIN DE FREITAS.

Nova America—Sociedad Mútua do Seguros Gerais: Avda. Rio Branco 151; f. 1854; Dir. Dr. C. CASTRIOTO DE FIGUEIREDO E MELLO.

Novo Mundo—Cia. Nac. de Seg. Gerais: Rua do Carmo 71; f. 1929; Exec. Dir. JOSÉ NOBRE FERNANDES.

Providente—Cia. de Seguros: Rua Teófilo Otoni 15; f. 1872; Pres. P. BRITO BEZERRA DE MELLO.

Regente—Cia. Nacional de Seguros: Rua México 3, C.P. 959; f. 1958; Pres. A. AUTRAM FRANCO SÁ.

Riachuelo—Cia. de Seguros: Rua Teófilo Otoni 15; f. 1944; Pres. Dr. O. LYNCH BEZERRA DE MELLO, Jr.

Rio Branco—Cia. de Segs.: Avda. Rio Branco 25, C.P. 893-ZC-00; f. 1946; Pres. AGOSTINHO ERMELINO DE LEO FILHO.

Rio de Janeiro—Cia. Nac. de Segs. Gerais: Avda. Rio Branco 91, C.P. 4633; f. 1942; Pres. Dr. M. MENDES B. DA SILVA.

Sagres—Cia. de Seguros: Edifício Lowndes, Avda. Presidente Vargas 290, C.P. 689; f. 1924; Pres. JOSÉ GARRIDO TORRES.

Seguranga Industrial—Cia. Nac. de Seguros: Ambulatório 81 An. Cavalc.; f. 1919; Pres. Dr. A. S. A. DE MOURA.

Sol—Cia. de Seguros: Avda. Almirante Barroso 90, C.P. 488; f. 1956; Pres. P. TEIXEIRA BOAVISTA.

Solidéz—Cia. Nacional de Seguros: Av. Pres. Vargas 409, 14° andar, C.P. 2472; f. 1955; Pres. Eng. N. OTTONI DE REZENDE.

Sul América—Cia. Nac. do Seguros do Vida: Rua da Quitanda 86, C.P. 971; f. 1895; Pres. ANTÔNIO SANCHEZ DE LARRAGOITI, Jr.

Sul América Capitalização, S.A.: Rua da Alfândega 41, C.P. 400-ZC-00; f. 1929; cap. 2.6m., dcp. 729,967m.; Prcs. Dr. ANTONIO SÁNCHEZ DE LARRAGOITI, Jr.; Vico-Pracs. ANTONIO ERNESTO WALLER; Excc. Vico-Pracs. Dr. JORGE OSCAR DE MELLO FLÔRES.

Sul América Terrestres Marítimos e Acidentes—Cia. de Segs.: Rua do Rosário 90, C.P. 1077; f. 1913; Prcs. Dr. ANTONIO SÁNCHEZ DE LARRAGOITI, Jr.

Transatlântica—Cia. Nacional de Seguros: Praça Pio X, no. 79, C.P. 119; f. 1938; cap. 5.5m.; Dir.-Prcs. ANTÔNIO CARLOS DE ALMEIDA BRAGA; Dir.-Vice-Prcs. MOACYR PEREIRA DA SILVA, RICARDO PAULO ROQUETTE-PINTO.

Instituto de Resseguros do Brasil (IRB) (Reinsurance): Avda. Marechal Câmara 171, C.P. 1440; f. 1939; Pres. JOSÉ LOPES DE OLIVEIRA.

São Paulo

Companhia Americana de Seguros: Rua José Bonifácio 110, C.P. 7121; f. 1928; Pres. Dr. JOÃO DOMINGUES SANPAIO.

Anchieta—Cia. de Seguros Gerais: Rua Barão de Itapetitinga 151, C.P. 147; f. 1959; Dir. L. NAZARENO TEIXEIRA DE ASSUMPÇÃO.

Cia. Bandeirante de Seguros Gerais: Praça D. José Gaspar 30, 13º; f. 1943; Pres. EDUARDO JAFET.

Brasil—Cia. de Segs. Gerais: Rua Conselheiro Crispiniano 64, C.P. 796; f. 1904; Prcs. Dr. H. CAPOTE VALENTE.

Cia. Central de Segs.: C.P. 7264; f. 1944; Pres. Dr. O. A. CAUBY SALES.

Cia. Excelsior de Segs.: Rua Boa Vista 314, C.P. 7265; f. 1943; Prcs. R. XAVIER DE LIMA.

Companhia Anglo Americana de Seguros Gerais: Rua Boa Vista 314, C.P. 1618; f. 1955; Pres. P. KIEHL.

Garantia Industrial Paulista—Cia. de Segs.: Rua Líbero Badaró 152, C.P. 2577; f. 1924; Prcs. Dr. NELSON LIBERO.

Indiana—Cia. de Segs. Gerais: Rua Boa Vista 236, C.P. 2581; f. 1945; Pres. D. WILTON PAES DE ALMEIDA.

Ipiranga—Cia. Nacional de Segs.: Rua Barão de Itapetitinga 151, C.P. 1141; f. 1939; Pres. LUIZ NAZARENO DE ASSUMPÇÃO.

Ital-Bras—Cia. de Segs. Gerais: f. 1943; Pres. Dr. ALDO M. DE AZEVEDO.

Liderança Capitalização, S.A.: Rua Wenceslau Braz 179, C.P. 938; f. 1944; Pres. A. MUNHOZ BONILHA.

A Marítima—Cia. de Segs. Gerais: Rua Xavier de Toledo 114, C.P. 5130; f. 1943; Pres. Dr. ALVARO AUGUSTO DE BUENO VIDIGAL.

A Patriarca—Cia. de Segs. Gerais: Rua Formosa 409, C.P. 7207; f. 1943; Pres. Dr. O. PORTUGAL.

Cia. Paulista de Seguros: Rua Líbero Badaró 158, C.P. 709; f. 1906; Pres. Dr. NICOLAY MORAES BARROS FILHO.

Companhia Piratininga de Seguros Gerais: Rua Quirino Andrade 215, 11º, C.P. 3648; f. 1938; Pres. ABIBE ISFER.

Prudência Capitalização—Cia. Nacional para Favorecer a Economia: Rua José Bonifácio 278, C.P. 1843; f. 1930; Pres. JOAQUIM BENTO ALVES DE LIMA.

São Paulo—Companhia Nacional do Seguros de Vida: Rua 15 de Novembro 324, C.P. 1868; f. 1920; Pres. Dr. J. M. WHITAKER.

Cia. Seguradora Brasileira: Rua Direita 49, C.P. 1798; f. 1921; Pres. Dr. JOSÉ ERMÍRIO DE MORAES.

Urano de Capitalização—Cia.: Rua Xavier de Toledo 14, C.P. 7142; f. 1945; Pres. Dr. J. J. ABDALLA.

Porto Alegre

Phenix de Pôrto Alegre—Cia. de Seguros Marítimos e Terrestres: Praça 15 de Novembro, no. 16-2º and 3º ands., C.P. 446; f. 1879.

Pôrto Alegrense—Cia. de Seguros: Rua dos Andradas 1276, C.P. 686; f. 1883.

Providência do Sul—Cia. de Seguros: Rua dos Andradas 1049, C.P. 76; f. 1906; Gen. Man. J. C. D'AZEVEDO.

Protetora—Cia. de Seguros Gerais e Acidentes do Trabalho: Praça Rui Barbosa 57, C.P. 583; f. 1936; Dr. G. E. SECCO EICHENBERG.

Sul Brasil—de Seguros Terrestres e Marítimos: Edifício, Rua dos Andradas 1332, C.P. 294; f. 1909; Dir. L. F. KESSLER.

União—Cia. de Seguros Gerais: Avda. Borges de Medeiros 261, 1º andar, C.P. 400; f. 1891; Dirs. GUSTAVO LANGSCH, CORALINO LIMA, JORGE AYRES DIAS PINTO.

Principal Provincial Companies

Aliança da Bahia—Cia. de Seguros: Rua Pinto Martins 11, C.P. 351, Cidade do Salvador; f. 1870; Prcs. Dr. P. D'ÚTRA FREIRE DE CARVALHO.

Aliança do Minas Gerais—Cia. de Seguros: Rua dos Goitacazes 15, C.P. 942, Belo Horizonte; f. 1925; Pres. Dr. L. ADELMO LODI.

Aliança do Pará—Cia. de Seguros: Campos Sales 63, C.P. 605, Belém; f. 1899; Pres. ANTONIO NICOLAU VIANNA DA COSTA.

Atalaia Companhia de Seguros: Rua Mal. Deodoro 314-5º, C.P. 450, Curitiba; f. 1938; cap. 3m.; Gen. Man. H. PIZZATTO.

Companhia de Seguros da Bahia: Edifício Banco da Bahia, Rua Miguel Calmon 32, C.P. 638, Bahia; f. 1929; Pres. F. M. DE GÓES.

Novo Hamburgo—Cia. de Seguros Gerais: Rua Julio de Castilhos 462, C.P. 191, Novo Hamburgo; f. 1950; Dir. W. R. KORNDORFER.

Ouro Verde—Cia. de Seguros: Rua Mal. Deodoro 314-5º andar, C.P. 450, Curitiba; f. 1955; cap. 1m.; Gen. Man. H. PIZZATTO.

Paraná—Cia. de Seguros: Rua Mal. Deodoro 314-5º andar; C.P. 450, Curitiba; f. 1939; cap. 1,320m.; Gen. Man. H. PIZZATTO.

Pátria—Cia. Brasileira de Seguros Gerais: Edifício Banco Inco, C.P. 7, Itajaí, Santa Catarina; f. 1945; Gen. Man. A. CARVALHO DO AMARAL.

Pelotense—Cia. de Seguros Marítimos e Terrestres: Rua General Osório 725, C.P. 61, Pelotas; f. 1874; Man. Dir. M. REGO MAGALHÃES.

Rio-Grandense—Cia. de Seguros: Rua Benjamin Constant 57, C.P. 173, Cidade de Rio Grande; f. 1886; Pres. MANOEL PEREIRA BRAGA.

Seguradora Indústria e Comércio, S.A.: Avda. Guararapes 50, C.P. 359, Recife; f. 1935; Pres. L. DIAS LINS.

Seguradora Industrial e Mercantil, S.A.: Avda. Guararapes 50, C.P. 359, Recife; f. 1940; Pres. L. DIAS LINS.

CONTROL AND INSPECTION OF INSURANCE COMPANIES

Superintendência de Seguros Privados (SUSEP): Ministry of Industry and Commerce, Rio de Janeiro; f. 1966, replacing the *Departamento Nacional de Seguros Privados*; Superintendent RAUL DE SOUSA SILVEIRA.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

The following is a list of the Chambers of Commerce in the more important centres:

Rio de Janeiro

Associação Comercial Rio de Janeiro: Rua da Candelaria 9, 11° e 12°; f. 1834; 6,000 members; Pros. RUI GOMES DE ALMEIDA; 1st Vice-Pres. RUY BARRETO; Sec. Vico-Pres. PEDRO LEÃO VELLOSO WAIMANN; official Technical Advisory Board for the Federal Govt.; publs. *Revista das Classes Produtoras* (monthly).

São Paulo

Associação Comercial do São Paulo: Rua Boa Vista 51; f. 1894; 11,000 mems.; Pres. DANIEL MACHADO DE CAMPOS; Sec. PAULO EGYDIO MARTINS; publs. *Didrio do Comércio, Digesto Econômico, Temas e Problemas*.

Belém

Associação Comercial do Pará: Av. Presidente Vargas, C.P. 337; f. 1864; 655 mems.; Pres. ANTÔNIO MARTINS JÚNIOR; Sec. JOSÉ OIAVO IAMARÃO.

Belo Horizonte

Associação Comercial de Minas Gerais: Avda. Afonso Pena 372, 3° C.P. 1305; f. 1901; Pres. Dr. A. NEVES MARTINS DA CARTA; 63 Dirs.; publs. *Mensagem Econômica* (monthly), *Revista Jornal do Dep. Jurídico Fiscal* (weekly).

Curitiba

Associação Comercial do Paraná: Rua 15 de Novembro 621-9° andar, C.P. 365; f. 1890; 1,141 mems.; Pres. OSCAR SCHRAPPE SOBRINHO; Sec.-Gen. EROS JOSÉ ALVES; comprises Depts.: Paraguayan Tea (Erva Maté), Coffee, Timber, Trade, Industry, Social, Touring and Publicity; publ. *Boletim Informativo*.

Florianópolis

Associação Comercial de Florianópolis: C.P. 377; f. 1915; 242 mems.; Chair. DIETRICH VON WANGENHEIM; publ. *Boletim Comercial e Industrial* (monthly).

João Pessoa

Associação Comercial: Rua Marechal Pinheiro; f. 1887; 204 mems.

Macció

Associação Comercial de Macció: Rua da Alfândega 476.

Manaus

Associação Comercial do Amazonas: Rua Guilherme Moreira 281; f. 1871; 400 mems.; publs. *Boletim* (monthly), *Arquivos* (quarterly), *Relatório* (yearly).

Natal

Associação Comercial do Rio Grande do Norte: Avda. Duque de Caxias 191; f. 1892; 370 mems.; Pres. E. DIAS FERNANDES.

Niterói

Associação Comercial do Niterói: Rua da Conceição 95.

Porto Alegre

Associação Comercial do Porto Alegre: Palácio do Comércio, 6°; f. 1858; 1,218 mems.; Pres. FÁBIO ARAÚJO SANTOS; Exec. Dir. JOÃO GOMES MALTEZ; publs. *Boletim Semanal, Boletim Estatístico Mensal*.

Recife

Associação Comercial de Pernambuco: Praça Rio Branco 18; Pres. OSCAR AMORIM.

Associação de Comerciantes Rotalhistas de Pernambuco: Rua Duque de Caxias 275; f. 1933; 1,500 mems.

São Luís

Associação Comercial do Maranhão: Palácio do Comércio, Praça Benedito Leite.

Salvador

Associação Comercial da Bahia: Praça Conde dos Arcos 6, C.P. 193; f. 1811; 1,479 mems.; publ. *Casta Informativa*.

Sergipe

Associação Comercial do Sergipe: Rua José do Prado Franco 557, C.P. 239.

Vitória

Associação Comercial do Vitória: Rua Misael Pena 216; f. 1909; 120 mems.

INTERNATIONAL CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Rio de Janeiro

British Chamber of Commerce in Brazil (Inc.): C.P. 56-ZC-00.

Câmara de Comércio Americana (American): Avda. Rio Branco 123, 21st floor; Pres. L. J. BOURGEOIS; Publs. *Brazilian Business* (monthly), *Brazilian Newsbriefs* (weekly).

Câmara de Comércio Franco-Brasileira (Franco-Brazilian): Avda. Presidente Antonio Carlos 58.

Câmara di Commercio Italiana di Rio de Janeiro (Italian): Praia do Flamengo 396; f. 1950; 1,000 mems.

Camara Teuto Brasileira de Comércio e Indústria no Rio de Janeiro (German-Brazilian): Av. Rio Branco 123-Gr. 708/11, C.P. 1790 ZC-00; f. 1916.

Câmara de Comercio Uruguay del Brasil (Uruguayan): Avda. Rio Branco 20, 18th floor; f. 1934; Exec. Sec. TOBIAS JUCA DE CASTRO.

São Paulo

British Chamber of Commerce of São Paulo: Rua Barão de Itapetininga 275-7° andar, C.P. 1621.

Câmara de Comércio Holandesa-Brasileira (Dutch-Brazilian): Rua do Riachuelo 201, 8° and., São Paulo.

DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS

Conselho Nacional de Comércio Exterior—CONCEX (*Foreign Trade Council*): Ministry of Industry and Commerce, Rio de Janeiro; f. 1966; to be responsible for foreign exchange and trade policies and for the control of export activities.

Conselho Nacional do Petróleo: Avda. Treze de Maio 13, 26° andar, Rio de Janeiro; f. 1938; consultative body to the Ministry of Mines and Energy; directs national policy on petroleum; Pres. Gen. ARAKEN DE OLIVEIRA; Vice-Pres. FERNANDO S. FERREIRA COELHO.

Departamento Nacional da Produção Mineral—DNPM: Avda. Pasteur 404, Praia Vermelha, Guanabara ZC-82; f. 1964; responsible for the development of mineral resources; Dir. Dr. YVAN BARRETO DE CARVALHO; Publ. *Publicação Especial do D.N.P.M.*

Electrobrás: Rio de Janeiro; f. 1962; Governmental holding company responsible for planning, financing and managing Brazil's electric energy programme; cap. 3,200m.; expansion programmes to cost 3m. per yr.; Brazil's yearly electric programme costs U.S. \$700m.; new generation per year 1,500,000 kW., mostly hydroelectric, including a nuclear power plant with a capacity of 500,000 kW. due for completion by 1975/6; Pres. MÁRIO BEHRING.

Empresa Brasileira de Aeronautica (EMBRAER): São José dos Campos, São Paulo; f. 1969, to promote development of the Brazilian aeronautics industry; Pres. ALDO B. FRANCO.

Grupo Executivo da Indústria Química—GEIQUIM: Praça Mauá 7, Sala 1606, Rio de Janeiro; f. 1964 to establish an overall policy for the chemical field and to promote the chemical industry; Exec. Sec. GERALDO GUENNES TAVARES DE LIMA.

Grupo Executivo de Irrigação para o Desenvolvimento Agrícola—Geida: Rio de Janeiro; f. 1968; to supervise the implementation of the National Irrigation Plan, which includes 56 regional projects for which U.S. \$120m. has been budgeted till 1974.

Grupo Executivo para a Racionalização da Cafeicultura (GERCA): Instituto Brasileiro do Café, Avda. Rodrigues Alves 129, Rio de Janeiro; to promote coffee production in Brazil; Sec.-Gen. JOSÉ JORGE SEBASTIÃO.

Instituto Brasileiro de Reforma Agrária—IBRA: Rio de Janeiro; Govt. body to encourage agrarian reform in specially designated priority areas.

Instituto Brasileiro do Café: Av. Rodrigues Alves 129, Rio de Janeiro; f. 1952; controls and promotes the production and commerce of coffee and gives technical advice to producers; government agency; Pres. MÁRIO PENTEADO DE FARIA E SILVA; Sec.-Gen. JOÃO MARINO.

Instituto Brasileiro do Desenvolvimento Florestal: Rio de Janeiro; f. 1967; independent organization affiliated to the Ministry of Agriculture; responsible for the annual formulation of national and regional forest plans.

Instituto Nacional de Desenvolvimento Agrário—INDA: Largo de São Francisco 34-3° andar, Rio de Janeiro; f. 1964; agricultural development institute under Ministry of Agriculture; encourages all aspects of development to benefit rural communities; Depts. of Colonization, Co-operation and Rural Extension, Rural Development; 21 State offices, 29 regional centres; Pres. Prof. EUDES DE SOUZA LEÃO PINTO; Sec. GENI ARLINDO.

Instituto Nacional de Tecnologia—INT: Avda. Venezuela 82, Rio de Janeiro; f. 1921; co-operates in national industrial development; Dir. Dr. SYLVIO FRÓES ABREU.

Instituto do Açúcar e do Alcool: Praça 15 de Novembro 42, Rio de Janeiro; C.P. 420 ZC-00, Formiga 21, São Paulo; Government agency for the promotion and development of the Brazilian sugar economy; sole exporter of Brazilian raw sugar; Pres. FRANCISCO OITICICA.

Petrobrás: Praça Pio X, 119, Rio de Janeiro; responsible for development and production of petroleum products; Pres. Gen. ARTUR CANDAL DA FONSECA.

Petrobrás Química—Petroquisa: subsidiary mixed capital company; f. 1968.

Superintendência do Desenvolvimento da Amazônia—SUDAM: Belém; f. 1966 to develop the Amazon regions of Brazil; investment totals U.S. \$156m. and 60 new industries are being established in the area; scheme 1966-71 envisages a 10 per cent per annum rise in G.N.P. with investment of 1,450m.; Pres. Gen. MÁRIO DE BARROS CAVALCANTI; Superintendent Col. JOÃO WALTER DE ANDRADE.

FIDAM: Private investment fund for Amazonia.

Superintendência do Desenvolvimento da Região Centro-Oeste—SUDECO: Goiânia; f. 1968 to co-ordinate development projects in the State of Goiás, the Triângulo Mineiro area of Minas Gerais and southern Mato Grosso; replaces Fundação Brasil Central.

Superintendência do Desenvolvimento do Nordeste—SUDENE: Fortaleza, Ceará; f. 1959; assists development of North Eastern parts of the country; Superintendent Gen. EULER BENTES RIBEIRO.

Grupo Executivo da Grande São Paulo—GEGRAN: São Paulo; f. 1967 to co-ordinate development plans for greater São Paulo.

Superintendência do Desenvolvimento do Sul—SUDESUL: Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul; f. 1967 to co-ordinate development in the states of Rio Grande do Sul, Santa Catarina and Paraná, replacing former Superintendência do Desenvolvimento da Fronteira Sudoeste.

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATIONS

Comissão do Desenvolvimento Industrial (*Industrial Development Commission*): Ministry of Finance, Rio de Janeiro; an advisory body set up in 1951 under the Ministry of Finance, composed of representatives of various ministries and other government bodies, and two representatives of industry. Its object is to define the lines of industrial expansion to be followed by the government. Sub-committees have been established to consider matters connected with specific industries.

Confederação Nacional da Indústria (C.N.I.) (*National Confederation of Industry*): Av. Nilo Peçanha 50, 34°, Rio de Janeiro; f. 1938; set up in 1945 the National Service for Industrial Apprenticeship (SENAI) to provide advanced technical training through its regional training colleges in the Federal District, State capitals and important industrial centres; also administers the Serviço Social da Indústria (SESI), est. 1945, to secure improvements in the general living standards and education of workers; Pres. THOMÁS POMPEU DE SOUZA, BRASIL NETTO.

Federação das Indústrias do Estado de São Paulo (*Federation of Industries of the State of São Paulo*): Viaduto Dona Paulina 80, 6º, São Paulo; f. 1937; 85 member firms at Dec. 31st, 1959; is affiliated to Confederação Nacional da Indústria; promotes periodical exhibitions of industrial products of São Paulo State; Pres. THEOBALDO DE NIGRIS; publ. *Boletim Informativo* (weekly) and legal and economic publications.

TRADE UNIONS

Confederação Nacional dos Trabalhadores na Indústria—CNTI (*National Confederation of Industrial Workers*): Rio de Janeiro; 4 million (est.) mems.; including 2 national federations (Workers in the Printing Industry and Public Utility Workers) and 57 state or regional federations; there are also 7 regional councils; Pres. OLAVO PREVIATTI; Gen. Sec. ARGEU EGYDIO DOS SANTOS.

Confederação Nacional dos Trabalhadores no Comércio—CNTC (*National Confederation of Commercial Workers*): Rua Alvaro Alvim 21-9º andar, Rio de Janeiro; f. 1947; 2,500,000 (est.) mems.; 22 affiliated federations, including 6 national federations (Hospital Employees, Employees of Resort Centres and Hostels, Hotel Employees, Employees of Commercial Distribution Companies of Minerals and Combustible Minerals, Salesmen and Travelling Salesmen, Warehousemen); Pres. ANTONIO ALVES DE ALMEIDA; First Sec. RAYMUNDO NONATO DA COSTA ROCHA; publ. *Boletim Informativo*.

Confederação Nacional dos Trabalhadores em Transportes Terrestres—CNTTT (*National Confederation of Land Transport Workers*): Av. Rio Branco, 20-17 Andar, Rio de Janeiro; f. 1953; 500,000 mems.; affiliated mems. composed of 3 national federations (Motor Vehicle Operators, Railroad Workers, Trolley Car Workers) and 2 state federations; Pres. MÁRIO LOPES DE OLIVEIRA; Sec. FRANCISCO MURCIA COMPAN; publ. *Boletim de Orientação Sindical* (bi-monthly).

Confederação Nacional dos Trabalhadores nas Empresas de Crédito—CONTEC (*National Confederation of Workers in Credit Institutions*): Avda. Graça Aranha, 19-Gr. 904, C.P. 52, Rio de Janeiro; f. 1959; 150,000 (est.) mems.; 10 federations of bank employees are affiliated with 160 Unions and 20 Associations; Pres. RUY BRITO DE OLIVEIRA PEDROZA; Sec.-Gen. LAÉCIO DE FIGUEIREDO PEREIRA.

Major National Unions not affiliated with a National Centre:

Federação Nacional dos Trabalhadores Marítimos—FNTM (*National Federation of Maritime Workers*): Rua Camerino 128, Rio de Janeiro; 180,000 (est.) mems.; Sec. NELSON MENDONÇA.

Federação Nacional dos Estivadores—FNE (*National Federation of Stevedores*): Rua Sta. Luzia 173, 3º andar, Rio de Janeiro; 35,697 (est.) mems.; Pres. OSWALDO PACHECO DA SILVA.

TRANSPORT

Conselho Nacional de Transportes: Edifício do Ministério dos Transportes, 3 andar, Praça XV de Novembro, Rio de Janeiro G.B.; f. 1961; to study, co-ordinate and execute Governmental transport policy and re-organize railway, road and ports and waterways councils; Pres. Col. MÁRIO DAVID ANDREAZZA.

Grupo Executivo para a Integração de Política de Transporte-Geipot: f. 1965; programme for the integrated development of transport, including the rehabilitation and development of sea, river and rail transport, an acceleration in building priority roads and modernization of port installations and bulk carriers.

RAILWAYS

Departamento Nacional de Estradas do Ferro (D.N.E.F.) (*National Railways Department*): Rua do Mercado 34, Rio de Janeiro; central authority over all railways open for public service in Brazil; Dir.-Gen. Eng. HORÁCIO MADUREIRA; Gen. Man. Eng. JOÃO CARLOS GURGEL BARBOSA.

Rêde Ferroviária Federal S.A. (R.F.F.S.A.) (*Federal Railway Corporation*): Praça Duque de Caxias, 86, Rio de Janeiro; f. 1957, as a Holding Company for 13 railways owned by the Union; investment 1968: 137.5m.; Pres. Gen. ANTÔNIO ADOLFO MANTA.

The network is divided as follows:

North-East Region:

First Division—Maranhão-Piauí.

Second Division—Cearns: Recife, Pernambuco.

Third Division—Nordeste: Av. Marquês de Olinda 262, Recife, Pernambuco.

Fourth Division—Leste: Salvador, Bahia.

Central Region:

Fifth Division—Centro Oeste: Rua Sapucaí 383, Belo Horizonte, Minas Gerais.

Sixth Division—Central: Praça Cristiano Ottoni, Rio de Janeiro.

Seventh Division—Leopoldina: Estação Barão de Mauá, Rio de Janeiro.

Eighth Division—Suburbio: Guanabara state network.

Central South Region:

Ninth Division—Santos a Jundiaí: Estação da Luz, São Paulo.

Tenth Division—Nordeste: Bauru, São Paulo.

South Region:

Eleventh Division—Paraná-Santa Catarina: Rua João Negrão, Curitiba, Paraná.

Twelfth Division—Teresa Cristina: Tubarão, Santa Catarina.

Thirteenth Division—Rio Grande do Sul: Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul.

Fourteenth Division—Santa Catarina: Blumenau, Santa Catarina.

There are nine railways owned by State Governments, the most important being:

Cia. Mogiana de Estradas de Ferro: Rua Visconde do Rio Branco 468, Campinas; 1,477 km. open; Pres. Gen. CLÁUDIO DE ASSUMÇÃO CARDOSO; Man. Eng. JOSÉ DÉCOURT HOMEM DE MELLO.

FEPASA—Ferrovia Paulista S.A.: Rua Líbero Badaró, São Paulo; 1,234 km. open (490 km. electrified), 5 ft. 3 in. gauge; 298 km. open, 1 m. gauge; Pres. JAUL PIRES DE CASTRO.

Estrada do Ferro Sorocabana: São Paulo; 2,202 km. open (613 km. electrified).

There are also five privately owned railways and four owned by autonomous Federal Agencies.

Work began in 1968 on the construction of an underground railway system for São Paulo; there will eventually be four lines with a total length of 60 km. Plans have been authorized for the first line of the Rio de Janeiro underground system.

ROADS

Departamento Nacional de Estradas de Rodagem (*National Roads Department*): allocation 1968: over 1.5md. new cruzeiros; Dir. ELISEU RESENDE.

In 1969 there were 1,024,000 km. of roads in Brazil, of which 64,000 km. are Federal, 35,200 being paved.

A National Road Plan introduced in 1967 provides for the building of a comprehensive network of federal roads, consisting of nine radial highways linking Brasília with state capitals and frontier areas, and fifty-seven other roads, amounting to 81,200 km. in total.

The Plan will be revised every five years by the new Conselho Nacional de Transportes. Present projects include the improvement of the road from the Paraguayan border to Paraná.

MOTORISTS' ORGANIZATIONS

Automóvel Club do Brasil: Rua do Passeio 90, Rio de Janeiro.

Touring Club of Brazil: Praça Mauá, Rio de Janeiro.

INLAND WATERWAYS

Departamento Nacional de Portos e Vias Navegáveis (*National Ports and Waterways Department*).

Companhia das Docas do Pará: Avda. Presidente Vargas 41, 2° andar, Belém, Pará; port authority established in 1967 to replace the former **Serviço de Navegação e de Administração do Porto do Pará (SNAPP)** in the administration of the port of Belém.

Empresa de Navegação da Amazônia: Avda. Presidente Vargas 41, 1° andar, Belém, Pará; private navigation company established in 1967 to replace **SNAPP** in the operation of cargo and passenger services on the Amazon river and its principal tributaries, connecting the port of Belém with Santarém, Manaus, Porto Velho, Iquitos (Peru) and other river ports.

SHIPPING

The principal ports are Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Vitória. Santos, the largest port in South America, is principally used for export of coffee. In 1966 a new port was opened at Tubarão (Vitória) 280 miles north of Rio, specially equipped to process and handle iron ore shipments, also with ample storage facilities for bulk imports. A 600m. scheme to improve Brazil's iron exports, announced in 1967, includes the building of a new rail terminal and harbour at Sepetiba, just south of Rio de Janeiro. Port improvements are in progress at Recife, Rio de Janeiro,

Angra dos Reis, Mucuripe and Santos. Brazil's merchant shipping fleet is the largest in Latin America with a gross registered tonnage in 1966 of 1,114,032.

Companhia Comércio e Navegação: Head Office: 103-7º Avda. Rio Branco, C.P. 482, Rio de Janeiro; f. 1905; maritime port services, dry docks, shipbuilders and repairers. Owners of the greatest salterns in Brazil; Pres. PAULO FERRAZ.

Companhia do Navegação do Rio São Francisco: Rio de Janeiro; f. 1963; incorporation of four private companies operating on the São Francisco River; 51 per cent Government-owned.

Companhia de Navegação Marítima NETUMAR: Manaus, AM; Rio de Janeiro office: Avda. Pres. Vargas 482, 22nd floor; f. 1959; 17 vessels, 139,000 tons deadweight; coastal traffic including Amazon region, foreign trade to Argentina, U.S.A. and Canada.

Empresa de Reparos Navis "Costeira" S.A.: Praça Pio X, 15, 10 andar ZC-00, 20.000 Rio de Janeiro; f. 1967; repairs for ships up to 25,000 tons dead weight; cap. 60m.; Man. Dir. HÉLIO LAPA MARANHÃO.

Figueiredo Navegação S/A, L.: Rua General Camara 170, Santos; cargo services along the east coast of South America; 5 vessels of 14,956 total gross tonnage; Chair. JOÃO BAPTISTA L. FIGUEIREDO.

Lloyd Brasileiro: Rua do Rosario 1, Rio de Janeiro; partly Government-owned; possesses 42 vessels of a total gross tonnage of 283,661; has 14 liners under construction, of a total tonnage of 168,000; operates 24 chartered vessels; maintains passenger and cargo services along the coast from the Amazon to Rio Grande do Sul; operates between Brazil, North America, Northern Europe, Scandinavia, Mediterranean, West Africa, Near East and Far East and around South American coast; Pres. JONAS CORREA DA COSTA SOBRINHO.

Navegação Mercantil S/A: Avda. Rio Branco, 103-3º & 4º andares, Rio de Janeiro; Brazilian coastal services, Buenos Aires, U.S. Gulf, Mexico, Caribbean; worldwide bulk carrier service; 10 ships totalling 50,940 tons gross; Pres. PAULO FERRAZ.

Petróleo Brasileiro S.A. (Petrobrás) (Frota Nacional de Petroleiros) (Fronape): 36 Praça Vinte e Dois de Abril, Rio de Janeiro; transports bulk petroleum products; tanker fleet of 635,581 tons deadweight; Man. Capt. PAULO BRUNO BRITO DE ARAUJO FILHO.

CIVIL AVIATION

A co-ordinating commission under the leadership of Lt.-Brig. JOELMIR CAMPOS DE ARAUJO MACEDO has been set up by five Brazilian aviation authorities to plan a new international airport at Rio de Janeiro capable of handling new supersonic aircraft.

Santos Dumont Airport, Rio de Janeiro, serves the internal lines. It is serviced by VARIG, Cruzeiro do Sul, VASP and Paraense.

DOMESTIC LINES

BELEM

Paraense Transportes Aéreos, S.A.: Rua 13 de Maio 228; domestic services; fleet includes Fairchild-Hiller FH-227s.

Rio de Janeiro

Serviços Aéreos Cruzeiro do Sul, S.A.: Avda. Rio Branco, 128, C.P. 190, Rio de Janeiro; f. 1927; network routes: Brazil, Argentina, Bolivia, Colombia, French Guiana, Guyana, Peru, Uruguay; fleet: 3 Boeing 727, 7 Caravelle VI-R, 8 YS-11A, 10 DC-3, 2 Fairchild C-82, 2 Beechcraft; cap. 50.9m.; Pres. Eng. LEOPOLDINO C. AMORIM FILHO; Vice-Pres. Eng. MURILLO S. PACHECO.

S.A. Empresa de Viação Aérea Rio Grandense (VARIG): Varig Building, Santos Dumont Airport, Rio de Janeiro; f. 1927; international services via São Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, Brasília, Manaus and Belém to New York, Asunción, Mexico, Honolulu, Tokyo, Caracas, Miami, Lima, Bogotá, Los Angeles, Buenos Aires, Montevideo, London, Paris, Frankfurt, Zürich, Madrid, Lisbon, Rome and Milan; domestic services to major cities of the country; took over the services of Real-Aerovias Brasil and Nacional Transportes Aéreos S.A. 1962 and Panair do Brasil S.A. 1965; fleet: 5 Boeing 737, 6 Boeing 707-341C, 2 Boeing 707-441, 2 Convair 990A, 1 DC-8 (leased), 8 Electra II, 10 H.S. 748, 4 L-1049H, 11 Convair 240, 29 DC-3, 22 C-46; on order: Boeing 727s; Pres. ERIK DE CARVALHO.

São Paulo

Sadia S.A.: Congonhas Airport; extensive domestic services.

Viação Aérea São Paulo, S.A. (VASP): Edifício VASP, Aeroporto de Congonhas; f. 1933; domestic services covering all Brazil; cargo services to Argentina; fleet: 2 BAC 1-11, 6 YS-11-A (Samurai), 4 DC-6C (cargo), 4 Viscount 827, 8 Viscount 701, 8 DC-3, 5 Boeing 737-200; Pres. Dr. LUIZ RODOVIL ROSSI; Vice-Pres. C. W. ARINELLI ESPÍNOLA; Excc. Dirs. MÁRIO JORGE JORGE GERMANOS, CEL. NATALINO DA S. BRITO FILHO.

In addition to the airlines listed above, there are a number of others operating regional services.

FOREIGN SERVICES

The following foreign airlines serve Brazil: Aerolíneas Argentinas, Aerolíneas Peruanas, Air France, Alitalia, Avianca (Colombia), Braniff, B.U.A., Iberia, K.L.M., Líneas Aéreas Paraguayas, LAN de Chile, Lloyd Aéreo Boliviano, Lufthansa, Pan Am, Primeras Líneas Uruguayas de Navegación Aérea, S.A.S., South African Airways Swissair, T.A.P.

TOURISM AND CULTURE

Conselho Nacional de Turismo (CNTUR) (*National Tourism Office*): Praça Mauá 7, 12 andar, Rio de Janeiro; f. 1966; Excc. Sec. FEDERICO MARAGLIANO CARDOSO.

Divisão de Exposições e Feiras: Departamento Nacional do Registro do Comércio, Ministério da Indústria e do Comércio, Praça Mauá 7, 14 andar, Rio de Janeiro; f. 1967; organizcs fairs and exhibitions; Directress WANDA AVELLAR GUIMRAES; publ. *Calendário de Exposições e Feiras*.

Empresa Brasileira de Turismo—Embratur: Av. Pres. Vargas, 435-13 e 14 andares, Rio de Janeiro; f. 1966; studics tourist development projects; investments for the 1969-79 period are estimated at 744m. cruzciros; Pres. PAULO MANOEL PROTÁSIO.

Associação Brasileira de Agências de Viagens: Pres. NÉSTOR CUÑAT, Rua Alvaro Alvim 48-9º andar, Sala 915, Rio de Janeiro.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

The cultural heritage of Brazil is rooted in three distinct groups which have fused to make the present population: the European, mainly Portuguese, the African Negro, slaves brought in by the European, and the indigenous Indians. All these elements can be scen in present day cultural manifestations, such as Carnival, where Indian and African influences show clearly in a Christian-based festival. Local legends play an important part in the cultural life, and each State has a department concerned with tourism or culture.

Rio de Janeiro is the venue for the Brazilian Theatre Congress in July, also Folklore Day; there is an inter-

national Music Festival in August/September, also the Brazilian Authors' Festival, Brazilian Popular Music Festival and a biannual Piano Competition. At São Paulo there is the famous Biennial, which has received world-wide acclaim and participation, being second only to Venice in importance.

The principal body concerned with the organization of the arts and culture is:

Ministério da Educação e Cultura: Palácio da Cultura e Educação, Rua da Imprensa 16, Rio de Janeiro; Minister TARSO DUTRA; the Ministry is responsible for a number of cultural organizations, among them:

Comissão Nacional de Belas Artes (*Fine Arts Commission*).

Conselho Federal de Cultura (*Federal Cultural Council*).

Conselho Nacional de Belas Artes (*Fine Arts Council*).

Instituto Nacional do Cinema (*National Cinema Institute*).

Serviço Nacional de Teatro (*National Theatre Service*): f. 1937 to develop and encourage the theatre in Brazil, subsidising national companies where necessary.

THEATRE

Teatro Municipal do Rio de Janeiro: under Secretaria de Educação do Estado da Guanabara; it accommodates the Rio International Music Festival and many other national and international artistic events.

There are also a number of provincial theatres.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Comissão Nacional de Energia Nuclear: Rua General Severiano, 90-Botafoga ZC-80, 20,000 Rio de Janeiro; f. 1956; Pres. HERVÁSIO GUIMARÃES DE CARVALHO; Dir. Training and Scientific Exchange Prof. WILSON BANDEIRA DE MELLO.

Brazil's first nuclear power station is being built at Angra dos Reis, in the State of Rio de Janeiro. Its initial capacity will be 500 MW. and it is scheduled to come into operation in 1976. Present plans envisage that Brazil will have an installed capacity of 6,000 MW. by 1985.

The 1971 budget of the Comissão Nacional de Energia Nuclear amounted to Cr. 116,373,000 (U.S. \$21,540,000).

Research reactors: The following research reactors are in operation:

IPR-RI Belo Horizonte, Minas Gerais: capacity 250 kW.

IEA-RI São Paulo: capacity 10 MW.

LEN-RI Rio de Janeiro.

URANIE Belo Horizonte, Minas Gerais.

RESUCO Recife, Pernambuco.

RESUCO São José dos Campos, São Paulo.

COBRA Rio de Janeiro (planned).

Co-operation: Brazil has close co-operation agreements with the nuclear energy authorities of the following countries: Federal Republic of Germany, France, Italy, U.S.A.

Universidade do Brasil: Av. Pasteur 250, Rio de Janeiro, Guanabara; atomic research in medicine, chemistry, engineering and biophysics.

Universidade de São Paulo: Cidade Universitária, C.P. 8191, São Paulo; atomic research in medicine, physics, agriculture and engineering.

Universidade do Rio Grande do Sul: Av. João Pessoa, Pôrto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul; atomic research in medicine.

Universidade da Bahia: rua Professor Augusto Viana, S/N São Salvador, Bahia; atomic research in chemistry.

Universidade do Recife: rua do Hospício 619, Recife, Pernambuco; atomic research in chemistry.

Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais: Rua Espírito Santo 1186 Belo Horizonte, Minas Gerais; atomic research in engineering.

Universidade do Rio de Janeiro: rua Marechal Deodoro, S/N Niterói, Rio de Janeiro, Guanabara; nuclear physics, radio-biology.

Universidade Católica do Rio de Janeiro: rua Marques de S. Vicente 263, Rio de Janeiro, Guanabara; nuclear physics; Dir. Dr. ALCEV G. PINHO FILHO.

Escola Naval: Ilha de Villegagnon, Rio de Janeiro, Guanabara; reactor control courses; Dir. Rear Adml. JOSÉ RODRIGUES DE MATTOS.

Instituto de Energia Atômica: Cidade Universitária, C.P. 11049, Pinheiros, São Paulo; divisions of nuclear physics, reactor physics, reactor operations and maintenance, radio-biology, radio-chemistry, nuclear metallurgy, nuclear engineering, chemical engineering; Dir. Prof. ROMULO R. PIERONI.

Instituto de Pesquisas Radioativas: Cidade Universitária, Caixa Postal 1941, Belo Horizonte, Minas Gerais; f. 1952; Dir. Prof. MILTON CAMPOS; Vice-Dir. CARLOS MARCIO MASCARENHAS DALE; publs. technical and scientific reports, bulletin.

Instituto Tecnológico de Aeronáutica: São José dos Campos, São Paulo; Rector Prof. FRANCISCO ANTONIO LACAZ NETTO.

Instituto de Pesquisas Tecnológicas: Caixa Postal 7141, Cidade Universitária "Armando de Salles Oliveira", São Paulo; Dir. Eng. ALBERTO PEREIRA DE CASTRO.

Centro Brasileiro de Pesquisas Físicas: Avda. Wenceslau Braz 71, Rio de Janeiro, Guanabara; Dir. HERVÁSIO G. DE CARVALHO; staff of 57 full-time technicians.

Instituto de Biofísica da Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro: Avda. Pasteur 458, Rio de Janeiro, GB, ZC-82; f. 1945; medical and biological research using biophysical techniques; Dir. Prof. CARLOS CHAGAS.

Instituto de Pesquisas da Marinha: Ministerio da Marinha, Rio de Janeiro, Guanabara; Dir. A. C. AZEVEDO OSORIO.

Instituto de Física: Universidade Rio Grande do Sul, Pôrto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul; f. 1959; Dir. Prof. DAVID MESQUITA DA CUNHA; Vice-Dir. Prof. GERHARD JACOB; publs. research papers in Nuclear Physics, Solid State Physics, Quantum Electrodynamics, Elementary Particle Physics.

Núcleo de Estudos e Pesquisas Científicas (NEPEC): Rua Almirante Alexandrino 1885, Santa Teresa ZC 45-G.B; f. 1956; research in physics and mathematics; teaching and learning systems in physical sciences; Pres. Prof. ARMANDO DIAS TAVARES; Vice-Pres. Prof. CONSTANTINO MENEZES DE BARROS; Gen. Sec. ADEL DA SILVEIRA; Exec. Dir. Prof. HENRIQUE ALFREDO GALVÃO DE MORAES.

Centro de Medicina Nuclear: Faculdade de Medicina da Universidade de São Paulo, C.P. 22022, São Paulo.

Instituto do Cancer: Praça Vermelha 23, Rio de Janeiro, Guanabara; Dir. ANTONIO PINTO VIEIRA.

Instituto de Matemática Pura e Aplicada: Rua Luiz de Camões 68, Rio de Janeiro, G.B., ZC 58; f. 1952; Dir. LINDOLPHO DE CARVALHO DIAS; publ. *Monografia*.

Instituto Militar de Engenharia: Praça General Tibúrcio, Praia Vermelha, Rio de Janeiro, Guanabara; Dir. Gen. PAULO L. DE REZENDE.

Electrobras: Rio de Janeiro; building an atomic power plant with a capacity of 500,000 kw. due for completion by 1975.

UNIVERSITIES

Universidade Federal de Alagoas: Av. Orlando Araújo 1914, Maceió, Alagoas; 235 teachers, 2,883 students.

Universidade do Amazonas: Manaus, Amazonas; 157 teachers, 1,117 students.

Universidade Federal da Bahia: Rua Augusto Viana, S/N-Canela, Salvador, Bahia; 1,155 teachers, 5,538 students.

Universidade Católica da Bahia: Salvador, Bahia.

Universidade de Brasília: Agência Postal 15, Brasília, D.F.; 594 teachers, 3,431 students.

Universidade de Campinas: C.P. 1170, Campinas, São Paulo.

Universidade de Caxias do Sul: Rua Os 18 do Forte, 1771, Caxias do Sul, Rio Grande do Sul.

Universidade Católica de Campinas: Rua Marechal Deodoro 1099, Campinas, São Paulo; 303 teachers, 3,277 students.

Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro (formerly Universidade do Brasil): Av. Pasteur, 250, Rio de Janeiro; 2,718 teachers, 20,107 students.

Universidade Federal do Ceará: Avda. da Universidade 2853, Fortaleza, Ceará; 568 teachers, 8,493 students.

Universidade do Espírito Santo: Rua Coutinho Mascarenhas 22, Vitória, Espírito Santo; 320 teachers, 2,267 students.

Universidade Federal Fluminense: Rua Miguel de Frias 9, Icaraí, Niterói, Rio de Janeiro; 988 teachers, 6,108 students.

Universidade Católica de Goiás: C.P. 86, Goiânia, Goiás; 140 teachers, 1,410 students.

Universidade Federal de Goiás: Avda. Universitária, C.P. 131, Goiânia, Goiás; 560 teachers, 5,000 students.

Universidade do Estado da Guanabara: Travessa Euricles de Mattos 17, Laranjeiras, Rio de Janeiro; 601 teachers, 6,760 students.

Instituto Mackenzie: Rua Maria Antônia 403, São Paulo; 630 teachers, 10,537 students.

Universidade do Maranhão: Rua 13 de Maio, 500, São Luis, Maranhão.

Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais: Dom José Gaspar Av. 500, Belo Horizonte, Minas Gerais; 1,877 teachers, 13,728 students.

Universidade Católica de Minas Gerais: Belo Horizonte, Minas Gerais; 843 teachers, 5,689 students.

Universidade Rural do Estado de Minas Gerais: Viçosa, Minas Gerais; 196 teachers, 1,213 students.

Universidade Federal do Pará: Avda. Governador José Malcher, 1192, Belém-Pará; 608 teachers, 3,953 students.

Universidade Federal da Paraíba: Av. Getúlio Vargas S/N, João Pessoa, Paraíba; 345 teachers, 2,723 students.

Universidade Federal do Paraná: Rua 15 de Novembro S/N, Caixa Postal 441, Curitiba, Paraná; 905 teachers, 7,261 students.

Universidade Católica do Paraná: Rua do Rosário 65, C.P. 2293, Curitiba, Paraná; 495 teachers, 2,427 students.

Universidade de Passo Fundo: Avda. Brasil 743, Passo Fundo, Rio Grande do Sul.

Universidade Católica de Pelotas: Rua Felix da Cunha 412, Pelotas, Rio Grande do Sul; 350 teachers, 2,951 students.

Universidade Católica de Pernambuco: Rua do Príncipe 526, Recife; 202 teachers, 1,944 students.

Universidade Federal de Pernambuco: Rua do Hospício 619; 2,707 teachers, 8,203 students.

Universidade Federal Rural de Pernambuco: Rua D. Manuel de Medeiros, C.P. 2071, Dois Irmãos, Recife; 140 teachers, 932 students.

Universidade Católica de Petrópolis: Avda. Barão do Amazonas 124, Petrópolis; 152 teachers, 1,767 students.

Universidade do Recife: Rua do Hospício 619, Recife, Pernambuco; 524 teachers, 3,175 students.

Pontifícia Universidade Católica do Rio de Janeiro: Rua Marquês de São Vicente 209, Rio de Janeiro, Guanabara State; 646 teachers, 4,800 students.

Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Norte: Avda. Hermes da Fonseca 780, Natal, Rio Grande do Norte; 230 teachers, 3,606 students.

Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul: Avda. Paulo Gama S/N, Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul; 1,258 teachers, 7,265 students.

Pontifícia Universidade Católica do Rio Grande do Sul: Avda. Ipiranga 6681, C.P. 1429, Porto Alegre; 635 teachers, 8,880 students.

Universidade Federal Rural do Rio de Janeiro: km. 47 Rodovia Rio-São Paulo, Itaguaí, Rio de Janeiro; 280 teachers, 2,500 students.

Universidade Católica do Salvador: Rua Monsenhor Flaviano 2, Salvador, Bahia.

Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina: Rua Bocaiuva 60, Florianópolis-Santa Catarina; 507 teachers, 4,158 students.

Universidade Federal de Santa Maria: Rua Floriano Peixoto 1184, Santa Maria (RGS); 505 teachers, 3,425 students.

Universidade de São Paulo: Cidade Universitária "Armando de Salles Oliveira", Caixa Postal 8191, São Paulo; 2,707 teachers, 20,889 students.

Universidade Federal de São Paulo: Rua Botucatu 720, São Paulo.

Pontifícia Universidade Católica de São Paulo: Rua Monte Alegre 984, São Paulo; 700 teachers, 12,553 students.

Universidade Federal Rural do Rio Grande do Sul: C.P. "E", Pelotas, Rio Grande do Sul; 103 teachers, 397 students.

Universidade Federal de Sergipe: Aracaju, Sergipe.

Universidade do Vale do Rio dos Sinos: Praça Tiradentes 35, São Leopoldo, Rio Grande do Sul; 210 teachers, 4,195 students.

BRITISH COLONIAL TERRITORIES

THE BAHAMAS

BERMUDA

BRITISH ANTARCTIC TERRITORY

BRITISH HONDURAS

BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS

CAYMAN ISLANDS

FALKLAND ISLANDS

DEPENDENCIES

GILBERT AND ELLICE ISLANDS

HONG KONG

MONTSERRAT

PITCAIRN ISLANDS

ST. HELENA

ASCENSION

TRISTAN DA CUNHA

SEYCHELLES

BRITISH INDIAN OCEAN TERRITORY

TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS

WESTERN PACIFIC HIGH COMMISSION

BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS

THE BAHAMAS

INTRODUCTION

The Commonwealth of the Bahama Islands consists of nearly 700 islands and about 2,000 cays and rocks extending from off the Florida coast of the U.S.A. to just north of Cuba and Haiti. The climate is mild and sub-tropical, making the islands a tourist paradise. The capital, Nassau, stands on the island of New Providence.

In January 1964 constitutional changes were brought into force to give a larger measure of internal self-government with Cabinet responsibility. The Constitution was revised again in 1969 and the Government was granted further responsibilities for its own affairs. A 16-member Senate, 9 members appointed on the advice of the Prime Minister, 4 by the Leader of the Opposition and 3 by the Governor and a 38-elected member House of Assembly form a bi-cameral Parliament, to which the Cabinet is responsible. The Governor retains powers in the fields of foreign affairs, defence and internal security.

During 1970 the economy showed signs of slowing down after a sustained period of growth brought about by a policy of encouraging tourism and attracting foreign investment through advantageous tax arrangements. This situation continued during 1971, with a sharp drop in import tax revenues and in tourist spending, despite a record number of more than half a million visitors to the islands in 1971. Public expenditure was concentrated into three main areas, education, health and servicing the public debt, but had to be kept in line with the revenue shortage.

Cultivation of fruit and livestock, fisheries and forestry all make a small contribution to the economy.

Communications are chiefly by aircraft and boat; motor roads on the larger islands are excellent. There are radio/telephone connections between the islands.

There are good medical and educational facilities, and the Bahamas contribute financially to the University of the West Indies.

Tourism

Nationals of the following countries may visit the Bahamas without visas: British subjects or citizens of British Commonwealth countries. Nationals of the following countries may visit the Bahamas without a visa for eight months: U.S.A., Belgium, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, San Marino, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Turkey; for three months without a visa: Austria, France, Federal Republic of Germany; and for two weeks without a visa: Mexico, South America and Panama.

Public Holidays

1972: May 22 (Whit Monday), May 24 (Commonwealth Day), June 2 (Labour Day), July 3 (Queen's Birthday), August 7 (Emancipation Day), October 12 (Discovery Day), December 25 (Christmas), December 26 (Boxing Day).

1973: January 1, April 19-22 (Easter).

Currency and Exchange Rates

The Bahamas dollar (B\$) was introduced in May 1966; in December 1971 it was devalued by 5.05% against the U.S. \$.

100 cents = B\$ 1.

Coins: 1, 5, 10, 15, 25, 50 cents; B\$ 1, 2, 5.

Notes: 50 cents, B\$ 1, 3, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100.

Exchange rate: B\$ 2.52 = £1 sterling
B\$ 0.97 = U.S. \$1.

STATISTICS

AREA AND POPULATION

Area: 5,382 square miles.

Population (1970 census): 168,838; Nassau (capital) 101,182.

MAIN ISLANDS

	AREA (sq. miles)	POPULATION (1970 est.)
Abaco . . .	650	6,500
Andros . . .	2,300	8,850
Cat Island . . .	150	2,662
Eleuthera . . .	200	9,520
Grand Bahama . . .	530	26,043
Inagua . . .	100	1,109
Long Island . . .	230	3,859
New Providence . . .	80	101,182

AGRICULTURE

(1966)

Livestock: Sheep 22,900, Goats 14,100, Pigs 10,700, Horses 3,600, Cattle 3,400, Poultry 650,000.

FINANCE

1 Bahamas dollar (B\$) = 100 cents

B\$ 2.52 = £1 sterling; B\$ 0.97 = U.S. \$1.00

B\$ 100 = £39.64 sterling = U.S. \$103.09

**BUDGET
(B\$)**

	1970	1971
Revenue . . .	97,587,191	107,160,540
Expenditure . . .	97,030,221	106,522,046

EXTERNAL TRADE

Imports: (1969) B\$302.3 million, (1970) B\$337.5 million (including B\$100 million of duty-free imports into Freeport); of which food and drink, motor vehicles, machinery, hardware, and oil and petroleum products are the chief items.

Exports: (1969) B\$54.3 million, (1970) B\$89.7 million, of which cement, pulpwood, rum and salt are the chief items.

Trade is mainly with the United Kingdom, the United States and Canada.

BRITISH COLONIAL TERRITORIES—BAHAMAS

TRANSPORT

Roads (1970): Cars and other privately owned motor vehicles 44,957; Commercial vehicles 10,058.

TOURISM

Total number of visitors: (1968) 1,072,213, (1969) 1,332,396, (1970) 1,298,344.

EDUCATION

(1968)

	No. OF SCHOOLS	No. OF PUPILS	No. OF STAFF
GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS:			
Primary	27	15,048	486
All Age	153	17,539	765
Secondary	9	5,980	410
PRIVATE AND DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS:			
Primary	13	5,326	n.a.
Secondary	10	4,591	n.a.

In September 1971, 520 Bahamian students were registered at universities and colleges overseas (U.K. 60, Canada 40, U.S.A. 300, University of West Indies 120).

THE CONSTITUTION

Under the new Constitution which came into force in January 1964, and amended in 1968, the Bahamas is internally self-governing. The Governor, who retains special responsibility for foreign affairs, defence and internal security, acts on the advice of the Prime Minister and a Cabinet of at least 11 Ministers. The Senate (upper house) consists of 16 members of whom 9 are appointed by the Governor on the advice of the Prime Minister, 4 on the advice of the Leader of the Opposition and 3 after consultation with the Prime Minister. The House of Assembly (lower house) has 38 members. The constituencies are to be reviewed at least once every five years by a Constituencies Commission.

Commissions to advise on appointments, promotion and discipline for the Public Service, Police and the Judicial Service were set up in 1964.

A constitutional conference in September 1968 decided *inter alia* that the Senate should be composed of 16 members, and that a Security Council be formed with responsibilities for External Affairs and Defence.

THE GOVERNMENT

Governor and Commander-in-Chief: Sir JOHN WARBURTON PAUL, G.C.M.G.

THE CABINET

(March 1972)

Prime Minister and Minister for Internal Security: Hon. LYNDEN OSCAR PINDLING.

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Home Affairs: Hon. ARTHUR D. HANNA.

Minister for Finance, Education and Culture: Hon. CARLTON FRANCIS.

Minister for Labour and Welfare: Hon. CLIFFORD DARLING.

Minister for Transport: Dr. the Hon. DORIS L. JOHNSON.

Minister for Works: Hon. LIVINGSTONE N. COAKLEY.

Minister of Tourism: Hon. CLEMENT T. MAYNARD.

Minister for Development: Hon. JEFFREY THOMPSON.

Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries: Hon. MILO BUTLER.

Minister of Local Government: Hon. SIMEON L. BOWE.

Minister of Health: Hon. A. LOFTUS ROKER.

SENATE

President: Hon. L. J. KNOWLES, C.B.E.

Vice-President: MILO BUTLER, Jr.

Nominated Members: 16.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Speaker: Hon. ALVIN R. BRAYNEN.

Elected Members: 38.

GENERAL ELECTION—April 1968

PARTY	SEATS
Progressive Liberal	29
Free National Movement	7
Labour	1
Independents	1

POLITICAL PARTIES

Progressive Liberal Party: P.O.B. 1107, Nassau; supported by the negro community which makes up about 80 per cent of the population; Chair. GEORGE MACKEY; Parl. Leader The Hon. ARTHUR D. HANNA.

Free National Party: P.O.B. N-4923, Nassau; Chair. ELWOOD DONALDSON; Parl. Leader CECIL WALLACE-WHITFIELD. (Amalgamation of United Bahamian Party and eight dissident mems. of the Progressive Liberal Parliamentary mems.)

National Democratic Party: Nassau; f. 1965; Chair. PAUL ADDERLEY.

Commonwealth Labour Party: Nassau; Parl. Leader RANDOLPH FAWKES.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The Supreme Court is composed of the Chief Justice and two Puisne Judges, and has jurisdiction similar to that of the High Court of England.

Appeals in all matters lie to the Court of Appeal, composed of three non-resident Judges, with further appeal in certain instances to Her Majesty in Council.

Magistrates Court in New Providence and Grand Bahama are presided over by professionally qualified Stipendiary and Circuit Magistrates. The Commissioners in charge of Districts in the other islands also have Magisterial Powers. Appeals from the Stipendiary and Circuit Magistrates lie to the Supreme Court and from the Commissioners to a Stipendiary and Circuit Magistrate sitting as Circuit Justice.

Stipendiary and Circuit Magistrates have summary criminal jurisdiction of 2 years imprisonment and/or a fine of B\$ 1,428.57, and civil jurisdiction of 2 years where the sum, or value of the property, in dispute does not exceed B\$ 571.43. The Out Island Commissioners have jurisdiction in summary offences listed as such in the Penal Code, and in civil causes founded in Contract or Tort where the amount in dispute does not exceed B\$ 571.43.

BRITISH COLONIAL TERRITORIES—BAHAMAS

Chief Justice: Sir W. G. BRYCE.

Chief Magistrate: KERMIT IRELAND.

Stipendiaries and Circuit Magistrates: WILTON HERCULES, EMMANUEL OSADEBAY.

Puisne Judges: H. C. SMITH, J. A. SMITH, C.B.E., T.D.

RELIGION

The chief religious denominations in the colony are the Anglicans, Methodists, Baptists and Roman Catholics. There were in 1970 (census year) 24,201 Anglicans, 25,675 Roman Catholics, 27,236 Baptists and 10,534 Methodists.

ANGLICAN

Bishop of Nassau and the Bahamas: Right Rev. BERNARD MARKHAM.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Bishop of Nassau: Most Rev. PAUL LEONARD HAGARTY, O.S.B., D.D., LL.D., Box N-8187, Nassau.

THE PRESS

Freeport News: Grand Bahama; f. 1961; twice-weekly.

Nassau Guardian: P.O.B. N-3011, Nassau; f. 1844; daily; circ. 10,000; Man. Dir. BENSON McDERMOTT; Gen. Man. CHRIS EVANS; Editor LEON TURNQUEST; London Rep. Colin Turner Ltd., 122 Shaftesbury Ave., W.1.

The Tribune: Shirley St., P.O.B. N-3207, Nassau; f. 1903; Liberal daily; circ. 11,290; Editor Hon. Sir ETIENNE DUPUCH, O.B.E.; London Reps. Joshua B. Powers Ltd., 27 Cockspur St., W.1.

Bahamas Pictorial: P.O. Box 582, Nassau; f. 1964; monthly; Editor A. L. ROKER; circ. 13,000.

Bahamas Weekly: Box 1581, Nassau; weekly; Editor PAUL BOWER.

Bahamian Review Magazine: Bay Street, P.O. Box 494, Nassau; f. 1952; monthly; Editor WILLIAM CARTWRIGHT; circ. 9,500.

Bahamian Times: P.O.B. 5490, Nassau; twice weekly; Editor JAMES D. ANDREWS; circ. 3,000.

Bahamas Magazine (formerly Nassau Magazine): P.O.B. 208, Nassau; f. 1933; five times a year; Editor A. B. McDERMOTT.

Nassau and Paradise Island Tourist News: P.O.B. 1581, Nassau; Editor PAUL BOWER.

Official Gazette: Nassau; weekly; published by the Government.

The People: P.O.B. N-3249, Nassau; Editor MARGARET HOPE.

PUBLISHER

Etienne Dupuch Jr. Publications Ltd.: P.O.B. N-7513, Nassau; publish *Bahamas Handbook and Businessman's Annual*, *What To Do Magazine* (quarterly) and a series of educational colouring books.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Bahamas Broadcasting and Television Commission: P.O.B. N-1347, Nassau; f. 1936; government owned; two channels; Gen. Man. J. F. DODGE.

In 1970 there were 84,000 radio receivers. American television programmes can be received. There is no national television service, but a station is being built.

FINANCE

The Bahamas has become an international finance centre. There are some 6,500 finance or financial service companies on the islands. It has developed on account of the tax advantages to business. There is no corporation tax, no income tax, estate duty, capital gains tax or withholding tax. A small company tax and a stamp duty are paid. Despite its growth during the 1960s, the finance industry, ranking second to tourism in the Bahamas, contributes relatively little to the economy. In 1970 its contribution was approximately \$25m. compared to the \$220m. spent by tourists. Several issues during 1970 and 1971 have divided the government and the industry, most important of these being the government restriction of immigration, a measure designed to safeguard the interests of the Bahamian. The finance industry is unwilling to co-operate with the government in local development until they have some assurance on government spending and the exact position as regards the public debt. The Bahamas Monetary Authority acts on behalf of the government to vet new business on the islands and is seen by both sides to be of vital importance in closing the gap which has formed between these two interdependent sides.

BANKING

PRINCIPAL BAHAMAS BANKS

Bank of Nassau Ltd.: P.O.B. 1706, Sassoon House, Shirley Street, Nassau.

Bank of New Providence Ltd.: P.O.B. 4723, 9 Norfolk House, Frederick St., Nassau; cap. B\$3m., dep. B\$33.8m. (Nov. 1971); Pres., Dir. JOHN WOLF; Man. BRIAN F. FREE.

Butler's Bank Ltd.: P.O.B. 981, Gresham House, Charlotte St., Nassau; cap. p.u. B\$ 3 m.

Delftec Banking Corporation: P.O.B. 29, Marlborough and Cumberland Sts., Nassau.

Finance Corporation of the Bahamas Ltd.: P.O.B. 288, 50 Frederick St., Nassau; br. in Freeport.

International Credit Bank (Bahamas) Ltd.: P.O.B. N-4802, Beaumont House, Nassau; Pres. W. BURNETT GRAY; Man. Freeport Branch E. G. SCHOBEL.

International Bank of Washington (Bahamas) Ltd.: P.O.B. 859, Nassau.

E. D. Sassoon Banking International Ltd.: Head Office: P.O.B. 1046, Nassau; incorporated Bahamas 1950; cap. p.u. B\$2,857,000.

Roywest Banking Corporation Ltd.: P.O.B. 4889, Norfolk House, Nassau; f. 1965; cap. B\$17.1m., res. B\$3.2m.

PRINCIPAL OVERSEAS BANKS

Bank of London and Montreal Ltd.: King and George Streets, P.O. Box 1262, Nassau; owned jointly by Bank of London and South America Ltd.; f. 1958; cap. issued B\$21.5m.; Chair. W. H. SWEETING, C.M.G., C.B.E.

Bank of Nova Scotia: Head Office: Toronto 1, Canada; Nassau.

Barclays Bank International Ltd.: Head Office: 54 Lombard St., London, E.C.3; Beaumont House, Bay St., Nassau (P.O.B. N-8348); 5 brs. and 1 agency in New Providence, and 1 br. and 3 agencies in Abaco, 2 brs. in Eleuthera, 2 brs. and 1 agency in Grand Bahama, 1 agency in Andros and 1 br. and 1 agency in Turks and Caicos Islands; Local Dir. JOHN WHICKER.

Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce: Head Office: 25 King St. West, Toronto 1; f. 1867; 8 brs. in the Bahamas; Man. Nassau J. D. COCKWELL.

BRITISH COLONIAL TERRITORIES—BAHAMAS

Chase Manhattan Bank: Head Office: New York; P.O. Box 4921, Nassau.

First National City Bank: Head Office: New York; P.O. Bag 58, Nassau.

Royal Bank of Canada: Head Office: Place Ville Marie, Montreal; f. 1869; 4 brs. and 4 sub-brs. in Nassau; 9 sub-brs. in Out Islands; 2 brs. and 1 sub-br. in Freeport.

TRUST COMPANIES IN NASSAU

Arawak Trust Company Ltd.: P.O.B. 1447, 36 Queen St.; f. 1957; Chair. Sir GUY HENDERSON, Q.C.; Man. Dir. R. H. PRINGLE, F.C.A., B.COM.; Gen. Man. P. J. RAFFERTY.

Aruba Bonaire Curacao Trust Company Ltd.: Market St., P.O.B. N-4096, Nassau.

Bahamas International Trust Co. Ltd.: Bank Lane and East St.; incorporated 1957; cap. B\$1m.

Bank of London and Montreal Ltd. (Trust Department): P.O.B. 1262; Man. A. C. JONES.

Bank of Nova Scotia Trust Co. (Bahamas) Ltd.: Bernard Sunley Bldg., Rawson Square, Nassau (P.O.B. N-3016); subsidiaries in Trinidad, Barbados, Cayman Islands and British Virgin Islands.

Butlers Bank Trust Co. Ltd.: Charlotte House, P.O.B. 4179.

Chase Manhattan Trust Corporation Ltd.: Thompson Boulevard and Russell Rd., Oakes Field, P.O. Box 1543.

Farmers and Merchants Trust Co. Ltd.: P.O.B. 1597, 10 Sheraton British Colonial Arcade.

First National City Trust Company (Bahamas) Ltd.: P.O.B. 1576, Adderley Bldg., Bay St.

Manufacturers Bank and Trust Co. Ltd.: P.O.B. 272, George and Marlborough Sts.

Mercantile Bank and Trust Company Ltd.: Mercantile Bank Building, "On the Mall", P.O.B. F-2558, Freeport.

Nassau Bank and Trust Co. Ltd.: Thompson Blvd. and Russell Rd.

Traders Bank and Trust Ltd.: P.O.B. 4824, 25 Frederick St. and The Grove.

Trust Corporation of Bahamas Ltd.: 50 Frederick St., P.M.B. 288; f. 1936; Chair. EDWARD P. TAYLOR, C.M.G.; Deputy Chair. and Man. Dir. GEORGE STEPHEN.

World Banking Corporation Ltd.: P.O.B. 100.

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS

International Bank and Trust: P.O.B. 69, Nassau.

The People's Penny Savings Bank Ltd.: P.O.B. 1484, Nassau.

INSURANCE

The leading British and a number of U.S. and Canadian companies have agents in Nassau and Freeport.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Bahamas Chamber of Commerce: P.O.B. N-665, Nassau; f. 1933; 700 mems.; Pres. Col. M. OAKLEY BIDWELL; Sec. DAVID L. SMALLEY; Man. Mrs. C. DIEDRIJK.

Nassau/Paradise Island Promotion Board: P.O.B. N-7799, Nassau; f. 1970; 27 mems.; Pres. GEORGE R. MYERS; Exec. Dir. RONALD MUZIL.

EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATION

Bahamas Employers' Confederation: P.O.B. 166, Nassau; f. 1963; Pres. ORFILA PELAEZ; Dir. P. S. C. POWER.

Bahamas Association of Land Surveyors: P.O.B. 343, Nassau; 34 mems.; Pres. L. V. CHEE-A-TOW; Sec. FRANCIS GARROWAY.

Bahamian Contractors' Association: P.O.B. 4632, Nassau; f. 1958; 33 mems.; Pres. GEORGE MOSKO; Sec. H. B. WRAY.

Corporation of Accountants and Auditors: P.O.B. 1673, Nassau; f. 1960; 27 mems.; Pres. LIVINGSTON COAKLEY; Sec. J. T. MILLS.

Bahamas Hotel Employers' Association: P.O.B. N-7799, Nassau; f. 1958; 27 mems.; Pres. GORDON EDWARDSON; Exec. Dir. TREVELYAN COOPER.

There are also Associations of Automobile Dealers and Licensed Plumbers.

TRADE UNIONS

Bahamas Federation of Trade Unions (BFTU): P.O.B. 5783, Nassau; Pres. Sen. The Hon. CADWELL ARMBRISTER.

Affiliated to BFTU are the following:

Bahamas Hotel and Catering Workers' Union: P.O.B. 2514, Wulff Rd., Nassau; f. 1958; 695 mems.; Pres. BARTHOLOMEW BASTIAN; Gen. Sec. H. FERGUSON.

Bahamas Musicians' Union: P.O.B. 246, Nassau Court, Nassau; f. 1958; 61 mems.; Pres. CHARLES H. FISHER; Sec. I. HANNA.

Bahamas Construction and Building Trade Union: P.O.B. 2511, Nassau; f. 1958; 200 mems.; Pres. S. P. ADDERLEY; Gen. Sec. P. FARQUHARSON.

Airport, Airline and Allied Workers' Union: P.O.B. 71, Windsor Field, Nassau; f. 1958; 550 mems.; Pres. CALDWELL ARMBRISTER; Sec.-Treas. PHILIP P. SMITH.

Bahamas Transport, Agricultural, Distributive and Allied Workers' Trade Union: P.O.B. 451, Wulff Rd., Nassau; f. 1959; 1,362 mems.; Pres. RANDOLF FAWKES, M.H.A.; Gen. Sec. MAXWELL N. TAYLOR.

Bahamas Union of Teachers: P.O.B. 1314 Wulff Rd., Nassau; f. 1959; 292 mems.; Pres. ELCOTT JOHNSON; Sec. H. MINNIS.

United Brotherhood of Longshoremen: P.O.B. 451, Wulff Rd., Nassau; f. 1959; 157 mems.; Pres. A. MORRIS; Gen. Sec. W. SWANN.

Bahama Islands Airlines Pilots' Association: P.O.B. 5533, Nassau International Airport; f. 1960; 51 mems.; Pres. Capt. GARTH MASSEY; Sec. Capt. D. DROST.

Bahama Islands Airline Stewardesses' Association: P.O.B. 876, Windsor Field, Nassau; f. 1960; 29 mems.; Pres. Mrs. Y. M. DEVEAUX.

Bahama Islands Licensed Aircraft Engineers and Aviation Specialists: P.O.B. 65, Windsor Field, Nassau; 17 mems.; Pres. JOHN BRUNNELL; Sec. W. L. HEARNE.

Non-affiliated unions include:

Bahamas Engineering, Fuel, Service and Allied Workers Union: P.O.B. 2535, Nassau; f. 1958; Pres. DUDLEY WILLIAMS; Sec. HEXON S. ROLLE.

Bahamas Public Services Union: P.O.B. N-4692, Nassau; f. 1959; 1,119 mems.; Pres. THADDEUS DARLING; Sec. CLAUDE R. E. STRACHAN.

Abaco Agricultural and Allied Workers' Union: Murphy Town, Abaco; f. 1960; 148 mems.; Sec. BENJAMIN CURRY.

BRITISH COLONIAL TERRITORIES—BAHAMAS

Bahamas Racehorse Workers Union: Nassau; Gen. Sec. LAVARITY B. DEVEAUX.

CO-OPERATIVES

In 1967 there were seventeen tomato-growers' co-operatives on Eleuthera and twenty-one farming co-operatives on the larger islands of the Bahamas group.

TRANSPORT

ROADS

Nearly all roads in New Providence are motorable. Hot mix surfaced roads 230 miles, water-bound macadam 65 miles, earth 44 miles. On Eleuthera there is an asphalt road, some 100 miles in length, covering the length of the island, and 105 miles of road on Grand Bahama. The Grand Bahama Motorway, a highway linking Freeport and Gold Rock Creek, is under construction. Other asphalt roads are under construction on the Out Islands.

SHIPPING

The following are the chief shipping lines calling at Nassau: Hamburg-Amerika, Independent Gulf, North German Lloyd, P. and O., Pacific Steam Navigation, Saguenay Shipping, Home Lines, Eastern Steamship Co., Norwegian-Caribbean Lines, Bahama Cruise Lines and Costa Lines.

CIVIL AVIATION

Nassau International Airport and Freeport International Airport are the main terminals for international and internal services.

International Air Bahama: a subsidiary of Hekla Holdings Ltd./Lofthleidir HF, Beaumont House, Bay St., Nassau; f. 1966; fleet of two DC-8-63s; low-cost transatlantic flights to Luxembourg; Gen. Man. SIGURDUR HELGASON.

Bahama World Airlines: f. 1968; Boeing 707-138B; charter services to Europe.

The following airlines serve the Bahamas: Air Canada, Air Jamaica, B.O.A.C., Eastern Airlines, Northeast Airlines, Pan Am, Qantas and Shawnee Airlines.

TOURISM

The Ministry of Tourism: P.O.B. N-3701, Nassau; tourism is expanding rapidly, and there are 10,500 hotel rooms in the country.

There were 1,463,591 visitors in 1971.

The Ministry of Tourism maintains branches in Miami, New York, Chicago, Dallas, Los Angeles, Toronto, London, Frankfurt, Boston, Detroit and Washington, D.C.

Nassau Festival of Arts and Crafts: Nassau; registered association incorporating all art forms; Chair. and Dir. Mrs. META DAVIS.

BERMUDA

INTRODUCTION

The Bermudas or Somers Islands are an isolated group of small Atlantic islands about 570 miles off the coast of South Carolina, U.S.A. The climate is mild thanks to the warming effects of the Gulf Stream. The capital is Hamilton.

Bermuda has been a British colony since the seventeenth century, and is now self-governing.

The local defence force is the Bermuda Regiment with a strength of some 425 men.

The chief source of revenue is customs duties, but the tourist business is the most important feature of the economy. Its expansion and its demand for building land reduces the amount of arable acreage available and endangers growth in agriculture. There is no income tax or estate duty, and considerable U.K. capital is invested in Bermudan enterprises.

There are good roads and bus and ferry services, while international lines provide regular sea and air services.

A wide range of welfare work is undertaken by a division of the Department of Health and Welfare, as well as by a number of voluntary organizations. There are compulsory pension and health insurance schemes (contributory) for Government employees. There is free compulsory education between the ages of five and sixteen, and a number of scholarships are awarded for higher education and teacher training.

The great attractions of the islands are the climate, scenery, and facilities for outdoor entertainment of all types.

Visas are not required by visitors from non-Communist countries.

Public Holidays

1972: May 24 (Empire Day), June 14 (The Queen's Birthday), July 29, 30 (Cup Match), November 11 (Remembrance Day), December 25 and 26 (Christmas).

1973: January 1 (New Year's Day), April 20 (Good Friday).

Weights and Measures

Imperial and U.S. weights and measures are both used.

Currency

Decimal currency was introduced on February 6, 1970. The Bermuda Government issues notes in denominations of \$50, \$20, \$10, \$5 and \$1, and coins in denominations of \$20 (gold), \$1 (silver),* and 50c., 25c., 10c. and 5c. (cupronickel) and 1c. (bronze). Banks and most establishments will also accept United Kingdom, United States and Canadian currency notes.

* Gold and silver coins in mint sets only.

STATISTICS

Area: 20.65 square miles. **Population** (1970 est.): 53,000; Hamilton (capital) 3,000.

Employment (1970 census): Office clerks, etc. 4,337; Domestic private and hotels 3,338; Shop assistants 2,021; Labourers 1,147; Truck drivers 1,011; Teachers 710; Masons 700; Woodworkers 558.

The total number of non-Bermudians authorized to accept employment in 1970 was 2,499 (1,629 were British, 233 American, 260 Portuguese and 377 others, mostly Europeans).

Agriculture (1970): Principal crops ('000 lb.): Irish Potatoes 2,304, Sweet Potatoes 240, Carrots 640, Other Vegetables 1,361.5, Bananas 1,245, Citrus Fruit 60,000 dozen.

Livestock (1970): Pigs 893, Cattle 887, Goats 179, Horses 517.

Fishing (1970): Annual fish landings 1,450,000 lb.; Spiny lobsters 140,000 lb.

Finance: New \$1 = U.S. \$0.92; Old £1 = U.S. \$2.40. Actual Revenue in 1968 £10,691,565; Actual Expenditure in 1968 £9,944,788.

External Trade: Imports (1970): \$21,915,661.81 (Jan.-March 1970), \$42,038,111.3 (Aug.-Dec. 1970), excluding

imports into Ireland Is. Freeport. April-July figures are not available due to a change in the fiscal year and in the coding of the commodities. *Domestic Exports* (1970-71): \$904,544.38 (principally concentrated essences, essential oils, beauty preparations, etc.).

Transport (1970): *Roads:* Motor and Auxiliary Cycles 21,941, Cars 10,494, Trucks 1,844, Public Vehicles 659; miscellaneous 867; *Shipping:* 5,995,371 gross tons handled and 873 vessels entered and cleared; *Civil Aviation:* scheduled aircraft arrivals 4,853, passengers 867,475, air cargo 8,365,214 kg., air mail 691,778 kg.

Tourism (1970): Number of visitors 388,914, of which 302,776 were arrivals by air, 86,138 cruise passengers. The estimated value of the tourist industry to Bermuda in 1970 was BD \$72,800,000. This is an increase of 12 per cent on 1969.

Education (1968): There are 25 free schools and 10 others at which fees are charged; also 21 private schools. Total enrolment through secondary school 1970 13,674, of which 6,765 were boys and 6,909 girls. Higher education is available at the Technical Institute, the Sixth Form Centre and the Hotel College. Extramural courses are available through Queen's University, Canada, and Maryland University, U.S.A.

THE CONSTITUTION

Representative government was introduced in the Colony in 1620. Under a Constitution introduced on June 8th, 1968, there are provisions relating to the protection of fundamental rights and freedoms of the individual, the powers and duties of the Governor; the composition, powers and procedure of the Legislature; the Executive Council; the Judiciary; the Public Service and Finance.

Her Majesty the Queen appoints the Governor, who retains responsibility for external affairs, defence, internal security and the Police. In other matters the Governor acts on the advice of the Executive Council.

The Legislature consists of Her Majesty, the Legislative Council and the House of Assembly. Five members of the Legislative Council are appointed in the Governor's discretion, four on the advice of the Government leader and two on the advice of the Opposition leader. The Council elects a President and Vice-President. The House of Assembly, consisting of forty members elected under universal adult franchise from twenty constituencies, elects a Speaker and a Deputy Speaker, and sits for a five-year term.

The Executive Council consists of the Government leader and at least six other members of the Legislature. The Governor appoints the majority leader in the House of Assembly as Government leader, who in turn nominates the other members of the Council. They are assigned responsibilities for government departments and other business and, in some cases, are assisted by Parliamentary Secretaries. Meetings of the Executive Council are normally presided over by the Governor. The Secretary to the Executive Council is Head of the Civil Service.

Voters must be British subjects of 21 years or over, and if not possessing Bermudian status, must have been normally resident in the Colony for three years immediately prior to registration. Candidates for election must qualify as electors and in addition must possess Bermudian status.

THE GOVERNMENT

Governor and Commander-in-Chief: Rt. Hon. Lord MARTONMERE, P.C., K.C.M.G.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Leader: The Hon. Sir EDWARD RICHARDS, C.B.E., M.C.P.
Deputy Leader and Member for Finance: JOHN H. SHARPE.
Member for Labour and Immigration: CLARENCE V. WOOLRIDGE.
Member in charge of Department of Tourism and Trade Development: D. E. WILKINSON, M.C.P.
Member in charge of Marine and Air Services: JAMES E. PEARMAN
Member in charge of Transport: F. JOHN BARRITT.
Member in charge of Planning: C. VAIL ZULL, J.P., M.C.P.
Member in charge of Education: E. S. D. RATTERAY.
Member in charge of Health and Welfare: GLORIA MCPHEE.
Member in charge of the Board of Public Works and Agriculture: JOHN M. S. PATTON.
Member for Organization: JOHN R. PLOWMAN, O.B.E.
Member without Portfolio: L. I. SWANN, M.C.P.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

President: The Hon. G. O. RATTERAY, C.B.E.
Nominated Members: 11.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Speaker: Lt.-Col. J. C. ASTWOOD, C.B.E., M.C.P.

Members: 40 (U.B.P. 30, P.L.P. 10).

Government Information Office: GAVIN SHORTO (Director of Public Relations).

GENERAL ELECTION, MAY 1968

PARTY	SEATS
United Bermuda Party .	30
Progressive Labour Party .	10

POLITICAL PARTIES

United Bermuda Party (U.B.P.): Central Office, Room 404, Bermudiana Arcade, Queen St., Hamilton; f. 1964; majority party; policy of bi-racial partnership supporting system of free enterprise; won 30 seats in 1968 elections; Government Leader Sir EDWARD RICHARDS; Chair. Dr. C. R. TERCEIRA.

Progressive Labour Party (P.L.P.): P.O.B. 1367, Hamilton; f. 1963; stands for rapid progress towards independence inside or outside the Commonwealth; won 10 seats in 1968 elections; Leader Mrs. LOWIS BROWNE-EVANS; Chair. L. FREDERICK WADE.

Bermuda Democratic Party (B.D.P.): Middle of the road party; failed to win any seats in 1968 elections and at present inactive; Leader ARNOLD FRANCIS.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Chief Justice: The Hon. J. C. SUMMERFIELD, C.B.E., Q.C.

Puisne Judge: The Hon. E. E. SEATON.

Senior Magistrate: R. H. LOWNIE, J.P.

Registrar of Supreme Court and Court of Appeal: J. L. BARRINGTON-JONES, J.P.

There are in Bermuda the Supreme Court, the Court of Appeal and three Magistrates Courts. The Court of Appeal was established in 1964, with powers and jurisdiction of equivalent courts in other parts of the Commonwealth. The Supreme Court was established under the Supreme Court Act of 1905. It has jurisdiction over all serious criminal matters and has unlimited civil jurisdiction. The Court also hears civil and criminal appeals from the Magistrates Courts. The Magistrates Court has jurisdiction over all petty offences, and has a limited civil jurisdiction.

The Race Relations Act, 1970, was passed, calling for a Race Relations Council to be appointed by the Governor. Besides advising the Government on race relations, the Council is empowered to investigate complaints of discrimination and, where the settlement of a complaint is sought, to set up a conciliation committee. Where no settlement can be achieved court proceedings under the Race Relations Act, 1969, can be brought by the Council.

Chairman: Rev. GEORGE BUCHANAN, O.B.E.

RELIGION

Most faiths are represented in Bermuda, the major ones being Anglican, African Methodist Episcopal, Roman Catholic, Wesleyan Methodist Presbyterian, Seven Day Adventists, Baptist, Pentacostal.

BRITISH COLONIAL TERRITORIES—BERMUDA

ANGLICAN

Bishop of Bermuda: Rt. Rev. ERIC JOSEPH TRAPP, Bishop's Lodge, P.O.B. 769, Hamilton.

There are 25,000 Anglicans in Bermuda.

ROMAN CATHOLIC

Bishop: Most Rev. BERNARD J. MURPHY, C.R., D.D.

THE PRESS

The Royal Gazette: Bermuda Press Ltd., Reid St., Hamilton; f. 1784; morning; circ. 12,000; Editor W. S. ZUILL; London Office: 122 Shaftesbury Ave., W.1.

Mid-Ocean News: The Bermuda Press Ltd., Reid St., Hamilton; f. 1911; Saturday afternoons; circ. 10,500; Editor DAVID L. WHITE; London Reps. Colin Turner (London) Ltd., 122 Shaftesbury Ave., W.1.

Recorder, The: Court St., Hamilton; f. 1938; Independent; Fridays; Editor A. V. PLACE.

Bermuda Sun Weekly, The: P.O.B. 902, Hamilton; f. 1964; weekend edition with *TV Guide* and *Sunny Times* (monthly); Editor PETER M. BECKETT; circ. 12,000.

Bermudian, The: Bermudiana Arcade, Hamilton; f. 1930; monthly; pictorial and resort magazine; circ. 6,500; Editor RONALD JOHN WILLIAMS.

PUBLISHER

Bermuda Press Ltd.: Reid St., Hamilton, Bermuda; f. 1828, inc. 1921; newspapers; Man. E. T. SAYER.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

ZBM: operated by Bermuda Broadcasting Co. Ltd.; P.O.B. 452, Hamilton; f. 1943; operates on three wavelengths, including one FM stereo station; Man. Dir. W. STASKOW; Man. Q. EDNESS.

ZFB: operated by Capital Broadcasting Co. Ltd., P.O.B. 652, Hamilton; f. 1961; operates on one wavelength; Gen. Man. M. SHEPPARD.

Number of radio receivers (1970): 38,000.

TELEVISION

ZBM-TV: owned jointly by the Bermuda Broadcasting Co. Ltd. and the Royal Gazette; commenced transmitting in January, 1958, on Channel 10. It is affiliated with Columbia Broadcasting System, National Broadcasting Co., and Rediffusion International Ltd.; Man. Dir. W. STASKOW; Man. Q. EDNESS.

ZFB-TV: owned by Capital Broadcasting Company Ltd., P.O.B. 652, Hamilton, with interest by American Broadcasting Company and Thomson Television International; f. 1964; began operations in August 1965; Man. Dir. M. SHEPPARD.

Number of television sets (1970): 17,000.

FINANCE

(cap.=capital; dep.=deposits; m.=million; br.=branch)

BANKS

Bank of Bermuda Ltd.: Front St., Hamilton; est. 1889, inc. 1890; cap. £1,500,000; dep. £90m.; Gen. Man. Hon. C. VAIL ZUILL, C.B.E., J.P., M.C.P.; brs. at Hamilton, St. George's and Somerset.

Bank of N. T. Butterfield and Son Ltd.: Front St., Hamilton; f. 1858; cap. B\$2.4m.; dep. B\$221.5m.; Gen. Man. O. R. ARTON, J.P.; brs. at St. George's and Somerset.

Bermuda Provident Bank Ltd.: P.O.B. 1748, Hamilton; associated with Barclays Bank International Ltd.; opened Nov. 1969; cap. £300,000; Man. Dir. G. E. DAVY; subsidiary trust company (formed in association with Barclays Bank International Ltd. Barclays Bank Trust Company Ltd., Hambros Bank Ltd., and The Royal Trust Company, Montreal) **International Trust Company of Bermuda Ltd.**, P.O.B. 1255, Hamilton; Gen. Man. W. D. W. SLOAN.

Bermuda National Bank Ltd.: affiliated with the Bank of Nova Scotia, Canada; opened 1969; Head Office Church St., Hamilton; cap. Bermuda \$1,800,000, p.u. \$1,560,000, res. \$1,092,000; Man. Dir. ALEXANDER McPHERDAN; wholly owned subsidiary trust company, **Bermuda National Executor and Trustee Company Ltd.:** Acting Man. G. ROBIN WILSON.

INSURANCE

In 1960 a State health insurance scheme for government employees was inaugurated. General insurance is carried on by local companies and British and Canadian companies are represented.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Bermuda Chamber of Commerce: Hamilton; f. 1905; mems.: 529 firms, 52 hotels and 32 individuals; Pres. J. CHRISTOPHER ASTWOOD; Excc. Dir. Mrs. AUDREY BRACKSTONE.

Bermuda Tourist Board: 50 Front St., Hamilton; Chair. The Hon. DAVID E. WILKINSON, M.C.P.; Dir. W. JAMES WILLIAMS, O.B.E., M.V.O.

EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATION

Bermuda Employers' Council: 303 International Centre, Hamilton; f. 1960; 157 mems.; Pres. W. NEVILLE CONYERS; Excc. Dir. KEITH R. JENSEN.

TRADE UNIONS

Amalgamated Bermuda Union of Teachers: P.O.B. 726, Hamilton; f. 1963; 370 mems.; Pres. WINTON WILLIAMS.

Bermuda Civil Service Association: P.O.B. 763, Hamilton; re-formed 1961; 480 mems.; Pres. Mrs. VERBENA DANIELS; Sec. M. L. BEAN.

Bermuda Industrial Union: Dundonald St., Hamilton; f. 1946; 4,000 mems.; Pres. R. R. JOHNSTON; Sec. Dr. B. B. BALL.

Bermuda Federation of Musicians: P.O.B. 774, Church St., Hamilton; 285 mems.; Sec.-Gen. CHARLES VAUCROSSEN.

Electricity Supply Trade Union: 148 mems.; Sec. GILBERT ROWLING.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

ROADS

There are about 132 miles of well-surfaced roads.

SHIPPING

The chief port of Bermuda is Hamilton with a secondary port at St. George's. Both are used by freight and cruise ships. An administrative Board, the Ports Authority, co-ordinates the capital development of all ports in Bermuda and regulates the berthing, anchoring and mooring of all ships and boats within the ports.

BRITISH COLONIAL TERRITORIES—BERMUDA

There is a Freeport which is administered by the Public Works Department of the Bermuda Government, but the management of the Freeport commercial docks is conducted on its behalf by the Marine and Ports Services Department. The docks in Hamilton and St. George's are operated by the municipal authorities.

Island Shipping Ltd.: Bank of Bermuda Building, Hamilton; Chair. Sir BAYARD DILL; Sec. J. A. PEARMAN; cargo shipping.

Red Rose Navigation Co. Ltd.: Bank of Bermuda Building, Hamilton; Pres. Sir HENRY TUCKER, C.B.E.; Sec. J. A. PEARMAN.

Salient Shipping Co. (Bermuda) Ltd.: P.O.B. 286, Vallis Building, Hamilton; 6 vessels; Dirs. J. A. MARWICK, C. T. COLLIS, H. J. TUCKER; Sec. J. A. PEARMAN.

Shell Bermuda (Overseas) Ltd.: The Vallis Building, Hamilton; 37 tankers.

Trader Line Ltd.: c/o Bank of Bermuda, Hamilton; 3 ships.

Principal non-Bermudan lines calling at Bermuda: Atlantic Lines (weekly container service), Bermuda Shipping Co., Booth-Lambert, Furness Bermuda Line, Independent Gulf, Isbrandtsen, MANZ, Pacific Steam Navigation Company, Royal Mail Lines, Royal Netherlands Steamship Co. and Saguenay.

CIVIL AVIATION

Department of Civil Aviation: responsible to the Member of Executive Council for Marine and Air Services for carrying out civil aviation policy. The Director of Civil Aviation is responsible to the Governor on matters concerning the Colonial Air Navigation Order.

The only airfield is at the U.S.A.F. base which was completed in 1943 for military purposes. In 1948 this base, known as Kindley Field, was opened to civil aircraft. In 1970 the operation of the base was taken over by the United States Navy, and is now known as the U.S. Naval Air Station, Bermuda. All civil aircraft, after landing, are handled within an area known as the Bermuda Air Terminal, which is under the jurisdiction of the Department of Civil Aviation.

The following airlines operate services to Bermuda: Air Canada, B.O.A.C., Eastern Airlines, Northeast, Pan American and Qantas.

TOURISM

Department of Tourism and Trade Development: 50 Front St., Hamilton; f. 1913; tourism is the principal industry of Bermuda and is government sponsored; in 1969 370,920 tourists and in 1970 388,914 tourists, including 86,138 cruise ship passengers visited Bermuda; Dir. W. JAMES WILLIAMS, O.B.E., M.V.O.; Exec. Sec. T. H. MOWBRAY.

BRITISH ANTARCTIC TERRITORY

The British Antarctic Territory, which became a Colony in March 1962, consists of all land and islands south of latitude 60° S., and between 20°–80° W. longitude, and includes the British sector of Antarctica, the Graham Land peninsula, the South Shetland Islands and the South Orkney Islands.

Area (square miles): South Shetland Islands 130, South Orkney Islands 240; Graham Land peninsula and mainland of Antarctica are only partly surveyed.

Population: There is no permanent population.

High Commissioner: E. G. LEWIS, O.B.E. (Stanley, Falkland Islands).

Director of the British Antarctic Survey: Sir VIVIAN FUCHS (London).

London Office: The British Antarctic Survey, 30 Gillingham St., London, S.W.1.

MAJOR BASES

	<i>Latitude</i>	<i>Longitude</i>
Deception Island . .	62° 59' S	60° 34' W
Stonington Island . .	68° 11' S	67° 00' W
Argentine Islands . .	65° 15' S	64° 15' W
Signy Island . . .	60° 43' S	45° 36' W
Adelaide Island . . .	67° 46' S	68° 54' W
Halley Bay . . .	75° 31' S	26° 38' W

BRITISH HONDURAS (BELIZE)

INTRODUCTION

British Honduras lies on the Caribbean coast of Central America with Mexico to the north-west and Guatemala to the south-west. The climate is sub-tropical, tempered by trade winds. Belize City ceased to be the capital in August 1970 when the Government moved to the newly constructed city of Belmopan, about fifty miles inland.

A new constitution giving British Honduras full internal self-government came into force on January 1st, 1964. Executive power is in the hands of a Cabinet of Ministers, while the Legislature consists of an eight-man appointed Senate and a house of 18 elected representatives. The Governor retains special powers concerning Defence, External Affairs and Internal Security. Guatemalan claims to sovereignty of British Honduras date back to the mid-eighteenth century and were written into Guatemala's constitution in 1945. Before independence British Honduras wants to enter into a defence agreement with Britain which would guarantee against foreign interference, but the British Government has so far refused to make any firm commitment for the future.

The economy was traditionally based on timber exports but the cultivation of sugar and citrus fruit is now more important. Livestock and fishing are seen as priority areas for development.

There are 850 miles of good roads, and 18 airstrips as

well as the Belize international airport at Stanley Field. Belize City is the main port; there is a second port at Stann Creek to the south of Belize.

Primary education is principally carried on through subsidized denominational schools under government control. There are also 20 secondary schools, 3 technical colleges, 4 vocational schools and a teacher-training college.

Public Holidays

1972: May 1 (Labour Day), May 24 (Commonwealth Day), September 10 (National Day), November 14 (Prince Charles's Birthday), December 25, 26 (Christmas).

1973: January 1 (New Year's Day), March 9 (Baron Bliss Day), April 20-22 (Easter), April 21 (Queen's Birthday).

Weights and Measures

Imperial weights and measures are used, but petrol and paraffin are sold by the American gallon (231 cu. in.).

Currency

The monetary unit is the British Honduras or Belizean Dollar (B.H.\$).

Coins: 5, 10, 25, 50 cents local silver, 25 cent eupro-nickel, 1 cent bronze, 5 cent nickel-bronze.

Notes: 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 dollars, issued by the Government.

STATISTICS

Area and Population: Area (square miles) 8,866; Population (April 1970 census) 120,000, Belize City 43,000, Belmopan c. 3,000.

Employment (1967): Agriculture and Forestry 4,225, Transport 589, Manufacturing 2,743, Commerce 1,502.

Forestry (1969 exports): Mahogany Lumber \$1,151,000, Cedar Lumber \$226,000, Pine Lumber 182,917 board ft. \$49,433 (1967).

Agriculture (1969 exports): Grapefruit and Juice \$2,895,000, Oranges and Juice \$2,712,000, Sugar 52,138 tons. About 1,605,760 acres are available for cultivation, of which 72,173 are under orchards and pasture, 10,000 under maize, 11,549 under rice, 4,383 under sugar, 5,000 under beans, 1,200 under cucumbers and 170 under tomatoes.

Livestock: Cattle 42,165, Pigs 20,000, Horses, Mules and Donkeys 4,987.

FINANCE

1 British Honduras dollar = 100 cents

B.H.\$4 = £1 sterling; B.H.\$1.53 = U.S. \$1.00.

B.H.\$100 = £25 sterling = U.S. \$65.35.

BUDGET (B.H. \$)

	1969	1970
Recurrent Revenue	13,785,568	15,460,427
National Revenue*	13,635,838	15,427,655
Aid and C.D. & W.	49,730	32,772
Recurrent Expenditure	13,250,840	15,169,658
Expenditure	13,101,110	15,136,886
Aid and C.D. & W. and Surplus	684,458	32,772
Capital Budget:		
National Revenue, C.D. & W. Schemes	12,870,835	10,058,092
Hurricane Rehabilitation	—	—
Loan Receipt	595,000	1,264,700
TOTAL RECURRENT AND CAPITAL	27,928,754	27,600,843

* Colonial Development and Welfare Scheme.

Seven-Year Plan, 1964-70: Investment B.H. \$48.5 million, of which \$30 million from foreign grants.

BRITISH COLONIAL TERRITORIES—BRITISH HONDURAS

EXTERNAL TRADE

(1970)*

Imports: B.H.\$56.7m., mainly Food, Machinery and Transport Equipment.

Exports (incl. Re-exports): B.H.\$30.9m., mainly Sugar and Raw Materials.

Trade is chiefly with the United Kingdom, the United States, Canada and Jamaica.

* Provisional.

EDUCATION

(1970)

	PRIMARY	SECONDARY	TECHNICAL	TEACHER TRAINING
Number of Schools .	182	20	3	1
Number of Pupils .	30,591	3,597	267	130

Higher Education Abroad (1967): 167 students, of which 36 at University of the West Indies, Jamaica.

THE CONSTITUTION

A new constitution providing for internal self-government came into force on January 1st, 1964. It provides for a Governor, a Cabinet of Ministers and a bi-cameral Legislature.

The powers of the Governor are complete only in respect of defence, external affairs and internal security, and for the first two of these there are consultative bodies designed to familiarize Ministers with matters for which they will ultimately have responsibility. There are also advisory

commissions for the public service and the subordinate judiciary.

The Legislature consists of (1) A Senate of eight members, five appointed on the advice of the Premier, two on the advice of the Leader of the Opposition, and one after consultation with such persons as the Governor considers appropriate; (2) A House of Representatives consisting of eighteen members elected by universal adult suffrage for a five-year period.

THE GOVERNMENT

Governor and Commander-in-Chief: RICHARD NEIL POSNETT, O.B.E.

CABINET

(March 1972)

Premier and Minister of Finance and Economic Development: GEORGE PRICE.

Minister of Trade and Industry: ALEXANDER HUNTER.

Minister of Home Affairs and Health: CARL L. B. ROGERS

Attorney-General: V. H. COURTENAY.

Minister of Agriculture, Lands and Co-operatives, with Responsibility for Works: FREDERICK HUNTER.

Minister of Education, Housing and Labour: SANTIAGO PERDOMO.

Minister of Power and Communications: ALLAN ARTHURS.

Minister of Local Government, Community and Social Development: L. S. SYLVESTRE.

Minister without Portfolio: JOSEPH GRAY.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

THE SENATE

Eight members appointed by the Governor; 5 on the advice of the Premier; 2 on the advice of the Leader of the Opposition; 1 after consulting such persons as the Governor considers appropriate.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Eighteen members elected by universal adult suffrage.

(Election, December 5th, 1969)

People's United Party won 17 of the 18 seats.

POLITICAL PARTIES

- People's United Party (P.U.P.):** Belize; f. 1950; Christian democrat; holds 17 seats (1970); Leader GEORGE PRICE.
- National Independence Party:** Belize; f. 1958 on a merger of the National Party and the Honduran Independent Party, based on the combined membership of both parties; holds 1 seat (1970); Leader P. W. GOLDSON.
- People's Democratic Movement:** Belize; f. 1969; breakaway group from the N.I.P.; Leader D. LINDO.
- United Black Association for Development (U.B.A.D.):** f. 1970; Leader EVAN HYDE.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Summary Jurisdiction Courts and District Courts (civil jurisdiction), presided over by a magistrate, are established in each of the six judicial districts. Summary Jurisdiction Courts have a wide jurisdiction in indictable and other offences; but in District Courts, which exercise jurisdiction only in civil causes, this jurisdiction is limited to claims not exceeding B.H. \$500. Appeals lie to the Supreme Court, which has jurisdiction corresponding to the English High Court of Justice; from the Supreme Court further appeals lie to a Court of Appeal, established in 1968, or to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in England.

Chief Justice: Sir CLIFFORD DE L. INNISS, Q.C.

Puisne Judge: C. A. B. ROSS.

Magistrates: A. B. BALDERAMOS, A. B. OGALDEZ, G. B. SINGH, E. O. B. BARROW, N. O. MEIGHAN.

RELIGION

About 65,000 of the population are Roman Catholic, and 28,000 are Anglican or Methodist. There are also a number of Hindus, Muslims and Bah'ais, and a community of 3,500 Mennonites.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND

Bishop of Honduras: Rt. Rev. B. N. Y. VAUGHAN.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Bishop of Belize: Most Rev. ROBERT L. HODAPP, S.J., D.D., Bishop's House, North Front Street, Belize City.

METHODIST CHURCH

District Chairman and General Superintendent, Caribbean and the Americas: Rev. T. BATES, Wesley Manse, 88 Albert St., Belize City.

THE PRESS

Belize Billboard: P.O.B. 361, Belize; f. 1946; independent paper; daily, Tues to Sun. inclusive; circ. 3,000; Editor LINDBERG GOLDSON; London Office: 122 Shaftesbury Ave., W.1.

Belize Times, The: P.O.B. 506, Belize; f. 1956; party political paper of Peoples United Party; morning daily, Tues. to Sun. inclusive; Editor FULGENCIO JOSÉ CASTILLO; circ. 4,000.

The Reporter: P.O.B. 707, c/o Industrial Press, 63 Cemetery Rd., Belize City; f. 1968; weekly; independent; circ. 5,000; Editor HARRY LAWRENCE.

The Beacon: weekly; circ. 2,000; Editor J. L. R. YOUNG.

Government Gazette: Church St., Belize City; official; weekly.

Weekly Newsletter: Government Information Services, Belmopan; official; weekly; Chief Information Officer R. I. CASTILLO.

The New Belize: Government Information Services; Belmopan; official; quarterly; available on request.

RADIO

Radio Belize: P.O.B. 89, Belize; f. 1952; government-operated semi-commercial service; transmissions for 17 hours daily; broadcasts in English and Spanish; Chief Broadcasting Officer E. G. WRIGHT.

In 1971 there were 59,931 radio receivers.

FINANCE

Barclays Bank International Ltd.: Head Office: 54 Lombard St., London, E.C.3; Belize City Office: Albert St.; Man. N. H. HUNTER; sub-brs. at Barrack Rd., Belize City, Corozal Town, Orange Walk Town and Stann Creek Town.

Royal Bank of Canada: Head Office: Place Ville Marie, Montreal; Office in Belize, Man. U. I. L. FARIA; sub-brs. at San Ignacio, Orange Walk Town, Stann Creek Town and Belmopan.

Bank of Nova Scotia: Offices in Belize City and Corozal Town; Man. H. F. M. BUCKERIDGE.

Atlantic Bank: Albert St., Belize City; Man. R. B. KAWAS. There is also a Government Savings Bank.

FOREIGN INSURANCE COMPANIES IN BELIZE

British American Insurance Co., Caledonian Insurance Co. Ltd., Colonial Insurance Co. Ltd., Commercial Union Assurance Co. Ltd., Guardian Assurance Co. Ltd., Law Union and Rock Insurance Co. Ltd., Nationals Ltd. (British Honduras), Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society Ltd., Sun Life Insurance Co. of Canada, Yorkshire Insurance Co. Ltd., Belize International Insurance Co.

National Economic Development Council: Belize City; advisory body to government; Financial Sec. R. A. FONSECA, C.M.G.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

British Honduras Chamber of Commerce: P.O.B. 291, Belize City; f. 1918; 400 mems.; Pres. JERRY NISBET; Exec. Sec. ANNA M. CASTILLO.

British Honduras Reconstruction and Development Corporation: Belize; Chair. Hon. GEORGE C. PRICE, Premier and Minister of Finance and Economic Development; in charge of building new capital; Man. M. HALCROW.

Citrus Growers' Association: P.O.B. 7, Stann Creek; citrus crop farmers' association; Chair. H. T. A. BOWMAN, O.B.E.

Development Finance Corporation: P.O.B. 279, Belize City; issued cap. B.H.\$371,430,000; Chair. HORACE W. YOUNG; Deputy Man. HART TILLET; publs. *Investment Feasibility Studies on Animal Food Pellets, Concrete Tubes and Paints* and annual reports.

Livestock Producers' Association: farmers' association.

Sugar Cane Growers' Association: farmers' association.

EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATION

British Honduras Employers' Association: Belize; f. 1961; 21 mems.

BRITISH COLONIAL TERRITORIES—BRITISH HONDURAS

TRADE UNIONS

British Honduras General Workers' Development Union: 24 Craig St., Belize; amalgamation of the former General Workers' Development Union and British Honduras Development Union; affiliated to ICFTU; 1,366 mems.; Pres. THOMAS MARTÍNEZ; Gen. Sec. ADOLFO ROSALES.

There are three branch unions affiliated to the central body.

British Honduras Public Officers' Union: 6 Regent St., Belize; f. 1922; established public workers; 800 mems.; Pres. CURL O. THOMPSON; Sec. ISMAEL G. FORD.

Christian Workers' Union: Regent St., Belize; f. 1962; general; 11,891 mems.; Pres. M. ROSADO.

CO-OPERATIVES

At the end of 1966 there were 41 Credit Unions, 9 Producer Co-operatives, 10 Marketing Co-operatives, 9 Farmers' Co-operatives, and 1 Supplies Co-operative.

There were also 26 junior and 3 senior savings unions and a Credit Union League (39 mems.).

Combined assets totalled \$3,000,000.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

ROADS

There are 850 miles of all-weather main and feeder roads, and 180 miles of government-maintained cart roads

and bush trails. A number of logging and forest tracks are usable by heavy duty vehicles in the dry season.

SHIPPING

There is a weekly Southern Coastal freight, passenger and mail service and vessels of the Harrison, Royal Netherlands, United Fruit, Buecaneer, Canada, Jamaica, Caribbean and "K" lines call at Belize City.

CIVIL AVIATION

Chief Civil Aviation Officer: P.O.B. 367, Belize; L. C. BALDERAMOS, A.R.A.E.S.

Maya Airways Ltd.: P.O.B. 458, Belize City; f. 1961; operates the internal services of the territory; Chair. Hon. W. H. COURTENAY; Dir. GORDON A. ROE.

The following airlines serve Belize: S.A.H.S.A. (Honduras), T.A.C.A. (El Salvador), T.A.N. (Honduras).

Chemicals Ltd.: Air Taxi Service, 15 Princess Margaret Drive, Belize City; f. 1962; runs internal and external charter service; Man. Dir. KURT J. BINDER; Dir. GUSTI H. BINDER.

TOURISM AND CULTURE

Tourist Board: 12 Regent St., Belize City; Chair. E. G. N. GEGG; Sec. L. CUELLAR.

Festival of Arts Committee: c/o Bliss Institute, Belize City; Chair. Lt.-Col. D. N. A. FAIRWEATHER.

THE BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS

INTRODUCTION

The British Virgin Islands consist of more than 40 islands, of which some 16 are inhabited, lying at the eastern end of the Greater Antilles, 60 miles to the east of Puerto Rico and adjoining the American Virgin Islands. The capital, Road Town, stands on the island of Tortola.

The bulk of the islands' export trade is in livestock and to a lesser extent fish, fruit and vegetables; agriculture is geared to grass cultivation for the production of livestock. After a late start, the tourist trade is fast becoming a major industry.

Two large-scale development projects are now in progress: a land reclamation scheme involving 70 acres at Wickhams Cay, Road Town, and the complete transformation of the island of Anegada, where the Anegada Development Corporation has already completed a 3,500 ft. airstrip and a deep-water harbour pier and is constructing 30 miles of roads.

STATISTICS

Area and Population: Area 59 square miles. Population (1970) c. 10,500; Road Town (capital) 2,180.

Finance: U.S. \$1=39p sterling (the U.S. \$ is the only legal tender in the Territory, which does, however, lie within the sterling area). *Budget estimates* (1971) U.S. \$4,032,866.

External Trade (1970): Imports U.S. \$10,223,720. Exports U.S. \$42,608, mainly livestock, vegetables, fish, fruit, rum and charcoal.

Tourism: Total number of visitors (1967) 17,544; (1968) 22,793; (1969) 22,010; 33,167 (1970).

Education: 15 primary schools and 1 secondary school, 2,670 pupils in all. Higher education is available at the University of the West Indies at its three campuses in Barbados, Trinidad and Jamaica.

THE CONSTITUTION

A new constitution came into effect in April 1967. Under its terms, the Governor is responsible for defence and internal security, external affairs, terms and conditions of service of public officers, the administration of the Courts and finance, and possesses reserved legislative powers in respect of legislation necessary in the interests of his special responsibilities; there is an Executive Council with the Governor as Chairman, two ex-officio members (the Attorney-General and the Financial Secretary), the Chief Minister (appointed by the Governor) and two other ministers, appointed by the Governor on the advice of the Chief Minister; and a Legislative Council consisting of a Speaker, chosen from outside the Council, two ex-officio members (the Attorney-General and the Financial Secretary), one nominated member appointed by the Governor on the Chief Minister's advice, and seven elected members to be returned from seven one-member electoral districts.

THE GOVERNMENT

Governor: His Honour DEREK GEORGE CUDMORE, O.B.E., C.M.G.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

President: His Hon. The GOVERNOR.

Financial Secretary: Hon. C. B. ROMNEY.

Attorney-General: Hon. NOLAN JACOBS.

Chief Minister: Hon. WILLARD WHEATLEY, M.B.E.

Minister of Natural Resources and Public Health: Dr. the Hon. Q. W. OSBORNE.

Minister of Communications, Works and Industry: Hon. OLIVER CILLS.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Speaker: Hon. H. R. PENN, M.B.E.

Deputy Speaker: Hon. I. DAWSON.

The Financial Secretary, the Attorney-General, the three Ministers.

Members: Hon. AUSTIN HENLEY, Hon. H. L. STOUTT (Leader of the Opposition), Hon. REEAL GEORGE, Hon. CONRAD MADURO.

Clerk: Mrs. VICTOREEN VARLACK.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Justice is administered by the Supreme Court of the West Indies Associated States, which consists of two divisions: The High Court of Justice and The Court of Appeal. There are also a Magistrate's Court, a Juvenile Court and a Court of Summary Jurisdiction.

Justices of Appeal: Hon. P. C. LEWIS, Hon. E. L. ST. BERNARD.

Chief Justice and President, The Court of Appeal: The Hon. Sir ALLEN MONTGOMERY LEWIS.

Puisne Judge: Hon. E. F. GLASGOW.

THE PRESS

Island Sun, The: P.O.B. 21, Tortola; weekly; Editor CARLOS DOWNING.

RADIO

Station Z.B.V.I.: P.O.B. 78, Road Town, Tortola; f. 1965; commercial; 10,000 watts; a television station will soon be operating; Man. LEOPOLD MILLS.

In 1971 there were 5,200 radio receivers.

BANKING

Bank of Nova Scotia: Road Town; f. 1967; Man. DONALD W. PRESCOTT.

Virgin Islands National Bank: Head Office: Charlotte Amalie, U.S. Virgin Islands; P.O.B. 67, Road Town, Tortola; f. 1961; Man. LESLIE ALLEN.

Barclays Bank International Ltd.: Road Town, Tortola; f. 1965; Man. K. G. STIRZAKER.

Chase Manhattan Bank: Road Town, Tortola; f. 1968; Man. RONALD A. SEARLE.

Two trust companies, the Provident Trust Company (Tortola) and the trust subsidiary of the Bank of Nova Scotia are in operation. Commercial banking facilities in St. Thomas and St. Croix, United States Virgin Islands are also available.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

Launches maintain a mail and passenger service with St. Thomas, United States Virgin Islands, whence air and sea communications exist to all parts of the world.

There is an automatic telephone system in Tortola and some of the out-islands with direct dialling to St. Thomas and St. Croix.

An 80-channel co-axial cable from Tortola to Bermuda provides the main link for the East Caribbean to North America and Europe.

Work was completed in 1969 on the extension of the runway of Beef Island Airport, which enables prop-jet services to call at the British Virgin Islands.

The following airlines serve the British Virgin Islands: Antilles Air Boats (U.S. Virgin Islands), Leeward Islands Air Transport (LIAT) and Prinair (Puerto Rico).

There are over 50 miles of motorable roads and about 2,000 motor vehicles.

There are direct shipping services with the U.S.A. (Florida and Atlantic Lines) and with the U.K. and Europe (Booker Line and K.N.S.M.). A monthly freight service to the U.K. is provided by Fyffes Lines.

British Virgin Islands Department of Tourism: Road Town, Tortola; Admin. Officer A. U. ANTHONY.

There are some 12 hotels on the Islands which in 1968 provided a total of about 400 tourist guest nights. Plans are underway for the construction of several new hotels and cottage-type complexes which will triple the existing number of tourist beds by 1972. Improved sailing and fishing facilities are planned as a major tourist attraction.

British Virgin Islands Hotel and Tourist Association: P.O.B. 376, Road Town, Tortola; Pres. E. D. BREWER; publ. *Welcome*.

CAYMAN ISLANDS

About 180 miles north-west of Jamaica. Consist of Grand Cayman, Little Cayman and Cayman Brac.

STATISTICS

Area and Population: Area 100 square miles. Population (1970) 10,652; Grand Cayman 9,309, Cayman Brac 1,334, Little Cayman 9; George Town (capital) 4,106, West Bay 2,786, Bodden Town 1,025, North Side 579, East End 813.

Currency: \$1 Jamaica = 50p sterling = U.S. 76c. As from May 1972 the Islands will have their own currency made up of dollars and cents. There will be four notes, \$25, \$10, \$5 and \$1 and four coins, 25c, 10c, 5c and 1c. It is proposed that these should be on a par with the U.S. \$.

Budget (1971 est.): *Revenue:* Recurrent J\$3,344,522; Capital J\$4,638,094. *Expenditure:* Recurrent J\$2,953,289; Capital J\$4,638,094.

Development Plan (1971-75): Proposed capital expenditure J\$4,638,094 in the first year; projects include comprehensive school, airport, deep water harbour, public water supply system, roads, etc.

External Trade (1970): *Imports* J\$7,766,578 (foodstuffs, textiles, building material); *Exports* J\$9,276 (turtle shell and dried meat).

Tourism (1970) 22,888 visitors; (1971) 24,354 (est.).

Education (1970): State primary schools 9; 1,224 pupils; private primary and secondary schools 7; 794 pupils; comprehensive school 565 pupils.

CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT

A new Constitution was introduced in July 1959 under which the islands ceased to be a dependency of Jamaica. The last constitutional ties with that country were severed on August 6th, 1962, and the Islands are now a separate colony of the United Kingdom. Constitutional changes are expected to take place in 1972. There is an Executive Council consisting of the Governor, two official and one nominated members and two members elected from the nominated and elected members of the Legislative Assembly. The Legislative Assembly consists of the Governor (President) and not less than two nor more than three official members; not less than two nor more than three nominated members, twelve elected members.

Governor: K. R. CROOK.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

There is a Grand Court of the Islands, a Quarterly Petty Court and a Petty Sessions Court. The Grand Court, which sits in May and November, has jurisdiction in civil matters, bankruptcy, equity, probate and administration, and in felonies and indictable misdemeanours. Appeals lie to the Court of Appeal in Jamaica. The Quarterly Petty Court, presided over by the stipendiary magistrate, deals with civil matters and appeals lie to the Grand Court. The Petty Sessions Court conducts preliminary examinations in indictable offences.

Stipendiary Magistrate and Judge of the Grand Court: Hon. GEOFFREY G. HORSFALL, C.B.E.

Attorney-General: Hon. G. E. WADDINGTON, Q.C.

RELIGION

The oldest established Churches are, on Grand Cayman the *United Church of Jamaica and Grand Cayman* and on Cayman Brac the *Baptist Church*. The chief other Churches are the *Church of God*, *Church of God (Full Gospel)*, *Church of Christ*, *Seventh Day Adventist*, *Roman Catholic* and *Pilgrim Holiness*.

THE PRESS

The Caymanian: Grand Cayman; weekly; circ. 3,750; Editor R. A. GENTRY.

The Gospel of the Kingdom: P.O.B. 829, Grand Cayman; f. 1945; religious, under the auspices of the Church of God; monthly; Editor WILL T. BODDEN; circ. 1,450.

FINANCE

Banking facilities are provided by eight commercial banks, and in Grand Cayman and Cayman Brac by the Government Savings Bank. A number of investment and private banks not doing business in the islands maintain their registered offices in Grand Cayman.

Bank of Nova Scotia: P.O.B. 501, Grand Cayman.

Barclays Bank International Ltd.: P.O.B. 68, Grand Cayman; agencies at West Bay and Bodden Town; sub-br. at Stake Bay Cayman Brac (P.O.B. 48); agencies at Creek and Spot Bay.

Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce: P.O.B. 695, Grand Cayman.

Mercantile Bank and Trust Co. (Cayman) Ltd.: P.O.B. 609, George Town.

First National City Bank: P.O.B. 70, Grand Cayman.

Royal Bank of Canada: P.O.B. 245, Grand Cayman.

Sterling Bank and Trust Co. Ltd.: P.O.B. 692, Grand Cayman.

The International Bank: Interbank House, George Town.

Arawak Trust Co. (Cayman) Ltd.: P.O.B. 513, Huntlaw Building, Grand Cayman; f. 1968; Chair. Sir FREDERIC BENNETT, M.P.; Man. Dir. R. H. PRINGLE.

Cayman Islands Chamber of Commerce: Barclays Bank Bldg., George Town, Grand Cayman; Pres. NORBERG THOMPSON; Sec. P. HARRIS.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

ROADS

There are some 80 miles of motorable road in the Islands, of which 30 are tarmac. The Islands possess approximately 2,500 motor vehicles.

CIVIL AVIATION

The airport at George Town was enlarged to take jet aircraft in 1966.

Cayman Airways Ltd.: P.O.B. 11, Grand Cayman; operates services between Grand Cayman, Little Cayman Cayman Brac and Kingston (Jamaica) using DC-3 and BAC 1-11 aircraft.

Services are also provided by LACSA (Costa Rica).

TOURISM

Tourism is a rapidly expanding industry in the Cayman Islands; there were more visitors in the first five months of 1970 than in the whole of 1967. Between January and September 1971 there were 18,343 visitors.

The Cayman Islands Tourist Board: P.O.B. 67, Caribbean Bank Bldg., George Town, Grand Cayman; f. 1965; Chair. ERIC BERGSTROM, M.B.E.

FALKLAND ISLANDS

The Falkland Islands lie in the South Atlantic 480 miles north-east of Cape Horn. There are two main islands and about 200 smaller ones, all governed as a single British Colony. The islands are claimed by Argentina.

STATISTICS

Area (square miles): 4,700 (approx.), East Falklands 2,610, West Falklands 2,090.

Population (Dec. 1970): 2,040, Stanley (capital) 1,100 (est.).

Livestock: Sheep 628,690, Cattle 10,726, Horses 3,446.

Budget (1970-71 est.): Revenue £430,703, Expenditure £483,147.

Development Plan (1970-71): £159,949.

External Trade (1968): Imports £598,839, Exports £873,389 (nearly all wool). Trade is mainly with the British Commonwealth.

Shipping (1970): Tonnage entered 45,399, total 40 ships; and cleared 45,431, total 40 ships.

Education: Education is compulsory. In 1970 there were 2 government schools in Stanley with 202 pupils. Eight travelling and other teachers with 170 pupils were maintained by the Government in country districts. There is also a boarding school at Darwin, E. Falkland.

THE CONSTITUTION

The present Constitution came into force on January 1st, 1949. The Colony is administered by a Governor, assisted by an Executive Council consisting of 2 *ex-officio* members, 2 members elected by the Legislature and 2 appointed members; and a Legislative Council composed of 2 *ex-officio*, 4 elected and 2 nominated official members. The electoral principle was introduced, on a basis of universal adult suffrage, in 1949. There is a Town Council for Stanley.

THE GOVERNMENT

(March 1972)

Governor: E. G. LEWIS, O.B.E.

Colonial Secretary: J. A. JONES, O.B.E..

Executive Council: 6 members.

Legislative Council: The GOVERNOR, 2 *ex-officio*, 2 nominated and 4 elected members.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The judicial system of the Colony is administered by a Supreme Court, with an Acting Judge, and a Court of Summary Jurisdiction, both of which are in Stanley. The Colony retains the part-time services in England of a retired Colonial Judge as Legal Secretary. English law applies up to 1900 and subsequently by special application. Some farm managers are Justices of the Peace and also certain residents in Stanley.

Judge: J. A. JONES (acting).

Registrar: H. BENNETT.

FALKLAND ISLANDS COURT OF APPEAL

The Court of Appeal sits in London.

President: Sir ALISTAIR FORBES, K.B.

Deputy Registrar: A. C. T. COCHRANE.

RELIGION

There are Anglican, Roman Catholic and United Free Church communions.

ANGLICAN

Bishop of the Falkland Islands: Rt. Rev. C. J. TUCKER.

Senior Chaplain: Rev. P. HELYER.

ROMAN CATHOLIC

Prefect Apostolic: The Right Reverend Monsignor JAMES IRELAND; St. Mary's Presbytery, Stanley.

UNITED FREE CHURCH

Minister: Rev. R. FORRESTER, Ross Rd., Stanley.

PRESS

There are no newspapers, other than two small monthly publications. The Government publishes *The Gazette*.

RADIO

There is a government-operated broadcasting station at Stanley. The number of licence-holders in 1970 was 705. The Government also operates a wired broadcasting service in Stanley (387 subscribers in 1970) and a wireless station on the West Falkland, to which most of the farms are linked by telephone. The East Falkland has similar telephone facilities. The farm settlements are linked to Stanley by radio telephone. A modern telecommunications link with the United Kingdom was established in 1967.

FINANCE

BANKS

Government Savings Bank: Stanley; June 1970 dep. £1,189,256; 1,978 depositors.

Lloyds Bank Ltd., and **Hambros Bank** have agencies in Stanley.

INSURANCE

The British Commercial Union, Royal and Sun Insurance companies maintain agencies in Port Stanley.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

The Falklands Islands Co.: Stanley; f. 1851; is the largest landowner and trading company; Acting Man. A. SLOGGIE.

TRADE UNION

The General Employees Union: Ross Rd., Stanley; general union; 500 paid-up mems.; Gen. Sec. RICHARD V. GOSS, O.B.E., E.D.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY

Stanley Co-operative Society: P.O.B. 239, Stanley; f. 1952; open to all members of the public; Man. P. R. SHORT.

BRITISH COLONIAL TERRITORIES—FALKLAND ISLANDS

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

ROADS

There are 13 miles of made-up road in and around Stanley. Elsewhere tracks link the Settlements which are passable by Land Rover or motor cycle in all but the worst weather.

SHIPPING AND CIVIL AVIATION

In 1971 an agreement was reached between the British

and Argentinian governments whereby Britain would provide a sea-link between Stanley and Buenos Aires. Argentina would provide an air service and postal and telegraphic communications would be restored between the Falkland Islands and Argentina. An air-strip is being built at Stanley.

Falkland Islands Government Air Service: f. 1948; maintains Beaver float-plane services between the Settlements and Stanley.

FALKLAND ISLANDS DEPENDENCIES

The Falkland Islands Dependencies cover the island groups of South Georgia and South Sandwich.

STATISTICS

Area (square miles): South Georgia 1,450, South Sandwich 130.

Population (1969): 11 males on South Georgia.

Budget (1970-71): Revenue £5,682; Expenditure £7,234.

External Trade (1968): *Imports* £132,891; *Exports* Nil.

Shipping (South Georgia—1969): Tonnage entered and cleared 26,203; Total 6 ships.

THE GOVERNMENT

ADMINISTRATION

The Letters Patent of 1948 empower the Governor of the Falkland Islands to legislate for the Dependencies.

GILBERT AND ELLICE ISLANDS

The Gilbert and Ellice Islands are in four main groups stretching over a vast area of the Central Pacific Ocean.

Area: Sea 2m. nautical square miles. Land (square miles): Gilbert Islands 192, Ellice Islands 9, Christmas Island 135, other islands about 30. There are 39 islands in all.

Population (Dec. 1968): 53,517, Tarawa (capital) 10,610.

Employment (1969): Phosphate Mining (Ocean Island and the Republic of Nauru) 1,377, Government Service 1,706, Commerce 719.

Currency: \$A1=8s. 5d. sterling=U.S. \$1.17.

Budget (1969 est.): Revenue \$A4,688,855; Expenditure \$A4,053,108; Development Programme (1968-70) \$A2,393,500.

External Trade (1969): Imports \$A2,769,632; Exports \$A7,306,033 (including 555,100 tons of phosphate, 7,825 tons of copra).

Trade is mainly with Australia, Fiji, United Kingdom and New Zealand.

Transport: *Roads:* There are about 300 miles suitable for motor vehicles. *Shipping:* The Colony Government administrative business and the Wholesale Society which owns one vessel. 105 overseas vessels called at the Colony in 1969.

ADMINISTRATION

Since January 1st, 1972, the Foreign and Commonwealth Office has been directly responsible for the administration of the Colony. The main changes brought about by the transfer of the responsibility involve the replacement of the House of Representatives and the Governing Council by a Legislative Council and an Executive Council.

The Legislative Council comprises 33 members, of whom 28 are locally elected by secret ballot and 5 are officially nominated. The Governor has certain reserve powers affecting external affairs, defence and public order. If these powers are invoked the Governor must inform the Secretary of State. The Executive Council comprises 5 elected and 5 officially nominated members.

OFFICIAL

Attorney-General: J. R. HOBBS.

Financial Secretary: D. M. FREEGARD.

Chief Secretary and Deputy Governor: A. J. HUNTER.

Agricultural Officer: R. T. HARBERD.

Director of Education: H. URQUHART.

ELECTED

Local Government, Labour and Leader of Government Business: REUBEN UATIOA.

Social Services: OTIUEA TANON TOA.

Communications, Works and Utilities: NABOUA RATIETA.

Natural Resources: ISA KALA PAENTU.

Local Government is by Island Councils elected by universal adult suffrage with a staff of permanent Local Government Officers responsible for education, health, sanitation, local police, bye-laws and local taxation, etc. The Councils are financially assisted by Central Government in specific fields.

Governor: Sir JOHN FIELD, K.B.E., C.M.G.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

High Court of the Western Pacific: administers English and Colony law; Attorney-Gen. C. P. NORTH-COOMBES.

Magistrates Courts and Island Courts: administer summary justice under a penal code established in 1965.

RELIGION

Protestant, Roman Catholic, Seventh-Day Adventist, Baha'i and Church of God Missions.

RADIO

Gilbert and Ellice Islands Broadcasting Service: Broadcasting Office, Tarawa; f. 1954; one transmitter; government run; approx. 5,000 receivers in use in 1971; programmes in Gilbertese, Ellice and English; Broadcasting Officer KABURORO TAVIELU; Broadcasting Information Officer D. G. BRADDOCK.

FINANCE

BANKING

Bank of New South Wales: Bairiki, Tarawa; f. 1970 (incorporating the *Government Savings Bank*).

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

British Phosphate Commission: holds a concession on Ocean Island for phosphate mining.

Copra Board: Betio Tarawa; f. 1955; the sole exporter of copra; 10 mems., appointed by Resident Commissioner; Chair. D. M. FREEGARD, B.A.; Deputy Chair. R. HARBERD, B.Sc.; Sec. D. BRECHTERFELD.

Wholesale Society: statutory body; importers, wholesalers, retailers, travel agents, ship repairers, stevedores, shipowners, shipping agents.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

In 1969 there were 46 co-operative societies; 39 consumer-marketing societies, 4 secondary societies and 2 others. Total membership 18,049.

TRADE UNION

There is one registered trade union.

TRANSPORT

ROADS

Wherever practicable, roads are built on all atolls and connecting causeways between islets are also being built as funds and labour permit.

SHIPPING

Vessels owned or chartered by the British Phosphate Commission visit Ocean Island about six times a month. Australian cargo vessels call at Tarawa every six weeks and United Kingdom cargo ships every four months. Ships call at Tarawa to collect copra every two or three months and at Christmas, Fanning and Washington Islands twice a year. Vessels of the Columbus Line en route from U.S.A. and Australia call at Tarawa at approximately six-weekly intervals. There is an irregular service from Tarawa to Suva, Fiji.

BRITISH COLONIAL TERRITORIES—GILBERT AND ELLICE ISLANDS

CIVIL AVIATION

Pacific Island Airways maintain a weekly service from Nadi to Funafuti/Tarawa/Nauru and return. It also operates a twice weekly service between Tarawa and three other islands in the Gilberts.

EDUCATION

(1969)

Schools are run by the Government and the Churches; Primary Schools 207; total enrolment 14,006; Secondary Schools 3; total enrolment 571; Teacher Training College 1, Theological Colleges 2; total number of teachers 506 in all establishments.

CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN LINE ISLANDS

The five islands of this Group are now all uninhabited: Flint, Caroline, Vostock, Malden and Starbuck.

HONG KONG

INTRODUCTION

The Colony of Hong Kong lies off the south coast of China and consists of the island of Hong Kong, Stonecutters Island, the Kowloon Peninsula and the New Territories, which are partly on the mainland. The New Territories were leased by China in 1898 for a period of 99 years. The climate is sunny and dry in winter, and hot and humid in summer. The official language is English, but Cantonese is universally spoken and Mandarin is widely understood. The main religion is Buddhism; Confucianism and Taoism are also practised and there are more than a quarter of a million Christians. The capital is Victoria on Hong Kong island.

The Colony is administered by the Governor, the Executive Council of five *ex-officio* members and eight nominated members, and the Legislative Council consisting of twelve official members and thirteen other members.

Hong Kong is a free trade area and one of the principal entrepôt ports of the world. Industry has expanded rapidly in recent years, and manufactured goods, particularly textiles and electrical goods, now make up three-quarters of total exports. Commerce plays an important part in the economy and Hong Kong banking and mercantile houses have branches all over the Far East. In December 1964 legislation was enacted to limit the activities of unincorporated banks.

Transport facilities include buses, trams, and ferries

and a railway runs north from Kowloon to the Chinese border.

Social welfare and education are rendered difficult by the heavy influx of refugees from the mainland, estimated at more than a million since the war. Resettlement is undertaken by the Government and many private bodies (Kaifongs). There are state schools and private schools but only enough places for about one child in five. A new Chinese University was set up in 1963 in addition to Hong Kong University.

Hong Kong is one of the main tourist centres of the Far East. The currency unit is the Hong Kong Dollar of 100 cents. £1 sterling = H.K. \$14.55; U.S.\$1 = H.K. \$5.582.

Visas are not required to visit Hong Kong by nationals of the following countries: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Iceland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, San Marino, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom and U.S.A.

Public Holidays

1972: June 15 (Tuen Ng Festival), August 28 (Liberation Day), October 23 (for Chinese mid-Autumn Festival on October 22), October 16 (for Chung Yeung Festival on October 15), December 25–26 (Christmas).

1973: January 1 (New Year), February 3–5 (Lunar New Year), April 24 (Ching Ming Festival), April 20–22 (Easter), April 21 (The Queen's Birthday).

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (sq. miles)				POPULATION (Mid-1971—est.)		
Total	Hong Kong Island	Kowloon and Stonecutters Island	New Territories and Islands	Total	Chinese (approx.)	Non-Chinese (approx.)
398.50	29	3.75	365.75	4,045,300*	n.a.	n.a.

* Revised estimates based on 1971 census results.

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION

(Census figures—March 9th, 1971)

HONG KONG ISLAND	KOWLOON	NEW KOWLOON	MARINE	NEW TERRITORIES
996,183	716,272	1,478,581	79,894	665,700

BIRTHS AND DEATHS*

(March 1971)

BIRTHS		DEATHS	
Number	Rate per '000	Number	Rate per '000
79,132	20.1	19,996	5.1

* Known births and deaths.

EMPLOYMENT

(Estimated figures for 1970)

MANUFACTURING	SERVICES	COMMERCE	CONSTRUCTION	AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING	COMMUNICATIONS	PUBLIC UTILITIES	MINING AND QUARRYING	OTHERS	TOTAL
613,620	375,440	259,690	96,000	81,300	106,600	15,210	4,670	5,970	1,558,500

BRITISH COLONIAL TERRITORIES—HONG KONG

AGRICULTURE

LAND USAGE

(1970)

	AREA (sq. miles)	PERCENTAGE OF WHOLE	REMARKS
Built-up (urban areas)	40.3	10.1	Includes roads and railways.
Woodlands	53.8	13.5	Natural and established woodlands.
Grass and Scrub Lands	233.2	58.5	Natural grass and scrub.
Badlands	14.1	3.5	Stripped of cover; granite country; capable of regeneration.
Swamp and Mangrove Lands . .	5.0	1.3	Capable of reclamation.
Fish Ponds	3.5	0.9	Fresh and brackish water fish farming.
Arable	48.6	12.2	Includes orchards and market gardens.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION *

(HK \$'000)

	1968/69	1969/70
<i>Crops:</i>		
Flowers	3,500	15,650
Fruit	5,046	5,030
Vegetables	98,890	115,786
Rice (Paddy)	13,000	16,280
Rice Straw	1,687	2,840
Field Crops	5,000	6,230
<i>Livestock:</i>		
Pigs	38,759	49,568
Cattle	1,750	2,321
Milk, Fresh	17,680	17,235
Chickens	59,000	107,406
Hen Eggs	17,130	25,930
Ducks	25,756	31,120
Pigeons	3,744	5,733

* Financial year ending March 31st.

FISHERIES

(HK \$'000 1970)

Marine Fish (total landings)	136,770
Pond Fish	13,700
Oysters (edible)	1,400

LIVESTOCK

(Estimated population 1969-70)

Cattle	16,340
Water Buffaloes	1,070
Pigs	405,700
Chickens	5,880,600
Ducks	422,600
Geese	6,220
Quail	207,000
Pigeons	167,000

MINING

(1970)

	LONG TONS	VALUE HK \$
Iron Ore*	167,566.7	6,702,666
Kaolin	3,724.5	543,830
Quartz	5,265.3	97,250
Feldspar	1,595.1	59,897

* 50 per cent iron.

BRITISH COLONIAL TERRITORIES—HONG KONG

INDUSTRY (1970)

	NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS	NUMBER EMPLOYED*
Food Manufacture	656	11,106
Textile Manufacture	2,540	127,466
Footwear and Clothing	2,497	114,862
Printing and Publishing	1,078	18,484
Rubber Products	337	12,042
Fabricated Metal Products	2,586	46,673
Manufacture of Machinery	732	7,454
Electrical Apparatus	446	48,829
Transport Equipment	59	13,493
Transport, Storage and Communications	64	21,660
TOTAL (all industries)	17,239	589,505

* 1971 (June): 607,053.

FINANCE

HK \$1 = 100 cents.

£1 sterling = HK \$14.55; U.S. \$1 = HK \$5.582.

HK \$100 = £6.87½p. = U.S. \$17.92.

In December 1971 the Hong Kong dollar was revalued by 8.57 per cent against the U.S. dollar, in line with the pound sterling.

BUDGET*

(1970-71—HK \$ million)
(Estimates)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
Duties	392.7	Education	383.5
Rates	327.0	Medical and Health	170.5
Internal Revenue	893.5	Police	181.1
Licences and Franchises	114.5	Public Works Department	136.7
Fees of Court or Office	166.5	Urban Services and Council	92.0
Water Revenue	93.4	Public Works (recurrent)	108.0
Post Office	146.4	Defence	105.1
Land Revenue, Rents, etc.	246.2	Post Office	84.5
Land Sales	101.9	Pensions	63.8
TOTAL (including others)	2,584.2	TOTAL (including others)	2,393.1

* Financial year ending March 31st.

CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION (HK \$ million)

1968	2,307.7
1969	2,130.5
1970	2,577.7
1971 (June)	2,690.0

EXTERNAL TRADE (HK \$ million)

	1968	1969	1970	1971*
Imports	12,472	14,893	17,607	20,313
Exports	8,428	10,518	12,347	17,228
Re-exports	2,142	2,679	2,892	3,431

* Provisional.

BRITISH COLONIAL TERRITORIES—HONG KONG

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

(HK \$ million)

IMPORTS	1968	1969	1970	1971*
<i>Food</i>	2,468	2,804	3,501	2,155
Live Animals	356	460	495	455
Meat	252	284	339	249
Dairy Products	202	238	250	207
Fish	251	273	336	289
Cereals	603	598	556	404
Fruits and Vegetables	508	554	671	553
<i>Beverages and Tobacco</i>	226	270	329	n.a.
<i>Crude Materials</i>	1,261	1,169	1,328	n.a.
Textile Fibres and Waste	840	718	796	668
Other Animal and Vegetable Crude Materials	210	222	249	213
<i>Mineral Fuels, etc.</i>	429	480	515	n.a.
Petroleum and Petroleum Products	410	464	498	457
<i>Chemicals</i>	1,041	1,196	1,423	n.a.
Chemical Elements and Compounds	204	207	234	180
Medicinal and Pharmaceutical Products	202	238	316	237
Plastic Materials	312	371	421	335
<i>Manufactured Goods</i>	3,976	4,912	5,825	n.a.
Textile Yarn, Fabrics, Made-up Articles, etc.	2,108	2,556	3,012	2,537
Non-Metallic Mineral Manufactures	853	1,162	1,235	1,086
Iron and Steel	228	316	464	331
Paper, Paperboard, etc.	318	356	439	378
<i>Machinery and Transport Equipment</i>	1,604	2,238	2,897	n.a.
Non-Electric Machinery	482	648	969	939
Electric Machinery	922	1,310	1,508	1,303
Transport Equipment	200	280	419	382
<i>Other Manufactures</i>	1,366	1,711	2,111	n.a.
Clothing	205	231	278	234
Scientific Instruments, Photographic and Optical Goods, Watches and Clocks, etc.	526	716	875	707

* Jan.-Sept.

EXPORTS	1967	1968	1969	1970*
<i>Food</i>	152	190	209	194
Fish	54	75	104	89
Cereals	34	41	28	21
Fruits and Vegetables	23	25	24	24
Sugar, Sugar Preparations and Honey	10	16	16	17
Miscellaneous Food Preparations	23	26	31	37
<i>Beverages and Tobacco</i>	36	29	39	49
Tobacco and Tobacco Manufactures	33	26	35	45
<i>Crude Materials</i>	125	141	174	233
Textile Fibres and Waste	10	12	12	12
Metalliferous Ores and Metal Scrap	72	80	95	151
<i>Chemicals</i>	62	80	101	104
Dyeing, Tanning and Colouring Materials	19	20	24	26
Medicinal and Pharmaceutical Products	24	25	33	33
<i>Manufactured Goods</i>	1,285	1,453	1,624	1,846
Textile Yarn, Fabrics, Made-up Articles, etc.	936	1,035	1,126	1,277
Non-Metallic Mineral Manufactures	57	72	91	96
Iron and Steel	51	49	46	53
Manufactures of Metals (others)	200	240	292	345
<i>Machinery and Transport Equipment</i>	669	877	1,174	1,455
Electric Machinery, Apparatus, etc.	590	772	1,058	1,293
<i>Other Manufactures</i>	4,350	5,636	7,172	8,433
Clothing	2,317	3,014	3,828	4,337
Footwear	219	271	295	302
Sanitary, Heating, Lighting Fixtures and Fittings	133	149	157	175

* Revised.

BRITISH COLONIAL TERRITORIES—HONG KONG

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES—continued]

RE-EXPORTS	1968	1969	1970
<i>Food</i>	236	308	306
Fruits and Vegetables	75	95	99
Coffee, Tea, Spices, etc.	59	103	121
Sugar, Sugar Preparations and Honey	17	22	12
Cereals	31	26	22
<i>Crude Materials</i>	143	157	170
Oil Seeds, Oil Nuts and Kernels	17	16	16
Other Animal and Vegetable Crude Materials	95	102	121
<i>Chemicals</i>	362	420	493
Dyeing, Tanning and Colouring Materials	56	59	67
Medicinal and Pharmaceutical Products	176	210	253
<i>Manufactured Goods</i>	909	1,122	1,196
Textile Yarn, Fabrics, Made-up Articles, etc.	417	403	387
Non-Metallic Mineral Manufactures	387	608	705
<i>Machinery and Transport Equipment</i>	143	239	277
Machinery other than Electric	76	98	138
Electric Machinery, Apparatus, etc.	41	114	106
<i>Other Manufactures</i>	272	353	358
Clothing	42	47	53
Scientific Instruments, Photographic and Optical Goods, Watches and Clocks, etc.	114	148	190
Other Manufactured Articles	92	140	101

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS (HK \$ million)

IMPORTS:	1969	1970	1971*	EXPORTS	1969	1970	1971*
China	2,700	2,830	2,279	U.S.A.	4,429	5,190	4,283
Japan	3,484	4,188	3,659	United Kingdom	1,465	1,481	1,433
U.S.A.	2,002	2,317	1,945	German Federal Republic	765	985	830
United Kingdom	1,201	1,517	1,215	Canada	352	389	347
France	173	205	205	Australia	286	359	296
Thailand	350	324	268	Japan	355	492	346
German Federal Republic	544	657	549	Singapore	228	280	240
Australia	357	430	455	Indonesia	90	77	56
Taiwan	502	820	717	Sweden	208	242	155
Switzerland	413	513	390	Netherlands	166	216	191
Singapore	282	358	385	Thailand	91	87	56
Pakistan	231	223	297	New Zealand	93	106	94
Belgium and Luxembourg	263	256	217	South Africa	112	142	117

* Jan.-Sept.

* Jan.-Sept.

RE-EXPORTS	1967	1968	1970
Indonesia	480	336	202
Japan	315	352	584
Singapore	200	231	337
U.S.A.	129	137	244
Taiwan	84	100	154
South Viet-Nam	70	66	48
Belgium and Luxembourg	69	62	91
Philippines	68	71	65
Nigeria	63	44	77
Macao	60	61	84

BRITISH COLONIAL TERRITORIES—HONG KONG

TRANSPORT

(1969)

RAIL TRAFFIC

(Kowloon-Canton railway, British section)

(1970)

Passengers	10,275,587
Freight (metric tons)	859,998

CIVIL AIR TRAFFIC

PASSENGERS		FREIGHT (kgs.)	
In	Out	In	Out
930,776	964,329	13,946,536	37,075,574

ROAD TRAFFIC

Private Cars	92,884
Goods Vehicles	21,298
Motor Cycles (including scooters)	14,089
Taxis	3,408
Crown Vehicles (excl. H.M. Forces)	3,097
Buses	2,873
Public Light Buses	3,784
Private Light Buses	1,368
Public Cars	770
TOTAL (incl. others)	143,687

MARINE TRAFFIC

(1970)

		OCEAN- GOING	RIVER STEAMERS	JUNKS
Vessels entered	number	7,146	11,656	7,071
Tonnage entered	'000 n.r.t.	23,007	2,936	1,130
Passengers landed	number	24,270	1,449,485	—
Passengers embarked	"	23,516	1,445,843	—
Cargo tons landed	d.w.t.	9,341,721	13,828	656,396
Cargo tons loaded	"	2,802,540	6,943	154,206

TOURISM

	1969	1970	1971
Number of Visitors	765,213	927,256	907,295
Number of Hotel Rooms	7,743	8,000*	n.a.

* Estimated.

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

(1968)

Telephones	425,000
Radio sets	725,000*
Television sets	270,000*
Periodicals and newspapers	200
Daily Newspapers	74†

* 1971.

† 1969.

EDUCATION

(September 1970)

SCHOOLS	PUPILS
Kindergarten	123,218
Primary	765,397
Secondary	279,318
Post-Secondary	11,739
Adult Education	58,196
Special Education	2,672

Source: Hong Kong Government, *Official Statistics*.

THE CONSTITUTION

The Government of Hong Kong, which consists of the Governor, the Executive Council and the Legislative Council, is constituted under the authority of Letters Patent and Royal Instructions.

The Executive Council is consulted by the Governor on all important administrative questions. In addition to five *ex-officio* members, there are eight nominated unofficial members (of whom three are Chinese), and one nominated official member.

The Legislative Council, which advises on and approves the enactment of the Colony's laws and approves all expenditure from public funds, consists of four of the *ex-officio* members who sit on the Executive Council, eight other official members and thirteen unofficial members (these include eleven Chinese). It has three Standing Committees, concerned with finance, law and public works respectively; select Committees may be set up on an *ad hoc* basis.

THE GOVERNMENT

Governor: Sir MURRAY MACLEHOSE, G.C.M.G., M.B.E.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

(March 1972)

President: The GOVERNOR.

Ex-Officio Members: The COMMANDER BRITISH FORCES (Sir RICHARD WARD, K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.), The COLONIAL SECRETARY (Sir HUGH NORMAN-WALKER, K.C.M.G., O.B.E., J.P.), The ATTORNEY-GENERAL (D. T. E. ROBERTS, O.B.E., Q.C., J.P.), The SECRETARY FOR HOME AFFAIRS (D. C. C. LUDDINGTON, J.P.), The FINANCIAL SECRETARY (C. P. HADDON-CAVE, J.P.).

Nominated Official Member: G. T. ROWE, J.P.

Unofficial Members: Sir ALBERT RODRIGUES, C.B.E., E.D., J.P., Sir CHO-YIU KWAN, C.B.E., J.P., Sir DOUGLAS CLAGUE, C.B.E., M.C., Q.P.M., T.D., J.P., Sir KENNETH PING-FAN FUNG, C.B.E., J.P., S. S. GORDON, C.B.E., J.P., KAN YUET-KEUNG, C.B.E., J.P., J. A. H. SAUNDERS, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

President: The GOVERNOR.

Ex-Officio Members: The COLONIAL SECRETARY, The ATTORNEY-GENERAL, The SECRETARY FOR HOME AFFAIRS, The FINANCIAL SECRETARY.

Nominated Official Members: D. R. W. ALEXANDER, M.B.E., J.P., J. J. ROBSON, J.P., J. CANNING, J.P., Dr. G. H. CHOA, J.P., J. CATER, M.B.E., J.P., D. C. BRAY, J.P., PAUL TSUI KA-CHEUNG, O.B.E., J.P., I. M. LIGHTBODY, J.P.

Unofficial Members: KAN YUET-KEUNG, C.B.E., J.P., WOO PAK-CHUEN, O.B.E., J.P., SZETO WAI, O.B.E., J.P., WILFRED S. B. WONG, O.B.E., J.P., ELLEN LI SHU-PUI, O.B.E., J.P., WILSON T. S. WANG, O.B.E., J.P., H. J. C. BROWNE, J.P., Dr. CHUNG SZE-YUEN, O.B.E., J.P., LEE QUO-WEI, O.B.E., J.P., OSWALD CHEUNG, Q.C., J.P., G. M. B. SALMON, J.P., ANN TSE-KAI, O.B.E., J.P., LO KWEE-SEONG, O.B.E., J.P.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Democratic Self-Government Party: f. 1963; English and Chinese membership; left wing.

Labour Party of Hong Kong: f. 1964 as a breakaway group of the D.S.G.P.

Socialist Democratic Party: f. 1964.

The Reform Club and Civic Association, which worked in alliance between 1961 and 1964, stand for moderate constitutional changes in Hong Kong's government.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The Supreme Court has unlimited jurisdiction in civil and criminal cases, the District Court having limited jurisdiction. Appeals from these courts lie to the Full Court, presided over by the Chief Justice and consisting of two or three Supreme Court judges. Appeals from Magistrates' Courts are heard by a Supreme Court judge.

Supreme Court:

Chief Justice: Hon. Sir Ivo RIGBY, Kt.

Senior Puisne Judge: Hon. Mr. Justice W. A. BLAIR-KERR.

Puisne Judges: Hon. Mr. Justice P. F. X. LEONARD, Hon. Mr. Justice G. G. BRIGGS, Hon. Mr. Justice SIMON F. S. LEE, Hon. Mr. Justice A. A. HUGGINS, Hon. Mr. Justice A. M. McMULLIN, Hon. Mr. Justice W. F. PICKERING.

District Courts: There are eight District Judges with courts in Victoria, Kowloon and the New Territories.

Magistrates' Courts: There are thirty-two Magistrates' Courts.

RELIGION

The Chinese population is predominantly Buddhist, although Confucianism and Taoism are also practised. The three religions are frequently found in the same temple. There are more than 250,000 Chinese Christians and a number of Muslims and Jews.

ANGLICAN

Bishop of Hong Kong: Rt. Rev. J. GILBERT H. BAKER, Bishop's House, 1 Lower Albert Rd.

ROMAN CATHOLIC

Bishop of Hong Kong: Most Rev. FRANCIS HSU CHEN PING, Catholic Centre, Grand Bldg., 15/18 Connaught Rd., Central.

THE PRESS

DAILY NEWSPAPERS

English Language

China Mail: P.O.B. 47; f. 1845; evening; tabloid; Editor PETER G. B. ROWLAND; circ. 26,000.

Hongkong Standard: News Building, 635 King's Rd.; f. 1949; Editor RALPH MODDER; circ. (weekday) 21,000, (Sunday) 22,000.

South China Morning Post: P.O.B. 47; Editor R. G. HUTCHEON; circ. 34,000.

The Star: 211-221 Caroline Mansion, 4 Yun Ping Rd.; evening; Editor P. FINN.

English and Chinese

Daily Commodity Quotations: 510 Marina House; f. 1948; morning; commercial news.

Chinese Language

Chi Yin Yat Pao (Chi Yin Daily News): 20 Lee Yuen St. East; morning.

BRITISH COLONIAL TERRITORIES—HONG KONG

Ching Po: 141 Queen's Rd. East, 3rd Floor; f. 1956; Editor CHAN HA TZE; circ. 90,000.

Ohu Yin Po.

Chun Pao (Truth Daily): evening.

Chung Ying Daily News.

Fai Po (Express): 635 King's Rd., North Point; morning.

Hong Kong Sheung Po (Hong Kong Commercial Daily): 28-30 Wing Lok St.; f. 1952; Editor-in-Chief K. CHEUNG; circ. 110,000.

Hong Kong Shih Pao (Hong Kong Times): 64-66 Gloucester Rd.; morning; right-wing; expresses the views of the Chinese Nationalist Government in Taiwan (Formosa).

Hong Kong Standard: 635 King's Rd., News Bldg.; f. 1949; Editor RALPH MODDER; circ. 21,500.

Hsin Sheng Wan Pao (New Life Evening Post): 171-173 Hennessey Rd.; f. 1945; independent; Editor and Gen. Man. K. C. CHAN; circ. 30,000.

Hsin Wan Pao (New Evening Post): 342 Hennessey Rd.; f. 1951; left-wing; Editor Lo Fu.

Hung Look Yat Po: 37 Gough St.; f. 1939; Prop. YAM Woo FAR; circ. 40,000.

Kung Sheung Yat Po (Industrial and Commercial Daily Press): 18 Fenwick St.; f. 1925; morning; independent; Editor POON YANG-CHEONG; circ. 62,819.

Kung Sheung Man Po: 18 Fenwick St.; f. 1930; evening; Editor KING's OONG; circ. 56,477.

Sing Pao: 101 King's Rd.; morning; circ. 300,000.

Sing Tao Jih Pao: 635 King's Rd., North Point; f. 1938; morning; Editor KENNETH CHENG; circ. 35,000.

Sing Tao Wan Po: 635 King's Rd.; f. 1938; evening; Editor B. C. TONG; circ. 158,000.

Ta Kung Pao: 342 Hennessey Rd.; f. 1951; morning; left-wing; Editor LEE HAP MAN; circ. 30,000.

Wah Kiu Man Po: 106-116 Hollywood Rd.; f. 1945; evening; Independent; Editor AU YEUNG PAK CHUEN; circ. 49,561.

Wah Kiu Yat Po (Overseas Chinese Daily News Ltd.): 106-116 Hollywood Rd.; f. 1925; morning; Independent; Chief Editor Ho KIN CHEUNG; circ. 66,089.

Wen Wei Po: 30 Hollywood Rd.; morning; left-wing; Editor-in-Chief LI TSE-CHUNG.

SUNDAY NEWSPAPERS

English Language

Asian Weekend: 211-221 Caroline Mansion, 4 Yung Pin Rd.; f. 1966; Editor P. FINN.

South China Sunday Post-Herald: P.O.B. 47; Editor BRIAN CUTHBERTSON; circ. 32,500.

Sunday Examiner: f. 1946; religious (R. Catholic).

Chinese Language

Asia Weekly: 31 Queen's Rd. Central; f. 1964; Editor WARREN LEE.

Sunday Standard: 635 King's Rd.; f. 1949; Editor RALPH MODDER; circ. (Sunday) 22,000.

PERIODICALS

English Language

Apparel: 163 Tai Shan Gallery, Deck 1, Ocean Terminal, Kowloon; f. Mar. 1969; published by the Hong Kong Trade Development Council; concerned with new developments in local manufacturing of garments; bi-annual; circ. 15,000; Editor SHEILA GIBBS.

Asian Business and Industry: c/o Far East Trade Press Ltd., 1908 Prince's Bldg., Des Voeux Rd., Central; monthly; Publisher R. V. PANDIT; Editor T. K. SESHADRI.

Asian Manufacturing: c/o Far East Trade Press Ltd., 1908 Prince's Bldg., Des Voeux Rd., Central; monthly; Editor Y. L. V. SHARMA.

Asia Pictorial: 82 Yec Wo St., 2nd Floor; f. 1954; independent monthly; general; Editor CHANG KUO-SIN; circ. 20,000.

Eastern Horizon: 18 Causeway Rd., 1st Floor; f. 1960; independent monthly, devoted to art and culture; Editor LEE TSUNG-YING; circ. 20,000.

Far East Builder: c/o Far East Trade Press Ltd., 1908 Prince's Building; f. 1938, name changed 1968; Editor A. G. BARNETT; monthly.

Far East Builder Directory: c/o Far East Trade Press Ltd., 1908 Prince's Bldg., Des Voeux Rd. Central; f. 1935; annual.

Far East Medical Journal: 1908 Prince's Building, Des Voeux Rd. Central; f. 1964; Editor Dr. R. LASSERRE; M.D.; Man. Editor Mrs. R. DOUGHERTY; monthly; circ. 16,000.

Far Eastern Economic Review: 401-8 Marina House, P.O.B. 160; f. 1946; weekly; Editor DEREK DAVIES; Gen. Man. F. C. H. WADSWORTH; circ. 15,500 (throughout the world).

Gregg's Medical Directory: c/o Far East Trade Press Ltd., 1908 Prince's Bldg., Des Voeux Rd. Central; annual.

Hong Kong Enterprise: 163 Tai Shan Gallery, Deck 1, Ocean Terminal, Kowloon; f. Oct. 1967; published by the Hong Kong Trade Development Council; concerned with new developments in local manufacturing; monthly; circ. 40,000; Editor ELBERT SHAW.

Modern Asia: P.O.B. 770; f. 1967; business and industry; 9 issues yearly; Editor DAVID J. ROADS; circ. 20,000.

The Reader's Digest (Chinese Edn.): Reader's Digest Asia Ltd., Hang Chong Bldg.; f. 1963; general topics; monthly; sold throughout Asia; Editor Mrs. ELIZABETH G. COOPER; circ. 250,000.

Textile Asia: c/o Business Press Ltd., 501 Yip Fung Bldg., 2-12 D'Aguilar St.; f. 1970; monthly; Editor-in-Chief KAYSER SUNG.

Toys: 163 Tai Shan Gallery, Deck 1, Ocean Terminal, Kowloon; f. Dec. 1969; published by the Hong Kong Trade Development Council; concerned with new developments in local manufacturing of toys; annual; circ. 15,000; Editor SHEILA GIBBS.

Travelling Magazine: Room 903, Yat Fat Building, 44 Des Voeux Rd. Central; f. 1965; monthly; Publisher SHAU-FU POK; circ. 50,500.

World Today: 26 Garden Rd.; semi-monthly; circ. 158,000.

Chinese Language

Hong Fook (Pictorial Happiness): monthly.

Hsin Kar Ting (New Home): monthly.

Kar Ting Sang Wood (Home Life Journal): 326 Jaffe Rd.; f. 1950; every ten days; Editor TONG BIG CHUEN; circ. 30,000.

Kung Kao Pao: weekly; f. 1928; religious (R. Catholic).

The Reader's Digest (Chinese Edn.): Reader's Digest Asia Ltd., 1903 Hang Chong Bldg.; f. 1965; general topics; monthly; sold throughout Asia; Editor Miss LIN TAI-YI; circ. 230,000.

Sin Chung Hwa Pictorial: monthly.

Sing Tao Weekly: 179 Wanchai Rd.

Sinwen Tienti (Newsdom Weekly): Room 903, Yat Fat Building, 44 Des Voeux Rd. Central; f. 1945; weekly; Publisher SHAU-FU POK; circ. 60,550.

Tien Wen Tai: (Observatory Review) 60 Leighton Rd., 6th Floor; f. 1936; alternate days; Editor Gen. CHEN HSIAO-WEI; circ. 20,000.

Travelling Magazine: Room 903, Yat Fat Building, 44 Des Voeux Rd. Central; f. 1966; monthly; Publisher SHAU-FU POK; circ. 50,500.

Tse Yau Chun Hsin (*Freedom Front*): weekly.

Tsing Nin Wen Yu (*Literary Youth*): monthly.

Tung Fung (*East Pictorial*): 141 King's Rd.; weekly.

Tung Sai (*East and West*): fortnightly.

PRESS AGENCIES

Pan-Asia Newspaper Alliance: Printing House, 6 Duddell St. (P.O.B. 836); f. 1949; Editor-in-Chief BRUCE LEE.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

The following agencies have offices in Hong Kong: AFP, Antara, AP, Central News Agency of China, DPA, Jiji Press, Kyodo News Service, Reuters and UPI.

PUBLISHERS

Asia Press Ltd.: 88 Yee Wo St., Causeway Bay; f. 1952; books and magazines; Pres. CHANG KUO-SIN; Gen. Manager CHEN LIU-TO.

Business Press Ltd.: 501 Yip Fung Bldg., 2-12 D'Aguilar St.; f. 1970; textiles periodicals and economics papers.

Chung Chi Publications: Chung Chi College, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Shatin, New Territories; f. 1961; history, philosophy, Asian studies, history of science; Sec. LEE TSU-WEI.

Far East American Publishing Co.: 25A Robinson Rd.; geography, travel, politics, fiction.

Far East Trade Press Ltd.: 1908 Prince's Bldg., Des Voeux Rd. Central; trade magazines and directories; Publisher and Gen. Man. R. V. PANDIT.

Hong Kong University Press: 94 Bonham Rd., University of Hong Kong; f. 1955; scholarly and general; Sec. G. W. BONSALL, M.A., M.L.S.

Longman Group (Far East) Ltd.: Taikoo Sugar Refinery Compound, Quarry Bay; arts, geography, history, education, literature, school books.

Pacific Communications Ltd.: 1 Hennessy Rd.; f. 1969; art, culture, geography, travel, politics, economics, fashion; Man. Dir. A. ZECHA.

PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION

Hong Kong Printers' Association: 48-50 Johnston Rd.; f. 1939; 310 mems.; Pres. LEE YAT NGOK; Chair. HO WAI CHUEN.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Radio Hong Kong: Broadcasting House, Broadcast Drive, Kowloon; f. 1928; public service broadcasting department of the Government; separate English and Chinese programme; services of 19 hours daily each.

Hong Kong Commercial Broadcasting Co. Ltd.: P.O.B. 3,000, Hong Kong; f. 1959; broadcasts in English and Chinese; Man. Dir. G. Ho.

Rediffusion (Hong Kong) Ltd.: Television House, 81 Broadcast Drive, Kowloon; subsidiary of Rediffusion Ltd., London; commercial wired television and radio service; two television services (English and Chinese); 110,000 subscribers; two audio channels (numerous Chinese dialects); 40,000 subscribers; Man. Dir. R. J. WARREN; Gen. Man. (Broadcasting) D. P. GALE.

In 1971 there were 725,000 radio receivers in use.

TELEVISION

Rediffusion (Hong Kong) Ltd.: Television House, 81 Broadcast Drive, Kowloon; f. 1957; commercial wired television service; English and Chinese programmes on separate channels; 110,000 subscribers in 1970; Man. Dir. R. J. WARREN; Gen. Man. (Broadcasting) D. P. GALE.

Television Broadcasts Ltd.: 77 Broadcast Drive, Kowloon; f. 1967; wireless television service; Man. Dir. K. W. EU. In 1971 there were 270,000 television receivers in use.

FINANCE

Of the Colony's 73 authorized banks, 13 are Communist banks, including the Bank of China. Fifty-one of the banks authorized to deal on the official foreign exchange market. The remainder are non-authorized and deal on the free market.

BANKING

Banking Commission: 1704 Hang Chong Bldg., 5 Queen's Rd. Central; f. 1964; Commissioner J. C. PATERSON; Chief Banking Inspector C. D. W. MARTIN; Senior Banking Officer C. S. LEUNG; publs. monthly banking statistics and other information connected with the banking system.

ISSUING BANKS

Chartered Bank: Head Office: 38 Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2; Principal Hong Kong Office: 4 Des Voeux Rd. Central; brs. (Island): Aberdeen, Causeway Bay, Kennedy Town, North Point, Sai Ying Pun, Shauiwan, Shek Tong Tsui, Wah Fu Estate, Wan Chai, Wellington St.; (Mainland): Choi Hung Estate, Ferry St., Fung Wong Village, Hung Hom, Kilung St., Kowloon City, Kwun Tong, Lo Fu Ngam, Ma Tau Kok, Mei Foo Sun Chuen, Ngau Tau Kok, Sai Kung, San Po Kong, Shamshuipo, Shek Lei Estate, Shek Yam Estate, Tsim Sha Tsui, Tsuen Wan, Wo Lok Estate, Yaumati.

Mercantile Bank Ltd.: 1 Queen's Rd. Central Hong Kong; cap. p.u. £2.94m.; Reserve Fund £2.4m.; Gen. Man. F. I. C. HERRIDGE.

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, The: 1 Queen's Rd. Central, P.O.B. 64; f. 1865; incorp. in Hong Kong; cap. issued and p.u. HK \$421m.; dep. (1970) HK \$10 220m.; Chair. The Hon. J. A. H. SAUNDERS, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.

HONG KONG BANKS

Bank of Canton Ltd.: 6 Des Voeux Road Central; Western Branch, 10 Bonham Strand West; Kowloon Branch, 790 Nathan Road, Kowloon; North Point Branch, 382 King's Road; incorp. in Hong Kong in 1912; cap. p.u. HK \$7.7m.; dep. (1961) HK \$115m.; Chief Man. HUO PAO TSAI.

Bank of East Asia Ltd.: 10 Des Voeux Road Central; incorp. in Hong Kong in 1918; cap. p.u. HK \$30m.; dep. (1969) HK \$503m.; Chair. Hon. Y. K. KAN, C.B.E.

Chekiang First Bank Ltd.: 3 Statue Square; Chair. and Man. T. C. LI.

China and South Sea Bank Ltd.: 22-26 Bonham Strand East; Man. HUANG CHEN-YING.

Chiyu Banking Corporation Ltd.: 80 Des Voeux Rd. Central; f. 1947.

Dao Heng Bank Ltd.: 7-19 Bonham Strand East, Hong Kong.

Hang Seng Bank Ltd.: 77 Des Voeux Rd., Central; cap. p.u. HK \$45m.; dep. HK \$2,053m. (1970); Chair. S. H. HO, M.B.E.

Hong Kong Chinese Bank Ltd.: The Hong Kong Chinese Bank Bldg., 61-65 Des Voeux Rd., Central; f. 1955; auth. and p.u. cap. HK \$15m.; 6 brs.; Chair. and Gen. Man. The Hon. Sir SIK-NIN CHAU, Kt., C.B.E., J.P., LL.D.; Man. TE-MING TSENG.

Hong Kong Industrial and Commercial Bank: 10 Queen's Rd. Central; f. 1964.

Hong Kong Metropolitan Bank Ltd.: 132/134 Bonham Strand, East.

Hong Kong and Swatow Commercial Bank Ltd.: 48A Bonham Strand, West.

Kincheng Banking Corporation: 13A Queen's Rd. Central.

Kwong On Bank Ltd.: 137-141 Queen's Rd., Central, Hong Kong; f. 1938, inc. 1954; Chair. and Gen. Man. LEUNG KWAI-YEE; 6 brs.

Nanyang Commercial Bank Ltd.: 1A Des Volux Rd. Central; Chair. and Gen. Man. CHUANG SHIH PING.

Overseas Trust Bank Ltd.: 5E Ice House St.; Man. Dir. TSAO YAO.

Shanghai Commercial Bank Ltd.: 12 Queen's Rd., Central; f. 1951; incorp. in Hong Kong; cap. and res. HK \$43m.; dep. (1970) HK \$460m.; Chair. K. P. CHEN; Gen. Man. K. K. CHEN.

Wing On Bank Ltd.: 22 Des Vocux Rd., Central; incorp. in Hong Kong in 1931; cap. p.u. HK \$10.1m.; dep. (Dec. 1970) HK \$302.1m.; Chair. LAMBERT KWOK; Dir. WONG HOO CHUEN; Chief Man. LAMSON KWOK; 6 brs.

FOREIGN BANKS

Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.: Holland House, 9 Ice St.; br. in Kowloon; Man. L. J. VAN HELLENBERG HUBAR.

American Express International Banking Corpn.: Union House, 8 Connaught Rd. Central (Head Office: New York); Resident Vice-Pres. K. L. CONNELLY; Man. C. R. MASON.

Bangkok Bank Ltd.: Head Office: 9 Suapa Rd., Bangkok; Hong Kong br.: 26-30 Des Voeux Rd., West; Man. THONGCHAI PHADOEMCHIT, Vice-President; sub-brs.: Shell House, Queens Rd., Central; 556 Nathan Rd., Kowloon; 28 Causeway Rd., Causeway Bay, Kowloon.

Bank Negara Indonesia 1946: Head Office: 1 Djalan Lada, Djakarta; f. 1946; Hong Kong br.: 25 Des Voeux Rd. Central.

Bank of America N.T. and S.A.: San Francisco; Hong Kong G.P.O. Box 472.

Bank of China: Peking; 2A Des Voeux Road C.; Man. LI CHUO-CHIH.

Bank of Communications: Peking; 3A Des Voeux Rd. Central.

Bank of India: Bombay; Dina House, 3-5 Duddell St., P.O.B. 13763; Man. J. N. KARANI.

Bank of Tokyo Ltd.: Sutherland House, Chater Rd., Hong Kong; 691-697 Nathan Rd., Kowloon.

Banque Belge Pour l'Etranger (Extreme Orient) S.A.: Edinburgh House; 2 brs. and 5 sub-brs.

Banque de l'Indochine: Paris 8e; 77 Des Voeux Rd. Central.

Banque Nationale de Paris: Central Bldg., 2nd Floor, Queen's Rd., Central; f. 1966.

Chase Manhattan Bank, N.A., The: New York; 15 Queen's Rd., Central, P.O.B. 104; 720 Nathan Rd., Kowloon; Second Vice-Pres. and Man. JOHN C. LINKER.

China Stato Bank Ltd.: Shanghai; 11B Queen's Rd. Central.

Chung Khiaw Bank Ltd.: 15-18 Connaught Rd. Central.

Thomas Cook and Son (Continental and Overseas) Ltd.: 404 Alexandra House, Hong Kong and 223 Tung Ying Bldg., 100 Nathan Rd., Kowloon.

Deutsch-Asiatische Bank: Hamburg; Hang Chong Bldg., 5 Queen's Rd., Central; brs.: Djakarta, Karachi, Kuala Lumpur, Singapore.

Equitable Banking Corporation: Manila; Hong Kong Br.: 4 Duddell St.

First National City Bank: New York City 10022; Hong Kong brs.: 28 Des Voeux Rd., Central; 12 Pedder St.; 1 Hennessy Rd.; 72 Nathan Rd.; Lee Gardens, 37 Hysan Ave.; Hankow Rd. No. 2; 827 South Bay Rd.; 26-28 Yuc Man Square; 421 Castle Peak Rd.; K.I.L. 4231 To Kwa Wan Rd.; Mailing address, Hong Kong P.O.B. 14; Vice-Pres. T. R. McWEENEY.

Four Seas Communications Bank Ltd.: Singapore; 36 Bonham Strand West.

Indian Overseas Bank: Madras; 7-9 Duddell St.; Man. T. M. V. MENON.

Korea Exchange Bank: Head Office: Seoul, Korea; Hong Kong br.: 1st Floor, 50-52 Queen's Rd., Central; overseas brs. in Tokyo, Saigon, New York, Toronto, Panama, London, Djakarta, Frankfurt, Singapore, Amsterdam, São Paulo.

Malayan Banking Berhad: Hong Kong Office: 1st Floor, Pacific House, 20 Queen's Rd., Central; Kowloon br.: 227 Nathan Rd.

National Bank of Pakistan: Karachi; Hong Kong br.: 129 Central Bldg., Queen's Rd., Central; Kowloon br.: 7 Chatham Rd.

National Commercial Bank Ltd.: Shanghai; Hong Kong Br.: 16-16A Queen's Rd. Central.

Oversea-Chinese Banking Corpn. Ltd.: Head Office: Singapore; Hong Kong Office: Edinburgh House, 13B Queen's Rd. Central; Kowloon Office: Alhambra Bldg., 383 Nathan Rd.

Overseas Union Bank: Singapore; 14-16 Pedder St.

Sanwa Bank Ltd.: Head Office: Fushimimachi 4-chome, Osaka; Hong Kong br.: 20 Des Vocux Rd. Central.

Sin Hua Trust, Savings and Commercial Bank, Ltd. Peking; Marina House, 17 Queen's Road Central, f. 1914; Man. SU TSAN SING.

Sumitomo Bank Ltd.: Osaka; 5 Queen's Rd. Central.

United Commercial Bank: Hong Kong; Prince's Bldg., 5 Statue Square.

United Overseas Bank Ltd.: Incorp. in Singapore; Hong Kong br.: 5 Queen's Rd., Central; Man. H. T. PENG.

BANK ASSOCIATION

Hong Kong Exchange Banks' Association: c/o The Chart-ered Bank, 4 Des Voeux Rd. Central; f. 1897; controls authorized exchange rates and provides other general banking services to its members; Chair. D. L. MILLAR.

STOCK EXCHANGES

Far East Exchange: Hong Kong; Chair. RONALD LI.

Hong Kong Stock Exchange Ltd.: 801 Edinburgh House, Ice House St.; Chair. A. H. POTTS; Vice-Chair. F. R. ZIMMERN; Sec. Maj. A. E. NEWMAN.

Kam Ngan Exchange: Hong Kong.

Kowloon Stock Exchange: f. Jan. 1972; 146 mems.; Chair PETER CHAN.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce: Union House, 9th Floor, P.O.B. 852; f. 1861; 1,900 mems.; Chair. G. M. B. SALMON.

Chinese General Chamber of Commerce: 24 Connaught Rd. Central; f. 1900; 5,700 mems.; Chair. WONG KWAN CHENG.

Hong Kong Junior Chamber: 24 Ice House St., 4th Floor; f. 1950; 230 mems.; Pres. C. YEUNG; Sec.-Gen. HAZET. Lo; publ. *Harbour Lights*.

Kowloon Chamber of Commerce: Liberty Ave., Kowloou; Chair. ROBERT DER.

Indian Chamber of Commerce: Dina House, 5A Duddell St.; Chair. K. SITAL; Sec. S. ARUNADRI RAM.

EXTERNAL TRADE ORGANIZATIONS

Hong Kong Trade Development Council: Ocean Terminal, Deck 2, Lantau Gallery, Kowloon; f. 1966; a statutory body to promote, assist and develop Hong Kong's overseas trade, with particular reference to exports; and to make such recommendations to the Government as it sees fit in relation to any measures which it considers would achieve an increase in Hong Kong's trade; Exec. Dir. T. D. SORBY; publs. *Hong Kong Enterprise* (monthly), *Apparel* (bi-annual), *Toys* (annual).

OVERSEAS OFFICES

Australia: Suite 2311, Level 23, Australia Square Tower, Sydney, N.S.W. 2001.

Austria: Rotenturmstrasse 1-3/7 23 Vienna A-1010.

Belgium: Britannia House, 30 Rue Joseph II, Brussels 4.

Canada: 347 Bay St., 2/F, Toronto.

Federal Republic of Germany: D-600 Frankfurt-am-Main, Bockenheimer Landstrasse 51-53.

Japan: Fuji Bldg., 2-3 Marunouchi, 3-chome, Chiyodaku, Tokyo.

Sweden: Sturegatan 16, 11436 Stockholm.

United Kingdom: 55/58 Pall Mall, London, S.W.1.

U.S.A.: 548 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10036; 606 South Hill St., Suite 401/402, Los Angeles, Calif. 90014; Suite 1511, 333 North Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60601.

Hong Kong Exporters' Association: P.O.B. K1864; Office: 626 Star House, Kowloon; f. 1955; 130 mems. consisting of the leading merchants and manufacturing exporters of Hong Kong; Chair. P. PECARIC; Vice-Chair. H. K. SALANDER, A. J. MOODY; Sec. Miss MARY ROADNIGHT.

INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

Hong Kong Productivity Council, The: Rooms 512-516, Gloucester Bldg., Des Voeux Rd. C.; f. 1967 to promote increased productivity of industry and to encourage more efficient utilization of resources; established by statute and supported by Hong Kong Government, of which the executive body is the *Hong Kong Productivity Centre*; mems.: not more than 21, appointed by the Governor, of which 4 represent management, 4 represent labour, 2 represent academic or professional interests and no more than 10 are public officers; Chair. of Council Dr. the Hon. Sir SIK NIN CHAU, C.B.E., J.P., LL.D.; Chair. of Excc. Cttee. Dr. Hon. S. Y. CHUNG, O.B.E., J.P.; Excc. Dir. W. H. NEWTON; publs. *Hong Kong Productivity News* (monthly, bilingual), industry and survey reports, study mission reports, training brochures, etc.

Federation of Hong Kong Industries, The: 31-37 Des Voeux Rd. C.; f. 1960; about 625 individual mems., divided into 19 industrial groups; affiliated mems.: Employers' Federation of Hong Kong, Federation of Hong Kong Garment Manufacturers, Hong Kong and Kowloon

Plastic Products Merchants United Association Ltd., Hong Kong Chinese Textile Mills Association, Hong Kong Cotton Made-Up Goods Manufacturers' Association Ltd., Hong Kong Roskopf Watch Assemblers Association Ltd., American Chamber of Commerce, Hong Kong Enamelware Manufacturers' Association, Hong Kong Exporters' Association, Hong Kong Garment Manufacturers' Association, Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce, Hong Kong Plastic Manufacturers' Association, Hong Kong Shipbreaking and Steel Rolling Industries Association, Hong Kong Spinners Association, Hong Kong Woollen Knitting Manufacturers' Association Ltd., Indian Chamber of Commerce, Hong Kong Management Association; Chair. the Hon. T. K. ANN; Exec. Dir. Y. H. CHEN; Dir. of Planning and Development Mrs. S. YUEN, J.P.

Chinese Manufacturers' Association of Hong Kong, The: 64-65 Connaught Rd. C.; f. 1934; over 2,000 mems.; Pres. Dr. C. W. CHUANG, LL.D., LL.D.; Sec.-Gen. J. P. LEE; publ. *Annual Report*.

Federation of Hong Kong Cotton Weavers: Yuling House.

Hong Kong Cotton Spinners' Association, The: 1038 Union House; f. 1955; 31 mems.

Hong Kong Jade and Stone Manufacturers' Association: Hang Lung House, 16th Floor, 184-192 Queen's Rd. Central; f. 1965; Pres. R. Y. C. LEE.

Employers' Federation of Hong Kong: P.O. Box 2067; f. 1947; 126 mems.; Chair. H. M. G. FORSGATE; Vice-Chair. A. G. S. McCALLUM; Sec. and Treas. H. E. ATERS.

TRADE UNIONS

In 1970 there were 265 trade unions in Hong Kong.

Hong Kong and Kowloon Trades Union Council (T.U.C.): Labour Building, Kowloon; f. 1949; 30,000 mems. from 63 affiliated unions, mostly covering the catering and building trades, and a further 29 unions participating in its activities; supports the Chinese Nationalist Government in Taiwan; affiliated to the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

Hong Kong Federation of Trade Unions (F.T.U.): 142 Lockhart Road, 3rd Floor; f. 1948; 65 affiliated unions, mostly concentrated in the shipyards, seafaring, textile mills and public utilities, and 16 nominally independent unions which subscribe to the policy and participate in the activities of the F.T.U.; left-wing supporting the Chinese People's Government. There are a number of independent unions.

CO-OPERATIVES

Registrar of Co-operatives: The Director of Agriculture and Fisheries, 393 Canton Rd., Kowloon; as at March 31st, 1971 there were 427 Co-operatives with a membership of 22,860 and paid-up capital of HK \$1,764,133.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

(socs.=societies; mems.=membership; cap.=paid-up share capital in HK \$; feds.=federations)

Agricultural Credit: socs. 12, mems. 353, cap. \$36,980.

Apartment Owners': socs. 2, mems. 156, cap. \$10,786.

Better Living: socs. 23, mems. 1,779, cap. \$30,320.

Consumers: socs. 11, mems. 2,555, cap. \$18,105.

Farmers' Irrigation: socs. 1, mems. 68, cap. \$340.

Federation of Fishermen's Societies: feds. 4, member-socs. 56, cap. \$5,400.

Federation of Pig Raising Societies: fed. 1, member-socs. 36, cap. \$925.

BRITISH COLONIAL TERRITORIES—HONG KONG

Federation of Vegetable Marketing Societies: fed. 1, member-socs. 29, cap. \$5,900.
Fish Pond: soc. 1, mcms. 118, cap. \$590.
Fishermen's Credit: socs. 62, mems. 1,556, cap. \$31,577.
Fishermen's Credit and Housing: socs. 2, mems. 117, cap. \$670.
Housing: socs. 234, mems. 4,971, cap. \$1,383,700.
Pig Raising: socs. 35, mems. 1,594, cap. \$114,415.
Salaried Workers Thrift and Loan: socs. 7, mems. 811, cap. \$9,549.
Vegetable Marketing: socs. 31, mcms. 8,661, cap. \$115,076.

MARKETING ORGANIZATIONS

Fish Marketing Organization: f. 1945; statutory organization to control wholesale fish marketing; 7 wholesale fish markets and 3 collecting depots.
Vegetable Marketing Organization: f. 1946; Government agency to collect vegetables and handle wholesale marketing; loan fund to farmers; up to 1963 loans to the value of HK\$3,664,903 had been made.

DEVELOPMENT CORPORATIONS

Hong Kong Housing Authority: 1, Ma Tau Kok Road, Kowloon; Commissioner D. LIAO POON HUAL.
Hong Kong Housing Society: P.O.B. 845; f. 1948 as an offshoot of the Hong Kong Council of Social Service; incorporated by ordinance in 1951; voluntary organization managing 19,649 flats and shops accommodating 122,318 people; Chair. Hon. Sir DOUGLAS CLAGUE, C.B.E.; publ. *Annual Report*.
Kadoorie Agricultural Aid Association: f. 1951; assists farmers in capital construction by technical direction and by donations of livestock, trees, plants, seeds, fertilizers, cement, road and building materials, farming equipment, etc.
Kadoorie Agricultural Aid Association Loan Fund: f. 1954; in conjunction with the Hong Kong Government, provides interest-free loans to assist farmers in the development of projects.
J. E. Joseph Trust Fund: f. 1954; grants credit facilities to farmers; up to 1958 loans amounted to HK \$4,465,000.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

Transport Commissioner: ANTHONY SHEPARD.

RAILWAYS

Kowloon-Canton Railway: the line is 22 miles long and runs from the terminus at Kowloon to the Chinese frontier at Lowu. Through passenger services to China have been in abeyance since 1949; all passengers are obliged to change trains at the frontier. There is a through service in mail and goods traffic, however. Gen. Man. LAM PO-HON, I.S.O., M.S.C., D.I.C., C.ENG., F.I.C.E., M.B.I.M.

An underground railway system which will eventually cost HK \$6,650 million (£457 million) has been approved though no date has been set for completion.

ROADS

There are 618 miles of officially maintained roads, 200 on Hong Kong Island, 188 in Kowloon, and 230 in the New Territories. Almost all of them are concrete or asphalt surfaced.

FERRIES

Four steamers and 11 hydrofoils operate between Hong Kong and Macao.

Star Ferry Company Ltd.: Kowloon; operates ten passenger ferries between the Kowloon Peninsula and the main business district of Hong Kong; Gen. Man. H. M. G. FORSGATE; Sec. D. T. NOLAN.

Hong Kong and Yaumati Ferry Co. Ltd.: Hong Kong; nine passenger and three car services within harbour limits and services to outlying districts.

Note: Work began in September 1969 on the mile-long cross-harbour tunnel which will join Hong Kong Island to Kowloon. It is expected to be open to traffic in September 1972.

SHIPPING

Regular services are maintained by 20 shipping lines to Europe and 20 lines to North America. Other lines serve Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, South America and the Asian ports.

SHIPPING LINES

Alfred Shipping & Trading Co. Ltd.: Li Po Chun Chambers, 13th Floor, Des Voeux Rd. Central; agents for American Export Isbrandtsen Lines; Pres. ALFRED HSIEH.
American President Lines Ltd.: St. George's Building.
Australia-West Pacific Line: c/o Everett Steamship Corpn. S/A, Union House, Hong Kong.
Barretto Shipping (H.K.) Ltd.: 1202-24 Wing on Life Bldg.
Ben Line Steamers Ltd.: Chartered Bank Bldg.
British India Steam Navigation Co. Ltd.: (Calcutta/Japan Service): c/o Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd., P.O.B. 70.
Canadian Pacific Steamships Ltd.: 109 Union House, P.O.B. 17; Traffic Representative C. H. CHAN.
China Navigation Co. Ltd.: c/o Butterfield and Swire, Union House, 9 Connaught Rd. Central.
Chinese Maritime Trust (1941) Ltd.: Room 802, Chartered Bank Bldg.; Man. D. T. YUI.
Glan Line: c/o Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd., P.O.B. 70.
Columbia International: c/o Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd., P.O.B. 70.
Compagnie Maritime des Chargeurs Réunis (H.K. Branch): 1717 Central Bldg., P.O.B. 13364.
Dominion Far East Line: c/o Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd., P.O.B. 70.
Dominion Navigation (Bahamas) Ltd.: c/o Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd., P.O.B. 70.
Eastern Africa National Shipping Line Ltd.: c/o Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd., P.O.B. 70.
East Asiatic Co. Ltd.: 1030-1036 Union House.
Eastern Lloyd Ltd.: 206 Shell House.
Everett Steamship Corporation, S/A: Room 230, Union House, 8-10 Connaught Rd., Central; Gen. Man. T. C. LAMB; Asst. Gen. Man. J. STOREY, F.C.I.T., M.I.N.
Gibb Livingston & Co. Ltd.: P.O.B. 55.
Glen Line Ltd. (Glen & Shiro Line): c/o Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd., P.O.B. 70.
Gold Star Line Ltd.: Head Office: Kobe, Japan; Hong Kong Office: 903-6 Tahshing House.
Hamburg Amerika Line: Hapag-Lloyd A.G., c/o Jebsen & Co., Prince's Bldg., Ice House St.
Hapag-Lloyd A.G.: c/o Jebsen & Co., Prince's Bldg., Ice House St.
Hesco (Hong Kong) Ltd.: Jardine House; f. 1970; Chair. G. B. GODFREY; Man. Dir. H. CHEN.
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., The: c/o Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd., P.O.B. 70.
Kuwait Shipping Co. (S.A.K.): c/o Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd., P.O.B. 70.

W. R. Loxley & Co. Ltd.: P.O.B. 84.

Cie. des Messageries Maritimes: Union House, 11 Connaught Rd.; P.O.B. 53.

Moller Group: 12th Floor, Union House.

Nedlloyd and Hogg Lines: c/o Getz Bros., Edinburgh House, Queen's Rd. Central.

Norddeutscher Lloyd: Hapag-Lloyd A.G., c/o Jebson & Co., Prince's Bldg., Ice House St.

Norwegian Asia Line: c/o Thoresen & Co., Union House, P.O.B. 6; Man. Dir. J. EITZEN.

Pacloyd Shipping Co. Ltd.: Jardine House; f. 1970; Chair. G. B. GODFREY; Man. Dir. H. CHEN.

Pacmarine Agencies Ltd.: 719 Central Building.

Paramount Shipping Agency Inc.: c/o Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd., P.O.B. 70.

P & O Lines, Ltd.: c/o Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co. of Hong Kong Ltd., P. & O. Building.

R.I.L. (Hong Kong) Ltd.: 219-232 Prince's Bldg., Ice House St., P.O.B. 45; agents for various Dutch shipping lines and all airline bookings.

Royal Mail Line: c/o Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd, P.O.B. 70.

C. F. Sharp & Co., S/A: 30-36 Caxton House, 1 Duddell St.

South African Marine Corp. Ltd. (Safmarine): c/o Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd., P.O.B. 70.

Stats Steamship Co.: Agents: Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd., P.O.B. 70.

Sun Hing Shipping Co. Ltd.: 903-6 Takshing House; Man. Partner SIMON LEE.

Swedish American Line: Agents: Gilman & Co. Ltd. P.O.B. 56; cruise vessels.

Union-Castle Line: c/o Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd., P.O.B. 70.

United States Lines Inc.: 616 Union House.

Wallem & Co. Ltd.: P.O.B. 40, Hong Kong & Shanghai Bank Bldg.; Chair. N. E. WALLEM; Man. Dir. A. J. HARDY.

World-Wide (Shipping) Ltd.: 21st Floor, Prince's Bldg., Hong Kong.

CIVIL AVIATION

Director of Civil Aviation: T. R. THOMSON, J.P.

Cathay Pacific Airways Ltd.: Union House, 9 Connaught Rd.; f. 1946; Parent Company John Swire & Sons Ltd., London; amalgamated with Hong Kong Airways 1959; services to 15 major cities in the Far East and to Perth, Western Australia using a fleet of Convair 880Ms and Boeing 707-320Bs; on order 2 Boeing

707-320B; unduplicated route miles 18,135; Chair. H. J. C. BROWNE; Man. Dir. D. R. Y. BLUCK.

In addition, twenty-three foreign airlines serve Hong Kong.

Note: The airport runway is being expanded and completion is expected by late 1973 when Kai Tak airport will be able to accommodate supersonic aircraft. The helicopter service between the airport and Hong Kong island which was inaugurated in 1970 has expanded rapidly and now runs 36 flights daily.

TOURISM

Hong Kong Tourist Association: Realty Bldg., 26th Floor, Connaught Rd. Central, Hong Kong; f. 1957; coordinates and promotes the tourist industry; has Government support and financial assistance; 11 mems. of the Board representing Government and the tourist industry; Chair. Hon. H. J. C. BROWNE J.P.; Exec. Dir. J. H. PAIN; Sec. J. R. LAING, A.A.S.A.; Marketing Dir. D. B. DONALDSON; publ. *Hong Kong Travel Bulletin*.

In 1971, 907,295 tourists visited Hong Kong.

CULTURAL LIFE

LEADING ORCHESTRA AND OPERA COMPANIES

The Hong Kong Philharmonic Orchestra: P.O.B. 13858; Chair. Dr. S. M. BARD.

Tai Ping Theatre: 421 Queen's Rd. West, Hong Kong; Tai Ping Amusement Co.; Cantonese Opera; Gen. Man. I. H. YUEN.

Chun Chau Chap Chinese Operatic Research Society 14 Hart Ave., Kowloon; Mandarin Opera; Man. K. Z. LEE.

Oriental Dramatic School: 157 Waterloo Rd., Kowloon; Mandarin Opera; Sec. CHUI CHI FA.

There are also eight choirs active in Hong Kong.

Photography is a most popular pastime and encouragement is given to various cultural activities by the *British Council* (Room 132 Gloucester Building, Hong Kong, Rep. G. A. BRIDGES) and the *City Hall Museum and Art Gallery* (City Hall High Block, Edinburgh Place, Hong Kong; Curator J. M. WARNER).

UNIVERSITIES

University of Hong Kong: Hong Kong; 390 teachers, 3,188 students.

Chinese University: 677 Nathan Rd., Kowloon; 371 teachers, 2,239 students.

MONTSERRAT

Montserrat is one of the Leeward Islands which stretch in an arc south-east from Puerto Rico. She elected not to become part of the West Indies Associated States in January 1967.

Area (square miles): 39.5.

Population (1970): 12,000; Plymouth (capital) *c.* 4,000; birth rate 18.4; death rate 9.5.

Agriculture: About one-quarter of the land is under cultivation, the principal crops being sea-island cotton, limes, mangoes, avocados, coconuts and vegetables. A further one-half of the island's 25,000 acres is potential agricultural land. The Government is actively pursuing a resettlement programme for small-scale farmers.

Forestry: An area of 5,000 acres is covered by forests and some cedar lumber is exported to neighbouring islands.

FINANCE

EC \$1=100 cents

£1 sterling=EC \$4.80

U.S. \$1=EC \$2.17

BUDGET

(1970*—EC\$)

Revenue:	
Recurrent Revenue	4,097,280
Capital	2,024,512
TOTAL	6,121,792
Expenditure:	
Recurrent Expenditure	3,917,335
Capital	791,418
TOTAL	4,708,753

External Trade (EC \$'000—1967): Imports 6,923, Exports 107.

Education (1970): Primary schools 12, pupils 2,242; Secondary school 1, pupils 220.

THE CONSTITUTION

The present Constitution came into force on January 1st, 1960, whereby the territory of Montserrat is governed by a Governor and has its own Executive and Legislative Councils. The Executive Council consists of the Governor as President and two official members and four unofficial members, with two Ministers apart from the Chief Minister. The Legislative Council consists of a President (who is the Governor), seven elected, two official and one nominated member.

Early in 1967, when the other East Caribbean Islands adopted Associated Status *vis-à-vis* the United Kingdom, Montserrat decided to remain a colony until separate arrangements could be worked out, more suitable to her requirements.

THE GOVERNMENT

The Governor: W. H. THOMPSON, C.B.E.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

(February 1972)

President: The GOVERNOR.

Official Members: The ATTORNEY-GENERAL, The FINANCIAL SECRETARY.

The Chief Minister and Minister of Finance: The Hon. P. A. BRAMBLE.

Minister of Social Services, Education and Health: The Hon. MARY TUITT.

Member without Portfolio: JOHN DUBLIN.

Minister of Agriculture, Trade, Lands and Housing: The Hon. JOHN OSBORNE.

Minister of Communications and Works: E. A. DYER.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

President: The GOVERNOR.

Official Members: The ATTORNEY-GENERAL, The FINANCIAL SECRETARY.

Elected Members: 7.

Nominated Members: 1.

Clerk: D. H. BRAMBLE.

At the general election held in December 1970 the Progressive Democratic Party won all seven seats in the Council.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Montserrat Labour Party: Leader W. H. BRAMBLE.

Montserrat Workers' Progressive Party: Leader J. N. EDWARDS.

Progressive Democratic Party: Leader P. A. BRAMBLE.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Justice is administered by the West Indies Associated States' Supreme Court, the Court of Summary Jurisdiction and the Magistrate's Court.

Puisne Judge (Montserrat Circuit): Hon. Mr. Justice ALLAN LOUISY.

Registrar and Magistrate: J. S. WEEKES.

RELIGION

There are Church of England, Roman Catholic, Methodist, Pentecostal and Seventh-Day Adventist churches and other places of worship on the island.

THE PRESS

Mirror, The: P.O.B. 200, Plymouth; weekly.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Radio Montserrat: P.O.B. 51, Plymouth; f. 1952, first broadcast 1957; government station.

Radio Antilles: P.O.B. 35, Montserrat; f. 1965; commercial; broadcasts in English, French, Spanish; Chair. G. COMMENGES.

Television services can be received from Antigua (*Leeward Island Television Service*) by way of a booster station near Plymouth.

BRITISH COLONIAL TERRITORIES—MONTSERRAT, PITCAIRN ISLANDS GROUP

FINANCE

BANKING

Barclays Bank International Ltd.: Church Rd., Plymouth;
Man. I. C. LAYNE.

Royal Bank of Canada: Head Office: Place Ville Marie,
P.O.B. 6001, Montreal; branch in Plymouth; Man.
T. W. J. ROBINSON.

Government Savings Bank: Plymouth; depositors (1970)
2,800.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Montserrat Chamber of Commerce: P.O.B. 353, Plymouth;
refounded 1971; Pres. H. MERCER; Sec. M. L. KING.

Montserrat Cotton Growers' Association: c/o Department
of Agriculture, Plymouth; Chair. J. E. STURGE; Sec.
R. A. FREDERICK.

TRADE UNIONS

Montserrat Trades and Labour Union: George St.,
Plymouth; f. 1948; affiliated to ICFTU; about 255
mems.; Pres. WILLIAM H. BRAMBLE; Sec.-Gen. Mrs.
ELLEN PETERS.

Montserrat Seamen's and Waterfront Workers' Union:
Chapel St., Plymouth; f. 1966; 133 mems.; Pres.
MICHAEL DYER.

Montserrat Union of Teachers: Plymouth; f. 1950; 52
mems.; Pres. R. A. LEE.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

ROADS

There are 90 miles of good surfaced main roads and 47
miles of secondary unsurfaced roads and 33 miles of rough
tracks. There are 1,391 registered vehicles (1971).

SHIPPING

Steamship services are provided by Harrison Line, the
Atlantic and Blue Ribbon Lines and the Royal Nether-
lands Shipping Service. Inter-island services are provided
by West Indies Shipping Service and small vessels.

CIVIL AVIATION

The main airport is at Blackburne. Leeward Island Air
Transport (Antigua) maintains regular inter-island services.

TOURISM

The Montserrat Tourist Board: P.O.B. 7, Plymouth; f.
1961; Chair. ERIC L. KELSICK.

In 1970 there were 10,203 visitors to Montserrat.

PITCAIRN ISLANDS GROUP

The Pitcairn Group midway between Australia and S. America consists of four islands, Pitcairn, Henderson, Ducie and Oeno, of which only Pitcairn (area 2 square miles) is inhabited (75 in 1968). The Group is administered by the Governor assisted by an elected Island Council of six members.

ISLAND COUNCIL

Governor: Sir ARTHUR GALSWORDY (British High Com-
missioner in New Zealand).

Island Magistrate: PERVIS YOUNG.

Island Secretary: BEN CHRISTIAN.

Members: HENRY YOUNG, OSCAR CLARK, TOM CHRISTIAN,
MELVILL WARREN, WARREN CHRISTIAN, BEN CHRIS-
TIAN, IVAN CHRISTIAN, CHRISTIE WARREN.

Advisory Members: R. S. HENRY, Pastor W. FERRIS.

ST. HELENA

St. Helena lies in the South Atlantic, 1,200 miles from Southern Angola in Africa and 1,800 miles from Bahia, Brazil.

STATISTICS

Area: 47 square miles.

Population (1969): 4,828; Jamestown (capital) 1,600; Births 159; Deaths 45.

Livestock (1970): Cattle 982, Sheep 1,260, Goats 1,200, Horses 19, Donkeys 686, Pigs 370, Poultry 10,856.

Forestry (1969): 3 sq. miles.

Budget (1969 estimate): *Revenue* £511,580, including Grant-in-Aid £257,000; *Expenditure* £563,515.

External Trade (1968): *Imports* £375,790 (fuel oils and motor spirit £30,777, meat £21,979, motor vehicles £17,555, beer and stout £15,302, flour £14,812); *Exports* £14,710. Trade is mainly with the United Kingdom and South Africa.

There were no exports in 1969 or 1970.

Transport (1969): *Roads*: 672 vehicles; *Shipping*: Tonnage entered and cleared 171,901; ships 102.

Education (1969): Primary Schools 8, Pupils 753; Senior Secondary Schools 4, Pupils 350. There are 60 full-time teachers.

THE CONSTITUTION

An Order in Council and Royal Instructions of November 1966, which came into force on January 1st, 1967, provided for a Legislative Council, consisting of the Governor, 2 *ex officio* members (the Government Secretary and the Treasurer) and 12 elected members; and an Executive Council, consisting of the Government Secretary and the Treasurer as *ex officio* members and the Chairmen of the Council Committees (all of whom must be members of the Legislative Council). The Governor presides at meetings of the Executive Council.

Council Committees, a majority of whose members are members of the Legislative Council, have been appointed by the Governor and charged with executive powers and general oversight of departments of government.

THE GOVERNMENT

Governor: T. OATES, C.M.G., O.B.E.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

(March 1972)

President: The GOVERNOR.

Ex-Officio Members: The GOVERNMENT SECRETARY, The TREASURER.

Members: H. J. CORKER; D. W. FAGAN, A. F. GEORGE, F. I. GOUGH, Mrs. J. JOHNSON.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

President: The GOVERNOR.

Ex-Officio Members: The GOVERNMENT SECRETARY, The TREASURER.

Elected Members: 12.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

There are four Courts on St. Helena. The Supreme Court, the Magistrate's Court, the Small Debts Court and the Juvenile Court. Provision exists for a St. Helena Court of Appeal which can sit in Jamestown or London.

The Chief Justice: The Hon. W. E. WINDHAM.

Magistrate: Major E. J. MOSS, C.B.E., M.C., J.P.

RELIGION

The population is Christian.

ANGLICAN

Diocese of St. Helena: The Right Reverend EDMUND CAPPER, O.B.E.; Bishopsholme, St. Helena; the See is in the Church of the Province of South Africa.

ROMAN CATHOLIC

Priest-in-Charge: The Reverend J. KELLY, O.F.M.CAP.; Sacred Heart Church, Jamestown; total members 30.

THE PRESS

News Review: Jamestown; f. 1941; Government-sponsored weekly; Editor G. C. LAWRENCE; circ. 950.

RADIO

Government Broadcasting Station: Information Office, The Castle, Jamestown; 16 hours weekly; Information Officer G. C. LAWRENCE.

There were 600 radio receivers in 1970.

FINANCE

BANKS

Government Savings Bank: Jamestown; total estimated deposits December 31st, 1970, £363,336.

INSURANCE

Alliance Assurance Co. Ltd.: Solomon and Co., Jamestown.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

St. Helena Chamber of Commerce: Jamestown.

TRADE UNION

St. Helena General Workers' Union: Market St., Jamestown; 1,000 mems. (1966); Sec. Gen. E. BENJAMIN.

CO-OPERATIVES

St. Helena Growers' Co-operative Society: for vegetable marketing; 43 mems.; total sales 1969 £4,320.

St. Helena Handicrafts Association: for selling lacework and similar craft products, mainly to passengers from visiting ships.

TRANSPORT

ROADS

There are 46.6 miles of all-weather motorable roads in the island, 37.5 bitumen sealed, and a further 18 miles of earth roads, which can only be used by motor vehicles in dry weather. All roads have steep gradients and sharp curves. There are no railways or airfields.

SHIPPING

Union Castle and Clan Lines: to and from the United Kingdom and South Africa; the only service.

ASCENSION

(WIDEAWAKE ISLAND)

Ascension lies in the South Atlantic 700 miles north-west of St. Helena. The island is an important communications centre, being a major relay station for the cables connecting Europe and West Africa with South America and, via St. Helena, South Africa. In addition the United States built an air base—Wideawake Airfield—on the island in 1952; this has recently been re-occupied and is now used as a tracking station for guided missiles. Ascension is otherwise dependent on substantial budgetary aid from the British government.

Area (square miles): 34.

Population (1969): 1,266 (St. Helenians 724, U.K. citizens 304, U.S. citizens 213, West Indians 96, South Africans 19); Births 19, Deaths 2.

Agriculture (1969): Vegetables 46,341 lb., Milk 18,494 gals.; Sheep 2,000, Pigs 144.

Budget (1968 est.): Revenue £16,000, Expenditure £90,000.

Government: The Government of St. Helena is represented by an Administrator.

Administrator: Brig. H. W. D. McDONALD, D.S.O.

Transport: Roads (1968): 745 vehicles; Shipping (1968): tonnage entered and cleared 435,183, ships 82; calls are made by Union Castle or Clan Line ships from St. Helena. Calls are also made by H.M. ships and occasional private yachts.

TRISTAN DA CUNHA

The Island of Tristan da Cunha lies in the South Atlantic 1,500 miles south-west of St. Helena. In 1961 the island was evacuated after volcanic eruptions, but has since been re-settled.

Area (square miles): Tristan da Cunha 38, Inaccessible Island 4, Nightingale Island $\frac{1}{2}$, Gough Island 35.

Population (1969): 276 Tristan; there is a small weather station on Gough manned by a team of South Africans.

Agriculture (1969): Vegetables 46,341 lb., Milk 18,494 gals.; Sheep 2,000, Pigs 144.

Constitution: The Administrator, representing the British Government, is aided by a Council of 8 elected and 3 nominated members which has advisory powers in legislative and executive functions. The Council's advisory functions in executive matters are performed through small committees of the Council dealing with the separate branches of administration.

Government: The Administrator: Maj. J. I. H. FLEMING.

Legal System: The Administrator is Magistrate. There is one Justice of the Peace.

Religion: All the islanders are Christian. Their padre is Rev. A. A. WELSH.

SEYCHELLES

A British Crown Colony in the Indian Ocean, consisting of 89 islands and cays. The largest, Mahé, is four degrees south of the Equator, 990 miles east of Mombasa, Kenya, and 934 miles north of the island of Mauritius. The United States has a base on Mahé for satellite tracking and telemetry facilities.

STATISTICS

Area: 89 square miles (Mahé 55, Praslin 15, Silhouette 8, La Digue 4).

Population (1971): 52,437, Victoria (capital) 13,622; Births 1,660; Deaths 437; *Employment:* Agriculture and Fishing 6,500; Public Works 2,000; Artisans 1,500; Domestic Service 2,500.

Agriculture (1969): Copra (excluding copra from British Indian Ocean Territory) 4,723 metric tons, Cinnamon Bark 1,414 tons, Cinnamon Oil 14 tons, Vanilla 203 kg., Cinnamon Quills 7 tons, Patchouli Leaf 9 tons, Patchouli Oil 620 kg.

Livestock (1970): Cattle 1,720, Pigs 7,410, Poultry 65,335.

Fishing (1970 exports): 20,887 kg. Salted Fish.

Finance: 1 Rupee=100 cents, £1 sterling=13.33 Rs.; Budget (1971): Est. Revenue Rs. 53,773,224, Expenditure Rs. 54,533,786.

External Trade (1970): Imports: Rs. 55,393,000; Exports: 10,164,000 (Copra Rs. 5,074,906, Cinnamon Bark Rs. 3,660,723, Cinnamon Oil Rs. 399,106, Vanilla Rs. 30,186, Guana Rs. 339,647).

Transport (1970): Roads: 2,312 vehicles. Shipping: Cargo landed 96,334 tons; Cargo shipped 15,975 tons; total net registered tonnage of all vessels (excluding warships) entered and cleared with cargo 467,777 tons; number of calls by vessels 216.

Education (1970): Primary: 35 schools, 9,146 pupils; Junior Secondary: 11 schools, 1,712 pupils; 2 Secondary Grammar schools, 1 High School, 1 Teacher Training College, 1 Vocational School.

THE CONSTITUTION

Under the new Constitution introduced during 1970 there is a Council of Ministers, consisting of a Chief Minister, up to 4 other Ministers and 3 *ex officio* members, and presided over by the Governor or his Deputy. All the Ministers are elected members of the Legislative Assembly, which comprises 15 elected members and 3 *ex officio* members. Elections are held every five years.

THE GOVERNMENT

Governor: Sir BRUCE GREATBATCH, C.M.G., C.V.O., M.B.E.

Deputy Governor: The Hon. J. R. TODD, M.L.C.

Chief Minister: The Hon. J. R. MANCHAM, F.R.S.A., M.L.C. (elected).

In the 1970 elections the Seychelles Democratic Party won ten seats and the Seychelles People's United Party won five seats.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Seychelles Democratic Party: Victoria; f. 1963, advocating a policy of integration with the United Kingdom, or as close an association as possible; ten seats in Legislative Assembly; Leader J. R. MANCHAM, M.L.C.; publ. *Seychelles Weekly*.

Seychelles People's United Party: Victoria; left-wing party urging independence for Seychelles; five seats in Legislative Assembly; Pres. Hon. F. A. RENE; Vice-Pres. Hon. G. SINON, M.L.C.; publ. *The People* (weekly).

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

There are two Courts, the Supreme Court and the Magistrates' Courts. The Supreme Court is also a Court of Appeal from the Magistrates' Courts. Appeals from the Supreme Court in respect of criminal matters go to the Seychelles Court of Appeal in London and thence to the Judicial Department of the Privy Council. Appeals from the Supreme Court in respect of civil matters go to the Supreme Court of Mauritius and thence to the Judicial Department of the Privy Council.

Chief Justice: The Hon. Sir GEORGE SOUYAVE.

Attorney-General: The Hon. D. L. DAVIES, M.L.C.

RELIGION

Almost all the inhabitants are Christian, 90 per cent of them Roman Catholics and about 9 per cent Anglicans.

ROMAN CATHOLIC

Bishop of Seychelles: The Right Reverend OLIVIER MARADAN, C.B.E., P.O.B. 43, Port Victoria.

ANGLICAN

Bishop of Mauritius: The Right Reverend E. E. CURTIS; Bishop's House, Phoenix, Mauritius.

THE PRESS

Le Seychellois: P.O.B. 32, Victoria; daily except Sunday; f. 1898 under title of *Reveil*; publ. in English and French; Conservative; Editor and Man. GUSTAVE DE COMAR-MOND, M.B.E.; publishers: Le Seychellois Press Ltd., Harrison St., Victoria, Mahé; circ. 1,500.

L'Echo des Iles: P.O. Box 12, Victoria; fortnightly; Roman Catholic mission; circ. 2,200.

Le Nouveau Seychellois: Victoria; organ of Le Parti Seychellois; Editor VICTOR WESTERGREEN; circ. 500.

The People: P.O.B. 154, Victoria; organ of the Seychelles People's United Party; weekly; Editor R. JUMEAU; circ. 750.

Seychelles Bulletin: Dept. of Information and Broadcasting, Victoria; daily; Editor ANTONIO BEAUDOIN; circ. 1,100.

Seychelles Weekly: P.O.B. 131, Victoria; organ of the Seychelles Democratic Party; Editor F. A. GRAND-COURT; circ. 2,000.

RADIO

Radio Seychelles: Union Vale, Victoria, Mahé; transmissions 4½ hours weekdays, 3 hours Sats. and Suns.; managed and staffed by Dept. of Tourism, Information and Broadcasting; approx. 10,000 receivers and 40,000 listeners; programmes in English, French and Creole.

FINANCE

BANKS

Government Savings Bank: Port Victoria, Mahé; Grand Anse, Praslin: for deposit accounts.

The Seychelles Agricultural Loans Board: P.O.B. 54, Victoria; f. 1937, reconstituted 1968; agricultural loans: Chair. The Financial Secretary; Man. The Director of Agriculture.

Barclays Bank International Ltd.: P.O.B. 167, Victoria, Mahé.

The Standard Bank: P.O.B. 241, Victoria, Mahé.

Post Office Savings Bank: Victoria, Mahé; Grand Anse, Praslin.

INSURANCE

There are 7 insurance companies with agencies on the Islands.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

TRADE UNIONS

There are 9 trade unions: Teachers' Union; Cable and Wireless Limited Staff Union; Christian Workers' Union; Licensed Bakers' Union; Stevedores', Winchmen and Dock Workers' Union; Transport and General Workers' Union; Civil Servants' Union; Seychelles Building, Construction and Civil Engineering Workers' Union; Artisans', Engineers', Constructors' and Builders' Union.

MARKETING ORGANIZATION

Seychelles Copra Association: P.O.B. 32, Victoria, Mahé, Seychelles; f. 1953; an association of planters, producers and dealers who control the export of copra in bulk on behalf of its members; Pres. ANDRÉ DELHOMME; Vice-Pres. SULEMAN ADAM; Sec. GUSTAVE DE COMARMOND, M.B.E.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

ROADS

There are 55 miles of tarmac road and 21 miles of motorable earth roads on Mahé. Praslin has 4 miles of tarmac road and 20 miles of earth roads. La Digue has 8 miles of earth road.

SHIPPING

Regular services are run by:

British India Steam Navigation Co.: twice-monthly service; agents Union Lighterage Co., Mahé.

The Shipping Corporation of India Ltd.: two-monthly service; agents Jivan Jetha and Co., P.O.B. 16, Mahé.

Occasional services are run by the Brocklebank Line and the Royal Inter-ocean Line. Cargo Steamers from the United Kingdom call quarterly.

A three weekly ferry between Victoria and the Islands of Praslin and La Digue is operated by the Port and Marine Dept.; capacity 100 persons.

CIVIL AVIATION

The airport at Mahé, financed by the British Government, was completed in 1971. The 9,800 ft. airstrip was constructed on reclaimed land on Mahé's east coast. BOAC began flights in February 1972 with a service of three VC10's a week. The U.S.A.F. satellite tracking unit operates an amphibious aircraft between Mombasa and Port Victoria, for their own use, and also carry mail and urgent supplies.

Wilkonair: Mombasa, Kenya; private air charter firm; regular service to Mahé.

TOURISM

Department of Tourism, Information and Broadcasting: Government House Ave., Victoria; Government P.O.B. 56, Government House Ave., Victoria; Government department financed under the Development Plan; Dir. J. A. ROBINSON.

Tourists (1967): 771; estimated expenditure £65,000.

BRITISH INDIAN OCEAN TERRITORY

The Colony consists of the Chagos Archipelago, about 1,200 miles north-east of Mauritius and the islands of Aldabra, Farquhar and Desroches in the western Indian Ocean. It was set up in 1965 to provide defence facilities for the British and United States Governments. The Chagos Archipelago, which includes the coral atoll Diego Garcia, was formerly administered by the Government of Mauritius. The other three islands were administered by that of the Seychelles.

It is possible that Diego Garcia could play a key role in Western defence strategy in the Indian Ocean, especially as the alternative policy for Britain, at least, involves closer military co-operation with South Africa. According

to the British Ministry of Defence all the islands of the Territory are available for both British and U.S. bases, and the question of their use for these purposes is under review.

Population (June 1968): 1,019 (Chagos Archipelago 803, Farquhar 50, Desroches 120, Aldabra 42).

Area: 175 sq. miles approx.

Commissioner: THE GOVERNOR OF THE SEYCHELLES.

Administrator: J. R. TODD, Queen's Bldg., Victoria, Mahé, Seychelles.

TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS

More than 30 islands forming the south eastern part of the Bahamas chain of islands, and lying north of Haiti. Six islands are inhabited: Grand Turk, Salt Cay, South Caicos, Middle Caicos, North Caicos, Providenciales.

Area: 166 square miles.

Population (1970): 5,675; Grand Turk 2,330, Cockburn Harbour, South Caicos 1,032. In 1969 there were 134 births, 17 marriages and 22 deaths.

Currency: \$1 Jamaica=50p sterling=U.S. \$0.76.

Budget (1969): Revenue J\$1,363,186, Expenditure J\$1,367,463.

External Trade (1969): *Imports* J\$993,386 (food, drink and manufactured articles). *Exports* J\$215,996, of which Crayfish 207,174, Salt 8,150 and Dried Conch 672.

Education (1970): Government Primary Schools 14, pupils 1,615; Private Primary Schools 3, Government Secondary Schools 1, Private Secondary Schools 1.

CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT

The Islands are at present a colony within the Commonwealth and responsibility for the day-to-day administration of the Islands lies with the Administrator who is President of the State Council. This council was inaugurated on June 18th, 1969, under a new Constitution which did away with the former Executive Council and Legislative Assembly and vested both executive and legislative power in the State Council which has a majority of elected members. On November 5th, 1965, the Governor of the Bahamas was also made Governor of the Turks and Caicos Islands, but there are no other political links between the two territories other than the sharing of a Common Bench for the Court of Appeal.

Administrator: R. E. WAINWRIGHT, C.M.G.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

There is a Resident Magistrate who is also Acting Judge of the Turks and Caicos Islands: H. J. CRIDLAND.

RADIO

Station VS 18: Cable and Wireless (W.I.) Ltd., Mercury House, Grand Turk; Man. D. R. MATTOCKS.

In 1970 there were 1,350 radio receivers.

FINANCE

Barclays Bank International Ltd: Cockburn Town, Grand Turk; Man. D. BANKS.

Government Savings Bank: Number of depositors (1969) 1,660.

MARKETING ORGANIZATION

Grand Turk Credit Union Ltd.: Grand Turk; f. 1947; 48 mems.; cap. p.u. J\$2,000.

TRADE UNION

St. George's Industrial Trade Union: Cockburn Harbour; 250 mems.; Sec. Mrs. ELIZA BARDEN.

TRANSPORT ROADS

There are 65 miles of road in the Islands, of which 12 miles are tarmac.

SHIPPING

There are regular services from the Netherlands, Great Britain and Miami, Florida.

K.N.S.M. and Lloyds lines: Agency, Turks Islands Importers Ltd., Grand Turk; Dir. A. BEEN.

CIVIL AVIATION

The two main airfields are located on Grand Turk and South Caicos, and there are landing strips on Middle Caicos, Providenciales, North Caicos and Salt Cay.

Air Caicos Ltd.: Thrice weekly service to Nassau; twice daily inter-island service.

Caicos Airways Ltd.: South Caicos; maintains regular inter-island services.

TOURISM

Hotel accommodation is available in Grand Turk, South Caicos and Providenciales. Guest house accommodation is available in Salt Cay.

WESTERN PACIFIC HIGH COMMISSION

Headquarters: Honiara, British Solomon Islands

BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS

HIGH COMMISSION

High Commissioner: Sir MICHAEL DAVID IRVING GASS, K.C.M.G.

The High Commissioner is also responsible for United Kingdom obligations in respect of the Anglo-French Condominium of the new Hebrides.

Chief Secretary: T. RUSSEL, C.B.E.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The High Court of the Western Pacific consists of a Chief Justice, who lives in Honiara, and one Puisne Judge

NEW HEBRIDES

in Vila (New Hebrides). It possesses all the jurisdiction vested in Her Majesty's High Court in the United Kingdom. Magistrates' Courts with both civil and criminal jurisdiction were established in 1962. The High Court also has jurisdiction over the Anglo-French Condominium of the New Hebrides (*see below*).

High Court of the Western Pacific: Re-constituted 1961; Superior Court of Record. The Chief Justice is appointed by the High Commissioner.

Chief Justice: Sir JOCELYN BODILLY, V.R.D.

Puisne Judge: J. P. TRAINOR; resident Vila, New Hebrides.

BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS PROTECTORATE

The British Solomon Islands, consisting of six major islands and countless smaller ones, extends over 900 miles south-east of Bougainville (Papua New Guinea) in the South Pacific. The capital is Honiara, on the island of Guadalcanal.

STATISTICS

Area: Sea 250,000 nautical square miles; land 11,500 square miles (Guadalcanal 2,500).

Population (mid-1971 est.): 166,290 (Melanesians 163,270); Honiara (capital) 13,350.

Agriculture (1970): Copra 24,224 tons; Cocoa 128.4 tons; Rice 1,500 tons; Timber (logs) 8,007,987 cu. ft.; Pigs 25,000 (1969); Cattle 11,320 (1969).

Currency: Australian dollars. \$A1 = £0.467 sterling.

Employment (1970): Work force 13,690.

Budget (1971): Estimated at \$7,933,200 including \$1,914,220 grant-in-aid. In addition, capital expenditure of \$3,183,765 mostly from British Development Aid. Sixth Development Plan (1971-73) will invest \$16m. in capital expenditure.

External Trade (1970): Imports \$10m. (mainly machinery and transport, food and manufactured articles); Exports \$6.9m. (mainly copra, timber, scrap metal manufactured tobacco, marine shell and cocoa). Imports were mainly from Australia, and exports to Japan.

CONSTITUTION

Following the new Constitution instituted on April 10th, 1970, by the British Solomon Islands Order 1970, a single-chamber Governing Council was formed with 17 elected members, 3 ex-officio members and not more than 6 public service members, which meets three times a year in public, legislative sessions. The Council is supported by 6 executive committees, 5 of which are chaired by elected members. The sixth committee (Finance) is chaired by the Financial Secretary and also includes the chairmen of the other committees. Each elected member must sit on at least one committee. The other committees deal with Communications and Works, Commerce and Industry, Natural Resources, Social Services, and Internal Affairs.

The High Commissioner, as well as being Chairman of the Governing Council and having the power to appoint the chairmen of the executive committees, retains reserve powers on external affairs, security and police, and continues to control the public service.

GOVERNMENT

High Commissioner: Sir MICHAEL DAVID IRVING GASS, K.C.M.G.

GOVERNING COUNCIL

Chairman: The HIGH COMMISSIONER.

Deputy Chairman: SILAS SITAI, M.B.E.

Ex-Officio Members: CHIEF SECRETARY, ATTORNEY-GENERAL, FINANCIAL SECRETARY.

Public Service Members: 6 (from January 1972, nil).

Elected Members: 17 (elected by universal adult suffrage).

ADMINISTRATION

Government is administered by a number of Departments, staffed by 2,411 public servants, 1,726 of whom were Solomon Islanders (1971), with four District Commissioners (Western, Central, Malaita and Eastern) who co-ordinate the departmental activities within their Districts and in particular advise the Local Government Councils.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCILS

There are 17 Local Councils covering almost the whole area of the country and varying widely in size and wealth. The tendency is towards a Council for the whole of each major island, such as Malaita. Members are elected from the common roll and the Councils are supported financially by rates (on an average \$5 per person), licensee fees, local court fines and grants from Central Government. They operate primary schools and health clinics, and undertake such work as water supplies, wharf, road and airfield construction. Honiara is the only town with a Town Council.

RELIGION

Most of the people are Christian, and the remainder still follow their traditional animism. The Churches, which pioneered and still maintain a large interest in education and medical services, are the Anglican Church (Diocese of Melanesia), Roman Catholic Church (Dioceses of the

BRITISH COLONIAL TERRITORIES—WESTERN PACIFIC HIGH COMMISSION

Southern Solomons and the Western Solomons), United Church of Papua New Guinea and the Solomons (originally Methodist), South Seas Evangelical Church (originally Baptist), Christian Fellowship Church (local breakaway from Methodist) and Bahai'i Church.

Anglican: The Bishop of Melanesia: The Rt. Rev. J. W. CHISHOLM; Assistant Bishops: Rt. Rev. D. TUTI, Buala, Rt. Rev. L. ALUFURAI, O.B.E., T.H.L., Auki.

Roman Catholic: Bishop of Honiara, Most Rev. DANIEL STUYVENBERG, C.B.E.; Bishop of Gizo, Most Rev. EUSEBIUS CRAWFORD, O.P.

PRESS AND RADIO

There is as yet no newspaper in the British Solomons, but the government Information Services produces a bi-monthly News Sheet (circulation 4,400) and each District has a monthly or less frequent Newsletter produced by the District Administration.

The only radio broadcaster is the government-operated Solomon Islands Broadcasting Service (VQO on 1,030 KHz and VQO4 on 3,995 KHz) which accepts commercial advertising and is on the air for 81 hours a week. Much of the programmes are in Pidgin English.

FINANCE

BANKING

Australia and New Zealand Bank Ltd.: Honiara.

Commonwealth Savings Bank of Australia: P.O.B. 37, Honiara.

Commonwealth Trading Bank of Australia: P.O.B. 37, Honiara.

B.S.I.P. Agricultural and Industrial Loans Board: Honiara.

INSURANCE

About ten of the principal British insurance companies maintain agencies in the Protectorate.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

The economy of the Protectorate depends on primary production, chief of which is copra (\$34m. in 1970) with timber (log extraction) a close second. Cocoa and chillies are also exported in small quantities, and after thorough trials a palm oil industry is now being set up. The cattle industry is also growing promisingly, and rice is produced for local consumption. A fisheries survey indicates another export commodity and processing industry. There has been active mineral prospecting in recent years, leading to trial mining of bauxite in 1972 and the possibility of copper and nickel mining in the future.

The building construction industry is fully engaged in the capital on buildings for both commerce and government. There is as yet little manufacturing, but a twist tobacco factory and a ship's biscuit factory provide for both domestic requirements and a small export trade. Furniture, fibre-glass products and soft drinks are also manufactured on a small scale.

British Solomon Islands Chamber of Commerce: P.O.B. 64, Honiara.

British Solomon Islands Protectorate Copra Board: Honiara; Sec-Man. D. S. CORNER; sole exporter of copra; agencies at Yandina and Gizo.

British Solomons Trading Co. Ltd.: P.O.B. 114, Honiara.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

In 1970 there were 141 primary co-operative societies and 109 secondary societies working mostly outside the capital.

TRADE UNION

B.S.I.P. General Workers Union: Honiara; f. 1971; Gen. Sec. PETER SALAKA.

TRANSPORT

ROADS

Road construction and maintenance is difficult because of the nature of the country, and what roads there are serve as feeder roads to the main town of an island. Honiara now has a main road running about 40 miles each side of it along the north coast of Guadalcanal, and Malaita has a road 75 miles long running north from Auki and around the northern end of the island to the Lau Lagoon, where canoe transport takes over.

SHIPPING

Regular shipping services (mainly for freight) exist between the Solomons and Australia (Sydney and Brisbane), New Zealand, Bougainville (Kieta), Hong Kong, Japan and U.K./Continent ports. Internal shipping is provided by 33 small ships of the government marine fleet and about 40 commercial vessels. The ports are controlled by the BSIP Ports Authority, Honiara.

British Solomon Islands Ports Authority: Box B.17, Honiara.

Services are operated by:

Bank Line: regular service to Europe.

Burns Philp and Co.: to Sydney.

China Navigation Co. Ltd.: to Hong Kong, Japan and Noumea.

Daiwa Navigation Co.: to Japan.

Karlander New Guinea Line: regular cargo services between Port Moresby, Samarai, Wae, Madang, Manus Island, Wewak, Djajapura, Rabaul, Honiara, Kieta, Gizo, Vila, Santo, Noumea, Fiji and Australia.

Maritime Services: to New Zealand.

Mitsui Osk: regular service to Fiji.

New Guinea Australia Line: to Australia.

New Zealand Export Line: to New Guinea.

P. and O. Lines: cruise ship calls.

Sofrona: regular service to New Zealand.

Inter-island services are maintained by 38 government-owned vessels and by privately-owned ships.

CIVIL AVIATION

International air services to the Protectorate are provided by *Air Pacific* (from Fiji via New Hebrides three times a week, from Port Moresby once a week) and by *Trans Australia Airlines* (from Port Moresby and Rabaul four times a week). Domestic air services are provided by *Solair*, operating light aircraft from Honiara with scheduled flights to twelve aerodromes in the districts and charter flights to four more-remote aerodromes.

Regular services are run by:

Solomon Islands Airways Ltd.: P.O.B. 23, Honiara; internal services and charter.

EDUCATION

(1971)

25,068 children attended 389 registered primary schools, 1,142 attended 6 secondary schools and 436 attended 4 other higher schools.

British Solomons Training College: Box 7, Kakum, Honiara; f. 1958 for training of teachers for Solomons Islands' primary schools; 100 students on two-year courses, up to 25 on six-month courses and up to 15 on three-month in-service courses; controlling authority Dept. of Education, Box 1, Honiara, B.S.I.P.; Principal W. J. CARTER.

St. Peter's College: Siota, Gela; f. 1912 for training of deacons and priests for the Anglican Diocese of Melanesia (New Hebrides and Solomon Islands); 25 students.

NEW HEBRIDES

The British service in the Anglo-French Condominium of the New Hebrides is controlled by the High Commissioner. For further details *see* the New Hebrides chapter.

BRUNEI

Brunei is a British Protected Sultanate lying between the Malaysian province of Sarawak and the northern coast of the Island of Borneo off S.E. Asia. Brunei decided not to join the Federation of Malaysia when it was formed in September 1963. The principal economic activity is oil extraction from the Seria oilfield and the offshore field at South West Ampa; the oil is mostly exported to a refinery in Sarawak. In October 1967 the Sultan, Sir Omar Ali Saifuddin, abdicated in favour of his son. An agreement was signed in November 1971 giving Brunei full internal self-government though Britain still retains responsibility for external affairs. Further, in the event of external threat both governments are to consult together to take whatever joint or separate action may be appropriate.

STATISTICS

Area and Population: Area (square miles) 2,226; Population (Census 1971) 135,665 (Malays 54 per cent, Chinese 26 per cent, indigenous 17 per cent, others 3 per cent); Bandar Seri Begawan (capital—1971 Census) 72,481.

Land Use (acres): Forest Reserve 523,431, Forest Licences 150,622, Alienated Land 58,000.

Employment (1971*): Oil mining 2,832, Building and Construction 5,414, Total (1971*): 14,145.

* End of April

Agriculture (1969—tons): Paddy 6,674.9, Rubber 318.9. *Timber* (50 cu. ft.): Heavy Hardwood 396,144; Other Timber 2,129,053; Sawn Timber 1.3 million cu. ft.

Livestock: Buffaloes 16,000, Pigs 12,000, Cattle 2,300, Goats 800.

Petroleum: Crude oil production (1970) 50.25 million barrels.

Natural Gas: (1970) 135,927 million cu. ft.

FINANCE

1 Brunei dollar = 100 cents

£1 sterling = 7.35 Brunei dollars

U.S. \$1 = 3.1 Brunei dollars

The Brunei (B\$), Malaysian (M\$), and Singapore dollars are at par and are interchangeable.

BUDGET 1971 (B\$'000—estimates)

REVENUE	
Direct Taxes (from oil)	84,700
Royalties (from oil)	34,500
Interest	35,200
Other	19,200
TOTAL	173,600

EXPENDITURE	
Royal Brunei Malay Regiment	32,700
Education	25,300
Public Works	14,500
Medical Services	9,000
Police	9,000
Other (including Development Fund)	114,500
TOTAL	205,000

BRUNEI—(STATISTICS)

DEVELOPMENT BUDGET 1971 (B\$'000—estimates)

EXPENDITURE	
Airport Scheme	20,000
Electricity generating plant	9,800
Maura Port	12,000
Tutong Water Scheme	10,000
Sungei Belait Water Scheme	7,000
Sewerage Works	7,000
Roads	7,000
Other*	31,200
TOTAL	104,000

* Includes balance of Development Fund carried forward from 1970.

EXTERNAL TRADE (B\$'000)

	1968	1969	1970*
Imports	209,732	221,112	115,105
Exports	281,421	270,140	139,892

* Jan.—June.

COMMODITIES (B\$'000)

IMPORTS	1968	1970*
Foodstuffs	31,744	n.a.
Beverages and Tobacco	6,518	3,626
Crude Minerals	4,195	2,590
Refined Petroleum	3,912	n.a.
Animal and Vegetable Oils	1,142	636
Chemicals	9,403	5,223
Manufactures	43,671	26,189
Miscellaneous	14,952	4,148

* Jan.—June.

EXPORTS	1969	1970*
Crude Oil	254,000	132,700
Natural Gas	800	400
Rubber	400	300
Petroleum Products	2,600	1,200
Others	12,200	5,400
TOTAL	270,000	140,000

* Jan.—June.

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

(B\$'000)

	IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
	1969	1970*	1969	1970*
Sarawak	—	—	259,100	134,600
Sabah	—	—	700	300
Australia	10,500	3,600	}	}
China, P.R.	9,000	4,600		
German Federal Republic	3,600	2,000		
Hong Kong	9,100	3,200		
Japan	27,700	12,300		
United States	32,100	22,400	}	}
Thailand	8,000	3,100		
Netherlands	5,000	2,200		
Singapore	32,000	21,500		
United Kingdom	33,500	22,000	1,500	400
Others	50,500	18,100	1,600	—
			7,100	4,700
TOTAL	221,000	115,000	270,000	140,000

* Jan.—June.

Transport (1970): Cars 1,236, Other Vehicles 119. *Shipping:* Tonnage Entered 1,134,381. *Civil Aviation (1969):* Passengers embarked 42,791, disembarked 42,573.

Education (1969): Number of schools and colleges 156 (Kindergarten 13, Primary 120, Secondary 21, Teacher Training 1, Vocational 1); Number of pupils and students 38,709 (Kindergarten 1,231, Primary 27,580, Secondary 9,325, Vocational 79, Teacher Training 494.

THE CONSTITUTION

A new Constitution was promulgated in September 1959. Under it sovereign authority is vested in the Sultan.

The Constitution provides for the creation of a Legislative Council, a Council of Ministers and a Privy Council. A *Mentri Besar* (Chief Minister) appointed by the Sultan is responsible for the exercise of executive power.

A new Agreement replacing that of 1905-06 was concluded with the United Kingdom following the promulgation of the Constitution. Under the Agreement, the British Government continues to be responsible for the defence and external affairs of the State and provides for the appointment of a High Commissioner to advise the Sultan on such matters as external affairs, defence, and internal security, and generally on matters other than those affecting the Muslim religion and Malay custom.

An agreement was signed in November 1971 giving Brunei full internal self-government, although Britain still retains responsibility for external affairs.

The Council of Ministers or Cabinet is presided over by the Sultan and consists of the High Commissioner, 6 *ex-officio* members and four members of the Legislative Council nominated by the Sultan.

The Legislative Council is presided over by a Speaker and consists of 22 members nominated by the Sultan to represent important interests.

The State is divided into four administrative districts, in each of which is a District Officer (Malay) responsible to the *Mentri Besar*.

THE GOVERNMENT

The Sultan: H.H. HASSANAL BOLKIAH MUZADDIN WAD-DAULAH (succeeded 5 October 1967; crowned 1 August 1968).

Mentri Besar: Y.A.M. Pengiran SETIA NEGARA Pengiran Haji MOHD. YUSOF.

The High Commissioner: ARTHUR ROBIN ADAIR, C.B.E.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Chairman: H.H. The Sultan.

Members: ARTHUR ROBIN ADAIR, *Mentri Besar*, Y.A.M. Pengiran SETIA NEGARA Pengiran Haji MOHD YUSOF, Dato IDRIS TALOG DAVIES, Dato JOHN LEE.

State Secretary: Y.A.M. Pengiran DIPA Pengiran MOMIN.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Consists of 22 nominated members.

Speaker: (vacant).

POLITICAL PARTY

Brunei People's Independence Front: (*Barisan Kemajuan Raya'at*): f. 1966; an amalgamation of all the former parties; Pres. HAFIDZ LAKASAMANA; Chair. Pengiran ALI; Sec. ABDUL LATIF HAMID.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The judicial system was created by the Supreme Court Enactment, 1963, under which the Supreme Court consists of the High Court and the Court of Appeal. There are also Magistrates' Courts of First, Second and Third Class.

The Supreme Court: Consists of the Chief Justice and as many Puisne Judges as may from time to time be appointed. Not less than three Supreme Court Judges constitutes the High Court, which has unlimited original jurisdiction in all civil matters other than the annulment of marriages solemnized between Christians in the United Kingdom or any British Colony, and matters concerning Muslim marriage, religion and divorce. The Court has unlimited criminal jurisdiction.

Courts of Magistrates: The Court of a Magistrate of the First Class has original civil jurisdiction in suits involving not more than \$500 and original criminal jurisdiction in the case of offences for which the maximum term of imprisonment does not exceed two years and the maximum fine does not exceed \$5,000. The Courts of the Second and Third Class Magistrates have civil and criminal jurisdiction in suits involving smaller sums and terms of imprisonment.

Courts of Kadhis: Deal solely with questions concerning Muslim religion, marriage and divorce, and may impose a fine not exceeding \$500 or imprisonment not exceeding five years. Appeals lie from these Courts to the Sultan in Religious Council.

Chief Justice: Sir MICHAEL HOGAN.

Chief Kadhi: Begawan Pehin Khatib Dato UTAMA Haji METALI bin MAT YASIN.

RELIGION

The official religion of Brunei is Islam, and His Highness the Sultan is head of the Islamic population. Muslims number about 60,000, most of them Malays. The Chinese population is either Buddhist, Confucianist or Christian. Large numbers of the indigenous races are animists of various types. The remainder of the population are Roman Catholics, Anglicans or members of the American Methodist Church of Southern Asia.

ANGLICAN

Bishop of Kuching: The Rt. Rev. BASIL TEMENGONG, Bishop's House, Kuching, Sarawak, Malaysia.

ROMAN CATHOLIC

Vicar Apostolic: The Rt. Rev. ANTHONY DENNIS GALVIN, O.B.E., Bishop's House, Miri, Sarawak, Malaysia.

THE PRESS

NEWSPAPERS

Borneo Bulletin: P.O.B. 69, Kuala Belait; f. 1953; Independent; English weekly; Saturday; Gen. Man. S. M. Busé; Editor J. R. CALVER; circ. 18,000.

Salam: c/o Brunei Shell Petroleum Co. Ltd., Seria; f. 1953; free employee newspaper produced jointly by the Brunei Shell Petroleum Co. Ltd., Sarawak Shell Oilfields Ltd., Sabah Shell Petroleum Co. Ltd. and the Shell Marketing Co. of Borneo Ltd.; English, Chinese and Romanized Malay in one edition; weekly; Saturday; circ. 6,500.

Pelita Brunei: Dept. of Broadcasting and Information, Brunei; f. 1956; free newspaper in Romanized Malay and Chinese; weekly; circ. 3,500.

PUBLISHERS

Brunei Press, The: P.O.B. 69, Kuala Belait; incorp. 1959; Gen. Man. S. M. Busé.

The Star Press: Bandar Seri Begawan; f. 1963; Man. FRANCIS HENG.

RADIO

Brunei Broadcasting and Information Service: Brunei; f. 1957; daily broadcasts in Malay, English, Chinese and local dialects. Dir. G. V. DE FREITAS; Deputy Dir. of Broadcasting MOHAMMED SALLEH ABDUL KADIR; publs. *Pelita Brunei* (weekly), *Suara Brunei* (fortnightly).

In 1970 there were 12,000 radio receivers.

FINANCE

Note: Since 1967 the Brunei Currency Board has issued its own notes and coin which are interchangeable with currencies issued by the Malaysian and Singapore Currency Boards. *Notes in circulation* (March 1971): B\$ 37.38 million.

BANKS

Chartered Bank, The: Head Office: 38 Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2; branches in Bandar Seri Begawan, Kuala Belait and Seria.

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp., The: Head Office: Hong Kong; brs. in Bandar Seri Begawan, Kuala Belait, Seria and Lumut.

Malayan Banking Bhd.: Head Office: P.O.B. 2010, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia; branch in Bandar Seri Begawan.

National Bank Ltd.: Bandar Seri Begawan; brs. in Seria, Kuala Belait, Tutong and Muara Port.

United Malayan Banking Corp. Bhd.: Head Office: Kuala Lumpur; br. in Bandar Seri Begawan, Brunei.

INSURANCE

A number of British insurance companies have agencies in Brunei.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Trade in Brunei is largely conducted by the agency houses, European and Chinese, and by Chinese merchants.

Brunei Shell Petroleum Co. Ltd.: Seria; the largest industrial concern in the State and the only oil company at present in production in Brunei; Man. Dir. R. A. B. CLOUGH; output (1969) 6,750,000 tons.

TRADE UNIONS

Brunei Oilfield Workers' Union: P.O.B. 175, Seria; f. 1961; 1,168 mems.; Pres. AHMAD TAMIN; Vice-Pres. IBRAHIM METUSSIN; Sec.-Gen. HUSSIN BIN ISA; Treas. SANI BASRI.

Contract Officers' Association: 71 mems.

Government Labourers' Union: 679 mems.

Medical and Health Employees' Union: 271 mems.

Permanent Government Officers' Union: 492 mems.

Brunei Shell Employees' Staff Union: 260 mems.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

There are no public railways in Brunei. The Brunei Shell Petroleum Company maintains an eight mile section of light railway between Seria and Badas.

ROADS

There are 362 miles of roads in Brunei; 148 miles are bituminous surfaced, 19 miles metalled, 194 miles of earth surface. Plans are in hand to complete a link with the road system which runs up the West Coast of Sabah.

SHIPPING

Straits Steamship Co.: regular passenger and cargo services from Singapore, and non-scheduled services from Labuan and Bangkok.

The Brunei Shell Petroleum Company maintains a considerable fleet of coastal vessels plying between Labuan and Kuala Belait. The State runs a motor launch service connecting with the Labuan steamer service. Numerous native-owned boats and launches carry on coastal trade around Brunei and adjacent Malaysian ports.

A new deepwater port is being built at Muara and is expected to become fully operational in late 1972.

CIVIL AVIATION

There are plans to build an international airport.

Controller of Civil Aviation for the State of Brunei: Dato W. I. GLASS, Peduka Awang; Department of Civil Aviation, State of Brunei.

Malaysian Airline System Bhd., (M.A.S.): Magnet House, 2-4 Campbell Rd., Kuala Lumpur; operate a main-line daily service connecting Brunei airport with Sabah (North Borneo), Sarawak, Malaya, Thailand and Singapore.

Cathay Pacific Airways: Head Office: Union House, 9 Connaught Rd., Hong Kong; Brunei Sales General Agents: The Borneo Company (B) Ltd., 97 Jalan Cator, P.O.B. 2182, Brunei Town; twice-weekly flights from Kota Kinabalu to Hong Kong.

Brunei Shell Petroleum Company: operates a private airfield at Anduki.

TOURISM

Brunei Tourist Association: f. 1968

BURMA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Union of Burma lies in south-east Asia between the Himalayas and the Malayan peninsula. Its principal neighbours are India to the north-west, China to the north-east and Thailand to the south-east. The climate is tropical, with an average temperature of 80°r (27°c) and monsoon rains from May to October. The official language is Burmese and there are also a number of tribal languages. Freedom of religious worship is the right of every citizen and 75 per cent of the population are Buddhists. There are Christian, Hindu and Muslim minorities, and there is a Chinese community of some 350,000. The flag is red and blue charged with a white star surrounded by five smaller stars. The capital is Rangoon.

Recent History

Burma elected to become an independent State in 1948 after being under British rule. The central government operates from Rangoon, but much power has remained in the Shan and other States. In 1958 the Army took over control. Civil rule was restored in 1960, but in March 1962 the Army staged another coup and set up a Revolutionary Government under General Ne Win. In February 1963, a left-wing faction acquired greater influence although General Ne Win remained firmly in control. The subsequent period has been marked by intensive efforts to nationalize the economy and to reach peace with underground organizations representing separate ethnic groups.

Government

The Revolutionary Government suspended the 1947 Constitution and has not yet promulgated a new one. The Government consists of a Revolutionary Council, whose members are all army officers and which stands at the apex of a hierarchy of councils representing most functions and elements of society. Parliament was dissolved at the time of the coup; all political organizations excepting the official *Burmese Way to Socialism Programme Party* were dissolved in April 1964. The federal form of government has been retained, with State Councils for each of the five States—Chin, Kawthoolei (Karen), Kachin, Kayah, and Shan. In October 1971 Gen. Ne Win Set up a Commission to draft a new Constitution, with the object of establishing a socialist, unitary State.

Defence

Burma maintains neutrality and has no external defence treaties. The Armed Forces are largely engaged in internal security duties.

Economic Affairs

Burma is relatively rich in agricultural, fishery, timber, mineral and water resources. Agriculture, forestry and fisheries produce 40 per cent of G.N.P. and employ 67 per cent of the labour force, and rice, timber and other agricultural products are the main export items. Until 1964, Burma was the world's leading exporter of rice and rice products, and although these still constitute 60 per

cent of Burma's exports the decline in the rice trade has had serious repercussions throughout the economy. The mining of tin, petroleum and coal are important; the expanding petroleum industry is expected to supply all Burma's requirements for petroleum products by 1972, but this will entail expansion of refining capacity. There are small deposits of tungsten, lead, zinc, antimony, silver and gold, while a number of other minerals are known to exist. The 8,918 industrial establishments recorded in 1967 mainly process primary products, particularly the milling of rice.

Industry, transport, internal and external trade, communications and finance have been nationalized since the 1962 Revolution. The 1966-70 Development Plan tried to diversify agriculture and develop industries based on domestic raw materials. Burma receives little foreign aid and investment.

Transport and Communications

The chief artery of traffic is the river Irrawaddy, which is navigable as far as Bhamo, 900 miles inland. The Irrawaddy delta has nearly 2,000 miles of navigable waters and some parts of the Salween and the Chindwin are navigable. Railways have been modernized by the introduction of diesel engines and in 1970-71 comprised 2,421 track and 1,925 route miles. The Union of Burma Airways Board provides internal and international air services. The railways, domestic airways and the major inland water facilities are owned and operated by the State, while all passenger and freight road transport services are to be nationalized. There are also 8,186 miles of roads.

Social Welfare

Burma's health services were greatly extended in 1964, but there is no comprehensive system. About 500,000 workers are covered by social security insurance.

Education

Education is free, where available. Schools are divided into primary, middle and high schools. There were 19,155 schools, colleges and professional institutes in 1970-71 with a total enrolment of 4.1 million students. Emphasis is placed on vocational and technical training. There are two universities.

Tourism

Tourism is undeveloped. Burma is one of the centres of Buddhism and has many temples and shrines, including the famous Shwe Dagon Pagoda in Rangoon. Mandalay and Pagan also possess outstanding temples and palaces.

Visas are required by all visitors.

Sport

There is little organized sport, but football, basketball, volleyball and tennis are played.

BURMA—(INTRODUCTORY SURVEY, STATISTICAL SURVEY)

Public Holidays

1972: May (Beginning of Buddhist Lent), July 19 (Martyrs' Day), August (End of Buddhist Lent), December 25 (Christmas Day).

1973: January 4 (Independence Day), February 12 (Union Day), March 2 (Peasants' Day), Full Moon of Tabauung, March 27 (Resistance Day), April 13 (Tazaungdaing), Thingyan, Burmese New Year, Full Moon of Kasong, May 1 (May Day).

Weights and Measures

The British system is still in force.

Currency and Exchange Rate

The currency unit is the Kyat of 100 Pyas.

Coins: 5, 10, 25, 50 Pyas.

Notes: 1, 5, 10, 20 Ks.

Exchange rate: 13.94 Ks. = £1 sterling

5.35 Ks. = \$1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (square miles)				POPULATION (1970—'000 est.)			
Total	Shan States	Kawthoolei	Kayah State	Total	Shan States	Kawthoolei	Kayah State
261,228	60,155	11,731	4,529	27,584	2,785	813	116

Population (estimate—1971): 28,201,000

PRINCIPAL TOWNS

POPULATION (1970 estimates)

Rangoon (capital)	1,854,159	Tavoy	53,094
Mandalay	401,633	Prome	65,392
Moulmein	172,569	Henzada	84,898
Bassein	136,429	Myingyan	64,904
Akyab	82,313	Pegu	124,643

AGRICULTURE

PRINCIPAL CROPS

	PRODUCTION ('000 tons)			
	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
Paddy	7,647	7,896	7,859	8,000
Groundnuts	365	392	437	521
Sesamum	106	82	100	130
Cotton	49	33	33	41
Pulses	248	294	253	271
Sugar Cane	1,423	1,282	1,291	1,414
Tobacco	52	45	40	40
Wheat	50	25	33	n.a.
Jute	22	21	22	28

Livestock: 6,834,000 oxen, 1,541,000 buffaloes, 1,483,000 goats, 183,000 sheep.

FISHERIES

('000 tons)

	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
Fresh water	111	114	119	120
Sea water	279	294	307	430

TIMBER PRODUCTION

('000 tons)

	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
Teak	301	340	350
Hardwood	910	946	920

BURMA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

MINING (tons)

	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
Tin and Concentrates . . .	352	308	259
Mixed Tin and Tungsten . . .	512	437	641
Refined Lead . . .	9,390	9,984	7,517
Zinc Concentrates . . .	8,223	9,733	6,968
Refined Silver ('000 oz.) . .	801	807	553

INDUSTRY

	1968-69	1969-70
Sugar (tons) . . .	56,068	54,696
Gunny bags ('000) . . .	16,293	17,788
Yarn ('000 lb.) . . .	16,811	13,917
Cement (tons) . . .	180,024	164,340
Industrial materials ('000 kyats) .	159,298	154,950
Industrial chemicals ('000 kyats)	4,895	6,067

OIL PRODUCTION (million gallons)

	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
Crude petroleum . . .	182.1	196.8	195.4*
Motor spirit . . .	46.7	49.5	49.8
Kerosene . . .	59.8	65.4	74.3
Diesel oil . . .	60.7	62.2	69.9

1970-71: 217 million gallons.

FINANCE

EXCHANGE RATE

1 Kyat = 100 Pyas.

13.94 Kyats = £1 sterling; 5.35 Kyats = U.S.\$ 1.

100 Kyats = £7.17 sterling = U.S.\$18.69.

BUDGET

('000 Kyats)

	REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
	1968-69	1969-70	1968-69	1969-70
Ordinary Account	6,657,063	7,007,661	6,317,533	6,683,472
Capital Account	6,371	370,331	723,468	778,124
Investment Account	—	—	3,083	1,755
Loans and Interest	4,606	663	112,743	192,103
Contributions	—	—	17,231	56,827
Loans and Advances	374,343	348,848	377,762	337,985
Public Savings	30,379	26,109	32,386	19,441
TOTAL	7,072,762	7,753,612	7,584,211	8,069,707
Less Expenditure borne out of foreign receipts	—	—	210,404	195,622
NET	7,072,762	7,753,612	7,373,807	7,874,085
Surplus/Deficit	—	—	-301,045	-120,473

BURMA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

BUDGET EXPENDITURE BY SECTOR 1970-71 (million Kyats)

Trade	3,090	Transport and Communications	470
Economic Affairs	2,110	General Administration and Foreign Affairs	360
Social Welfare	570	Housing and Public Works	310
Defence	480		

Four-Year Development Plan (1966-70): aimed to increase per capita output by 8 per cent, per capita consumption by 4 per cent and investment at an annual rate of over 15 per cent per annum; priority sectors: agriculture and industries based on domestic raw materials.

Foreign exchange reserves (Dec. 1970): 527m.

Currency in circulation (Dec. 1970): 1,742m.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (million Kyats)

	1968	1969	1970
Goods and Services:			
Merchandise	-240.2	-293.7	-297.6
Services	-29.0	-59.6	-63.5
Total	-269.2	-353.3	-361.1
Contributions	28.3	69.3	83.7
Loans and Repayments	339.5	85.8	20.5
Investment	-21.5	-0.5	—
Foreign Exchange Budget Balance	77.1	-198.7	-256.9
Errors and Omissions	26.0	-28.9	13.4
Foreign Exchange Reserves Balance	103.1	-227.6	-243.5

EXTERNAL TRADE (million Kyats)

YEAR	IMPORTS	EXPORTS
1967-68	757.0	516.1
1968-69	753.3	551.7
1969-70	778.1	538.9
1970-71*	880.0	663.0

* Estimates

BURMA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES
(million Kyats)

IMPORTS	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
Machinery and Transport Equipment . . .	234.4	300.6	243.4
Base Metal Manufactures . . .	93.6	92.6	55.0
Cotton Fabrics . . .	16.7	31.6	76.9
Cotton Yarn . . .	73.3	49.4	87.4
Milk and Milk Products . . .	24.2	25.1	23.0
Pharmaceuticals . . .	15.6	14.3	14.7
Gunny Sacks . . .	1.8	—	—
Paper . . .	35.2	35.3	36.3
Refined Mineral Oil . . .	16.9	13.9	6.2
Chemicals . . .	16.5	17.1	16.1
Coal and Coke . . .	4.2	8.5	13.7

EXPORTS	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
Rice and Rice Products	238.1	235.3	285.2
Other Agricultural Products . . .	89.7	91.5	89.1
Teak and Hardwood . . .	155.0	159.8	113.9
Metals and Ores . . .	19.2	29.2	25.3
Others . . .	14.1	35.9	25.4

* Estimate.

RICE EXPORTS BY COUNTRY
(1969-70—tons)

Ceylon	83,840
Hong Kong	27,873
India	62,612
Mauritius	25,804
Pakistan	6,705
United Kingdom	55,304
Singapore	136,774
U.S.S.R.	748

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES
(million Kyats)

IMPORTS	1968-69	1969-70
Australia	14.4	32.7
China, People's Republic . . .	2.4	10.2
Czechoslovakia	49.8	33.6
German Federal Republic . . .	77.2	81.3
India	69.0	120.7
Japan	169.3	176.8
Netherlands	35.0	12.3
Pakistan	11.5	12.3
U.S.S.R.	9.7	17.2
United Kingdom	85.2	69.2
United States	59.7	52.1

EXPORTS	1968-69	1969-70
Ceylon	22.8	47.2
China, People's Republic . . .	—	—
Denmark	27.9	18.9
German Federal Republic . . .	32.0	23.1
India	140.1	37.1
Indonesia	3.5	61.9
Japan	44.9	46.0
Malaysia	10.7	28.4
Mauritius	13.4	13.1
Pakistan	16.5	11.0
Singapore	25.3	75.8
U.S.S.R.	17.6	2.7
United Kingdom	42.3	48.3

TOURISM

	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
Number of Visitors	2,007	2,682	1,646	2,561	6,853

BURMA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS (Burma Railways Board) (in millions)

YEAR	PASSEN- GERS	PASSEN- GER MILES	FREIGHT TONS	FREIGHT TON- MILES
1967-68 .	55.2	1,501.9	2.8	484.9
1968-69 .	52.8	1,500.6	2.9	512.3
1969-70 .	52.3	1,466.5	2.7	461.8

INLAND WATER TRANSPORT BOARD (in millions)

YEAR	PASSENGERS	FREIGHT TONS
1967-68 . . .	10.4	1.6
1968-69 . . .	9.8*	1.6
1969-70 . . .	10.5*	1.7*

* Provisional.

SHIPPING (‘000 tons)

YEAR	SHIPS		FREIGHT	
	Entered	Cleared	Entered	Cleared
1967-68 . .	1,394	1,435	980	576
1968-69 . .	1,362	1,346	919	645
1969-70 . .	1,513	1,523	913	992

CIVIL AVIATION (Union of Burma Airways Board)

YEAR	PASSENGER MILES	FREIGHT (‘000 tons)
1967-68 . . .	63,495	5.7
1968-69 . . .	73,492	6.1
1969-70 . . .	93,362	6.5

EDUCATION (1969-70)

	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS	NUMBER OF PUPILS	NUMBER OF TEACHERS
Primary Schools . .	15,339	2,441,866	56,027
Middle Schools . .	1,014	601,706	13,729
High Schools . . .	527	630,400	6,405
Institutes	32	7,611	763
Universities . . .	17	45,476	3,102

Source: Central Statistical and Economics Department, Rangoon; *Far Eastern Economic Review*, Hong Kong; *Le Monde*, Paris; *Report to the People by the Union of Burma Revolutionary Council on the Revolutionary Government's Budget Estimates, Balance of Payments Yearbook*, IMF, Washington.

THE CONSTITUTION*

(Adopted 24 September 1947, suspended after *Coup d'état*, 2 March 1962.)

THE Union of Burma is a sovereign, independent republic. All powers—executive, legislative and judicial—reside in the people. The Union consists of the territories formerly governed by his Britannic Majesty through the Governor of Burma, together with the Kayah State.

The Government

The President of the Union shall be elected by both Chambers of Parliament in joint session, by secret ballot, for a five-year term. He may not be a member of either Chamber, nor serve for more than a maximum of two terms. The executive power of the Union is vested in his person. He shall summon, prorogue or dissolve the Chamber of Deputies, on the advice of the Prime Minister, and appoint the Prime Minister on the nomination of the Chamber of Deputies. Every Bill requires the signature of the President for its enactment into law, but he has no power of veto. The President has the right of pardon.

The Government shall consist of the Prime Minister and other members nominated by the Prime Minister and appointed by the President. It is collectively responsible to the Chamber of Deputies. The President shall appoint an advocate of the High Court to be Attorney-General, on the nomination of the Prime Minister.

The legislative power of the Union is vested in the Parliament, which shall consist of the President, a Chamber of Deputies, and a Chamber of Nationalities. A session of Parliament shall be held at least once in every twelve months. Every citizen over 18, regardless of sex, race or religion, has the right to vote, unless disqualified by law. Voting shall be by secret ballot.

The Chamber of Deputies shall be composed of members who represent constituencies of not less than 30,000 or more than 100,000 persons. This Chamber shall be approximately twice the size of the Chamber of Nationalities, and its term shall be four years, except in times of grave emergencies. Parliament shall revise the constituencies at least once in every 10 years.

The Chamber of Nationalities shall consist of 125 seats: 25 for the Shan State, 12 for the Kachin State, 8 for the Special Division of China, 3 for the Kayah State, 15 for the Karen State and the remainder for other territories.

The sole and exclusive power of making laws in the Union shall be vested in the Parliament, but provision may be made by law, on principles of regional autonomy, for delegating specified powers in administrative, cultural and economic matters.

The Shan State

All the members of Parliament representing the Shan

State shall constitute the Shan State Council. The State Council may recommend to the Parliament the passing of any law outside its own legislative powers. On the advice of the State Council, and on the nomination of the Prime Minister, the President shall appoint a member of the Union Government to be Head of the Shan State. The executive authority of the State shall be vested in this person, and his authority shall extend to all matters relating to recruitment to the State civil services, to postings and transfers, and to disciplinary matters relating to these services. He shall consult the State Council in all other matters relating to the Shan State, and the State Council shall elect a Cabinet of State Ministers to aid and advise him.

The Kachin State

All members of the Parliament representing the Kachin State shall constitute the Kachin State Council. Of the twelve seats in the Chamber of Nationalities, six shall be filled by representatives of the Kachins, and the other six by those of the non-Kachins of the Kachin State. Any Bill prejudicially affecting any right or privilege which the Kachins or non-Kachins, as a class or community, enjoyed immediately before the commencement of this Constitution, shall not be deemed valid unless the majority of the members representing the Kachin State have voted in its favour.

The Karen State, Kayah State, and Chin Special Division

Similar Councils and Heads of State shall be appointed for the Karen State and the Kayah State. The Constitution gives the Chins a special administrative division under a Minister for Chin Affairs who is aided and advised by the Chin Affairs Council consisting of all the members of the Parliament representing the Chins.

New States and Right of Secession

Parliament may, with the consent of the Council of every State whose boundaries are affected, establish a new unit or increase or diminish any unit.

The Shan State of the Kayah State may secede from the Union when a resolution has been passed by its Council, and a plebiscite has been held by the President to ascertain the will of the people of the State concerned, and provided that a period of ten years has elapsed from the date on which the Constitution came into operation.

Language

The official language shall be Burmese.

* It was announced in October 1971 that a 97-member Commission had been set up headed by Gen. Ne Win, comprising 34 military officers and 63 civilians, the latter representing ethnic minority races, the legal profession, former politicians, peasants and workers, whose function is to draft a new constitution by August 1973. The objective is to set up a Socialist unitary state with multi-national harmony on a basis of equality. Fundamental rights will be provided for all but this will be balanced against the assumption of corresponding obligations by the people to ensure the success of socialism.

THE GOVERNMENT

REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL

Chairman: General NE WIN.

Members: Brig. TIN PE, Brig. SAN YU, Brig. SEIN WIN, Brig. THAUNG DAN, Col. THAN SEIN, Col. KYAW SOE, Col. TAN YU SAING, Col. THAUNG KYI, Col. HLA HAN, Col. MAUNG SHWE, Col. LUN TIN, Col. TIN U, Col. MAUNG LWIN.

CABINET

(April 1972)

Prime Minister and Minister of Defence: General NE WIN.

Minister of Supplies, Co-operatives, Agriculture and Trade: Brig. TIN PE.

Minister of National Planning, Finance and Revenue: Brig. SAN YU.

Minister of Mines: Cmdre. THAUNG TIN.

Minister of Information, Union Culture, Relief, Resettlement, National Solidarity and Social Welfare: Brig. THAUNG DAN.

Minister of Construction and Housing: Brig. SEIN WIN.

Minister of Agriculture, Forests and Land Nationalization: Col. THAUNG KYI.

Minister of Industry and Labour: Col. MAUNG SHWE.

Minister of Home, Judicial, Democratization of Local Administration and Local Bodies, Religious Affairs, Immigration, National Registration and Census: Col. KYAW SOE.

Minister of Foreign Affairs, Education and Health: Col. HLA HAN.

Minister of Communications and Transport: Col. THAN SEIN.

Minister for Trade and Co-operatives: Col. MAUNG LWIN.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO BURMA

(Rangoon unless otherwise indicated)

Afghanistan: New Delhi, India.

Australia: 88 Strand Rd.; *Ambassador:* R. R. FERNANDEZ.

Belgium: *Ambassador:* JEAN VERWILGHEN.

Ceylon: 34 Fraser Rd.; *Ambassador:* Dr. NANDA DEVA WIJESEKERA (also accred. to Laos and Thailand).

China, People's Republic: 1 Pyidaungsu Rd.; *Ambassador:* to be appointed).

Czechoslovakia: 326 Prome Rd.

Egypt: 81 Halpin Rd.

Finland: New Delhi, India.

France: 102 Halpin Rd.; *Ambassador:* RENÉ PHILIPPE YVES MILLET.

German Federal Republic: 32 Park Rd.

Hungary: 84 Inya Rd.

India: 545-547 Merchant St.; *Ambassador:* BALESHWAR PRASAD.

Indonesia: 100 (Ka) Pyidaungsu Yeiktha Rd.

Israel: 49 Prome Rd.

Italy: 343 Prome Rd.

Japan: 39 Golden Valley; *Ambassador:* SHINJIRO TSUMURA.

Khmer Republic: No. 106/108 Pansodan; *Ambassador:* POC THIEUN (also accred. to Ceylon).

Laos: 17 University Ave.; *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:* SAMLITH RATSAPHONG.

Malaysia: 65 Windsor Rd.

Mongolia: New Delhi, India.

Nepal: 16 Nat. Mauk Yeiktha Rd.; *Ambassador:* GYAN-ENDRA BAHADUR KARKI (also accred. to Malaysia).

Netherlands: 97 University Ave.; *Ambassador:* W. A. FROWEIN.

Pakistan: Rander House, 55/59 Phayre St.; *Ambassador:* HABIBUR RAHMAN.

Philippines: 61 University Ave.; *Ambassador:* RABLO A. PENA.

Poland: 347 Prome Rd. (also accred. to Laos).

Romania: 71 Mission Rd.

Sweden: 23/24 Gabar-Aye Pagoda Rd.

Switzerland: *Ambassador:* Dr. RUDOLF HARTMANN.

Thailand: 91 Prome Rd.; *Ambassador:* SUWIT BOWORN-WATHANA.

Turkey: New Delhi, India.

U.S.S.R.: 52 Prome Rd.; *Ambassador:* NICKOLAI I. SMIRNOV.

United Kingdom: 80 Strand Rd.

U.S.A.: 581 Merchant St.; *Ambassador:* ARTHUR HUMMEL.

Yugoslavia: 39 Windsor Rd. (also accred. to Thailand).

Burma also has diplomatic relations with Bangladesh.

PARLIAMENT

Parliament was dissolved on March 3rd, 1962, after the military coup.

STATE COUNCILS

Chin:

Chairman: SAN KHO LIAN.

Members: Col. SEIN MYA, U MAPPA, U TIN ZANN, U WAN THU HA SHIN.

Kaw thu lay (Karen):

Chairman: Dr. SAW HLA TUN.

Members: Col. MAUNG LWIN, SAW HPO AUNG, PADOE BA TUN.

Kachin:

Chairman: U DINGRA TANG.

Members: Col. SEIN MYA, Col. VANKUL, U TUN YIN, U LAWAN, Lt. Col. KHIN MAUNG.

Kayah:

Chairman: U A. MYA LAY.

Members: Col. THURA AUNG PE, U BU YEH, U THAING THAN TIN.

Shan:

Chairman: U TUN AYE.

Members: Col. THURA AUNG PE, U KYAW ZAW.

POLITICAL PARTY

Burmese Socialism Programme Party (BSPP) (*Lanzin Party*): Rangoon; f. 1962; the only recognized political party; set up by the Revolutionary Council to implement its policies; consists of cadres as a nucleus for the new National Party; mems. (end of 1966) 185,000; publ. *Lanzin Thadin* (*Party News*) bi-monthly; Chair. General NE WIN; Gen. Sec. Brig. SAN YU; Joint Gen. Sec. Col. THAN SEIN.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The Chief Court: In April 1962 a new Chief Court was set up combining the functions of both the former Supreme Court and the former High Court. It is the final Court of Appeal.

Chief Justice: Dr. MAUNG MAUNG.

Sessions Courts: Hear serious criminal cases; appeal lies to the Chief Court.

Magistrates' Courts: Magistrates with Special Powers can try any criminal offences, except those punishable with death. Those with First Class Powers can impose sentences up to a limit of two years. Sentences up to a limit of six months and one month can be imposed by magistrates with Second Class Powers.

District Courts: For civil cases; appeals lie to the Chief Court.

RELIGION

Freedom of religious belief and practice is guaranteed for every citizen. About 75 per cent of the population are Buddhists.

THE PRESS

DAILIES

Guardian: 392 Merchant St., Rangoon; f. 1956; nationalized 1964; English; Editor-in-Chief U BA KYAW; circ. 15,000.

Hanthawaddy: Aung San St., Mandalay; f. 1889; Burmese; nationalized early 1969; fmly, published from Rangoon, moved to Mandalay Sept. 1969; circ. 17,000.

Kyemon (*Mirror*): Rangoon; Burmese; nationalized; Editor U THAUNG; circ. 51,000.

Ludu Pidu Neisin (*Working People's Daily*): Rangoon; f. 1963; Burmese and English; official newspaper; Chief Editor U HLA MYIANG; combined circ. 75,000.

Myanma Alim (*New Light of Burma*): 58 Komin Ko-chin Rd., Rangoon; f. 1914; Burmese; nationalized early 1969; circ. 20,000.

Rangoon Daily: Burmese; Editor U AUNG MYINT; circ. 21,000.

Rota Rtaung (*Vanguard Daily*): Rangoon; nationalized; circ. 4,500.

WEEKLIES AND PERIODICALS

Gita Padetha: Rangoon; journal of Burma Music Council; circ. 10,000.

Guardian Magazine: 392 Merchant St., Rangoon; f. 1953; nationalized 1964; English literary magazine; monthly.

Myawaddy Magazine: 184 32nd St., Rangoon; f. 1952; Burmese; literary magazine; monthly.

Shu Ma Wa Magazine: 146 Western Wing, Bogyoke Market, Rangoon; Burmese; literary; monthly.

Ta Ra Magazine: Rangoon.

Thwe/Thauk Magazine: 185 48th St., Rangoon; f. 1946; Burmese; literary; monthly.

PRESS AGENCY

News Agency of Burma: Theinbyu Rd., Rangoon; f. 1963; Government sponsored.

PUBLISHERS

Hanthawaddy Press: Bo Aung Gyaw St. 157, Rangoon; f. 1889; general publisher of books and journals; Man. Editor U ZAW WIN.

Knowledge Publishing House: 130 Bogyoke St., Rangoon; publishers of travel, fiction, religious and political books and directories.

Kyipwaye Press: 84th St., Letsaigan, Mandalay; arts, travel, religion, fiction and children's books.

Myawaddy Press: 184 32nd St., Rangoon; journals and magazines; Exec. Officer U WINN MAUNG (MIN YU WEI).

Sarpay Beikman Management Board (fmly. *Burma Translation Society*): 529 Merchant St., Rangoon; f. 1947; Burmese encyclopaedia (14 vols.), literature, fine arts and general; also translations; Chair. Brig. THAUNG DAN (Information Minister); Vice-Chair. Lt.-Col. TIN TUN; Sec. U HTIN GYI. (See also Learned Societies, Research Institutes and Libraries.)

Shumawa Press: 146 West Wing, Bogyoke Market, Rangoon; non-fiction of all kinds.

Shwepyidan Publishing House: 12 Haiaban St., Rangoon; philosophy, politics, law and religion.

Smart and Mookerdum: 221 Sule Pagoda Rd., Rangoon; arts, children's, fiction and non-fiction.

Than Myit Baho Publishing House: Anawyatha Rd., Rangoon; scientific and technical.

Thu Dharma Wadi Press: 55-56 Maung Khine St., P.O.B. 419, Rangoon; f. 1903; Prop. U TIN HROO; Man. U PAN MAUNG; religious books.

Universities Administration Office: Prome Rd.; University Post Office, Rangoon; Chief Editor, Translations and Publications Dept. U WUN; Man. University Press U SOE MYINT.

ASSOCIATION

Burmese Publishers' Association: 146 Bogyoke Market, Rangoon; Pres. U ON PE.

RADIO

Burma Broadcasting Service: Prome Rd., Kamayut P.O., Rangoon; f. 1946; broadcasts are made in Burmese, Shan, Karen, Chin, Kachin, Kayah and English; staff of 411; Dirs. Lt. Col. TIN MAUNG KYI, U KYAW NYEIN; Technical Dir. U WIN MG.

There were an estimated 423,000 radio receivers in 1971.

There is no television service in Burma.

FINANCE

The banking system was nationalized in February 1963. All the financial institutions listed below (Central Bank, State Banks, People's Banks, Union Insurance Board) are being integrated into a unified financial structure, the *People's Bank*.

BANKING

(cap.=capital; dep.=deposits; p.u.=paid up; m.=million; Ks. = kyat).

CENTRAL BANK

People's Bank of the Union of Burma: 24-26 Sule Pagoda Road, Rangoon; f. 1969 by amalgamation of all credit institutions in Burma; cap. p.u. Ks. 200m. (Dec. 1970); brs. and agencies in all towns; Chair. U KYAW NYEIN; Gen. Man. U TIN TUN.

STATE BANKS

Industrial Development Bank: 10 Phayre St., Rangoon; f. 1961; cap. Ks. 50 m.; provides medium and long-term loans; Chair. U SOE NYUN; Gen. Man. U NYUNT WE.

Union of Burma Agricultural Bank: Rangoon; f. 1953; cap. Ks. 50m.; 27 brs. and 2,647 village banks.

People's Bank of the Union of Burma (Foreign Exchange Division): 80-86 Mahabandoola Garden St., P.O.B. 203, Rangoon; amalgamated with the *State Commercial Bank*; f. Feb. 1970; handles all foreign exchange and all international banking transactions; Exec. Dir. U MIN SWE; Asst. Exec. Dirs. U AUNG NYUNT PE, U SEIN MIN.

PEOPLE'S BANKS

Rangoon

People's Bank No. 1/6: 1 Muang Taulay St.
People's Bank No. 2/10: 27 Phayre St.
People's Bank No. 3/4: 625 Merchant St.
People's Bank No. 5/9: 564 Merchant St.
People's Bank No. 7/8: 1/19 Sule Pagoda Rd.
People's Bank No. 11/12: 312/324 Strand Rd.
People's Bank No. 13/14: 1/7 Latha St.
People's Bank No. 15/16: 26/42 Phayre St.
People's Bank No. 19: 49/53 Phayre St.
People's Bank No. 20: 529-531 Merchant St.

Mandalay

People's Bank No. 26 (formerly *Burmese National Bank Ltd.*); f. 1963; assets 11,418 kyats.

INSURANCE

Union Insurance Board: 69 Phayre Street, Rangoon; f. 1952; Principal officers: U KO KO GYI, U SAN WIN, U THAN HLA, U THAN PE, U MYINT MAUNG, U KYAW MYINT.

In February 1964 the Union Insurance Board was given sole rights to transact new insurance.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

GOVERNMENT CORPORATIONS

Agricultural and Rural Development Corporation: Rangoon.

Burma Corporation: Rangoon; nationalized Jan. 1965; development of tin, lead, zinc.

Industrial Development Corporation: 53 Pyidaungsu Yeiktha Rd., Rangoon; f. 1952.

Mineral Development Corporation: Rangoon; Dir.-Gen. Col. HKUN NAWNG.

Motion Picture Agency: Shwedagon Pagoda Rd., Rangoon; import and distribution of foreign films.

Myanmar Export-Import Corporation: Rangoon; Chair. Col. TAN YU SAING.

Myanmar Oil Corporation: 604 Merchant St., P.O.B. 1049, Rangoon; formerly *Burmah Oil Company*; nationalized Jan. 1963; Dir. Dr. AUNG KHIN.

Public Works Corporation: Rangoon.

Trade Corporations: there are 12 Trade Corporations in Rangoon which control exports of commodities.

Socialist Economic Planning Committee: Rangoon; f. 1967; frames plans for a socialist economy; 10 mems.; Chair. Gen. NE WIN; Vice-Chair. Brig. SAN YU.

State Timber Board: Rangoon; f. 1948; extraction, processing, and main exporter of Burma teak and other timber.

Union of Burma Agricultural Marketing Board: Rangoon; to control inter-governmental dealings in rice and other agricultural commodities.

New co-operatives handling internal trade will replace the state-run *People's Shops*. They are being formed only in one chosen township of each district and will eventually total 48,919.

WORKERS' AND PEASANTS' COUNCILS

Central People's Workers' Council: Rangoon; f. April 1968 to provide organization for self-government of workers; Chair. Col. MAUNG SHWE (Minister of Industries and Labour).

Central People's Peasants' Council: Rangoon; f. Feb. 1969; Chair. Col. THAUNG KYI (Minister of Agriculture, Forests and Land Nationalization); Sec. Lt.-Col. KYAW ZAW, B.A.F.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Burma Railways Board: Head Office: Bogyoke St., Rangoon, P.O.B. 118; government organization which manages State railways; railway mileage (1970-71) 2,421 track miles, 1,925 route miles; Chair. U THA KYAW.

ROADS

The total length of all-weather motorable roads in Burma is 18,186 miles.

Road Transport Board: Rangoon; f. 1963 to nationalize gradually all passenger and freight road transport; by 1970-71 operated 18 per cent of trucks and 30 per cent of passenger buses in Burma.

INLAND WATERWAYS

Inland Water Transport Board: 50 Phayre St., Rangoon; Government-sponsored and non-profit-making. Its chief business is the conveyance of rice and rice products from the Irrawaddy Delta Stations, grains and pulses, oil cakes, wax and cotton bales from up-country and Central Burma to Rangoon for export. There is also a passenger steamer service, and fuel oils are carried in tankers; Chair. Lt.-Col. SAW MYA THEIN; Gen. Man. Lt.-Comdr. MAUNG AYE.

SHIPPING

Rangoon is the chief port. Vessels up to 15,000 tons can be accommodated.

Burma Five Star Line Corporation: 132, 134, 136 Theinbyu Rd., Rangoon; f. 1959 by Defence Services Institute; 22 coastal and ocean-going steamers; Chair. U THA KYAW.

Board of Management for the Port of Rangoon: P.O.B. 1, Strand Rd., Rangoon; Chair. U HLA MYINT; services: general port and harbour duties; fleet: 10 vessels totalling 5,400 tons gross and 20 smaller craft.

The following foreign lines call at Rangoon: Hansa Line, Hellenic Lines, Holland-Bengal-Burma Line, Holland-Bombay-Karachi Line, Norwegian Asia Line, Polish Ocean Lines, Union S.S. Co. of New Zealand, Wilhelmsen Lines.

CIVIL AVIATION

Mingaladon Airport, near Rangoon, is equipped to international standards.

U.B.A. (Union of Burma Airways): 104 Strand Road, Rangoon; f. 1948; internal network centred on Rangoon; services to 32 stations; external services to Bangkok, Calcutta, Chittagong, Hong Kong and Phnom-Penh; operated by the Government; Chair. Zeya-Kyaw-Htin Lt.-Col. MAUNG MAUNG NYUNT; Gen. Man. U KHIN MAUNG LATT; fleet of 3 Viscounts, 6 F.27s, 7 Dakotas, 1 Boeing 727 on charter.

The following foreign airlines are represented in Burma: Aeroflot, Air France, Air India, B.O.A.C., C.A.A.C. (General Administration of Civil Aviation of China), Cathay Pacific Airways, Ceskoslovenske Aerolinie, I.A.C., Japan Air Lines, Lufthansa, Pan Am, P.I.A., Polskie Linie Lotnicze, Air Cambodge, S.A.S., Thai Airways International.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Union of Burma Atomic Energy Centre: c/o Union of Burma Applied Research Institute, Yankin Post Office, Rangoon; f. 1955; departments of nuclear mineralogical research; nuclear research; radiation protection; library and information; Dir.-Gen. Dr. F. BA HLL.

UNIVERSITIES

Arts and Science University, Mandalay: University Estate, Mandalay; 294 teachers, 6,912 students.

Arts and Science University, Rangoon: University Estate, Rangoon, University Post Office; 424 teachers, 7,198 students.

BURUNDI

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Republic of Burundi on Lake Tanganyika lies in the heart of Africa a little below the Equator. Rwanda is to the north, Tanzania to the south and east and Zaire to the west. The climate is tropical with an irregular rainfall. The official languages are French and Kirundi; and Swahili is used in addition to French in commercial circles. Religious beliefs are African and animistic but missions have converted more than half the population to Roman Catholicism. The flag consists of a white St. Andrew's Cross on a background of red and green, with a white circle containing three red stars in the centre. The capital is Bujumbura (formerly Usumbura).

Recent History

Before independence Burundi formed part of the Belgian-administered UN Trust Territory of Ruanda-Urundi, which was itself formerly part of German East Africa. Internal self-government was granted in January 1962, following elections to a new National Assembly in September 1961, and full independence in July 1962, when the two parts of the Trust Territory became separate states. Burundi continued to be linked to Rwanda in a customs and monetary union, until the agreements were terminated in January 1964. In July 1966 Mwambutsa IV, king since 1915, was deposed by his son Charles with the help of a group of army officers, and the constitution suspended. In November 1966, Charles, now Mwami (King) Ntare V, was himself deposed by his Prime Minister, Captain (later Colonel) Micombero, who declared Burundi a Republic. Agreement on a settlement of the long dispute with Rwanda, during which armed refugees from both countries had clashed, was reached in March 1967 with the mediation of President Mobutu of Congo (Kinshasa) (now Zaire).

A plot to overthrow the government was uncovered in September 1969, and 23 people found guilty of involvement in the conspiracy were executed in December. In July 1971 more plotters, alleged to be Maoists and including a former chief-of-staff and two former ministers were arrested, and were later brought to trial. In March 1972 the Government announced that the former king had been arrested after trying to invade Burundi with white mercenaries.

Government

Since November 1966, Burundi has been a Republic, although a new constitution has not yet been promulgated. There are eight provinces, administered by military governors.

Defence

The army was merged with the police force in March 1967 and total armed strength is now around 3,000 men.

Economic Affairs

The economy is based almost entirely on agriculture, the main subsistence crops being manioc and sweet potatoes and the main cash crops coffee and cotton. Coffee

accounts for some 85 per cent of Burundi's total export earnings, the bulk of the crop going to the U.S.A. Cotton is the other main source of revenue abroad. Tea is being developed and the government plans to raise output to around 7,000 tons by 1978, during which time six to eight tea processing factories are to be built.

The mining industry, based on gold and cassiterite, is developing, and exports have been expanding rapidly over the last few years. Manufacturing industry is, however, still in its infancy, and many industrial and consumer goods have to be imported. Most foreign aid comes from Belgium, with France and Federal Germany also contributing individually and through the EEC. Negotiation of Burundi's application to join the East African Community began in November 1968; and in the same month Burundi and Zambia concluded a trade agreement. Proposals for an economic union between Burundi, Rwanda and Zaire have been shelved for the moment, but three commissions have been set up: Burundi is responsible for the Economic, Financial and Technical Commission, Rwanda for the Social and Cultural Commission and Zaire for the Political and Juridical Commission.

Transport and Communications

There are no railways in Burundi. Roads extend for 6,000 kilometres of which 80 kilometres are asphalted. The main roadway links the capital Bujumbura with Bugarama. There is passenger and freight traffic on Lake Tanganyika with Bujumbura as the main port handling about 250,000 tons of goods yearly. There is an international airport at Bujumbura which is to be enlarged to take large jet aircraft.

Social Welfare

Wage-earners are protected by insurance against accidents and occupational diseases and can draw on a Pension Fund.

Education

Education is free. French is the language of instruction in the secondary schools and Kirundi in primary schools, with French as a second language. In 1968-69 there were 181,530 pupils in primary schools and 3,652 in secondary. There is a university with three faculties at Bujumbura.

Tourism

Visas are not required to visit Burundi by citizens of Tanzania and Uganda.

Sport

Sport is very popular, the chief sport being football.

Public Holidays

1972: May 1 (Labour Day), May 11 (Ascension), May 21 (Whit Monday), July 1 (Independence Day), August 15 (Assumption), September 18 (Victory of Uprona Party).

BURUNDI—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

October 13 (Murder of Hero of the State Rwagasore),
November 1 (All Saints), November 28 (Republic Day),
December 25 (Christmas).

1973: January 1 (New Year), April 23 (Easter Monday).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

Currency is the franc Burundi.

Coin: 1 franc.

Notes: 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 500, 1,000 francs.

Exchange rate: 228.0 Francs = £1 sterling

87.5 Francs = \$1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (sq. miles)	POPULATION: 1970 estimates					
	Total	Foreigners (1965 est.)			Refugees from Rwanda (1965 est.)	Bujumbura (capital)
		Africans	Europeans	Asians and Arabs		
10,747	3,340,000	24,730	4,190	2,913	160,000	90,000
						5,000

EMPLOYMENT

(1965)

Traditional agriculture	1,516,350
Fishing	9,200
Craftsmen	4,380
Shopkeepers	11,250
Private sector (modern)	58,130
Public sector	13,980
Professional	1,260
Total active population	1,614,550

AGRICULTURE

PRODUCTION
(metric tons)

	1965	1966	1967
Maize	107,900	109,700	115,600
Sorghum	121,900	127,400	121,000
Wheat	8,200	8,200	8,400
Eleusine	20,500	20,700	21,100
Rice	2,200	1,967	3,560
Sweet Potatoes	714,000	743,300	757,200
Manioc	858,400	849,000	931,900
Cotton (grain)	4,631	5,270	7,945
Cotton (fibre)	—	1,942	2,875
Bananas	1,270,600	1,278,600	1,310,800
Peas	—	37,400	37,400
Beans	177,600	155,100	123,400
Coffee	13,597	13,557	14,951
Groundnuts	4,000	4,100	6,500
Potatoes	—	—	95,000
Other Root Crops	39,300	39,700	42,100

LAND USE (percentage distribution)

	1966	1967
Cultivated Land	35.6	36.2
Forests and Woods	2.5	4.2
Prairies and Permanent Pastures	22.5	22.5
Built-up Land and Roads	0.9	0.9
Unused Land	30.7	28.4
Inland Water	7.8	7.8
	100	100

LIVESTOCK

	1966	1967
Cattle	583,400	596,488
Sheep	195,400	206,077
Goats	411,100	433,963
Pigs	6,500	16,365
Poultry	319,500	335,414

FISHING (metric tons)

	1965	1966	1967
Traditional Fishing	8,728	10,101	6,634
Small-scale Fishing	1,921	2,391	1,947
Industrial Fishing	2,685	3,938	3,706
TOTAL	13,334	16,430	12,287

BURUNDI—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

INDUSTRY

	1966	1967
Beer (hectolitres)	215,160	187,801
Lemonade (hectolitres)	22,079	25,405
Electricity ('000 kWh)	15,138	16,139

FINANCE

1.75 francs Burundi=1 Belgian franc.

228.0 francs=£1 sterling; 87.7 francs=U.S. \$1.00.

1,000 francs=£4.39 sterling=U.S. \$11.43.

BUDGET

(1968 estimates—million francs)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
Direct Taxation	648.5	Defence	251.9
Customs	601.5	Other Administration	355.0
Other Indirect Taxation	422.0	Education	422.3
Revenue from Services	130.0	Health and Social Services	186.6
Foreign Aid	2.7	Economic Services	462.6
		Public Debt	113.2
TOTAL	1,382.7	TOTAL	1,791.6

1969 Budget: Revenue 1,694m. francs; Expenditure 1,754m. francs.

1970 Budget: Revenue 2,093m. francs; Expenditure 1,855m. francs.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

(million francs)

	1968		
	CREDIT	DEBIT	BALANCE
Merchandise	1,434.1	1,767.9	333.8
Freight and transport	72.7	58.4	14.3
Travel and diplomatic expenditure	103.0	55.2	47.8
Investment income	—	238.3	—238.3
Government	42.1	232.4	—190.3
Other	343.6	204.0	139.6
<i>Foreign Aid:</i>			
Aid from EEC (excluding Belgium)	83.9	—	83.9
Belgian Aid	227.5	—	227.5
Remittances from citizens abroad	121.0	—	121.0
Debt servicing	—	46.6	—46.6
GLOBAL BALANCE	—	184.6	—184.6

BURUNDI—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

EXTERNAL TRADE

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

(million francs)

IMPORTS	1967	1968	1970
Food	268.9	291.3	275
Energy	151.1	132.5	n.a.
Raw Materials and Semi-finished Products	216.5	72.8	283
Industrial Mechanical and Electrical Products	451.4	446.6	350
Textiles and Leather	412.2	490.3	449
Other Industrial Products	242.8	314.6	n.a.
TOTAL (incl. others)	1,742.9	1,993.9	1,956

1969 Total: 1,180 million francs.

EXPORTS	1967	1968	1970
Coffee	1,216.0	1,054.1	1,800
Cotton	112.7	126.2	184
Skins	15.0	19.7	35
Tea	5.0	n.a.	8
Cotton Oilcakes	3.3	9.7	n.a.
Minerals	3.7	24.2	21
Other Products	52.9	62.9	n.a.
TOTAL	1,434.5	1,297.9	2,132

1969 Total: 1,039 million francs.

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

(million francs)

IMPORTS	1966	1967	1968
Belgium and Luxembourg	491.9	443.3	523.9
Japan	226.6	189.1	247.2
U.S.A.	102.1	103.1	129.6
German Federal Republic	131.2	168.0	236.9
Tanzania	99.1	95.0	54.2
France	74.9	111.0	101.1
Congo (Kinshasa) (now Zaire)	57.9	44.9	83.1
United Kingdom	80.4	67.7	98.9
Iran	97.4	104.7	117.4
Netherlands	42.4	38.1	47.9
Kenya	26.4	34.6	42.8
Italy	42.2	45.8	47.0

EXPORTS	1966	1967	1968
U.S.A.	882.9	1,148.9	935.9
Belgium	128.9	131.0	144.3
Rwanda	52.4	45.1	35.1
Tanzania	2.6	1.1	0.9
Congo (Kinshasa) (now Zaire)	5.4	3.0	20.6
France	25.4	31.7	36.8
German Federal Republic	12.6	21.8	20.1
Italy	17.9	12.9	13.5
United Kingdom	14.3	4.0	10.7
Netherlands	5.4	3.6	16.7

BURUNDI—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

TRANSPORT

ROAD TRAFFIC

	1966	1967	1968
Cars . . .	2,311	2,594	2,959
Jeeps . . .	81	129	173
Station Wagons . .	141	143	156
Lorries . . .	629	662	789
Vans . . .	560	545	598
Buses . . .	6	7	9
Special Vehicles . .	43	44	49
TOTAL . .	3,771	4,124	4,733

LAKE TRAFFIC (Bujumbura—metric tons)

	1966	1967	1968
Goods:			
Arrivals . . .	108,476	83,078	86,764
Departures . . .	29,049	24,654	25,438

CIVIL AIR TRAFFIC (Bujumbura Airport)

	1966	1967	1968
Passengers:			
Arrivals . . .	17,346	13,034	13,094
Departures . . .	20,173	15,824	13,694
Freight (metric tons):			
Arrivals . . .	628.4	608.0	501.4
Departures . . .	498.2	288.6	441.6

EDUCATION (Number of pupils)

	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
Primary	153,451	171,870	181,530
Secondary	2,932	3,297	3,652
Vocational	1,617	1,878	1,746
Teacher Training	1,948	2,175	2,523
Ecole Normale Supérieure du Burundi	36	59	77
Université officielle de Bujumbura	251	235	286
Higher Education Abroad	380	399	n.a.
<i>of which:</i>			
Belgium	164	137	n.a.

THE CONSTITUTION

Burundi obtained internal self-government as a kingdom in January 1962 and full independence in July 1962. On July 8th, 1966, the Mwami (King), Mwambutsa IV, was deposed by Prince Charles Ndizeye and the constitution, which provided for a legislative assembly of 33 members and a senate of 16, was suspended. On November 28th, 1966, Captain Micombero, who had been appointed

Premier by Charles (as Mwami Ntare V), deposed the King and declared a republic with himself as President, heading a military National Committee of Revolution.

A republican constitution, providing for strong presidential powers and embodying changes in the administration of justice, is being drawn up. Each of the eight provinces is administered by a military governor.

THE GOVERNMENT

President: Col. MICHEL MICOMBERO.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(April 1972)

Prime Minister: Col. MICHEL MICOMBERO.

Minister of Foreign Affairs, Co-operation and Planning: ARTEMON SIMBANANIYE.

Minister of Communications: PASCAL BUBIRIZA.

Minister of Information: Maj. JEROME NTUNGUMBURANYE.

Minister of the Economy: LIBERE NDABAKWAJE.

Minister Delegate to the Presidency: ANTOINE NTAHOKAJA.

Minister of Justice: ETIENNE NTYANKUNDIYE.

Minister of the Interior: Maj. ALBERT SHIBURA.

Minister of Finance: JOSEPH HICUBURUNDI.

Minister of Education and Culture: FRANÇOIS KISANARA.

Minister of Agriculture and Livestock: ALBIN NYAMOYA.

Minister of Public Health: Dr. CHARLES BITARIHO.

Minister of Social Affairs: JEAN C. BANDYAMBONA.

Minister of Public Works, Transport and Equipment: MARC NDAYZIGA.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO BURUNDI

(Bujumbura unless otherwise stated)

Austria: Nairobi, Kenya.

Belgium: 9 avenue de l'Industrie, B.P. 1920; *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Canada: Kinshasa, Zaire.

Czechoslovakia: Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.

Egypt: 31 ave. de la Liberté, B.P. 1520; *Ambassador:* SALAH EL NASHAR.

Ethiopia: Kinshasa, Zaire.

France: coin avenue de l'Uprona et avenue de l'Angola, B.P. 1740; *Ambassador:* HUBERT DE LA BRUCHOLLERIE.

German Federal Republic: 22 rue de la Résidence; *Ambassador:* FRANZ OBERMAIER.

Guinea: Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.

India: Kampala, Uganda.

Israel: Nairobi, Kenya.

Italy: Kampala, Uganda.

Japan: Kinshasa, Zaire.

Korea, Democratic People's Republic: Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.

Mali: Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.

Netherlands: Kinshasa, Zaire.

Romania: *Ambassador:* ALEXANDRU BUJOR.

Rwanda: *Ambassador:* CANISIUS KARAKE.

Somalia: Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.

Spain: Kinshasa, Zaire.

Switzerland: Nairobi, Kenya.

Syria: Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.

United Kingdom: Kinshasa, Zaire.

U.S.S.R.: 9 ave. de l'Uprona, B.P. 1034; *Ambassador:* MICHEL KLEKOB.

U.S.A.: ave. Olsen, B.P. 1720; *Ambassador:* THOMAS MELADY.

Vatican: 1 chaussée de Kitega, B.P. 1068; *Chargé d'Affaires:* WILLIAM COREW.

Yugoslavia: Kampala, Uganda.

Zaire: 5 avenue Olsen, B.P. 872; *Ambassador:* Col. FERDINAND MALIBA.

PARLIAMENT

The Constitution was suspended on July 8th, 1966.

At the last election before the suspension, held on May 10th, 1965, *Uprona* won 21 seats, *Parti du Peuple* 10 and Independents 2 in the Legislative Assembly.

POLITICAL PARTY

Uprona (*Union et progrès national: Unity and National Progress*): declared sole party by royal decree of November 24th, 1966; decree confirmed by republican government; Party's charter accepted by the National Political Bureau on July 30th 1970; Pres. Col. MICHEL MICOMBERO; Sec.-Gen. Maj. MARTIN NDAYAHOSE.

Before November 24th, 1966, the main opposition party was the Hutu *Parti du Peuple*.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The judicial system is being reorganized and the changes will be incorporated in the new constitution.

Supremo Court: Bujumbura; Pres. JOSEPH BUKERA.

Court of Appeal: Bujumbura; Pres. GAËTAN RUGAMBARARA.

Court of First Instance: Bujumbura; Pres. B. GAHUNGU.

RELIGION

AFRICAN RELIGIONS

Traditional belief is mainly in a God "Imana". Less than 40 per cent of the population are followers of traditional beliefs.

CHRISTIANITY

More than 60 per cent of the population are Christians, mostly Roman Catholics.

ROMAN CATHOLICS

Archbishop of Kitega: Most Rev. ANDRÉ MAKARAKIZA. Suffragan Sees: Bishop of Ngozi Rt. Rev. STANISLAS KABURUNGU, Bishop of Bujumbura Rt. Rev. MICHEL NTUYAHAGA, Bishop of Bururi Rt. Rev. JOSEPH MARTIN, Bishop of Muyinga Rt. Rev. NESTOR BIONDA.

ANGLICANS

Anglicans number about 50,000 and form part of the Province of Uganda.

Archbishop of Uganda: Most Rev. E. SABITI.

Bishop of Burundi: Rt. Rev. Y. NKUNZUMWAMI, B.P. 58. Ibuye, Ngozi.

OTHER PROTESTANTS

There are about 200,000 other Protestants, some 160,000 of them Pentecostal.

ISLAM

About 1 per cent of the population is Muslim.

THE PRESS

All publications are strictly controlled by the government.

NEWSPAPERS

Tribune du Burundi: Bujumbura; weekly newspaper; French; circ. 1,500.

Unité et Révolution: Government Printing Office, Bujumbura; f. 1967 by UPRONA to replace former official publication *Infor-Burundi*; an international news service is supplied under special agreement by Tass; weekly.

PERIODICALS

Bulletin Economique et Financier: monthly; Ministry of Economy and Finance, B.P. 482, Bujumbura.

Burakeya: Kitega; organ of the Protestant churches in Burundi; monthly; Kirundi.

Intumwa: Bujumbura; Catholic; Kirundi; monthly.

Kindugu: P.O.B. 232, Bujumbura; monthly; Swahili.

Ndongozi: P.O.B. 232, Bujumbura; Catholic; monthly; Kirundi.

Revue Pédagogique du Burundi: P.O.B. 690, Bujumbura; French, Kirundi; every two months.

RADIO

Voix de la Révolution: B.P. 1900, Bujumbura; Govt. station; broadcasts daily programme in Kirundi, Swahili and French; Dir. R. MINANI.

Radio Cordac: B.P. 1140, Bujumbura; f. 1963; missionary station; broadcasts daily programmes in Kirundi, Swahili, French and English; Dir. J. E. MORRIS.

There are an estimated 75,000 radio receivers.

FINANCE

(cap.=capital; p.u.=paid up; m.=million; amounts in Burundi francs).

BANKING

Burundi was one of the 19 founding members of the Association of African Central Banks.

CENTRAL BANK

Banque de la République du Burundi: B.P. 705, Bujumbura; f. 1964; cap. 30m.; Pres. BONAVENTURE KIDWINGIRA; Administrateurs PATRICE NSABAGANWA, RAYMOND SETUKURU; Dir.-Gen. ANDRÉ ROBERT; publ. *Bulletin Trimestriel*.

Banque Nationale de Développement Economique (BNDE): Bujumbura, B.P. 1620.

Banquo Belgo-Africaine Burundi: Blvd. de la Liberté, Bujumbura; f. 1960; cap. 36m.; Chair. GEORGES LECLERG.

Banque Commerciale du Burundi: B.P. 990, Bujumbura; f. 1960; Chair. DANIEL GILLET.

Banque de Crédit de Bujumbura: B.P. 300, Bujumbura; f. 1964; cap. and reserves 87m.; Pres. E. BONVOISIN; Man. Dir. TH. DE COSTER.

Caisse d'Épargne du Burundi: B.P. 615, Bujumbura; f. 1964; Man. L. NKUNDWA; Asst. Man. A. JABON.

BURUNDI—(FINANCE, TRADE AND INDUSTRY, TRANSPORT, UNIVERSITY)

FOREIGN BANKS

Banque du Congo: H.O.: 8 Ave. Paul Hanzeur, Kinshasa, Zaire.

Crédit Zair, S.C.A.R.L.: H.O.: 191 Ave. Beernaert, Kinshasa, Zaire; branch in Bujumbura.

INSURANCE

Compagnie d'Assurances d'Outremer: Bujumbura.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Chambre de Commerce et de l'Industrie du Rwanda et du Burundi: P.O.B. 313, Bujumbura; f. 1923; Pres. M. R. LECLERE; Hon. Sec. M. T. POJER; 130 mems.

TRADE UNION

Confédération générale du travail du Burundi (CGTB): Bujumbura; sole authorized union for Burundi workers; f. 1967 by amalgamation of all previous unions; closely allied with Uprona Party.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

There are no railways.

ROADS

The road network is very dense and there are 545 km. of national routes (although only 80 km. are asphalt) and over 5,000 km. of other roads.

INLAND WATERWAYS

Bujumbura is the principal port on Lake Tanganyika and the greater part of Burundi's external trade is dependent on the shipping services between Bujumbura and Tanzania and Zaire.

CIVIL AVIATION

Air Zaire, East African Airways and Sabena operate services to Bujumbura, the airport of which is now being extended.

UNIVERSITY

Université Officielle de Bujumbura: B.P. 1550, Bujumbura; 58 teachers, 320 students.

CAMBODIA

(See KHMER REPUBLIC, p. 830)

CAMEROON

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Federation of Cameroon (East and West Cameroon) lies on the west coast of Africa with Nigeria to the north, Chad and the Central African Republic to the east and Congo (Brazzaville) and Gabon to the south. The climate is hot and humid with average temperatures of 80°F (26°C). It is hotter and drier inland. The official languages are French and English. In religion most Cameroonians follow traditional beliefs. Thirty-three per cent are Christians, roughly divided between Roman Catholics and Protestants, and about 560,000 are Muslims. The flag consists of a vertical tricolour of green, red and yellow with two yellow stars in the green stripe. The Federal capital and the capital of East Cameroon is Yaoundé. The capital of West Cameroon is Buea.

Recent History

The Federal Republic of Cameroon was created on 1st October 1961 by the union of the Republic of Cameroon with the former British-administered Trust Territory of Southern Cameroons.

East Cameroon, once a League of Nations Mandate and later a United Nations Trusteeship Territory, was under French administration until it became independent as the Republic of Cameroon on 1st January 1960. Southern Cameroons opted to join the Republic in February 1961. President Ahidjo was re-elected in March 1970. The guerrilla warfare, waged since 1955 by the opposition *Union des populations de Cameroun (UPC)*, seemed definitively checked by the capture and execution in 1970 of the last of its leaders.

Beginning in 1962 the political, economic and social structures of the two parts of the Federation were gradually merged, culminating in 1966 in the introduction of common customs tariffs in line with those of the UDEAC, and in the unification of the governing parties of the two states into a single party.

Government

Cameroon has a central Government and two Provincial Governments. The Federal President and Vice-President are elected by direct universal suffrage. The President appoints the Cabinet and the Federal Assembly is elected by direct universal suffrage.

The two Provinces of East and West Cameroon each have their own Prime Minister and Cabinet and Legislative Assembly. West Cameroon retains its Advisory House of Chiefs.

Defence

Cameroon has agreements with France, whereby France will assist her in training and equipping her forces.

Economic Affairs

Cameroon has one of the highest incomes per head in tropical Africa, though the basis of its economy is still essentially agricultural. The most important cash crops are cocoa, coffee, rubber and palm oil. Bananas have declined in importance in export earnings over the last few years, and many plantations have been converted by the

Cameroon Development Corporation to more profitable crops.

The industrial sector in East Cameroon, like the plantations in West Cameroon, was well-developed before independence and has grown steadily since, based on aluminium (particularly at Edea) and chemicals, especially rare gases. Douala is the main commercial centre and port.

Cameroon is an associate member of the EEC; and a member of OCAM and UDEAC.

Transport and Communications

East Cameroon's routes are linked with those of the ex-French Equatorial states while West Cameroon is linked to Nigeria. The main rail links are between Douala and Yaoundé, and Yaoundé and Belabo. An extension from Belabo to Ngaoundéré is under construction as part of the trans-Cameroon railway project and the line may eventually run into Chad. A major road also links the two regions. British and French shipping lines call at Douala and Victoria. There are internal and international air services.

Social Welfare

The Government and Christian Missions maintain hospitals and medical centres but there are no welfare services covering the whole population.

Education

Education is provided by the Government and Missionary societies and is free. A Federal University was established in 1962. Some students go to France, U.S.A., U.S.S.R. and the United Kingdom for higher education.

Tourism

Game reserves have been established. Special tours of East Cameroon are being organized as part of a campaign to increase tourist trade.

Sport

Football is popular everywhere but there is little organized sport.

Public Holidays

1972: May 1 (Labour Day), May 11 (Ascension), May 21 (Whitsun), August 15 (Assumption), October 1 (Reunification Day), October 19 (Ramadan), November 1 (All Saints'), December 10 (Universal Rights Day), December 25 (Christmas).

1973: January 1 (New Year and Independence Day), January 23 (Id ul Adha), April 15 (Easter Monday).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The principal unit of currency is the Franc de la Communauté Financière Africaine (CFA), which is divided into 100 cents.

Coins: 1, 2, 10, 25, 50, 100 Francs CFA.

Notes: 50, 100, 500, 1,000, 5,000, 10,000 Francs CFA.

Exchange rate: 661 Francs CFA = £1 sterling
254 Francs CFA = \$1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (sq. km.)			POPULATION (1970 estimates)		
Total	East Cameroon	West Cameroon	Total	East Cameroon	West Cameroon
476,000*	432,000	44,000	5,836,000	4,393,500	1,442,500

* 183,736 sq. miles.

Yaoundé (capital of Federation and East Cameroon) 150,000; Tiko-Victoria-Buëa (capital of West Cameroon) 50,000; Douala 450,000.

EMPLOYMENT

EAST CAMEROON

(1966)

Agriculture, Forests, Fisheries	20,871
Extractive Industries	1,997
Manufactures	8,695
Public Works	14,219
Commerce, Banks	13,211
Transport	9,297
Domestic Service	7,006
Public Service	27,490
Others	7,057
TOTAL	109,843

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

(metric tons)

	1967	1968	1969
Cocoa*	65,500	65,620	73,820
Cocoa By-products*	15,380	15,590	19,150
Coffee*	63,217	73,500	68,450
Bananas*	43,483	38,760	46,510
Cotton	17,186	18,840	22,590
Timber*	n.a.	364,100	432,480
Rubber	21,050	12,779	12,977
Palm Oil	19,143	21,588	16,532
Palm products	28,374	23,442	16,912
Groundnuts	12,210	6,122	14,965
Tea	664	1,072	980

* Exports.

LIVESTOCK
(1968—'000 head)

Cattle	1,850
Goats	2,000
Sheep	1,500
Horses	20
Donkeys	51.2
Pigs	300
Poultry	7,500

MINING
(1967)

Gold, refined (kg.)	30.8
Cassiterite ore, 66% (tons)	51.3
Aluminium, refined ('000 tons)	48,324

Fisheries: (1967) 11,830 tons, (1968) 14,963 tons.

CAMEROON—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FINANCE

661 francs CFA=£1 sterling; 254 francs CFA=U.S. \$1.00

1,000 francs CFA=£1.51 sterling=U.S. \$3.93.

BUDGETS
(million francs CFA)

	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
Revenue . . .	36,983	38,500	45,300
Expenditure . . .	33,034	38,500	45,300

THIRD FIVE-YEAR PLAN
(1971-76—million francs CFA)

Agriculture	20,720
Forestry	5,210
Stockbreeding	3,670
Industry and Mineral Prospecting	51,500
Power and Oil Refining	18,700
Roads and Bridges	26,400
Railways	15,900
Ports	6,500
Telecommunications	6,300
Civil Aeronautics and Meteorology	3,500
Education	21,500
Housing	15,000
Town Planning	11,400
Health	6,500
TOTAL (incl. others)	280,000*

* 149,000 million will be publicly financed and 131,000 million privately financed.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(million francs CFA)

	1966			1967		
	Credit	Debit	Balance	Credit	Debit	Balance
<i>Goods and Services:</i>						
Merchandise . . .	14,800	7,514	7,286	16,317	7,496	8,821
Transport and Insurance . . .	1,207	1,165	42	1,564	1,057	507
Travel . . .	149	139	10	302	50	252
Revenue and Interest . . .	225	364	-139	75	392	-317
Other Services . . .	453	211	242	1,037	181	856
Government Activities . . .	72	593	-521	50	620	-570
Gifts . . .	647	29	618	499	30	469
Total . . .	17,553	10,014	7,539	19,844	9,826	10,018
<i>Capital Sectors:</i> . . .	1,243	107	1,136	320	146	174
GLOBAL TOTAL . . .	18,796	10,121	8,675	20,164	9,972	10,192

EXTERNAL TRADE
(million francs CFA)

	1967	1968	1969	1970
Imports . . .	37,680	47,738	49,016	60,860
Exports . . .	38,471	45,056	53,223	66,210

CAMEROON—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

IMPORTS	1969	1970
Food, Drink, Tobacco . . .	5,507	5,771
Energy, Lubricants . . .	2,761	2,761
Primary Products: . . .	2,424	2,990
Vegetable or Animal Origin . . .	1,037	1,291
Mineral Origin . . .	1,387	1,759
Semi-manufactured Products . . .	5,987	7,000
Machinery Parts . . .	10,677	16,274
Transport Equipment . . .	5,278	6,505
Other Equipment: . . .	5,399	9,769
Equipment for Agriculture . . .	322	332
Equipment for Industry . . .	5,077	9,437
Consumer Products . . .	21,916	26,064
Domestic Salt . . .	8,508	9,423

EXPORTS	1969	1970
Cocoa	12,400	18,643
Coffee (arabica)	3,869	5,471
Coffee (robusta)	8,601	9,317
Bananas	1,324	1,683
Rubber	982	1,283
Groundnuts	596	633
Tobacco	1,135	—
Cotton Fibre	2,877	3,172
Palm and Palm-cabbage Oil . . .	367	452
Tea	79	136
Cocoa Pulp	927	1,300
Cocoa Butter	3,324	4,745
Logs	3,454	4,316
Sawn and Rolled Wood	1,174	1,253
Aluminium Ore	5,059	5,371
Other Products	7,055	7,504

COUNTRIES

IMPORTS	1968*	1969*
France	22,253	23,595
Other EEC Countries	7,551	10,126
Japan	1,100	1,113
UDEAC Countries	1,962	2,407
United Kingdom	1,921	1,989
U.S.A.	2,500	2,765

EXPORTS	1968*	1969*
France	13,742	17,447
Other EEC Countries	14,716	20,028
Japan	330	701
UDEAC Countries	2,878	2,562
United Kingdom	879	772
U.S.A.	4,779	3,203

* Jan.-Nov.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS
(000)

	1967	1968	1969
Passengers	1,400	1,459	1,590
Passengers-km.	140,000	149,000	170,000
Freight (tons)	995	1,035	985
Freight ton-km.	200	208	215

MOTOR VEHICLES
(New registrations)

	PRIVATE CARS	COMMERCIAL VEHICLES, LAND-ROVERS, ETC.	TOTAL (incl. others)
1965	1,880	1,718	3,792
1966	1,965	1,517	3,674
1967	2,427	1,993	4,765
1968	3,206	2,348	6,049
1969	3,620	2,372	6,685

SHIPPING
(EAST CAMEROON)
(1966)

Freight (metric tons)		Passengers	
Entered	Cleared	Arrived	Departed
690,000	606,000	2,803	3,985

CIVIL AVIATION
(EAST CAMEROON)
(1966)

Passengers		Freight (metric tons)	Mail (metric tons)
Arrived	Departed		
123,762	124,986	15,912	897

(WEST CAMEROON)

Passenger arrivals (1966): 8,339; departures 8,846.

EDUCATION

	1966-67		1967-68	
	SCHOOLS	PUPILS	SCHOOLS	PUPILS
EAST CAMEROON				
Primary: Public . . .	1,498	289,062	} n.a.	n.a.
Catholic . . .	1,085	221,599		
Protestant . . .	794	111,431		
Other . . .	74	12,162		
Secondary: Public . . .	29	9,093	30	10,488
Private . . .	78	19,539	85	23,000
Technical: Public . . .	44	3,888	14	2,794
Private . . .	35	5,742	39	6,891
Higher . . .	8	1,804	8	2,196
WEST CAMEROON:				
Secondary . . .	14	2,708	15	3,668

Higher Education Abroad: (1965-66) 1,274 students.

(1969-70): Secondary schools 127, Pupils 37,156; Technical schools 69, Pupil 11,054.

Source: Direction de la Statistique et de la Comptabilité Nationale, Yaoundé.

THE CONSTITUTION

The French part of Cameroon (now East Cameroon) gained autonomy in 1958 and independence on January 1st, 1960. On March 1st, 1960, a republic was proclaimed. The Federal Republic of Cameroon came into being on October 1st, 1961, when the Republic of Cameroon united with the former British Trust Territory of Southern Cameroons, the Northern Cameroons, also under British administration, having opted in the plebiscite of February 1961 for union with Nigeria. East Cameroon and West Cameroon (the former Southern Cameroons) retain their own administration and legal systems, but in most other spheres integration between the two parts of the Federation has taken place. French and English are the official languages and Yaoundé is the capital.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

The State is democratic, lay and social and the right of secession is excluded. The President and Vice-President are elected by universal, secret, adult suffrage, for a term of five years and may be re-elected. Neither may hold any other position but the President and Vice-President of the Federation were the President of the former Republic of Cameroon and the Prime Minister of Southern Cameroon, respectively. Following elections in March 1965 the Vice-President resigned his post of Prime Minister of West Cameroon.

Executive power is vested in the President, who appoints a Cabinet which is responsible to him. The Federal Ministers may also hold office in the State Cabinets. The

Federal Legislature has 50 members, of which 40 are from East and 10 from West Cameroon, elected by universal suffrage. The Assembly will hold two ordinary sessions a year, with emergency sessions at the request of the President or two-thirds of the members. Its ordinary life is five years but it may extend or shorten this period on the initiative of the President. Legislation may be initiated by the President or deputies.

The Federal Government is responsible for defence, foreign affairs, the judiciary and Federal Court, external economic relations, nationality, overall economic development, currency, and certain federal services such as transport, communications and higher education. Where there is a discrepancy between English and French custom the transference will take place gradually. A *Commission*, appointed by the President, must be consulted by the State Government before legislating on such matters.

STATE GOVERNMENTS

The State Governments have a single State Legislative Assembly, elected by universal suffrage. The East Cameroon Assembly has 100 members and that of West Cameroon 37 members. The State Premiers are nominated by the President of the Republic and are each assisted by a Cabinet. The life of the Assemblies is the same as that of the National Federal Assembly.

In West Cameroon the House of Chiefs will remain as an advisory body.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

President: AHMADOU AHIDJO.

Vice-President: SOLOMON TANDENG MUNA.

(Both President and Vice-President were elected on March 20th, 1970, by 97.5 per cent of the votes cast, for a period of 5 years.)

FEDERAL CABINET

(April 1972)

Minister in charge of Federal and Territorial Administration: VICTOR AYISSI-MVODO.

Minister of State, Secretary-General at the Presidency: PAUL BIYA'A.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: JEAN KEUTCHA.

Minister-Deputy Secretary-General at the Presidency: SAMUEL EBOUA and FRANCOIS SENGHAT KUO.

Minister of State in charge of the Armed Forces: SADOU DAOUDOU.

Minister in charge of Justice: FELIX SABAL LECCO.

Minister of Planning: CHARLES ONANA AWONA.

Minister of Industrial and Commercial Development: LEONARD MPOUMA.

Minister of Health and Population: PAUL FOKAM.

Minister of Education, Culture and Professional Formation: ZACHEE MONGO SOO.

Minister of Finance: BERNARD BIDIAS A NGON.

Minister of Posts and Telecommunications: EMMANUEL EGBE TABI.

Minister of Transport: VINCENT EFON.

Minister of Information: VROUMSIA TCHINAYE.

Minister of Labour and Social Security: NZO EKHAH NGHAKY.

Minister of Public Service: MAIKANO ABKOULAYE.

Minister of Youth and Sport: F. X. NGOUBEYOU.

Minister-Delegate at the Presidency in charge of State Control: ACHU SIMON ACHIDI.

EAST CAMEROON CABINET

(April 1972)

Prime Minister: DR. SIMON-PIERRE TCHOUNGI.

Vice-Prime Minister, in Charge of the Interior: LAMINE HOHAMAN.

Secretary of State for Primary Education: ETIENNE TOUMOU.

Secretary of State for Stock-breeding: ABDOULAYE YADJI.

Secretary of State for Finance and Land: SADJO ANGOKAY.

Secretary of State for Rural Development: RENÉ GOBE.

Secretary of State for the Civil Service: EMMANUEL MPOULI.

Secretary of State for Urban Development: DR. JOSEPH BOWEN.

WEST CAMEROON CABINET

(April 1972)

Prime Minister: SOLOMON TANDENG MUNA.

Vice-Premier and Secretary of State for Finance: HENRY ELANGWE.

Secretary of State for the Interior: M. KANGKOLO.

Secretary of State for the Civil Service: M. MOUTCHIA.

Secretary of State for Urban Development: M. LUMA.

Secretary of State for Education: N. MBILE.

Secretary of State for Rural Development: B. T. SAKAH.

Secretary of State at the Premier's Office: M. FORETIA.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO CAMEROON

(Yaoundé unless otherwise indicated.)

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Algeria: Brazzaville, Congo Republic (E).

Austria: Lagos, Nigeria.

Belgium: B.P. 816 (E); *Ambassador:* DYONISIUS LENAESTI.

Canada: B.P. 572 (E); *Ambassador:* ROGER ROUSSEAU.

Central African Republic: B.P. 396 (E); *Ambassador:* EMMANUEL DINDY (also accred. to Gabon and Nigeria).

Chad: Bangui, Central African Republic.

China, Peoples Republic of: (E); *Ambassador:* CHAO HSING CHICH.

Egypt: B.P. 809 (E); *Ambassador:* FATIH ABDEL HALIM KANDIL.

Equatorial Guinea: *Ambassador:* M. W. J. NIGER.

Finland: Lagos, Nigeria (E).

France: B.P. 102 Yaoundé (E); *Ambassador:* PHILIPPE REBEYROL.

Gabon: B.P. 4130 (E); *Ambassador:* VINCENT MAVOUNGOU.

German Federal Republic: B.P. 1160 (E); *Ambassador:* HANS-GERO VON LINDEINER-WILDAU.

Ghana: B.P. 289 (E); *Ambassador:* B. LATEVI-PLACCA.

Guinea: Lagos, Nigeria (E).

India: Lagos, Nigeria (E).

Israel: B.P. 591 (E); *Ambassador:* SHAUL LEVINE.

Italy: B.P. 827 (E); *Ambassador:* ARMANDO MARCHETTI.

CAMEROON—(PARLIAMENT, STATE CABINETS, POLITICAL PARTY, JUDICIAL SYSTEM, RELIGION)

Japan: Kinshasa, Zaire (E).
Korea Republic: (E); *Ambassador:* SANG J. CHYON.
Lebanon: Dakar, Senegal (E).
Liberia: B.P. 1185 (E); *Ambassador:* DAVID M. THOMAS.
Mali: Brazzaville, People's Republic of the Congo.
Mauritania: (E); Abidjan, Ivory Coast.
Morocco: Lagos, Nigeria (E).
Netherlands: Kinshasa, Zaire (E).
Nigeria: B.P. 448 (E); *Ambassador:* YUSUF SADA.
Norway: Lagos, Nigeria (E).
Pakistan: Lagos, Nigeria (E).
Philippines: Lagos, Nigeria (E).
Spain: B.P. 877 (E); *Ambassador:* JORGE TABERNA LATASA.

Cameroon also has diplomatic relations with Denmark, Ethiopia, Greece, Libya, Monaco, Saudi Arabia, and The Vatican.

Sudan: Lagos, Nigeria (E).
Sweden: Kinshasa, Zaire (E).
Switzerland: Lagos, Nigeria (E).
Tunisia: (E); *Ambassador:* MOHAMMED RIDHA BACH-BAOUAB.
Turkey: Lagos, Nigeria (E).
U.S.S.R.: B.P. 488 (E); *Ambassador:* IVAN MELNIK.
United Kingdom: Ave. Joseph Clerc, B.P. 547 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).
U.S.A.: B.P. 817 (E); *Ambassador:* LEWIS HOFFAKER.
Vatican: ERNESTO GALLINA.
Yugoslavia: *Ambassador:* MKOBO STEFANOVSKI.
Zaire: P.O.B. 639 (E); *Ambassador:* CRISPIN KASASA.

PARLIAMENT

NATIONAL FEDERAL ASSEMBLY

President: MARCEL MARIGOH MBOUA.

First Vice-President: NDELEY STEPHEN MOKOSSO.

ELECTION, JUNE 7TH 1970

All 50 seats (40 for East Cameroon and 10 for West Cameroon) were won by the UNC.

EAST CAMEROON LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

President: SAMUEL NAOUE.

ELECTION, JUNE 7TH, 1970

The UNC won all 100 seats without opposition.

WEST CAMEROON LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker: W. EFFIOM.

ELECTIONS, DECEMBER 31ST, 1967

The UNC, the only party to present candidates, won all 37 seats.

There is also an Assembly of Chiefs, with 20 members, whose functions are purely consultative.

POLITICAL PARTY

Union nationale camerounaise (UNC): Yaoundé; f. 1966 by merger of the governing party of each state (*Union camerounaise* and the *Kamerun National Democratic Party*), two opposition parties in East Cameroon (the *Parti démocratique camerounais* and the *Cameroon Socialists*), and the two opposition parties in West Cameroon (the *Cameroon Union Congress* and the *Cameroon People's National Congress*, which had already agreed in August 1965 to co-operate with the ruling KNDP in West Cameroon); Chair. J. N. FONCHA; publ. *l'Unité* (weekly).

The UNC Charter, outlining the party's internal and external policies, was published in April, 1969. It supports efforts towards the liberation and unification of Africa; it supports a democratic system of government within Cameroon; and it lays down that economic and social development should be achieved in Cameroon through encouraging private initiative while reserving for the state a determining and organizing rôle.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

FEDERAL

Federal High Court: Yaoundé; can hear actions against the President, Vice-President, or Ministers; it can decide on the admissibility of any proposed law. When the Court sits to decide the admissibility of laws, it will have in addition to the Judges, an equal number of members chosen by the President.

EAST CAMEROON

The Legal System is closely modelled on that of France, with a Supreme Court, four Courts of Appeal and a number of *Tribunaux de Première Instance*, Labour Tribunes and Tribunes of Conciliation.

President of the Supreme Court: J. M. CORRE.

Procureur-Général: M. NGUINI.

WEST CAMEROON

West Cameroon retains its own judicial system for customary law.

There is a High Court and Magistrates' Court at Buea. There are 70 Native Courts, divided into "C" and "D" grades. Their jurisdiction covers cases involving native law.

Unification of the Penal Code has now been achieved at federal level.

RELIGION

EAST CAMEROON

It is estimated that 45 per cent of the population follow traditional animist beliefs, 20 per cent are Muslims and 35 per cent Christians, Roman Catholics comprising 21 per cent of the total population.

Roman Catholic Missions: The total number of Roman Catholics is about 1,122,570 (including 26,368 catechumens). The Pères du Sacré-Coeur de Saint-Quentin, the Pères du Saint-Esprit, the Oblats de Marie-Immaculée, the Société de St. Joseph de Mill-Hill and the Petits Frères du Père de Foucauld are the most active missionary orders. There is a seminary for African priests at Nkol-Bisson and a Trappist monastery at Koutaba. The total number of priests (including Africans) is about 38.

Apostolic Pro-Nuncio: Mgr. JEAN JADOT; B.P. 210, Yaoundé.

Archbishop of Yaoundé: Mgr. JEAN ZOA; B.P. 207, Yaoundé.

BISHOPS

Bafia: ANDRÉ LOUCHEUR.

Bafoussam: DENIS NGANDE.

Bamenda: PAUL VERDZEKOV.

Buea: JULIUS PEETERS.

Douala: THOMAS MONGO.

Doumé: LAMBERT VAN HEYGEN.

Garoua: YVES PLUMEY.

Mbalmayo: PAUL ETOGA.

N'Kongsamba: ALBERT NDONGMO (sentenced to life imprisonment, January 1971).

Sangmélima: PIERRE-CELESTIN NKOU.

Protestant Churches: There are about 600,000 protestants, with about 3,000 Church and Mission workers, and four theological schools.

Fédération Evangélique du Cameroun et de l'Afrique Equatoriale: B.P. 491, Yaoundé; Sec.-Gen. Pastor E. MALLO; includes the following:

Eglise Presbytérienne Camerounaise: B.P. 579, Yaoundé; Sec.-Gen. Pastor NYEMB.

Eglise Evangélique du Cameroun: B.P. 89, Douala; Sec.-Gen. J. KOTTO.

Union des Eglises Baptistes du Cameroun: B.P. 7, New-Bell, Douala; Pres. P. MBENDE.

Mission Protestante Norvégienne: B.P. 6, Ngaoundéré; Pres. M. FOLLESAY.

The Sudan Mission: B.P. 9, Meiganga; Pres. TH. NOSTBAKKEN.

Mission Fraternelle Luthérienne: Kaélé; Pres. M. STÈNNES.

Mission Unie du Sudan: Mokolo; Pres. E. EICHENBERGER.

Mission Baptiste Européenne: B.P. 82, Maroua; Pres. R. KASSÜLIKE.

Eglise Presbytérienne du Cameroun Occidental: Buea; Sec.-Gen. A. SU.

Eglise Protestante Africaine: Lolodorf; Pres. R. NGOUAH-BEAUD.

Eglise Evangélique Luthérienne du Cameroun: Meiganga; Pres. P. DARNIAN.

THE PRESS

(ALL IN EAST CAMEROON)

DAILY

La Presse du Cameroun: B.P. 584, Douala; daily; French and English; circ. 13,000.

Cameroon Times: P.O.B. 200, Victoria; f. 1960; circ. 5,000; daily in English; Editor JEROME F. GWELLEM.

WEEKLIES

Abbia: Yaoundé; f. 1963; cultural; weekly.

L'Effort Camerounais: B.P. 345, Yaoundé; f. 1955; Roman Catholic weekly; Dir. J. PAUL BAYEMI; circ. 5,000.

Journal Officiel de la République du Cameroun: Imprimerie du Gouvernement, Yaoundé; weekly.

Le Peuple Camerounais: B.P. 144, Yaoundé; weekly; circ. 2,000.

L'Unité: Yaoundé; organ of *Union Nationale Camerounaise*; weekly.

La Voix des Jeunes: Imprimerie St.-Paul-Mvolyé, B.P. 550, Yaoundé; weekly; circ. 2,000.

PERIODICALS

Le Bamiléké: B.P. 94, Dschang; every two months.

Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie: B.P. 97, Douala; monthly; circ. 1,500.

L'Informateur National: B.P. 392, Yaoundé; every two months.; circ. 2,000.

Mefoe: Elat, Ebolowa; monthly; circ. 3,200.

Miñañ: Elat, Ebolowa; monthly; circ. 1,000.

Le Monde Noir: B.P. 736, Yaoundé.

Mwendi Ma Baptiste: Mondoungue; monthly; circ. 1,000.

Nku-Tam-Tam: Imprimerie Coulouma and Cie., B.P. 134 Yaoundé; bi-monthly; circ. 4,000.

Les Nouvelles du Mongo: B.P. 1, N'Kongsamba; monthly; circ. 3,000.

La Semaine Camerounaise: B.P. 1068, Yaoundé; protestant fortnightly; circ. 4,000.

NEWS AGENCIES

Agence Camerounaise de Presse: B.P. 1170, Yaoundé; Dir. (vacant).

Agence France-Presse and Tass are also represented in Cameroon.

PUBLISHERS

Editions CLE: B.P. 4048, Yaoundé; f. 1963; Protestant-financed; specializes in original fiction and christian literature.

UNESCO Publishing Centre: B.P. 808, Yaoundé; f. 1961; official educational publications and printing training.

Librairie Saint Paul: B.P. 763, Yaoundé; education, medicine, philosophy, politics, religion and fiction.

RADIO

Radiodiffusion du Cameroun: B.P. 281, Yaoundé; Government service; Dir. D. AMIOT-PRISO.

Radio Yaoundé: B.P. 281, Yaoundé; programmes in French, English and local languages; Dirs. J. MOUTIKI, M. KAMDEN.

Radio Douala: B.P. 986, Douala; programmes in French, English, Douala, Bassa, Ewondo and Bamileke; Dir. CÉLESTIN-LUCIEN SACK.

Radio Garoua: B.P. 103, Garoua; programmes in French, Hausa and Foulfoudé; Dir. BELLO MAL GANA.

Radio Buea: Private Mail Bag, Buea; programmes in English, French, Bali, Douala and other local languages; Dir. CHRISANTUS NDIKINTUM.

There are 214,000 radio receivers.

FINANCE

BANKING

Banque Centrale des Etats de l'Afrique Equatoriale et du Cameroun (BCEAEC): 29 rue du Colisée, Paris 8, France; B.P. 83, Yaoundé; bank of issue; Pres. G. GAUTIER; Gen. Man. C. PANOUILLOT; Cameroon Dir. ALFRED EKOKO.

Banque Camerounaise de Développement: B.P. 55, Yaoundé; f. 1951; Pres. OUSMANE MEY; Dir.-Gen. AMADOU MOULIOM NJIFENJOU; cap. 1,000m. f. CFA.

Banque Internationale pour le Commerce et l'Industrie du Cameroun: ave. du 27 août, B.P. 5, Yaoundé; f. 1962;

CAMEROON—(FINANCE, TRADE AND INDUSTRY)

9 brs.; several foreign banks have an interest in this bank, including Barclays Bank D.C.O.; Gen. Man. M. ROGER JOURDAN; cap. 500m. francs CFA.

Cameroons Bank Ltd.: Victoria; four brs.

Société Camerounaise de Banque: avenue Monseigneur Vogt, Yaoundé; f. 1961; cap. 400m. f. CFA; 7 agencies; Dir. ROBERT PLISSON.

Société Financière pour le Développement du Cameroun: B.P. 5493, Douala.

Société Générale de Banques au Cameroun: rue Mgr. Vogt, B.P. 244, Yaoundé; f. 1963; Pres. A. N. NJIMONKOUOP; Gen. Man. R. DUCHEMIN; cap. 400m. f. CFA; 4 brs.

FOREIGN BANKS

Banque Internationale pour l'Afrique Occidentale: 9 avenue de Messine, Paris; avenue de Gaulle, B.P. 4001, Douala.

Standard Bank of West Africa Ltd.: 37 Gracechurch St., London, E.C.3; B.P. 5348, rue Joffre, Douala; br. in Victoria.

DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE

Société Nationale d'Investissement du Cameroun: B.P. 423, Yaoundé; f. 1964; Pres. and Dir. Gen. JEAN-FAUSTIN BETAYENE; cap. 250m. f. CFA.

INSURANCE

EAST CAMEROON

Assurances Générales (Chanas et Privat): B.P. 109, Douala; cap. p.u. 3m. f. CFA; 3 agencies.

Les Assureurs-Conseils Camerounais (Faugère, Jutheau et Cie.): B.P. 544, Douala.

Agence Camerounaise d'Assurances: rue de l'Hippodrome, Yaoundé, B.P. 209; cap. p.u. 8m. f. CFA; Dir. CLAUDE GERMAIN.

Caisse Centrale de Co-opération Economique: Yaoundé, B.P. 46; Dir. JOSEPH PAOLINI.

Caisse Nationale de Réassurances: Yaoundé, B.P. 4180; Dir. TONYE BATCHAM.

SA E. Casalegno and Cie.: Douala, B.P. 443; Dir. EMILE CASALEGNO; cap. p.u. 5m. f. CFA.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

EAST CAMEROON

Chambre de Commerce d'Industrie et des Mines du Cameroun: B.P. 4011, Douala; f. 1963; 138 mems., 100 in East Cameroon and 38 in West Cameroon; Pres. PAUL MONTHÉ; Sec.-Gen. JEAN MARIE TEDJONG; publ. *Bulletin Mensuel, Commerce Extérieur*.

Chambre d'Agriculture, de l'Elevage et des Forêts du Cameroun: B.P. 287 Parc Repiquet, Yaoundé; 44 mems.; Pres. EPHREM MBA; Sec. LOUIS WAMBO; publ. *Le Cameroun Agricole, Pastoral et Forestier* (monthly).

EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATIONS

EAST CAMEROON

Groupement Interprofessionnel pour l'Etude et la Co-ordination des Intérêts Economiques au Cameroun: B.P. 829, Douala; f. 1957; 101 member associations; Pres. JEAN DEPORTE.

Syndicat des Commerçants Importateurs-Exportateurs du Cameroun: Douala, B.P. 97.

Syndicat des Industriels du Cameroun: B.P. 673, Douala; f. 1953; Pres. M. NORGUIN.

Syndicats Professionnels Forestiers et Activités connexes du Cameroun: B.P. 100, Douala.

Union des Syndicats Professionaux du Cameroun: B.P. 829, Douala; Pres. LOUIS BEKOMBO.

WEST CAMEROON

West Cameroon Employers Association: Buéa.

TRADE UNION

National Union of Cameroon Workers: Yaoundé; f. 1971.

DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS

Lo Conseil Economique et Social: Yaoundé, B.P. 1058; f. 1960 for East Cameroon and competence extended 1966 to whole Federal Republic; responsible for giving guidance or carrying out studies on economic and social matters for the President or Prime Ministers of the Federal States.

WEST CAMEROON

Cameroons Development Corporation: Bota, Victoria, Western Cameroon; f. 1946; a statutory authority responsible for the development of 19 plantations of rubber, oil palms, bananas, tea, cocoa and pepper as a commercial enterprise on 28,343 hectares leased from the Government; negotiations with World Bank and Fonds Européen de Développement concluded 1967 for further large-scale development over the period till 1974 when total area planted should be about 33,000 hectares; Gen. Man. H. DE B. BROCK; Sec.-Gen. Dr. S. J. EPALE.

West Cameroon Development Agency: f. 1956; makes loans for economic development projects and training schemes; undertakes economic development projects; Gen. Man. T. F. S. KINGA; Chair. V. C. NEHAMI.

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CO-OPERATIVES

EAST CAMEROON

Société Africaine de Prévoyance: Yaoundé, a provident society with branches in each region for each particular activity.

There are 83 co-operatives for the harvesting and sale of bananas and coffee and for providing mutual credit.

WEST CAMEROON

In 1960 there were 182 registered societies with a total membership of 18,400.

The principal ones were:

Co-operative Union of Western Cameroon Ltd.: policy-making and auditing body for all the societies in the Territory.

West Cameroon Co-operative Association Ltd.: P.O. Box 135, Kumba; founded as central financing body of the Co-operative movement; gives short-term credits to member societies and provides to members agricultural services; policy-making body for the Co-operative Movement in W. Cameroon; 143 member unions and societies with total membership of about 45,000; member of International Co-operative Alliance; Pres. Chief T. E. NJEA.

Cameroon Co-operative Exporters Ltd.: P.O. Box 19, Kumba; f. 1953; mems. 8 unions; central agency for marketing of Societies coffee, cocoa and palm kernels; Man. A. B. ENYONG; Sec. M. M. EYOH (Acting).

Bakweri Co-operative Union of Farmers Ltd.: Dibanda, Tiko; produce marketing co-operative for bananas, cocoa and coffee; 14 societies, 2,000 mems.; Pres. Dr. E. M. L. ENDELEY.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

EAST CAMEROON

Cameroon Railways Corporation: B.P. 304, Douala; Dir. M. DESTOPPELEIRE.

Northern Line: Douala to N'Kongsamba 172 km.; metre gauge; link to West Cameroon from Mbanga to Kumba 29 km.; metre gauge.

Central Line: Douala to Yaoundé and Belabo 601 km.; metre gauge; link to Mbalmayo from Otele 37 km.; metre gauge.

The extension of the Central Line from Belabo to N'Gaoundéré is under construction (320 km.; meter gauge).

WEST CAMEROON

Apart from the rail link from Kumba to Mbanga in East Cameroon (29 km.), completed in 1969, the only railways are plantation tracks running to the ports.

ROADS

EAST CAMEROON

There are 5,800 km. of classified roads, of which 600 km. are bitumen surfaced, and a further 1,700 km. of tracks suitable for motor traffic in the dry season from mid-November to June.

WEST CAMEROON

There are 1,773 km. of roads; 772 km. of Trunk A roads, 277 km. of Trunk B roads and 724 km. of Native Authority and Community Development roads.

Since July 1st 1970 the construction and upkeep of roads has become a federal responsibility.

SHIPPING

EAST CAMEROON

Ships of numerous lines call at Douala:

Barber West Africa Line: B.P. 4059.

Chargeurs Réunis: Boulevard Leclerc, B.P. 136.

Delta Line: c/o Chargeurs Réunis, B.P. 136.

Deutsche Afrika Linien: B.P. 263.

Elder Dempster: monthly service.

Mory et Cie.: rue Joffre, B.P. 572.

Palm Line: c/o SOCOPAO, B.P. 215.

SAMOA Blvd. Leclerc, B.P. 1127; agents for Lloyd Triestino, Hoegh Line, Black Star Line, Seven Stars Line, Gold Star Line, Europa Africa Line, Hugo Stinnes.

Scandinavian West Africa Line: c/o B.P. 4057.

Société Africaine de Transit et d'Affrètement (SATA): Boulevard Leclerc, B.P. 546.

Société Navale Delmas-Vieljeux: rue Kitchener, B.P. 263.

SOCOPAO (Cameroun): B.P. 215; agents for Palm Line, Marasia S.A., Splosna Plovba, Greek West Africa Line, Veb Deutsche Scerederci, Polish Ocean Lines, Westwind Africa Line, Nautilus Keller Line, Morflot Moscow.

Société Navale de l'Ouest: c/o B.P. 4057.

Société Ouest-Africaine d'Entreprises Maritimes: rue du Roi Albert, B.P. 4057.

WEST CAMEROON

Elder Dempster, Palm Lines and Guinea Gulf serve the United Kingdom and Fernando Poo. Victoria is the chief port. **Elder and Fyffes** call weekly at Tiko.

CIVIL AVIATION

There is an international airport at Douala, and a smaller one at Yaoundé.

Cameroon Airlines: 44 Ave. Poincaré, Douala; f. 1971; services to Paris, Marseilles, Nice, Rome, London; also domestic flights and flights to other African states.

Cameroon is also served by Air Zaire, Air Mali, Alitalia, Lincas Aercaes Guinea Ecuatorial, Pan Am, Swissair, UTA.

POWER

The Edca hydroelectric dam near Douala accounts for 98 per cent of Cameroon power generation, and aluminium smelting accounts for 88 per cent of total consumption.

Energie Electrique du Cameroun: B.P. 4029, Douala; f. 1948; cap. 500 million francs CFA; production of electricity; Dir. GEORGES DALMAIS; in 1968-69 produced 1,022 million kWh.

Electricité du Cameroun: B.P. 4077, Douala; f. 1963; cap. 500 million francs CFA; production of electricity; Dir. GEORGE DALMAIS; 1968-69 produced 140 million kWh.

TOURISM

Commissariat-Général au Tourisme: B.P. 266, Yaoundé; f. 1970; Commissaire Général MAMADOU ABDOU.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

The four important centres for the creation, exhibition and sale of works of art are the handicraft centres of Maroua, Foumban, Bamenda and Douala.

L'Ensemble National: c/o le Ministère de la Jeunesse, de la Culture et de l'Education Nationale; the most famous representatives of Cameroonian traditional art.

UNIVERSITY

Université Fédérale du Cameroun: B.P. 337, Yaoundé; f. 1962; 20 teachers, 2,572 students.

CANADA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Canada occupies the northern part of North America (except Alaska) and is the second largest country in the world. The border with the U.S.A. follows the upper St. Lawrence Seaway and the Great Lakes, continuing west along the 49th parallel. The climate is an extreme one, particularly inland. Winter temperatures drop well below freezing with a summer average of about 65°F (18°C). Rain-fall varies from moderate to light and there are heavy falls of snow. The two official languages are English and French, about 30 per cent speaking French. There are 230,900 Indians and 15,000 Eskimos. Forty-six per cent of the people are Roman Catholics. The largest Protestant churches are the United Church of Canada (20 per cent) and the Anglicans (13 per cent) but almost every Christian denomination is represented. The flag, which was introduced in 1964, consists of a red maple leaf on a white field, flanked by red panels. The capital is Ottawa.

Recent History

Since the war Canada has played an increasing part in international affairs by co-operating closely with the U.S.A. and the Commonwealth and through the United Nations, the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO), the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and other bodies. In February 1972, Canada joined as an observer-member of the Organization of American States. In 1969 Canada reaffirmed her Pacific interests and in 1970 established diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China. Canada maintains good relations with the U.S.S.R., and the Canadian and Russian Prime Ministers exchanged visits in 1971. The wide scope of Canada's foreign relations is seen as furthering Canadian independence. After many years of Liberal rule a Conservative administration was returned in 1957 and continued in power under Mr. Diefenbaker until April 1963, when a General Election was held and a minority Liberal Government under Mr. Lester Pearson took office. In 1968 Mr. Pearson retired and his successor, Mr. Pierre Trudeau, won an electoral majority for the Liberals in June 1968. Quebec maintains her own cultural and educational links with France, and during recent years there has been pressure from some French-speaking Canadians for the separation of Quebec from the other provinces of the Dominion. In April 1970, although the separatists gained 24 per cent of the popular vote, the moderate Liberal party came into power there with a large majority. However, in October the revolutionary separatist group "Quebec Liberation Front" (F.L.Q.) kidnapped a British Trade Commissioner and murdered the Quebec Minister of Labour, M. Laporte. Canada was placed in a state of emergency until April 1971 and the F.L.Q. outlawed. The Federal Government have as a long-term policy the intention of reducing the number of provinces from ten to five. In 1971 plans to amend the Constitution for the first time without reference to Great Britain were quashed when the government of Quebec rejected the proposals.

Government

Queen Elizabeth II, Queen of Canada, is the Head of State and is represented at Ottawa by a Governor-General. Parliament consists of the Queen, the Senate and the House of Commons. Senators are appointed on a regional basis until age of 75. Members of Parliament are elected by universal suffrage. Executive power lies with the Cabinet selected by the Prime Minister. Each of the ten provinces is headed by a Lieutenant-Governor and governed by a unicameral Legislative Assembly, from which the provincial premiers and cabinets are chosen. Two Territories, Yukon and the Northwest, are represented by one member in the Federal House of Commons and locally by a Commissioner.

Defence

Canada co-operates with U.S.A. in the defence of North America, sends forces to NATO's Atlantic and European sectors, and takes part in UN peace-keeping in the Middle East. Unification of the services as the Canadian Armed Forces began in 1964 and was completed on January 31st, 1968. The Armed Forces are manned by volunteers. In 1970 steps were taken to strengthen the forces north of the 60th Parallel, and to create a small maritime force to maintain Canadian sovereignty in the Arctic. In 1969 a planned and phased reduction in Canada's NATO forces was announced which would cut its military contribution by more than a half and eliminate nuclear strike weapons; a further reduction was made in 1970. Total strength of the Canadian Armed Forces in 1971 was 85,000, while the 1971-72 defence budget was 1,822 million dollars.

Economic Affairs

More than 3.4 million emigrants have settled in Canada since the war. It is now one of the world's leading industrial countries and the traditional prairie farming has become intensively mechanized. Automobile parts head the list of exports by value; followed by wood pulp and timber. In recent years huge shipments of wheat have been sold to the U.S.S.R. and People's China, but approximately 70 per cent of total trade is with the U.S.A. Industry is heavily dependent on foreign investment, 80 per cent of it American. It is estimated that 50 per cent of Canada's 120 largest manufacturing companies are wholly-owned or effectively controlled by foreign corporations. Thus Canadian prosperity is dependent on American investment which in 1970 totalled nearly \$27 billion. Canada is the world's largest producer of asbestos, silver, nickel and zinc; and is rich in many other minerals, notably iron, copper, uranium, cobalt, elemental sulphur, lead and gold. There are considerable oil and gas resources in Alberta and the Canadian Arctic islands. Although Canada is ninth in world crude oil production, it is Canada's leading mineral in dollar value. Other valuable primary industries are forestry, fishing, and fur production. During 1970 the Government took decisive action to preserve an increasing area for Canadian fishermen only. Since 1968 tight monetary and fiscal policies have been in effect to curb inflation.

A high level of unemployment and the serious effect of the 1971 American import surcharge led the Government to introduce a 1,070 million dollar economic assistance programme in October, 1971. The impact of the American surcharge served to encourage political moves towards stricter control of foreign investment, in order to enhance Canadian economic independence. The Canadian dollar has "floated" in world currency markets since May 1970.

Transport and Communications

Owing to the size of the country, Canada's economy is particularly dependant upon good communications. Canada's rail, river and canal system is being increasingly supplemented by roads, air services and pipelines. In April 1959 the St. Lawrence Seaway was opened to allow ocean-going ships to reach the Great Lakes; the Trans-Canadian Highway was completed in 1962 and 66,000 miles of gas and oil pipelines have been built since 1950. A 100-mile railway is being planned to open up North West British Columbia; and work started in 1970 on a new airport near Montreal. The North West Passage was negotiated for the first time in the summer of 1969, and as a result the Arctic Waters Bill was passed in April 1971 giving Canada effective control of the passage and extending territorial waters from three miles offshore to twelve. Commercial air carriers log almost 800,000 flights annually.

Social Welfare

The Federal Government administers family allowances, unemployment insurance and War Veterans' and Old Age pensions. Other services are provided by the provinces, the range varying from province to province. About 25 per cent of the Federal Budget is devoted to Health and Welfare. The Canada Pension Plan, introduced in 1966, and its Quebec counterpart (the Quebec Pension Plan) provide contributory retirement, disability and survivors' pensions for the majority of workers, based on past earnings. A Federal Medicare insurance programme went into operation on July 1st, 1968, and all ten provinces participate in this scheme. The federal-provincial hospital insurance programme covers over 99 per cent of the insurable population of Canada.

Education

Education is a provincial matter and the period of compulsory education varies. French-speaking students are entitled by law to instruction in French. Primary education is from 6-7 years to 13-14 years, followed by 3-5 years at secondary or high school. Vocational education at secondary and adult level is assuming increasing importance.

Elementary school teachers undergo 1 year's training, while high school teachers are generally university graduates with 1 year's teacher-training. There are 61 degree-giving universities and 340 affiliated or independent colleges.

Tourism

Canada offers a wide range of outdoor tourist attractions: fishing, hunting, riding, canoeing, etc., in the great National Parks. Winter sports carnivals are held in many centres and Indian and Prairie gatherings are popular, a famous one being the Calgary Stampede. Most visitors are from the U.S.A. (about 35 million a year) and annual expenditure by tourists is estimated at Canadian \$1,074 million.

Visas are not required to visit Canada by nationals of Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, German Federal Republic, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom and Commonwealth and U.S.A.

Sport

The national sports are Canadian Football and Ice Hockey. Baseball, tennis, athletics and winter and water sports are all popular and soccer is increasingly played particularly in Southern Ontario. In 1976 the Olympic Games will be held at Montreal.

Public Holidays

1972: March 31 (Good Friday), May 22 (Victoria Day), July 1 (Dominion Day), September 4 (Labour Day), October 9 (Thanksgiving), November 11 (Remembrance Day), December 25-26 (Christmas).

1973: January 1 (New Year).

Weights and Measures

The Imperial system is in general use; the introduction of the metric system is under consideration.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The unit of coinage is the Canadian dollar which is divided into 100 cents.

Coins: 1, 5, 10, 25, 50 cents; \$1.

Notes: \$1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 500, 1,000

Exchange rate (February 1972): \$2.60 = £1 sterling
\$1.00 = \$1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (sq. miles)			POPULATION	VITAL STATISTICS (1970)		
Total	Land	Water	Total (June 1971 est.)	Birth Rate per '000	Marriage Rate per '000	Death Rate per '000
3,851,809	3,560,238	291,571	21,561,000	17.3	8.8	7.3

CHIEF CITIES

POPULATION (METROPOLITAN AREA) (1970 est.)

Ottawa (capital) 536,000

Montreal . . .	2,570,000	Edmonton . . .	449,000
Toronto . . .	2,366,000	Calgary . . .	387,000
Vancouver . . .	1,012,000	Windsor . . .	226,000
Winnipeg . . .	545,000	Halifax . . .	204,000
Hamilton . . .	484,000	Kitchener . . .	210,000
Quebec . . .	436,000	London . . .	228,000

PROVINCES AND TERRITORIES

PROVINCES AND TERRITORIES	AREA (sq. miles)	POPULATION (June 1971 est.)	CAPITAL
PROVINCES:			
Alberta	255,285	1,634,000	Edmonton
British Columbia	366,255	2,196,000	Victoria
Manitoba	251,000	998,000	Winnipeg
New Brunswick	28,354	632,000	Fredericton
Newfoundland	156,185	524,000	St. John's
Nova Scotia	21,425	770,000	Halifax
Ontario	412,582	7,815,000	Toronto
Prince Edward Island	2,184	111,000	Charlottetown
Quebec	594,860	6,030,000	Quebec
Saskatchewan	251,700	928,000	Regina
TERRITORIES:			
Yukon Territory	207,076	17,000	Whitehorse
Northwest Territories	1,304,903	36,000	Yellowknife

IMMIGRATION

	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
From United Kingdom	63,230	62,420	37,889	31,977	27,620*
From United States	17,514	19,038	20,422	22,785	24,424
From Other Countries	113,999	141,418	125,663	106,769	94,473

* And Ireland.

CANADA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

EMPLOYMENT

('000)

	1967 (average)	1968 (average)	1969 (average)	1970 (average)
Agriculture	559	546	535	511
Other Primary Industries	218	221	217	217
Manufacturing	1,756	1,754	1,819	1,790
Construction	475	470	482	471
Transport and Utilities	659	673	693	692
Trade	1,224	1,260	1,292	1,320
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	312	327	350	365
Services	2,175	2,288	1,918	2,021
TOTAL (incl. others)	7,379	7,537	7,780	7,879

AGRICULTURE

DISTRIBUTION OF LAND

(sq. miles)

CROPS	PASTURE	PRODUCTIVE FOREST LAND	UNPRODUCTIVE FOREST LAND	OTHER LAND	TOTAL
107,895	17,096	959,849	750,939	1,599,542	3,560,238

CROPS

		AREA ('000 acres)		PRODUCTION ('000)		YIELD PER ACRE	
		1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970
Wheat	bushels	24,968	12,484	684,276	331,519	27.4	26.6
Oats	"	7,655	7,149	371,387	367,850	48.5	51.5
Barley	"	9,535	10,043	378,383	415,704	39.7	41.4
Rye	"	927	1,015	16,493	22,427	17.8	22.1
Corn	"	978	1,190	73,426	100,348	75.1	84.4
Buckwheat	"	100	152	1,695	2,833	17.0	18.7
Beans	"	90	82	1,951	1,857	21.7	22.6
Flax	"	2,341	3,368	27,548	48,932	11.8	14.5
Rapeseed	"	2,012	3,950	33,400	71,300	16.6	18.1
Potatoes	cwt.	306	314	51,859	53,317	169.3	169.9
Tame Hay	tons	12,606	13,620	25,577	28,266	2.0	2.1
Sugar Beet	tons	79	69	1,078	910	13.6	13.2

NUMBERS OF LIVESTOCK

(as at June 1st)

	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Horses	423,700	398,000	386,200	369,800	359,800	341,000
Milch Cows	2,906,000	2,885,000	2,673,900	2,668,000	2,616,400	2,584,000
Other Cattle	9,911,000	10,116,000	6,634,800	6,601,500	6,513,800	6,483,000
Sheep	1,286,500	1,169,000	1,005,600	962,500	891,200	883,000
Pigs	5,620,000	5,136,000	5,401,300	6,012,000	5,682,000	5,792,000
All Poultry	75,829,700	75,968,600	84,940,100	89,642,300	85,873,700	92,473,000

CANADA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

DAIRY PRODUCE

	MILK ('000 lb.)	BUTTER ('000 lb.)	FACTORY CHEESE ('000 lb.)	ICE CREAM ('000 gallons)	EGGS ('000 doz.)
1966 . . .	18,379,927	342,423	193,863	26,639	412,943
1967 . . .	18,228,440	335,247	191,162	28,147	442,176
1968 . . .	18,335,214	341,118	198,633	27,897	452,985
1969 . . .	18,698,085	349,845	206,576	29,071	471,231

FORESTRY

FOREST RESERVES AND PARKS, 1969
(sq. miles)

	NATIONAL PARKS	PROVINCIAL PARKS	INDIAN RESERVES	FEDERAL FOREST EXPERIMENTAL STATIONS	TOTAL
Newfoundland . . .	153	107	—	55	315
Prince Edward Is. . .	7	4	4	69	84
Nova Scotia . . .	514	14	40	171	739
New Brunswick . . .	79	9	59	592	739
Quebec . . .	—	75,000	185	631	75,816
Ontario . . .	12	15,030	2,408	1,089	18,539
Manitoba . . .	1,148	3,190	846	1,117	6,301
Saskatchewan . . .	1,496	1,803	1,964	3,200	8,463
Alberta . . .	20,692	2,348	2,512	2,668	28,220
British Columbia . . .	1,671	10,120	1,320	498	13,609
Northwest Territories Yukon . . .	} 3,650	—	11	1,508,213	1,511,874
TOTAL . . .	29,422	107,625	9,349	1,518,303	1,664,699

ESTIMATE OF FORESTED AREA
(sq. miles)

	PRODUCTIVE						NON- PRODUCTIVE	TOTAL
	Softwood Merchantable	Young Softwood	Mixed wood Merchantable	Young Mixed wood	Hardwood Merchantable	Young Hardwood		
Newfoundland . . .	24,422	5,835	403	269	9	244	53,930	87,792
Prince Edward Is. . .	78	396	133	145	13	11	122	935
Nova Scotia . . .	7,270	789	5,250	458	841	45	1,194	16,274
New Brunswick . . .	6,297	2,889	7,298	2,042	1,939	952	442	24,329
Quebec . . .	75,687	40,922	47,500	26,281	14,391	14,344	157,500	378,125
Ontario . . .	44,109	35,925	24,533	34,289	6,559	17,961	97,174	261,742
Manitoba . . .	14,669	20,366	5,459	6,514	3,403	4,767	64,632	122,820
Saskatchewan . . .	10,573	3,413	9,011	5,046	9,528	1,773	75,595	117,738
Alberta . . .	14,483	14,042	12,636	11,308	5,255	13,728	41,023	157,595
British Columbia . . .	80,330	87,786	—	—	3,945	7,953	59,227	267,638
Northwest Territories and Yukon . . .	35,200	10,000	19,800	3,500	4,700	2,500	200,100	275,800
TOTAL . . .	313,118	222,363	132,023	89,852	50,260	64,278	750,939	1,710,788

FUR INDUSTRY

NUMBER AND VALUE OF PELTS PRODUCED

PROVINCE	1967-68 SEASON		1968-69 SEASON	
	Number	Value (Canadian \$)	Number	Value (Canadian \$)
Newfoundland . . .	76,802	495,590	148,511	1,106,977
Prince Edward Island . .	8,794	108,624	9,100	127,054
Nova Scotia . . .	145,582	1,519,460	146,452	1,903,489
New Brunswick . . .	45,104	275,138	51,752	399,691
Quebec . . .	432,941	3,860,476	461,759	4,778,302
Ontario . . .	1,360,493	10,519,850	1,490,505	12,640,998
Manitoba . . .	839,669	4,706,085	747,802	5,414,400
Saskatchewan . . .	989,091	2,890,725	678,150	2,884,827
Alberta . . .	1,095,302	4,243,408	856,117	4,360,056
British Columbia . . .	630,345	6,071,500	539,046	5,509,553
Northwest Territories . .	354,051	826,523	364,504	1,159,767
Yukon . . .	56,683	87,585	54,300	104,612
TOTAL . . .	6,093,598	36,531,035	5,609,301	41,589,086

SEA FISHERIES

	QUANTITY ('000 lb.)		VALUE (Canadian \$'000)	
	1968	1969	1968	1969
Atlantic Total . . .	n.a.	n.a.	114,890	120,479
Cod . . .	593,533	540,174	24,352	21,562
Flounders and Soles . .	235,073	272,254	8,065	10,966
Haddock . . .	91,116	81,283	6,852	6,780
Halibut . . .	4,000	3,609	1,564	1,470
Pollock . . .	33,522	29,529	1,146	984
Redfish . . .	214,826	212,526	5,545	5,730
Herring . . .	1,155,158	1,073,398	11,990	11,199
Salmon . . .	4,638	4,314	2,332	2,281
Swordfish . . .	7,338	7,131	3,728	4,112
Lobsters . . .	37,311	40,064	24,449	29,443
Scallops . . .	16,371	13,644	13,422	12,057
Pacific Total . . .	n.a.	n.a.	57,274	44,347
Halibut . . .	29,388	31,767	7,348	12,125
Herring . . .	6,373	3,670	231	216
Salmon . . .	176,357	78,939	44,887	27,710
Canada Total . . .	n.a.	n.a.	172,164	164,826

MINING

MINERAL	UNIT	1969		1970*	
		QUANTITY ('000)	VALUE (Canadian \$'000)	QUANTITY ('000)	VALUE (Canadian \$'000)
<i>Metallic</i>					
Bismuth	lb.	579	2,531	571	3,253
Cadmium	"	5,213	18,350	4,246	16,059
Cobalt	"	3,256	6,851	5,229	11,893
Columbium (Cb ₂ O ₅)	"	3,414	3,173	4,919	5,304
Copper	"	1,146,491	588,281	1,347,495	782,490
Gold	troy oz.	2,545	95,925	2,358	86,218
Iron Ore	ton	40,054	454,076	53,210	589,126
Iron, remelt	"	—	26,643	—	29,975
Lead	lb.	637,263	96,673	766,415	121,247
Magnesium	"	21,275	7,264	19,167	6,478
Molybdenum	"	29,651	53,388	35,354	62,625
Nickel	"	427,223	481,055	616,081	829,644
Platinum group	troy oz.	310	30,881	461	42,697
Selenium	lb.	796	4,552	604	5,161
Silver	troy oz.	43,531	84,015	44,283	81,923
Uranium (U ₃ O ₈)	lb.	7,708	53,151	8,021	50,237
Zinc	"	2,415,249	367,842	2,422,597	385,920
<i>Non-metallic</i>					
Asbestos	ton	1,611	195,211	1,654	215,270
Barite	"	143	1,380	236	2,140
Fluorspar	"	—	3,037	—	4,185
Gypsum	"	6,374	14,995	6,442	14,956
Magnetitic dolomite, brucite	"	—	3,209	—	3,600
Nepheline syenite	"	501	5,935	491	6,147
Peat Moss	"	330	9,562	317	9,410
Potash (K ₂ O)	"	3,492	69,383	3,424	116,402
Pyrite, pyrrhotite	"	376	2,219	326	1,849
Quartz	"	2,300	6,280	2,902	8,610
Salt	"	4,658	30,406	5,052	34,248
Soapstone and talc†	"	76	1,098	75	1,183
Sodium sulphate	"	518	8,052	478	7,611
Sulphur, in smelter gas	"	676	7,953	709	7,282
Sulphur, elemental	"	2,974	60,726	3,780	30,711
Titanium dioxide, etc.	"	—	30,364	—	34,470
<i>Fuels</i>					
Coal	ton	10,672	50,578	16,047	80,506
Natural gas	m. cu. ft.	1,977,838	262,856	2,295,278	350,953
Natural gas by-products	bbl.	66,725	137,919	77,595	159,583
Petroleum, crude	"	410,990	1,014,571	455,382	1,126,999
<i>Structural materials -</i>					
Clay products	ton	—	51,166	—	44,059
Cement	"	8,250	162,091	8,065	160,440
Lime	"	1,635	19,239	1,626	19,019
Sand and gravel	"	201,581	122,159	194,100	117,400
Stone	"	67,477	88,186	70,700	95,850

* Preliminary estimate.

† Includes pyrophyllite.

INDUSTRY
VALUE OF SHIPMENTS
(\$'000)

	1966	1967	1968
Motor Vehicle Manufacturers	2,165,769	2,479,259	2,935,721
Pulp and Paper Mills	2,297,662	2,301,044	2,446,874
Slaughtering and Meat Processors	1,529,707	1,733,647	1,772,506
Petroleum Refining	1,444,821	1,506,302	1,621,887
Iron and Steel Mills	1,255,392	1,228,999	1,367,087
Motor Vehicle Parts and Accessories Manufacturers	860,500	912,422	1,193,805
Dairy Factories	1,070,972	1,141,099	1,184,638
Sawmills and Planing Mills	917,661	959,782	1,179,572
Miscellaneous Machinery and Equipment Manufacturers	931,574	983,475	1,008,012
Smelting and Refining	826,167	862,014	932,585
Manufacturers of Industrial Chemicals	770,021	795,849	846,952
Metal Stamping, Pressing and Coating Industry	687,502	711,665	771,323
Miscellaneous Food Industries	592,160	642,987	676,825
Communications Equipment Manufacturers	506,878	618,807	674,468
Aircraft and Parts Manufacturers	533,345	610,210	653,899
Commercial Printing	550,956	596,770	624,142
Publishing and Printing	481,443	510,238	537,863
Food Manufacturers	468,850	516,518	513,297
Fruit and Vegetable Canners and Preservers	470,298	499,261	509,986
Bakeries	463,422	476,996	484,135
Women's Clothing Factories	426,484	443,540	476,722
Synthetic Textile Mills	387,776	413,666	454,183
Men's Clothing Factories	409,958	408,682	441,194
Manufacturers of Electrical Industrial Equipment	429,786	430,121	433,399
Miscellaneous Metal Fabricating Industries	401,972	396,399	421,543

Electric Energy (kwh. million): 1966: 157,356; 1967: 164,788; 1968: 175,374; 1969: 190,012.

FINANCE

\$1=100 cents.

\$2.60=£1 sterling; \$1.00=U.S. \$1.

100 Canadian dollars= £38.38 sterling=U.S. \$100.

BUDGET (1969-1970)
(Canadian \$ million)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
Income Taxes:		Agriculture	384
Personal	4,085	National Defence	1,790
Corporate	2,612	National Health and Welfare	1,957
Non-resident	249	Post Office	341
Estate Taxes	101	Provincial Subsidies	932
Customs Duties	818	Public Debt Charges	1,717
Sales Taxes	2,095	Public Works	288
All other Taxes	996	Transport	467
Non-tax Revenues	1,357	Veterans Affairs	422
		Other Expenditure	3,640
TOTAL REVENUE	12,313	TOTAL EXPENDITURE	11,938

BUDGET (1970-71)
Expenditure: \$12,910m.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS
(\$ million)

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Wages, Salaries, and Supplementary Labour Income	28,181	31,907	35,275	38,493	43,203
Military Pay and Allowances	677	751	839	860	898
Corporation Profits before Taxes	6,574	6,913	6,774	7,442	7,852
<i>Deduct:</i> Dividends paid to Non-residents	-815	-835	-854	-857	837
Interest, and Miscellaneous Investment Income	1,846	2,015	2,335	2,580	3,196
Accrued Net Income of Farm Operators from Farm Production	1,397	1,958	1,306	1,471	1,695
Net Income of Non-farm Unincorporated Business Including Rents	3,424	3,650	3,926	4,218	4,410
Inventory Valuation Adjustment	-315	-327	-323	-317	549
NET NATIONAL INCOME AT FACTOR COST	40,969	46,032	49,278	53,890	59,868
Indirect Taxes <i>less</i> Subsidies	7,280	8,056	8,786	9,677	10,647
Capital Consumption Allowances and Miscellaneous Valuation Adjustments	6,800	7,414	7,877	8,411	9,066
Residual Error of Estimate	-152	-81	-219	-551	1,044
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT AT MARKET PRICES	54,897	61,421	65,722	71,427	78,537

GOLD RESERVES AND CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION
(\$'000)

	1967	1968	1969	1970
Gold Holdings	1,014,900	863,100	872,300	790,700
U.S. Dollar Holdings	1,255,200	1,964,900	1,743,600	3,022,100
Notes in Circulation	2,978,940	3,229,211	3,446,176	3,632,317

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
(1961 = 100)

	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
All Items	111.4	115.4	120.1	125.5	129.7
Food	116.6	118.1	122.0	127.1	130.0
Housing	108.7	113.4	118.6	124.7	141.0
Clothing	112.0	117.6	121.1	124.5	126.8
Transportation	107.3	111.8	114.7	120.0	124.8
Health and Personal Care	116.5	122.5	127.4	133.6	139.5
Recreation and Reading	108.6	114.1	119.7	126.8	131.2
Tobacco and Alcohol	107.6	110.4	120.4	125.0	126.5

CANADA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS—ALL FOREIGN COUNTRIES
(\$ million)

	1967			1968		
	Credit	Debit	Balance	Credit	Debit	Balance
<i>Current Account:</i>						
Merchandise	11,385	10,905	480	13,597	12,302	1,295
Non-monetary gold	112	—	112	112	—	112
Freight and transportation	804	855	— 51	919	941	— 22
Travel	1,304	877	427	992	1,000	— 8
Investment income	281	1,149	— 868	339	1,310	— 971
Other current transactions	1,059	1,374	— 315	1,147	1,734	— 587
CURRENT BALANCE	14,945	15,370	— 425	17,106	17,287	— 181
<i>Capital Account:</i>						
Direct investments	540	50	490	585	170	415
Canadian securities	1,327	412	915	2,073	465	1,608
Foreign securities	—	348	— 348	—	464	— 464
Government loans	78	38	40	5	78	— 73
Other long-term transactions	289	—	289	88	30	58
Change in Canadian dollar holdings of foreigners	26	3	23	139	—	139
Other short-term movements	—	966	— 966	—	1,149	— 1,149
CAPITAL BALANCE (exclusive of changes in official holdings)	2,260	1,817	443	2,890	2,356	534
Changes in official holdings	34	—	34	604	—	604
Changes in net IMF position	—	16	— 16	—	249	— 249

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS—REGIONAL BREAKDOWN
(Current balances—million dollars)

	U.S.A.	UNITED KINGDOM	ALL OTHER COUNTRIES	TOTAL
1964	— 1,635	605	606	— 424
1965	— 1,937	505	302	— 1,130
1966	— 2,030	425	443	— 1,162
1967	— 1,342	512	331	— 499
1968	— 801	466	228	— 107
1969	— 770	337	— 358	— 791

EXTERNAL TRADE

(Canadian \$ '000)

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Imports . . .	8,633,148	9,866,439	11,075,199	12,357,982	14,130,282	13,939,371
Exports . . .	8,525,078	10,070,627	11,120,674	13,624,013	14,931,285	16,886,416

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

(Canadian \$ '000)

IMPORTS	1969	1970	EXPORTS	1969	1970
Motor Vehicles and Parts . . .	3,545,966	3,239,411	Motor Vehicles and Parts . . .	3,612,999	3,618,181
Non-Farm Machinery . . .	1,442,372	1,474,009	Newsprint Paper . . .	1,125,801	1,110,396
Steel, all types . . .	460,924	440,914	Nickel, Ores and Alloys . . .	483,670	835,084
Crude Petroleum . . .	393,453	415,161	Copper, Ores and Alloys . . .	536,807	738,599
Aircraft and Parts . . .	400,781	384,430	Wheat . . .	472,712	687,431
Communications Equipment . . .	393,511	378,572	Lumber . . .	700,641	668,907
Electrical Equipment . . .	361,127	363,132	Crude Petroleum . . .	525,780	649,075
Chemicals . . .	215,761	273,865	Machinery (except Farm) . . .	444,199	481,376
Scientific Equipment . . .	285,181	273,182	Aluminium, Ores and Alloys . . .	495,433	479,694
Wearing Apparel and Acces- sories . . .	247,721	253,882	Iron and Steel Alloys . . .	305,879	429,405
Printed Matter . . .	233,935	244,665	Aircraft and Parts . . .	398,963	429,305
Fruit and Fruit Products . . .	249,660	243,926	Communications Equipment . . .	217,514	249,235
Other Petroleum and Coal Pro- ducts . . .	223,524	205,735	Fish . . .	253,067	247,137
Plastic Material . . .	202,836	199,618	Asbestos Unmanufactured . . .	216,276	227,251
Tractors and Parts . . .	194,401	188,594	Fertilizer and Fertilizer Mater- ials . . .	171,927	221,221
Aluminium Ores, Concentrates and Scrap . . .	181,759	178,407	Zinc, Ores and Alloys . . .	179,468	209,306
Coal . . .	114,603	150,832	Natural Gas . . .	176,188	205,988
Vegetables and Vegetable Pro- ducts . . .	121,964	127,816	Chemicals . . .	153,874	191,480
Wood, Lumber and Plywood . . .	122,379	123,371	Grains, other than Wheat . . .	68,952	188,940
Farm Equipment . . .	156,721	120,534	Whisky . . .	189,118	183,202
Paper Products, not Printed . . .	119,312	119,531	Farm Machinery . . .	194,938	176,811
Rubber and Allied Gums, Material . . .	120,501	118,467	Meat and Meat Products . . .	84,120	123,068
Meat and Meat Preparations . . .	123,317	117,564	Wood Fabricated Material . . .	89,705	83,799
Cotton, including Yarn, Thread and Fibre, etc. . .	133,084	112,302	Lead, Ores and Alloys . . .	54,579	80,562
Sugar and Sugar Preparations . . .	95,575	111,011	Synthetic Rubber and Plastic Materials . . .	69,080	67,940

CANADA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

(Canadian \$'000)

COUNTRY	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1968	1969	1970	1968	1969	1970
Argentina	5,358	8,644	8,985	48,117	62,314	59,519
Australia	75,990	96,285	146,148	185,717	163,258	201,582
Belgium-Luxembourg	57,520	60,935	51,504	127,380	116,258	192,321
Brazil	38,725	42,128	49,311	48,200	50,245	93,166
China, People's Republic	23,439	27,421	19,028	163,243	122,417	141,999
France	121,647	153,711	158,358	81,384	124,707	157,198
German Federal Republic	298,869	354,713	370,934	228,870	277,382	387,650
Hong Kong	58,354	72,942	78,486	16,587	17,678	21,368
India	38,304	40,905	39,821	111,255	95,551	131,392
Italy	114,492	125,941	144,973	131,210	133,671	187,364
Jamaica	33,935	45,977	27,067	34,378	40,481	47,534
Japan	360,180	495,704	581,715	606,787	624,837	795,559
Mexico	52,167	64,067	47,344	54,589	72,873	95,530
Netherlands	69,052	78,678	78,923	179,525	184,965	279,921
New Zealand	18,645	41,181	43,064	31,842	36,676	43,860
Norway	39,204	44,894	49,132	116,323	103,644	176,881
South Africa	39,315	45,944	45,702	68,341	78,513	105,489
Spain	25,626	28,714	34,460	41,114	55,908	66,720
Sweden	78,091	84,505	105,888	31,744	41,278	49,164
Switzerland	64,326	83,925	80,831	30,849	34,238	41,243
Taiwan	34,379	42,455	51,936	16,893	12,631	18,457
United Kingdom	696,085	790,973	738,261	1,209,592	1,096,480	1,499,527
United States	9,057,100	10,312,734	9,905,110	8,891,998	10,215,400	10,987,182
U.S.S.R.	21,659	12,301	9,074	88,569	9,071	101,963
Venezuela	357,862	345,956	339,212	102,471	92,902	112,248

TOURISM

	1968		1969	
	NUMBER	EXPENDITURE (Canadian \$'000)	NUMBER	EXPENDITURE (Canadian \$'000)
Tourists from the United States	34,775,772	891,200	35,765,659	961,300
Tourists from other countries	362,422*	86,600	463,183*	113,000

* Includes entries direct and via the United States.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

(millions)

	1966	1967	1968	1969
Passenger-miles	2,587	3,135	2,626	2,418
Net ton-miles	95,098	94,101	95,354	97,120

CANADA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

ROADS VEHICLES LICENSED ('000)

	1966	1967	1968	1969
Cars	5,481	5,866	6,160	6,433
Commercial Vehicles	1,447	1,491	1,587	1,683
Motorcycles	108	126	140	138

INLAND WATER TRAFFIC ('000 cargo tons)

	ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY	WELLAND CANAL
1966	49,094	59,137
1967	44,001	52,850
1968	47,946	58,105
1969	41,067	53,573

INTERNATIONAL SEABORNE SHIPPING

	Goods ('000 tons)		VESSELS (number)	
	Loaded	Unloaded	Entered	Cleared
1965	82,145	53,645	28,792	29,734
1966	83,987	53,020	28,871	29,665
1967	80,025	50,235	27,025	27,696
1968	86,711	54,130	26,761	27,231

CIVIL AVIATION CANADIAN CARRIERS—REVENUE TRAFFIC ('000)

	1966	1967	1968	1969
Miles flown	100,159	123,838	139,393	148,275
Passenger-miles	5,606,619	6,935,143	7,525,660	8,174,041
Cargo ton-miles	111,563	128,039	176,128	213,706
Mail ton-miles	24,844	28,725	30,716	35,350

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	1967	1968	1969	1970
Homes with Radio . .	4,867,000	5,222,000	5,370,000	5,489,000
Homes with Television . .	4,759,000	5,135,000	5,293,000	5,419,000
Homes with Telephone . .	4,499,000	5,002,000	5,177,000	5,304,000
Daily Newspapers . .	118	118	120	120

EDUCATION

(1968-69)

	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS	NUMBER OF TEACHERS	NUMBER OF PUPILS
Primary and Secondary . .	18,107	251,302	5,572,095
Teacher Training* . .	56	1,305	23,482
Universities and Colleges† . .	61	19,650	270,093

* Except in University Faculties.

† Degree-granting institutions, full-time teachers and full-time students.

Source: Statistics Canada, Ottawa, Ont.

THE CONSTITUTION

CONSTITUTIONAL development has been mainly based upon four important acts of the British Parliament: the Quebec Act of 1774, the Constitutional Act of 1791, the Act of Union of 1840, and the British North America Act of 1867. The first is chiefly important as it established the French civil law throughout the then province of Quebec and guaranteed the free exercise of Roman Catholicism. The second is noteworthy for the division of the province into the French-speaking province of Lower Canada and the English-speaking province of Upper Canada, and for the concession of representative government through an elective Legislative Assembly which, however, had no control over the executive government except in so far as it could refuse to vote taxes (the non-tax revenue of the province was outside of its control). The Act of Union (Section 45) mentions the appointment by Her Majesty of the Executive Council, but does not refer to the responsibility of the Council. It can be stated that responsible government has existed in Canada by constitutional practice and precedent. It was recognized in the instructions which the Colonial Secretary of State transmitted to the Governors.

Responsible government appeared in Canada in 1847, the year when Lord Elgin was appointed Governor-General. On March 11th, 1848, the reorganization of the Baldwin-Lafontaine ministry inaugurated the era of free government in Canada.

The fourth act separated the two Canadas from their existing legislative union to make them provinces, each administering its own local affairs, in a wider confederation, which within a comparatively short period so extended its boundaries as to take in the whole of British North America, except Newfoundland and Labrador.

The British North America Act 1867 provides that the Constitution of the Dominion shall be "similar in principle to that of the United Kingdom"; that the executive authority shall be vested in the Sovereign of Great Britain and Ireland, and carried on in his name by a Governor-General and Privy Council; and that the legislative power shall be exercised by a Parliament of two Houses, called the "Senate", and the "House of Commons".

The present position of Canada in the British Commonwealth of Nations was defined at the Imperial Conference of 1926: "The self-governing Dominions are autonomous Communities within the British Empire, equal in status, though united by a common allegiance to the Crown."

The Imperial Conference of 1930 was noteworthy, as regards constitutional development, in four respects:

1. Agreement was reached as to the principles that should be followed in the constitution to judicial tribunals for the solution of disputes that might arise between Members of the British Commonwealth.

2. The recommendations of the Conference on the operation of Dominion legislation (1929) were approved. This approval involved conventional recognition that the powers of reservation and disallowance in respect to Dominion legislation were (apart from one specific and temporary exception) obsolete, and also the recommendation of clauses to be incorporated in the Act of Parliament known as The Statute of Westminster. These clauses were designed to ensure that the Parliaments of the Dominions should have full power to enact laws having extra-territorial operation; that within each Dominion the laws therein enacted should be supreme and should not be subordinated to legislation enacted by the Parliament at Westminster; and that the Dominions in respect to merchant shipping and admiralty jurisdiction should have complete and unrestricted legislative power.

3. The Conference recommended to the Governments a draft British Commonwealth Merchant Shipping Agreement.

4. Certain detailed problems relating to inter-Imperial relations were considered and recommendations were made for their solution.

The Statute of Westminster received the Royal Assent in December 1931. In its application to Canada the Statute emancipates the Legislatures of the provinces as well as the Dominion Parliament from the operation of the Colonial Laws Validity Act. A special section was, however, included providing that the Statute should not apply to the repeal, amendment or alteration of the British

North America Acts of 1867 to 1930, and also preventing the Dominions and provinces, in the exercise of their enlarged legislative powers, from trenching upon provincial and Dominion fields of legislative power respectively. Numerous attempts to devise amendment procedures within Canada without reference to Westminster have been made without success, and Amendment of the British North America Acts 1867 to 1962 still remains a procedural problem awaiting solution.

The Government

The national government works itself out through three main agencies. There is **Parliament** (consisting of the Queen as represented by the Governor-General, the Senate and the House of Commons) which makes the laws; the **Executive** (the Cabinet or Ministry) which applies the laws; and the **Judiciary** which interprets the laws.

Particular features of the British system of government are the close relation which exists between the Executive and Legislative branches, and the doctrine of Cabinet responsibility which has become crystallised in the course of time. The members of the Cabinet, or executive committee, are chosen from the political party commanding a majority in the House of Commons. Each Minister or member of the Cabinet is usually responsible for the administration of a department, although there may be Ministers without portfolio whose experience and counsel are drawn upon to strengthen the Cabinet, but who are not at the head of departments.

The second characteristic of the British system, the collective responsibility of the Cabinet, is very important. While each Minister is primarily responsible for the administration of his own particular department, that responsibility is shared, before Parliament and the country, by all his colleagues. Thus the Government of the day, not any particular Minister, is answerable for and must continue to exist, or must fall, on the stand taken by a Minister when acting in his official capacity.

Meetings of the Cabinet are presided over by the President of the Privy Council, but all Ministers, including the Prime Minister and the President of the Privy Council, meet as equals and there is no precedence in Council. From the Cabinet signed orders and recommendations go to the Governor-General for his approval, and it is in this way that the Crown acts only on the advice of its responsible Ministers. The Cabinet takes the responsibility for its advice being in accordance with the will of Parliament and is held strictly accountable.

The Federal Parliament

Parliament must meet at least once a year, so that twelve months do not elapse between the last meeting in one session and the first meeting in the next. The duration of Parliament may not be longer than five years. Senators (a maximum of 102 in number) are appointed until age 75 by the Governor-General in Council. They must be at least 30 years of age, British subjects, residents of the province they represent, and in possession of \$4,000 over and above their liabilities. Members of the House of Commons are elected by universal adult suffrage for the duration of Parliament. Canadian Indians and Eskimos may vote in Federal elections on the same basis as other citizens.

Under the British North America Act, which is the basis of the Constitution, the Federal Parliament has exclusive legislative authority in all matters relating to public debt and property; regulation of trade and commerce; raising of money by any mode of taxation; borrowing of money on the public credit; postal service; census and statistics; militia; military and naval service and defence; fixing and providing for salaries and allowances of the officers of the

Government; beacons, buoys and lighthouses; navigation and shipping; quarantine and the establishment and maintenance of marine hospitals; sea-coast and inland fisheries; ferries on an international or interprovincial frontier; currency and coinage; banking, incorporation of banks, and issue of paper money; savings banks; weights and measures; bills of exchange and promissory notes; interest; legal tender; bankruptcy and insolvency; patents of invention and discovery; copyrights; Indians and lands reserved for Indians; naturalisation and aliens; marriage and divorce; the criminal laws, except the constitution of courts of criminal jurisdiction but including the procedure in criminal matters; the establishment, maintenance and management of penitentiaries; such classes of subjects as are expressly excepted in the enumeration of the classes of subjects exclusively assigned to the Legislatures of the provinces by the Act. Judicial interpretation and later amendment have, in certain cases, modified or clearly defined the respective powers of the Federal and Provincial Governments.

Provincial Government

In each of the ten Provinces (Newfoundland joined with Canada as the tenth province on April 1st, 1949) the Queen is represented by a Lieutenant-Governor, appointed by the Governor-General in Council, and governing with the advice and assistance of the Ministry or Executive Council, which is responsible to the Legislature and resigns office when it ceases to enjoy the confidence of that body. The Legislatures are unicameral, consisting of an elected Legislative Assembly.

The Legislature in each province may exclusively make laws in relation to: amendment of the constitution of the province, except as regards the Lieutenant-Governor; direct taxation within the province; borrowing of money on the credit of the province; establishment and tenure of provincial offices and appointment and payment of provincial officers; the management and sale of public lands belonging to the province and of the timber and wood thereon; the establishment, maintenance and management of public and reformatory prisons in and for the province; the establishment, maintenance and management of hospitals, asylums, charities and charitable institutions in and for the province, other than marine hospitals; municipal institutions in the province; shop, saloon, tavern, auctioneer and other licences issued for the raising of provincial or municipal revenue; local works and undertakings other than interprovincial or international lines of ships, railways, canals, telegraphs, etc., or works which, though wholly situated within one province are declared by the Federal Parliament to be for the general advantage either of Canada or of two or more provinces; the incorporation of companies with provincial objects; the solemnisation of marriage in the province; property and civil rights in the province; the administration of justice in the province, including the constitution, maintenance and organization of provincial courts both of civil and criminal jurisdiction, and including procedure in civil matters in these courts; the imposition of punishment by fine, penalty or imprisonment for enforcing any law of the province relating to any of the aforesaid subjects; generally all matters of a merely local or private nature in the province. Further, provincial Legislatures may exclusively make laws in relation to education, subject to the protection of religious minorities, who are to retain the privileges and rights enjoyed before Confederation.

Municipal Government

Under the British North America Act, the municipalities are the creations of the Provincial Governments. Their bases of organization and the extent of their authority vary in different provinces, but almost everywhere they have very considerable powers of local self-government.

THE GOVERNMENT

Governor-General: The Rt. Hon. ROLAND MICHENER, P.C., Q.C., B.C.L., M.A.

FEDERAL MINISTRY

Seat of Government: Ottawa, Ontario

(February 1972)

Prime Minister: Rt. Hon. PIERRE ELLIOTT TRUDEAU.
Leader of the Government in the Senate: Hon. PAUL MARTIN.
Minister of Transport: Hon. DONALD C. JAMIESON.
Secretary of State of Canada: Hon. GÉRARD PELLETIER.
Secretary of State for External Affairs: Hon. MITCHELL W. SHARP.
Solicitor-General: Hon. JEAN-PIERRE GOYER.
Minister of Public Works: Hon. JEAN-EUDES DUBÉ.
Minister of Manpower and Immigration: Hon. BRYCE S. MACKASEY.
President of the Treasury Board: Hon. CHARLES M. DRURY.
Minister of Finance: Hon. J. TURNER.
Minister of Labour: Hon. MARTIN O'CONNELL.
Minister of Regional Economic Expansion: Hon. JEAN MARCHAND.
Minister of Agriculture: Hon. H. A. OLSON.
Minister of Veterans Affairs: Hon. ARTHUR LAING.

Minister of Supply and Services: Hon. JAMES ARMSTRONG RICHARDSON.
Minister of National Revenue: Hon. HERB GRAY.
Minister of Justice and Attorney-General: Hon. OTTO EMIL LANG.
Minister of National Defence: Hon. E. J. BENSON.
Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce: Hon. JEAN-LUC PÉPIN.
Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources: Hon. DONALD S. MACDONALD.
Postmaster-General: Hon. JEAN-PIERRE CÔTÉ.
Minister of Communications: Hon. ROBERT STANBURY.
Minister of Consumer and Corporate Affairs: Hon. ROBERT ANDRAS.
Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development: Hon. JEAN CHRÉTIEN.
Minister of the Environment and Minister of Fisheries: Hon. JACK DAVIS.
Ministers of State: Hon. RONALD BASFORD (Urban Affairs), Hon. PATRICK MAHONEY, Hon. ALISTER GILLESPIE (Science and Technology).
President of the Privy Council: Hon. ALAN MACEACHEN.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

HIGH COMMISSIONS, EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO CANADA

(Ottawa, unless otherwise stated)

(HC) High Commission; (E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Afghanistan: Washington, D.C. 20008, U.S.A.
Algeria: Suite 402-403, The Champlain Towers, 200 Rideau Terrace (E); *Ambassador:* DJAMEL HOUBOU.
Argentina: 10 Driveway (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* OSCAR C. ATAIDE.
Australia: 90 Sparks St. (HC); *High Commissioner:* DAVID WILLIAMSON McNICOL, C.B.E.
Austria: 445 Wilbrod St. (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. EDUARD SCHILLER.
Barbados: Suite 200, 151 Slater St. (HC); *High Commissioner:* OLIVER HAMLET JACKMAN.
Belgium: Apt. 610, 85 Range Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* MARCEL RYMENANS.
Bolivia: Washington, D.C. 20036, U.S.A. (E).
Botswana: Washington, D.C. 20009, U.S.A. (E).
Brazil: 450 Wilbrod St. (E); *Ambassador:* FRANK DE MENDONÇA MOSCOSO.
Bulgaria: 325 Stewart St. (E); *Ambassador:* LYUBOMIR ZHELYAZKOV.
Burma: Suite 702, 116 Albert St. (E); *Ambassador:* THAKIN CHAN TUN.
Burundi: New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A. (E).
Cameroon: 85 Range Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).
Central African Republic: Washington, D.C. 20008, U.S.A. (E).

Ceylon: Apt. 103-104, 85 Range Rd. (HC); *High Commissioner:* P. H. WILLIAM DE SILVA.
Chile: 56 Sparks St., Suite 204 (E); *Ambassador:* ALFONSO DAVID LEBON.
China, People's Republic: 100 Bronson Ave. (E); *Ambassador:* YAO KUANG.
Colombia: Suite 112, 140 Wellington St. (E); *Ambassador:* Gen. LUIS ERNESTO ORDOÑEZ CASTILLO.
Congo (Brazzaville): c/o Permanent Mission of the Republic of the Congo (Brazzaville) to the United Nations, New York, U.S.A. (E).
Costa Rica: Washington, D.C. 20008, U.S.A. (E).
Cuba: 700 Echo Drive (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. JOSÉ FERNANDEZ DE COSSIO.
Cyprus: Washington, D.C. 20008, U.S.A. (E).
Czechoslovakia: 171 Clemow Ave. (E); *Ambassador:* BRETISLAV MATONHA.
Dahomey: Washington, D.C. 20008, U.S.A. (E).
Denmark: Suite 702, 85 Range Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* ARNE BOGH ANDERSEN.
Dominican Republic: Suite 202, 200 Rideau Terrace (E); *Ambassador:* VIRGILIO ALVAREZ SANCHEZ.
Ecuador: 767 Acacia Lane, Rockcliffe Park (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. ARMANDO PESANTES GARCIA.

El Salvador: Washington, D.C. 20008, U.S.A. (E).
Egypt: 454 Laurier Ave. (E); *Ambassador:* MOHAMAD CHOUCRI.
Fiji: c/o Permanent Mission of Fiji to the United Nations, New York, U.S.A. (HC).
Finland: 85 Range Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* HOLGER SUMELIUS.
France: 42 Sussex Drive (E); *Ambassador:* PIERRE SIRAUD.
Gabon: 54 Range Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* ARISTIDE ISSEMBE.
German Federal Republic: 1 Waverley St. (E); *Ambassador:* DIETRICH BARON VON MIRBACH.
Ghana: Suite 810, 85 Range Rd. (HC); *High Commissioner:* SETH K. ANTHONY.
Greece: Suite 110, Château Laurier Hotel (E); *Ambassador:* BYRON THEODOROPOULOS.
Guatemala: Washington D.C. 20008, U.S.A. (E).
Guinea: Washington D.C. 20008, U.S.A. (E).
Guyana: Suite 706, 151 Slater St. (HC); *High Commissioner:* S. N. SELMAN (acting).
Haiti: 150 Driveway, Apt. 111 (E); *Ambassador:* PHILIPPE CANTAVE.
Hungary: 7 Delaware Ave. (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* GYULA BARANYI (acting).
Iceland: Washington, D.C. 20008, U.S.A. (E).
India: 200 MacLaren St. (HC); *High Commissioner:* ASHOK BALKRISHNA BHADKAMKAR.
Indonesia: Apt. 107-111, 85 Range Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* Rear-Admiral R. DARMO BANDORO.
Iran: Suite 307-8, 85 Range Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* MOHAMMAD GOODARZI.
Ireland: 170 Metcalfe St. (E); *Ambassador:* JOSEPH F. SHIELDS.
Israel: 45 Powell Ave. (E); *Ambassador:* THEODOR MERON.
Italy: 172 MacLaren St. (E); *Ambassador:* Baron MAURIZIO DE STROBE DI FRATTA E CAMPOCIENO.
Ivory Coast: Washington D.C. 20008, U.S.A. (E).
Jamaica: 85 Range Rd. (HC); *High Commissioner:* V. E. COURTENAY-SMITH.
Japan: The Fuller Building, 75 Albert St. (E); *Ambassador:* SHINYICHI KONDO.
Jordan: Washington, D.C. 20008, U.S.A. (E).
Korean Republic: Suite 608, 151 Slater St. (E); *Ambassador:* PIL SHIK CHIN.
Kuwait: Washington D.C. 20008 (E).
Lebanon: 640 Lyon St. (E); *Ambassador:* ALIF GÉBARA.
Lesotho: Washington, D.C. 20009, U.S.A. (E).
Liberia: Washington, D.C. 20011, U.S.A. (E).
Luxembourg: Washington D.C. 20008, U.S.A. (E).
Madagascar: New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A. (E).
Malaysia: 130 Albert St. (HC); *High Commissioner:* ZAKARA HAJI MOHAMED.
Mali: Washington, D.C. 20008, U.S.A. (E).
Malta: 1060 Brussels, Belgium.
Mauritania: New York, N.Y. 10018, U.S.A. (E).
Mauritius: Washington, D.C. 20008, U.S.A. (HC).
Mexico: 88 Metcalfe St. (E); *Ambassador:* RAFAEL URDANETA DE LA TOUR.
Morocco: Washington, D.C. 20009, U.S.A. (E).
Nepal: Washington, D.C. 20008, U.S.A. (E).
Netherlands: 275 Slater St. (E); *Ambassador:* THEODORUS HENDRIKUS BOT.
New Zealand: Suite 804, 77 Metcalfe St. (HC); *High Commissioner:* Hon. DEAN J. EYRE.

Nicaragua: Washington D.C. 20009, U.S.A. (E).
Niger: Washington D.C. 20008, U.S.A. (E).
Nigeria: Suite 303, 151 Slater St. (HC); *High Commissioner:* EDWARD OMAKWALE ENAHORO.
Norway: 700 Victoria Building, 140 Wellington St. (E); *Ambassador:* TORFINN OFTEDAL.
Pakistan: 505 Wilbrod St. (HC); *High Commissioner:* M. S. SHAIKH.
Panama: Washington, D.C. 20008, U.S.A.
Peru: 539 Island Park Drive (E); *Ambassador:* CÉSAR A. DE LA FUENTE LOCKER, C.B.E.
Philippines: Suite 607, 130 Albert St. (E); *Ambassador:* PRIVADO G. JIMENEZ.
Poland: 443 Daly Ave. (E); *Ambassador:* JOSEF CSEZAK.
Portugal: 645 Island Park Drive (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. SALVADOR SAMPAYO GARRIDO.
Romania: 473-475 Wilbrod (E); *Ambassador:* BUCUR SCHIOPU.
Rwanda: 130 Albert St. (E); *Ambassador:* ETIENNE MUNYESHULI.
Senegal: Washington D.C. 20008, U.S.A. (E).
Sierra Leone: Washington, D.C. 20009, U.S.A. (HC).
Singapore: New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A. (HC).
Somalia: New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A. (E).
South Africa: 15 Sussex Drive (E); *Ambassador:* M. I. BOTHA.
Spain: Apts. 310-312, 124 Springfield Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* JUAN JOSÉ ROVIRA.
Sudan: New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A. (E).
Swaziland: Washington, D.C. 20007, U.S.A. (HC).
Sweden: Suite 604, 140 Wellington St. (E); *Ambassador:* AKE MALMAEUS.
Switzerland: 5 Marlborough Ave. (E); *Ambassador:* ERWIN BERNATH.
Syria: New York, N.Y. 10022, U.S.A. (E).
Tanzania: 124 O'Connor St. (HC); *High Commissioner:* ABBAS KLEIST SYKES.
Thailand: 85 Range Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* AMAND PAN-YARACHUN.
Togo: Washington, D.C. 20008, U.S.A. (E).
Trinidad and Tobago: Suite 508, 75 Albert St. (HC); *High Commissioner:* MATTHEW RANCHARAM.
Tunisia: 515 O'Connor St. (E); *Ambassador:* ABDELAZIZ HANZAOU.
Turkey: 197 Wurtemberg St. (E); *Ambassador:* Gen. IRFAN TANSEL.
Uganda: New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A. (HC).
U.S.S.R.: 285 Charlotte St. (E); *Ambassador:* BORIS P. MIROSHNICHENKO.
United Kingdom: 80 Elgin St. (HC); *High Commissioner:* Sir PETER HAYMAN, K.C.M.G.
U.S.A.: 100 Wellington St. (E); *Ambassador:* Hon. ADOLPH WILLIAM SCHMIDT.
Upper Volta: Washington, D.C. 20008, U.S.A. (E).
Uruguay: Washington, D.C. 20006, U.S.A. (E).
Vatican: 724 Manor, Rockcliffe Park (Apostolic Nunciature); *Pro-nuncio:* Most Rev. GUIDO DEL MESTRI.
Venezuela: Suite 708, 140 Wellington St. (E); *Ambassador:* WOLFGANG LARRAZABAL.
Yugoslavia: 17 Blackburn Ave. (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. TODE CURUVIJA.
Zaire: 18 Range Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).
Zambia: New York, N.Y. 10022, U.S.A. (HC).

Canada also has diplomatic relations with Iraq and the West Indies Associated States.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT

THE SENATE

Speaker: Hon. JEAN-PAUL DESCHATELETS, P.C.

Liberals	66	Ontario	24
Progressive Conservatives	19	Quebec	24
Independent	2	Nova Scotia	10
Independent Liberal	1	New Brunswick	10
Social Credit	1	Prince Edward Is.	4
Vacant	13	British Columbia	6
		Manitoba	6
		Saskatchewan	6
		Alberta	6
		Newfoundland	6

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HOUSE OF COMMONS

Speaker: Hon. LUCIEN LAMOUREUX.

GENERAL ELECTION, JUNE 1968

	SEATS
Liberals	155
Progressive Conservatives	72
New Democratic Party	21
Social Credit	14
Independent	1
Vacant	1
TOTAL	264

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS

ALBERTA

Lieutenant-Governor: Hon. J. W. GRANT MACEWAN.

Secretary: GORDON A. JOHNSTON.

MINISTRY

(1972)

Premier, President of the Council: Hon. PETER LOUGHEED.

Attorney-General and Provincial Secretary: Hon. C. MERVIN LEITCH.

Minister of Agriculture: Hon. Dr. HUGH M. HORNER.

Minister of Federal and Inter-Governmental Affairs: Hon. DONALD R. GETTY.

Minister of Education: Hon. LOUIS D. HYNDMAN.

Provincial Treasurer: Hon. GORDON T. W. MINIELY.

Minister of Health and Social Development: Hon. NEIL S. CRAWFORD.

Minister of the Environment: Hon. WILLIAM J. YURKO.

Minister of Municipal Affairs: Hon. DAVID J. RUSSELL.

Minister of Advanced Education: Hon. JAMES L. FOSTER.

Minister of Mines and Minerals: Hon. W. D. DICKIE.

Minister of Telephones: Hon. LEONARD F. WERRY.

Minister of Public Works: Hon. Dr. WINSTON O. BACKUS.

Minister of Industry: Hon. FREDERICK H. PEACOCK.

Minister of Highways and Transport: Hon. CLARENCE COPITHORNE.

Minister of Lands and Forests: Hon. Dr. ALLAN A. WARRACK.

Minister of Culture, Youth and Recreation: Hon. HORST A. SCHMID.

Ministers without Portfolio: Hon. Miss W. HELEN HUNLEY, Hon. ROBERT W. DOWLING, Hon. GEORGE TOPOLNISKY, Hon. J. ALLAN ADAIR.

Clerk: W. H. MACDONALD.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Lieutenant-Governor: Hon. JOHN R. NICHOLSON, P.C., O.B.E., Q.C., LL.D.

Secretary: C. G. DIXON.

MINISTRY

(1972)

Premier, President of the Council and Minister of Finance: Hon. WILLIAM ANDREW CECIL BENNETT, LL.D.

Provincial Secretary and Minister of Highways: Hon. WESLEY DREWETT BLACK.

Attorney-General: Hon. LESLIE RAYMOND PETERSON, Q.C., LL.D.

Minister of Lands, Forests and Water Resources: Hon. RAY GILLIS WILLISTON.

Minister of Agriculture: Hon. CYRIL MORLEY SHELFORD.

Minister of Mines, Petroleum Resources and Commercial Transport: Hon. FRANCIS XAVIER RICHTER.

Minister of Labour: Hon. JAMES ROLAND CHABOT.

Minister of Industrial Development, Trade and Commerce: Hon. WALDO MCTAVISH SKILLINGS.

Minister of Education: DONALD LESLIE BROTHERS, P.C.

Minister of Municipal Affairs: Hon. DANIEL R. J. CAMPBELL.

Minister of Health Services and Hospital Insurance: Hon. RALPH RAYMOND LOFFMARK.

Minister of Public Works: Hon. WILLIAM NEELANDS CHANT.

Minister of Recreation, Conservation, and the Travel Industry: Hon. WILLIAM KENNETH KIERNAN.

Minister of Rehabilitation and Social Improvement: Hon. PHILIP ARTHUR GAGLARDI.

Members of Executive Council without Portfolio: Hon. ISABEL PEARL DAWSON, Hon. PATRICIA JANE JORDAN, Hon. GRACE MCCARTHY.

MANITOBA

Lieutenant-Governor: Hon. WILLIAM J. McKEAG.

Official Secretary: Mrs. M. M. RUTHERFORD.

MINISTRY

(1972)

Premier, President of the Council, and Minister of Dominion-Provincial Relations: Hon. EDWARD RICHARD SCHREYER.

Minister of Finance: Hon. SAUL M. CHERNIACK, Q.C.

CANADA—(PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS)

Minister of Consumer, Corporate and Internal Services and Minister of Education: Hon. BEN HANUSCHAK.
 Minister of Tourism, Recreation and Cultural Affairs and Minister of Highways: Hon. PETER BURTON.
 Minister of Mines, Natural Resources and Environmental Management, and Minister of Urban Affairs: Hon. SIDNEY GREEN, Q.C.
 Attorney-General: Hon. ALVIN H. MACKLING, Q.C.
 Minister of Colleges and Universities Affairs: Hon. SAUL A. MILLER.
 Minister of Health and Social Development: Hon. RENE TOUPIN.
 Minister of Public Works and Highways: Hon. JOSEPH P. BOROWSKI.
 Minister of Labour: Hon. A. R. (RUSS) PAULLEY.
 Minister of Agriculture and Minister of Co-operative Development: Hon. SAMUEL USKIV.
 Minister of Municipal Affairs: Hon. HOWARD PAWLEY.
 Minister of Industry and Commerce: Hon. LEONARD EVANS.
 Minister without Portfolio and Acting Minister of Public Works: Hon. RUSSELL DOERN.

NEW BRUNSWICK

Lieutenant-Governor: Hon. H. J. ROBICHAUD.
 Official Secretary: Mrs. T. C. BARKER.

MINISTRY (1972)

Premier: Hon. RICHARD HATFIELD.
 Minister of Justice: Hon. JOHN BAXTER.
 Minister of Finance: Hon. JEAN-MAURICE SIMARD.
 Minister of Economic Growth and Agriculture: Hon. EDISON STAIRS.
 Minister of Labour and Provincial Secretary: Hon. RODMAN LOGAN.
 Minister of Highways and Public Works: Hon. J. STEWART BROOKS.
 Minister of Natural Resources: Hon. WILFRID BISHOP.
 Minister of Health: Hon. PAUL CREAGHAN.
 Minister of Municipal Affairs: Hon. JEAN-PAUL LEBLANC.
 Minister of Fisheries: Hon. WILLIAM COCKBURN.
 Minister of Youth and Welfare: Hon. BRENDA ROBERTSON.
 Minister of Education: Hon. LORNE MCGUIGAN.
 Minister of Tourism: Hon. J. CHARLES VAN HORNE.
 Ministers without Portfolio: Hon. G. EVERETT CHALMERS, Hon. CYRIL SHERWOOD, Hon. HORACE SMITH.

NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR

Lieutenant-Governor: Hon. E. JOHN A. HARNUM.
 Private Secretary: Capt. A. SHEA.

MINISTRY (1972)

Premier and Minister of Fisheries: Hon. FRANK D. MOORES.
 Minister of Justice and President of Council: Hon. T. ALEX HICKMAN.
 Minister of Finance and Economic Development: Hon. JOHN C. CROSBIE.
 Minister of Mines, Agriculture and Resources: Hon. C. WILLIAM DOODY.
 Minister of Provincial Affairs and Labrador Affairs: Hon. A. J. MURPHY.

Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing: Hon. HAROLD A. COLLINS.
 Minister of Social Services and Rehabilitation: Hon. THOMAS HICKEY.
 Minister of Inter-Governmental Affairs: Hon. GERALD OTTENHEIMER.
 Minister of Health: Hon. Dr. AUGUSTUS T. ROWE.
 Minister of Supply and Services: Hon. GORDON W. DAWE.
 Minister of Labour: Hon. EDWARD MAYNARD.
 Minister of Community and Social Development: Hon. AUBREY J. SENIOR.
 Minister of Education and Youth: Hon. JOHN A. CARTER.
 Minister of Highways and Public Works: Hon. Dr. T. C. FARRELL.

NOVA SCOTIA

Lieutenant-Governor: Brig. Hon. VICTOR OLAND, E.D.
 Official Secretary: FRED DRUMMIE.

MINISTRY (1972)

Premier: Hon. GERALD A. REGAN, Q.C.
 Minister of Finance and Economics, Minister of Education: Hon. PETER NICHOLSON, Q.C.
 Minister of Highways, Minister of Tourism: Hon. A. GARNET BROWN.
 Attorney-General, Minister of Labour: Hon. LEONARD L. PACE, Q.C.
 Minister of Lands and Forests, Minister of Fisheries: Hon. BENOIT COMEAU.
 Minister of Agriculture and Marketing, Minister for the Human Rights Act: Hon. Dr. J. WILLIAM GILLIS.
 Minister of Public Welfare: Hon. ALAN E. SULLIVAN, Q.C.
 Minister of Development: Hon. RALPH F. FISKE.
 Minister of Public Health, Minister of Housing: Hon. D. SCOTT MACNUTT.
 Minister of Municipal Affairs, Minister for Administration of the Nova Scotia Liquor Control Act: Hon. J. FRASER MOONEY.
 Minister of Mines, Minister for Administration of the Water Act: Hon. GLEN BAGNELL.
 Minister of Public Works, Minister for administration of the Provincial Civil Service: Hon. GEORGE S. RILEY.
 Provincial Secretary: Hon. Dr. MAURICE E. DELORY.

ONTARIO

Lieutenant-Governor: Hon. W. ROSS MACDONALD, P.C., Q.C., LL.D.
 Official Secretary: Mrs. FRANCES EDGE.

MINISTRY (1972)

Prime Minister and President of the Council: Hon. WILLIAM G. DAVIS, Q.C.
 Minister of Justice and Attorney-General: Hon. ALLAN F. LAWRENCE, Q.C.
 Treasurer and Minister of Economics: Hon. W. DARCY MCKEOUGH.
 Minister of Education: Hon. ROBERT WELCH, Q.C.
 Minister of Health: Hon. BERT LAWRENCE, Q.C.
 Provincial Secretary and Minister of Citizenship: Hon. JOHN YAREMKO, Q.C.
 Minister of Trade and Development: Hon. ALLAN GROSSMAN.
 Minister of Agriculture and Food: Hon. WILLIAM A. STEWART.

CANADA—(PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS, CANADIAN TERRITORIES)

Minister of Transportation and Communications: Hon. CHARLES MACNAUGHTON.

Minister of Public Works: Hon. JAMES A. C. AULD.

Minister of Lands and Forests: Hon. RENÉ BRUNELLE.

Minister of Municipal Affairs: Hon. DALTON A. BALES, Q.C.

Minister of Social and Family Services: Hon. THOMAS L. WELLS.

Minister of Tourism and Information: Hon. FERN GUINDON.

Minister of Colleges and Universities: Hon. JOHN WHITE.

Minister of the Environment: Hon. GEORGE A. KERR, Q.C.

Minister of Correctional Services: Hon. C. J. S. APPS.

Minister of Mines and Northern Affairs: Hon. LEO BERNIER.

Minister of Revenue: Hon. ERIC J. WINKLER.

Minister of Labour and of Financial and Commercial Affairs: Hon. GORDON CARTON, Q.C.

Ministers without Portfolio: Hon. JAMES W. SNOW, Hon. RICHARD T. POTTER, M.D.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Lieutenant-Governor: Hon. J. GEORGE MACKAY.

Secretary: JAMES W. MACNUTT.

MINISTRY

(1972)

Premier and Minister of Development: Hon. ALEX B. CAMPBELL.

Minister of Public Works and of Highways: Hon. GEORGE FERGUSON.

President of Executive Council, Minister of Education, Minister of Justice, and Attorney- and Advocate-General: Hon. GORDON BENNETT.

Minister of Finance and Provincial Secretary: Hon. T. EARLE HICKEY.

Minister of Health, Minister of Welfare and Minister of Industry and Commerce: Hon. JOHN MALONEY.

Minister of Labour: Hon. BRUCE STEWART.

Minister of Community Services and Minister of Tourist Development: Hon. ROBERT SCHURMAN.

Minister of Agriculture and Forestry: Hon. DANIEL J. MACDONALD.

Minister without Portfolio: Hon. ROBERT E. CAMPBELL.

QUEBEC

Lieutenant-Governor: Hon. HUGUES LAPOINTE, Q.C.

Official Secretary: Col. GABRIEL TASCHEREAU.

MINISTRY

(1972)

Prime Minister and Minister of Inter-Governmental Affairs: Hon. ROBERT BOURASSA.

Minister of Roads, Public Works and Transport: Hon. BERNARD PINARD.

Minister of Industry and Commerce: Hon. GÉRARD D. LEVESQUE.

Minister of Tourism, Fish and Game: Hon. CLAIRE KIRKLAND-CASGRAIN.

Minister of Social Affairs: Hon. CLAUDE GASTONGUAY.

Minister of Justice: Hon. JÉRÔME CHOQUETTE.

Minister of Education: Hon. GUY SAINT-PIERRE.

Minister of Finance: Hon. RAYMOND GARNEAU.

Minister of Municipal Affairs: Hon. MAURICE TESSIER.

Minister of Financial Institutions: Hon. WILLIAM TETLEY.

Minister of Agriculture: Hon. NORMAND TOUPIN.

Minister of Natural Resources: Hon. GILLES MASSÉ.

Minister of Land and Forests: Hon. KEVIN DRUMMOND.

Minister for the Quebec Autoroute Authority: Hon. GEORGES-E. TREMBLAY.

Minister of Cultural Affairs and Immigration: Hon. FRANÇOIS CLOUTIER.

Minister of Communications and the Civil Service: Hon. JEAN-PAUL L'ALLIER.

Minister of Revenue: Hon. GÉRALD HARVEY.

Minister of Labour and Manpower: Hon. JEAN COURNOYER.

Ministers of State: Hon. OSWALD PARENT, Hon. VICTOR C. GOLDBLOOM, Hon. CLAUDE SIMARD, Hon. ROBERT QUENNEVILLE, Hon. JEAN BIENVENUE.

Solicitor-General: Hon. ROY FOURNIER.

SASKATCHEWAN

Lieutenant-Governor: Hon. S. WOROBETZ, M.C., M.D.

Secretary: Mrs. W. A. CHAMP.

MINISTRY

(1972)

Premier, President of the Council, Provincial Treasurer and Minister of Industry and Commerce: Hon. ALLAN BLAKENEY.

Attorney-General, Deputy Premier and Provincial Secretary: Hon. ROY J. ROMANOW.

Minister of Agriculture: Hon. J. R. MESSER.

Minister of Public Health: Hon. W. E. SMISHEK.

Minister of Municipal Affairs and Public Works: Hon. E. I. WOOD.

Minister of Labour and Welfare: Hon. G. T. SNYDER.

Minister of Mineral Resources and Indian and Métis Department: Hon. G. R. BOWERMAN.

Minister of Highways and Transportation and Telephones: Hon. N. E. BYERS.

Minister of Education: Hon. GORDON MACMURCHY.

Minister of Natural Resources, Co-operatives and Co-operative Development: Hon. EILING KRAMER.

Clerk of the Executive Council: JACK KINZEL.

CANADIAN TERRITORIES

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

(Seat of Government: Yellowknife)

Member of Parliament: R. J. ORANGE.

Commissioner: STUART HODGSON.

YUKON TERRITORY

(Seat of Government: Whitehorse)

Member of Parliament: ERIK NIELSEN.

Commissioner: JAMES SMITH.

POLITICAL PARTIES

The Liberal Party: National Liberal Federation of Canada, 251 Cooper Street, Ottawa; believes in Canadian autonomy, comprehensive social security, freer trade within the North Atlantic Community; Hon. Pres. Hon. PIERRE ELLIOTT TRUDEAU, M.P.; Pres. Hon. JOHN NICHOL; Exec. Dir. and Organizer A. R. O'BRIEN; Public Relations Dir. IAN HOWARD.

The Progressive Conservative Party of Canada: 178 Queen St., Ottawa 4; f. 1854; the party which was the architect of Canadian Confederation and of Dominion status; believes in individualism and free enterprise wherever feasible and continued participation in NATO and the Commonwealth; Leader Hon. ROBERT L. STANFIELD, P.C., Q.C., M.P., LL.D.; Pres. NATHAN NURGITZ, LL.B., Q.C.; Nat. Dir. LIAM S. O'BRIAN.

The New Democratic Party: 301 Metcalfe Street, Ottawa; f. 1961 by representatives of the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation and Canadian trade union movement; advocates major economic planning, national

social security and non-nuclear role for Canada; Leader DAVID LEWIS, M.P.

Social Credit Party: Parliament Bldg., Ottawa, Ont.; a conservative party; the governing party of Alberta from 1935 until 1971; Leader RÉAL CAQUETTE, M.P.

Ralliement des Créditistes: f. 1963; C.P. 10, Rouyn, Quebec; Quebec branch of the social credit movement; Leader (vacant).

The Communist Party: 24 Cecil Street, Toronto; National Chair. TIM BUCK; Sec.-Gen. WM. KASHTAN.

L'Union Nationale: Montreal, Quebec; f. 1965; anti-Communist; Pres. ADRIEN ARCAND.

Le Parti Québécois: Montreal, Quebec; f. 1968; provincial separatist; Pres. RENÉ LÉVESQUE; Vice-Pres. GILLES GRÉGOIRE; about 40,000 mems.

The FLQ (Front de Libération du Québec), according to some reports, renounced armed action in favour of co-operation with the Parti Québécois in December 1971.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The two principal courts constituted by Parliament with jurisdiction throughout Canada are the Supreme Court of Canada and the Federal Court of Canada. The Federal Court assumes the jurisdiction of the former Exchequer Court according to the Federal Courts Act of 1971.

FEDERAL COURTS

1. **The Supreme Court of Canada** has jurisdiction as a Court of Appeal in both civil and criminal cases throughout Canada.

Chief Justice of Canada: Hon. GÉRALD FAUTEUX, P.C.

Puisne Judges: Hon. D. C. ABBOTT, P.C., Hon. RONALD MARTLAND, Hon. WILFRED JUDSON, Hon. R. A. RITCHIE, Hon. EMMETT M. HALL, Hon. W. F. SPENCE, Hon. L. P. PIGEON, Hon. B. LASKIN.

The Federal Court of Canada, Supreme Court Bldg., Wellington St., Ottawa, Ont. K1A 0H9; the **Trial Division** of the Federal Court has jurisdiction in claims against the Crown, claims by the Crown, miscellaneous cases involving the Crown, claims against or concerning Crown Officers or servants, relief against Federal Boards, Commissions, and other tribunals, inter-Provincial and Federal-Provincial disputes, industrial or industrial property matters, Admiralty, income tax and estate tax appeals, and other matters where no other court has appropriate jurisdiction. As the **Citizenship Appeal Court**, the Trial Division has exclusive jurisdiction to hear all appeals included under the Canadian Citizenship Act. The **Federal Court of Appeal** has jurisdiction on appeals from the Trial Division, Federal Tribunals, and on decisions of Federal Boards and Commissions.

Chief Justice: Hon. WILBUR ROY JACKETT.

Associate Chief Justice: Hon. CAMILLEN NOËL.

Trial Division Judges: Hon. A. ALEX CATTENACH, Hon. HUGH F. GIBSON, Hon. ALLISON M. WALSH, Hon. ROD KERR, Hon. LOUIS PRATTE, Hon. DARREL V. HEALD, Hon. FRANK U. COLLIER.

Court of Appeal Judges: Hon. JACQUES DUMOULIN, Hon. ARTHUR LOUIS THURLOW.

The Court Martial Appeal Court of Canada

Supreme and Exchequer Courts Bldg., Wellington St., Ottawa, Ont. K1A 0H9.

President: Hon. H. F. GIBSON.

Puisne Judges: Hon. ROD KERR, Hon. W. R. JACKETT, Hon. JACQUES DUMOULIN, Hon. ARTHUR L. THURLOW, Hon. CAMILLEN NOËL, Hon. A. ALEX CATTANACH, Hon. ALLISON M. WALSH.

PROVINCIAL COURTS

ALBERTA

Supreme Court—Appellate Division

Chief Justice of Alberta: Hon. S. BRUCE SMITH.

Justices of Appeal: Hons. H. G. JOHNSON (Edmonton), E. W. S. KANE (Edmonton), N. D. McDERMID (Calgary), J. M. CAIRNS (Calgary), G. H. ALLEN (Calgary), C. W. CLEMENT (Edmonton), H. J. MacDONALD.

Supreme Court—Trial Division

Chief Justice, Trial Division: Hon. J. V. H. MILVAIN.

Puisne Justices: Hons. NEIL PRIMROSE (Edmonton), P. GRESCHUK (Edmonton), H. W. RILEY (Calgary), M. E. MANNING (Edmonton), W. J. C. KIRBY (Calgary), A. M. DECHENE (Edmonton), MICHAEL B. O'BYRNE (Edmonton), W. R. SINCLAIR, A. J. CULLEN (Calgary), S. S. LIEBERMAN (Edmonton).

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Court of Appeal

Chief Justice of British Columbia: Hon. HERBERT W. DAVEY (Victoria).

Justices of Appeal: Hons. C. W. TYSOE (Vancouver), H. A. MACLEAN (Vancouver), E. B. BULL (Vancouver), M. M. McFARLANE (Vancouver), A. E. BRANCA (West Vancouver), A. B. ROBERTSON (Vancouver), N. T. NEMETZ (Vancouver), J. D. TAGGART (Vancouver).

Supreme Court

Chief Justice: Hon. J. O. WILSON.

Puisne Judges: Hons. R. A. B. WOOTTON (Vancouver), J. G. RUTTAN (Vancouver), D. R. VERCHERE (Vancouver), E. E. HINKSON (Vancouver), J. S. AIKINS (Vancouver), V. L. DRYER (Vancouver), W. K. SMITH (Vancouver), G. G. S. RAE (Vancouver), A. B. MACFARLANE (Vancouver), G. F. T. GREGORY (Vancouver), J. G. GOULD (Vancouver), H. C. MCKAY (Vancouver), R. P. ANDERSON (Vancouver), T. R. BERGER (Vancouver), J. A. MACDONALD (Vancouver), P. D. SEATON, W. R. MCINTYRE.

MANITOBA

Court of Appeal

Chief Justice of Manitoba: S. FREEDMAN.

Puisne Judges: Hons. R. DU VAL GUY, A. M. MONNIN, R. G. B. DICKSON, G. C. HALL.

Court of Queen's Bench

Chief Justice: Hon. G. E. TRITSCHLER.

Puisne Judges: Hons. I. NITIKMAN, L. DENISET, J. E. WILSON, J. M. HUNT, R. J. MATAS, J. R. SOLOMON, A. C. HAMILTON.

NEW BRUNSWICK

Supreme Court—Appeal Division

Chief Justice of New Brunswick: Hon. G. F. G. BRIDGES.

Puisne Judges: Hons. R. V. LIMERICK, C. J. A. HUGHES, J. N. BUGOLD.

Queen's Bench Division

Chief Justice: Hon. A. J. CORMIER.

Puisne Judges: Hons. A. M. ROBICHAUD, J. A. PICHETTE, D. M. DICKSON, J. P. BARRY, J. McL. PRESCOTT.

NEWFOUNDLAND

Supreme Court

Chief Justice: Hon. ROBERT STAFFORD FURLONG.

Puisne Judges: Hons. H. G. PUDDISTER, J. D. HIGGINS, ARTHUR S. MIFFLIN.

NOVA SCOTIA

Supreme Court—Appeal Division

Chief Justice of Nova Scotia: Hon. A. H. MCKINNON.

Justices: Hons. T. H. COFFIN, A. G. COOPER.

Trial Division

Chief Justice: Hon. G. S. COWAN.

Justices: Hons. F. W. BISSETT, J. L. DUBINSKY, G. L. S. HART, D. J. GILLIS, M. C. JONES.

ONTARIO

Supreme Court—Court of Appeal

Chief Justice of Ontario: Hon. G. A. GALE.

Justices: Hons. J. B. AYLESWORTH, F. G. MACKAY, W. F. SCHROEDER, G. A. MCGILLIVRAY, A. KELLY, G. T. EVANS, A. JESSUP, J. W. BROOKE, J. D. ARNUP.

High Court of Justice

Chief Justice: Hon. D. C. WELLS.

Justices: Hons. JOHN L. WILSON, J. M. KING, C. D. STEWART, E. G. MOORHOUSE, E. G. THOMPSON, J. F. DONNELLY, J. R. MORAND, W. D. PARKER, E. A. RICHARDSON, NEIL C. FRASER, CAMPBELL GRANT, S. H. S. HUGHES, E. L. HAINES, A. H. LIEFF, W. A. DONOHUE, W. J. HENDERSON, ALEXANDER STARK, E. P. HARTT, M. N. LACOURCIERE, D. A. KEITH, G. A. ADDY, L. T. PENNELL, J. H. OSLER, L. W. HOULDEN, P. WRIGHT, P. T. GALLIGAN, M. LERNER, J. D. CROMARTY, T. P. CALLON, M. M. VAN CAMP, J. G. O'DRISCOLL.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Supreme Court

Chief Justice: Hon. ST. CLAIR TRAINOR.

Judges: Hons. GEORGE J. TWEEDY, R. REGINALD BELL, JOHN NICHOLSON.

Court of Chancery

Master of the Rolls: Hon. R. REGINALD BELL.

Vice-Chancellor: Hon. GEORGE J. TWEEDY.

QUEBEC

Court of Queen's Bench (Appeal Side)

MONTREAL

Chief Justice: Hon. LUCIEN TREMBLAY.

Judges: Hons. P. C. CASEY, G. MILLER HYDE, G.-Ed. RINFRET, GEORGES R. W. OWEN, G. H. MONTGOMERY, ROGER BROSSARD, ELIE SALVAS.

QUEBEC CITY

Judges: Hons. JEAN TURGEON, ANDRÉ TASCHEREAU, FRANÇOIS LAJOIE, ANTOINE RIVARD.

SASKATCHEWAN

Court of Appeal

Chief Justice of Saskatchewan: Hon. E. M. CULLITON.

Puisne Judges: Hons. MERVYN WOODS, R. L. BROWN-RIDGE, P. H. MAGUIRE, ROY HALL.

Court of Queen's Bench

Chief Justice: Hon. A. H. BENICE.

Puisne Judges: Hons. F. W. JOHNSON, C. S. DAVIS, D. C. DISBERY, M. A. MACPHERSON, R. A. MACDONALD, W. A. TUCKER, A. L. SIROIS.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Judge of the Territorial Court: Hon. Mr. Justice W. G. MORROW.

YUKON TERRITORY

Judges of the Territorial Court: Hon. Mr. Justice H. C. B. MADDISON (Whitehorse), Hon. W. G. MORROW (Yellowknife).

Clerk of the Territorial Court and Registrar of Appeal Court: J. WORSSELL, Room 259, Federal Bldg., Whitehorse.

Sheriff of the Territory: A. ADAMS, Room 259, Federal Bldg., Whitehorse.

RELIGION

The population of Canada may be divided into many diverse religious groupings, of which only the larger are given here.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH IN CANADA

Roman Catholic population of Canada, 1969 Census: 759,625.

Canadian Catholic Conference: 90 Parent Ave., Ottawa, Ont. K1N 7B1; Pres. Most Rev. W. E. POWER, Bishop of Antigonish, N.S.; Vice-Pres. Most Rev. J. M. FORTIER, Archbishop of Sherbrooke, P.Q.; Mem. Most Rev. P. F. Pocock, Archbishop of Toronto, Most Rev. J. R. WINDLE, Bishop of Pembroke, Ont., Most Rev. HUBERT O'CONNOR, Bishop of Whitehorse, The Yukon, Most Rev. F. J. SPENCE, Bishop of Charlottetown, P.E.I., Most Rev. R. T. McGRATH, Bishop of St. George's, Nfld.

Apostolic Pro-Nuncio: Most Rev. GUIDO DEL MESTRI, D.D., Apostolic Nunciature: Manor Ave., Rockcliffe Park, Ottawa 2, Ont.

Auditor of the Delegation: Mgr. AMBROSE DE PAOLI.

PROVINCE OF EDMONTON

Archbishop of Edmonton: Most Rev. ANTHONY JORDAN, O.M.I., D.D.

Bishops

Calgary . . . Most Rev. P. J. O'BYRNE.
St. Paul . . . Most Rev. EDOUARD GAGNON.

PROVINCE OF HALIFAX

Archbishop of Halifax: Most Rev. J. M. HAYES.

Bishops

Antigonish . . . Most Rev. W. E. POWER, D.D.
Charlottetown . . . Most Rev. F. J. SPENCE, D.D.
Yarmouth . . . Most Rev. A. E. BURKE, D.D.

PROVINCE OF KINGSTON

Archbishop of Kingston: Most Rev. J. L. WILHELM, D.D.

Bishops

Alexandria . . . Most Rev. A. PROULX, D.D.
Peterborough . . . Most Rev. F. A. MARROCCO, D.D.
Sault Ste. Marie . . . Most Rev. A. CARTER, D.D., Most Rev. R. DESPATIE D.D. (Auxiliary Bishop).

PROVINCE OF ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND

Archbishop of St. John's: Most Rev. PATRICK J. SKINNER, D.D.

Bishops

Grand Falls . . . Most Rev. J. M. O'NEILL, D.D.
St. George's . . . Most Rev. RICHARD T. McGRATH, D.D.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

Archbishop of Quebec: H.E. Cardinal MAURICE ROY, D.D.

Bishops

Quebec . . . Most Rev. L. AUDET, D.D. (Auxiliary Bishop)
Most Rev. LAURENT NOËL, D.D. (Auxiliary Bishop).
Chicoutimi . . . Most Rev. M. PARÉ, D.D.
Trois Rivières . . . Most Rev. G. L. PELLETIER, D.D.
Amos . . . Most Rev. G. HAINS, D.D.
Ste.-Anne . . . Most Rev. C. H. LEVESQUE, D.D.

PROVINCE OF RIMOUSKI, P.Q.

Archbishop of Rimouski: Most Rev. LOUIS LEVESQUE, D.D.

Bishops

Gaspé . . . Most Rev. GILLES OUELLET.
Hauterive . . . Most Rev. GERARD COUTURIER, D.D.

PROVINCE OF REGINA

Archbishop of Regina: Most Rev. C. C. O'NEILL, D.D.

Bishops

Prince Albert . . . Most Rev. LAURENT MORIN, D.D.
Gravelbourg . . . Most Rev. AIME DECOSSE, D.D.
Saskatoon . . . Most Rev. J. P. MAHONEY, D.D.
Muenster (Abbey of St. Peter) . . . Rt. Rev. Dom. J. WEBER, O.S.B. (Abbot-Ordinary)

PROVINCE OF SHERBROOKE

Archbishop of Sherbrooke: Most Rev. J. M. FORTIER, D.D.

Bishops

St.-Hyacinthe . . . Most Rev. A. SANSCHAGRIN, D.D.
Nicolet . . . Most Rev. J. A. MARTIN, D.D.

PROVINCE OF ST. BONIFACE

Archbishop of St. Boniface: Most Rev. MAURICE BAUDOUX, D.D.
Most Rev. ANTOINE HACAULT, D.D. (Auxiliary Bishop).

PROVINCE OF TORONTO

Archbishop of Toronto: Most Rev. PHILIP POCOCK, D.D.
Auxiliary Bishops: Most Rev. F. V. ALLEN, D.D., Most Rev. T. B. FULTON, D.D.

Bishops

Hamilton . . . Most Rev. J. F. RYAN, D.D.
Most Rev. P. F. REDING, D.D. (Auxiliary).
London . . . Most Rev. G. EMMETT CARTER, D.D.
Thunder Bay . . . Most Rev. N. J. GALLAGHER, D.D.
St. Catharines . . . Most Rev. T. J. MCCARTHY, D.D.

PROVINCE OF MONTREAL

Archbishop of Montreal: Most Rev. PAUL GRÉGOIRE, D.D.

Bishops

Montreal . . . Most Rev. L. P. WHELAN, D.D.
Most Rev. LEO BLAIS, D.D.
Most Rev. VALERIEN BELANGER, D.D.
Most Rev. LEONARD CROWLEY, D.D.
Most Rev. ANDRÉ A. CIMICHEL-
LA, D.D. (Auxiliary Bishops).
Joliette . . . Most Rev. R. AUDET, D.D.
Valleyfield . . . Most Rev. GUY BELANGER, D.D.
St. John Q. . . . Most Rev. G. M. CODERRE, D.D.
St.-Jerome . . . Most Rev. B. HUBERT, D.D.

CANADA—(RELIGION)

PROVINCE OF MONCTON

Archbishop of Moncton: Most Rev. N. ROBICHAUD, D.D.

Bishops

Bathurst . . .	Most Rev. EDGAR GODIN (Apostolic Administrator).
Saint John . . .	Most Rev. J. N. MACNEIL, D.D.
Edmundston . . .	Most Rev. FERNAND LACROIX, D.D.

PROVINCE OF OTTAWA

Archbishop of Ottawa: Most Rev. J. A. PLOURDE, D.D.

Bishops

Mont Laurier . . .	Most Rev. ANDRÉ OUELLETTE, D.D.
Pembroke . . .	Most Rev. J. R. WINDLE, D.D.
Timmins . . .	Most Rev. M. TESSIER, D.D.
Hearst . . .	Most Rev. JACQUES LANDRIault, D.D.
Hull . . .	Most Rev. PAUL E. CHARBONNEAU, D.D.

PROVINCE OF VANCOUVER

Archbishop of Vancouver: Most Rev. J. CARNEY, D.D.

Bishops

Victoria . . .	Most Rev. REMI DE ROO, D.D.
Nelson . . .	Most Rev. WILFRID E. DOYLE, D.D.
Kamloops . . .	Most Rev. MICHAEL A. HARRINGTON, D.D.

PROVINCE OF GROUARD-McLENNAN

Archbishop of Grouard-McLennan: Most Rev. H. ROUTHIER, D.D.

Bishops

Prince George . . .	Most Rev. F. J. O'GRADY.
Mackenzie-Fort Smith	Most Rev. P. PICHÉ.
Whitehorse . . .	Most Rev. P. H. O'CONNOR, D.D.

PROVINCE OF KEEWATIN-LE PAS

Archbishop of Keewatin-Le Pas: Most Rev. P. DUMOUCHEL, D.D.

Bishops

Churchill . . .	Rt. Rev. OMER ROBIDOUX, D.D.
Moosonee . . .	Most Rev. J. LEGUERRIER.
Labrador-Schefferville	Most Rev. H. LÉGARÉ.

ARCHDIOCESE OF WINNIPEG

(Immediately subject to the Holy See)

Archbishop of Winnipeg: His Eminence Cardinal GEORGE FLAHIFF, D.D.

THE ANGLICAN CHURCH OF CANADA

Anglican population of Canada, 1961 Census: 2,409,068 (membership 1,126,570—1970).

Primate of the Anglican Church of Canada: Most Rev. E. W. SCOTT, D.D., D.C.L.

General Sec. of General Synod: Ven. E. S. LIGHT, C.D., B.A., L.T.H., D.D., Church House, 600 Jarvis St., Toronto 285,

PROVINCE OF CANADA

Metropolitan: (vacant).

Bishops

Quebec . . .	Rt. Rev. R. F. BROWN, B.A., D.C.L.
Montreal . . .	Rt. Rev. R. K. MAGUIRE, M.A., D.D., D.C.L.
Newfoundland . . .	Rt. Rev. R. L. SEABORN, M.A., B.D., D.D.
Novia Scotia . . .	Rt. Rev. W. WALLACE DAVIS, B.A., B.D., D.D., D.C.L.; Rt. Rev. G. F. ARNOLD, M.A., B.D., D.D. (Suffragan Bishop).
Fredericton . . .	Rt. Rev. H. L. NUTTER, M.A., D.D.

THE PROVINCE OF RUPERT'S LAND

Metropolitan: Most Rev. G. F. C. JACKSON, D.D., D.C.N.A.L., Archbishop of Qu'Appelle.

Bishops

Rupert's Land . . .	Rt. Rev. B. VALENTINE, M.A., B.D.
Keewatin . . .	Rt. Rev. H. V. R. STIFF, B.D., D.D.
Brandon . . .	Rt. Rev. T. W. WILKINSON, D.D.
Calgary . . .	Rt. Rev. M. L. GOODMAN, B.A., L.T.H., D.D.
Saskatoon . . .	Rt. Rev. D. A. FORD, B.A., B.D., D.D.
Athabasca . . .	Rt. Rev. R. J. PIERCE, B.A., D.D.
Episcopal District of Mackenzie . . .	Rt. Rev. H. G. COOK, B.A., D.D.
Edmonton . . .	Rt. Rev. W. G. BURCH, D.D.
Saskatchewan . . .	Rt. Rev. H. V. R. SHORT, B.A., B.D., D.D.
Arctic . . .	Rt. Rev. D. B. MARSH, D.D.

THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

Metropolitan: Most Rev. W. L. WRIGHT, D.D., D.C.L., LL.D., Archbishop of Algoma.

Bishops

Huron . . .	Rt. Rev. C. J. QUEEN, B.A., D.D.
	Rt. Rev. H. F. G. APPELYARD, D.D. (Suffragan Bishop).
Niagara . . .	Rt. Rev. W. E. BAGNALL, B.A., D.D., D.C.L., LL.D.
	Rt. Rev. J. C. BOTHWELL, B.A., B.D. (Coadjutor Bishop).
Toronto . . .	Rt. Rev. G. B. SNELL, D.D., M.A., PH.D.
	Rt. Rev. L. S. GARNSWORTHY, B.A., L.T.H., Rt. Rev. A. A. READ, B.A., L.T.H. (Suffragan Bishops).
Ottawa . . .	Rt. Rev. W. J. ROBINSON, B.A.
Ontario . . .	Rt. Rev. J. B. CREEGAN, B.A.
Moosonee . . .	Rt. Rev. J. A. WATTON, B.A., D.D.
	Rt. Rev. N. R. CLARKE, D.D. (Suffragan Bishop).

THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

Metropolitan: Most Rev. R. S. DEAN, M.T.H., D.D., Archbishop of Caribou.

Bishops

British Columbia . . .	Rt. Rev. F. R. GARTRELL, B.A., B.D., D.D.
Caledonia . . .	Rt. Rev. D. W. HAMBIDGE, A.L.C.D., B.D.
New Westminster . . .	Rt. Rev. T. D. SOMERVILLE, B.D., D.D.
Yukon . . .	Rt. Rev. J. T. FRAME, S.T.B.
Kootenay . . .	Rt. Rev. R. E. F. BERRY, B.A., B.D., L.T.H.

THE UNITED CHURCH OF CANADA

The United Church of Canada was inaugurated on June 10th, 1925, when the Congregational Churches of Canada, the Methodist Church, the Presbyterian Church in Canada, and the Local Union Churches in Western Canada were united into one Canadian Church. Since that date the Wesleyan Methodist Church, Bermuda, has affiliated, and a number of Welsh Presbyterian, Reformed, and Union Congregations have been received into the United Church. On January 1st, 1968, the Evangelical United Brethren Church, Canada Conference, united with the United Church. The United Church has 2,475 pastoral churches, 3,554 ministers, and 1,048,733 members (Census figure 3,664,008).

Head Offices: United Church House, 85 St. Clair Ave. E., Toronto, 7.

Moderator: Dr. ROBERT B. McCLURE, M.D., F.R.C.S.

Secretary: Rev. ERNEST E. LONG, B.A., B.D., D.D., LL.D.

Treasurer: DOUGLAS BORGAL.

Editor "The United Church Observer" (Official Paper):
Rev. A. C. FORREST, B.A., B.D., D.D.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN CANADA

Presbyterian population of Canada (1961 Census) 818,558.

Church Offices: 50 Wynford Drive, Don Mills, Ont.

Publs. include: *The Presbyterian Record*, *These Days*, *Glad Tidings*, *The Message*.

Moderator: Rev. MURDO NICHOLSON, M.A., D.D. (Calgary, Alberta).

Principal Clerk: Rev. E. A. THOMSON, B.A., D.D. (Don Mills, Ont.).

Deputy Clerks: Rev. L. H. FOWLER, M.A., B.D., D.D. (Toronto), Rev. D. C. MACDONALD, B.A., D.D. (Don Mills, Ont.).

Treasurer: R. R. MERIFIELD, Q.C. (Toronto).

BAPTIST ORGANISATION

Baptist Federation of Canada: 91 Queen St., Brantford, Ont.; total professing Baptist faith in Canada (1961 census) 519,585; 1,211 churches; membership 140,000; includes the United Baptist Convention of the Atlantic Provinces, the French Baptist Union, the Baptist Convention of Ontario-Quebec, the Baptist Union of Western Canada; missions: Angola, Kenya, Bolivia, India; Pres. (1970-73) Dr. T. B. McDORMAND; Gen. Sec. Dr. R. F. BULLEN; publs. *The Canadian Baptist*, *The Atlantic Baptist*, *Tidings*, *Link and Visitor*, *Baptist Leader*, *Enterprise*, *The Courier*.

THE LUTHERAN CHURCH IN CANADA

Ordained ministers 815, organised congregations 1,026, membership 305,350.

Branches of the Lutheran Church in Canada include the following: Lutheran Church in America, the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Canada, the Lutheran Church-Missouri Synod, Danish Lutheran Church Abroad, Independent Finnish, Wisconsin Evangelical Lutheran Synod, Lutheran Brethren.

Lutheran Council in Canada: 500-365 Hargrave St., Winnipeg; Gen. Sec. Dr. EARL J. TREUSCH.

Canadian Lutheran World Relief: 1820 Arlington St., Winnipeg; material aid and immigration agency for Lutherans; Exec. Sec. J. G. KEIL.

UKRAINIAN (GREEK) CATHOLIC CHURCH IN CANADA

Canadian membership (1961 Census): 189,653; publs. *Ukrainian News*, *Our Aim*, *Progress*, *The Light*, *Redeemer's Voice*.

Archeparchy of Winnipeg: Most Rev. MAXIM HERMANIUK, C.S.S.R., D.D., Archbishop Metropolitan of Winnipeg, 235 Scotia St., Winnipeg.

Eparchy of Edmonton: Most Rev. NEIL SAVARYN, O.S.B.M., D.D., 6240 Ada Blvd., Edmonton.

Eparchy of Toronto: Most Rev. ISIDORE BORECKY, D.D. (Toronto).

Eparchy of Saskatoon: Most Rev. ANDREW ROBORECKY, D.D., 866 Saskatchewan Crescent, Saskatoon.

THE ORTHODOX CHURCH**GREEK ORTHODOX CHURCH**

Number of members (1961 Census), 239,766.

UKRAINIAN GREEK ORTHODOX CHURCH OF CANADA

7 St. John's Avenue, Winnipeg 4, Man.

The Church was founded in 1918. There are 300 parishes and 150,000 members; publ. *Herald*, circ. 5,000 (with English supplement).

Metropolitan: Most Rev. ILARION (OHIENKO), Metropolitan of Winnipeg and of all Canada; 332 Bannerman Ave., Winnipeg R2W 0T9.

The Romanian Orthodox and the Syrian Orthodox Churches are also represented in Canada.

JEWISH COMMUNITIES

The Jews of Canada number 254,368 (1961 Census).

Jewish Community Council: 151 Chapel St., Ottawa, Ont.; Pres. ABE PALMER; Exec. Dir. HY HOCHBERG.

OTHER CHURCHES

Pentecostal Assemblies of Canada: International Head Office: 10 Overlea Blvd., Toronto 17, Ontario; Gen. Superintendent R. W. TAITINGER; Gen. Sec. Treas. C. H. STILLER; Exec. Dir. Overseas Missions C. W. LYNN; 110,000 mems.; publ. *The Pentecostal Testimony*, circ. 14,700.

Reformed Episcopal Church in Canada: f. 1873; Bishop Primus Rt. Rev. D. A. G. RANKILOR, D.D., 4034 Gordon Head Rd., Victoria, British Columbia; Sec. of the Synod Mrs. J. GORDON, Synod Office, Church of Our Lord, Humboldt at Blanshard Sts., Victoria, British Columbia; 7,600 mems.

Religious Society of Friends: 60 Lowther Ave., Toronto 5; Clerk of Canadian Yearly Meeting of Friends BURTON S. W. HILL, P.O.B. 33, Rockwood, Ont.; as well as religious activities, the Society is active in peace and social reform; publ. *Canadian Friend*.

Christian Church (Disciples of Christ): 130 Merton St., Ste. 301, Toronto 7, Ont.; Gen. Sec. K. S. WILLS; 40 churches, 4,000 mems.; publ. *The Canadian Disciple* (monthly).

Evangelical United Brethren Church: 10,291 mems.

Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints: 60,000 mems. in Canada; Ontario-Quebec Mission: 338 Queen St. East, Brampton, Ontario; Pres. ROY R. SPACKMAN; Alberta-Saskatchewan Mission: 1010-70th Ave., S.W. Calgary Alberta; Pres. H. CLAY GORTON; Alaska-British Columbia Mission: 5055 Connaught Drive Vancouver 13 B.C.; Pres. RAYMOND C. BOWERS.

Salvation Army in Canada: 20 Albert Street, Toronto 1; Commissioner CLARENCE D. WISEMAN.

Baha'i Faith: 7290 Leslie St. Willowdale, Ont.; 752 centres, 2 schools, and 3 teaching institutes.

THE PRESS

The Canadian press has a tradition of complete freedom from government restriction of any kind. Its function has not been officially defined, and the journalist has no major press legislation to contend with except the laws of libel, which he must observe closely.

The press suffers from heavy competition from U.S. newspapers and periodicals (particularly the latter), amongst which the Canadian editions of *Time* and *Reader's Digest* are prominent, accounting for 60 per cent of periodical revenue in Canada. To protect national publications from this competition, a law was passed in June 1965 which, by imposing a discriminatory tax on advertising, restricted to 25 per cent the foreign stake in ownership of Canadian newspapers and periodicals. However, *Time* and *Reader's Digest* were exempted; and the Bill also met much criticism as an infringement of press liberty.

Economic conditions have in recent years caused a growing concentration of ownership, resulting in the emergence of three principal newspaper groups, while the number of periodicals published has declined steadily over the past 25 years. The power of the groups is however relatively slight, the largest group containing papers with relatively small circulations. Furthermore group managements encourage a measure of independent editorial policy. Nevertheless, recent purchases of newspapers by groups were the subject of a restrictive practises inquiry in 1971. The principal groups are:

The Thomson Group: (Pres. of Thomson Newspapers Ltd., Canada, and Thomson Newspapers Inc., U.S.A., KENNETH R. THOMSON) owns 42 newspapers of which 28 are dailies; 18 of these are in Ontario, the largest being *Sudbury Star* (31,000); the group also includes 74 papers in the United Kingdom, and 30 each in the U.S.A. and southern Africa.

The Southam Group: (Pres. ST. CLAIR BALFOUR) controls 10 daily newspapers, including the *Edmonton Journal*, *Hamilton Spectator*, *Vancouver Prince*, *Calgary Herald* and *Winnipeg Tribune*; also has holdings in radio stations.

Free Press Publications: (Pres. JOHN SIFTON) controls 8 daily newspapers, including the *Toronto Globe and Mail*, *Vancouver Sun*, *Winnipeg Free Press* and *Ottawa Journal*.

In addition to these groups the Sifton group (Pres. MICHAEL SIFTON) controls the *Regina Leader Post* (60,000) and *Saskatoon Star Phoenix* (49,000).

A feature of the Canadian press is its heavy reliance on advertisements as the main source of revenue.

There are 120 daily newspapers with a total circulation of about 4,572,000 copies, of which 84 per cent is in English and 16 per cent in French. The widest-circulating dailies include the *Toronto Daily Star* (394,000), *The Sun*, Vancouver (225,000), *The Globe and Mail*, Toronto (270,000), *La Presse*, Montreal (205,000), *The Montreal Star* (187,000), *The Gazette*, Montreal (135,000) and *The Edmonton Journal* (146,000). 1971 saw one prominent newspaper, the *Toronto Telegram*, cease publication, while *La Presse* of Montreal was temporarily closed. Two new newspapers came into being, however, the *Toronto Sun* and the *Montreal Express*.

There is no truly national press, the wide dispersion of the population and the constitutional emphasis on provincial control of local affairs contributing to the development of a strong and authoritative local press. Though the *Montreal Gazette* and *Toronto Globe and Mail* are distributed by air to all large cities, their attitudes and interests remain regionally oriented. Other influential dailies include *La Presse*, Montreal and *Le Soleil*, Quebec. Fifteen urban

centres have two or more dailies—Montreal 7 (4 are French), Quebec 4 (3), Toronto 3, Ottawa 3 (1), Vancouver and Winnipeg 2 each. The resultant thorough treatment of local affairs is not made at the expense of international news; however, a considerable proportion of the contents of the smaller Canadian papers is from U.S. or U.K. syndicated sources, and news which is not local has a strong U.S. flavour. Most papers balance serious and popular material about equally.

There are 826 weekly newspapers, of which one-fifth are French, and a further 70 cater for other language groups. The weekly press has great influence on national and local affairs, and plays an important role in remote places where no daily press exists. The *Toronto Financial Post*, containing national financial news, has a distribution in most large urban centres. Among periodicals, the only one which can claim to be national in its attitudes and readership is the fortnightly *Maclean's Magazine*, which also has a French edition. Other important periodicals include *Chatelaine* (women's interests) and *Star Weekly* and *Week-end*, which combine entertainment with serious appeal, and local magazines such as *Atlantic Advocate* and the heavier *Montrealer*.

DAILY NEWSPAPERS

ALBERTA

Advocate: P.O.B. 520, Red Deer; f. 1901; evening, excl. Sun.; Gen. Man. GORDON GRIERSON; Editor J. E. BOWER; circ. 10,332.

Calgary Albertan: 830 10th Avenue, S.W. Calgary; f. 1902; morning; Independent; Publ. G. M. BELL; Man. Editor DONALD M. PEACOCK; circ. 35,382.

Calgary Herald: Herald Building, Calgary; f. 1885; evening; Independent; Editor-in-Chief R. L. SANBURN; circ. 108,247.

Journal: Journal Office, Edmonton; f. 1903; evening; Independent; Editor A. SHADDON; circ. 145,682.

Lethbridge Herald: 504 7th Street South, Lethbridge; f. 1907; daily; Independent-Liberal; Editor C. W. MOWERS; Man. Editor DON PILLING; circ. 23,000.

Medicine Hat News: Sixth Ave., Medicine Hat; f. 1910; Independent-Liberal; Publ. IAN C. MACDONALD; Editor P. MOSSEY; circ. 7,922.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Chinese Times: 1 Pender St. E., Vancouver; f. 1907; morning (ex. Sun.); Independent; Editor CHAN MUN BUN; circ. 5,000.

Citizen, The: 150 Brunswick St., Prince George; f. 1957; evening; Publ. W. L. GRIFFITH; Editor N. A. SKAE; circ. 2,277.

Colonist: 2631 Douglas Street, Victoria; f. 1858; morning; daily (ex. Mon.); Independent; Publisher and Editor-in-Chief R. J. BOWER; Man. Editor F. BARNES; circ. 41,812 (daily), 44,329 (Sunday).

The Columbian: 329 North Rd., Coquitlam, New Westminster; f. 1861; evening; Independent; Publ. R. D. TAYLOR; Man. Editor E. A. McLELLAN; circ. 30,896.

Courier: P.O.B. 40, Kelowna; evening; Publ. R. P. MACLEAN; circ. 8,185.

Free Press: 225 Commercial St., Nanaimo; f. 1874; evening (ex. Sun.); Independent; Publ. C. W. RAMSDEN; Editor PETER McMULLAN; circ. 10,248.

News: 266 Baker St., Nelson; f. 1902; morning; Independent; Editor A. W. GIBBON; circ. 9,400.

News: P.O.B. 580, Prince Rupert; f. 1909; evening; Independent; Gen. Man. E. VAN DER LEELE; Editor CRAIG McARTHUR; circ. 4,080.

Province: 2250 Granville Street, Vancouver 9; f. 1898; morning; Independent; Editor P. SHERMAN; Man. Editor M. J. MOORE; circ. 115,536.

Sentinel: Head Office: 425 University Ave., Toronto, Ont.; Local Office: 206 Seymour St., Kamloops; f. 1880; Independent; evening; Publ. and Gen. Man. W. TELFER; Editor G. SMITH; circ. 9,136.

Sun: 2250 Granville St., Vancouver; f. 1886; evening; liberal; Editorial Dir. BRUCE HUTCHISON; Publ. J. STUART KEATE; circ. 224,935.

Times: 1163 Cedar Ave., Trail; f. 1895; evening (ex. Sun.); Independent; Editor JOHN SHORT; circ. 3,461.

Victoria Daily Times: 2631 Douglas Street, Victoria; f. 1884; evening; Ind. Liberal; Publ. W. A. IRWIN; Editor BRIAN A. TOBIN; circ. 31,500.

MANITOBA

Graphic: 201 Saskatchewan Ave., Portage la Prairie; f. 1895; evening (ex. Sun.); Independent; Editor W. H. VOPI; circ. 3,524.

Reminder: 38 Main St., Flin Flon; f. 1946; Independent; evening, excl. Sun.; Editor and Publ. T. W. DOBSON; circ. 3,600.

Sun: 501 Rosser Ave., Brandon; f. 1882; evening; Independent; Publ. L. D. WHITEHEAD; circ. 13,052.

Tribune: Smith St., Winnipeg; f. 1890; evening; Independent; Publ. A. R. WILLIAMS; Editor TOM GREEN; circ. 76,680.

Winnipeg Free Press: 300 Carlton St., Winnipeg; f. 1872; Independent-Liberal; Publisher R. S. MALONE; Exec. Editor PETER McLINTOCK; circ. 136,237.

NEWFOUNDLAND

News: 355-59 Duckworth St., St. John's; f. 1894; morning; Independent-Conservative; Man. Editor E. J. BONNELL; Editor L. C. CURRIE; circ. 6,602.

Evening Telegram: Duckworth St., St. John's; f. 1879; evening; Independent; Thompson Newspapers Ltd.; Pres. S. R. HERDER; Editor M. F. HARRINGTON; circ. 26,415, Sat. 47,747.

Western Star: Brook St., Corner Brook; f. 1900; evening; Independent; Thompson Newspapers Ltd.; Editor W. MCKAY; circ. 7,230, Sat. 10,120.

NEW BRUNSWICK

L'Évangéline: P.O.B. 1050, Moncton; f. 1887; French; morning; Independent; Editor PIERRE ROY; circ. 10,251.

Gleaner: Phoenix Square, Fredericton; f. 1880; evening; Independent; Dir. R. WAMBOLDT; circ. 17,599.

Telegraph-Journal: Crown and Union Sts., Saint John; f. 1868; morning; Independent; Editor S. D. TRUEMAN; Managing Editor FRED HAZEL; circ. 28,684.

Times-Globe: Cnr. Crown and Union Streets, Saint John; f. 1904; evening; Independent; Editor S. D. TRUEMAN; Managing Editor FRED HAZEL; circ. 24,703.

Times and Transcript: Moncton Publishing Co. Ltd., 939 Main St., Moncton; amalg. 1944; morning, evening; Independent; Publ. J. K. GRAINGER; Editor-in-Chief E. W. LARRACEY; circ. 16,241.

NOVA SCOTIA

Cape Breton Post: Dorchester St., Sydney; f. 1900; evening; Independent; Publ. ROY D. DUCHEMIN; Editor IAN McNEIL; circ. 27,405.

Chronicle-Herald: 1650 Argyle St., Halifax; f. 1875, amalgamated 1949; morning; Independent; Editor W. MARCH; Man. Editor A. M. SAVAGE; circ. 69,481.

Daily News: 576 Prince St., Truro; f. 1891; evening (ex. Sun.); Independent; Publ. PHILIP McLEOD; Editor ARCHIE MACNEIL; circ. 5,221.

Mail-Star: 1650 Argyle St., Halifax; f. 1875, amalgamated 1949; evening; Independent; Man. Editor A. M. SAVAGE; circ. 45,043.

News: Lawrence St., Amherst; f. 1893; evening (ex. Sun.); Independent; Gen. Man. and Editor R. W. ANDRES; circ. 3,749.

News: Provost St., New Glasgow; f. 1917; evening; Conservative; Editor J. R. H. SUTHERLAND; circ. 9,885.

ONTARIO

Beacon-Herald: 108 Ontario St., Stratford; f. 1887; evening; Independent; Editor C. DINGMAN; circ. 9,940.

Chatham Daily News: 45 Fourth St., Chatham; Thompson Newspapers Ltd.; f. 1865; evening; Independent; Publ. J. K. STEWART; Gen. Man. J. M. BOWERS; circ. 14,816.

Citizen: Ottawa; f. 1844; evening; Independent; Editor CHRISTOPHER YOUNG; Publ. R. W. SOUTHAM; circ. 43,841.

Daily Commercial News and Building Record: 34 Patrick St., Toronto 2B; f. 1927; morning (ex. Sat. and Sun.); Editor T. BRANDON JONES; circ. 10,518.

Daily Hebrew Journal: 409 College St., Toronto; f. 1911; Yiddish and English; Independent; Editor S. B. ROSE.

Droit, Le: 375 Rideau St., Ottawa; f. 1913; evening; French; Independent; Publ. J. A. GRATTON; Chief Editor MARCEL GINGRAS; circ. 42,500.

Examiner, The: 16 Bayfield St., Barrie; f. 1865; evening; Independent; Publ. W. K. WALLS; Gen. Man. K. G. LAMBLE; circ. 10,160.

Examiner: 400 Water St., Peterborough; f. 1848; evening; Independent; Publ. and Gen. Man. W. J. GARNER; Man. Editor a.i. J. FARRINGTON; circ. 26,500.

Expositor: 53 Dalhousie St., Brantford; f. 1852; evening; Independent; Publ. E. H. WHEATLEY; Editor K. J. STRACHAN; circ. 26,652.

Free Press: 369 York St., London; f. 1849; morning and evening; Independent; Publ. WALTER J. BLACKBURN; Editor WILLIAM C. HEINE; circ. 73,273.

Globe and Mail: 140 King St. W., Toronto; f. 1844; morning; Independent; Pres. and Publ. J. L. COOPER; circ. 269,698.

Intelligencer: 45 Bridge St. E., Belleville; evening; Independent; Publ. G. A. MORTON; circ. 17,500.

Journal-Record, The: H.O. 425 University Ave., Toronto; L.O. Oakville; f. 1962; evening; Independent; Publ. J. B. KINGSBURY; circ. 7,634.

Mercury: 8 Macdonnell St., Guelph; f. 1854; evening; Independent; News Editor J. F. COLLINS; circ. 18,239.

News: 45 Fourth St., Chatham; f. 1865; evening; Independent; Publ. J. M. BOWERS; Editor DOUGLAS C. WHITE; circ. 14,796.

News-Chronicle: 171 Arthur St., Toronto 2; f. 1904; evening; Independent; Publ. and Gen. Man. C. B. BINDER; Editor J. HUGHES; circ. 15,336.

Northern Daily News: 8 Duncan Ave., Kirkland Lake; f. 1922; evening (ex. Sunday); Publ. and Gen. Man. T. O'LAUGHLIN; circ. 6,299.

Nugget: 259 Worthington St., North Bay; f. 1909; evening; Independent; Man. Editor C. M. FELLMAN; circ. 8,432.

Observer: 186 Alexander St., Pembroke; f. 1855; evening (ex. Sunday); Publ. R. C. ROOKE; Editor W. H. HIGGINSON; circ. 7,818.

Oshawa Times: Oshawa; daily; Independent; Man. Editor P. A. TISSINGTON; circ. 24,500.

Ottawa Journal: 237 Queen St., Ottawa; f. 1885; evening; Independent-Conservative; Pres. I. NORMAN SMITH; circ. 81,012.

Packet and Times: 35 St. Peter St., Orillia; f. 1867; evening (ex. Sunday); Editor J. MARSHALL; circ. 7,888.

Post: Lindsay; f. 1895; evening (ex. Sun.); Independent; Editors and Publishers WILSON AND WILSON LTD.; circ. 4,088.

Record: 30 Queen N., Kitchener; f. 1878; evening; Independent; Publ. JOHN E. MOTZ; circ. 55,266.

Recorder and Times: 23 King St., Brockville; f. 1821; evening; Independent; Editor A. C. RUNCIMAN; circ. 11,399.

Reporter: 26 Ainslie St., Galt; Thompson Newspapers Ltd.; f. 1846 (daily), 1846 (weekly); evening; Independent; Publ. N. D. HAMILTON; Editor A. F. HERBERT; circ. 13,723.

Review: 4801 Valley Way, Niagara Falls; f. 1914; evening; Independent; Publ. W. B. LESLIE; Editor F. B. LESLIE; circ. 18,600.

Sarnia Observer, The: 241 N. Front St., Sarnia; evening; Independent; Gen. Man. J. B. MCKAY; circ. 18,565.

Sault Daily Star: 369 Queen St. E., Sault Ste. Marie; f. 1912; noon and evening; Independent; Man. Dir. R. L. CURRAN; Asst. Man. Dir. J. A. CURRAN; circ. 20,927.

Sentinel-Review: 16-18 Brock St., Woodstock; f. 1886; evening; Independent; Editor W. SWAN; circ. 10,125.

Shing Wah Daily News: 12 Hagerman St., Toronto 100; f. 1916; evening (ex. Sun.); Chinese; Editor S. F. MORRIS; circ. 4,816.

Spectator: 115 King St. East, Hamilton; f. 1846; evening; Independent; Vice-Pres. and Publ. J. D. MUIR; Exec. Editor G. BULLOCK; circ. 133,423.

Standard: St. Catharines; f. 1891; evening; Independent; Chief Editor A. E. KINGSLEY; Man. Editor L. N. SMITH; circ. 37,000.

Standard-Freeholder: 44 Pitt, Cornwall; f. 1846; evening; Independent; Man. Editor ERIK WATT; circ. 14,723.

Star: 167 Ferry St., Windsor; f. 1918; evening; Independent; Pres. MARK FARRELL; Editor N. W. HULL; circ. 87,722.

Sudbury Star: 33 McKenzie St.; f. 1908; largest of the Ontario local daily newspapers published by the Thomson Group; Publ. and Gen. Man. J. R. MEAKES; circ. 35,362.

Sun-Times: 290 9th St., Owen Sound; Sun f. 1890, Times f. 1853; Independent; Man. Editor T. A. DAVIDSON; circ. 14,325.

Toronto Sun, The: 322 King St. West; f. 1971; morning; Independent; Publ. DOUG CREIGHTON; Gen. Man. DON HUNT; Editor PETER WORTHINGTON; circ. 90,000.

Times-Journal: 115 N. May St., Fort William; f. 1887; evening; purchased by Thomson Newspapers Ltd. in September 1962; Man. Editor C. J. COPPS; circ. 17,262.

Times-Journal: 16 Hincks St., St. Thomas; f. 1881; evening; Independent; Publ. GEORGE M. DINGMAN; Exec. Editor L. J. BEAVIS; Man. Editor HUGH AGNEW; circ. 11,700.

Timmins Daily Press: 125 Cedar South, Timmins; Thomson Newspapers Ltd.; f. 1933; evening; Independent; Gen. Man. W. C. ANDERSON; Editor JOHN WILSON; circ. 11,626.

Toronto Daily Star: 1 Yonge St.; f. 1892; evening; Independent-Liberal; Pres. and Publ. BELAND H. HONDERICH; circ. 394,152.

Welland-Port Colborne Evening Tribune: 228 E. Main St., Welland; Thompson Newspapers Ltd.; f. 1863; evening; Independent; Gen. Man. W. ANDERSON; Editor T. N. MORRISON; circ. 20,300.

Whig-Standard: 306 King St., Kingston; f. 1810; evening; Independent; Pres. and Publ. M. L. DAVIES; Editor R. D. OWEN; circ. 30,000.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Guardian: 165 Prince St., Charlottetown; f. 1887; morning; Independent; Editor D. MACLEOD; circ. 16,740.

Journal-Pioneer: Water St., Summerside; amalgamated 1951; evening (ex. Sat. and Sun.); Editor ELMER MURPHY; circ. 8,025.

Patriot: 165 Prince St., Charlottetown; f. 1851; evening (ex. Sun.); Independent; Editor W. WARD; circ. 5,091.

QUEBEC

L'Action: 3 Place Jean-Talon, Quebec; f. 1907; evening; Independent; F.; Publ. GUY HAMEL; Editor ROGER BRUNEAU; Man. Editor JEAN GUILBERT; Advertising Dir. GILLES NORMANDIN; circ. 24,940.

Devoir, Le: 434 Notre Dame St. E., Montreal; f. 1910; morning; Independent; F.; Editor CLAUDE RYAN; circ. 36,280.

Gazette: 1000 St. Antoine St., Montreal; f. 1778; morning; Independent-Conservative; Gen. Man. J. KOHL; Editor DENIS M. HARVEY; circ. 134,713.

Journal de Montreal, Le: 140 Port Royal W., Montreal 34; f. 1964; F.; Gen. Man. JACQUES CRAIG; circ. 48,338.

Montreal-Matin: 2580 Blvd. St. Joseph East, Montreal; f. 1930; morning; F.; Independent; Publ. RÉGENT DESJARDINS; circ. 136,478.

Montreal Star: 241-45 St. James St. West, Montreal 1; f. 1869; evening; English; Independent; Publ. JOHN MCCONNELL; Editor-in-Chief F. B. WALKER; circ. 187,302.

Nouvelliste, Le: 500 St. Georges St., Trois Rivières, P.Q.; f. 1920; evening; F.; Independent; Pres. ERIC FERRAT; Man. Editor J. RENE FERRON; Editor S. ST-AMANT; circ. 44,876.

Presse, La: 7 St. James St. West, Montreal; f. 1884; evening with Saturday edition; Independent; F.; Man. Editor PIERRE LAFRANCE; circ. 205,158.

Quebec Chronicle Telegraph: 255 St. Sacrament Blvd., Quebec; Thompson Newspapers Ltd.; f. 1764 (Chronicle) and 1875 (Telegraph), amalgamated 1925; evening; Independent; Gen. Man. J. H. MONAGHAN; Editor R. TAMITEGAMA; circ. 4,958.

Record: C.P.R. Terrace, Sherbrooke; evening; Independent; Publ. CONRAD BLACK; circ. 8,959.

Soleil, Le: 390 St. Vallier St., Quebec; f. 1881; evening; Independent; F.; Editor RAYMOND DUBÉ; circ. 144,088.

Tribune: 221 Dufferin Ave., Sherbrooke; f. 1910; morning; Independent; F.; Pres. YVON DUBÉ; Editor-in-Chief and Man. Editor PIERRE PAUL; circ. 40,044.

Voix de L'Est, La: 136 Main St., Granby; f. 1945; evening; F.; Editor ROLAND GAGNE; circ. 11,219.

F. — Printed in French.

SASKATCHEWAN

Daily Herald: 30 Tenth St. E., Prince Albert; Thompson Newspapers Ltd.; f. 1911; evening; Independent; Gen. Man. J. W. DENHOFF; Editor N. HRYCIUK; circ. 8,110.

Leader-Post: Leader-Post Bldg., Park St. and Victoria Ave., Regina; f. 1883; evening; Independent; Editor T. MELVILLE; Gen. Man. WILLIAM THOMSON; circ. 68,001.

Saskatoon Star-Phoenix: 204 5th Ave. W., Saskatoon; f. 1902; evening; Independent; Exec. Vice-Pres. J. STRUTHERS; Exec. Editor S. KING; circ. 49,454.

Times-Herald: 44 Fairford St., West, Moose Jaw; f. 1889; evening; Independent; Editor BRUCE LAPLAUNTE; circ. 9,500.

SELECTED PERIODICALS

(W = weekly; F = fortnightly; M = monthly;
Q = quarterly.)

ALBERTA

Canadian Author and Bookman/Canadian Poetry: 8128 97th Ave., Edmonton 82; Editor S. W. CHALMERS; circ. 1,600.

Ukrainian News: 10967 97th St., Edmonton 17; f. 1927; Ukrainian interests; Editor Rev. M. SOPULAK; circ. 9,259; W.

Western Week: 12 Piron St., St. Albert; Publ. W. E. JAMISON; W.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Country Life in British Columbia: 207 West Hastings St., Vancouver; f. 1915; associated with the B.C. Federation of Agriculture; Editor J. R. ARMSTRONG; circ. 12,322; M.

Current Events: P.O.B. 45, Vancouver; travel and guide book; circ. 10,000; M.

Financial Record: Suite 406, 198 W. Hastings St., Vancouver 3; Man. Editor S. G. RUSK; W.

Garden Beautiful: Vancouver; f. 1932; horticulture; Editor S. M. OLIVER; M.

Vancouver Life: 1012 Hornby St., Vancouver 1; f. 1965; Publ. DONALD C. CROMIE; Editor J. LYNDON GROVE; M.

Western Business and Industry: 2000 W. 12th Ave., Vancouver 9; Editor DON JOHNSTON M.

Western Fisheries: 1104 Hornby St., Vancouver 1; f. 1929; commercial fishing industry journal; Man. Dir. E. G. KIDD; Editor GERALD G. KIDD; M.

Western Miner: 1200 West Pender St., Vancouver 1; Editor C. H. MITCHELL; M.

MANITOBA

Beaver: Hudson's Bay Co., Hudson's Bay House, Winnipeg 3RC 2R1; f. 1920; travel, exploration, development, ethnology and history of the Canadian North; Editor MALVINA BOLUS; circ. 30,000; Q.

Canadian Farmer: 462 Hargrave St., Winnipeg 2; f. 1903; Ukrainian; Independent; Editor-in-Chief MYROSLAW ROMAN SHKAWRYTKO; circ. 22,780; W.

Canadian Register, Manitoba Edition: 504 Scott Building, 272 Main St., Winnipeg; f. 1962; Editor GONTRAN LAVIOLETTE, O.M.I.; circ. 6,800.

Country Guide: 1760 Ellice Ave., Winnipeg R3H 0B6; f. 1882; agriculture; Editor DON BARON; circ. 327,070.

Courier-Northwestern: 955 Alexander Ave., Winnipeg; f. 1907; German; Independent; Editors B. LAENGIN, E. REHWALD; circ. 14,119; W. (Thurs.).

Free Press Weekly—Report on Farming: 300 Carlton St., Winnipeg R3C 3C1; f. 1872; Editor BRUCE McDONALD; circ. 341,340.

Israelite Press: 704 Broadway, P.O.B. 741, Winnipeg; f. 1910; Yiddish and English; serving the Jewish community of Western Canada from the Great Lakes to the Pacific; Independent; Editor MELVIN FENSON; W.

Modern Farmer, The: 171 McDermot Ave., Winnipeg; Editor THOMAS PAGE; W.

Motor in Canada: 1077 St. James St., P.O.B. 6900, Winnipeg; f. 1915; Western Canada's automotive trade publication; Man. JACK MITCHELL; Editor RALF NEUENDORFF; M.; circ. 13,000.

New Pathway: 184 Alexander Ave., Box 785, Winnipeg; f. 1930; Ukrainian; Independent; Sat.; Editor A. D. DOBRIANSKY; circ. 12,553.

Northwestern: 462 Hargrave Street, Winnipeg; f. 1888; German; Independent; Editor DIETRICH E. WOLF; circ. 16,909; W.

Norrona: Dahl Co. Ltd., 325 Logan Avenue, Winnipeg; f. 1910; Norwegian; Editor M. TALGOY; W.

Our Sunday Visitor of Canada: 504 Scott Building, 272 Main St., Winnipeg; f. 1959; Editor GONTRAN LAVIOLETTE, O.M.I.; circ. 41,600.

Trade and Commerce: 1077 St. James St., P.O.B. 6900, Winnipeg 21; f. 1910; industry and commerce; Editor R. TYRE; M.

Ukrainian Voico: 210-216 Dufferin Ave.; P.O.B. 3629, St. B. Winnipeg R2W 3R4; f. 1910; Ukrainian; Independent; Man. Editor M. H. HYKAWY; circ. 13,076; W.

Western Construction and Industry: 84 Isabel St., Winnipeg; f. 1949; Editor BRENDAN CARUTHERS; M.

Western Jewish News: 306 Time Building, Winnipeg; Independent; circ. 16,230; W.

NEWFOUNDLAND

Advertiser: Grand Falls; f. 1936; Editor F. D. R. LUSH.

Herald: P.O.B. 5266, St. John's; f. 1945; Independent; W.; Publisher G. W. STIRLING; Editor R. PUMPHREY; circ. 21,000.

Newfoundland Herald: Water St. W., St. John's; f. 1946; English; Editor D. JAMIESON; W.

Newfoundland Journal of Commerce: Box 5127, St. John's; f. 1933; Editor A. G. AYRE; M.

Newfoundland Quarterly: P.O. Box 5874, St. John's; f. 1901; history, the arts and general; Editor L. W. JANES.

Sun: Twillingate; f. 1880; Independent; Editor and Publ. STEWART ROBERTS; W.

NEW BRUNSWICK

Atlantic Advocate: Gleaner Building, Fredericton; f. 1956; Editor and Publisher J. M. S. WARDELL; Man. Editor JOHN BRADDOCK; circ. 22,000; M.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES

Inuttituit (The Eskimo Way): f. 1959 by the Dept. of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, Ottawa; all Eskimo publication; Editor HARRIET GORDON RUSTON.

NOVA SCOTIA

Casket: Antigonish; f. 1852; Independent; Editor P. A. G. MACKAY; circ. 10,710.

Dalhousie Review: Dalhousie University, Halifax; f. 1921; literary and general; Q.; Editor A. R. BEVAN.

ONTARIO

Agricultural Institute Review: Suite 907, 151 Slater St., Ottawa 4; f. 1934; official organ of the Agricultural Institute of Canada; Editor W. E. HENDERSON.

Applied Graphics: Suite 212, Willowdale; f. 1969; Editor PETER PERRY; circ. 7,409.

Arts/Canada: 129 Adelaide West, Toronto; f. 1943; Editor ANNE BRODZKY.

Canada Gazette: Ottawa; f. 1867; official organ of the Government of Canada; Editor Information Canada; W.

Canadian Aeronautics and Space Journal: Commonwealth Bldg., 77 Metcalfe St., Ottawa; f. 1954; Man. Editor H. C. LUTTMAN; M.

Canadian Architect, The: 1450 Don Mills Rd., Don Mills; f. 1955; Publ. S. J. COHEN; Editor JAMES A. MURRAY; M.

Canadian Author and Bookman: 133 Bathurst Street, Toronto; f. 1923; organ of the Canadian Authors' Association; Literary; Editor H. R. PERCY.

Canadian Catholic Register: 67 Bond St., Toronto 205; f. 1942; Publ. SHAUN MACGRATH.

Canadian Churchman: 600 Jarvis St., Toronto 5; (National Newspaper of the Anglican Church of Canada); f. 1871; general and religious; Editor HUGH McCULLUM; circ. 290,000; M.

Canadian Geographical Journal: 488 Wilbrod St., Ottawa K1N 6M8; f. 1930; organ of the Royal Canadian Geographical Society; circ. 21,862; Editor WILLIAM J. MEGILL; M.

Canadian Labour: 100 Argyle Ave., Ottawa 4; f. 1956; Labour; Editor ROY LABERGE; M.

Canadian Nurse: 50 The Driveway, Ottawa K2P 1E2; f. 1905; official organ of the Canadian Nurses' Association; Editor VIRGINIA A. LINDABURY; circ. 70,513; French edition *L'Infirmière Canadienne*; Editor Mlle CLAIRE BIGUÉ; circ. 26,145.

Canadian Sportsman: 136 Broadway, Tillsonburg; f. 1870; Editor G. CLIFFORD CHAPMAN; W.

Canadian Welfare: 55 Parkdale Ave., Ottawa 3; f. 1924; journal published by Canadian Council on Social Development, Ottawa; social policy, trends and practices in Canada; Editor JAMES ROBB; six times a year; circ. 4,500.

Chemistry in Canada: 151 Slater St., Ottawa; Editor D. W. EMMERSON; M.

Cinema Canada: 2533 Gerrard St. East, Scarborough; two-monthly.

Electronics and Communications: 1450 Don Mills Rd., Don Mills; Editor DUANE E. SHARP; M.

Labour Gazette: Canada Department of Labour, Ottawa; f. 1900; English and French editions; labour problems, industrial, economic, statistical; Editor JACK E. NUGENT; Circ. Man. J. E. ABBEY; M.

Labour Review: Canadian Federation of Labour, Box 64, Terminal "A", Ottawa 2; f. 1936; Editor W. T. BURFORD; M.

Nouvelle Revue Canadienne, La: Case Postale 614, Ottawa; French; literary.

ONTARIO—PUBLISHED IN TORONTO

The following are all published by Maclean-Hunter Publishing Co. Ltd., 481 University Avenue, Toronto 2.

Bus and Truck Transport: 481 University Ave.; f. 1925; Editor P. INGRAM; M; circ. 17,952.

Canadian Automotive Trade: f. 1920; Editor E. BELITSKY; M; circ. 29,652.

Canadian Aviation: f. 1927; Editor HUGH WHITTINGTON; circ. 12,000.

Canadian Boating: 4 Collier St., 5; f. 1926; Editor BRUCE PROCTOR. Also published **Annual Cruise Guide**; nine issues yearly.

Canadian Electronics Engineering: f. 1957; Editor C. S. HAND; circ. 11,166.

Canadian Grocer: f. 1886; Editor MAURICE SHORE; F.; circ. 14,726.

Canadian Homes: f. 1925; architecture, interior decoration; Editor JAMES PURDIE; M.; circ. 1,970,470.

Canadian Hotel & Restaurant: 481 University Ave., Toronto 2; and Maclean-Hunter Ltd., 30 Old Burlington St., London, S.W.1; f. 1923; Editor COLIN McLAREN; M.; circ. 22,920.

Chatelaine: f. 1928; women's journal; Editors DORIS ANDERSON, FERNANDE SAINT-MARTIN; M.; circ. 1,248,000.

Civic: f. 1949; public works magazine; Editor WALTER JONES; M.; circ. 14,000.

Electrical Contractor and Maintenance Supervisor: f. 1951; Editor FRANK E. HAARHOFF; M.; circ. 12,205.

Financial Post: 481 University Ave., Toronto 101; f. 1907; Editor PAUL S. DEACON; W.; circ. 142,248.

Heavy Construction News: f. 1957; Editor RON RICHARDSON; W.; circ. 15,290.

Home Goods Retailing: f. 1955; Editor JOHN J. DOWNEY; F.; circ. 14,079.

Maclean's Magazine: f. 1905; general interest; Editor BORDEN SPEARS; circ. 625,517; F.

Mechanical Contracting and Plumbing: f. 1907; Editor TED HEWITT; circ. 17,520.

Modern Power and Engineering: f. 1907; Manager A. T. CONRON; circ. 11,044.

Canadian Builder: f. 1952; Editor CLIFFORD FOWKE; M.; circ. 17,248.

Office Equipment and Methods: f. 1955; Editor A. G. ROBERTS; M.; circ. 14,049.

Style: f. 1888; Editor BRUCE GENDALL; F.; circ. 10,600.

Architecture Canada: 160 Eglinton Ave. E.; M.

Board of Trade Journal: Board of Trade Building, 11 Adelaide St. W.; f. 1910; business; Editor C. J. DAVIES; circ. 15,000.

Building Materials News: 46 St. Clair Ave. E.; f. 1945; trade; Editor ALEC CLEMENTS; M.; circ. 20,806.

The Canadian/Canadian Star Weekly: Southstar Publishers Ltd., 401 Bay St.; f. 1965; features and illustrated; Editor MICHAEL HANLON; circ. 2,000,000; W.

Canadian Bar Review: 2 Tremont Crescent, Don Mills; f. 1923; Editors Dr. J. G. CASTEL, R. C. MERRIAM; Q.; circ. 14,200.

Canadian Broadcaster: 217 Bay St.; f. 1942; trade; Publ. RICHARD G. LEWIS; two-monthly; circ. 2,139.

Canadian Chartered Accountant: The Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants, 250 Bloor St. East, 5; f. 1911; accounting, management, professional; Editor L. REESOR; M.; circ. 30,114.

Canadian Forest Industries: Southam Business Publications Ltd., 1450 Don Mills Rd., Don Mills, Ont.; f. 1880 as *Canada Lumberman*; Editor STEVE TROWER; M.

Canadian Forum: 56 Esplanade St. E., Toronto 1; f. 1920; political, literary and economic; Editor ABRAHAM ROTSTEIN.

Canadian Historical Review: University of Toronto Press, Toronto 5; f. 1896; Editor R. CRAIG BROWN; Q.; circ. 3,800.

Canadian Journal of Economies (Revue canadienne d'Economie): University of Toronto Press, Toronto 5; f. 1968; organ of Canadian Economics Association (*Association Canadienne d'Economie*); Managing Editors A. ASIMAKOPOULOS and R. LÉVESQUE; Q; circ. 3,300.

Canadian Journal of Mathematics: University of Toronto Press, 5; f. 1949; publ. for the Canadian Mathematical Congress; Editors P. P. H. FANTHAM, P. G. ROONEY; two-monthly; circ. 1,500.

Canadian Journal of Political Science (Revue canadienne de Science Politique): University of Toronto Press, Toronto 5; f. 1968; organ of the Canadian Political Science Association (*Association canadienne des Sciences politiques*); Co-Editors JOHN MEISEL and LÉON DION; circ. 2,700.

Canadian Journal of Psychology (Revue Canadienne de Psychologie): University of Toronto Press, 5; f. 1947; journal of the Canadian Psychological Assn.; Editor G. J. MOGENSEN; Q.

Canadian Journal of Public Health: 1255 Yonge Street, Toronto 7; journal of the Canadian Public Health Association; f. 1910; Editor JOHN KEAYS; circ. 4,000.

Canadian Journal of Surgery/Journal Canadien de Chirurgie: 150 St. George St.; f. 1957; English and French; Editor G. T. DICKINSON; Q.

Studies in Religion/Sciences Religieuses: University of Toronto Press, Toronto 181; f. 1971; Man. Editor Prof. J. W. GRANT.

Canadian Messenger of the Sacred Heart: 68 Broadview Ave., Toronto 8; f. 1891; Catholic; Editor Rev. F. J. POWER, S.J.; circ. 20,000; M.

Canadian Motorist: Ontario Motor League, Carlton Tower, 2 Carlton Street; f. 1914; an official publication of the Ontario Motor League; Editor JERRY TUTUNJIAN; quarterly; circ. 195,000.

Canadian Research and Development: 481 University Ave., Toronto 101; Editor DOUGLAS DINGELDEIN; two-monthly; circ. 7,400.

Canadian Pharmaceutical Journal: 175 College St., Toronto 2B; Editor ARNOLD V. RAISON; M.

Canadian Poultry Review: 204 Richmond St. West; f. 1876; poultry; Editor H. B. DONOVAN, JR.; M.; circ. 17,716.

Canadian Printer and Publisher: 481 University Ave.; graphic art journal; Editor and Man. W. B. FORBES; M.; circ. 7,000.

Canadian Review of Music and Art: 66 College St.; f. 1942; Editor LOUIS DE B. CORNEAN; two-monthly.

Canadian School Journal: 51 Eglinton Ave. E., Toronto 12; f. 1921; educational; Editor Mrs. JEAN M. WATSON; circ. 4,712.

Canadian Magazine Star Weekly, The: 401 Bay St.; Independent; Chair. J. S. ATKINSON; Pres. and Publ. E. J. MANNION; circ. 369,623; W.

Canadian Tribune: 924 King St. West, Toronto 3; f. 1940; Editor WILLIAM C. BEECHING; W.

Courier: 455 Spadina Ave.; f. 1907; German; Independent; Editors B. LAENGIN, E. REHNWALD; circ. 11,306; W.

Design Engineering: 481 University Ave.; Editor J. C. YOUNG; M.

East Toronto Weekly: 1344 Danforth Avenue; f. 1918; Independent; Editor A. L. DEACHMAN; W.

Engineering: 17 Inkerman St.; Editor JOHN BRANSEN; M.

Engineering and Construction: 34 St. Patrick St.; f. 1927; Editor GEORGE HARRY; Q.

Engineering and Contract Record: Southam Business Publications Ltd., 1450 Don Mills Road, Don Mills, Ont.; f. 1886; Editor W. J. CRICHTON; circ. 17,100.

Engineering Digest: 46 St. Clair Ave. East, Toronto 290; f. 1955; trade; Editor H. W. MEYFARTH; M.; circ. 52,000.

Executive (incorporating Monetary Times): 1450 Don Mills Rd., Don Mills, Ont.; Editor and Publ. A. P. McVEIGH; circ. 25,000; M.

Farm and Country: 4th Floor, 30 Bloor St. W.; Busines. Editor JOHN PHILLIPS; Features Editor JIM GARNER; Fs.

Farmer's Magazine: 73 Richmond Street West; f. 1909; Editor ROBERT MARJORIBANKS; circ. 137,000; M.

Fur Trade Journal: Bewdley; f. 1923; trade; Editor CHARLES CLAY; circ. 5,000; M.

Health: 111 Avenue Rd.; f. 1933; health education; Editor-in-Chief Dr. GORDON BATES; circ. 25,825; two-monthly.

Holstein-Friesian Journal: 129 Adelaide St. West, Toronto 1; f. 1938; official organ of the Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada; Editor H. J. COLSON; circ. 18,400; M.

Home Building in Canada: 372 Bay St.; f. 1920; building; Editor J. R. WALKER; two-monthly.

In Review: Canadian Books for Children: Provincial Library Service, Ont. Dept. of Colleges and Universities, Mowat Block, Queen's Park, Toronto 182; f. 1967; literary; Editor IRMA K. McDONOUGH; Q.

Independent Forester: 789 Don Mills Rd.; f. 1881; fraternal; Editor DAVID RUDAN; circ. 456,000.

Industrial Canada: 67 Yonge St.; Man. A. L. ABBOTT; Editor A. W. HOUSE; M.

Jewish Standard: 53 Yonge St.; f. 1929; Jewish interests; Editor JULIUS HAYMAN; two-monthly.

Journal of the Canadian Dental Association: 1251 Yonge St.; Editor Dr. F. H. CROMPTON; M.

Kingston Road and Main Street Herald: 73 Adelaide St. West; f. 1928; Conservative; Editor FLORENCE CHARLES; W.

Marketing: 481 University Ave.; f. 1908; Man. A. L. RODGERS; Editor EDWARD EARL; W; circ. 8,500.

Medical Post: 481 University Ave.; Publ. M. R. MARK; Editor E. DAMUDE; F.

Modern Medicine of Canada—Medecine Moderne du Canada: Southam Business Pubs. Ltd., 1450 Don Mills Rd., Don Mills; f. 1946; medical; Editor J. A. KELLEN; Man. J. TUCKER; published in English and French; circ. 22,800 (English), 6,250 (French).

New Democrat: 565 Jarvis Street; f. 1934; politics; Editor JOHN F. BREWIN; M.; circ. 12,000.

New Equipment News: 46 St. Clair Ave. East; f. 1940; industrial; Editor D. H. GRAHAM; M.; circ. 23,077.

New Review, The: Box 31, Station "E", Toronto 4; East European history; Editors OLEG PIDHAINY, M. MLADENOVIC; Q; circ. 1,000; East European History.

News: 63 Wellesley St., 5; f. 1940; pictorial; Editor JUDITH ROBINSON; W.

Northern Miner: 77 River St., Toronto 247; f. 1915; mining; Editor J. W. CARRINGTON; circ. 30,000. Also publ. **Canadian Mines Handbook** (annually, July); Editor F. M. FIELDER; circ. 24,000.

Ontario Library Review: Provincial Library Service, Ontario Department of Colleges and Universities, Mowat Block, Queen's Park, Toronto 182; f. 1916; literary, catalogue; Editor IRMA K. McDONOUGH.

Ontario Medical Review: 50 Maitland St., Toronto 5; f. 1922; medical; Editor GLENN SAWYER, M.D.; circ. 9,169; M.

Ontario Milk Producer: 50 Maitland St. 5; f. 1924; dairy; Editor R. H. ROBSON; circ. 34,000.

Oral Health: 443 Mount Pleasant Rd., Toronto 298; f. 1911; dental; Editor J. M. KERR, D.D.S.; circ. 8,700.

Phoenix: Univ. of Toronto Press, Trinity College, Toronto 5; journal of the Classical Association of Canada; Editor THOMAS M. ROBINSON; Q.

Physics in Canada/La Physique au Canada: bulletin of the Canadian Association of Physicists, 151 Slater, Suite 903, Ottawa, Ont. K1P 5H3; Editor D. E. BRODIE, Dept. of Physics, Univ. of Waterloo, Waterloo, Ont.; two-monthly.

Protestant Action: 138 Main St., Toronto 13; f. 1936; Protestant; Editor and publisher Rev. W. S. WHITCOMBE, M.A.

Canadian Travel Press: 228 Bloor St. W.; Editor and Publ. W. H. BAXTER; two-monthly.

Quill and Quire: 56 The Esplanade; f. 1935; covers the Canadian book industry; Editor and Publ. M. DE PENCIER; 15 a year.

Radio and Television Appliance Trade Builder: Hugh C. McLean Publications Ltd., 1450 Don Mills Road; f. 1923; trade; Editor G. B. GILROY; M.

Saturday Night: 52 St. Clair Ave. East, Toronto 7; f. 1877; political, literary and economic; Editor ROBERT FULFORD; circ. 110,000.

Scholarly Publishing: University of Toronto Press, Toronto 5; f. 1969; journal for authors and publishers; Editor ELEANOR HARMAN; Q; circ. 1,400.

Sentinel: 205 Yonge St., Toronto 1; f. 1875; Protestant; Editor and Business Man. GORDON KEYES; two-monthly.

Souham's Metalworking: 1450 Don Mills Rd., Don Mills; f. 1937; Man. Editor DON R. ENDICOTT; circ. 9,013; M.

Time (Canada edition): 200 University Ave.; est. 1943; Vice-Pres. and Man. Dir. STEPHEN S. LA RUE; Editor JOHN M. SCOTT; W.

Toronto Life: 403-129 Adelaide St. W.; est. 1966; Publ. DONALD C. CROMIE; Exec. Vice-Pres. HOWARD J. BATEMAN; Editor JEREMY BROWN; M.

Trade Builder: 175 Jarvis St., 2; f. 1924; merger with Radio and Appliance Sales 1959; Editor E. F. DAMUDE; M.

University of Toronto Law Journal: University of Toronto Press, Toronto 181; f. 1935; Editor Dean R. ST. J. MACDONALD; Book Review Editor BRADLEY CRAWFORD; Q.

University of Toronto Quarterly: University of Toronto Press, Toronto 5; Canadian Journal of the Humanities; f. 1931; Editors WILLIAM BLISSETT, DAVID M. HAYNE; Q.

W. Toronto Weekly: 2995 Dundas St. W. 9; f. 1921; Independent; Editor SAMUEL WILSON; W.

QUEBEC

Canadian Doctor: Gardenvale; f. 1935; Publ. A. R. URQUHART; Editor D. ROSS WARREN; M.

Canadian Fisherman and Ocean Science: 451 Beaconsfield Ave., Quebec; f. 1914; Publ. and Editor RONALD COOKE; M.

Canadian Mining Journal: Gardenvale; f. 1879; Publ. KEVIN MCCOLLUM; Editor CHRIS MAMEN; circ. 6,118; M.

East End News: Verdun; f. 1939; French and English; circ. 25,000.

La Salle Messenger: La Salle; f. 1954; French and English; Editor ROGER GAGNON; circ. 25,500.

Lachine Messenger: Verdun, Quebec; f. 1932; French and English; Editor GEORGES LEGAULT; circ. 20,500; W.

Progrès de Rosemount: Verdun; f. 1953; French and English; Gen. Man. D. BLANCHARD; circ. 30,000; W.

Verdun Messenger: Verdun; f. 1913; French and English; Editor H. J. DUHAMER; circ. 26,400.

QUEBEC—PUBLISHED IN MONTREAL

L'Actualité Economique: 5255 Ave. Deceles; f. 1925; economics; Editor ROLAND JOVANDET-BERNADAT; circ. 2,300; Q.

Au Grand Air: 1475 Metcalfe Ave.; f. 1961; Publ. HARRY A. WILLSIE; two-monthly.

L'Automobile: 141 Bates Rd.; f. 1939; Editor M. DUFRESNE; M.

Bâtiment: 625 Kennedy Ave., Montreal 3; complete coverage of the French-speaking building industry; Editor PAUL ST. PIERRE; M.

Building Materials News: 137 Wellington Street W.1; f. 1945; trade; Editor A. CLEMENTS; M.; circ. 19,971.

Bulletin des Agriculteurs: 1117 St. Catherine St. West 2; f. 1918; French; agriculture; circ. 132,825; M.

Canadian Business: 1080 Beaver Hall Hill; published by C. B. Media Ltd.; f. 1930; Man. W. R. LEONARD; Editor HOWARD GAMBLE; M.

Canadian Jewish Chronicle Review: 4781 Van Horne Ave., Montreal, 252; f. 1966 by amalgamation of the *Canadian Jewish Chronicle* (f. 1897) and the *Canadian Jewish Review*; Editor and Publ. STANLEY SHENKMAN; circ. 10,200; W.

Canadian Medical Association Journal: St. George Street 5; f. 1911; organ of Canadian Medical Association; Editor Dr. G. T. DICKINSON; two-monthly.

Canadian Mining and Metallurgical Bulletin: 906-1117 St. Catherine St. West, Montreal; f. 1898; official publication of Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy; mining, metallurgy, geology, etc.; Editor E. G. TAPP.

Canadian Sport Monthly: 1434 St. Catherine Street West, 25; sport; Editor D. H. COLLINS; Publisher H. R. PICKENS, Jnr.; M.

Canadian Textile Journal: 4920 de Maisonneuve Blvd. W., Montreal 215; f. 1883; news, markets and technical; Editor J. M. MERRIMAN; circ. 3,400; M.

Chatelaine: 2055 Peel St., 2; f. 1960; French edition; women's general; Editor Mrs. FERNANDE SAINT-MARTIN; circ. 300,000; M.

Commerce: 31 St. James St. W.; Editor MAURICE CHARTRAND; M.

Dimanche-Matin: 5707 Christophe-Colomb St., Montreal; f. 1954; French; Editor JACQUES FRANCOEUR; circ. 290,024; W.

Engineering Journal: 2050 Mansfield St., Montreal 2; f. 1918; organ of Engineering Institute of Canada; Editor PIERRE BOURNIVAL, M.E.I.C.; circ. 19,820.

Ferme, La: 909 Mount Royal East, Montreal 36; f. 1939; agricultural; Editor ROBERT RAYNAULD; circ. 86,000; M.

Financial Times of Canada: 1061 St. Alexander St., 128; f. 1912; business, financial and economic; Editor MICHAEL BARKWAY; W.; circ. 40,000.

Forest and Outdoors and Rod and Gun: 58 Madsen Avenue, Beaconsfield; amalgamated 1959; organ of Canadian Forestry Association; Publ. R. J. COOKE; M.

Front Ouvrier, Le: 4911 Côte des Neiges Road; f. 1944; Independent; Editor LOUIS LAMONTAGNE; W.

Hockey News: 603A Sun Life Bldg.; Editor KEN MCKENZIE; W.

Hunting and Fishing in Canada: Shepard Publishing Co. Ltd., 702-703 Castle Building, 2; f. 1935; Editor E. L. JARDINE; M; circ. 26,693.

L'Ingénieur: 2500 av. Guyard, Montreal 250; f. 1915; engineering, educational; Editor MADELEINE LAMBERT; circ. 8,083; Q.

Jewish Eagle: 4075 St. Lawrence Blvd.; f. 1907; Yiddish, Independent; Editor JOSEPH GALLAY; circ. 17,860; W.

Journal of Canadian Petroleum Technology: 906-1117 St. Catherine St. West, Montreal 110; official publication of Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, serving oil, gas and petrochemical industries; Editor E. G. TAPP; Business Man. A. E. BREWER.

Journal des Vedettes, Le: 4274 Papineau, Room 201; f. 1954; Editor JACQUES MARTI; circ. 86,578; W.

Labour World (Le Monde Ouvrier): 177 Sherbrooke Street West, 18; f. 1915; French and English; Labour; Editor GAETAN DUTOUR; W.; circ. 140,000.

Liberty: 73 Richmond St. West; f. 1947; Editor FRANK RASKY; circ. 500,000; M.

Magazine Maclean, Le: 2055 Peel St.; Publ. F. G. BRANDER; Editor PAUL-MARIE LAPOINTE; M.

Monitor, The: 6525 Somerled, Montreal 265; f. 1925; non-party; Editor LOU MILLER; circ. 35,500; W.

Montrealer, The: 2160 Mountain St., Ste. 706; f. 1926; Editor EILEEN COLLYER; Business Man. JAMES H. COLLYER; circ. 23,964.

Le Nouveau Samedi: 4270 Papineau; Editor ANDRE LECOMTE; W.

Nouvelle Relève, La: 60-ouest, rue Saint-Jacques; f. 1934; literary; Editors ROBERT CHARBONNEAU, CLAUDE HURTUBISE; M.

Nouvelles Illustrées: 1236 Crescent Street, f. 1954; Editor A. LECOMTE; circ. 107,756; W.

Patrie, La: 5811 Christophe Colomb; f. 1878; Pres. JACQUES DION; circ. 134,119; W.

Perspectives: 231 ouest, St. Jacques; f. 1959; French; Editor PIERRE GASCON; circ. 835,000; W.

Petit Journal, Le: 5460 avenue Royalmount; f. 1926; French; Independent; Editor J. C. HARVEY; circ. 282,000; W.

Le Pharmacien: 2055 Peel St., Montreal 110; f. 1929; Editor XAVIER DE LUSIGNY; M.

Photo Age (inc. Canadian Photographer): 970 McEachran Ave.; f. 1954; Editor GUENTER KARKUTT; M.

Photo Journal: 5460 ave. Royalmount 307; f. 1937; Editor PIERRE-PAUL LAFORTUNE; circ. 152,000; W.

Presse, La: La Compagnie de Publication de La Presse Ltée; circ. 206,275; W.

Quebec Industriel, Le: 2055 Peel St.; f. 1946; French language journal serving the Canadian industrial market; Advertising Man. JEAN M. CHAGNON; Editor ROBERT HENRY; circ. 7,971; M.

Reader's Digest: French and English; Pres. E. PAUL ZIMMERMAN; circ. 1,500,000; M.

Relations: 8100 St. Lawrence Blvd, 351; f. 1941; French; edited by a group of Jesuit Fathers; social, cultural, economic and international affairs; Editor-in-Chief IRÉNÉE DESROCHERS, S.J.; circ. 10,000; M.

Rod and Gun in Canada: 1475 Metcalfe Street; f. 1899; recreation; Editor/Publisher HARRY WILLSIE; circ. 55,500.

Samedi, Le: 4270 Papineau Street; f. 1889; French; illustrated; Editor ANDRÉ LECOMTE; circ. 78,954; W.

Technique pour Tous: 294 carré Saint-Louis; f. 1926; French and English; education; Editor EDDY MACFARLANE; M. (Ex. July and Aug.).

Télé-Radiomonde: 4270 Papineau; f. 1939; Editor PIERRE NADEAU; circ. 72,342.

Terre de Chez Nous: 515 av. Viger, Montreal 132; f. 1929; agriculture; French; Editor H. P. PROULX; circ. 66,095; W.

Vers Demain: Rougemont, P.Q.; Social Credit; Dir. LOUI EVEN; Administrator and Editor-in-Chief GILBERT COTÉ-MERCIER; circ. 75,000; two-monthly.

Voix Nationale: 3502 Hutchinson St.; M.

Weekend Magazine: 231 St. James St. W.; f. 1951; Editorial Dir. CRAIG BALLANTYNE; circ. 2,017,000; W.

SASKATCHEWAN

Commonwealth, The: 1630 Quebec St., Regina; f. 1938; N.D.P.; Editor FRANK G. HANSON; circ. 22,000; bi-weekly.

Fish and Game Sportsman: P.O.B. 1654, Regina; f. 1968; Editor RED WILKINSON; circ. 10,000; two-monthly.

School Trustee: 400 Westman Bldg., Regina; f. 1930; education; Editor L. I. THORSON; circulation to school trustees in the province (5 issues a year).

Western Producer: 456 Second Avenue North, Saskatoon; f. 1923; world and agricultural news; Editor T. R. MELVILLE-NESS; circ. 160,000; W. (Thurs.).

YUKON TERRITORY

Star: Whitehorse; f. 1900; Independent; Editor GRAEME CONNELL; Publ. BOB ERLAM; circ. 5,200; twice weekly.

NORTHWEST TERRITORY

Drum, The: P.O.B. 1069, Inuvik, N.W.T.; f. 1966; English; Editor THOMAS H. BUTTERS; W.

NEWS AGENCY

Canadian Press, The: 55 University Ave., Toronto 1; f. 1917; 104 daily newspaper members; national news co-operative; Pres. NORMAN SMITH; Sec. and Gen. Man. JOHN DAUPHINEE.

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Canadian Community Newspapers' Association: Suite 51, 2 Bloor St. East, Toronto 285; f. 1919; 400 mems.; Pres. J. A. PERRY; Gen. Man. E. M. WALKER.

Canadian Daily Newspaper Publishers Association: 250 Bloor St. East, Toronto 5; f. 1919; 84 mems.; Pres. E. B. RICHARDS; Gen. Man. C. H. McDONALD.

Canadian Managing Editors' Conference: 565 Avenue Rd., Toronto 7, Ont.

Canadian Section Commonwealth Press Union: Hon. Sec. P. E. USSHER, 55 University Ave., Toronto 1.

National Press Club of Canada: 150 Wellington, Ottawa 4, Ont.; Pres. C. W. E. MACPHERSON.

Periodical Press Association: 100 University Ave., Toronto 1; Pres. J. L. CRAIG; Man. GEORGE MANSFIELD; constituent associations:

Agricultural Press Association of Canada: 100 University Ave., Toronto 1, Ont.; Pres. J. S. KYLE.

Canadian Business Press: 100 University Ave., Toronto 1, Ont.; Pres. AUBREY JOEL.

Magazine Publishers' Association of Canada: 100 University Ave., Toronto 1, Ont.; Pres. L. M. HODGKINSON.

Toronto Men's Press Club: 119 King St. W., Toronto; Pres. D. K. MCKEE.

Winnipeg Press Club: Marlborough Hotel, Smith St., Winnipeg 1, Man.; Pres. JAN KAMIENSKI.

FOREIGN BUREAUX Montreal

Agence Parisienne de Presse (APP): 664 Grosvenor Ave.

UPI: Place Victoria Suite 432, 800 Victoria Square; Man. Dir. JOHN ALIUS.

The following are also represented: Deutsche Presse-Agentur (DPA), Reuters, Tass.

PUBLISHERS

Addison-Wesley (Canada) Ltd.: 36 Prince Andrew Place, Don Mills, Ont.; mathematics, science, language, business and social sciences textbooks, trade juveniles.

Editions d'Aigle: 2105, rue Bourdages, Saint-Hyacinthe, P.Q.

Allen (Thomas) and Son Ltd.: 50 Prince Andrew Place, Don Mills, Ont.

Editions de l'Arbre: 60 St. James West, Montreal, P.Q.

Associated Publishers: 728 Yonge Street, Toronto 5, Ont.

Editions de l'Atelier: 3744 rue Jean-Brillant, Montreal 26; f. 1955; Manager RAYNALD GOUGEON; juvenile, religious books, poetry.

Editions Beauchemin Ltée: 450 ave. Beaumont, Montreal 15, P.Q.

Bélisle Editeur, Inc.: 35-39 rue Sault-au-Matelot, Quebec, P.Q.; f. 1940; Dir. and Publisher LOUIS-ALEXANDRE BÉLISLE; technical, classical, and literary books; technical, French-English and French-Canadian dictionaries.

Editions Bellarmin: 8100 blvd. Saint-Laurent, Montreal 351, P.Q.; f. 1920; Man. Rev. ALBERT PLANTE, S.J.; religious and social.

Bellhaven House Ltd.: 1145 Bellamy Rd. North; Scarborough 707, Ont.; f. 1964; Man. Dir. R. SOUTHGATE; represents foreign educational publishers.

***Book Society of Canada Ltd.:** 4386 Sheppard Avenue East, Agincourt, Toronto, Ont.; elementary and secondary school publishers.

Boreal Express: C.P. 418, Station Youville, Montreal 354, Quebec.

Burns and MacEachern Ltd.: 62 Rainside Rd., Don Mills, Ont.; Chair. and Pres. B. D. SANDWELL; art, architecture, general, textbooks.

Canada Law Book Ltd.: 100 Richmond St. East, Toronto 1, Ont.; f. 1855; Pres. W. L. COWING; law reports, law journals, legal textbooks, etc.

Canadian Music Sales Corporation Ltd.: 58 Advance Rd., Toronto 18, Ont.; f. 1932; Pres. T. P. REGAN; music publishers, distributors for music, records.

Centre Educatif et Culturel: 8101 est, blvd. Métropolitain, Montreal 437, P.Q.

Centre Pédagogique: 10 rue Cook, Quebec, P.Q.

Centre de Psychologie et de Pédagogie (1968) Inc.: 260 ouest, rue Faillon, Montreal 327; f. 1944; Dir.-Gen. GONTRAN TROTTIER.

Le Cercle du Livre de France Ltée.: 3300 blvd. Rosemount, Montreal 36; f. 1947; Pres. PIERRE TISSEYRE; general literature in French.

Clarke, Irwin and Co. Ltd.: 791 St. Clair Ave. West, Toronto 10, Ont.; f. 1930; Pres. IRENE I. CLARKE; Exec. Vice-Pres. W. H. CLARKE; Sec. EVELYNE G. CLARKE; educational and general trade publishers; represent many British and American publishing houses.

***William Collins, Sons and Co. (Canada) Ltd.:** 100 Lesmill Rd., Don Mills, Ont.

Copp Clark Publishing Company: 517 Wellington St. West, Toronto 2B, Ont.; f. 1841; a division of Copp Clark Ltd.; trade books, text and reference material; Pres. R. J. BLACKER.

***J. M. Dent and Sons (Canada), Ltd.:** 100, Scarsdale Road, Don Mills, Ont.; Pres. C. SKINNER; text-book and general publishers.

Dodd, Mead and Co. (Canada) Ltd.: 25 Hollinger Rd., Toronto 16, Ont.

Doubleday Canada Ltd.: 105 Bond St., Toronto 2, Ont.

Ecrits du Canada Français: 129 Côte du Beaver, Montreal 1, P.Q.

Editeur Officiel du Québec: Hotel du Gouvernement, Quebec.

Entreprises Education Nouvelle Inc., Les: 260 ouest, rue Faillon, Montreal 327, P.Q.; f. 1964; Pres., Dir.-Gen. GONTRAN TROTTIER.

Encyclopaedia Britannica of Canada Ltd.: 151 Bloor St. West, Toronto 5; f. 1937; Pres. P. B. NORTON; other publs. *Britannica Junior*, *World Atlas*, *Britannica Book of the Year*, *Britannica World Language Dictionary*, *Great Books of the Western World*, *Great Ideas Today*, *F. E. Compton Encyclopedia*.

Editions de l'Etoile: 325-327 East Mont-Royal, Montreal 151; f. 1939; Dir. JEAN DESGRANGES; history, travel and (in French only) fiction.

Editions Estérel: 6397 rue Saint-Denis, Montreal 10, P.Q.

Evangelical Publishers: 4 Albert St., Toronto 1, Ont., f. 1912; Man. Dir. and Treas. A. J. STEWART.

Les Editions Fides: 245 est, blvd. Dorchester, Montreal 129; f. 1937; Pres. PAUL-A. MARTIN, C.S.C.; Gen. Man. PAUL POIRIER; religious, history, textbooks and literature.

* Canadian branches of English Publishers.

Editions Francaises: 8840 blvd. Saint-Laurent, Montreal 11, P.Q.

Editions France-Quebec: 5329 12e ave. Rosemont, Montreal 36, P.Q.

***Samuel French (Canada), Ltd.:** 27 Grenville Street, Toronto 5, Ont.; f. in Canada 1933; Manageress Miss M. H. COXWELL; drama.

W. J. Gage Ltd.: 1500 Birchmount Rd., Scarborough, Ont.; f. 1844; Pres. G. H. LOVE.

General Publishing Co. Ltd.: 30 Lesmill Rd., Don Mills, Ont.; f. 1934; Pres. JACK STODDART.

***Ginn and Company:** 35 Mobile Drive, Toronto 375, Ont.; f. 1929; Gen. Man. FRANK E. WATSON; text-books.

Granger Frères, Ltd.: 210 Cremazie Boulevard West, Montreal, P.Q.; f. 1885; Pres. C. LESLIE ROBERTSON; Managing Dir. ANTONIO LECONTE; French textbooks, religious books and prayer books.

***Hamish Hamilton Ltd.:** 10 Dyas Road, Don Mills, Ont.

***Hamlyn Publishing Group, Canada Ltd.:** Prince Andrew Place, Don Mills, Ont.

Harvest House Ltd.: 1364 ave. Greene, Montreal 215, P.Q.

Editions de l'Hexagone: 1247 rue Saint-Denis, Montreal 129, P.Q.; f. 1953; Dir. GASTON MIRON.

***Hodder and Stoughton Ltd., of Canada:** 103-107 Vanderhoof Avenue, Toronto 17, Ont.; f. in Canada 1912; Chair. PAUL HODDER-WILLIAMS; Pres. SAM STEWART; Vice-Pres. C. L. WHITESIDE; Treas. A. ECKSTEIN; general.

Holt, Rinehart and Winston of Canada Limited: 55 Horner Ave., Toronto 18; f. 1904; Pres. and Man. Dir. M. J. FLOOD; general trade publications, educational, college, reference and children's books.

Les Editions de l'Homme: 1130 est, rue Lagachetiere, Montreal 123; f. 1959; Dir.-Gen. JEAN LEVESQUE; biography, fiction, sociology, politics, guides.

Les Editions de l'Horizon: 6235 rue Deacon, Montreal; f. 1963; Dir. JACQUES DE ROUSSAN; French Canadian history.

Editions Hurtubise HMH, Ltée.: 380 ouest, rue Craig, Montreal 126; f. 1960; Man. CLAUDE HURTUBISE; trade and textbooks.

The House of Grant (Canada) Ltd.: 29 Mobile Drive, Toronto 16, Ont.

Information Canada: Ottawa, Ont.; art, business, government, science, social sciences.

Institut de Recherches Psychologiques: 34 ouest, rue Fleury, Montreal.

Editions du Jour: 3411 rue St.-Denis, Montreal 129; f. 1962; Man. JACQUES HÉBERT; general.

Editions Jeunesse: 501 rue de la Couronne, Quebec, 2; f. 1962; Dir.-Gen. RÉAL D'ANJOU; children's and juvenile books.

Editions Leméac: 371 ouest, ave. Laurier, Montreal 8, P.Q.

Editions du Levrier: 5375 ave. Notre-Dame-de-Graces, Montreal, P.Q.; f. 1934; Dir. Rev. M.-RÉGINALD LUSSIER, O.P.; education, philosophy, psychology, theology, scientific.

Librairie de L'Action: Place Jean-Talon, Quebec, P.Q.; f. 1920; Man. JULES-A. LORTIE; classics, educational, sociology, theology and juvenile.

Editions Beauchemin Ltée.: 450 ave. Beaumont, Montreal 303; f. 1842; Pres. EDMOND FRENETTE; school books and literature.

Librairie DEOM: 1247 rue St.-Denis, Montreal 129; f. 1896; Man. JEAN BODE; poetry and fiction.

Librairie Dussault: 8955 Blvd. St.-Laurent, Montreal, P.Q.; Pres. ANDRÉ DUSSAULT; publishers of general literature in French language and children's books and albums; also wholesale booksellers of all French books published in Europe; branches in Quebec, Ottawa, Sherbrooke, Trois-Rivières and Hull.

Librairie Hachette (Canada) Ltée.: 1285 rue Labelle, Montreal, P.O. f. 894; Dir. GERMAIN LAPIERRE.

Librairie Garneau, Ltd.: 47 Buade, Quebec, P.Q.; f. 1844; Pres. LAVERY SIROIS; Canadian historical publications.

Librairie Générale Canadienne: 5608 Stirling, Montreal, P.Q.; Dir. EUGENE ACHARD; books only.

Librairie Leméac: 371 ouest, ave. Laurier, Montreal 152; f. 1952; Man. GÉRARD LEMÉAC; Dir. Mme. C. VOGLI-MACCI; technical books and Canadiana.

Librairie St. Viateur: 5199 St. Dominique, Montreal, P.Q.; f. 1886; text and children's books.

Editions Lidec Inc.: 1083 ave. Van Horne, Montreal 8, P.Q.

J. B. Lippincott Company of Canada Ltd.: 75 Horner Ave., Toronto 18, Ont.; medical, nursing, dental and pharmaceutical publications.

Little, Brown and Co. (Canada) Ltd.: 25 Hollinger Rd., Toronto 16; trade and educational.

***Longman Canada Ltd.:** 55 Barber Greene Rd., Don Mills, Ont.; f. in Canada 1924; general; Pres. R. KILPATRICK.

Samuel Lowe Company of Canada Ltd.: 184 Front St. East, Toronto 2, Ont.; inc. 1945; Pres. and Gen. Man. R. A. FRY; children's books and games.

McAinsh & Co. Ltd.: 863 Bay St., Toronto 5, Ont.

McGill University Press: 3458 Redpath St., Montreal 25, P.Q.

McClelland and Stewart, Ltd.: 25 Hollinger Road, Toronto 16, Ont.; f. 1906; Pres. J. G. MCCLELLAND; trade, illustrated and educational.

McGraw-Hill Ryerson Ltd.: 330 Progress Ave., Scarborough, Ont.; Pres. J. F. MACMILLAN.

Editions Maristes: 1113 rue Desnoyers, St.-Vincent-de-Paul (Ville Laval), P.Q.; f. 1912; Dir. JEAN POIRIER.

Maclean-Hunter Ltd.: 481 University Ave., Toronto 2, Ont.; f. 1887; Chair. DONALD HUNTER; consumer and business periodicals, radio, television, cable television.

George J. McLeod, Ltd.: 73 Bathurst St., Toronto 2B, Ont.; f. 1898; Pres. D. P. MACDOUGALL; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Manager DOUGLAS J. McLEOD; Vice-Pres. in charge of Sales WILLIAM G. McLEOD; general, fiction, technical, non-fiction, etc.

***Macmillan Company of Canada, Ltd., The:** 70 Bond Street, Toronto 2, Ont.; f. 1905; general.

Methuen Publications: 2330 Midland ave., Agincourt, Ont.

Musson Book Co. Ltd.: 30 Lesmill Rd., Don Mills, Ont.; f. 1891; Dirs. CHARLES J. MUSSON, ANDREW CLARKE, CECIL L. WHITESIDE; general.

National Business Publications Ltd.: Gardenvale, P.Q.; British Office: Walmar House, 296 Regent St., London, W.1; Pres. A. W. DANCEY; publish 11 technical and business journals and directories.

Nelson, Foster and Scott, Ltd.: 299 Yorkland Blvd., Agincourt, Ont.

* Canadian branches of English Publishers

- *Nelson, Thomas and Sons (Canada) Ltd.:** 81 Curlew Drive, Don Mills, Ont.
- Ontario Publishing Co. Ltd.:** 33 Kern Road, Don Mills, Ont.; f. 1893; Pres. D. W. BEST; Canadian history.
- *Oxford University Press (Canadian Branch):** 70 Wynford Drive, Don Mills, Toronto, Ont.; f. 1904; Manager I. M. OWEN; general, education religious, juvenile, Canadiana and music.
- Palatine, Ltd.:** 1460 avenue Union, Montreal, P.Q.; f. 1947; Pres. MAURICE BOURDEL; Managing Dir. ANDRÉ DUSSAULT; publishers of French books in Canada and distributors in Canada of books in French published in France and Switzerland.
- Palm Publishers Press Services Ltd.:** 1949 55th Ave., Dorval, Montreal 760; Pres. R. W. KEYSERLINGK.
- Editions Parti Pris:** C.P. 149—"N", Montreal 18, P.Q.
- Editions Pedagogia Inc.:** 8440 Blvd. St.-Laurent, Montreal 11; f. 1961; Pres. FERNAND BÉRUBÉ; school and library books.
- Editions du Pelican:** 1432 rue de Villars, Quebec 6; f. 1956; Man. RÉAL D'ANJOU; textbooks, art, general.
- Pergamon of Canada Ltd.:** 207 Queen's Quay W., Toronto 117, Ont.
- *Sir Isaac Pitman (Canada) Ltd.:** 495 Wellington St. W., Toronto 2B, Ont.; f. 1920; Pres. M. I. PITMAN; general.
- Pocket Books of Canada Ltd.:** 225 Yonge St., Toronto.
- Prentice-Hall of Canada Ltd.:** 1870 Birchmount Rd., Scarborough 706, Ont.
- Les Presses de L'Université de Montreal:** C.P. 6128, Montreal 3, P.Q.
- Les Presses de l'Université du Québec:** 3465 rue Durocher, Montreal 129, P.Q.
- Progress Books:** 487 Adelaide St. West, Toronto 133, Ont.
- Random House of Canada Ltd.:** 370 Alliance Ave., Toronto 334, Ont.; Dir. D. V. BRADSTREET.
- Renouf Publishing Co. Ltd.:** 2182 St. Catherine St. W., Montreal 108, P.Q.
- Editions du Renouveau Pédagogique:** 8955 blvd. Saint-Laurent, Montreal 354, P.Q.; f. 1965; Pres. ANDRÉ DUSSAULT; Publishers of textbooks in French.
- Editions du Richelieu:** C.P. 216, Saint-Jean-de-Quebec, P.Q.
- Riverside Books Ltd.:** 47 Green St., Montreal 23.
- Ryerson Press, The:** 299 Queen Street West, Toronto 2B, Ont.; f. 1829; educational, medical, religious and trade books, general printing, complete library service; Gen. Man. C. B. HUGHES.

- Saunders of Toronto Ltd.:** 1885 Leslie St., Don Mills, Ont.; f. 1935; Dirs. C. R. ALLEN, Ross F. McDONALD, S. W. ALLEN, A. J. RICHARDS.
- Smithers and Bonellie Ltd.:** 56 Esplanade St., Toronto 1, Ont.; Pres. WILLIAM BONELLIE; Sec. and Treas. JACK T. FINLAY; fiction, non-fiction, children's books.
- Southam Business Publications Limited:** 1450 Don Mills Rd., Don Mills, Ont.; publish 65 business magazines.
- Gordon V. Thompson, Ltd.:** 29 Birch Ave., Toronto 7, Ont. f. 1909; Pres. JOHN C. BIRD; music, educational, sacred, standard and popular.
- United Church Publishing House:** 47 Coldwater Rd., Don Mills, Ont.
- University of Toronto Press:** Front Campus, University of Toronto, Toronto 5, Ont.; f. 1901; Dir. MARSH JEANNERET; scholarly and university texts and reference books; 16 journals.
- Les Editions de l'Université d'Ottawa:** 550 Cumberland St., Ottawa K1N 6N5; f. 1937; Man. Rev. LÉOPOLD LANCTOT, O.M.I.; university books.
- Les Presses de l'Université Laval:** C.P. 2447, Quebec 2; f. 1950; Dir. ANDRÉ VACHON; scholarly books and periodicals.
- Van Nostrand Reinhold Ltd.:** 1410 Birchmont Rd., Scarborough, Ont.; technical and educational; Pres. CAMPBELL HUGHES.
- G. R. Welch Co. Ltd.:** 222 Evans Avenue, Toronto 18, Ont.; f. 1935; Pres. H. G. WELCH.

ORGANIZATIONS AND ASSOCIATIONS

- Canadian Book Publishers' Council:** Suite 701, 45 Charles St. East, Toronto 285, Ontario; f. 1910; 45 mems.; a trade association of member firms who publish and/or are representatives of publishers in the United Kingdom and the United States; Pres. WALLACE A. MATHESON; Excc. Dir. TOIVO ROHT.
- Le Conseil Supérieur du Livre:** 3405 rue Saint-Denis, Montreal 130, P.Q.; Pres. PIERRE TISSEYRE; constituent associations:
- Association des Editeurs Canadiens:** f. 1943; 45 mems.; Pres. RÉAL D'ANJOU; Admin. Sec. J. Z. LEON PATENAUDE.
- Société des Editeurs de Manuels Scolaires du Québec:** f. 1960; 20 mems.; Pres. VICTOR MARTIN; Sec.-Treas. FR. AUGUSTIN-VICTOR; Admin. Sec. J. Z. LEON PATENAUDE.

* Canadian branches of English Publishers.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Canadian broadcasting is a combination of public and private enterprise which provides radio and television services for almost all of the country's population. All stations and networks are subject to the regulations of the Canadian Radio-Television Commission, but are entitled to freedom of expression and enjoy varying degrees of autonomy. Most privately-owned television stations and many of the private radio stations are affiliated with the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, and help to distribute national broadcasting services over CBC networks. Of the unaffiliated television stations, eleven form the CTV Television Network Ltd., which now reaches over 63 per cent of the population.

The source material for local stations comes from their own and network productions, wire services, free-lancers and production companies. An Act of Parliament passed in 1968 stipulates that a national broadcasting service be provided which is predominantly Canadian in content and character.

Private stations broadcast over 2,500,000 hours annually, with some stations on the air 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. In Canada there are 308 AM stations, 83 FM stations, 352 television stations, 22 shortwave stations, 254 Low Power Relay transmitters, and 274 Cable television systems.

Canadian Radio-Television Commission: Head Office 100 Metcalfe St., Ottawa, Ont. K1A 0N2; Chair. PIERRE JUNEAU; Sec. F. K. FOSTER; Vice-Chair. HARRY J. BOYLE; Full-time mems. Mrs. PAT PEARCE, HAROLD DORNAN, REAL THERRIEN; ten part-time mems.; Acting Sec. Miss MONIQUE COUPAL.

The CRTC's mandate to supervise and regulate the Canadian broadcasting system is enabled by provisions of the Broadcasting Act (1968) which give it the authority and direction to license all broadcasting undertakings, enact regulations, research any and all aspects of broadcasting and develop and formulate policy for the system. In 1970 new regulations provided for a graduated increase in Canadian television programming to 60 per cent by October 1972, and a minimum of 30 per cent Canadian content in AM radio. In July 1971 the Commission announced policies aimed at integrating cable television into the Canadian broadcasting system.

Canadian Broadcasting Corporation: Head Office 1500 Bronson Ave., Ottawa (P.O.B. 8478); Pres. GEORGE F. DAVIDSON; Exec. Vice-Pres. LAURENT A. PICARD.

The Corporation consists of a president and fourteen other directors appointed by the Governor-in-Council. The Executive Vice-President is appointed by the Corporation on the recommendation of the President and with the approval of the Governor-in-Council.

The Corporation is publicly owned and was established by an Act of the Canadian Parliament to provide the national broadcasting service in Canada. The CBC was created in 1936, replacing an earlier public broadcasting agency which was established in 1932. The regulation of all Canadian broadcasting stations, both public and

private, was also a CBC function until 1958, when a separate body, the Board of Broadcast Governors, was set up. The Broadcasting Act of 1968 reconstituted the Board as the Canadian Radio-Television Commission.

The CBC is financed mainly by public funds voted annually by Parliament. Supplementary revenue is obtained from commercial advertising. As a publicly owned corporation, the CBC is responsible to Parliament, and reports on its operations each year through a Cabinet Minister designated in the Broadcasting Act.

RADIO

The CBC operates two AM networks, in English and in French, an FM network in English, and a multilingual service in the English, French, Indian and Eskimo languages, providing medium and shortwave broadcasting to the Canadian North. There are 397 outlets for the national radio service, 44 CBC-owned originating stations, 254 CBC-owned low-power relay transmitters, and 99 privately-owned affiliated stations. CBC radio service is within reach of 98.6 per cent of the Canadian population. Radio Canada International broadcasts by shortwave in 11 languages to eastern and western Europe, Africa, Australasia, Latin America, the Caribbean and North America. It also distributes programmes to foreign broadcasters by means of music and spoken-word transcriptions and special relay circuits. The CBC Armed Forces Service, in co-operation with the Department of National Defence, provides recorded and shortwave programmes and television films for Canadian military bases in Canada and abroad.

TELEVISION

Outlets for the national television service total 336, including 19 CBC-owned originating stations, 109 CBC-owned network relay and rebroadcasting stations, and 42 privately owned affiliates with their 166 rebroadcasting stations. CBC television services are within reach of 96.6 per cent of the Canadian population. Most evening programming is in colour, and about 18 per cent of households have colour sets. The main production centre for English networks is in Toronto, and in Montreal for French networks, with regional centres across the country.

As well as producing programmes in many fields, CBC also carries a selection of programmes from other countries. The CBC is a member of several international broadcasting organizations and is active in international programme sales and exchanges. With the Canadian International Development Agency and UNESCO, CBC has aided foreign broadcasting organizations and provides broadcasting training for foreign students. CBC maintains offices in London, Paris, New York and Washington and news bureaux in Moscow and the Far East.

CTV Television Network: Baton Broadcasting, Box 9, Toronto 375, Ont.; Vice-Pres. L. NICHOLS.

The Network is privately-owned and has provided a second television service in Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Edmonton, Calgary, Kitchener, Moose Jaw and Vancouver since October 1961. CTV now also serves Saskatoon, Sudbury and Moncton.

FINANCE

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; dep. = deposits; m. = million;
\$ = Canadian dollar.)

BANKING

CENTRAL BANKS

Bank of Canada: 234 Wellington Street, Ottawa; f. 1934; cap. p.u. \$5m. (Dec. 1967); Gov. L. RASMINSKY, C.B.E.; Deputy Govs. G. K. BOUEY, L. HÉBERT, R. W. LAWSON.

Industrial Development Bank: Ottawa, Ont.; f. 1944; cap. p.u. \$47m. (September 1968); Pres. L. RASMINSKY; Gen. Man. E. R. CLARK.

COMMERCIAL BANKS

Bank of Montreal: 129 James St. West (P.O.B. 6002), Montreal 126, Que.; f. 1817; cap. p.u. \$68m.; dep. \$9,450m. (Oct. 1971); Chair. G. ARNOLD HART; Pres. and Chief Exec. Officer J. L. WALKER; Exec. Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. F. H. McNEIL.

Bank of Nova Scotia: King and Bay Streets, Toronto, Ont.; f. 1832; cap. p.u. \$33,750,000; Chair. T. A. BOYLES; Pres. A. H. CROCKETT; Chief Gen. Man. C. E. RITCHIE.

Banque Canadienne Nationale: Place d'Armes, Montreal, Que.; f. 1874; cap. p.u. \$12m.; Chair. and Pres. LOUIS HÉBERT; Chief Gen. Man. GERMAIN PERREAULT.

Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce: 25 King Street West, Toronto 1, Ont.; amalgamation in 1961 of The Canadian Bank of Commerce (f. 1867) and the Imperial Bank of Canada (f. 1875); cap. p.u. \$70m.; Chair. N. J. McKINNON; Vice-Chairs. H. W. THOMSON, J. P. R. WADSWORTH, WILLIAM M. CURRIE; Pres. L. G. GREENWOOD.

Mercantile Bank of Canada: 1015 Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal, Que.; cap. p.u. \$10m.; Pres. P. H. AUSTIN.

Provincial Bank of Canada, The: 221 St. James St. West, Montreal, Que.; f. 1900; cap. p.u. \$9m.; Pres. LÉO LAVOIE; Gen. Man. RAYMOND PRIMEAU.

Royal Bank of Canada: 1 Place Ville Marie, Montreal, Que.; f. 1869; cap. p.u. \$66.5m.; Chair. and Pres. W. E. McLAUGHLIN; Exec. Vice-Pres. J. H. COLEMAN; Chief Gen. Man. J. K. FINLAYSON.

Société Financière pour le Commerce et l'Industrie: 800 Place Victoria, Montreal; f. 1961; cap. p.u. \$3m.; Pres. R. CHARBONNEAU; Gen. Man. G. BUBENDORFF.

Toronto-Dominion Bank: King and Bay Sts., Toronto 1, Ont.; f. 1856; cap. p.u. \$30m.; Pres. A. T. LAMBERT; Exec. Vice-Pres. S. T. PATON; Chief Gen. Man. R. M. THOMSON.

SAVINGS BANKS WITH FEDERAL CHARTERS

La Banque D'Economie de Quebec: P.O.B. 1576, Quebec 2; f. 1848; cap. p.u. \$1m.; Pres. A. H. HÉBERT; Gen. Man. G. FOUCAULT.

Montreal City and District Savings Bank: 262 St. James St. West, Montreal Que.; cap. p.u. \$2m.; Pres. E. DONALD GRAY-DONALD; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. F. X. GUÉRARD.

Province of Alberta Treasury Branches: P.O.B. 1440, 9912 107 St., Edmonton, Alta.; f. 1938; Supt. of Branches C. G. DAVEY.

Province of Ontario Savings Office: Parliament Building, Toronto 2, Ont.; f. 1921; Dir. R. I. NELSON.

TRUST AND LOAN ORGANISATIONS

Caisses Populaires Desjardins: organization operating under the Savings and Credit Unions Act (Quebec); Pres. EMILE GIRARDIN, 8175 blvd. St. Laurent, Montreal, P.Q.

Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation and Canada Permanent Trust Company: 320 Bay St., Toronto 1; f. 1855; combined assets \$3.55 billion; Pres. DONALD G. NEELANDS.

British Mortgage and Trust Co.: Drawer 128, Stratford, Ont.; f. 1877; cap. p.u. \$1m.; Pres. W. H. GREGORY; Exec. Vice-Pres. Dr. H. W. BAKER.

Canada Trust Co.: Canada Trust Building, London, Ont.; cap. p.u. \$11m.; Chair. and Pres. J. A. TAYLOR; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. A. H. MINGAY.

Crédit Foncier Franco-Canadien: 612 St. James St., Montreal, Que.; f. 1880; cap. \$10m.; Pres. EMM MONICK; Vice Pres. and Gen. Man. BERNARD LECHARTIER.

Eastern Canada Savings and Loan Co. Halifax, N.S.; f. 1888; cap. \$2m.; Pres. D. M. SMITH; Gen. Man. D. H. COCHRANE.

Eskimo Loan Fund of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development: a fund set aside for the purpose of making loans to Canadian Eskimos.

Guaranty Trust Co. of Canada: 366 Bay Street, Toronto, Ont.; f. 1925; cap. and reserves \$31m.; Chair. J. WILSON BERRY; Pres. ALLAN B. RAMSAY.

Montreal Trust Co.: 777 Dorchester Blvd., Montreal, Que.; f. 1889; cap. p.u. \$2.4m.; Chair. of Board S. A. COBBETT; Pres. and Chief Exec. Officer FRANK E. CASE; Chair. Exec. Committee M. S. HANNON, Q.C.

National Trust Co. Ltd.: 21 King St. East, Toronto 1, Ont.; f. 1898; cap. \$3.7m. (Oct. 1971); Chair. J. G. HUNGERFORD, Q.C.; Pres. E. H. HEENEY.

Royal Trust Co.: 630 Dorchester Blvd. West, Montreal, Que.; f. 1892; cap. and reserves \$47m.; general trust business through 36 offices in Canada, London, Dublin and Jersey; Chair. J. PEMBROKE, C.B.E.; Pres. CONRAD F. HARRINGTON.

Victoria and Grey Trust Co.: 435-37 George Street, Peterborough, Ont.; f. 1885; cap. p.u. \$2m.; Chair. LEIGHTON MCCARTHY; Man. G. H. THOMPSON.

Trust Général du Canada: 909 rue Dorchester, Ouest, Montreal, Que.; f. 1928; cap. p.u. \$4.5m.; Pres. M. ROBERT JUSSAUME; Dir.-Gen. LOUIS ARCHAMBAULT; Treas. A. COTÉ; Sec. R. PICOTTE.

Western Savings and Loan Association: Winnipeg, Man.. assets \$92m.; Chair. W. S. R. WILSON; Gen. Man. A. G. FRASER.

BANKERS' ORGANIZATION

Canadian Bankers' Association: Suite 1701, 50 King St. West, Toronto; f. 1893; Pres. J. H. COLEMAN; Exec. Dir. J. H. PERRY; Sec.-Treas. G. H. CLARKE; 9 mem. banks.

STOCK EXCHANGES

Calgary Stock Exchange: 330 9th Ave. S.W., Calgary 2, Alberta; f. 1914; 26 mems.; Pres. J. H. SCOTT; Sec. V. R. WHITMAN; Man. J. R. THOMSON.

Canadian Stock Exchange: 453 St. Francois Xavier St., Montreal, P.Q.; f. 1926; 100 mems.; Pres. C. B. NEAPOLE; Exec. Vice-Pres. GEO. A. CRUIKSHANK.

Montreal Stock Exchange: 453 St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal, P.Q.; f. 1874; 80 mems.; Excc. Vice-Pres. GEO. A. CRUIKSHANK.

Toronto Stock Exchange: 234 Bay Street, Toronto, Ont.; f. 1852; 126 mems.; Pres. J. R. KIMBER, q.c.; publ. *Daily Record, Monthly Review*.

Vancouver Stock Exchange: 536 Howe St., Vancouver 1, B.C.; 52 mems.; Pres. THOMAS A. DOHM.

Winnipeg Stock Exchange: 704-213 Notre Dame Ave., Winnipeg 2, Man.; 27 mems.; Pres. G. S. SWINDELL; Sec.-Treas. R. C. CLIFFORD.

INSURANCE

PRINCIPAL COMPANIES

Aeterna-Life Insurance Company: 1184 St. Catherine St. West, Montreal 110, Que.; f. 1934; Man. Dir. GEORGES ROUSSIN; Pres. J. P. TARDIF.

Antigonish Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Co.: P.O. Box 434, Antigonish, N.S.; f. 1910; Man. D. J. CHISHOLM.

Assurances U.C.C. Compagnie Mutuelle d'Assurance-Vie: 1259 rue Berri, Montreal 132, Que.; f. 1936; Pres. LIONEL SOREL; Dir.-Gen. CARMIN GRAVELINE; Sec. PIERRE-EUGÈNE PROULX.

Beaver Insurance Co.: 60 Adelaide Street West, Toronto 1, Ont.; f. 1913; Pres. and Man. Dir. D. S. HARLEY, M.C.

British America Assurance Co.: 40 Scott Street, Toronto 1, Ont.; f. 1833; Chair. GRAHAM MORROW, O.B.E.; Pres. D. B. MARTIN, F.I.A.

British Canadian Insurance Co.: 1155 Dorchester Blvd. W., Montreal; f. 1917; Chair. GRAHAM MORROW; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. D. B. MARTIN.

British Northwestern Insurance Co.: 217 Bay St., Toronto 1, Ont.; f. 1906; Pres. and Man. Dir. J. F. CAIRD, F.C.I.I., F.I.I.C.

Canada Life Assurance Co.: 330 University Ave., Toronto 100, Ont.; f. 1847; Chair. J. G. HUNGERFORD, Q.C.

Canadian General Insurance Co.: 170 University Ave., Toronto 110, Ont.; f. 1907; Chair. J. W. McCUTCHEON; Pres. R. E. BETHELL.

Canadian Home Assurance Co.: 1075 Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal 128, P.Q.; f. 1928; Pres. H. R. POLLAK.

Canadian Indemnity Company: 333 Main St., Winnipeg, Man.; f. 1912; Chair. W. C. RILEY; Vice-Chair. P. D. CURRY.

Canada Security Assurance Co.: Norwich Union Bldg., 60 Yonge Street, Toronto 1, Ont.; f. 1913; Pres. and Man. R. H. STEVENS.

Canadian Surety Co., The: 8th Floor, 105 Adelaide St. West, Toronto 101, Ont.; f. 1911; Pres. and Gen. Man. DONALD D. MCKAY.

Century Insurance Co. of Canada: 1112 West Pender St., Vancouver 1, B.C.; f. 1890; Chair. and Pres. W. M. HAMILTON; Vice-Pres. G. R. ELLIOTT; Sec. H. W. DADSON.

Commerce General Insurance Company, The: 2450 blvd. Girouard, St. Hyacinthe, Que.; f. 1907; Chair. B. BENOIT; Pres. J. R. ST-GERMAIN; Vice-Pres. and Dir.-Gen. G. ST-GERMAIN.

Commercial Life Assurance Co. of Canada, The: 1303 Yonge St., Toronto 7, Ont.; f. 1911; Pres. W. L. WILLIAMS; Vice-Pres. H. T. C. TAYLOR; Sec.-Treas. F. O. VOGELENZANG.

Confederation Life Insurance Co.: 321 Bloor St. East, Toronto 5, Ont.; f. 1871; Pres. J. CRAIG DAVIDSON.

Crown Life Insurance Co.: 120 Bloor St. East, Toronto 5, Ont.; f. 1900; Chair. C. F. W. BURNS; Pres. A. F. WILLIAMS.

Dominion Insurance Corp.: 790 Bay St., Toronto, Ont.; f. 1904; Pres. and Gen. Man. R. H. L. MASSIE.

Dominion Life Assurance Co.: 111 Westmount Road, Waterloo, Ont.; f. 1889; Pres. E. G. SCHAFER.

Dominion of Canada General Insurance Co.: 165 University Avenue, Toronto, Ont.; f. 1887; Pres. H. S. GOODERHAM; Gen. Mans. H. N. HANLY, J. M. RUTHERFORD.

T. Eaton Life Assurance Co.: 1 Hayter St., Toronto, Ont., f. 1920; Chair. A. G. WEAVER; Pres. A. R. MARCHMENT.

Excelsior Life Insurance Co.: 20 Toronto St., Toronto, Ont.; f. 1889; Chair. Maj.-Gen. A. BRUCE MATTHEWS, D.S.O.; Pres. J. W. WESTAWAY.

Federation Insurance Co. of Canada: 275 St. James St. W., Montreal 126, P.Q.; f. 1947; Man. Dir. E. E. AHL.

Fidelity Life Assurance Co.: 1112 West Pender St., Vancouver 1, B.C.; f. 1912; Chair. Hon. W. M. HAMILTON; Pres. J. A. BROADBENT; Vice-Pres. J. S. M. CUNNINGHAM.

General Accident Assurance Co. of Canada: 357 Bay St., Toronto 1, Ont.; f. 1906; Pres. JAMES E. BURNS, B.A., A.I.L.C.; Vice-Pres. H. L. BECK and D. F. SMITH.

Gerling Global General Insurance Co.: 480 University Ave., Toronto 1, Ont.; f. 1906; Chair. Dr. H. GERLING; Pres. NORMAN PHIPPS; Vice-Pres. and Man. A. BRANDIN.

Gerling Global Reinsurance Co.: 480 University Ave., Toronto 2; f. 1957; Pres. A. H. BRANDIN.

Global Life Insurance Co.: 480 University Ave., Toronto 101; f. 1957; Exec. Vice-Pres. K. H. KLAESER.

Globe Indemnity Co. of Canada: 630 Dorchester Blvd. W., Montreal, Que.; f. 1894; Pres. D. B. MARTIN.

Goro Mutual Insurance Co.: Galt, Ont.; f. 1839; Pres. D. MCINTOSH.

Grain Insurance and Guarantee Co.: 574 Grain Exchange Building, Winnipeg, Man.; f. 1919; Pres. W. McRAIT; Gen. Man. J. TIMMERMAN.

Great-West Life Assurance Co., The: 60 Osborne St. North, Winnipeg 1, Man. R3C3A5; f. 1891; Pres. J. W. BURNS.

Guardian Insurance Co. of Canada: 240 St. James St. West; Montreal, Que.; f. 1911; Chair. Col. IRWIN H. EAKIN; Pres. N. H. MANNING; Vice-Pres. and Sec. D. S. HARLEY.

Halifax Insurance Co.: 1303 Yonge St., Toronto 7, Ont., f. 1809; Chair. A. G. S. GRIFFIN; Pres. J. E. MacNELLY.

Hudson Bay Insurance Co.: 630 Dorchester Blvd. W., Montreal, Que.; f. 1905; Pres. J. B. MARTIN.

Imperial Insurance Office: 48 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.; f. 1907; Pres. and Man. Dir. R. P. SIMPSON.

Imperial Life Assurance of Canada: 95 St. Clair Ave. W., Toronto 7, Ont.; f. 1896; Chair. and Chief Exec. Officer A. ROSS POYNTZ, F.C.I.A., A.S.A.; Pres. G. K. FOX, F.C.I.A., F.S.A.

Kings Mutual Fire Insurance Co.: Berwick, N.S.; f. 1904; Pres. M. ELLS; Man. V. L. ROOP.

London and Lancashire Guarantee and Accident Co. of Canada: 61-65 Adelaide Street East, Toronto 1, Ont.; f. 1908; Pres. G. F. BURNE; Man. and Sec. J. HOLDEN.

London Life Insurance Co.: Cnr. Wellington and Dufferin, London, Ont.; f. 1874; Chair. JOSEPH JEFFERY; Pres. A. H. JEFFERY; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. M. C. PRYCE.

Manufacturers' Life Insurance Co.: 200 Bloor Street East, Toronto 5, Ont.; f. 1887; Pres. A. T. SEEDHOUSE.

Maritime Life Assurance Co.: 5425 Spring Garden Rd., Halifax, N.S.; f. 1923; Pres. W. H. C. SCHWARTZ; Man. Dir. W. J. LOGIE.

Mercantile and General Reinsurance Company of Canada Ltd.: 34 King St. East, Toronto 1, Ont.; f. 1951; Chair. Gen. Sir NEIL M. RITCHIE; Pres. and Gen. Man. A. S. HAMILTON.

Missisquoi and Rouville Insurance Co.: Frelighsburg, P.Q.; f. 1835; Pres. W. W. FOOT; Gen. Man.; Sec. L. R. BOAST.

Monarch Life Assurance Co.: 333 Broadway Ave., Winnipeg 1, Man. R3C 0S9; f. 1904; Chair. T. BRUCE ROSS; Pres. HAROLD THOMPSON.

Montreal Life Insurance Co.: 630 Sherbrooke St. West, Montreal 111, Que.; f. 1908; Pres. N. H. MANNING; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. G. ALEXANDER.

Mutual Life Assurance Co. of Canada, The: 227 King Street South, Waterloo, Ont.; f. 1869; Chair. H. M. TURNER; Pres. K. R. MACGREGOR, F.S.A.

National Life Assurance Co. of Canada: 522 University Ave., Toronto 2, Ont.; f. 1897; Chair. H. R. LAWSON; Pres. J. A. RHIND.

North American Life Assurance Co.: 105 Adelaide St. West, Toronto, Ont.; f. 1879; Chair. J. H. TAYLOR; Pres. G. RYRIE, F.S.A.; Vice-Pres. L. S. MACKERSY, J. M. BREEN.

Northern Life Assurance Co. of Canada: 291 Dundas St., London, Ont.; f. 1894; Chair. Dr. G. EDWARD HALL; Pres. E. A. PALK.

Portage La Prairie Mutual Insurance Co.: Portage La Prairie, Man.; f. 1884; Pres. J. C. MILLER, Q.C.; Gen. Man. E. M. BROWN.

Provident Assurance Co.: 507 Place d'Armes, P.O. 1270, Place d'Armes, Montreal 126, Que.; f. 1905; Pres. C. A. LANG.

Reliance Insurance Co. of Canada: 759 Victoria Square, Montreal 1, Que.; f. 1920; Pres. P. QUESNOT; Vice-Pres. and Man. Dir. W. G. PEREGO.

The Safeguard Life Insurance Co.: 152 Notre-Dame St. East, Montreal 127, Que.; f. 1901; Pres. ALFRED ROULEAU; Gen. Man. C. GAUTHIER.

Saskatchewan Government Insurance Office: Government Insurance Building, 2215 11th Ave., Regina, Sask.; f. 1945; Chair. Hon. A. C. CAMERON; Gen. Man. J. O. DUTTON.

Saskatchewan Guarantee and Fidelity Co. Ltd.: Government Insurance Bldg., 2215 11th Ave., Regina, Sask.; f. 1908; Gen. Man. H. L. HAMMOND.

Scottish Canadian Assurance Corporation: 357 Bay St., Toronto 1, Ont.; f. 1920; Pres. JAMES E. BURNS, A.L.L.C.

La Société des Artisans, cooperative d'Assurance-vie: 333 est, rue Craig, Montreal 129, Que.; f. 1876; Pres. R. PARÉ; Dir.-Gen. L.-P. SAVARD.

Sovereign Life Assurance Co. of Canada, The: 1320 Yonge St., Toronto 7, Ont.; f. 1902; Chair. J. S. LAND; Pres. and Man. Dir. W. R. LIVINGSTON.

Stanhope and Sherbrooke Insurance Co.: 291 Dufferin Ave., Sherbrooke, P.Q.; f. 1835; Man. Dir. J. P. GAUTIER.

Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada: P.O.B. 6075, Montreal 101, Que.; f. 1865; Chair. GEORGE W. BOURKE, F.I.A., F.S.A., LL.D., D.C.L.; Pres. A. M. CAMPBELL, F.I.A., F.S.A.

Toronto Mutual Life Insurance Co.: 175 Bloor St. East, Toronto 5, Ont.; Pres. H. W. B. BOYNTON; Man. Dir. JOHN T. ENGLISH.

United Canadian Shares Ltd.: 333 Main St., Winnipeg 1, Man.; f. 1951; Pres. C. S. RILEY; Vice-Pres. P. C. CURRY.

Waterloo Mutual Insurance Co.: Waterloo, Ont.; f. 1863; Pres. W. J. MCGIBBON; Man. Dir. G. B. KENNEY.

Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Co.: 1 Wawanesa, Man.; f. 1896; Pres. M. C. HOLDEN.

Wellington Fire Insurance Co.: 15 Toronto St., Toronto Ont.; f. 1927; Pres. R. B. MORAN.

Western Assurance Co.: 40 Scott St., Toronto 1, Ont.; f. 1851; Pres. and Gen. Man. D. B. MARTIN.

Western Life Assurance Co.: 149 Main St. East, P.O.B. 67, Hamilton, Ont.; f. 1910; Chair. H. O. MARTIN, Jr.; Pres. and Man. Dir. J. B. SIMPSON.

Western Union Insurance Co.: 640-8 Ave. S.W., 811 7th St. S.W., Calgary, Alta.; f. 1840; Man. Dir. D. J. FREEZE.

Zurich Life Insurance Co. of Canada: 111 Richmond St. W., Toronto 1; Chair. W. LEO KNOWLTON, Q.C.; Pres. C. A. BAINES.

INSURANCE ORGANIZATIONS

All Canada Insurance Federation: Suite 801, 500 St. James's St. West, Montreal; f. 1909; Pres. J. E. BURNS; Man. and Gen. Counsel E. H. S. PIPER, Q.C.; 192 mem. companies (other than life).

Association of Superintendents of Insurance of the Provinces of Canada: 555 Yonge St., Toronto 284, Ont.; f. 1917; Pres. H. F. MUGGAH.

Canadian Federation of Insurance Agents and Brokers Associations: 330 Bay St., Toronto; Pres. J. V. HARBORD; Gen. Man. FRED G. FUNSTON.

Canadian Inland Underwriters' Association: 357 Bay St., Toronto 1; Sec. WILSON E. McLEAN, Q.C.

Canadian Life Insurance Association: 44 King St. West, Toronto 1; f. 1894; Sec. FRANK C. DIMOCK; 113 mems. Cos.

Canadian Underwriters' Association: Room 100, 36 Toronto St., Toronto 1, Ont.; Gen. Man. T. HANSON.

Fire Underwriters' Investigation Bureau of Canada Inc.: 515 Catherine St. West, Suite 810, Montreal 110; f. 1923; Gen. Man. P. J. COLLINS; Sec. E. S. ESCUBEDO.

Insurance Institute of Ontario: 220 Bay St., Toronto 1; f. 1899; Pres. RIDLEY WILLIAMS; Office Man. HELEN D. SCOTT; 3,000 mems.

Life Insurance Institute of Canada: 44 King St. West, Toronto; Sec. Miss BESSIE ALLEN.

Life Underwriters' Association of Canada: 41 Lesmill Rd., Don Mills, Ont.; f. 1906; Pres. HAYDEN E. SMITH; Exec. Vice-Pres. R. L. KAYLER, LL.B.; 14,800 mems.

New Brunswick Board of Underwriters: Royal Bank Building, St. John, N.B.; f. 1866; Man. J. L. MURPHY; 106 mems.; (Branch of Canadian Underwriters' Association, Montreal, Quebec).

Nova Scotia Board of Insurance Underwriters: Tramway Building, Sackville Street, P.O. Box 938, Halifax; f. 1857; Manager W. G. SHAKESPEARE; 128 mems.

Ontario Association of Accident and Health Underwriters: 182 Bloor Street West, Toronto 5; f. 1947; Pres. ALLAN C. COSBURN; Sec. CHARLES E. REA.

Prince Edward Island Board of Insurance Underwriters: Charlottetown, P.E.I.; f. 1883; Manager D. H. SAUNDERS; 63 mem. Cos.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

The Canadian Chamber of Commerce, Inc.: 1080 Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal 128; f. 1926; Pres. A. ARCHIBALD; Chair. R. K. CARTY; Hon. Treas. S. T. PATON; Gen. Man. C. H. SCOFFIELD; mems. over 800 Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce, 31 National Trade associations and 2,600 business firms and corporations; Provincial Chambers in every Province; town and city chambers which are autonomous organizations are members of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce.

INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATIONS

The Canadian Manufacturers' Association: 67 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.; f. 1871; the national organization of manufacturers of Canada; Pres. L. F. WILLS; Exec. Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. J. C. WHITELAW; Gen. Sec. W. D. H. FRECHETTE; 7,600 mems.; publs. *Industrial Canada* (monthly), *Canadian Trade Index* (annual), *Industry* (monthly).

AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE

Agricultural Institute of Canada: Suite 907, 151 Slater St., Ottawa K1P 5H4; f. 1920 to promote the efficiency of scientific and technical agriculture; Gen. Man. W. E. HENDERSON; 43 brs.; 9 provincial sections; 8 affiliated societies; publs. *Canadian Journal of Plant Science* (fortnightly), *Canadian Journal of Soil Science* (thrice yearly), *Canadian Journal of Animal Science* (quarterly), and *The Agrolgist* (fortnightly).

Allied Florists and Growers of Canada, Inc.: 10 Adelaide St. East, Toronto, Ont.; Exec. Sec. C. W. FLOODY; 500 mems.

Canadian Federation of Agriculture: 111 Sparks St., Ottawa; f. 1935; Pres. J. M. BENTLEY; Exec. Sec. DAVID KIRK; 15 mems. (9 provincial Federations).

Canadian Horticultural Council: 1568 Carling ave., Ottawa 3; f. 1922; Pres. ALLAN CLARIDGE; Sec. W. DAMAN; 38,000 mems.

Canadian Seed Growers' Association, The: P.O.B. 455, Station A, Ottawa, Ont. K1N 8S2; f. 1904; Sec. E. T. McLAUGHLIN; 6,969 mems.; publ. *The Seed Scoop* (4 times a year; in English and French).

Canadian Sugar Beet Producers' Association: 143 Wellington St. West, Chatham, Ont.; Sec. M. C. CAMPBELL.

Central Farmers' Institute: Charlottetown, P.E.I.; Pres. R. A. PROFITT; Sec. LINCOLN DEWAR; 850 mems.

Dairy Farmers of Canada: 111 Sparks St., Ottawa; f. 1934 as Canadian Federation of Dairy Farmers; 37 member associations; Exec. Sec. DAVID KIRK.

Manitoba Farm Bureau: 1700 Portage Ave., Winnipeg 12; f. 1945 aims to co-ordinate policies and programmes of commodity groups and educational organizations, providing a united voice for agriculture.

Montreal Gardeners' and Florists' Club: 1472 Mackay Street, Montreal; f. 1887; Pres. CEDRIC C. HOBBS; Sec.-Treas. WALTER LUCK.

National Dairy Council of Canada: Journal Bldg., 365 Laurier Ave. West, Ottawa K1P 5K2; Exec. Dir. L. G. LEE; 600 mems.

United Co-operatives of Ontario: 35 Oak St., Weston, Ont.; f. 1914; Pres. BRUCE McCUTCHEON; Gen. Man. JULIAN SMITH; 45 brs., 65 local co-operative mems.; member of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture.

United Farmers of Alberta Co-operative, Ltd.: 1119 First Street South-east, Calgary; f. 1931; Pres. G. SAYLE; Sec. A. W. PLATT; 50,000 mems.

BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION

Canadian Association of Painting and Decorating Contractors, Inc.: 425 Bayview Avenue, Toronto 17; f. 1904; Sec. C. B. TAYLOR; 268 mems.

The Canadian Construction Association: "Construction House", 151 O'Connor St., Ottawa K2P 1T2; f. 1918; Pres. E. L. HARTLEY, Toronto; Gen. Man. S. D. C. CHUTTER; mems. over 2,700, including local and regional associations.

Canadian Institute of Steel Construction: 1815 Yonge St., Toronto 7, Ont.; Pres. R. G. JOHNSON; 75 mems.

Canadian Paint Manufacturers Association/Association des Fabricants de Peintures du Canada: 1080 Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal 128; f. 1913; Exec. Vice-Pres. E. L. BARRY; 56 mems.; publ. *Cross-Links* (monthly).

National Concrete Products Association: Room 309, Ontario Food Terminal, Toronto 18, Ont.; f. 1949; Sec.-Man. GARTH R. MATTHEWS; 51 mems.

National Construction Council of Canada: 501 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ont.; f. 1932; Pres. H. C. NICHOLLS, Toronto; Gen. Sec. I. MARKUS; mems. 12 (national organisations).

Ontario Contracting, Lathing and Plasterers' Association: Suite 5, 56 Grenville Street, Toronto; f. 1923; Sec. I. J. GROSSMAN; 40 mem. firms.

CATERING

Canadian Restaurant Association: 60 Avenue Rd., Toronto 180; f. 1944; Pres. BRUCE R. BELLINGER; Exec. Vice-Pres. J. H. HEMMINGS; 3,730 mems.; publ. *Foodservice/Hospitality Canada*.

CLOTHING

Men's Clothing Manufacturers' Association of Ontario: 430 King Street West, Toronto 2B; f. 1919; Exec. Dir. THOMAS APLIN; 22 mems.

Montreal Shoe Manufacturers' Association: Montreal; f. 1947; 75 mems.; Pres. GUY CORBEIL, 435 St. Paul Street East, Montreal 1.

National Associated Women's Wear Bureau: 410 Adelaide St. West, Toronto 2B, Ont.; f. 1933; Pres. A. RICHMAN; Sec. S. FROMER; 200 mems.

The Shoe Manufacturers' Association of Canada: Suite 710, 1010 St. Catherine St. West, Montreal 110; f. 1918; Exec. Vice-Pres. JEAN-GUY MAHEU; Sec. JEAN-CLAUDE GLADU; 137 mems. (and subsidiaries).

ENTERTAINMENT AND HOTELS

Canadian Motion Picture Distributors' Association: 229 Yonge Street, Toronto 1; Pres. GORDON LIGHTSTONE; Vice-Pres. HARVEY HARNICK; Exec. Dir. FRED C. DILLON; 11 mems.

Hotel Association of Canada Inc.: 202-10275 Jasper Ave., Edmonton 15, Alberta; Pres. S. STYAN; Sec. G. T. BARR.

FISHERIES

Fisheries Association of British Columbia: Room 400, 100 West Pender St., Vancouver 3; Chair. E. L. HARRISON; Man. K. M. CAMPBELL.

Fisheries Council of Canada: Room 209, 77 Metcalfe St., Ottawa 4, Ont.; Pres. E. L. HARRISON; Man. C. GORDON O'BRIEN.

FOOD AND BEVERAGES

Allied Trades of the Baking Industry (Canada) Ltd.: 21 King Street East, Toronto; f. 1922; Sec. W. E. FLOODY; 190 mems.; publ. *The Bakers Journal*.

Brewers Association of Canada: 151 Sparks St., Ottawa, Ont. K1P 5E3; f. 1943; Pres. and Chief Exec. Officer K. R. LAVERY; Sec. and Assistant Gen. Man. FRED A. BAMFORD.

Canadian Association of Ice Industries, Inc.: 378 Eglinton Avenue East, Toronto 12, Ont.; f. 1922; Exec. Sec. Mrs. MILDRED CROFT.

Canadian Bottlers of Carbonated Beverages: Suite 35, 10 Adelaide Street East, Toronto 1, Ont.; f. 1941; Pres. E. C. BEALING; Exec. Sec. C. W. FLOODY; publ. *C.B.C.B. News*; 500 mems.

Canadian National Millers' Association: 300 St. Sacrament St., Montreal; f. 1920; Chair. SOL KANEE; Vice-Chair. R. G. DALE; Sec. D. E. MURPHY; 26 mems.

Canadian Grocery Distributors Institute: 6000 Metropolitan Blvd. East, Montreal 451, Que.; f. 1919; Exec. Pres. B. P. TURCOT; 300 mems.

Confectionery Association of Canada: 44 King St. West, Room 2523, Toronto 1, Ont.; f. 1919; Pres. K. A. BROWN; 1st Vice-Pres. W. H. WARDLE; 28 active, 59 associate mems.

Meat Packers Council of Canada: 5230 Dundas Street West, Islington, Ont.; f. 1919; Gen. Man. H. K. LECKIE; 37 mems.

Ontario Food Processors' Association: Room 309, Food Terminal, Toronto, Ont.; Sec. Manager GARTH R. MATTHEWS; 49 mems.

Western Food Processors Association: 608 Marine Building, 355 Burrard Street, Vancouver 1, B.C.; Man. J. A. RANKIN; 15 mems.

FORESTRY, LUMBER AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES

Canadian Forestry Association: 185 Somerset St. West, Ottawa 4, Ont.; f. 1900; Pres. E. G. SHORTER; Exec. Dir. A. D. HALL, R.P.F.

Canadian Lumbermen's Association: 27 Goulbourn Avenue, Ottawa 2; f. 1908; Sec.-Manager D. D. LOCKHART; 750 mems.

Canadian Paper Box Manufacturers Association Inc.: 185 Bay St., Toronto; f. 1916; Exec. Sec. E. A. MATEER; 125 mems.

Canadian Pulp and Paper Association: 2300 Sun Life Bldg., Montreal; f. 1913; Pres. HOWARD HART; Vice-Pres. I. B. CHENOWETH; 60 mems.

Ontario Forest Industries Association: 907 Commerce and Transportation Building, 159 Bay St., Toronto 116, Ont.; f. 1943; Pres. H. F. STANFORTH; Man. R. B. LOUGHLAN; 46 mems.

Quebec Forest Industries Association Ltd.: 500 Grande Allée East, Quebec City; f. 1924; to exchange ideas as to the best methods of protecting forests, organising related industries, and ensuring co-operation between the forest owners and licensees; Chair. W. E. SOLES; Pres. ANATOLE COTÉ; Sec. J. WILFRID TURCOTTE; Treas. Miss LOUISE SAMSON.

MINING

Alberta and Northwest Chamber of Mines and Resources: 10009 105 St., Edmonton; f. 1936; Man. J. H. CHESNEY; 50 mines, 3,500 mems.

British Columbia and Yukon Chamber of Mines: 840 West Hasting St., Vancouver 1; f. 1912; Man. THOMAS ELLIOTT; 1,600 mems.

Chamber of Mines of Eastern British Columbia: 371 Baker St., Nelson, B.C.; Pres. D. H. NORCROSS; Sec.-Treas. HARRY F. STEVENS.

Gas and Petroleum Association of Ontario: 55 Scarsdale Rd., Don Mills, Ont.; Pres. W. SKEWIS; Sec. L. F. BRESOLIN; 260 mems.

Mining Association of British Columbia: 305-1200 West Pender Street, Vancouver; f. 1921; Sec.-Treas. C. H. MITCHELL; 86 mem. companies.

Mining Society of Nova Scotia: P.O.B. 2500, Sydney, Cape Breton; f. 1887; Sec. R. F. MACKINNON; 240 mems.

Ontario Mining Association: 199 Bay St., Toronto 1, Ont.; f. 1920; Pres. J. H. STOVEL; Exec. Dir. NORMAN A. WADGE; Sec.-Treas. E. G. CRAYSTON; mems. approx. 60 mines.

PHARMACEUTICAL

Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association of Canada: 1110 Gillin Bldg., 141 Laurier Ave. West, Ottawa 4; f. 1914; Pres. Dr. W. W. WIGLE; 60 mems.

Toilet Goods Manufacturers Association: 1819 Yonge St., Toronto 7, Ont.; Excc. Sec.-Treas. Mrs. AGNES HOWARD.

PRINTING AND PUBLISHING

Canadian Lithographers' Association Inc.: 200 Bay St., Suite 209, Toronto 116, Ont.; Pres. G. H. GREENHOUGH; 60 mem. firms.

Photo Engravers' and Electrotypers' Association of Canada: The: 217 Bay St., Toronto 1, Ont.; f. 1937; Sec. W. J. CANNON; Publ. *Monthly Bulletin* (for mems. only).

RADIO AND ELECTRICITY

Canadian Electrical Manufacturers Association: 10 Price St., Toronto 289, Ont.; f. 1944; Pres. K. C. HAGUE; Gen. Man. F. G. SAMIS; Sec. C. R. VERRIER; publ. *C.E.M.A. Newsletter*; 160 mems.

Ontario Electrical League: 250 Bloor St. East, Toronto 5; Man. W. L. SCOTT.

Radio-Television Manufacturers' Association of Canada: 159 Bay Street, Toronto 1; Pres. R. A. HACKBUSCH; Exec. Sec. S. D. BROWNLEE; 56 mem. cos.

RETAIL TRADE

Retail Council of Canada: 74 Victoria St., Toronto 1; f. 1963; Chair. J. N. DOYLE; Pres. A. C. ABBOTT; mems.; 346 direct, 44 associate, 26 affiliates; the largest organization of its kind in Canada, comprising all classes of retail merchants.

Retail Merchants' Association of Canada Inc.: 1780 Birchmount Rd., Scarborough, Ont.; f. 1896; Pres. W. W. BOYS; Gen. Man. D. W. ROLLING; national association of provincial groups, locally incorporated and autonomous.

SHIPBUILDING

Canadian Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing Association: 100 Sparks St., Ottawa, Ont.; f. 1944; Pres. J. E. HARRINGTON; Exec. Dir. D. TAYLOR; 12 shipyards.

TEXTILES

Canadian Carpet Institute: 1080 Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal 1; f. 1962; Pres. A. DAVIDSON; 18 mems.

Canadian Textiles Institute: Suite 1002, 1080 Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal 128; Pres. J. I. ARMSTRONG.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

Air Transport Association of Canada: 116 Albert Street, Ottawa 4, Ont.; f. 1934; Pres. A. C. MORRISON; Sec. H. M. PICKARD; 230 mem. firms.

Canadian Industrial Traffic League, Inc., The: 13 Adelaide Street East, Toronto; f. 1916; Gen. Sec. H. A. MANN; 875 mems.

Canadian Trucking Association: Varette Bldg., 130 Albert St., Ottawa 4, Ont. K1P 5G4; f. 1937; Exce. Dir. A. KENNETH MACLAREN.

Motor Vehicle Manufacturers' Association: 25 Adelaide St. East, Toronto; f. 1926 as Canadian Automobile Chamber of Commerce, renamed 1964; 8 mems.; Gen. Man. J. G. DYKES; publ. *Facts and Figures of the Automotive Industry*.

The Railway Association of Canada: 1123 St. Catherine St. West, Montreal 110; f. 1917 as Canadian Railway Assen. for National Defence, renamed and established on permanent basis 1919; Pres. DONALD GORDON; Exec. Sec. R. E. WILKES; Gen. Sec. G. A. RICHARDSON; 14 full mem. and 11 associate Cos.

Shipping Federation of Canada Inc.: 326 Board of Trade Building, Montreal; f. 1903; Pres. H. COLLEY; Exec. Dir. M. JETTÉ; Sec. J. A. CRICHTON; 40 mems.

WHOLESALE TRADE

Canadian Importers' Association, Inc.: 2249 Yonge Street, Toronto 7, Ont.; f. 1932; Gen. Manager KEITH G. DIXON; publ. *Bulletin* (weekly); over 600 mems.

Canadian Warehousemen's Association: 10 Adelaide Street East, Toronto 1; f. 1917; Managing Dir. H. CECIL RHODES; the only national association of Canadian warehousing industry executives; 300 mems.

TRADE UNIONS

Almost all unions are affiliated either to the Canadian Labour Congress or to the Confederation of National Trade Unions.

Canadian Labour Congress: 100 Argyle Ave., Ottawa 4, Ont.; f. 1956 through the merger of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada and the Canadian Congress of Labour; about 60 per cent of the affiliated unions are "international" in scope and have headquarters in the United States; Pres. D. MACDONALD; Sec.-Treas. W. DODGE; 115 international, national and provincial affiliates with 8,000 locals and 143 directly chartered unions; 1,750,000 mems.; Publ. *Canadian Labour* (monthly).

AFFILIATED UNIONS WITH A MEMBERSHIP OF OVER 10,000 IN CANADA

Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America: Rep. in Canada and Vice-Pres. H. LAUTMAN, 20 de Montigny St. West, Montreal 129; 16,000 mems.

Amalgamated Transit Union: Gen. Exce. Board Member in Canada G. M. MORRISON, 4253 West 10th Ave., Vancouver 8, B.C.

American Federation of Musicians of the United States and Canada: Executive Officer for Canada W. M. MURDOCH, 17 Queen Street East, Toronto 1; 13,000 mems.

British Columbia Government Employees' Association: 2090 West 4th Avenue, Vancouver 9; Sec. E. P. O'CONNOR.

Brotherhood of Railway, Airline and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees: Suite 690, 550 Sherbrooke St. West, Montreal 111; Inter. Vice-Pres. W. C. Y. MCGREGOR; 19,768 mems.; publs. *Railway Clerk* (monthly), *Bulletin* (quarterly).

Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America: Sec. in Canada F. A. ARMSTRONG, Morningside Drive, Toronto 3; 24,581 mems.

Canadian Brotherhood of Railway, Transport and General Workers: 230 Laurier Ave. West, Ottawa K1P 5J8; f. 1908; Pres. D. N. SECORD; Sec.-Treas. R. A. GINGERICH; 34,324 mems.; publ. *Canadian Transport* (fortnightly).

Canadian Food and Allied Workers: Room 305, 15 Gervais Drive, Don Mills, Ont.; Nat. Dir. F. W. DOWLING; 40,000 mems.

Canadian Union of Public Employees: Suite 800, 233 Gilmour St., Ottawa 4, Ont.; Nat. Pres. S. A. LITTLE; Nat. Sec.-Treas. Mrs. GRACE HARTMAN; 140,000 mems.; publs. *CUPE Journal* (monthly, English), *Le Réseau* (monthly).

Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Bartenders International Union: Vice-Pres. in Canada A. R. JOHNSTONE, 8 Glen Gannon Drive, Toronto; 14,057 mems.

International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers: Gen. Vice-Pres. MIKE RYGUS, 80 Argyle Ave., Suite 302, Ottawa, Ont. K2P 1B6; 52,000 mems.

International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders, Blacksmiths, Forgers and Helpers: Vice-Pres. in Canada JOHN D. CARROLL, Suite 209, 2489 Bloor St. West, Toronto 9; 11,002 mems.

International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers: Vice-Pres. in Canada JOHN H. RAYMOND, 77 York Street, Toronto 1; 29,250 mems.

International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers: Vice-Pres. in Canada L. H. LORRAIN; 1010 St. Catherine St. W., Montreal 110; 35,338 mems.

International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America: Rep. in Canada ROBERT C. EDWARDS; 3000 Barclay Avenue, Montreal 26; 36,891 mems.

International Chemical Workers' Union: Pres. THOMAS E. BOYLE; Vice-Pres. and Dir. of Organization in Canada THOMAS W. SLOAN, 1262 Don Mills Rd., Don Mills, Ont.; f. 1944; 15,000 mems. in Canada; publ. *Chemical Worker Paper*; circ. 110,000.

International Hod Carriers', Building and Common Laborers' Union of America: Rep. in Canada HENRI ROCHON, 3560 St. Lawrence Blvd., Montreal; 21,543 mems.

International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union: Vice-Pres. in Canada S. BRESNER, 405 Concord St., Montreal 111; 25,000 mems.; publ. *La Justice*.

International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers' AFL-CIO-CLC: Room 504, 15 Gervais Drive, Don Mills, Ont.; Pres. in Canada GEORGE HUTCHENS; 12,000 mems.

International Union, United Automobile, Aerospace and Agricultural Implement Workers of America: Canadian Dir. D. McDERMOTT, 1568 Ouellette Ave., Windsor, Ont.; 120,000 mems.; publ. *Solidarity* (Canadian edition); circ. to all mems.

International Woodworkers of America: Rep. in Canada: JOE MIYAZAWA, Vancouver, B.C.; 41,847 mems.

Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers International Union: 106 Lakeshore Road East, Port Credit, Ont.; Canadian Dir. J. R. DUNCAN; 13,000 mems.

Public Service Alliance of Canada: 233 Gilmour St., Ottawa 4; f. 1966; Pres. C. A. EDWARDS; 120,000 mems.; publs. *Argus-Journal*, M., circ. 110,000, *Civil Service Review*, Q., circ. 11,000.

The Order of Railroad Telegraphers: Vice-Pres. in Canada F. E. EASTERBROOK, 607-85 Sparks Street, Ottawa 4; 10,268 mems.

Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union: Dir. in Canada G. BARLOW, 15 Gervais Drive, Don Mills, Ont.; 26,000 mems.; publ. *The Record*.

Seafarers International Union of Canada: 634 St. James Street West, Montreal; 15,000 mems.

Textile Workers Union of America: Dir. in Canada J. HAROLD D'Aoust, 137 Bond Street, Toronto; 17,000 mems.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America: Official in Canada A. COOPER, 133 Chaplin Crescent, Toronto; 76,501 mems.

United Rubber, Cork, Linoleum and Plastic Workers of America: Dir. in Canada NORMAN ALLISON, 33 Cecil Street, Toronto 2B; 13,000 mems.

United Steelworkers of America: National Dir. in Canada W. MAHONEY, 1901 Yonge Street, Toronto; 150,000 mems.

United Transportation Union: 1729 Bank St., Ottawa 8, Ont.; Canadian Legislative Rep. W. G. MCGREGOR.

Confederation of National Trade Unions—CNTU: 1001 St.-Denis Street, Montreal 18; formerly the Canadian and Catholic Confederation of Labour—CCCL; f. 1921; Nat. Pres. MARCEL PEPIN; Sec.-Gen. RAYMOND PARENT; 225,000 mems.; 900 unions in Quebec Province, 1 in Newfoundland, and 2 in Ottawa, Ontario; publ. *Le Travail* (monthly).

AFFILIATED UNIONS WITH A MEMBERSHIP OF OVER 10,000

Fédération canadienne des Employés de Services publics 1001 rue St.-Denis, Montreal, P.Q.; Sec. MARCEL ROBITAILLE; 21,043 mems.

Fédération canadienne des Travailleurs du Textile: 1001 rue St.-Denis, Montreal, P.Q.; Directeur professionnel YVON JACQUES; 11,071 mems.

Fédération du Commerce, Inc. (C.S.N.): 155 blvd. Charest Est, Quebec, P.Q.; Dir. JACQUES ARCHAMBAULT.

Fédération nationale des Services, Inc.: 1001 rue St.-Denis, Montreal, P.Q.; Sec. RENAUD FLYNN; 44,800 mems.

Fédération nationale des Syndicats du Bâtiment et du Bois, Inc.: 155E blvd. Charest, Quebec 2; Sec. CLAUDE GINGRAS; 30,000 mems.

Federation of Building Workers of Canada: 1231 Demon-tigny Street East, Montreal; Sec. J. B. DELISLE; 20,408 mems.

National Metal Trades' Federation: 2002 St.-Denis St., Montreal, P.Q.; Pres. ADRIEN PLOURDE; Sec. MAURICE LANGEVIN; 23,800 mems.

PRINCIPAL UNAFFILIATED BODIES

Catholic Union of Farmers: 515 Viger Ave., Montreal; f. 1924; Sec.-Gen. H.-P. PROULX; 56,000 mems.; publ. *La Terre de Chez Nous* (weekly), circ. 70,000.

International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers: Pres. in Canada KENNETH A. SMITH; Sec.-Treas. WM. LONGRIDGE; 1219 Queen Street West, Toronto, Ont.; f. 1893; 34,000 mems. in Canada; publ. *Mine Mill Herald*; circ. 45,000.

United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America (UE): Canadian Pres. C. S. JACKSON, 3 Thorncliffe Square, Toronto 17; 25,740 mems. in Canada.

United Mine Workers of America: Pres. in Canada W. MARSH, McDonnell Building, Glace Bay, N.S.; 21,860 mems. in Canada.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Algoma Central Railway: 289 Bay St., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.; passenger service, iron ore, coal, grain and stone transportation; Chair. Sir DENYS LOWSON; Pres. L. N. SAVOIE; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. J. A. THOMPSON; 28 diesel locomotives, 25 passenger cars, 1,971 freight cars, 9 cargo vessels.

British Columbia Hydro and Power Authority: 970 Burrard St., Vancouver 1, B.C.; 103 miles, 17 diesel locomotives; Chair. Dr. G. M. SHRUM; Sec. G. G. WOODWARD.

Canadian National Railways (Grand Trunk Railway System); Sec. P.O.B. 8100, Montreal 1; Head Office: 935 LaGauchetiere St. W., Montreal; European Office: 17-19 Cockspur St., London, S.W.1; Chair. and Pres. N. J. MACMILLAN; Vice-Pres. and Sec. R. T. VAUGHAN; European Gen. Man. W. G. BUCHANAN.

Mileage operated, all tracks 36,021m.; Equipment: 2,048 diesel-electric, 100 steam generator units, 15 booster units, 18 electric locomotives, 2,202 passenger cars, 110,940 freight cars, 8,415 service cars; operating revenue (Dec. 1970) \$1,042,353m.; operating expenses \$1,027,633m.

Canadian Pacific Railway Company: Head Office: Windsor Station, Montreal, Que.; European Head Office: 62 Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2; inc. in Canada in 1881 with limited liability; Chair. and Chief Exec. Officer N. R. CRUMP; Pres. I. D. SINCLAIR, g.c.; Vice-Pres. S. M. GOSSAGE; Sec. T. F. TURNER.

Miles operated (1970): Canadian Pacific Railway, 16,599; Controlled Railway Companies 4,728; Total 21,327.

Rolling Stock (1970): 1,132 diesel units, 79,848 freight cars, 491 passenger train cars, 4,963 boarding, tool and other work cars.

Income: net earnings (1969) \$34.6m.; other income \$19.2m.; net income \$31.4m.

Cartier Railway Co.: Port Cartier, Saguenay County, P.Q.; 193 miles; 17 diesel locomotives; Pres. L. J. PATTERSON.

Northern Alberta Railways: Edmonton, Alta; 923 miles; 17 diesel locomotives; Pres. F. S. BURBIDGE; Sec. R. T. VAUGHAN.

Ontario Northland Railway (formerly *Temiskaming and Northern Ontario*): Head Office: North Bay, Ont.; operated by Ontario Govt. Commission; Chair. W. A. JOHNSTON; Gen. Man. E. A. FRITH; rail, highway, boat and communications services.

Pacific Great Eastern Railway Co.: 1095 West Pender St., Vancouver 1, B.C.; f. 1912; owned by the British Columbian Govt.; 865 miles; 61 diesel locomotives; Pres. The Hon. W. A. C. BENNETT; Exec. Vice-Pres. E. M. GUNDERSON; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. J. S. BROADBENT.

Quebec North Shore and Labrador Railway Co.: Suite 1150, 1245 Sherbrooke St. West, Montreal, P.Q.; 358 miles; 80 diesel locomotives; Pres. W. J. BENNETT; Man. R. S. GIRARDIN.

Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company: Hamilton, Ont.; 111 miles; 18 diesel locomotives; Pres. A. E. PERLMAN, 230 Park Ave., New York, N.Y.

White Pass and Yukon Corporation Ltd.: Standard Bldg., 510 W. Hastings St., Vancouver, B.C.; 111 miles; 18 diesel locomotives; integrated rail-ship-truck transportation system; Pres. ALBERT P. FRIESEN.

ROADS

Provincial Governments are responsible for roads within their boundaries. The Federal Government is responsible for the construction of major roads in the Yukon and North-west Territories and in National Parks. At the end of 1971 the mileage of all provincial, federal and municipal roads was 516,783, of which 395,437 miles were surfaced and 121,346 miles were earth roads.

The Trans-Canadian Highway, extending from St. John's, Newfoundland, to Victoria, British Columbia, was officially opened on September 3rd, 1962.

INLAND WATERWAYS

The St. Lawrence River and the Great Lakes provide Canada and the United States with a system of inland waterways stretching 2,300 miles across the continent. There is a 35 foot navigation channel from Montreal to the sea and a 27 foot channel from Montreal to Lake Erie. A channel only 14 feet deep existed previously between Montreal and Prescott (approx. 100 miles). The St. Lawrence Seaway project was initiated partly with a view to providing a deep waterway and partly to satisfy the demand for more electric power. Power development has been undertaken by the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario, and by New York State. The navigation facilities and conditions are within the jurisdiction of the federal governments of the United States and Canada.

The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority: See Section One, Vol. I.

ST. LAWRENCE RIVER AND GREAT LAKES SHIPPING

Anticosti Shipping Co.: 800 Dorechester, West Montreal, P.Q.; passenger, cargo, St. Lawrence River ports; Pres. R. A. IRWIN; Man. D. J. WALLACE; 5 vessels.

British Columbia Ferry Authority: 816 Wharf St., Victoria, B.C. 1; passenger and car ferries; Gen. Man. M. F. ALDOUS; 22 ferries.

Canada Steamship Lines Ltd.: Head Office, 759 Victoria Sq., Montreal 126, P.Q. (P.O.B. 100, Montreal 101, P.Q.); Pres. and Chief Exec. Officer J. W. McGIFFIN; 28 vessels; 371,200 tons gross.

Hall Corporation (Shipping) Ltd.: 4333 St. Catherine St. W., Montreal 215, Que.; Pres. F. A. AUGSBURY, Jr.; Exec. Vice-Pres. and Man. Dir. A. PULLIN; 12 tankers; 15 cargo vessels; 225,000 t.d.w.

Paterson, N. M., and Sons Ltd.: Head Office: P.O.B. 664, Fort William, Ont.; bulk carriers; Pres. Senator N. M. PATERSON; Vice-Pres. DONALD S. PATERSON, JOHN S. PATERSON; Man. C. G. HACQUOIL; 17 vessels; 99,329 tons gross.

Scott Misener Steamships Ltd.: Head Office: 115 Dieppe Rd., P.O.B. 100, St. Catherine's, Ont.; bulk cargo; Chair. RALPH S. MISENER; Pres. J. N. McWATERS; 11 vessels; 116,585 tons gross.

Upper Lakes Shipping Ltd.: 49 Jackes Ave., Toronto 7, Ont.; Pres. and Dir. J. D. LEITCH; Gen. Man. L. A. KAAKE; bulk carriers; 17 vessels; 356,000 t.d.w.

Westdale Shipping Ltd.: 106 Lakeshire Rd. East, Port Credit, Ont.; bulk cargoes; Pres. K. SMITH; 9 vessels; 92,000 t.d.w.

SHIPPING

Blue Peter Steamships Ltd.: Harbour Drive, St. John's, Newfoundland; refrigerated cargo Canada-U.S.A., Europe; Chair. L. H. M. AYRE; Gen. Man. R. M. CLANCY; 4 vessels.

Branch Lines Ltd.: P.O.B. 200, Sorel, Que.; Great Lakes, St. Lawrence River and Gulf, Atlantic Coast; Pres. A. SIMARD; Vice-Pres. L. HENRI TELLIER; Superintendent Y. DURAND; 9 tankers, 55,000 t.d.w.; 1 tug.

Canadian Coast Guard: Government of Canada, Ministry of Transport, Tower C, Place de Ville, Ottawa K1A N5; ice-breaking, ice information and routing throughout the Great Lakes, St. Lawrence River and Gulf and the Coast of Newfoundland and Labrador in winter and the Arctic and Hudson Bay in summer; installation of light-stations, buoys and other aids to navigation; supply of bases and settlements throughout the Arctic and Hudson Bay; marine research and rescue; survey and sounding of St. Lawrence ship channel and northern waters; manning of weather station PAPA in the northern Pacific; repair of undersea cables; environmental research; marine traffic control on the St. Lawrence River; fleet of 155 vessels including 14 full ice-breakers; patrol, survey, auxiliary, supply, landing, weather station and various other vessels and 1 hovercraft; 27 helicopters and 1 fixed-wing aircraft; 3,000 employees including 700 officers; Deputy Minister O. G. STONER.

Canadian City Line: 410 St. Nicholas St., Montreal 125, P.Q.; Canada-India, Pakistan and Ceylon and South and East Africa; Chair. and Pres. W. R. EAKIN; 3 vessels.

Canadian National Railways, Newfoundland Services: St. John's, Newfoundland; Canadian coast; Man. R. J. TINGLEY; 15 ships.

Clarke Traffic Services Ltd. & Associated Companies: Head Office: 1155 Dorchester Blvd. West, Montreal, P.Q.; f. 1921; operators in Canada of Dart Containerline, Gulf Ports Steamship Co., and Newfoundland Steamships; divisions: poolcar, road transport, steamship, agency, automotive; Pres. S. D. CLARKE; 5 vessels.

Federal Commerce and Navigation Co. Ltd.: 3800 Stock Exchange Tower, Place Victoria, Montreal, P.Q.; shipowners, operators, contractors, agents; Pres. G. S. PATHY; 5 vessels and large chartered fleet.

Imperial Oil Ltd.: Transportation and Supply Dept., Marine Division, 111 St. Clair Ave. West, Toronto, Ont.; coastal, Great Lakes and St. Lawrence River, South American, Caribbean and Gulf ports to Canadian East and U.S. Atlantic ports; Pres. J. A. ARMSTRONG; Man. Marine Div. R. S. GROUT; 14 vessels; 200,000 t.d.w.

Saguenay Shipping Ltd.: 1060 University St., Montreal 101, P.Q.; owned by Aluminium Co. of Canada Ltd.; Canada-Caribbean, Central and South America; United Kingdom/North Continent-Caribbean; Pres. JOHN L. EYRE; over 30 vessels chartered.

Seaboard Shipping Co. Ltd.: Seaboard House, Vancouver, B.C.; United Kingdom-Continent, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Mediterranean, West Indies,

U.S. Atlantic Coast; Pres. H. P. O'HAGAN; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. R. M. MATHER.

Shell Canada Ltd. (Marine Dept.): P.O.B. 400, Terminal "A", Toronto; petroleum products in bulk; Pres. and Chief Exec. Officer J. F. BOOKOUT; Man. J. B. ARCHER; 1 ocean tanker, 12,608 g.r.t.; 5 Lake tankers, 15,909 g.r.t.

CIVIL AVIATION

Air Canada: Place Ville Marie, Montreal 2, P.Q.; created by Act of Parliament 1937 as a subsidiary of Canadian National Railways; Pres. J. R. BALDWIN; Chair. and Chief Exec. YVES PRATTE; Board of Dirs. consists of 5 mems. elected by shareholders and 3 nominated by Governor-in-Council. Operates services throughout Canada to the United States, the British Isles, Paris, Brussels, Prague, Copenhagen, Moscow, Zürich, Vienna, Bermuda and the West Indies; (1969) revenue passengers carried 6.6m.; revenue freight ton miles 148m.; revenue mail ton miles 26m.; fleet of 28 Vickers Viscounts, 12 Vickers Vikings, 20 DC-8s, 18 stretched DC-8s, 36 DC-9s (stretched version).

Canadian Pacific Airlines: Head Office: 1281 W. Georgia St., Vancouver 3, B.C.; Pres. J. C. GILMER; Vice-Pres. and Comptroller C. F. O'BRIEN; Vice-Pres. Marketing and Sales H. B. RENWICK; Vice-Pres. International and Corporate Services H. D. CAMERON; Vice-Pres. Technical Services I. A. GRAY; Vice-Pres. Customer Service G. E. MANNING; Vice-Pres. Operations R. B. PHILLIPS; Sec. T. F. TURNER; Treas. J. W. H. CRAWFORD.

Revenue passenger flight miles (est. 1970) 2,601m.; passengers 1,437,000; revenue cargo ton miles 44m.; revenue mail ton miles 7.8m.; operates DC-8s, Boeing 737s, Boeing 727s.

Norcanair (North Canada Air Ltd.): P.O.B. 850, Prince Albert, Sask.; acquired Saskair 1965; Pres. and Gen. Manager J. B. LLOYD; Traffic and Sales Manager IAN MACLEOD; Production and Engineering Manager J. POOL; Supt. Northern Operation S. W. MCKNIGHT; unduplicated route mileage 1,400; fleet includes DC-3s, Cansos, Beechcraft D-18s and Otters, and other small craft.

Pacific Western Airlines Ltd.: Vancouver Airport, B.C.; Pres. R. H. LAIDMAN; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Manager W. R. HARRIS; Sec.-Treas. D. F. GRANGER; operates Boeing 707-138B, Boeing 737-200, Lockheed L-382 Hercules, Convair 640, DC-6, DC-4.

Quebecair: P.O.B. 490, Montreal International Airport, Dorval 300, P.Q.; began operations in 1946 as Rimouski Airlines Ltd.; present name 1953; local and charter services; Pres. Col. M. FORGET; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. A. LIZOTTE; operates 2 BAC 1-11, 4 Fairchild F-27, 5 DC-3 and various light craft; unduplicated route mileage 4,000.

TransAir-Midwest Limited: Winnipeg International Airport, Winnipeg 21, Manitoba; f. 1969 after TransAir Ltd. and Midwest Airlines merged.; Pres. J. S. McBRIDE; Sec. F. C. MCKAY; fleet includes YS-11 As; DC-6A/B, DC-4s, DC-3s; Viscount 724, Argosy 222s, Hawker-Siddeley 748s, Boeing 737s, and 14 helicopters.

TOURISM

Canadian Government Travel Bureau: 150 Kent St., Ottawa; a division of the Office of Tourism, Federal Dept. of Industry, Trade and Commerce; f. 1934; Dir. DAN WALLACE.

REGIONAL OFFICES

Eastern United States: 680 Fifth Ave., Room 1201, New York, N.Y. 10019.

Western United States and Pacific Area: Suite 2300, Crocker Plaza, 600 Market St., San Francisco, Calif. 94104.

Europe: Macdonald House, Room 40, 1 Grosvenor Sq., London W1X 0AB, England.

OVERSEAS OFFICES

Australia: AMP Bldg., Circular Quay, Sydney, N.S.W.

France: 4 rue Scribe, Paris 9e.

German Federal Republic: 6 Frankfurt/Main, Biebigergasse 6-10.

Japan: 1-1, 1-chome, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo.

Mexico: 9th floor, 110-905 Avenida Morelos, Mexico City 6, D.F.

Netherlands: Kamer 40, Hofweg 3, The Hague.

United Kingdom: 19 Cockspur St., London, SW1Y 5BP.

United States:

California: 510 W. 6th St., Los Angeles 90014.
600 Market St., San Francisco 94104.

District of Columbia: NAB Bldg., 1771 N St., N.W., Washington D.C. 20036.

Illinois: Suite 410, 332 South Michigan Ave., Chicago 60604.

Massachusetts: 263 Plaza, The Prudential Center, Boston 02199.

Michigan: Book Bldg., 1257-1259 Washington Blvd., Detroit, 48226.

Minnesota: 124 S. 7th St., Northstar Center, Minneapolis 55402.

New York: 680 Fifth Ave., New York 10019.
1417 Main Place, Buffalo, N.Y. 14202.

Ohio: 1010 Enquirer Bldg., 617 Vine St., Cincinnati 45202.

Winous-Point Bldg., 1250 Euclid Ave., Cleveland 44115.

Pennsylvania: Suite 1309, 3 Benjamin Franklin Parkway, Philadelphia 19102.
1001-1003 Jenkins Arcade, Liberty & Fifth Ave., Pittsburgh 15222.

Washington: Suite 1117, Plaza 600, Stewart St., Seattle 98101.

Travel Industry Association of Canada: 8 King St. East, Toronto; non-profit organization to disseminate travel industry information; publ. *Canadian Tourism* (monthly).

CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

The **National Arts Centre** is the latest in a series of government agencies active in the field of culture: **National Film Board**, **Canadian Broadcasting Corporation** and the **National Gallery**. The **Canada Council** also plays an important part in promoting the arts and awarded grants of over

two million dollars to 23 Canadian arts organizations during 1967.

Canadian Conference of the Arts: 85 Lombard Street, Toronto 1, Ont.; f. 1945, formerly Canadian Arts Council; to promote and encourage the arts and culture in Canada; 39 member societies; National Dir. ALAN JARVIS.

National Arts Centre: Ottawa; f. 1969; opera house, theatre, experimental theatre, studio and concert salon, resident 44-piece orchestra; Dir.-Gen. GORDON HAMILTON SOUTHAM.

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

Stratford National Theatre of Canada: Stratford, Ont.; f. 1953 as the Stratford Festival Company, status changes 1968; now Canada's national English-language theatre company; Dir. JEAN GASCON.

Canadian Music Council: 188 Elmwood Ave., Willowdale, Ont.; f. 1949; aims to represent and promote musical activity within Canada and to acquaint other countries with Canadian music and musicians, and officially represents Canada on the International Music Council; mems.: 19 national organizations, 29 performing groups, CBC and individual musicians; Pres. FRANÇOIS BERNIER; Sec. JOHN COZENS; publ. *The Canadian Music Book—Les Cahiers Canadiens de Musique*.

National Ballet Guild of Canada: 157 King St. East, Toronto, Ont.; touring company of 100.

Canadian Opera Company: 129 Adelaide St. West, Toronto 1A, Ont.; f. 1950; Gen. Dir. HERMAN GEIGER-TORRELL; publ. *Opera Canada* (quarterly).

Les Feux Follets: Montreal, P.Q.; f. 1952; national folk dance ensemble; Art Dir. ALAN LUND.

Queen Elizabeth Theatre: Vancouver, B.C.; f. 1959; houses the Vancouver Festival of the Arts annually; 2,800 seats.

Queen Elizabeth Playhouse: Vancouver, B.C.; f. 1962; home of the Playhouse Theatre Company; 647 seats.

The Royal Winnipeg Ballet: Winnipeg; one of the oldest companies in N. America; has created over 80 original works.

Le Grand Théâtre: Quebec; f. 1971; arts centre with facilities for dramatic, musical and visual arts.

Le Groupe du Studio: National Arts Centre, Ottawa; f. 1970; Artistic Dir. JEAN HERBIET.

There are Theatre Centres in Toronto and Manitoba.

PRINCIPAL ORCHESTRAS

L'Orchestre Symphonique de Quebec: Palais Montcalm, bur. 50, Quebec 4, P.Q.; Musical Dir. PIERRE DERVAUX.

Montreal Symphony Orchestra: La Place des Arts, 200 de Maisonneuve Blvd., Montreal 129, P.Q.; f. 1934; Pres. PIERRE R. GENDRON; Man. Dir. DENIS LANGELE; Musical Dir. FRANZ-PAUL DECKER.

National Arts Centre Orchestra: resident orchestra of the National Arts Centre, Ottawa, Ont. K1P 5W1; f. 1969; Man. KENNETH MURPHY; Conductor MARIO BERNARDI.

Winnipeg Symphony Orchestra: Room 117, 555 Main St., Winnipeg 2, Manitoba; Gen. Man. L. D. STONE; Conductor and Dir. of Music PIERO GAMBA.

There are also symphony orchestras in a number of cities, including Toronto, Vancouver and Halifax, and youth orchestras in Quebec and Toronto.

Opera Associations exist in Vancouver and Edmonton.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Atomic Energy Control Board: P.O.B. 1046, Ottawa, Ont.; Pres. Dr. D. G. HURST; responsible for all regulatory matters, makes grants for research.

Eldorado Nuclear Ltd.: Port Hope, Ontario; Pres. W. M. GILCHRIST; produces various forms of uranium and zirconium.

Atomic Energy of Canada Ltd.: 275 Slater St., Ottawa, Ontario; Pres. J. L. GRAY; federal government agency for nuclear research and development, production of radioactive isotopes and design, development and marketing of power reactors; five research reactors at Chalk River, Ontario, and one at Whiteshell Nuclear Research Establishment, Pinawa, Manitoba; one nuclear power station in operation at Rolphton, Ontario and one at Douglas Point, Ontario (both in conjunction with Ontario Hydro); another reactor, of 250 MW

power at Gentilly, P.Q. (in conjunction with Hydro Quebec); the first two units (540 MW each) were declared in-service in 1971 at Pickering, Ontario, Canada's first full-scale nuclear power station. Another unit will start up in 1972 and the fourth in 1973; and a 3,000 MW station is under construction at Bruce, Ontario (both being built by Ontario Hydro, featuring AECL CANDU reactors).

University of Toronto: Toronto; Sub-critical Reactor, started 1958.

McMaster University: Hamilton, Ont.; Swimming Pool Reactor, power 1,000 kW., started 1959, and a van de Graaf Accelerator.

Ontario Hydro: 620 University Ave., Toronto; four 500 M.W. power reactors under construction at Pickering, Ontario; Chair. GEORGE E. GATHERCOLE, LL.D.

PRINCIPAL UNIVERSITIES

Acadia University: Wolfville, Nova Scotia; 174 teachers, 2,046 students.

University of Alberta: Edmonton and Calgary, Alberta; 1,100 full-time teachers, 16,340 full-time students.

Bishop's University: Lennoxville, Quebec; 74 teachers, 850 students.

Brandon University: Brandon, Manitoba; 100 teachers, 1,218 full-time students.

University of British Columbia: Vancouver 8, British Columbia; 1,539 teachers, 20,937 students.

Brock University: St. Catharines, Ontario; 170 teachers, 2,228 students.

University of Calgary: Calgary, Alberta; 721 teachers, 9,237 full-time students.

Carleton University: Rideau River Campus, Colonel By Drive, Ottawa 1, Ontario; 526 teachers, 7,260 full-time students.

Dalhousie University: Halifax, Nova Scotia; 429 teachers, 5,612 students.

University of Guelph: Guelph, Ontario; 700 teachers, 7,000 students.

University of King's College: Halifax, Nova Scotia; 11 professors; 300 students.

Lakehead University: Oliver Rd., Port Arthur, Ontario; 185 teachers, 3,057 full-time students.

Laurentian University of Sudbury: Ramsay Lake Rd., Sudbury, Ontario; 235 teachers, 2,462 full-time students.

Laval University: Cité Universitaire, Quebec, P.Q.; 2,258 teachers, 11,192 full-time students.

University of Lethbridge: Lethbridge, Alberta; 120 teachers, 1,801 students.

Loyola College: 7141 Sherbrooke St. W., Montreal 28, P.Q.; 275 teachers, 3,865 students.

McGill University: Montreal 110, Quebec; 2,234 teachers, 16,546 students.

McMaster University: Hamilton 16, Ont.; 704 full-time teachers, 7,931 full-time students.

University of Manitoba: Winnipeg 19, Manitoba; 869 full-time teachers, 11,692 full-time students.

Memorial University of Newfoundland: St. John's, Newfoundland; 495 teachers, 6,557 full-time students.

University of Moncton: Moncton, New Brunswick; 165 full-time teachers, 5,000 students.

University of Montreal: C.P. 6128, Montreal, P.Q.; 1,018 professors, 33,100 students.

Mount Allison University: Sackville, New Brunswick; 130 teachers, 1,363 students.

Mount St. Vincent University: Halifax, Nova Scotia; 75 teachers, 710 students.

University of New Brunswick: Fredericton, New Brunswick; 354 teachers, 4,792 students.

Notre Dame University of Nelson: Nelson, B.C.; 43 teachers, 647 students.

University of Ottawa: Ottawa, Ontario; 773 professors, 12,439 students.

University of Prince Edward Island: Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island; 140 professors, 1,766 full-time students.

Queen's University: Kingston, Ontario; 706 teachers, 7,050 students.

St. Francis Xavier University: Antigonish, Nova Scotia; 205 teachers, 2,671 students.

St. Mary's University: Halifax, Nova Scotia; 150 professors, 2,070 full-time students.

University of Saskatchewan: Saskatoon, Saskatchewan; 882 teachers, 10,218 full-time students.

Université de Sherbrooke: Cité Universitaire, Sherbrooke, Quebec, P.Q.; 580 full-time teachers, 4,136 students.

Simon Fraser University: Burnaby, British Columbia; 352 teachers, 12,880 students.

CANADA—(UNIVERSITIES)

Sir George Williams University: 1435 Drummond St., Montreal 25, P.Q.; 560 teachers, 16,296 students.

University of Toronto: Toronto 181, Ontario; 4,700 teachers, 36,164 students.

Trent University: Peterborough, Ontario; 149 teachers, 1,900 students.

University of Victoria: Victoria, B.C.; 392 teachers, 5,900 students.

University of Waterloo: Waterloo, Ontario; 595 teachers, 13,488 students.

Waterloo Lutheran University: Waterloo, Ontario; 133 teachers, 2,778 full-time students.

University of Western Ontario: London, Ontario; 800 teachers, 12,000 full-time students.

University of Windsor: 400 Huron Line, Windsor, Ontario 445 teachers, 5,858 students.

University of Winnipeg: 515 Portage Ave., Winnipeg 2, Manitoba; 160 teachers, 4,484 students.

York University: 700 Keele St., Downsview, Ontario; 520 full-time teachers, 16,376 students.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Central African Republic lies in the heart of equatorial Africa and is bounded by Chad to the north, the Sudan to the east, Congo People's Republic and Zaïre to the south and Cameroon to the west. Climate is tropical with an average temperature of 79°F (26°C) and heavy rains in the south-western forest areas. The national language is Sangho, but French is the official language. Many of the population hold animist beliefs, but nearly half are Christians. The flag consists of horizontal bands of blue, white, green and yellow, divided vertically by a red band, with a yellow star in the top left-hand corner. The capital is Bangui.

Recent History

Formerly the territory of Oubangui Chari within French Equatorial Africa, the Republic took its present name when it achieved self-government in 1958. Full independence was attained in 1960. The leading figure in the campaign for self-government and the first President, Bartholémy Boganda, was killed in an air accident in 1959 and was succeeded by Dr. Abel Gombi, then by David Dacko who was overthrown by a military *coup d'état* at the end of 1965. At the beginning of January 1966 Colonel Bokassa formed a new government, rescinded the Constitution and dissolved the National Assembly. Relations between the C.A.R. and Congo (Kinshasa) and Chad were normalized during 1969 after tension had arisen over the C.A.R.'s withdrawal from the UEAC to rejoin the UDEAC. The C.A.R. is also a member of the United Nations, the French Community, and an associate member of the European Economic Community.

Government

The Constitution was abrogated in January 1966 and a new one is to be drawn up. Meanwhile the President has full competence to act in all affairs of state.

Defence

A small National Army was formed in 1961. Military service is compulsory for adult males.

Economic Affairs

The economy is predominantly agricultural, the most important cash crops being cotton and coffee. Diamonds account for over half the country's export earnings and uranium mining is becoming increasingly significant. Bangui has been the headquarters of the UDEAC since 1966.

Transport and Communications

The C.A.R. is 900 miles from the sea but roads (5,000 km. of national roads, 4,000 km. of regional roads and 10,000 km. of rural roads) radiate east, north and west to

Sudan, Chad and Cameroon respectively. There are however no railways and the chief artery of transport is the Oubangui river which flows into the Congo and thereby provides an outlet from Bangui to Brazzaville and thence by rail to the port of Pointe Noire. There are steamer services and much freight traffic from Bangui to Brazzaville. Numerous airfields are in use and four airlines provide internal and international services. The international airport is at Mpoko, near Bangui. Feasibility studies are in progress on the possibility of connecting Bangui, by road or rail, to the trans-Cameroon line to Douala. Under an agreement signed in December 1971, a railway is to be built across the Sudanese-C.A.R. border, assisting the development of the copper industry in both states.

Social Welfare

An Employment Code guarantees a minimum wage for 60,000 employees and provides for employment accident benefits. There are 36 prefectorial hospitals, 36 maternity hospitals, 108 welfare centres and 200 first aid centres.

Education

Schools are divided into primary, secondary and technical categories. A university was founded at Bangui in 1970, and 650 students are already pursuing courses of higher education abroad, 250 of them in France.

Tourism

The main tourist attractions are the waterfalls, the forests and many varieties of wild animals. There is excellent hunting and also opportunities for fishing.

Public Holidays

1972: May 1 (May Day), May 11 (Ascension), May 22 (Whit Monday), August 13 (Independence Day), August 15 (Assumption), November 1 (All Saints'), December 1 (National Day), December 25 (Christmas).

1973: January 1 (New Year), March 29 (Death of Boganda), April 20-23 (Easter).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is officially in force.

Currency and Exchange Rate

There is a common currency with the Congo (Brazzaville), Gabon and Chad. The currency unit is the Franc of the African Financial Community (Franc CFA).

Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 25, 50 Francs CFA.

Notes: 5, 10, 25, 50, 100, 500, 1,000, 5,000, 10,000 Francs CFA.

Exchange rate: 661 Francs CFA = £1 sterling.

254 Francs CFA = \$1 U.S.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (sq. km.)	POPULATION (1968 census)						
	Total	Banda	Baya	Mandja	Oubanguiá	Sara	Ferti
621,600*	2,255,536	310,000	300,000	260,000	150,000	50,000	30,000

* 240,000 sq. miles.

PRÉFECTURES

PRÉFECTURE*	CHIEF TOWN	POPULATION OF CHIEF TOWN
Ombella-M'Poko .	Boali	238,000
Haute-Sangha .	Berberati	38,000
Ouham	Bossangoa	35,000
Ouaka	Bambari	36,000
Nana-Mambere .	Bouar	48,000
M'Bomou . . .	Bangassou	28,000
Haute-Kotto .	Bria	25,000
Lobaye	M'Baiki	18,000
Ouham-Pende .	Bozoum	n.a.
Kemo-Gribingui .	Sibut	n.a.
Basse-Kotto . .	Mobaye	n.a.
Bamingui-Bangoran .	N'Délé	n.a.
Haut-M'Bomou .	Obo	n.a.
Vakaga	Birao	n.a.

*Bangui (capital, an autonomous commune): population 1968, 298,579.

AGRICULTURE

PRODUCTION
(metric tons)

	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
Cotton	24,000	40,000	49,030	57,824
Coffee	11,000	9,000	8,559	9,566
Ground Nuts . .	61,000	60,000	68,000	n.a.
Sesame	8,000	9,300	n.a.	n.a.
Maize	32,000	36,000	n.a.	n.a.
Tobacco	540	748	n.a.	n.a.
Rubber	1,119	995	n.a.	n.a.
Timber (cu. metres) .	n.a.	n.a.	201,454	n.a.

Groundnuts (shelled) (1968-69): 42,900 metric tons.

Cotton (1969-70): 58,743 metric tons; (1970-71): 53,380 metric tons.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

COTTON MANUFACTURE

	1969	1970*
Loin-cloths (metres)	4,033,599	2,951,691
Cloth (metres)	811,362	885,992
Unfinished Cloth (metres)	3,093,231	2,056,420
Gauze (sq. metres)	749,849	298,228
Printed Cotton (metres)	5,152,747	3,633,912
Blankets, Rugs, Covers, etc. (number)	222,592	133,419
Cotton Wool and Carded Cotton (kg.)	24,561	35,942

* 8 months.

OTHER INDUSTRIAL AND MINERAL PRODUCTION

	1968	1969	1970†
Beer (hectolitres)	90,768	97,089	68,691
Mineral Waters (hectolitres)	4,053	10,052	1,870
Soda Water (hectolitres)	22,186	77,845	19,958
Diamonds (carats)	609,360	537,396	354,617†
Uranium (tons)	500*	500*	n.a.

* Annual average † 8 months ‡ 9 months

FINANCE

661 francs CFA = £1 sterling; 254 francs CFA = U.S. \$1.00.
1,000 francs CFA = £1.51 sterling = U.S. \$3.93.

BUDGET

1970: Revenue 11,200 million francs CFA; Expenditure 11,300 million francs CFA.

EXTERNAL TRADE (million francs CFA)

	1967	1968	1969	1970
Imports	10,908	9,820	9,766	9,491
Exports	7,166	8,816	9,196	8,494

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

IMPORTS	1968	1969	1970*	EXPORTS	1968	1969	1970*
Machinery	1,465	1,740	1,195	Diamonds	4,681	4,123	2,516
Cotton Textiles	1,367	1,285	846	Coffee	1,073	1,399	1,531
Motor Vehicles	1,598	1,363	806	Cotton	2,065	2,137	1,691
Petroleum Products	589	691	21	Wood	299	627	451
Shoes	86	122	63	Rubber	84	93	53
Paper and Paper Products	277	257	161	Sesame	n.a.	4	—
Clothing	99	99	41	Palm Products	26	6	5
Tyres	81	72	63				

* 8 months.

* 8 months.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC—(STATISTICAL SURVEY, THE CONSTITUTION)

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

IMPORTS	1968	1969	1970*
France	5,299	5,325	3,349
U.S.A.	458	466	345
German Federal Republic	975	696	453
United Kingdom	390	409	198
Netherlands	418	327	214

* 8 months.

EXPORTS	1968	1969	1970*
France	3,352	4,706	3,492
Israel	1,490	1,339	1,004
U.S.A.	242	814	19
United Kingdom	—	248	106
Netherlands	20	33	32

* 8 months.

TRANSPORT

INLAND WATERWAYS TRAFFIC (metric tons)

	1969	1970*
Freight loaded at Bangui	62,308	41,594
<i>of which: freight from Chad</i>	34,862	21,057
Freight unloaded at Bangui	154,225	109,396
<i>of which: freight for Chad</i>	18,592	16,604

* 8 months.

CIVIL AIR TRAFFIC (numbers)

	1969*	1970†
Passenger arrivals	12,605	9,606
Passenger departures	13,654	12,271
Passengers in transit	6,037	7,564

* Partial.

† 8 months.

EDUCATION (1965)

Kindergartens 65; Primary Schools 2,100; Secondary Schools 140; Technical and Vocational Schools 57; Total Pupils 130,000.

Source: Service de la Statistique et de la Conjoncture, B.P. 954, Bangui.

THE CONSTITUTION

The Constitution of February 16th, 1959, was modified five times up until 1964; and was abrogated on January 4th, 1966, when a constitutional act was adopted giving the President full competence to act in all affairs of state.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

President of the Republic: Gen. JEAN-BÉDEL BOKASSA.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(April 1972)

President of the Council of Ministers, Minister of National Defence, Minister of Information, Minister of Justice and Minister of Aviation: Gen. JEAN-BÉDEL BOKASSA.

Minister of State for Finance: DERANT ENOCH LAKOUÉ.

Minister of State for Posts and Telecommunications: ANTOINE GOALO.

Minister of State in the President's Office: ANGE PATASSÉ.

Minister of State for Public Transport, Housing and Road Transport: AUGUSTE M'BONGO.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: JOSEPH POTOLOI.

Minister of Veteran Affairs: LUIS ALAZOULA.

Minister of National Education, Sports, Art and Culture: HENRI MAIDOU.

Minister of the Civil Service and Labour: CLEMENT NGAI VOUELO.

Minister of Power: ANDRE ZANIFE.

Minister of Water, Forests and Mines: CHRISTIAN SOMBODE.

Minister of Public Health and Social Affairs: Col. ANDRE DIEUDONNE MAGALAN.

Minister of Tourism: M. DA SILVA.

Minister of Commerce and Industry: FRANÇOIS GON.

Minister of Construction and Equipment: GUILLAUME MOKEMA KENGUEMBA.

Minister of Planning and National Guidance: HENRI-PAUL BOUNDIO.

Minister of Organization and Planning for Youth: GASTON BANDA BAFIOT.

Secretary of State to the Presidency in Charge of Social Affairs: Mme FRANK.

Secretary of State for Power: CLAUDE KOSSINGOU.

Secretary of State for Agriculture and Stockbreeding: FIDELE BAKRY.

Delegate Minister to the Presidency of the Republic in charge of River Transport and Relations with the Private Sector: JEAN-MARIE WALLOT.

Delegate Minister to the Presidency of the Republic: JEAN AMITI.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO THE CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Belgium: Yaoundé, Cameroon (E).

Cameroon: B.P. 935, Bangui (L); *Chargé d'Affaires:* JEAN BIKANDA (also accred. to Gabon).

Canada: Yaoundé, Cameroon (E).

Chad: Bangui (E); *Ambassador:* MUSTAPHA BATRANE.

China, Republic: *Ambassador:* LIAO TCHOUN KIN.

France: blvd. du Général-de-Gaulle, B.P. 884, Bangui (E); *Ambassador:* LAURENT GIOVANGRANDI.

Gabon: Yaoundé, Cameroon (E).

German Federal Republic: rue Lamothe, B.P. 901, Bangui (E); *Ambassador:* REINHARD HOLUBEK.

Ghana: Kinshasa, Zaire (E).

Israel: B.P. 569, Bangui (E); *Ambassador:* ITZAHAK NICHAEI.

Italy: (E); *Ambassador:* BENIAMINO GIUDICE.

Japan: Kinshasa, Zaire (E).

Lebanon: *Ambassador:* SAID EL HIBRI.

Mali: Brazzaville, People's Republic of the Congo (E)

Netherlands: Kinshasa, Zaire (E).

North Korea: *Ambassador:* RIM MYEUNG TCHEUL.

Spain: Yaoundé, Cameroon (E).

Sudan: *Ambassador:* SAYED AMIN MAZOUZ ABDOM.

Switzerland: Kinshasa, Zaire (E).

Tunisia: *Ambassador:* LASMAR BOUZAIAINE.

U.S.S.R.: B.P. 869, Bangui (E); *Ambassador:* DMITRI ZELENOV.

United Kingdom: Yaoundé, Cameroon (E).

U.S.A.: Place de la République, B.P. 924, Bangui (E); *Ambassador:* MERVIN MANFULL.

Vatican: Yaoundé, Cameroon (E).

Zaire: *Ambassador:* F. MOTONDA SAKALA.

The Central African Republic also has diplomatic relations with Albania, Czechoslovakia, the Congo P. R. (Brazzaville), Greece, Hungary, Liberia and Libya.

PARLIAMENT

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

The National Assembly was dissolved on January 4th, 1966.

POLITICAL PARTY

Mouvement d'évolution sociale de l'Afrique noire (MESAN):
Leader Gen. JEAN B. BOKASSA; Head of Secretariat
GEORGES YAKITÉ.

A government decree passed in November 1968 banned all foreign political parties from the Republic.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Cour Suprême: Bangui; the highest juridical organ. Acts as a Court of Cassation in civil and penal cases and as Court of Appeal in administrative cases; President NESTOR KOMBOT NAQUEMON; Vice-President M. LESCUYER.

There are a Criminal Court and 7 Civil Courts, with Justices of the Peace.

RELIGION

It is estimated that 60 per cent of the population follow traditional animist beliefs, 5 per cent are Muslims and 35 per cent Christian; Roman Catholics comprise 20 per cent of the total population.

Roman Catholic Missions: There are about 120 mission centres with a personnel of 2,689.

Archdiocese of Bangui: B.P. 798, Bangui; f. 1894; 24 missions, 55 priests; Archbishop Mgr. JOACHIM N'DAYEN.

Diocese of Berberati: B.P. 22, Berberati; f. 1923; 14 missions; 46 priests; Bishop Mgr. A. C. BAUD.

Diocese of Bangassou: B.P. 84, Bangassou; f. 1929; 21 missions, 39 priests; Bishop Mgr. ANTONIUS MAANICUS.

Diocese of Bossangoa: B.P. 7, Bossangoa; f. 1943; 11 missions, 33 priests; Bishop Mgr. L. T. CHAMBON.

Diocese of Bambari: B.P. 80, Bambari; f. 1920; 11 missions, 24 priests; Bishop (vacant); Apostolic Administrator Mgr. J. N'DAYEN.

Episcopal Conference: Secretariat B.P. 1518, Bangui.

Protestant Missions: In the Central African Republic, Chad, Gabon, and the Republic of the Congo there are nearly 1,000 mission centres with a total personnel of about 2,000.

Eglise Protestante de Bangui: Bangui.

PRESS

Bangui La So: Bangui; daily.

Journal officiel de la République Centrafricaine: twice-monthly.

Presse, La: B.P. 373, Bangui; daily.

FOREIGN PRESS BUREAUX

Agence France-Presse: B.P. 815, Bangui; Correspondent JEAN-NOËL GILLET.

Tass is also represented in Bangui.

RADIO

Radiodiffusion Nationale Centrafricaine: B.P. 940, Bangui; f. 1958; Government station; programmes in French, English and Sango languages; 44,000 listeners; Dir. V. TETEYA.

There are 50,000 radio receivers.

FINANCE

BANKS

CENTRAL BANK

Banque Centrale des Etats de l'Afrique Equatoriale et du Cameroun: 29 rue du Colisée, Paris; Bangui, B.P. 851; C.A.R. Dir. JOSEPH DUPLOUY.

La Banque Nationale de Développement de la République Centrafricaine: B.P. 647, Bangui; f. 1961; cap. 420m. Francs CFA; Dir. A. ZANIFE-TOUAMBONA.

Caisse Central de Coopération Economique: Bangui, B.P. 817; Dir. RAYMOND LOUIS-JOSEPH.

Union Bancaire en Afrique Centrale: rue de Brazza, B.P. 59, Bangui; f. 1962; took over business of Crédit Lyonnais and Société Générale; cap. 200m. Francs CFA.

Banque Internationale pour l'Afrique Occidentale: 9 avenue de Messine, Paris 8; Bangui.

FOREIGN BANK

Banque Nationale de Paris: 16 blvd. des Italiens, Paris; Place de la République, B.P. 801, Bangui; Dir. ETIENNE AZAIS.

INSURANCE

La Paternelle Africaine and Cie. Européenne d'Assurances des Marchandises et de Bagages: c/o S.A.F.C.I., B.P. 821, Bangui.

Société Joandreau and Cie. S.A.R.L.: B.P. 140, Bangui; f. 1960; cap. p.u. 500,000 Fr. CFA; Dir. H. JEANDREAU.

Société de Représentation d'Assurances et de Réassurances Africaines SORAREF: B.P. 852, Bangui; Dir. PIERRE DUROU.

Société Aérienne d'Assurances: B.P. 512, Bangui.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Chambre National de Commerce: B.P. 813, Bangui; Pres. J. C. MACKPAYEN; publ. *Bulletin Mensuel*.

Chambre des Industries et de l'Artisanat: B.P. 252, Bangui; Pres. JEAN SEBIRO.

Chambre des Mines: Bangui.

Chambre d'Agriculture, d'Élevage, des Eaux et Forêts et Des Chasses: B.P. 850, Bangui; Pres. JEAN-BAPTISTE SONGOMALI.

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATIONS

Association Professionnelle des Banques: Bangui.
Groupeement Interprofessionnel pour l'Etude et le Développement de l'Economie Centrafricaine (GIRCA): B.P. 627, Bangui; 100 mems.; planters, transporters, tradesmen and businessmen; Pres. M. PLANTEVIN; Vice-Pres. M. AZAIS; Sec. Gen. M. JAMAIS.

TRADE UNION

Union Générale des Travailleurs Centrafricains: B.P. 877, Bangui; became the sole recognized union in 1964; Pres. MAURICE GOUANDJA.

TRANSPORT

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

There are no railways (1968) but a 1,100 km. line from Bangui to Fort Lamy (Chad) is proposed. The total cost is estimated at 22,000,000 French Francs.

A railway is also due to be constructed from Sudan's Darfur province into the C.A.R.'s Vakaga province. An agreement between the two governments was signed in December 1971.

ROADS

There are about 19,000 km. of roads, 6,000 km. of which are passable at all seasons by heavy vehicles. Routes nationales 5,018 km., regional roads 3,789 km.; rural roads 10,400 km. The main road from Bangui to Fort Lamy (Chad) is being asphalted.

INLAND WATERWAYS

Compagnie Nationale des Transports Riverains (CNTR): Bangui; f. 1971; state-controlled.

There are two navigable waterways. The first is open all the year and is formed by the Congo and Oubangui rivers; convoys of barges (of up to 800 tons load) ply between Bangui and Brazzaville. The second is the river Sangha, a tributary of the Oubangui, on which traffic is seasonal.

CIVIL AVIATION

Air Bangui: B.P. 873, Rue du Président Boganda, Bangui; f. 1966 with the participation of U.T.A.; domestic services; one DC-3.

Air Afrique: B.P. 875, Bangui; Dir. ALBERT BAGNERES.

Air Cameroun: B.P. 729, Bangui.

POWER

Energie Contrafricaine: B.P. 880, Bangui; f. 1964; state owned company for the production of electricity; Dir, G. B. BARIOT; 1968 34.5 million kWh. produced.

TOURISM

Ministry of Tourism: P.O.B. 655, Bangui; Minister J. DA SILVA.

UNIVERSITY

Jean Bédél Bokassa Université de Bangui: Bangui; f. 19.0

CEYLON

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Ceylon is an island 50 miles east of the southern tip of India. The climate is tropical, average temperature 80°F (26°C); the south-west around Colombo receives heavy monsoon rains. The official language, Sinhalese, is spoken by about 70 per cent of the people; Tamil and English are widely spoken. More than 60 per cent of the population are Buddhist, about 20 per cent are Tamil-speaking Hindu and there are important Christian (mostly Roman Catholic) and Muslim minorities. The flag is dark crimson with a yellow border, in each corner of which a Bo leaf is depicted; within the border are two vertical stripes of green and yellow and in the centre a yellow lion. The capital is Colombo.

Recent History

In 1948 Ceylon attained independence while remaining a member of the British Commonwealth. In 1959 Solomon Bandaranaike, the Prime Minister, was assassinated and in 1960 (after Governments led by Mr. Dahanayake and Mr. Senanayake) his widow took over the post until March 1965. In 1961 legislation to introduce Sinhalese as the only official language caused widespread civil disturbances, especially in the north, and in 1966 legislation was passed enabling Tamil to be used for official purposes in Tamil-speaking areas. A compromise has been reached over the long-standing issue of the Tamils in Ceylon, whereby the Indian government has agreed to accept for repatriation over half the persons of Indian origin in Ceylon, while the remainder will be accorded Ceylonese citizenship. Following a general election in May 1970 a left-wing coalition Government was formed in which the Sri Lanka Freedom Party predominates with Trotskyist and Communist support. Mrs. Bandaranaike resumed the Premiership.

Following an armed insurrection initiated by the Janatha Vimukthi Peramuna (People's Liberation Front), a state of emergency was declared throughout Ceylon on March 16th 1971. In April 1972, some 19,000 supporters of the JVP were still in custody.

Government

Ceylon accepts Queen Elizabeth II as Queen of Ceylon and Head of the Commonwealth. Executive power is vested in the Cabinet whose Prime Minister is appointed by the Governor-General. Parliament is uni-cameral. The House of Representatives comprises 157 members, 151 of whom are elected by universal suffrage and 6 of whom are nominated. The country is divided into 21 administrative districts in charge of government agents appointed by the central government. Following Mrs. Bandaranaike's electoral victory in May 1970, it was announced that all links with the British Crown would be ended. Since September 1971, when the Senate was abolished, the House of Representatives has functioned as the sole legislative body. A new constitution is to be promulgated which will include the renaming of Ceylon as the Republic of Sri Lanka and the extension of the life of the present

government by six years. Appeals to the Privy Council were abolished on August 10th 1971.

Defence

In 1947 Ceylon signed a mutual defence pact with the United Kingdom. This continues to operate. Ceylon is not a member of the South-East Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO).

Economic Affairs

About one-third of Ceylon's national income is derived from the cultivation, processing and export of tea, rubber and coconuts. Ceylon is the world's second largest producer of black tea. Most of the tea and rubber is cultivated on estates, while coconuts are predominantly a smallholders' crop. In December 1971, nine British-owned tea and rubber estates totalling 18,500 acres were nationalized with compensation. They are to be managed by the new State Plantations Corporation. Somewhat under half of the 52 per cent of the labour force officially classified in the agricultural sector are employed on estates. Domestic agriculture consists in the main of the cultivation of rice, the staple food, but imports of rice are still necessary. Under the Five Year Plan (1972-76), self-sufficiency in rice is expected to be achieved by 1976. The society of Ceylon is predominantly rural, with only about 15 per cent of the population living in towns, and a rapidly expanding population, concentrated in the south and south-west, has created heavy pressure on the densely populated zones.

The only commercially important mineral is graphite, although there are also deposits of iron ore, monazite, ilmenite sands, limestone, clay and kaolin. In the absence of coal and oil, Ceylon is developing her water resources and the Maskeli Oya and Samanlawewa projects are expected to produce sufficient power to meet immediate domestic requirements. Manufacturing and handicraft industries at present primarily supply the domestic market, and the three traditional primary products continue to account for over 90 per cent of total exports. The United Kingdom is Ceylon's principal trading partner, followed by the People's Republic of China, with which Ceylon has concluded a rice-rubber barter agreement.

The government sector extends over many branches of economic activity. There are fifteen state-sponsored industrial corporations, and insurance, some transport facilities and oil distribution have been nationalized.

Transport and Communication

Much of Ceylon is hilly and thickly wooded, difficult of access by road and rail. The railways are state-owned with more than 1,000 miles of track. The state also runs a national omnibus service. Air Ceylon connects the main towns of the north and east to Colombo, and there are international services. The port of Colombo is one of the most important in the East.

Social Welfare

There is an island network of hospitals, clinics and dispensaries where treatment is free. An institute for

training and research in community development was set up in 1966. Rice, the staple food, is subsidized by the state.

Education

Education is compulsory and free between the ages of five and fourteen. Enrolment in 1970 at elementary stage represents 89 per cent of children between 5 and 11 and 33 per cent of those of secondary school age (12 to 17). There are four universities (two secular, two Buddhist) and many technical colleges.

Tourism

As a stopping place for luxury cruises and by virtue of the spectacle of its Buddhist festivals, ancient monuments and natural scenery, Ceylon is one of Asia's most important tourist centres. Good motor roads connect Colombo to the main places of interest.

In 1971 an estimated 40,000 visitors came to Ceylon.

Visas are not required to visit Ceylon by nationals of Australia, Austria, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, German Federal Republic, Ireland, Italy, Malaysia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Singapore, Sweden, Switzerland, U.S.A.

Sport

Football and cricket are the most popular games.

Public Holidays

Note: On August 8th 1971, Ceylon reverted to the international calendar from the former Buddhist calendar. **1972:** June 4, July 25, August 24, September 22, November 20, December 20.

The following holidays have also been declared (1972): September 26 (Bandaranaike Day), November 4 (Deepavali Festival Day), November 8 (Idul-Fitr—Ramazan Festival), December 25 (Christmas Day).

Weights and Measures

Imperial weights and measures are in standard use.

Currency and Exchange Rate

The currency unit is the Ceylon Rupee of 100 cents.

Coins: $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, 5, 10, 25, 50 cents.

Notes: 1, 2, 5, 10, 50, 100 rupees.

Official exchange rate: 15.57 rupees = £1 sterling.

5.99 rupees = U.S. \$1.

The rupee floats against the dollar and other currencies.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (sq. km.)	POPULATION ('000)				
	Total (1971 Census Estimate)	RACES (1970)			
		Sinhalese	Ceylon Tamil	Indian Tamil	Ceylon Moors
65,610	13,000	8,885	1,377	1,328	740

Towns (June 1971 estimates): Colombo (capital) 563,705, Jaffna 99,800, Kandy 75,900, Galle 71,700.

LAND USE (‘000 hectares)

Forests 2,899
Cultivated Land 1,945

Shifting Cultivation 992
Grassland and Scrub 430

EMPLOYMENT*

(1963 Census—ten per cent sample tabulation)
(‘000)

Agriculture, Forestry, Hunting, Fishing	1,682
Mining and Quarrying	9
Manufacturing	313
Construction	85
Commerce	289
Transport and Communications	138
Services	494
Others	185

* Detailed figures relating to the 1971 Census are not yet available.

Fishing (1971): 150,000 tons.

AGRICULTURE (1970)

Tea (‘000 lb.)	467,845
Rubber (tons)	156,644
Rice (‘000 bushels)	77,000
Kurakkan (" ")	606*
Maize (" ")	362*
Gingelly (" ")	260†
Pulses (" ")	194†
Manioc (‘000 cwt.)	7,600*
Sweet Potatoes (" ")	1,240*
Chillies (" ")	340*
Onions, red (" ")	500*
Ginger (" ")	82†
Pepper (" ")	283†

* 1971 Provisional. † Provisional
Rice Production (1971 est) 102 million bushels.

LIVESTOCK

	1969	1970
Buffaloes	765,437	735,708
Neat Cattle	1,584,462	1,593,306
Sheep	28,260	26,697
Goats	542,589	556,362
Pigs	108,313	108,356

FORESTRY (1970) (acres)

Proclaimed Reserves	1,396,919
Proposed Reserves	1,362,738
Other Crown Forest	4,353,743
Strict Natural Reserves	157,440
National Parks	604,160
Intermediate Zones	161,920
National Reserves	528,800
TOTAL STATE FORESTS	8,565,800

CEYLON—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

MINING

	QUANTITY			
	1967	1968	1969	1970
Graphite (tons) . . .	10,203	10,631	11,238	9,631
Common Salt (cwt.) . . .	1,492,213	1,952,711	2,247,060	1,447,020

INDUSTRY

		1967	1968	1969	1970
Beer and Stout	'000 galls.	1,486	1,566	2,491	1,949
Cigarettes . . .	millions	2,493	2,805	2,930	3,035
Cotton Yarn . . .	'000 lb.	4,868	4,787	5,105	4,049
Cotton Fabrics . . .	'000 sq. yds.	16,976	17,085	18,137	15,328
Footwear . . .	'000 pairs	4,453	5,046	5,686	5,592
Cement . . .	'000 metric tons	191.8	222	279	321
Sugar . . .	tons	8,791	8,087	13,310	14,409

FINANCE

5.99 rupee = U.S. \$1.

100 rupees = U.S. \$16.6.

Note: The rupee will float against other currencies including sterling.

BUDGET*

(1970-71 actual—'000 rupees)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
Import Duties:		Chief Executive Bodies	31,267
Textiles	17,984	Ministry of Defence and External Affairs	170,072
Grain and Flour		Planning and Employment	9,534
Kerosene Oil, Motor Spirits, Liquid		Industries and Scientific Affairs	165,243
Fuel		Finance	689,359
Sugar	279,663	Justice	30,198
Tobacco and Cigarettes		Irrigation, Power and Highways	329,599
Transport Equipment		Foreign and Internal Trade	381,435
Other Goods		Local Government, Public Administra-	
Export Duties:		tion and Home Affairs	347,302
Tea	171,624	Fisheries	4,422
Rubber	70,031	Agriculture and Lands	212,074
Dessicated Coconut	18,988	Labour	11,964
Coconut Oil, Copra and Coconut	34,030	Education	529,148
Excise Revenue	671,738	Housing and Construction	46,618
Income Tax	440,577	Health	239,511
Other Taxes (Direct)	54,695	Posts and Telecommunications	109,803
Other Revenue	968,340	Shipping and Tourism	62,696
		Plantation Industry	29,090
		Communications	176,819
		Social Services	43,889
		Information and Broadcasting	32,489
		Cultural Affairs	4,857
		Parliamentary Affairs	1,967
		Constitutional Affairs	178
		TOTAL	3,659,534

1970-71 (Provisional): Revenue: Rs. 2,736 million. Expenditure Rs. 3,672 million.

CEYLON—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME 1970-71

(Rs. million)

Agriculture	537.6
Industries and Fisheries	180.8
Economic Overheads	203.1
Social Services	180.9
Other Overheads	286.8*
TOTAL	1,389.2

* Including Rs. 249m debt repayment.

Currency in Circulation (million Rs., at year end): (1965) 1,002.7, (1966) 993.6, (1967) 1,072.7, (1968) 1,181.9.

FIVE-YEAR PLAN 1972-76

Note: It aims to make the country 90 per cent self-sufficient in rice, to increase tourist numbers to 300,000 a year by 1976, to improve Bandaranaike International Airport and undertake crop diversification.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS 1969*

(Rs. million)

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (at factor cost)	
Net factor income from abroad	10,701.2
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (at factor cost)	—103.7
Taxes less subsidies	10,597.5
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (at market prices)	952.6
Net factor income from abroad	11,550.1
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (at market prices)	—103.7
Balance of exports and imports	11,553.8
AVAILABLE RESOURCES	691.0
of which:	12,344.8
Private consumption expenditure	8,535.4
Public consumption expenditure	1,458.0
Gross domestic capital formation	2,206.8

*Provisional.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS 1969*

(million Rs.)

	U.S.A. AND CANADA	UNITED KINGDOM	INDIA	CHINA (PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC)	SOVIET AREA	TOTAL CREDITS	TOTAL DEBITS	OVERALL BALANCE
Goods and Services:								
Merchandise	— 54	—121	—190	—55	—63	1,908	2,653	—745
Freight and merchandise insurance	—	2	—	—	—	5	4	1
Other transportation	5	60	5	5	2	132	30	102
Travel	6	—9	—2	—	—	17	22	5
Investment income	— 6	—43	—5	—	—3	15	119	—104
Government, n.i.e.	— 4	—4	—	—	5	25	23	2
Other services	— 1	—20	—1	2	1	67	112	—45
Total	—46	—135	—193	—48	—58	2,169	2,963	—794
Transfer Payments:								
CURRENT BALANCE	— 35	—124	—203	—48	—58	2,228	2,990	—762
Capital and Monetary Gold:								
Non-Monetary Sector:								
Direct investment	— 3	—7	—1	—	—	8	18	—10
Other private long-term	—	—1	1	—	—	2	2	—
Other private short-term	— 1	—4	—1	—	—	—	10	—10
Central government	127	81	19	—6	58	723	280	443
Total	123	69	18	—6	58	733	310	423
Monetary Sector:								
Commercial banks:								
liabilities	2	—1	—1	—	—	4	3	1
assets	8	14	3	—	—	25	6	19
Central bank:								
liabilities	130	72	26	49	—32	280	31	249
assets	—	90	1	—	—21	91	21	70
IMF accounts	—	—	—	—	—	96	87	9
Total	140	175	29	49	—53	496	148	348
Net Multilateral Adjustments	—228	—111	156	5	52	—	—	—
Errors and Omissions	—	—9	—	—	—	—	9	—9

* Provisional.

Source: Central Bank of Ceylon.

CEYLON—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FOREIGN AID

(Net Receipts of Foreign Loans—million Rs.)

	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68 ACTUAL	1968-69*	1969-70*
IBRD	-1.2	- 0.3	-7.7	-8.4	-9.3
Canada	2.5	8.1	8.6	8.5	6.0
People's Republic of China	9.7	- 4.9	-5.5	-5.5	4.8
United Kingdom	10.6	49.4	51.9	37.0	38.2
U.S.A.	23.8	31.0	45.6	177.9	49.8
U.S.S.R.	9.3	-10.0	-8.3	-9.6	-9.2
Federal Republic of Germany	6.7	66.2	25.0	17.4	29.3
Yugoslavia	0.8	- 1.4	-0.7	-0.8	-0.4
Poland	0.1	0.1	1.4	-0.6	-0.9
France	1.6	10.8	22.0	1.6	10.2
Japan	10.0	31.3	24.0	18.3	13.7
India	2.6	8.0	-3.4	16.9	23.6
German Democratic Republic	—	1.1	8.3	79.6	28.3
Denmark	—	—	—	1.6	8.0
TOTAL	76.5	189.3	161.2	334.1	192.1

* Provisional.

Source: Central Bank of Ceylon.

EXTERNAL TRADE

(excluding bullion and specie; '000 Rs.)

	1967	1968	1969	1970
Imports	1,738,365	2,173,089	2,543,445	2,313,307
Exports	1,630,864	1,975,135	1,875,220	1,995,315

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

IMPORTS		1969	1970	EXPORTS		1969	1970
Rice	('000 cwt.)	6,077	9,448	Tea	(million lb.)	444	460
Wheat Flour	(" ")	8,175*	8,371	Rubber	(" ")	315	354
Sugar	(" ")	5,331	5,575	Coconut Oil	('000 cwt.)	1,103	1,142
Cotton Goods	(million yards)	55	n.a.	Copra	(" ")	381	305
Fish and Fish Preparations	('000 cwt.)	724	839	Desiccated Coconut	(" ")	1,018	967
Fertilizers	(" ")	4,324	5,183	Cocoa	(" ")	25	30
Dried Chillies	(" ")	245	269	Cinnamon Quills	(" ")	65	70
Motor Cars		1,506	1,095	Plumbago			
				(Graphite)	(" ")	225	193
				Citronella Oil	(" ")	403	427

* Including Meslin flour.

CEYLON—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

TEA EXPORTS

('000 lb.)

COUNTRIES	1968	1969	1970
United Kingdom	162,473	131,273	155,900
Australia	36,022	34,017	28,700
Canada	15,215	15,057	14,900
New Zealand	14,878	14,755	14,100
South Africa	31,069	45,337	25,800
U.A.R.	12,530	15,456	18,000
U.S.A.	38,103	45,334	39,700
Others	149,751	143,082	162,600
TOTAL	460,041	444,311	459,700

TRADING PARTNERS

('000 Rs.)

	EXPORTS		IMPORTS	
	1969	1970	1969	1970
United Kingdom	378,548	454,659	443,038	329,762
India	25,041	21,087	212,624	225,647
Japan	45,110	66,744	187,124	195,193
Burma	2,397	2,371	30,288	89,002
Australia	79,101	71,989	103,787	112,162
United States	149,260	143,806	212,678	132,111
German Federal Republic	77,451	81,451	160,071	139,819
China, People's Republic	240,277	251,523	281,918	289,324
Netherlands	34,535	34,344	34,784	25,791
France	17,223	16,915	69,911	62,115
Belgium	6,174	6,337	22,353	19,145
Pakistan	47,786	42,314	75,155	57,887
Italy	34,702	39,193	36,893	26,669
South Africa	84,327	80,416	10,750	4,156
Canada	49,145	52,046	34,185	67,810
TOTAL INCLUDING OTHER COUNTRIES	1,875,220	1,995,315	2,543,445	2,313,307

TOURISM

	1968	1969	1970
Number of Tourists	28,272	40,204	46,247
Tourist Expenditure (Rs. million)	10.3	17.0	21.5

TRANSPORT

CEYLON GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
Passengers Conveyed (thousands)	28,880	29,643	31,188	32,232	35,606
Season Ticket Holders (thousands)	564	585	615	577	592
Goods Conveyed (thousand tons)	1,442	1,522	1,531	1,548	1,558

CEYLON—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

**ROADS
VEHICLES REGISTERED**

	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Cars . . .	82,699	83,743	84,678	86,520	87,704
Motor-cycles . . .	17,535	17,704	18,043	18,994	20,239
Buses . . .	8,314	8,840	9,151	9,686	10,423
Goods Vehicles . . .	31,041	32,241	33,112	31,196	33,492

**SHIPPING
(‘000 net tons)**

	1965	1966	1967	1968
Entered:				
Merchant Vessels (except bunkering) . . .	3,919	3,856	4,589	4,102
" " (bunkers) . . .	3,235	2,622	3,139	3,698
Other . . .	119	69	77	103
TOTAL . . .	7,273	6,547*	7,805*	7,903*
Cleared:				
Merchant Vessels (except bunkering) . . .	3,538	3,239	3,845	2,572
" " (bunkers) . . .	2,958	2,041	3,072	3,698
Other . . .	128	70	77	103
TOTAL . . .	6,624	5,350*	6,994*	6,373*

* Excluding warships and hired transport.

CIVIL AVIATION

	1967	1968	1969	1970
Passengers . . .	91,042	96,137	104,856	116,772
Freight (kg.) . . .	236,747	798,274	941,999	1,009,833
Mail (kg.) . . .	594,996	245,868	271,216	273,898

**EDUCATION
(1969)**

TYPE	SCHOOLS	PUPILS	STAFF
Primary and Secondary . . .	9,500*	5,000,017	95,000*
Teacher Training . . .	25	6,252	463
Special . . .	8	970	55

* 1970.

Sources: Department of Census and Statistics, Colombo; Central Bank of Ceylon, Colombo (Foreign Aid Statistics).

THE CONSTITUTION

The laws which embody the Constitution of Ceylon are contained in the Ceylon Independence Act of 1947 and in a number of Orders-in-Council. Amendments to the Constitution require a majority vote by two-thirds of the total membership of the House of Representatives.

PARLIAMENT*

The Ceylon Parliament consists of the House of Representatives. The House of Representatives has 157 members, of whom 151 are elected and 6 nominated. The island is divided into 145 electoral districts, which have been so arranged as to make possible the representation of minorities united by race, religion or other strong ties; but if after a general election the Governor is of the opinion that any important group or interest is inadequately represented, he may appoint up to 6 members of the House. The normal life of the House is 5 years and there is universal adult suffrage. The age limit for elections has been extended to over 18 years.

The Parliament has the power and the duty to legislate for the peace, order and good government of the island. Importance is attached to the need to make it constitutionally impossible for any one community or religious group to be favoured or neglected, or for Parliament to interfere with the constitution of any religious body without its consent, and specific legislation has been passed to this end.

Note: A new constitution is to be promulgated which will declare Ceylon a free sovereign and independent republic, "the Republic of Sri Lanka".

* The Senate was abolished on September 27th, 1971.

THE CABINET

The Cabinet is collectively responsible to Parliament. The Prime Minister, who must be the leader of the largest Party or Group in the House of Representatives, is appointed by the Governor-General, who then appoints the other Ministers on the Prime Minister's advice.

REVISION OF THE CONSTITUTION

In January, 1958, a select committee of the two Houses of Parliament was appointed to consider the revision of the Constitution. In January, 1959, its report was issued. Among others the following recommendations were made:

1. The inclusion of Indian and Pakistani residents, who are Ceylon citizens, on the common electoral roll.
2. Equal numbers of citizens in the electoral districts of each province.
3. The restriction of multi-member electoral districts to secure representation of racial interests.

Legislation has already been passed implementing some of these recommendations.

LANGUAGE

Sinhala became the official language of administration by law on 1 January 1961, and the change was made complete on 1 January 1964. In January 1966 Tamil was introduced as the alternative official language in the northern and eastern provinces.

THE GOVERNMENT

Governor-General: WILLIAM GOPALLAWA, M.B.E.

THE CABINET

(April 1972)

Prime Minister and Minister of Defence and External Affairs and Planning and Employment: SIRIMAVO R. DIAS BANDARANAIKE.

Minister of Irrigation, Power and Highways and Leader of the House: MAITHIRIPALA SENANAYAKE.

Minister of Foreign and Internal Trade: T. B. ILLANGARATNE.

Minister of Education: BADIUDIN MAHMUD.

Minister of Shipping and Tourism: P. B. G. KALUGALLA.

Minister of Labour: M. P. DE ZOYSA SIRIWARDENE.

Minister of Public Administration, Local Government and Home Affairs: F. R. D. BANDARANAIKE.

Minister of Industries and Scientific Affairs: T. B. SUBASINGHE.

Minister of Finance: Dr. N. M. PERERA.

Minister of Communications: L. S. GOONEWARDENE.

Minister of Plantation Industry and Constitutional Affairs: Dr. C. R. DE SILVA.

Minister of Justice: J. M. JAYAMANNE.

Minister of Agriculture and Lands: H. S. R. BANDAKOBBEKADUWA.

Minister of Fisheries: GEORGE RAJAPAKSE.

Minister of Housing and Construction: P. G. B. KEUNEMAN.

Minister of Posts and Telecommunications: CHELLIAH KUMARASURIER.

Minister of Health: W. P. G. ARIYADASA.

Minister of Information and Broadcasting: R. S. PERERA.

Minister of Social Services: T. B. TENNEKON.

Minister of Cultural Affairs: S. S. KULATILAKE.

Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, Sports and Chief Government Whip: K. B. RATNAYAKE.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

HIGH COMMISSIONS, EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO CEYLON

(Colombo unless otherwise indicated)

(HC) High Commission; (E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Afghanistan: Islamabad, Pakistan (E).
Argentina: New Delhi, India (E).
Australia: 3 Cambridge Place, Colombo 7 (HC); *High Commissioner:* G. N. UPTON.
Austria: New Delhi, India (L); *Minister:* Dr. JOHANNA NESTOR.
Belgium: 100/3A Horton Place (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).
Brazil: New Delhi, India (E).
Bulgaria: 33 Alston Place (E).
Burma: 53 Rosmead Place (E); *Ambassador:* SAMA DUWA SINWA NAWNG.
Canada: 6 Gregory's Rd., P.O.B. 1006 (HC); *High Commissioner:* JOHN TIMMERMAN.
China, People's Republic: 191 Dharmapala Mawatha (E); *Ambassador:* MA-TSU-CHING.
Cuba: New Delhi, India (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).
Czechoslovakia: 47/47A Horton Place (E); *Ambassador:* JAROMÍR ŠTĚTINA.
Denmark: New Delhi, India (E).
Egypt, Arab Republic of: 15 Wijeram Mawatha, P.O.B. 1419 (E); *Ambassador:* KHALIFA ABDEL AZIZ MOUSTAFA.
Finland: New Delhi, India (E).
France: 89 Rosmead Place, P.O.B. 880 (E); *Ambassador:* ALBERT CHAMBON.
German Federal Republic: 16 Barnes Place (E); *Ambassador:* FRANZ-JOSEF HOFFMAN.
Ghana: New Delhi, India (HC).
Greece: New Delhi, India (E).
Hungary: New Delhi, India (E).
India: Sir Baron Jayatileke Mawatha, P.O.B. 882 (HC); *High Commissioner:* (vacant).
Indonesia: 23 Alfred Place (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).
Iran: Rawalpindi, Pakistan (E).
Iraq: 21 Abdul Gafoor Mawatha, (E).
Israel: 2 Sixth Lane, Kollupitiya (L).
Italy: 586 Galle Rd., (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. EDOARDO COSTA SANSEVERINO DI BISIGNANO.
Japan: 10 Ward Place, P.O.B. 822 (E); *Ambassador:* YOSHIO YAMAMOTO.
Jordan: New Delhi, India (E).
Khmer Republic: Rangoon, Burma (E).

Kuwait: New Delhi, India (E).
Laos: New Delhi, India (E).
Lebanon: New Delhi, India (E).
Malaysia: 63A Ward Place (HC); *High Commissioner:* E. MOHAMED SOPIEE.
Maldives, Republic of: 25 Melbourn Ave. (E); *Ambassador:* AHMED HILMI DIDI.
Mexico: New Delhi, India (E).
Mongolia: New Delhi, India (E).
Nepal: New Delhi, India (E).
Netherlands: Baur's Bldg., Flat No. 5, Upper Chatham St. (E); *Ambassador:* H. S. HALLO.
New Zealand: New Delhi, India (HC).
Nigeria: New Delhi, India (E).
Norway: New Delhi, India (E).
Pakistan: 17 Sir Ernest de Silva Mawatha, P.O.B. 428 (HC); *High Commissioner:* HUMAYUN KHAN PANNI.
Philippines: 23 Havelock Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* YUSUF R. ABUBAKAR.
Poland: 137 New Buller's Rd. (E).
Portugal: 22 Maitland Crescent (L); *Minister:* (vacant).
Romania: New Delhi, India (E); *Ambassador:* IOSEF GHEORGHIU.
Singapore: New Delhi, India (HC).
Spain: New Delhi, India (E).
Sudan: New Delhi, India (E).
Sweden: New Delhi, India (E).
Switzerland: No. 7 Upper Chatham St., P.O.B. 340 (E); *Ambassador:* FRIEDER H. ANDRES.
Thailand: 10 Sir Ernest de Silva Mawatha (E); *Ambassador:* PACHA OSATHANOND.
Turkey: New Delhi, India (E).
United Kingdom: Galle Rd., Kollupitiya (HC); *High Commissioner:* A. M. MACKINTOSH.
U.S.A.: 44 Galle Rd., P.O.B. 106 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. ROBERT STRAUSS-HUPE.
U.S.S.R.: 62 Sir Ernest de Silva Mawatha (E); *Ambassador:* VALENTIN STEPANOV.
Vietnam, Democratic Republic of: 106 Havelock Rd. (E).
Yugoslavia: 20 Albert Crescent (E); *Ambassador:* PAUN SERBAVONIC.

* Diplomatic relations have been suspended.

Full diplomatic recognition has been extended to the German Democratic Republic, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the People's Republic of Bangladesh.

PARLIAMENT

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Speaker: STANLEY TILAKARATNE.

Deputy Speaker and Chairman of Committee: I. A. A. CADER.

Clerk: SAM WIJESINGHE.

There are 151 elected members and 6 nominated by the Governor-General.

GENERAL ELECTION, MAY 1970

	SEATS	VOTES
United National Party	17	1,879,996
Sri Lanka Freedom Party	90	1,817,349
Federal Party	13	245,747
Lanka Sama Samaj Party (Trotskyites)	19	443,224
Sri Lanka Freedom Socialist Party	—	n.a.
Communist Party	6	169,149
Tamil Congress	3	115,557
Mahajana Eksath Peramuna (People's United Front)	—	n.a.
Jatika Vimukti Peramuna (National Liberation Front)		
Independents	2	292,747

POLITICAL PARTIES

The main political parties are:

Sri Lanka Freedom Party: 407 Galle Rd., Colombo 7; f. Oct. 1951 by the former Premier, Hon. S. W. R. D. BANDARANAIKE; Socialist; stands for the establishment of a democratic republic based on a neutralist foreign policy; nationalization of certain industries but not immediately of the foreign-owned estates; Sinhalese as the official language, with safeguards for minorities; Pres. Mrs. SIRIMA R. D. BANDARANAIKE.

United National Party: "Siri Kotha", Kollupituya, Colombo; Democratic Socialist party; aims at establishment of a republic within the Commonwealth; a neutralist foreign policy; Sinhalese as the official language and State-aid to denominational schools; is opposed to nationalization of foreign-owned estates; Pres. Hon. DUDLEY SENANAYAKE; publ. *U.N.P. Journal* (weekly in Sinhalese).

Federal Party: 16 Alfred House Gdns., Colombo 3; f. 1949; principal Tamil party; stands for a Federal constitution; Leader S. J. V. CHELVANAYAKAM, Q.C., M.P.; Parliamentary Whip K. P. RATNAM, M.P.; Pres. S. M. RASAMANIKAM; 457 Union Place, Colombo 2; Hon. Sec. A. AMIRTHALINGAM.

Lanka Sama Samaja Party (Trotskyist Party): f. 1935; stands for nationalization of estates and other foreign-owned companies, opposed to communalism; Leader Dr. N. M. PERERA; Sec. BERNARD SOYSAL; publs. *Sumasamajaya Samadhamam* and *Samasamajist* (Trotskyist weeklies in Sinhalese, Tamil and English respectively).

Mahajana Eksath Peramuna, Jatika Vimukti Peramuna (People's United Front, National Liberation Front): 869/77, 2nd Div., Maradana, Colombo; f. 1960, coalition 1965; left wing; stands for nationalization of foreign estates; strongly Sinhalese and Buddhist; Leader PHILIP GUNAWARDENE; includes the former *Viplavakari Lanka Sama Samaja (VLSSP)*; 1,500 active mems.; 5,000 Youth Leaguers; Pres. D. P. R. GUNAWARDENE; Sec. M. D. PERERA; publ. *Mahajana Eksath Peramuna* (weekly).

Communist Party: 91 Cotta Rd., Colombo 8; f. 1943; Chair. Dr. S. A. WICKRAMASIHHE; Gen. Sec. PIETER KEUNEMAN; National Organizer V. A. SAMARAWICKRAMA; Gen. Treasurer C. KUMARASAMY; 9,500 mems.; publs. *Maubima*, *Desabhimani*, *Forward* (weeklies in Sinhalese, Tamil and English respectively), *Aththa* (Sinhalese daily), *Nava Loga ya* (Sinhalese monthly).

Lanka Prajathanthravadi Pakshaya (Ceylon Democratic Party): f. 1959 by the former Premier W. DAHANAYAKE; is opposed to the nationalization of foreign-owned estates, State take-over of denominational schools and interference with Buddhist organizations; Leader W. DAHANAYAKE.

Sri Lanka Freedom Socialist Party: Colombo; f. 1964; breakaway group from Sri Lanka Freedom Party; Leader C. P. DE SILVA.

Tamil Congress: strongly represented in northern and eastern Ceylon; Leader G. G. PONNAMBALAM.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

THE SUPREME COURT

AND

COURT OF CRIMINAL APPEAL OF CEYLON

Chief Justice: Hon. H. N. G. FERNANDO, O.B.E.

Puisne Judges: Hon. G. P. A. SILVA, Hon. A. L. S. SIRIMANE, Hon. A. C. A. ALLES, Hon. G. T. SAMARAWICKREME, Q. C., Hon. C. G. WEERAMANTRY, Hon. O. L. DE KRETZER, Hon. S. R. WIJAYATILAKE, Hon. V. T. THAMOTHERAM.

Commissioners of Assize: E. R. DE FONSEKA, C. B. WAGAMPAYA, D. Q. M. SIRIMANE, T. W. RAJARATNAM.

Registrar: N. NAVARATNAM.

DISTRICT COURTS

There are twenty-eight District Courts in Ceylon. They have unlimited original civil jurisdiction and criminal jurisdiction in respect of all offences which are not within the exclusive jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. In the exercise of their criminal jurisdiction, District Courts try only cases committed to them for trial by Magistrates' Courts.

MAGISTRATE'S COURTS

There are thirty-four Magistrates' Courts in Ceylon. A Magistrates' Court may not pass a sentence heavier than the following, except where an Ordinance has specially empowered it to do so:

- (a) Imprisonment up to six months.
- (b) Fine up to Rs.100.
- (c) Whipping if the offender is under 16 years.

COURTS OF REQUESTS AND RURAL COURTS

There are thirty Courts of Requests in the island, and they have original civil jurisdiction in all actions in which the debt, damage or demand, or the value of land in dispute, does not exceed a stipulated amount. The courts, with the exception of the Colombo Court, are presided over by a District Judge or a Magistrate, who acts as Commissioner of Requests in addition to his duties as a District Judge or Magistrate. The Colombo Court is presided over by a separate Commissioner. There are forty-five Rural Courts in Ceylon.

RELIGION

BUDDHISM

Seventy-five per cent of the population are Theravada Buddhist. Buddhism was introduced into Ceylon in the third century B.C. by Prince Mahinda, son of the Indian King Asoka. There are 12,000 Buddhist Bhikkhus (monks), living in 6,000 temples on the island. They are educated in Pirivenas (temple schools), numbering 150. Two Pirivenas founded 85 years ago were raised to university status by Act of Parliament in 1959, in order to provide higher education for both Bhikkhus and laymen in the medium of the Sinhala language.

Ceylon Regional Centre of the World Fellowship of Buddhists: 6 Paget Road, Colombo 5; Sec. W. P. DALUWATTA.

Buddhist Congress: Pres. HENRY AMARASURIYA.

HINDUISM

The Tamil population of Ceylon, including those long settled in the island as well as the immigrants from India, are Hindus. The Hindu population numbers over two million.

ISLAM

The majority of the Muslims in Ceylon are styled Moors or Moormen, and claim descent either from Arab immigrants or the Indian traders from the mainland who settled in the island. The rest are Malays, mostly descended from soldiers and labourers from Java and Sumatra introduced into the island by the Dutch. There are a few Afghans and other Muslim settlers. Arab merchants dominated trade in the island until the appearance of the Portuguese in the sixteenth century. The total Muslim population is over 600,000.

CHRISTIAN CHURCHES

CHURCH OF INDIA, PAKISTAN, BURMA AND CEYLON

Bishop of Kurunagala: Rt. Rev. CYRIL LAKSHMAN WICKREMASINGHE; Bishop's House, Kandy Road, Kurunagala.

Bishop of Colombo: (vacant), Bishop's House, Stuart Place, Colombo, 3.

METHODIST CHURCH IN CEYLON

President of Conference: Rev. G. DENZIL DE SILVA, B.D.

THE PRESBYTERY OF LANKA

The Dutch Reformed Church in Ceylon.

Moderator: Rev. R. N. WEIMAN, B.D., M.TH.

CHURCH OF SOUTH INDIA

The Church of South India came into being in 1947 by a union of four Anglican Dioceses, four Methodist Districts and eight Councils of the South India United Church. About 5,000 members.

Bishop: Rt. Rev. D. J. AMBALAVNAR, B.A. B.D., M.TH., Jaffna Diocese, Vaddukoddai.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Archbishop: H.E. THOMAS Cardinal COORAY, O.M.I., B.A., PH.D., D.D., Metropolitan; Archbishop's House, Colombo 8. There are 12 Bishops.

THE PRESS

NEWSPAPERS

DAILIES

- Aththa:** Colombo; Sinhalese; Communist; circ. 40,000.
- Ceylon Daily Mirror:** P.O.B. 159, Colombo 1; London Office: Stuart House, 1 Tudor St., E.C.4; f. 1961; English; Independent; Editor R. MICHAEL; circ. 25,000; Sunday edition, *Sunday Mirror*.
- Ceylon Daily News:** Lake House, P.O.B. 248, Fort., Colombo; f. 1918; morning; published by the Associated Newspapers of Ceylon Ltd.; Editor M. DE SILVA; circ. 67,428.
- Ceylon Observer:** Lake House, P.O.B. 248, Fort, Colombo; f. 1834; evening and weekly; published by the Associated Newspapers of Ceylon Ltd.; Editor PHILIP COOREY (acting); circ. evening 12,922; weekly 85,056.
- Dinamina:** Lake House, P.O.B. 248; Fort, Colombo; f. 1909; morning; Sinhalese; published by the Associated Newspapers of Ceylon Ltd.; Editor D. D. WETTASINGHE; circ. 100,515.
- Janata:** Lake House, P.O.B. 248, Fort, Colombo; London Office: 151 Fleet Street, London, E.C.4; f. 1953; evening; Sinhalese; published by the Associated Newspapers of Ceylon Ltd.; Editor D. D. WETTASINGHE; circ. 37,908.
- Lankadipa:** Times Building, Colombo; publ. by Times of Ceylon Ltd.; London Office: Stuart House, Tudor St., E.C.4; f. 1947; Sinhalese; Editor M. D. H. DISSANAYAKE; circ. 65,000.
- The Sun:** Colombo; f. 1965; English; Editor Dr. GAMINI WIJEYWARDENE.
- Thinakaran:** Lake House, P.O.B. 1217, Fort, Colombo; London Office: 151 Fleet Street, London, E.C.4; f. 1932; morning; Tamil; published by the Associated Newspapers of Ceylon Ltd.; Editor R. SIVAGURUNATHAN; circ. daily 35,081.
- Times of Ceylon:** P.O.B. 159, Colombo 1; London Office: Stuart House, 1 Tudor St., London, E.C.4; f. 1846; evening except on Sundays; published by the Times of Ceylon Ltd.; Independent; Editor H. E. R. ABAYASEKARA; circ. evening 15,000, Sunday 36,000.
- Virakesari:** 185 Grandpass Rd., Colombo 14 (P.O.B. 160); f. 1930; London Office: C. H. G. Nida Press Services Ltd., St. Martin's House, 159-163 High St., London, S.W.4; f. 1930; morning; Tamil; Chief Editor K. V. S. VAS; circ. 20,184.

WEEK-END PAPERS

- Observer (Magazine Edition):** f. 1923 (see *Ceylon Observer* above).
- Shri Lankadipa:** Times Building, Colombo; publ. by Times of Ceylon Ltd.; f. 1951; Sinhalese; Editor M. DISSANAYAKE; circ. 120,000.
- Silumina:** Lake House, P.O.B. 248, Fort, Colombo; London Office: 151 Fleet St., London, E.C.4; f. 1930; illustrated; Sinhalese; Editor M. K. PREMATHILEKE; circ. 181,000.
- Thinakaran Vaara Manjari:** Lake House, P.O.B. 1217, Fort, Colombo; f. 1948; Editor R. SIVAGURUNATHAN; circ. (Poya Day edition) 39,247.
- The Times Weekender:** P.O.B. 159, Colombo 1; f. 1923; illustrated; Independent; Editor H. E. R. ABAYASEKARA; circ. 36,000.
- Weekend Sun:** 5 Gunasena Mawatha, Colombo.

PERIODICALS

WEEKLIES

- Ceylon Catholic Messenger:** Catholic Press, Colombo 8; f. 1868; Editor Rev. Fr. MANIK MUTTUKUMARU, B.A., D.C.L. (Rome); circ. 13,500.
- Ceylon Government Gazette:** Government Press, P.O.B. 500, Colombo; f. 1802; official Government publication; circ. 54,364.
- Ceylon News:** Lake House, P.O.B. 248, Fort, Colombo; f. 1938; articles from the *Ceylon Observer* and the *Ceylon Daily News*; published by the Associated Newspapers of Ceylon Ltd.
- Desabhimani:** 91 Cotta Road, Colombo; Tamil; published by the Communist Party; Editor K. RAMANATHAN; circ. 10,000.
- Forward:** Colombo; English; Communist; circ. 9,000.
- Gnanartha Pradipaya:** Colombo Catholic Press, Colombo 8; Sinhalese; National Catholic paper; Editors Rev. Fr. JOE E. WICKRAMASINGHE, P. DHARMARATNE, NORBERT MAWALAGE; circ. 36,500.
- Mavbima:** 91 Cotta Road, Colombo; Sinhalese; published by the Communist Party; circ. 18,000.
- Mihira:** Lake House, Fort, Colombo; children's magazine.
- Morning Star:** American Ceylon Mission Press, Manipay; f. 1841; English and Tamil; Editors L. S. KULATHUNGAM (English), Rev. N. SUBRAMANIAM (Tamil).
- Samatharmam:** 47 Driebergs Avenue, Colombo 10; Tamil; organ of the Lanka Samaja Party, section of the Fourth International.
- Sarasaviya:** Lake House, P.O.B. 248, Fort, Colombo; f. 1963; Sinhalese; circ. 38,000.
- Sathiaveda Pathukavalan:** Jaffna; published by St. Joseph's Catholic Press; f. 1876; Tamil; Editor S. M. J. LOUIS.
- Sinhala Bauddhaya:** Maha Bodhi Mandira, 13 Maligakanda Rd., Colombo 10; f. 1906; published by The Maha Bodi Society of Ceylon; Editor-in-Chief RAJA V. EKANAYAKA; circ. 25,000.
- Siyanata:** 532 Galle Road, Colombo 3; f. 1947; Sinhalese and English editions; Editor of Sinhalese edition P. A. JINADASA NIYATHAPALA; Editor of English edition ALWYN F. PERERA.
- Sutantiran:** 194A Silversmith Street, Colombo; f. 1947; Tamil; Editor S. T. SIVANAYAGAM.
- Vanitha Viththi:** Times Building, Colombo; London Office: Stuart House, Tudor Street, E.C.4; f. 1957; Sinhalese women's magazine; Editor M. DISSANAYAKE; circ. 40,000.
- Virakesari (Weekly Illustrated edition):** 185 Grandpass Rd., Colombo 14 (P.O.B. 160); f. 1930; Editor K. V. S. VAS; circ. 25,110.

FORTNIGHTLIES, MONTHLIES, ETC.

- Baptist Messenger:** 44 Kynsey Rd., Colombo 8; Sinhalese and English; bi-monthly; organ of the Baptist Churches of Ceylon and published by the Sri Lanka Baptist Sangamaya; Editor Rev. CARLYLE PIETERSZ; Business Man. H. B. WELAGEDERA.
- Bosat, The:** Vajirarama, Bambalapitiya, Colombo; f. 1937; Buddhist English monthly; Board of Editors VENS. NARADA, PIYADASSI and VINITA and J. S. GOMES.

Ceylon Business Express, The: 23 Canal Row, Colombo; f. 1940; policy to extol private enterprise and teach business efficiency; monthly; Editor D. J. S. PEIRIS.

Ceylon Causerie, The: Nadaraja Bldg., Galle Road, Colombo 3; f. 1929; illustrated monthly; English; Editor ALEXIS ROBERTS.

Ceylon Commerce: Ceylon National Chamber of Commerce, 2nd Floor YMBA Bldg., Main St., (P.O.B. 1375), Colombo 1. Publ. *News Bulletin* (fortnightly).

Ceylon Estate News: Loehiel, Nalluruwa, Pandura.

Ceylon Journal of Adult Education: 1 Maliban Street, Colombo; published by Ceylon Literacy Campaign; Socialist; monthly; Editor T. P. ANERASINGHE, B.A., F.R.ECON.S.

Ceylon Law Recorder: Kotte; f. 1919; legal miscellany and law report of Ceylon; monthly; Editorial Board: N. E. WEERASOORIA, Q.C., W. S. WEERASOORIA, LL.B.

Ceylon Methodist Church Record: Wesley Press, Wellawatte, Colombo 6; f. 1892; published by the Methodist Church, Ceylon; monthly; Editor Rev. JOHN H. GRICE, M.A.; circ. 400.

Ceylon Teacher, The: 95 Main Street, Jaffna; monthly journal of the All-Ceylon Union of Teachers; Editor A. E. TAMBER, B.Sc.

Ceylon Trade Journal: Department of Commerce, P.O. Box 1507, Colombo; f. 1935; published by the Department of Commerce, Colombo; monthly; Editor-in-Chief Dir. of Commerce.

Ceylon Woman: 5 Castle Terrace, Colombo 8; English; monthly; Editor SITA JAYAWARDANA.

Duthaya: Colombo Catholic Press, Colombo; monthly; Editor Rev. Fr. OSWALD GOMIS.

Financial Times and News of Ceylon: 323 Union Place, P.O.B. 330, Colombo 2, fortnightly, commercial and economic affairs, Man. Editor CYRIL GARDINER.

Guvan Viduli Sangarawa: P.O.B. 574, Colombo, fortnightly, magazine of Ceylon Broadcasting Corporation, published in Sinhalese.

Industrial Ceylon: Ceylon National Chamber of Industries, No. 2-1/12a, Bristol Bldg., Colombo 1; quarterly.

Messenger of the Sacred Heart for Ceylon: Colombo Catholic Press, Colombo 8; f. 1920; monthly; Editors Rt. Rev. Mgr. MANIK MUTTUKUMARU, B.A., D.C.L. (Rome) (English), Rev. Fr. OSWALD GOMIS (Sinhalese); circ. 4,500.

Navalokaya: Gampaha, W.P.; f. 1941; Sinhalese; monthly; articles on literature, art, politics, education, science, etc.; Managing Editor Rev. U. SARANANKARA.

Nava Yugaya: Lake House, Colombo; f. 1956; fortnightly; Sinhalese; circ. 17,753.

Public Opinion: 723 Maradana Road, Colombo 10; monthly; Editor N. G. L. MARASINGHE.

Radio Times: P.O.B. 574, Colombo, weekly, magazine of Ceylon Broadcasting Corporation, published in Sinhala, English and Tamil.

Rasavahini: Times Bldg., Colombo; London Office: Stuart House, Tudor Street, E.C.4; f. 1956; Sinhalese monthly; Editor M. DISANAYAKE.

Textiles: 15 Fifth Cross Street, Colombo 11; f. 1946; bi-monthly Ceylon textile journal; circ. 3,000; Editor G. P. KARIYAWASAM.

Vanoli Mangari: P.O.B. 574, Colombo, fortnightly, magazine of Ceylon Broadcasting Corporation, published in Tamil.

QUARTERLIES, ETC.

Ceylon Journal of Medical Science: e/o The Librarian, University of Ceylon, P.O.B. 1698, Colombo 3.

Ceylon Journal of Science (*Biological Sciences*): f. 1924; twice yearly; published by the University of Ceylon; Gen. Editor Prof. H. CRUZ.

Coconut Journal: Printing House, 16, 1/17 Baillie St., Colombo; f. 1956; quarterly; Editor VALENTINE S. PERERA.

Journal of the Ceylon Medical Association: Ceylon Medical Association, 6 Wijerama Mawatha, Colombo 7; f. 1888; quarterly; Editor Dr. N. D. W. LIONEL.

Poultry Journal: Printing House, 16, 1/17 Baillie St., Colombo 1; f. 1963; Editor VALENTINE S. PERERA.

Symposium: 36 Vajira Road, Colombo; English; literature, art and films; quarterly; Editor W. B. C. SILVA.

Trade Directory for Ceylon and Overseas: Printing House, 16, 1/17 Baillie St., Colombo 1; f. 1958; quarterly; Editor VALENTINE S. PERERA.

Tropical Agriculturist, The: P.O. Box 636, Colombo; f. 1881; research quarterly published by the Department of Agriculture; circ. 750.

PRESS AGENCIES

Co-operative Press Trust of Ceylon: Negris Bldg., P.O.B. 131, Colombo; National Co-operative news agency of Ceylon; receives international and Asian news which is distributed to subscribers; Chair. C. E. L. WICKREMESINGHE; Gen. Man. A. ARULPIRAGASAM.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

The following are represented: Deutsche Presse-Agentur (DPA), Reuters, Tass.

PUBLISHERS

Associated Newspapers of Ceylon Ltd.: Lake House, P.O.B. 248, Colombo 1; f. 1926; Chair. R. S. WIJEWARDENE; Dirs. L. C. GOONERATNE, E. E. C. ABAYASEKARA, Mrs. N. M. WICKREMESINGHE, G. D. MUNASINGHE; Sec. D. E. WANAGURU.

W. E. Bastian and Co.: 23 Canal Row, Fort, P.O.B. 10, Colombo 1; f. 1904; Man. Proprietor W. D. E. BASTIAN.

H. W. Cave and Co. Ltd.: P.O.B. 25, Gaffoor Bldgs., Colombo 1; f. 1876; printers, publishers, booksellers, office equipment dealers, music dealers and stationers, etc.; Dirs. C. J. S. FERNANDO, B. J. L. FERNANDO.

Caxton Printing Works Ltd.: 280 Dam St., Colombo; f. 1879.

Ceylon Printers Ltd.: Parsons Rd., Colombo.

Ceylon Publications: P.O.B. 417, Colombo.

Colombo Catholic Press: 3rd Division, Maradana, Colombo; f. 1865; liturgical books; Man. Rev. Fr. O. GOMIS.

M. D. Gunasena and Co. Ltd.: 217 Olcott Mawata, Colombo 11; f. 1915; educational and general.

Lanka Literature Co.: 33 Horton Place, Colombo.

Lanka Publishing Co.: Prince Street, Colombo.

Plâté, Ltd.: P.O. Box 127, Colombo.

Printing House: 16, 1/17 Baillie St., Colombo 1; printers, publishers, booksellers, etc.; publishers of *Ceylon Who's Who* (annually), *Coconut Journal*, *Trade Directory for Ceylon and Overseas*, *Poultry Journal* (all quarterly); Editor VALENTINE S. PERERA.

Rokey Press: 294 Union Place, Colombo 2; f. 1940; printers and stationers; Printing Manager M. ABDUL CADER; Gen. Man. E. N. VANDEN DRIESEN.

Searchlight Press: Wellawatte, Colombo.

Times of Ceylon Ltd.: 3 Bristol Street, Fort, Colombo.

Union Printing Works: 210 Srimath Bennett Soysa Vidiya, Kandy; printers, publishers, bookbinders; Propr. Mrs. LEELAWATHIE GUNERATNE.

W. M. A. Wahid and Bros.: Main St., Colombo; f. 1881.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Ceylon Broadcasting Corporation: Torrington Square, Colombo 7 (P.O.B. 574); inaugurated Jan. 1967; under Ministry of Information and Broadcasting; controls all broadcasting in Ceylon; Chair. and Director-General SUSIL MOONESINGHE.

NATIONAL

Ceylon Broadcasting Corporation: P.O.B. 574, Colombo; Total of 551 broadcasting hours a week, of which Sinhala National and Commercial 170 hours, Tamil National and Commercial All Asia 140 hours, Hindi All Asia Commercial 58 hours, English National and Commercial All Asia 160½ hours, Education Service 22½ hours; Dir. Commercial Service (vacant).

Voice of America: programmes in English (7½ hours), Hindi (1 hour), Urdu (1 hour).

COMMERCIAL

Ceylon Broadcasting Corporation: P.O.B. 1510, Colombo; *Domestic Services:* 191½ hours (Sinhala 78½ hours; Tamil 43½ hours; English 68½ hours); *Overseas Services:* 117 hours (Hindi 52 hours; English 46½ hours; Tamil 18½ hours); Reps. in India, Great Britain and U.S.A.; Business Man. VERNON COREA; Dir. English Services LIVY WIJEMANNES; Dir. Sinhala Services TREVIS GURUGE; Dir. Tamil Services K. S. NADARAJAH.

Ceylon Rediffusion Service Ltd.: P.O. Box 1002, 299 Union Place, Colombo; f. 1951; subsidiary of Rediffusion Ltd., London; four programme wired broadcasting networks in Colombo and district and Kandy; relays all Ceylon Broadcasting Corporation programmes including commercial to over 22,250 subscribers (1969); Gen. Man. W. MACDONALD.

In 1971 there were 500,000 radio licences.

TELEVISION

There is no television in Ceylon.

FINANCE

(cap. p.u.=capital paid up; dep.=deposits; Rs.=rupees; m.=million).

BANKING

The government has announced that all domestic and foreign banks are to be nationalized.

Note: An export-import bank is to be set up to handle the financing of all foreign trade. It will be formed through an amalgamation of the foreign departments of the *Central Bank* and the *Bank of Ceylon* (see below) and is to be a wholly owned subsidiary of both banks.

CENTRAL BANK

Central Bank of Ceylon: P.O.B. 590, 34 Queens St., Colombo; f. 1950 by Act of Parliament; cap. Rs. 819.2m.; Gov. and Chair. of the Monetary Board H. E. TENNEKON; Deputy Govs. Dr. G. COREA, Dr. W. M. TILAKARATNA; publs. *Monthly Bulletin, Annual Report*.

NATIONAL BANKS

Bank of Ceylon: Central Office, Bank of Ceylon Building, York St., Colombo; cap. p.u. Rs. 4.5m.; dep. Rs. 951.6m.; Chair. K. SHINYA; Gen. Man. S. M. SIRMANN.

Bank of Chettinad Ltd.: 256 Sea St., Pettah, Colombo; Man. P. M. PALANIAPPA CHETTIAR.

Batticaloa Co-operative Provincial Bank Ltd.: Advocate's Rd., Batticaloa; f. 1942; Chair. T. MYLVAGANAM; Gen. Man. R. S. B. BEADLE.

Kalmunai Branch: Town Hall, Kalmunai; Man. R. C. D. BALTHAZAR.

Colombo Co-operative Provincial Bank Ltd.: 9 Duke St., Fort, Colombo; f. 1931; cap. Rs. 223,600; dep. Rs. 11.5m.; Pres. W. M. FONSEKA, J.P.U.M.; Gen. Man. K. L. E. R. PENTOE.

Commercial Bank of Ceylon Ltd.: Head Office: 57 Sir Baron Jayatilaka Mawatha, P.O.B. 148, Colombo.

Galle Co-operative Town Bank Ltd.: Galle; Pres. M. A. FERNANDO.

Jaffna Co-operative Provincial Bank Ltd.: 59 Main St., Jaffna; f. 1929; cap. p.u. Rs. 259,800; dep. Rs. 8m.; Pres. T. K. RAJASEKARAN; Gen. Man. D. SELLAKANDU.

Kandy Co-operative Urban Bank Ltd.: 210 Colombo St., Kandy; Pres. P. MAPALAGAMA; Treas. FRANCIS GUNERATNE.

People's Bank: Sir Chittampalam Gardiner Mawatha, Colombo 2; f. 1961; successor to Co-operative Federal Bank; cap. Rs. 7m.; dep. Rs. 801.2m.; Chair. H. ABHAYAVARDHANA; Gen. Man. D. D. W. KANNANGARA.

STATE DEVELOPMENT BANKS

Agricultural and Industrial Credit Corp. of Ceylon: P.O.B. 20, 292 Galle Rd., Colombo 3; f. 1943; loan cap. Rs. 30m.; Chair. S. E. SATARASINGHE; Gen. Man. H. S. F. GOONEWARDENA.

Ceylon State Mortgage Bank, The: 91 Horton Place, Colombo; f. 1931; Chair. N. S. PERERA; Gen. Man. H. B. KAPUWATTE.

Development Finance Corp. of Ceylon: 42-1 Horton Place, Colombo 7; f. 1955; Chair. N. E. WEERASOORIA; Gen. Man. C. LOGANATHAN.

FOREIGN BANKS

Chartered Bank, The: 38 Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2; 17 Queen St., Colombo; f. 1853; Man. G. W. WILL.

Habib Bank (Overseas) Ltd.: Karachi, Pakistan; Ceylon Office: 163 Keyzer Street, Colombo (P.O. Box 1088).

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, The: Hong Kong; 24 Sir Baron Jayatilaka Mawatha, Fort, Colombo; Manager R. G. B. WYATT.

Indian Bank: P.O.B. 1384, Madras; P.O.B. 624; 48 Baillie St., Colombo.

Indian Overseas Bank: Madras; 139 Main St., Overseas Bank Bldg., Pettah, Colombo 11.

Mercantile Bank Ltd.: London; 16 Queen Street, Fort, Colombo.

National and Grindlays Bank Ltd.: 23 Fenchurch St., London, E.C.3; 37 York St., P.O.B. 112, Colombo 1; 11 York St., Colombo 1; Agents: Clark Spence & Co. Ltd., Galle.

State Bank of India: Bombay; 16 Sir Baron Jayatilaka Mawatha, Fort, Colombo 1; Agent: E. R. A. DA CUNHA.

STOCK EXCHANGE

Colombo Brokers' Association, The: P.O.B. 101, Colombo; Produce and share brokers.

INSURANCE

The Insurance Corporation of Ceylon, established in 1961, is the sole insurer permitted to transact new insurance business in Ceylon and is a State-Sponsored Corporation.

Insurance Corporation of Ceylon: Head Office: 288 Union Place, Colombo 2; General Insurance Dept., Gaffoor bldgs., Leyden Bastian Rd., Fort Colombo 1; Chair. B. P. V. A. J. P. SENARATNA, C.A.S.; Dirs. L. C. FERNANDO; Dirs. Dr. N. P. RAJENDRA, S. S. WIJERATNE, B.A., LL.B., K. GUNERATNAM, B.A.(ECON.); Gen. Man. M. S. WIJENAIKE, B.A., F.C.I.I.; publ. *Insurance News*.

Lloyds: London; Agents in Colombo: Aitken Spence & Co. Ltd., P.O.B. 5; Cable Address: "Aitken Colombo". Tel. 27861-7; Telex 142.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

- Ceylon Chamber of Commerce:** Lower Chatham Street, Fort, Colombo (P.O. Box 274); est. 1839; incorp. 1895; Chair. **EARDLEY DE SILVA**; Sec. **C. DIAS, M.A., LL.B.**
- Ceylon Moor Chamber of Commerce:** 14 China St., Colombo 11; Pres. **Sir RAZIK FAREED, O.B.E., M.P.**, Admin. Sec. **A. I. L. MARIKAR.**
- Ceylon National Chamber of Commerce:** 2nd Floor, Y.M.B.A. Bldg., Main St., P.O.B. 1375, Colombo 1; f. 1950; Pres. **ROLAND WANIGATUNGA**; Hon. Sec. **M. A. NAWAZ CAFFOOR**; Admin. Sec. **J. E. JOHN RODRIGO, M.P.**; publ. *Ceylon Commerce*.
- Ceylonese National Council of the International Chamber of Commerce:** 2nd Floor, Y.M.B.A. Bldg., Colombo 1; Pres. **ROLAND WANIGATUNGA**; Hon. Sec. **A. K. NESARATNAM**; Hon. Treas. **R. R. SAMUEL.**
- Indian Chamber of Commerce:** 65 Bankshall St., Colombo 11.
- Sinhala Chamber of Commerce:** 203 1/12, Olcott Bldg., Olcott, Mawatha, Colombo 11; f. 1937; 2,500 mems.; Pres. **K. A. G. PERERA**; Hon. Sec. **B. A. PERERA**, Hon. Treas. **B. S. KOTTEGODA, J.P.**; publ. *Sinhala Chamber of Commerce Bulletin* (monthly in Sinhala).
- Subsidiary Organizations: Admin. Sec. **RANJITH MENDIS.**
- Sinhala Development Fund:** f. 1969.
- Trade and Services Division.**
- Educational Division.**
- Building Development Corporation Ltd.:** f. 1958 engaged in Trade and Industrial Engineering.

TRADE AND INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

- Industrial Development Board of Ceylon:** No. 16 Gregory's Rd., Colombo 7; f. 1966 under Ministry of Industries and Fisheries for the encouragement, promotion and development of industries.
- All Ceylon Small Industries Association:** 146/4 First Cross St., Colombo 11.
- All Ceylon Trade Chamber, The:** 212/45, 1/3 Gas Works St., Colombo 11.
- Ceylon Association of Manufacturers:** c/o Ceylon Chamber of Commerce, Chatham Street, Colombo 1 (P.O. Box 274); f. 1955; Chair. **N. U. JAYAWARDENA**; Sec. **C. DIAS.**
- Ceylon Coconut Board:** 11 Duke Street, Colombo 1; f. 1935; Board appointed under statute by Minister of Commerce and Trade; Chair. **S. R. DE SILVA**; Man. **S. GUNASEKERA**; Sec. **J. EDIRISINGHE.**
- Ceylon Hardware Merchants Association:** 449 Old Moor St., Colombo 12.
- Ceylon Merchants' Chamber:** De Mel Building, Chatham St., Colombo; f. 1926.
- Ceylon National Chamber of Industries:** 2-1-12A, Bristol Bldg., Colombo 1; f. 1960; 370 mems.; Chair. **E. J. COORAY**, Deputy Chair. **H. E. P. DE MEL**; Chief Exec. **P. SANGARAPILLAI**, Publ. *Industrial Ceylon* (quarterly).
- Ceylon Pharmaceutical Traders Association:** P.O.B. 875, Colombo 12; represents Ceylon Pharmaceutical Manufacturers, Importers and Wholesale and Retail Chemists; Pres. **J. CAMILLUS**; Hon. Sec. **M. PEIRIS.**
- Ceylon Planter's Society, The:** P.O.B. 46 Kandy; f. 1936; 1,367 mems.; Chair. **H. G. R. DE MEL, F.C.I.P.**; Sec. **D. F. ABYESEKERA, B.A.**; 21 branch organizations; publ. *The Bulletin* (quarterly).

- Ceylon Tea Propaganda Board:** P.O.B. 295, 574 Galle Rd., Colombo 3; f. 1932 to promote demand for Ceylon tea in world markets; offices in various countries; Chair. **B. WARUSAVITARNE**; Exec. Dir. **E. M. O. MARTENSTYN**; Asst. Exec. Dir. **T. G. PEIRIS**; Sec. **V. J. T. PERERA**; publ. *Annual Report*.
- Ceylon Textile Chamber:** Australia Buildings, Colombo 1; f. 1942; 118 mems.; Chair. **L. E. J. FERNANDO LAKRAJASINGHA, J.P.**; Admin. Sec. **LAMBERT DE SILVA.**
- Ceylonese Importers and Exporters Association:** 26 Reclamation Rd., Colombo 11 (P.O.B. 1050); f. 1955; Pres. **J. OLIVER PERERA, J.P.**; Gen. Sec. **R. VIJITHA DE ZOYSA.**
- Ceylonese Textile Traders' Association:** 5, 2nd Cross Street, Colombo.
- Chamber of Ceylonese Merchants by Descent:** 146, 9/1 First Cross St., Colombo 11.
- Coconut and General Products Exporters' Association:** c/o The Ceylon Chamber of Commerce, P.O.B. 274, Colombo; Chair. **P. V. C. WATSON**; Sec. **C. DIAS.**
- Colombo Brokers' Association, The:** P.O.B. 101, 59 Queen St., Colombo 1; f. 1904.
- Colombo Lighterage Co's Association:** 140-142 Prince Street, Fort, Colombo.
- Colombo Rubber Traders, Association, The:** P.O.B. 274, Colombo; f. 1918; Chair. **E. L. STRAARUP**; Sec. **C. DIAS**; The Secretary, Ceylon Chamber of Commerce (*ex-officio*).
- Colombo Tea Traders' Association:** P.O.B. 274, Colombo; f. 1894; Chair. **K. J. RATWATTE**; Sec. **C. DIAS**, The Secretary, Ceylon Chamber of Commerce (*ex-officio*).
- Export Promotion Council of Ceylon:** 5 Charlemont Rd., Colombo 6; f. 1960; Sec. **DINKAR MUTHA KRISHNA**; publ. *Directory of Manufacturers and Industrialists* (annually).
- Lanka Hotels Association:** 190 Prince Street, Pettah.
- Low-Country Products Association of Ceylon:** BoGala Buildings, Upper Chatham Street, Colombo 1; f. 1908; Chair. **T. C. A. DE ZOYSA, B.A.**; Hon. Sec. **C. NADESAN, J.P., M.B.E.**; 350 mems.
- Mercantile Chamber of Ceylon:** 99-2/62 Gaffoor Building, 2nd Floor, Main St., Colombo 1; f. 1930; 350 mems.; Admin Sec., **K. T. SHANMUGAM.**
- Sri Lanka State Trading Corporation:** Colombo, f. 1971; handles all export and import trading.
- Tea Research Institute of Ceylon:** St. Coombs, Talawakele; f. 1925 to research into all aspects of tea production and manufacture, and to provide and publish information derived from this research; 4 hrs.; 60 research workers; Chair. **S. PATHMANATHAN**; Dir. **Dr. L. H. FERNANDO**; publs. *The Tea Quarterly*, *Annual Report*, *Advisory Pamphlets*, *Monographs on Tea Production in Ceylon*, *Wall Charts*.

THE CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT

The most important organizations on the consumer side are the Wholesale Stores Unions, which handle all food-stuffs and miscellaneous goods supplied by the Co-operative Wholesale Establishment, as well as running a large number of retail stores. The Co-operative Wholesale Establishment is at the head of the consumer co-operative movement. It was founded in 1943 and is administered by an autonomous Board of Directors appointed by the Minister of Food and Co-operative Development.

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATIONS

Ceylon Estates Employers' Federation: 73/1 Kollupitiya Road, Colombo 3 (P.O. Box 473); f. 1944; 359 mems.; Pres. Col. D. NUGWELA; Deputy Pres. C. S. ILANKAON; Sec. T. R. R. WIJEWICKREMA.

Planters' Association of Ceylon: Colombo; Chair. C. WIJENAIKE.

Employers' Federation of Ceylon: P.O.B. 858, 73/1 Kollupitiya Rd., Colombo 3; f. 1929; mem. International Organization of Employers, Organization of Employers Federations in Developing Countries; Chair. HENRY PIERIS; Vice-Chair. G. D. GORDON; Sec. L. E. WIRASEKERA.

COUNCIL REPRESENTATIVES

Agency House and Brokers' Mercantile Employers: S. CUMARASAMY.

Coconut Manufacturing and Export Trade Employers: J. W. B. PERERA.

Commercial Banks' Employers: L. S. D. PIERIS.

Engineer Employers: A. MACNEIL WILSON.

Fertilizer Employers: S. COOMARASAMY.

General Trades Mercantile Employers: C. B. FERGUSON. Importer, Distributor and General Employers: J. M. RAJARATNAM.

Manufacturing Employers: S. K. WICKREMASINGHE.

Master Printers' Employers: L. B. SAMEREWICKREMA.

Motor Employers: D. PONNAMBALAM.

Port Employers: W. B. DIXON-CLARKE.

Rubber and General Produce Store Employers: J. A. LEEMBRUGGEN.

Tea Stores Employers: G. M. TOPEN.

TRADE UNIONS

All Ceylon Federation of Free Trade Unions (ACFFTU): 94, 1/6 York Bldg., York St., Colombo 1; 6 affiliated unions;

60,000 mems.; Pres. W. K. WIJEMANNE; Gen. Sec. ANTONY LODWICK.

Ceylon Federation of Labour (CFL): No. 108 Kew Rd., Colombo 2; 25 affiliated unions; 125,700 mems.; Pres. Dr. N. M. PERERA; Gen. Sec. D. G. WILLIAM.

Ceylon National Trade Union Confederation (CNTUC): 63 1/7 Hidramani Bldg., Chatham St., Colombo 1; f. 1966 by merger of seven leading organizations; combined membership 457,000; Gen. Sec. V. ANNAMALAY.

Ceylon Trade Union Federation (CTUF): 123 Union Place, Colombo; f. 1941; 24 affiliated unions; 35,271 mems.; Sec.-Gen. N. SANMUGATHASAN.

Ceylon Workers' Congress (CWC): 72 Ananda Coomaraswamy Mawatha, Colombo 7; f. 1940; mainly plantation workers; 352,088 mems.; Pres. S. THONDAMAN; Sec. M. S. SELLASAMY; publs. *Congress News* (fortnightly in English), *Congress* (Weekly in Tamil).

Democratic Workers' Congress (DWC): 213-2 Main St., Colombo; f. 1956; 360,057 mems.; Pres. ABDUL AZIZ; Sec. V. P. GANESAN.

Government Workers' Trade Union Federation (GWTUF): 22 affiliated unions; 100,000 mems.; controlled by the Lanka Sama Samaja Party.

Public Service Workers' Trade Union Federation (PSWTUF): 120 affiliated unions; 100,000 mems.; Pres. F. ADHIPOLA; Gen. Sec. W. PERERA.

Sri Lanka Independent Trade Union Federation (SLITUF): 213 Dharmapala Mawatha, Colombo 7; f. 1960; 35 affiliated unions; 65,132 mems.; Pres. HERBERT WICKRAMASINGHE; Gen. Sec. ANANDA DASSANAYAKE.

Union of Post and Telecommunication Officers: P.O.B. 15; Colombo; f. 1945.

In addition there are about 100 unions not affiliated to the above organizations.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Ceylon Government Railway: P.O.B. 355, Colombo 10; 9 diesel electric shunting locomotives, 110 diesel hydraulic locomotives, 29 diesel hydraulic shunting locos, 15 diesel electric rail cars, 39 diesel electric locos, 884 broad gauge, 99 narrow gauge carriage stock, 4,116 wagons; operates a network of about 954 miles, of which about 87 miles are narrow gauge; gross receipts (1969-70) Rs. 117.8m., expenses Rs. 144.1m.; Gen. Man. V. T. NAVARATNE; Additional Gen. Mans. (Administration) B. POLWATTE, (Technical) P. RAJAGOPAL.

All railways are state-owned.

ROADS

Public Works Department: Ministry of Transport and Power, Transworks House, Colombo; this department maintains about 20,192 miles of roads. There is a national omnibus service with about 3,000 vehicles.

Ceylon Transport Board: 200 Kirula Rd., Colombo 5; f. 1957; nationalized organization responsible for road passenger transport services; Chair. ANIL MUNASINGHE; Vice-Chair. P. EHALIYAGODA; Sec. MAHINDA ELAYAPERUMA; publ. *Transport News* and *Transport Management*.

SHIPPING

Colombo is one of the most important ports in the East and is situated at the junction of the main trade routes. The other main ports of Ceylon are Trincomalee, Galle and Jaffna. Trincomalee is the main port for shipping out tea.

Ceylon Association of Steamer Agents: P.O.B. 94, Colombo 1; f. 1966 in succession to the *Ceylon Shipping Committee*; primarily a consultative organization; represents members in dealings with Government Authorities; 33 mems.; Chair. E. L. VAN LANGENBERG; Sec. G. I. JAYASURIYA.

Ceylon Port (Cargo) Corporation: Colombo 1; f. 1958; responsible for all cargo handling operations in the Ports of Colombo, Galle and Trincomalee; Chair. S. M. B. DOLAPHILLA; Vice-Chair. HECTOR WIJETUNGE; Gen. Man. S. M. B. DOLAPHILLA; publ. *Handbook*.

SHIPPING COMPANIES

Ceylon Ocean Lines Ltd.: 99-2/4, 2/6, Gaffoor Buildings, P.O.B. 1276, Colombo 1; agents for Polish, Russian, East German, Romanian, Chinese and Bulgarian lines; also charter vessels; Chair. E. V. R. SAMERAWICKRAME, C.B.E.; Sec. N. N. GUNewardene.

Ceylon Shipping Lines Ltd.: 33, 3/1 Sir Baron Jayatilaka Mawatha, Colombo 1; controlling interest by State

CEYLON—(TRANSPORT, TOURISM, UNIVERSITIES)

and the Ceylon Shipping Corporation Ltd.; Chair. P. B. KARANDAWALA.

Eastern Star Lines Ltd.: 2nd Floor, National Bank Building, Fort, Colombo; services to Middle East, Persian Gulf and Indian coast; fleet of fourteen ships.

Messageries Maritimes Co.: 12 Sir Baron Jayatidlaka Mawatha, Colombo; representative for India, Pakistan, Ceylon and Burma.

Shipping Corporation of Ceylon Ltd.: No. 6 Sir Baron Jayatilaka Mawatha, P.O.B. 1718 Colombo 1; f. 1969. became government corporation 1971; Chair. P. B. KARANDAWALA; Gen. Man. H. WICKRAMASINGHE.

INLAND WATERWAYS

There are 104 miles of canals open for traffic.

CIVIL AVIATION

The control of Civil Aviation is in the hands of the Department of Civil Aviation, a separate department under the Ministry of Transport and Power.

There are airports at Bandaranaike, Gal Oya, Jaffna, Batticaloa, Anuradhapura and Trincomalee.

Air Ceylon Ltd.: Lower Chatham St., P.O.B. 692, Colombo 1; est. 1947; operates daily internal services and international services between Colombo and London, Paris, Rome, Karachi, Bombay, Madras, Tiruchirapalli, Djakarta, Sydney, Bangkok, Kuala Lumpur and Singapore; Chair. SAM H. SILVA; Gen. Man. J. W. R. CADIRAMEN; fleet of one VC10 (charter), one Trident 1E, one Avro 748, two DC3s.

The following foreign airlines are represented in Colombo: Aeroflot, Air India, British Overseas Airways Corporation (B.O.A.C.), Indian Airlines Corporation (I.A.C.), Malaysia-Singapore Airlines, Pakistan International Airlines Corpn. (P.I.A.), Qantas, Swissair, Trans World Airlines Inc. (T.W.A.), Union de Transports Aériens (U.T.A.).

Gal Oya, Jaffna, Batticaloa, Anuradhapura and Trincomalee are served by Air Ceylon.

Ceylon Carriers Ltd.: 20A York St., Colombo 1, P.O.B. 230; f. 1945; road hauliers, travel agents, clearing, forwarding, packing, storing and shipping; steamer agents and chandlers; Man. Dir. G. CHARLES NANA-YAKKARA, J.P.

Ceylon Tours Ltd.: 47 Parsons Rd., Colombo; tourist operators.

TOURISM

Ceylon Tourist Board: P.O.B. 1504, 25 Galle Face, Centre Rd., Colombo 3; f. 1966; publishes tourist brochures, folders, documentary films, colour slides, picture postcards, magazine, newsletter, pictorial desk diary, posters, maps and display cards; Chair. DHARMASIRI SENANAYAKE; Dir. Publicity NANDA ALAGIYAWANNA.

There were 28,272 tourists in 1968, 40,200 in 1969 and 46,247 in 1970.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

Department of Cultural Affairs: 135 Dharmapala Mawatha, Colombo 7; Dir. P. H. PREMAWARDHANA.

Arts Council of Ceylon: 135 Dharmapala Mawatha, Colombo 7; Pres. D. G. DAYARATNE; Gen. Sec. W. B. RATNAYAKE.

National Theatre Trust: Department of Cultural Affairs, 135 Dharmapala Mawatha, Colombo 7; promotes development of theatre; Pres. P. H. PREMAWARDHANA; Sec. H. H. BANDARA; publ. monthly bulletin of theatre news in Sinhalese.

Sri Lanka Sahitya Mandalaya: 135 Dharmapala Mawatha, Colombo 7; f. 1959; literary trust; Pres. Ven. KALUKONDAYAVE PANNASEKHARA MAHA NAYAKA THERA; Gen. Sec. K. G. AMARADASA.

There are Government Colleges of Arts and Crafts, Dancing and Ballet and Music. There are a number of orchestras and theatre companies, mostly run by amateur groups.

UNIVERSITIES

University of Ceylon, Colombo: f. 1967.

University of Ceylon: Peradeniya; f. 1967; 345 teachers, 4,880 students.

Vidyalankara University of Ceylon: Kelaniya, Colombo; university status 1959; 152 teachers, 1,420 students.

Vidyodaya University of Ceylon: Gangodavila, Nugegoda; university status 1959; 152 teachers, 2,548 students.

CHAD

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Chad is a landlocked state in north central Africa, stretching south from Libya and the Tropic of Cancer to the Central African Republic, Niger and Cameroon to the west and the Sudan to the east. The climate is hot, arid in the desert north and very wet (annual rainfall 196 inches) in the south. The official language is French, but Arabic and various African languages are widely spoken. About half the population are Muslims living in the north; most others follow animistic beliefs. There are a few Christians. The flag consists of vertical blue, yellow and red stripes. The capital is Fort-Lamy.

Recent History

Formerly a province of French Equatorial Africa, Chad became independent in 1960. In 1962 a new Constitution providing for a President as Head of State was adopted. Chad is a member of the French Community, UDEAC and OCAM. Civil disturbances began in 1963 with riots in Fort-Lamy and a full-scale rebellion broke out in 1965, concentrated mainly in the Borkou, Ennedi and Tibesti regions of the north, where the nomadic Tuareg-Berbers have been traditionally opposed to their black, southern compatriots, but also later spreading to the borders with Cameroon and Central African Republic. The National Liberation Front (FROLINAT) has assumed leadership of the rebellion. Until 1971 the Chad Government was heavily dependent on French military forces, but their numbers have been reduced as the security situation has improved. At one point there were over 2,500 soldiers or advisers from France assisting the Chad Government; by the end of 1972, there should be 1,100.

Some rebel leaders in the centre and east of the country were reconciled to the Government in January 1971, and in April and May many political prisoners were released. In a major cabinet reshuffle in May several former detainees were brought into the Government, half of whose members were then, for the first time, Muslims. However, FROLINAT pledged itself to continue to fight for the overthrow of the present Government.

On August 27th it was reported that there had been an attempted *coup d'état* in Fort Lamy in which both Libya and FROLINAT were alleged to have been implicated. Diplomatic relations were broken off with Libya, who later formally recognized FROLINAT and opened an office for it in Tripoli. Niger's attempts at reconciliation between Chad and Libya have so far failed.

Government

Executive power lies with the President assisted by a Council of Ministers. Legislation is carried out by the Legislative Assembly, elected by universal direct suffrage for a five-year term. Chad has officially been a one-party state since 1965. The country is divided for administrative purposes into 14 Prefectures.

Defence

Chad's army numbers about 2,600 men. There are also some 4,000 men in the National Guard and other para-

military forces. In addition there are 600 French Officers (to be reduced to 500 by the end of 1972) and 600 other French soldiers assisting the Chad military forces.

Economic Affairs

The economy is agricultural, 96 per cent of the population working on the land or moving about the desert. The chief product is cotton, which forms 80 per cent of exports. Cattle, sheep and camels are raised. There is fishing in Lake Chad and the Chari and Logone rivers. The minerals exploited are natron and tungsten; in 1969 the American Conoco company was awarded extensive oil exploration concessions. The little foreign trade is mostly with the Franc Zone. The state depends on substantial French budgetary and other aid.

Transport and Communications

There are no railways in Chad but an extension of the Trans-Cameroon railway into Chad is planned, thus connecting N'Gaoundéré in Cameroon with Moundou, and eventually Fort Archambault, in Chad. The river Chari is navigable from Fort-Lamy near to Lake Chad to Fort Archambault in the far south. There are six aerodromes.

Social Welfare

An Employment Code guarantees a minimum wage and other rights for employees. Medical institutions in 1966 comprised 5 hospitals, 38 medical centres, and over a hundred infirmaries and dispensaries.

Education

Schools are divided into primary, secondary and technical categories. In 1967 there were 180,000 children at school, representing 30 per cent of children of school age.

Tourism

Chad provides a variety of scenery from the dense forests of the south to the deserts of the north. Wild animals abound, especially in the two national parks and five game reserves; there is excellent hunting, mainly around Fort Archambault.

Visas are not required to visit Chad by nationals of the following countries: Andorra, Central African Republic, Congo (Brazzaville), Dahomey, Federal Republic of Germany, France, Gabon, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Monaco, Niger, Rwanda, Senegal, Togo, Upper Volta and Zaïre.

Public Holidays

1972: May 1 (Labour Day), April 26 (Birth of the Prophet), July 14, August 11 (Independence Day), September 8 (Ascension of the Prophet), November 28 (Proclamation of the Republic), November 8 (Id ul Fitr), December 25 (Christmas).

1973: January 1 (New Year), January 11 (National Holiday), January 16 (Id ul Adha), February 6 (Muslim New Year).

CHAD—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is officially in force.

Currency and Exchange Rate

The currency unit is the Franc of the African Financial Community (Franc CFA). It was devalued with the French franc in August 1969.

Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 25 Francs CFA.

Notes: 5, 10, 25, 50, 100, 500, 1,000, 5,000 and 10,000 Francs CFA.

Exchange rate: 661 Francs CFA = £1 sterling

254 Francs CFA = \$1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

Area: 1,269,100 sq. km. (490,000 sq. miles).

Population (1968 estimates): 3,500,000.

CHIEF TOWNS

(Population—1968 Census)

Fort-Lamy (capital)	132,502	Kelo	14,351
Fort-Archambault	36,000	Doba	11,403
Moundou	29,388	Pala	11,103
Abéché	25,000	Koumra	9,602

PREFECTURES

(Population—1964 Census)

Batha	159,179	Mayo-Kebbi	361,604
Biltine	91,798	Moyen-Chari	284,622
Borkou-Ennedi-Tibesti (B.E.T.)	75,000	Ouadaï	247,675
Chari-Baguirmi	214,438	Salamat	65,858
Guera	155,826	Logone Oriental	257,077
Kanem	170,000	Tandjile	259,222
Logone Occidental	142,673	Lac	94,949

EMPLOYMENT

Cattle Raising	290,000
Other Agriculture	600,000
Fishing	10,000
Professions	4,600
Domestic Service	7,300
Industry	4,500

AGRICULTURE

CROPS

('000 metric tons)

	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
Sorghum and Millet	805.0	607.3	825.0
Maize	12.0	n.a.	23.0
Rice	33.5	36.9	22.0
Groundnuts (unshelled)	118.0	116.8	100.0
Wheat	4.5	6.7	9.0
Dates	25.6	n.a.	25.0
Cotton Seed	104.7	122.5	149.0
Gum Arabic	—	—	1.1

LIVESTOCK

	1967	1968
Cattle	4,500,000	4,500,000
Sheep and Goats	4,150,000	4,000,000
Camels	355,000	350,000
Asses and Mules	300,000	300,000
Horses	150,000	150,000

Fishing: Fresh-water catch around 100,000 tons annually (110,000 tons in 1968).

CHAD—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

INDUSTRY

(1965-66)

	Metric Tons
Cotton Fibre	27,557
Groundnut Oil	4,000
Frozen Meat	2,664
Soda (Natron)	8,000
Hides and Skins (exports)	634

FINANCE

1 franc CFA=0.02 French francs.

661 francs CFA=£1 sterling; 254 francs CFA=U.S. \$1.00.

1,000 francs CFA=£1.51=U.S. \$3.93.

BUDGET

1969: Ordinary revenue 11,800 million francs CFA.

1970: Ordinary revenue 13,400 million francs CFA.

1971: Ordinary revenue 13,440 million francs CFA.

1972: Ordinary revenue 13,847,558 million francs CFA.

Both the current and development budgets are dependent on substantial French aid. In 1969 French aid amounted to some 1,200 million CFA francs, of which 300 million were granted to balance the current budget.

EXTERNAL TRADE

(million francs CFA)

	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Registered Imports	7,961	9,901	9,495	13,900	17,216
Registered Exports	5,941	6,635	6,825	8,000	8,205

COMMODITIES

IMPORTS	1967	1968	1969
Finished Products	4,679	3,960	n.a.
Food and Tobacco	3,898	n.a.	1,651
Transport and Energy	2,808	n.a.	—
Machinery	1,600	1,925	4,463

EXPORTS	1967	1968	1969
Cotton	5,504	5,780	6,586
Cattle	1,077	n.a.	n.a.
Meat	776.4	650	929
Gum Arabic	112.3	107	n.a.

1970: Cotton 5,914.

COUNTRIES
(million francs CFA)

IMPORTS	1965	1966	1967
France	3,580.0	3,921.9	4,402.3
Netherlands Antilles	968.7	663.0	389.4
United States	687.0	889.6	985.1
German Fed. Rep.	317.0	405.9	600.2
Nigeria	165.5	178.7	517.0
United Kingdom	166.0	227.9	295.8

EXPORTS	1965	1966	1967
France	3,040.0	2,856.3	3,774.4
Nigeria	751.2	827.1	528.5
Belgium/Luxembourg	422.1	251.2	706.1
United Kingdom	555.3	322.7	161.7
Yugoslavia	804.2	594.5	229.3
Japan	73.1	104.9	338.3

France: (1969) 4,841; (1970) 7,000.

France: (1968) 4,335; (1969) 6,439; (1970) 6,000.

CHAD—(STATISTICAL SURVEY, THE CONSTITUTION)

TRANSPORT

ROADS

	1965	1966
Cars	3,305	3,141
Commercial Vehicles	5,536	5,953
Tractors	33	34
Motor Cycles	376	406

CIVIL AVIATION (1968)

	Passengers	Freight (tons)
Arrivals	53,000	17,000
Departures		

Tourism: There are 118 tourist hotel bedrooms in the main towns, and simpler accommodation in outlying places. 3,000 tourists visited Chad in the 1967-68 tourist season (Dec.-July), half of them from France.

EDUCATION (1965-66)

	Schools	PUPILS	
		Boys	Girls
Primary	620	132,988	30,974
Secondary	29	5,189	408
Technical	10	1,500	95
TOTAL	659	139,677	31,477

Source: Service de la Statistique Générale, B.P. 453, Fort-Lamy.

THE CONSTITUTION

Principles: Defence of the rights of man and public liberties; building of a true democracy founded on the separation of powers. The Republic is indivisible, lay, democratic and social. Sovereignty resides in the people who exercise it by equal, universal and secret suffrage. Equality of race, origin and religion; freedom of belief and opinion, guarantee of education.

Head of State: The Head of State is Head of the Government and President of the Council of Ministers, which he appoints. He is elected by an electoral college consisting of the National Assembly, the Mayors and Councillors of the municipalities and rural communities,

and the traditional tribal chiefs in the rural areas. His term of office is seven years.

Council of Ministers: Appointed by the President, Determines policy, law, and public office-holders.

National Assembly: Members are elected for five years. In case of a vote of no confidence the President may, after consultation with the President of the Assembly, dissolve Parliament.

Economic and Social Council: Advises the National Assembly on economic and social matters.

Political Party: Chad was officially declared to be a one-party state in November 1965.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

President: FRANÇOIS TOMBALBAYE.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(April 1972)

President of the Council of Ministers and Minister of Defence and Veteran Affairs: FRANÇOIS TOMBALBAYE.
 Minister of Foreign Affairs: BABA HASSANE.
 Minister of Trade: ABDEL MOUTY TAHA.
 Minister of Health and Social Affairs: Dr. JACQUES BAROUM.
 Minister of Public Works, Mines and Geology: RAYMOND NAIMBAYE.
 Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development: MICHEL DJIDINGAR.
 Minister of Stock-breeding and Animal Product Marketing, Production, Waters and Forests, Hunting and Fishing: MAHAMAT ABDELKERIM.
 Minister of Tourism and Crafts: PIERRE-ALFRED DESSANDE.
 Minister of National Education and Culture: BOHIADI BRUNO.
 Minister of Territorial Improvement and Housing: ABDOLAYE DJONOUA.
 Guardian of the Seals, Minister of Justice: JOSEPH BRAHIM SEID.
 Minister of the Interior: MOHAMED DOUBA ALIFA.
 Minister in charge of relations with Parliament: MARC DOUNIA.
 Minister of the Civil Service: MUSTAPHA BATRAN.
 Minister of Finance: ELIE ADOLPHE ROMBA.

Minister of Transport and Trade: ADOUM AGANAYE.
 Minister of Planning: ANTOINE BANGUI.
 Minister Responsible for Party Organization: ADOUM TCHERE.
 Minister in charge of co-ordination with the Presidency: DJIBRINE KHERALLAH.
 Secretary of State for Youth, Labour and Sports: MAHAMAT IDRIS.
 Secretary of State for Stock-breeding, Animal Product Marketing, Waters and Forests, Hunting and Fishing: JEAN NICOLAS.
 Secretary of State for Information, attached to the Presidency: AHMAT AMADIF.
 Secretary of State for Agriculture and Rural Development: FRANÇOIS GOLO.
 Secretary of State for National Education and Culture: ABDERAHIM DAHAD.
 Secretary of State for Finance: ELIE ROUMBAYE.
 Secretary of State for Transport and Communications: ADOUM HAMID.
 Secretaries of State in charge of Missions for the Presidency: OUMAR SEID, MAHAMAT ZEN ALI.
 High Commissioner in charge of Studies and Foreign Aid: BRUNO BOYADI.
 Head of the President's Office: DIKOA GARANDI.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO CHAD

(Fort-Lamy unless otherwise indicated).

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation

Belgium: Yaoundé, Cameroon (E).
Canada: Yaoundé, Cameroon (E).
Central African Republic: B.P. 115; *Ambassador:* M. MAHELENGAMO.
China, Republic (Taiwan): B.P. 104; *Ambassador:* FENG YU-TSENG.
Denmark: Kinshasa, Zaire (E).
France: rue du Lieutenant Franjoux, B.P. 305 (E); *Ambassador:* FERNAND WIBAUX.
German Democratic Republic: (E); *Ambassador:* GERHARD KRAUSSE.
German Federal Republic: B.P. 893 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).
Ghana: Kinshasa, Zaire (E).
Guinea: Brazzaville, Congo P.R. (E).
Israel: B.P. 753 (E); *Ambassador:* OUADIA SOFFER.
Italy: Yaoundé, Cameroon (E).

Japan: Kinshasa, Zaire (E); *Ambassador:* YASAO YANO.
Korea, Republic: Paris 16e, France (E).
Lebanon: Accra, Ghana (E).
Mali: Brazzaville, Congo P.R. (E).
Netherlands: Yaoundé, Cameroon (E).
Nigeria: B.P. 752; *Ambassador:* KABIR BAKER.
Pakistan: Yaoundé, Cameroon (E).
Sudan: B.P. 45 (E); *Ambassador:* A. BECHIR EL AHMADI.
Switzerland: Lagos, Nigeria (E).
Tunisia: Kinshasa, Zaire (E).
U.S.S.R.: B.P. 891 (E); *Ambassador:* EVGENY NERSESSOV.
United Kingdom: Yaoundé, Cameroon (E).
U.S.A.: ave. du Colonel d'Ornano, B.P. 413 (E); *Ambassador:* TERENCE ALPHONSO TODMAN.
Yugoslavia: Brazzaville, Congo P.R. (E).
Zaire: B.P. 910; *Ambassador:* ANTOINE NGWENZO.

Chad also has diplomatic relations with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Turkey.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

President: ABBO NASSOUR.

Vice-Presidents: PAUL RARIKINGAR, ARABI EL GONI, LAMIDO SALEH, LEON MOGOUNBAYE.

ELECTION (December 1969)

Voting was on a single list of government candidates. There are 105 deputies, elected for a five-year term. A presidential referendum was held in June 1969. President Tombalbaye, the sole candidate, gained 93 per cent of the 1,479,000 votes.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Parti progressiste tchadien (PPT): Chad section of the *Rassemblement démocratique africain* (RDA); Sec.-Gen. FRANÇOIS TOMBALBAYE.

There are several opposition groups, chiefly Muslim; all are banned and the leaders are in exile. One, FROLINAT (an acronym from National Liberation Front), claims to lead the revolt; its leaders are Dr. ABBA SIDDIK and HADJ ISSAKA.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Supreme Court: Fort-Lamy; the court for decisions on constitutional matters, it has a President, a procureur général, and six counsellors in three chambers, judicial, administrative and financial; Pres. HANOUN OUTMAN.

High Court of Justice: Fort-Lamy; superior court. The members are elected by the National Assembly.

Court of Appeal: Fort-Lamy.

RELIGION

It is estimated that 52 per cent of the population are Muslims, 43 per cent Animists and 5 per cent Christians, with Roman Catholics comprising 2 per cent of the total population.

Head of the Muslim Community: Iman MOUSSA.

Roman Catholic Missions: There are 43 mission centres and about 320 missionaries.

Archbishop of Fort-Lamy: Mgr. PAUL DALMAIS.

Bishop of Moundou: Mgr. LOUIS GAUMAIN.

Bishop of Fort-Archambault: Mgr. HENRI VENIAT.

Bishop of Pala: Mgr. HILAIRE DUPONT.

Protestant Missions: L'Entente Évangélique, B.P. 127, Fort-Lamy; works with churches and missions working in Chad, Eglise Baptistes, Eglise Évangélique and Tchad, Assemblées Chrétiennes, Eglise Fraternelle Luthérienne.

PRESS AND RADIO

Info-Tchad: B.P. 670, Fort-Lamy; daily news bulletin issued by Chad Press Agency, ATP.

Informations Économiques: B.P. 48, Fort-Lamy; weekly; edited by the Chambre de Commerce de la République du Tchad.

Journal Officiel de la République du Tchad: Fort-Lamy.

Cahiers de l'Unité: Fort-Lamy; monthly.

Bulletin Mensuel de Statistiques du Tchad: B.P. 453, Fort-Lamy; monthly.

Agence Tchadienne de Presse (ATP): B.P. 670, Fort-Lamy

Agence France Presse and Reuters are represented in Chad.

Radiodiffusion Nationale Tchadienne: Fort-Lamy, B.P. 892; government station; programmes in French, Arabic and Sara; Dir. of Progs. G. ROBERT.

There are 60,000 radio licences.

FINANCE

BANKS

CENTRAL BANK

Banque Centrale des États de l'Afrique Équatoriale et du Cameroun: 29 rue du Colisée, Paris 8e; Fort-Lamy, B.P. 50; Dir. PIERRE GUICHETEAU.

Banque de Développement du Tchad: B.P. 19, Fort-Lamy; f. 1962; cap. 520m. francs CFA; Dir.-Gen. M. DIGUIMBAYE.

Banque Tchadienne de Crédit et de Dépôts: B.P. 461, 6 rue Robert-Lévy, Fort-Lamy; f. 1963; cap. 250m. francs CFA; Pres. A. MEAR.

Caisse Centrale de Co-opération Économique: B.P. 478, Fort-Lamy; Dir. M. LANGLOIS.

Banque Internationale pour l'Afrique Occidentale: 9 ave. de Messine, Paris; Fort-Lamy, P.O.B. 87; Fort-Archambault, P.O.B. 240; Dir. Fort-Lamy ANDRÉ BOULIÈRE.

Banque Nationale de Paris: 16 blvd. des Italiens, Paris; Fort-Lamy, B.P. 38; Dir. GUY ROMEO.

BANKERS' ORGANIZATION

Conseil National du Crédit: Fort-Lamy; f. 1965 to create a national credit policy and to organize the banking profession.

INSURANCE

Twelve of the leading French insurance companies are represented in Fort-Lamy.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Chambre de Commerce, d'Agriculture et d'Industrie de la République du Tchad: Fort-Lamy, B.P. 458; Pres. GASTON PALLAI; Sec.-Gen. M. N'GANGBET; Tech. Councillor F. DE JOUX; publ. *Bulletin des Informations Économiques*.

Chambre de Commerce de Fort-Archambault: Fort-Archambault.

TRADE UNIONS

Union Nationale des Travailleurs Tchadiens (U.N.A.T.R.A.T.): B.P. 553, Fort-Lamy; f. 1968 as an amalgamation between two former unions; mems. 5,500; Pres. SEMOKO YANARA; Sec.-Gen. ROBERT GORALLAH.

Union Interprofessionnelle du Tchad (UNICHAD): B.P. 94, Fort-Lamy; Dir. GILBERT MAILLARD.

Union Tchadienne de Transports: B.P. 39, Fort-Lamy; Agencies at Bangui, Moundou, Fort Archambault; Dir. JEAN FABRY.

Union d'Entreprises de Constructions (UDEG): B.P. 229, Fort-Archambault.

DEVELOPMENT

Caisse Contrale de Coopération Economiquo: 110 rue de l'Université, Paris 7e; Fort-Lamy, B.P. 478.

Mission Permanente d'Aide et de Coopération: B.P. 898, Fort-Lamy; French technical mission; Head of Mission RENÉ GUILBAUD.

Société Hotelière du Tchad: c/o BDT B.P. 19, Fort-Lamy; Pres. BENOÎT PIRCOLOSSOU; Dir.-Gen. GEORGES DIGUIMBAYE.

TRANSPORT

Agence Transéquatoriale des Communications: B.P. 110, Fort-Archambault; f. 1959; develops common means of transport between the member states of the Scientific and Technical Research Committee of the OAU.

RAILWAYS

In 1962 Chad signed an agreement with Cameroon to extend the Trans-Cameroon railway from N'Gaoundéré to Fort-Archambault. The total cost will be about 2,700 million f. CFA, and survey work began in 1964. The railway has been constructed as far as Belabo, and the section from Belabo to N'Gaoundéré, the last major town in Cameroon before the Chad frontier, is now being built.

ROADS

There are about 30,000 km. of roads, of which 3,000 km. are classified. There are also some 20,000 km. of tracks suitable for motor traffic during the dry season from October to July. A 4,840-km. motor track from Rouiba, in Algeria, to Chad was opened in 1960. In 1968 the International Development Association granted Chad a U.S. \$4 million loan for the improvement of its road system, notably in the provision of a direct link between Lake Chad and Fort-Lamy.

INLAND WATERWAYS

There is a certain amount of traffic on the Chari and Logone rivers which meet just south of Fort-Lamy. The traffic is confined to the wet season, August-December.

CIVIL AVIATION

A new international airport at Fort-Lamy was inaugurated in January 1967.

Compagnie Nationale Air-Tchad: ave. Charles de Gaulle Fort-Lamy; f. 1966; Government majority holding. UTA interest; regular passenger, freight and charter services within Chad; Prcs. ADOUM AGANAYE; Gen. Man. MANUEL DUVERNOIS; fleet: 2 DC-3, 1 Beechcraft Baron, 1 Piper Cherokee and 1 DC-4.

Chad is also served by the following foreign airlines: Air Zaire, Sudan Airways and UTA.

POWER

Société Tchadienne d'Energie Electrique: B.P. 44, Fort-Lamy; f. 1968; cap. 238 million francs CFA; production and distribution of electricity and water; Dir. P. G. PINAULT; 250 employees. In 1969 38 million kWh. were produced, and in 1970 42 million kWh.

TOURISM

Ministère de l'Information et du Tourisme: B.P. 748, Fort-Lamy; f. 1962; Dir. (vacant); also at B.P. 62, Fort-Archambault.

Agence Tchadienne de Voyages: Chad-Tourisme, B.P. 894, Fort-Lamy; Pres. V. N'GAKOUTOU.

UNIVERSITY

National University: Fort Lamy; first courses began 1971-72.

CHILE

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Chile is a long, narrow country stretching for 4,480 km. along the Pacific coast of South America from Peru and Bolivia in the north to Cape Horn in the far south. It is separated from Argentina to the east by the high Andes mountains. Both the mountains and the cold Humboldt Current influence the climate; between Arica in the north and Punta Arenas in the extreme south, some 4,000 km., the average maximum temperature varies by no more than 13°C. The central region enjoys a temperate climate, average temperature ranging from 3°C in winter and 29°C in summer. Annual rainfall ranges from 0.04 inches in the northern desert to 105 inches in the south. The language is Spanish. There is no state religion but Roman Catholics represent over 85 per cent of the population. The flag is divided horizontally, the lower half red, the upper half having a white star on a blue square left, the remainder being white. The capital is Santiago.

Recent History

Despite economic difficulties, Chile has enjoyed comparative political stability since 1920, and it is now one of the few Latin American states not under military control. Chile is a founder member of the United Nations and a member of the Organization of American States, of the Alliance for Progress and the Latin American Free Trade Association. In 1964 Sr. Eduardo Frei, the Christian Democrat candidate, was elected President and his major work was the "Chileanization" of the U.S.-owned copper mines and the implementation of agrarian reform. In general elections held in March 1969 the Christian Democrats were returned with a majority of 31.6 per cent, the right-wing Partido Nacional taking second place in the polls. In the elections of September 1970 the Marxist candidate of Unidad Popular, a coalition of five left-wing parties including the Communist party, Dr. Salvador Allende, was elected President by a narrow majority. Dr. Allende promised to transform Chilean society by constitutional means and amongst measures designed to bring about "social emancipation" were the nationalization of private banks, the nationalization of the nitrates and copper industries, the intensification of agrarian reforms to give land to the peasants and the extension of government control over foreign trade. Public opinion approved the nationalization of the copper industry but this measure has brought the government into conflict with the American government over the question of compensation for the three main companies concerned. The visit of Dr. Fidel Castro in November 1971 polarized Chilean politics and after demonstrations for and against the government a state of emergency was declared in Santiago as the visit was ending. It is the government's intention to give Chile a unicameral legislature as its reform programme is imperilled by its minority position in Congress. Accusations that the Minister of the Interior was acting unconstitutionally led to a cabinet crisis at the end of 1971 and public disquiet over cost of living increases and food shortages contributed to the government's defeat in two Congressional by-elections in January of 1972. Chile is a

member of LAFTA and the Andean Development Corporation.

Government

Executive power is vested in the President, who is elected by popular vote for six years. The legislative organ is the National Congress, consisting of a Senate of 45 members and a Chamber of Deputies of 147 members. All citizens of eighteen or over are eligible to vote. Late in 1969 the Congress approved a reform granting greater independence to the President.

Defence

Military service is compulsory at 19 years of age, but exemption is frequently obtained. The Army has a strength of 38,000, the Air Force 8,000 and the Navy 14,000. A Military Assistance Pact with the U.S.A. was signed in 1952.

Economic Affairs

Chile is the world's fourth largest producer and second largest exporter of copper. Copper sales account for eighty per cent of the country's foreign exchange earnings. Copper and nitrate deposits are mainly concentrated in the arid north of the country, while further south there are important deposits of gold, silver, coal and iron-ore. Oil production is concentrated in Magallanes in the extreme south and provides about half of the national requirement. One third of the population live on the land, particularly in the fertile central region. Chile has great agricultural potential and produces some of the finest wines in the world, but inefficient utilization of land resources has made it necessary for thirty per cent of the nation's food to be imported. Recent agrarian reforms, involving the distribution of land to the peasants, have led to a further fall in home food production. During 1971 state control was extended to banking, including foreign banks, the textile industry, coal and iron mining and the cement industry. The nationalization programme has caused relations to become strained with the American government as Chile claims that the three largest American companies owe her \$388 million for excess profit and lack of investment. The government's \$8,000 million six-year development programme to encourage new industry and improve housing, education and health services is to draw ninety per cent of its finance from the nationalized copper industry. However the fall in world copper prices and the disappearance of Chile's former favourable trade balance has forced the government to call on its sixteen creditor countries to reschedule approximately \$1,300 million falling due for repayment between 1970 and 1974, and could jeopardize the development plan.

Transport and Communications

The length of railway track is over 5,000 miles, of which some 4,250 are state-owned. There are 70,549 km. of roads of which eleven per cent are paved. There are 1,350 miles of navigable rivers. The chief ports are Valparaiso, Talcahuano, Antofagasta, San Antonio and Punta Arenas; a new port is planned at San Vicente, Concepción. Air transport is provided by the state airline Línea Aerea

CHILE—(INTRODUCTORY SURVEY)

Nacional, Ladeco and several foreign airlines, and a new international airport is in service at Pudahuel outside Santiago. Plans are going ahead to extend the provincial airport network.

Social Welfare

Employees, including agricultural workers, receive benefits for sickness, unemployment and retirement and there are dependents' allowances. Between 1964 and 1967 the number of trade unions in Chile rose from 1,900 to 3,600. There is a National Health Service which was established in 1952. In 1968, the Curative Medicine Law was passed for the benefit of over 600,000 middle class families previously ineligible for medical care or low-cost hospitalization. As a result of this law, many of the smaller state and private welfare services are now disappearing. A law on accidents at work and occupational diseases was also passed, affording protection for every worker in Chile.

Education

Education is free and compulsory between the ages of six and fourteen. Over 90 per cent of the population are literate (95 per cent in the towns). Much has been done recently to improve and extend education; 1969 constituted the second year of the present Government's educational reform. The duration of primary school education has been extended from six to eight years, new academic and technical syllabuses have been drawn up for the secondary school course, a period of four years, and for the first time in Chile community centres for adult education have been introduced. In 1968 the educational budget was 1,555 million escudos, and the illiteracy rate for 1970 is estimated to have dropped from 16.4 per cent to 10 per cent. There are eight universities with over 60,000 students.

Tourism

The long Andes range of mountains is the chief attraction

to tourists. There are good beaches and many lakes, the largest of which is Llanquihue.

Visas are not required to visit Chile for a period of up to 90 days. This applies to all nationalities.

Sport

The State plays an important part in the promotion and development of national sports, and has established hundreds of sports centres throughout the country. Football is the most popular sport. The World Cup competition was held in Chile in 1962, the Chilean eleven reaching the semi-final. Skiing and fishing are extremely popular. The international world ski championships were held in Portillo in 1966.

Public Holidays

1972: May 1 (Labour Day), May 21 (Navy Day), September 18 (Independence Day), September 19 (Army Day), October 12 (Discovery of America), November 1 (All Saints' Day), December 25 (Christmas Day).

1973: January 1 (New Years' Day), March 20 (Good Friday).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is officially in force.

Currency and Exchange Rate

The currency unit is the escudo of 100 centésimos and 1,000 psos. There have been frequent devaluations in recent years.

Coins: 2, 5, 10 centésimos.

Notes: 50, 100 pesos; $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 5, 10, 50, 100 escudo.

Exchange rates: On December 6th 1971 the Banco Central introduced a four-tier exchange rate (see finance section below).

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA	POPULATION	RATE PER '000 (1968)		
(sq. miles)	(1970 census*)	Births	Marriages	Deaths
286,395	9,780,000	29.2	7.1	9.0

* Provisional figures.

PROVINCES

PROVINCE	AREA (sq. miles)	POPULATION†	CAPITAL
Aconcagua . . .	3,939	160,821	San Felipe
Antofagasta . . .	47,515	250,665	Antofagasta
Arauco	2,223	98,810	Lebu
Atacama	30,837	152,326	Copiapó
Aysén	34,345	51,022	Puerto Aysén
Bío-Bío	4,341	193,002	Los Angeles
Cautín	6,707	420,682	Temuco
Chiloé	9,057	110,728	Ancud
Colchagua	3,421	167,899	San Fernando
Concepción	2,200	638,118	Concepción
Coquimbo	15,399	336,821	La Serena
Curicó	2,215	113,710	Curicó
Linares	3,793	189,010	Linares
Llanquihue	18,408	197,986	Puerto Montt
Magallanes*	50,978	88,706	Punta Arenas
Malleco	5,489	176,060	Angol
Maule	2,172	32,339	Cauquenes
Ñuble	5,489	314,738	Chillán
O'Higgins	2,745	306,739	Rancagua
Osorno	3,864	158,673	Osorno
Santiago	6,559	3,217,870	Santiago
Talca	3,723	231,008	Talca
Tarapacá	21,344	174,730	Iquique
Valdivia	8,133	275,404	Valdivia
Valparaíso	1,865	726,953	Valparaíso

* Excluding Chilean Antarctic Territory

† 1970 census—provisional figures.

CHIEF TOWNS

(1970 estimates)

Santiago (capital)	2,586,212	Talca	88,452
Valparaíso	292,847	Valdivia	92,763
Concepción	196,317	Chillán	85,008
Viña del Mar	153,085	Osorno	78,187
Antofagasta	137,968	Punta Arenas	64,456
Talcahuano	115,568	Rancagua	69,444
Temuco	104,372		

CHILE—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

EMPLOYMENT (September 1970)

Agriculture	5,300
Mining and Quarrying	2,400
Manufacturing	271,100
Building	51,800
Trade	156,000
Transport, Public Works	73,300
Government, Finance	87,100
Personal Service	142,600
Other Services	179,400
Unspecified	2,000
TOTAL	971,000

AGRICULTURE PRINCIPAL CROPS

COMMODITY	AREA SOWN ('000 hectares)				PRODUCTION ('000 metric tons)				
	1964-65	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1964-65	1965-66	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
Wheat	734	700	743	740	1,124	1,167	1,220	1,214	1,307
Barley	38	72	44	47	77	141	157	80	97
Oats	70	109	81	73	82	123	163	95	110
Rye	7	7	8	8	9	15	8	10	11
Maize	87	89	58	74	264	246	321	154	239
Beans (Dry)	59	n.a.	47	57	60	93	n.a.	47	66
Peas (Dry)	7	17	11	11	6	8	12	7	5
Lentils	24	7	14	17	9	11	4	8	11
Chickpeas	8	16	9	11	5	7	8	3	5
Potatoes	91	80	76	72	702	705	725	602	684
Rice	27	32	16	25	80	71	93	37	76
Sunflower Seed	31	29	25	20	50	54	43	28	28
Sugar Beet	18	30	28	42	682	799	1,143	1,066	1,655
Rape Seed	56	37	48	54	77	71	48	64	70

LIVESTOCK

	1964	1965
Cattle	2,845	2,870
Pigs	959	1,022
Sheep	6,552	6,690
Horses	492	478

FISHING (metric tons)

	1967	1968
Fish	969,011	1,307,127
Shell-fish	83,814	85,798

CHILE—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

MINING

		1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Coal . . .	('000 metric tons)	1,783	1,680	1,640	1,496	1,611	1,704
Gold . . .	(kilogrammes)	1,962	1,650	1,636	1,808	1,796	1,827
Iodine . . .	(tons)	2,161	2,282	2,931	2,217	1,964	2,449
Iron Ore . . .	('000 metric tons)	6,361	7,756	7,788	6,853	7,428	7,161
Nitrates . . .	(" " ")	1,173	1,158	1,062	869	679	782
Petroleum . . .	(cubic metres)	2,176,010	2,019,160	1,975,970	1,966,450	2,177,390	2,122,440
Silver . . .	(kilogrammes)	87,116	85,518	100,143	98,158	116,306	95,654

COPPER PRODUCTION

(metric tons)

TYPE	GRAN MINERÍA				MINERÍAS MEDIANA Y PEQUEÑA			
	1966	1967	1968	1969	1966	1967	1968	1969
Electrolytic . . .	244,663	224,852	232,210	268,403	14,015	—	—	—
Fire-refined . . .	74,112	70,157	56,673	68,427	24,022	21,763	26,508	24,392
Blister . . .	218,703	241,920	230,966	209,887	70,287	72,376	81,095	87,679
TOTAL . . .	537,478	536,929	519,849	546,717	108,324	94,139	107,603	115,071

COMBINED PRODUCTION

(metric tons)

TYPE	1966	1967	1968	1969
Refined copper . . .	561,500	558,695	546,357	574,109
Minerals, Concentrates, etc.	99,803	104,783	120,307	124,962
TOTAL . . .	661,303	663,478	666,664	699,071

INDUSTRY

	1967	1968	1969
Sugar '000 tons	309	299	306
Paper and Cardboard " "	147	147	150
Cement " "	1,235	1,251	1,436
Liquid Cast Iron " "	498	442	484
Steel Ingots " "	596	526	601
Beer million litres	176	173	156
Petrol " "	1,308	1,362	1,525
Paraffin " "	363	394	429
Diesel Oil " "	631	725	722
Fuel Oil " "	1,099	1,196	1,241
Tyres '000 units	505	556	562
Cigars " "	1,449	1,177	1,120
Cigarettes million units	7,150	6,748	6,945
Matches '000 boxes	234	332	307
Glass Sheets '000 sq. metres	1,770	2,545	2,647

FINANCE

1 Escudo=100 centésimos (1,000 pesos).

On December 6th, 1971, the Banco Central established the following exchange rates for trading and travel:

U.S. \$1 =12.21 escudos: basic foodstuffs and oil products.

£1 sterling=30.53 escudos.

U.S. \$1 =15.80 escudos: exports and most imports.

£1 sterling=39.50 escudos.

U.S. \$1 =19.00 escudos: car spares, etc.

£1 sterling=47.50 escudos.

U.S. \$1 =25.00 escudos: luxury imports.

£1 sterling=62.50 escudos.

U.S. \$1 =28.00 escudos: foreign travel.

£1 sterling=70.00 escudos.

BUDGET 1969

(million escudos)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
<i>Ordinary Budget:</i>		<i>Ordinary Budget:</i>	
Tributary Income	10,332.3	Wages and Salaries	3,887.6
Personal Income	1,274.4	Consumer Goods	631.1
Business Income	1,060.2	Social Security and Family Allowances	339.7
Property	450.4	Transfers to Public Sector	349.4
Purchases/Sales	3,461.8	Transfers to Private Sector	2,888.5
Production	1,020.0	Interest on Public Debt	405.5
Services	860.6		
Legal Contracts	599.9	TOTAL	8,502.0
Imports	1,598.6		
Sundry Taxes	6.4		
Non-tributary Income	504.9	<i>Capital Budget:</i>	
National Assets	120.7	Direct and Indirect Investment	3,403.6
National Services	180.0	Debt Payments	739.0
Miscellaneous Revenue	204.2		
Surplus over Ordinary Expenditure	2,132.5	TOTAL	4,142.6
TOTAL	6,074.8		
<i>Capital Budget:</i>			
Copper Taxes	976.0		
External Loans	896.0		
Internal Loans	145.2		
Surplus on Ordinary Budget	2,132.5		
Miscellaneous Revenue	—		
TOTAL	4,149.7		
GRAND TOTAL	12,854.4	GRAND TOTAL	12,868.3

CHILE—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

(million escudos at 1965 prices)

	1965	1966	1967
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	16,366	17,917	17,986
Net factor income paid abroad	-409	-611	-712
GROSS NATIONAL INCOME	15,957	17,306	17,274
Less depreciation allowance	-1,839	-1,734	-1,839
NET NATIONAL INCOME	14,118	15,572	15,435
Indirect taxation less subsidies	1,590	1,852	2,102
NET NATIONAL PRODUCT	15,708	17,424	17,537
Depreciation allowance	1,839	1,734	1,839
Statistical discrepancy	—	548	476
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	17,547	19,706	19,852
Net factor income from abroad	409	611	712
EXPENDITURE ON GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	17,956	20,317	20,564
of which:			
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	1,515	1,516	1,381
Agriculture and Forestry	1,468	1,453	1,328
Fishing	47	63	53
Mining and quarrying	1,522	1,975	1,830
Manufacturing Industries	3,786	3,983	4,259
Building	889	875	813
Electricity, gas, water, etc.	187	200	207
Transport, communications	798	846	820
Wholesale and retail trade	2,531	2,657	2,654
Banking, insurance, real estate	362	395	491
Property	168	160	67
Public administration, defence	916	1,026	1,116
Services	1,853	2,002	2,033

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

(1958 = 100)

1928	1938	1948	1958	1966	1967	1968	1969
0.7	1.2	5.2	100	632.4	747.1	946.1	1,236.1

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX IN SANTIAGO

(1958 = 100)

	WEIGHTING	1966	1967	1968	1969
Food	47.59	731.0	836.7	1,050.0	1,372.4
Housing	23.16	472.1	565.2	703.8	887.3
Clothing	17.35	570.2	696.1	874.1	1,117.1
Miscellaneous	11.90	641.0	817.6	1,107.4	1,543.5
General	100	632.4	747.1	946.1	1,236.1

INDEX OF WAGES AND SALARIES

(April 1959 = 100)

	1968	1969	1970
Public Utilities	1,321.6	2,159.4	2,641.4
Mining	1,376.2	1,939.2	2,677.2
Manufacturing Industries	1,082.4	1,503.7	2,110.8
Fiscal Institutions	879.3	1,480.8	2,337.1
Semifiscal Institutions	775.3	1,194.4	1,774.1
TOTAL WAGES AND SALARIES	984.8	1,478.4	2,126.2
Salaries	1,076.7	1,510.0	2,094.8
Wages	898.9	1,448.8	2,155.6

Figures are for April each year.

CHILE—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(million U.S. dollars)

	1967			1968		
	Credit	Debit	Balance	Credit	Debit	Balance
<i>Goods and Services:</i>						
Merchandise	876	822	54	914	802	112
Freight, insurance, travel	50	44	6	93	89	4
Investment income	—	212	-212	1	216	-215
Government n.e.s.	71	82	- 11	18	26	- 8
Other private transactions				5	37	- 32
TOTAL GOODS AND SERVICES	997	1,160	-163	1,031	1,170	-139
Private transfers	10	—	10	5	4	1
Government transfers				11	4	7
<i>Non-Monetary Sector:</i>						
Private	63	—	63	264	—	264
Government	79	—	79	76	—	76
TOTAL	142	—	142	340	—	340
<i>Monetary Sector:</i>						
Private	—	2	- 2	—	13	- 13
Government	44	21	23	—	107	-107
TOTAL	44	23	21	—	120	-120
Net Errors and Omissions	—	50	- 50	—	88	- 88

EXTERNAL TRADE
(million U.S. dollars)

YEAR	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Imports	607.2	604.2	756.9	726.6	742.7	907.1
Exports	625.7	687.9	880.7	913.1	940.8	1,075.4

COMMODITIES
('000 U.S. dollars)

COMMODITIES	IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
	1968	1969	1968	1969
Livestock and Animal Products	39,479	34,118	7,646	7,460
Vegetable Products	62,726	80,214	20,957	19,051
Animal and Vegetable Fats	15,770	14,113	2,171	1,806
Manufactured Foodstuffs, Beverages and Tobacco	12,218	27,274	21,016	22,255
Mineral Products	53,596	75,291	94,364	116,501
Chemicals	74,825	91,902	24,096	29,149
Synthetic Plastics, Rubber	22,698	30,836	57	74
Skins and Leather Goods	3,713	3,868	1,174	1,275
Wood, Cork and Basket Products	1,463	1,685	4,082	7,639
Paper and Paper-making Materials	14,926	21,012	25,704	29,723
Textiles	40,837	44,977	6,010	8,176
Plaster, Cement, Ceramics and Glass	7,197	12,206	159	28
Metals and Metal Goods	42,045	72,551	725,770	821,247
Technical and Electrical Equipment	204,309	248,442	2,091	3,174
Transport Equipment	119,919	118,337	4,096	5,714
Optical and Precision Instruments	16,679	19,515	415	508

CHILE—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

('000 U.S. dollars)

	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1967	1968	1969	1967	1968	1969
Argentina	77,146	80,005	92,397	39,798	48,001	66,394
Belgium	9,129	6,465	10,352	42,544	13,831	24,964
Brazil	22,778	19,334	31,517	16,227	19,926	23,679
Ecuador	7,313	9,505	12,193	1,571	1,740	2,368
France	17,946	19,199	27,875	49,837	40,337	54,792
German Federal Republic	91,020	84,025	93,138	71,015	75,698	102,086
India	760	1,106	540	129	—	3
Italy	13,124	16,489	28,832	74,488	60,975	87,533
Japan	8,883	13,238	18,167	108,048	124,889	146,017
Mexico	23,476	26,543	21,158	9,528	n.a.	n.a.
Netherlands	12,974	12,475	12,949	124,472	108,587	119,181
Peru	7,331	6,581	9,633	6,738	4,356	4,603
Portugal	620	285	1,120	10	120	283
Spain	9,323	12,325	16,060	16,916	18,984	33,292
Sweden	10,423	10,650	10,793	38,671	39,809	37,688
Switzerland	11,174	11,014	17,408	128	88	646
United Kingdom	48,671	42,410	48,160	123,925	141,844	154,336
U.S.A.	257,908	285,395	348,983	168,440	210,947	185,885

TOURISM

1965: 117,220; 1966: 124,469; 1967: 155,189; 1968: 170,310 visitors.

TRANSPORT

PRINCIPAL RAILWAYS

('000)

	1967	1968	1969
Passengers (number)	22,940	21,399	21,705
Passenger/km.	2,042,654	2,085,097	2,216,858
Freight . . . (tons)	20,081	21,413	19,281

ROADS

TYPE	1967	1968	1969
Cars	115,526	130,225	149,853
Buses	11,284	12,614	13,384
Lorries	106,023	111,721	122,204
Motor Cycles	29,227	28,670	19,062

SHIPPING

('000 metric tons)

	1967	1968	1969
Total Tonnage	30,852	30,257	29,377
Loaded	25,298	23,728	22,563
Unloaded	5,554	6,529	6,814

CIVIL AVIATION

	1967	1968	1969
Km. Flown ('000)	19,525	19,060	21,673
Passengers* (number)	553,203	504,585	533,828
Freight* ('000 tons/km.)	93,080	91,693	114,850

* Includes foreign airlines.

EDUCATION

LEVEL	NUMBER OF PUPILS
	1968
Kindergarten	57,581
Primary Schools	1,965,331
Vocational	3,447
Secondary Schools	264,104

Source: Dirección de Estadística y Censos, Santiago de Chile.

THE CONSTITUTION

THE CONSTITUTION of 1925, somewhat amended, remains in force today. It provides for a unitary state and a republican form of government; a bi-cameral legislature and executive power vested in the President, who is elected by direct popular vote. If the presidential candidate with the largest number of votes has not obtained more than half the votes cast—as happened in 1952 and 1958—Congress decides which of the two candidates with the highest number shall be President. The President is ineligible, on retirement, for immediate re-election.

He has wide powers of appointment and dismissal of Cabinet Ministers and some political officials. He is responsible for the maintenance of order and may, in the event of disturbance, declare a state of siege if Congress is not in session. He is also responsible for the conduct of foreign policy.

The President enjoys a modified veto on bills submitted by Congress, his rejections or amendments being overruled if a two-thirds majority of both Chambers so votes. Legislation may be initiated by the Chambers or by the

President, who is empowered to issue the decrees he may deem necessary for the execution of the laws. Members of his Cabinet, who cannot be members of Parliament, may attend sessions of Congress and speak, but may not vote.

Congress, whose ordinary sessions last from May 21st to September 18th, and whose extraordinary sessions last the rest of the year, consists of a Senate and a Chamber of Deputies. The former has 50 members, elected for eight years by ten provincial groups of departments, each group electing five Senators. One-half the Senate is renewable every four years. The Chamber of Deputies has 150 members, elected for four years by departments or groups of departments on the basis of proportional representation.

All voting is by ballot. All citizens over the age of 18 are entitled to vote.

The Republic is divided into 25 Provinces (Aconcagua, Antofagasta, Arauco, Atacama, Aysén, Bío Bío, Cautín, Chiloé, Colchagua, Concepción, Coquimbo, Curicó, Linares, Llanquihue, Magallanes, Malleco, Maule, Ñuble, O'Higgins, Osorno, Santiago, Talca, Tarapacá, Valdivia, Valparaíso).

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF THE STATE

President of the Republic: Dr. SALVADOR ALLENDE GOSSENS.

THE CABINET

(April 1972)

Minister of Foreign Affairs: CLODOMIRO ALMEYDA MEDINA (PS).

Minister of the Interior: HERNÁN DEL CANTO (PS).

Minister of Finance: AMÉRICO ZORRILLA ROJAS (PC).

Minister of Economic Affairs: PEDRO VUSKOVIC BRAVO (IM).

Minister of Education: ALEJANDRO RÍOS VALDIVIA (PR).

Minister of Justice: (vacant).

Minister of Defence: JOSÉ TOHÁ GONZÁLEZ (PS).

Minister of Public Works and Transport: PASCUAL BARRAZA (PC).

Minister of Agriculture: JACQUES CHONCHOL CHAIT (MAPU).

Minister of Lands and Settlement: HUMBERTO MARTÍNEZ MORALES (PSD).

Minister of Labour and Social Security: JOSÉ OYARCE VÁZQUEZ (PC).

Minister of Mines: (vacant).

Minister of Health: Dr. JUAN CARLOS CONCHA (MAPU).

Minister of Housing: ORLANDO CANTUARIAS ZEPEDA (PR).

Minister of Family Protection: CARMEN AGUAYO (MAPU).

Minister without Portfolio and Secretary-General to the Government: JAIME SUAREZ BASTIADES (PS).

(PS) Partido Socialista; (PC) Partido Comunista; (IM) Independent Marxist; (PR) Partido Radical; (API) Acción Popular Independiente; (MAPU) Movimiento de Acción Popular Unitario; (PSD) Partido Social Demócrata.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS IN SANTIAGO

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

- Algeria:** Buenos Aires, Argentina (E).
- Argentina:** Avda. Vieuña Mackenna 45 (E); *Ambassador:* JAVIER GALLAC.
- Australia:** Moneda 1123, 9 (E); *Ambassador:* NOEL DES-CHAMPS.
- Austria:** Alcántara 142 (E); *Ambassador:* FRIEDRICH HOHENBÜHEL (also accredited to Bolivia and Peru).
- Belgium:** Capullos 2254 (E); *Ambassador:* FRANS TAELEMANS.
- Brazil:** Avda. Bernardo O'Higgins 1656 (E); *Ambassador:* ANTÔNIO C. DA CÂMARA CANTO.
- Bulgaria:** Av. Holanda 116 (E); *Ambassador:* MARIN IVANOV.
- Canada:** Ahumada 11, 10 (E); *Ambassador:* ANDREW DONALD ROSS.
- China, People's Republic:** El Regidor 66, El Golf (E); *Ambassador:* LIN PING.
- Colombia:** Isidora Cayenechea 3365 (E); *Ambassador:* ALVARO GARCÍA HERRERA.
- Costa Rica:** Vitacura 3634 (E); *Ambassador:* ALVARO BONILLA LARA.
- Cuba:** Los Estanques 1875 (E); *Ambassador:* MARIO GARCÍA INCHAUSTEGUI.
- Czechoslovakia:** Coronel Pareira 120 (E); *Ambassador:* MILOŠ VESELÝ.
- Cyprus:** (E); *Ambassador:* ZENON ROSSIDAS.
- Denmark:** (E); *Ambassador:* BJARNE W. PAULSON.
- Dominican Republic:** Dinamarca 2041 (E); *Ambassador:* FRANZ E. BAEHR CABRAL.
- Ecuador:** Merced 280, 6 (E); *Ambassador:* ALFREDO CORREA E.
- Egypt:** Triana 865 (E); *Ambassador:* SALAH BADR.
- El Salvador:** Carlos Antunez 2026, D. 4. (E); *Ambassador:* ARMANDO PEÑA Q.
- Finland:** (E); *Ambassador:* ALEXANDER THESLEFF.
- France:** Ave. Condell 65 (E); *Ambassador:* PIERRE DE MENTHON.
- German Democratic Republic:** Alcántara 1128 (E); *Ambassador:* HARRY SPINDLER.
- Germany, Federal Republic of:** Agustinas 785 (E); *Ambassador:* LOTHAR LAHN.
- Greece:** Agustinas 975, 6 (E); *Ambassador:* TEODORO BAIZOS.
- Guatemala:** Av. Vitacura 2902, Depto. 1406 (E); *Ambassador:* MARIO JUÁREZ TOLEDO.
- Honduras:** Bustos 2374 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* CARLOS DIAZ VARELA.
- Hungary:** Los Leones 2279 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* FERENC CSÁSZÁR.
- India:** El Tamarugo 1600, Vitacura (E); *Ambassador:* GUNWANTSINGH J. MALIK (also accredited to Peru).
- Indonesia:** Buenos Aires, Argentina (E).
- Iran:** Buenos Aires, Argentina (E).
- Israel:** Luis Thayer Ojeda 919 (E); *Ambassador:* MOSHE TOU.
- Italy:** Carmen 8, 5 (E); *Ambassador:* NORBERTO B. DELL'ELMO.
- Japan:** Callao 3796, El Golf (E); *Ambassador:* SAKITO SATO.
- Jordan:** Aurelio González 3600 (L); *Chargé d'Affaires:* DR. ANTON NABR.
- Korea:** Miraflores 686, Depto. 701 (E); *Ambassador:* CHOON HEE KANG.
- Lobanon:** (L); Buenos Aires, Argentina.
- Malta:** (L); *Envoy:* NICOLAS TCHKOTOVA.
- Mexico:** Américo Vespucio Norte 846 (E); *Ambassador:* ISMAEL MORENO PINO.
- Morocco:** (E); *Ambassador:* MOHAMMED EL FASSI EL HALFAOUI.
- Nepal:** Washington, U.S.A. (E).
- Netherlands:** Apoquindo 5360 (E); *Ambassador:* IZAAK C. DEBROT.
- Nicaragua:** Avda. Nueva Los Leones 082 (E); *Ambassador:* ALBERTO SALINAS MUÑOZ.
- Norway:** Américo Vespucio Norte 548 (E); *Ambassador:* DITLEF KNUDSEN.
- Pakistan:** Buenos Aires, Argentina (E).
- Panama:** Avda. Irarrázaval 1628, 12, of. 123 (E); *Ambassador:* ROGER DECEREGA.
- Paraguay:** Bombero Salas 1531, of. 200 (E); *Ambassador:* PABLO GONZÁLEZ MAYA.
- Peru:** Las Peñas 3280 (E); *Ambassador:* ARTURO GARCÍA.
- Philippines:** Buenos Aires, Argentina (E).
- Poland:** Burgos 140 (E); *Ambassador:* EUGENIUSZ NOWORYTA.
- Portugal:** Huerfanos 1175, 6 (E); *Ambassador:* ARMANDO DE CASTRO E. ABREU.
- Romania:** Benjamín 2955 (E); *Ambassador:* VASILE DUMITRESCU.
- South Africa:** Buenos Aires, Argentina (E).
- Spain:** Avda. Republica 475 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).
- Sweden:** Pedro de Valdivia 1218 (E); *Ambassador:* LOUIS DE GEER (also accredited to Bolivia).
- Switzerland:** Las Hortencias 2322 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* GEORGES PEYRAUD.
- Syria:** Don Carlos 2941 (E); *Ambassador:* BOURHAN KAYAL.
- Thailand:** Buenos Aires, Argentina (E).
- Turkey:** Montolin 150 (E); *Ambassador:* NECDET OZMEN (also accredited to Bolivia and Peru).
- U.S.S.R.:** Apoquindo 3846 (E); *Ambassador:* ALEXANDR V. BASOV.
- United Kingdom:** Gertrudis Echerique 96 (E); *Ambassador:* DAVID H. THOROTON HILDYARD C.M.G.
- United States:** Agustinas 1343, 5 (E); *Ambassador:* NATHANIEL DAVIS.
- Uruguay:** El Golf 243 (E); *Ambassador:* MANUEL SÁNCHEZ.
- Vatican:** Montolin 200 (Apostolic Nunciature); *Nuncio:* Excmo. Rev. Mons. SOTERO SANZ VILLALBA.
- Venezuela:** Bustos 2021 (E); *Ambassador:* ORLANDO TOVAR TAMAYO.
- Yugoslavia:** Vitacura 3441 (E); *Ambassador:* RADOMIR RADOVIC.

PRESIDENT AND CONGRESS

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

(September 4th, 1970)

CANDIDATES	Votes
Dr. SALVADOR ALLENDE GOSSENS (U.P.).	1,075,616
JORGE ALESSANDRI RODRÍGUEZ (Ind.).	1,036,278
RADIMIRO TOMIC (P.D.C.).	824,849

Since no candidate achieved an overall majority, the final decision was made by Congress in October 1970, and Dr. SALVADOR ALLENDE GOSSENS was elected by 153 votes to 35.

(U.P.) Unidad Popular; (Ind.) Independent; (P.D.C.) Partido Demócrata Cristiano.

CONGRESS

President of the Senado: SALVADOR ALLENDE GOSSENS.

Head of Chamber of Deputies: ALFREDO LORCA.

ELECTION, MARCH 1969

Party	Chamber of Deputies	Senate
	Number of Seats	Number of Seats
Christian Democrat	55	23
National	34	5
Radical	24	8
Communist	22	7
Socialist	15	4
Independent	—	2
TOTAL	150	50*

* One vacancy.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Unidad Popular: consists of the following parties:

Acción Popular Independiente:

Movimiento Acción Popular Unitaria (MAPU): Santiago; f. 1969; campaigns for faster land reform; Leader JACQUES CHONCHOL.

Partido Comunista: Santiago.

Partido Radical: Casilla 817, Santiago; a Social Democratic party; Leader ALBERTO BALTRA.

Partido Socialista: Santiago; f. 1968; Leader SALVADOR ALLENDE GOSSENS.

Partido Demócrata Cristiano (PDC): Santiago; Christian Democrat party; Leader RADIMIRO TOMIC.

Partido Nacional: Casilla 251 V, Correo 15, Santiago; f. 1966; conservative; Pres. ONOFRE JARPA, Sec.-Gen. MARIO ARNELLO.

Movimiento Izquierdista Radical (MIR): Concepción; revolutionary action group.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The following are the main tribunals:

The Supreme Court, consisting of 13 members, appointed for life by President of the Republic from a list of five names submitted by the Supreme Court when vacancies arise.

Twelve Courts of Appeal, whose members are appointed for life from a list submitted to the President by the Supreme Court. The number of members of each court varies. Judges of the lower courts are appointed in a similar manner from lists submitted by the Court of Appeal of the district in which the vacancy arises.

Electoral Qualifications Tribunal, consisting of five members, appointed for four years; two of whom must be members of the Supreme Court, one a member of the Santiago Court of Appeal, one an ex-president of the Senate, and one an ex-president of the Chamber of Deputies.

President of the Supreme Court: RAMIRO MENDEZ.

Ministers of the Supreme Court: JUAN POMÉS, OCTAVIO RAMÍREZ, EDUARDO VARAS, ARMANDO SILVA, ENRIQUE URRUTIA, JOSÉ M. EYZAGUIRRE, VÍCTOR RIVAS, EDUARDO ORTÍZ SANDOVAL, ISRAEL BÓRQUEZ, RICARDO MARTÍN, RAFAEL RETAMAL, LUIS MALDONADO.

Attorney-General: URBANO MARÍN.

RELIGION

Roman Catholicism is the principal religion.

SANTIAGO

Metropolitan See: Archbishop H.E. Cardinal RAÚL SILVA HENRÍQUEZ, S.D.B., Apostolic Administrator of Santiago and Primate of Chile.

Vicars-General: Mgr. JORGE GÓMEZ UGARTE, FRANCISCO VIVES ESTÉVEZ.

Five Suffragan Bishops.

ANTOFAGASTA

Metropolitan See: Rt. Rev. FRANCISCO DE BORJA VALENZUELA RÍOS.

Vicar-General: Mgr. ROBERTO BAHAMONDE BARRIENTOS.
Three Suffragan Bishops.

CONCEPCIÓN

Metropolitan See: Most Rev. MANUEL SÁNCHEZ BEQUIRISTAIN.

Vicars-General: Mgr. CARLOS OVIEDO CAVADA, RENÉ INOSTROZA ARRIAGADA.

Four Suffragan Bishops.

PUERTO MONTT

Metropolitan See: (vacant).

Vicar-General: Mgr. PEDRO ALCIDES NAVARRO MAYORGA.
Three Suffragan Bishops.

LA SERENA

Metropolitan See: Rt. Rev. FRANCISCO FRESNO LARRAÍN.
Three Suffragan Bishops.

THE PRESS

Although freedom of the press is assured, use has been made by the Government of the law passed in 1958 on the Internal Security of the State which grants power to "suspend for twenty-four hours the sending, repetition, transportation, delivery or transmission of printed matter, documents, newspapers, etc." which is judged to constitute a transgression of the law. These measures are, however, exceptional.

As a quarter of the inhabitants of Chile live in Santiago and Valparaíso, the circulation of provincial papers is not large, some appearing only on alternate days or once and twice a week. A list of some newspapers in the larger towns is given below.

SANTIAGO

Clarín: Galvez 106; f. 1954; daily; Dir. ALBERTO GAMBOA SOTO; circ. 150,000 (morning).

El Diario Ilustrado: Moneda 1162; f. 1902; morning; Traditional Conservative, Catholic; Dir. ANDRÉS ABURTO S.; circ. 55,000 (weekdays), 64,000 (Sundays).

El Diario Oficial: calle Agustinas No. 1269; Dir. RUBÉN ALZOLA BRICEÑO.

El Mercurio: Compañía 1214; f. 1900; morning; Right independent; Santiago Dir. RENÉ SILVA ESPEJO; Props. Empr. E. Mercurio S.A.; circ. 150,000 (weekdays), 310,000 (Sundays).

La Nación: Agustinas 1269; f. 1917; morning; non-party; is partly owned by the Government; Dir. CLAUDIO ORREGO VICUNA; circ. 100,000.

El Padón: f. 1961; tabloid; Left-wing; Editor LAUTARO OJEDA.

La Segunda: Compañía 1214, piso 2°; f. 1931; evening; Dir. MARIO CARNEYRO CASTRO; circ. 45,000, 55,000 (Saturdays).

El Siglo: Catedral 1377, Casilla 182D; f. 1952; morning; Communist; Dir. JORGE INZUNZA BECKER; circ. 30,000.

La Tercera de la Hora: Casilla 9-D, Calle Moneda 754; f. 1950; daily, morning; independent; Dir. AGUSTÍN PICÓ CAÑAS; circ. 120,000 (weekdays), 178,000 (Sundays).

Última Hora: Tenderini 171; f. 1943; evening; independent; Dir. JOSÉ TOHA; circ. 35,000.

Las Últimas Noticias: Compañía 1214; f. 1902; midday; tabloid; independent; Dir. NICOLAS VELASCO DEL CAMPO; owned by the Proprs. of *El Mercurio*; circ. 85,000, Saturdays 120,000.

VALPARAÍSO

La Estrella: Esmeralda 1002, Casilla 57 V.; f. 1920; evening, except Sundays and holidays; independent; Dir. FRANCISCO LE DANTEC; owned by the Proprs. of *El Mercurio*; circ. 35,000.

El Mercurio: Esmeralda 1002; f. 1827; morning; Dir. FRANCISCO LE DANTEC; owned by the Proprs. of *El Mercurio* in Santiago; circ. 70,000.

La Unión: Casilla 19-V; f. 1885; morning; pro-Catholic; Dir. ALFREDO SILVA CARVALLO; circ. 28,000 and 40,000 Sundays.

ANTOFAGASTA

El Mercurio de Antofagasta: Casilla F.; f. 1906; morning; independent; Proprs. Soc. Chilena de Publicaciones; Dir. MARIO CORTEZ FLORES; circ. 22,000.

La Estrella del Norte: f. 1966; evening; Dir. ALFONSO CASTAGRETI; circ. 14,000.

CHILLÁN

La Discusión: Casilla 14-D; f. 1870; second oldest paper in Chile; morning; independent; Dir. ALFONSO LAGOS; circ. 15,000.

CONCEPCIÓN

Crónica: Casilla 8-C; f. 1948; evening; tabloid; non-political; Editor A. LAMAS; Dir. IVÁN CIENFUEGOS; circ. 35,000.

La Patria: Colo Colo 546, Casilla 14-C; f. 1923; morning; independent; Dir. JOSÉ GÓMEZ; publ. by Soc. Periodística del Sur, who also own: *La Prensa*, Osorno; *El Diario Austral*, Temuco; *El Correo de Valdivia*, Valdivia; circ. 36,000.

El Sur: P.O. Box 8-C; f. 1882; morning; independent; Dir. IVÁN CIENFUEGOS; circ. 45,000.

COQUIMBO

El Norte: Casilla 127; f. 1932; daily.

El Regional: Casilla 137, Calle Aldunate 944-54; daily; non-political; Dir. JUAN R. MARIN M.; circ. 1,500.

CURICÓ

La Prensa: Casilla 17; f. 1898; morning; Right-wing; Man. Dir. OSCAR RAMÍREZ MERINO; circ. 4,500.

IQUIQUE

La Estrella de Iquique: f. 1966; morning; Dir. ENRIQUE RODRÍGUEZ.

El Tarapacá: Casilla 557; f. 1894; morning; Right-wing; Dir. MANUEL FERNÁNDEZ; circ. 7,000.

LA LIGUA

La Libertad: Calle Prat 252, Casilla 67; f. 1926; morning, four days a week; independent; Dir. MANUEL J. PÉREZ GONZÁLEZ.

LA SERENA

El Día: Casilla 13-D; f. 1944; morning; Dir. ANTONIO PUGA R.; circ. 8,000 copies.

El Serenese: Casilla 357; f. 1948.

LA UNIÓN

La Región: Casilla 360; f. 1958.

Diario La Unión: Prat 1237; f. 1937.

LOS ANDES

Frontera: Casilla 400; f. 1958.

La Nueva Prensa: Santa Rosa 444, Casilla 224; f. 1951; tabloid; Dir. EDUARDO CAMPOS LEIVA; circ. 1,500.

OSORNO

La Prensa: Cochrane 746, Casilla 46-0; f. 1917; morning; Right-wing; Dir. RICARDO GALLARDO; Propr. Soc. Periodística del Sur; circ. 26,000. (See under *La Patria*, Concepción.)

OVALLE

La Provincia: Ariztía 258, Casilla 253; f. 1936; morning; Radical; Editor LUIS MÉNDEZ; circ. 4,500.

El Tamaya: Casilla 71; f. 1876; morning; Dir. ARMANDO DÍAZ CASTILLO.

PUERTO MONTT

El Llanquihue: Antonio Varas 167; f. 1885; morning; independent; Dir. EWALDO HOHMANN J.; circ. 12,000.

PUNTA ARENAS

- El Magallanes:** Waldo Seguel 636, Casilla 16-D; f. 1894; morning; independent; Dir. ARTURO AMPUERO NAVARRO; Admin. SERGIO PORRAS LEDESMA; circ. 8,600.
- La Prensa Austral:** Waldo Seguel 646, Casilla 9-D; f. 1942; morning; anti-Communist; Dir. OSVALDO WEGMANN HANSEN; circ. 8,000.

RANCAGUA

- El Rancaguino:** Casilla 50; f. 1915; evening; independent; Dir. HECTOR GONZÁLEZ VALENZUELA; circ. 10,000.

SAN FERNANDO

- La Región:** Valdivia 753; f. 1952.
- La Voz de Colchagua:** Casilla 41; f. 1943.

TALCA

- La Mañana:** Casilla 7-D; f. 1906; morning; Right-wing; Editor VICENTE ROJAS; circ. 10,000.

TEMUCO

- El Diario Austral:** Bulnes esq. de Varas, Casilla 1-D; f. 1916; morning; commercial and agricultural interests, anti-Communist, Right-wing; Dir. RAÚL RIVERA BARRERA; Propr. Soc. Periodística del Sur; circ. 34,000. (See under *La Patria*, Concepción.)

TOCOPILLA

- La Prensa:** Casilla 2099; f. 1924; morning; independent; Dir. MARIO CORTES; circ. 8,000.

VALDIVIA

- El Correo de Valdivia:** Yungay 758, Casilla 15-D; f. 1895 morning; non-party; Dir. and Admin. RAÚL GALLARDO LARA; circ. 22,000.

PERIODICALS

SANTIAGO

- El Agrario:** monthly; farming interests.
- Arquitectura y Construcción:** Teatinos 248-8° piso, Santiago; f. 1946; architects' and builders' monthly; Editor Arch. LARGIO ARREDONDO U.
- Ateneo:** Casilla 4074; f. 1924; monthly; cultural; Dir. MILTON ROSSELL.
- Boletín Banco Central de Chile:** Casilla 967, Santiago; f. 1926; economics; circ. 4,000.
- Boletín Oficial de Lloyd:** Lloyd's official bulletin.
- Boletín Minero:** Moneda 759; monthly; mining interests.
- El Campesino:** farming monthly; publ. by the Sociedad Nacional de Agricultura (Tenderini 187); Editor RAFAEL CABRERA M.
- Chile Aéreo:** Edificio La Nación, Oficina 611, Casilla 913; monthly; official organ of Club Aéreo de Chile.
- Chile Filatélico:** Huérfanos 972; f. 1889; monthly; Dir. ALVARO BONILLA-LARA.
- Chile Textil:** Casilla 10172; f. 1944; monthly; textile industry; Editor WALTER LECHNER.
- Confidencias:** Casilla 84-D; weekly; women's magazine; publ. Empresa Editora Zig-Zag; circ. 96,000.
- Destile:** Bandera 131; weekly; general interest; illustrated.
- Economía y Finanzas:** Clasificador 441, Correo Central 13 f. 1937; financial monthly; Dir. DANIEL ARMANET; Editor CHRISTIAN CASANOVA.
- Ercilla:** Avda. Santa Mana 076, 2° piso; 63-D; f. 1934; weekly; general interest; published by Empresa Editora Zig Zag, S.A.; Editor EMILIO FILIPPI M.; Man. GERARDO INFANTE VIAL; circ. 80,000.

- Eva:** Casilla 84-D; weekly; women's magazine; publ. Empresa Editora Zig-Zag; circ. 80,000.

La Farmacia Chilena: monthly.

Flash: weekly, general interest; illustrated.

Industria: Sociedad Fomento Fabril, Moneda 759; monthly.

Panorama Económico: Casilla 10220; f. 1947; monthly.

Política y Espíritu: Alonso Ovalle 766; f. 1945; monthly; Christian Democrat; Editor JAIME CASTILLO V.

Punto Final: Union Central 1010, Oficina 1108; left-wing; fortnightly.

Radiomanía: Huérfanos 979, Oficina 328; monthly; broadcasting and wireless; Dir. LUCHO ARÓN.

Revista Chilena de Ingeniería: engineering bi-monthly.

Revista Médica de Chile: Esmeralda 678, Casilla 23-D; f. 1872; monthly medical journal; circ. 2,000.

Rosita: Casilla 84-D; weekly; dressmakers' journal; publ. by Empresa Editora Zig-Zag; circ. 56,000.

Siete Días: Casilla 84-D; weekly; general interest.

Telecran: Lidia Baltra, Casilla 84-D; f. 1969; weekly; film and TV magazine, published by Empresa Editora Zig Zag; circ. 125,000.

El Teniente: Casilla 49-D; f. 1953; magazine of the Sociedad Minera El Teniente; circ. 15,000.

Topaze: Calle Loreto 22, Casilla 2310; f. 1931; weekly; satirical; Dir. LUIS GOYENECHEA.

Vea: Casilla 84-D; f. 1939; weekly; general interest, illustrated; publ. Empresa Editora Zig-Zag; Dir. GENARO MEDINA; circ. 180,000.

En Viaje: Ferrocarriles del Estado, Casilla 1173; general and tourist interest; monthly; also yearly tourist guide with maps and hotel information.

Vistazo: Teatinos 340; f. 1952; weekly; Communist.

VALPARAÍSO

Mar: Avda. Errázuriz 471, Casilla 117-V; f. 1915 under title "Revista de la Liga Marítima de Chile"; this was changed to "Mar" in 1939; monthly; all aspects of maritime affairs; organ of the Liga Marítima de Chile. Dir. T. B. SEPULVEDA WHITTLE.

Scientia: Casilla 110 V; f. 1934; quarterly; technical and scientific; edited by Universidad Técnica Federico Santa María; Dir. CARLOS GONZÁLEZ DE LA FUENTE.

PRESS ASSOCIATION

Asociación Nacional de Prensa: Santiago; Pres. GERMÁN PICÓ CAÑAS.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Santiago

ANSA: Agustinas 1269; f. 1954; Bureau Chief GUALTERIO MORPURGO.

AP: Calle Compañía 1214; Bureau Chief JOSEPH L. BENHAM.

UPI: Calle Nataniel 47, 9°, Casilla de Correo 71-D; Man. MARTIN P. HOUSEMAN.

The following are also represented: Deutsche Presse-Agentur (DPA), Prensa Latina, Reuters, Tass.

PUBLISHERS

- Ediciones Atenea:** Universidad de Concepción.
- Editorial Andrés Bello:** Ahumada 131-4° piso, Santiago. medicine, history, economy, sociology.
- Empresa Ercilla, S.A.:** Casilla 63-D, Avda. Santa María 0108-3er. piso, Santiago; literature, fiction, translations of foreign works.
- Editorial González Porto Ltda.:** Miraflores 109, Casilla 165-D, Santiago; Juvenile, general non-fiction, textbooks.
- Herder Editorial y Librería a Ltda.:** Bandera 172, Santiago; Casilla 367; philosophy, religion.
- Editorial Jurídica de Chile:** Ahumada 131, Casilla 4256; Santiago; law, social sciences.
- Walter Lechner Ltda.:** Casilla 10172, Santiago; handicrafts, fashion, directories.
- Librería y Editorial Nascimento:** San Antonio 390, Casilla 2298, Santiago.
- Editorial del Nuevo Extremo:** Ahumada 6, Casilla 10471, Santiago; fiction.
- Editorial Orbe:** Galería Imperio 256, Santiago; education, children's books, history, fiction.
- Editorial Pomaire Ltda.:** Avda. Bulnes 80, 5° piso, Of. 56, Santiago; fiction, children's books.
- Editorial Universitaria, S.A.:** Dpto. de Publicaciones, San Francisco 454, Casilla 10220, Santiago; education.
- Zamorano y Caperán:** Casilla 362, Compañía 1015, Santiago; f. 1909; law, history, bibliography.
- Empresa Editora Zig-Zag:** Casilla 84-D, Avda. Santa María 076, Santiago; f. 1905; general publishers and editors and publishers of numerous periodicals; Pres. SERGIO MUJICA L.; Gen. Man. GONZALO UBILLA.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Asociación de Radiodifusoras de Chile (ARCHI): Pasaje Matte 956, Oficina 801, Casilla 10476, Santiago de Chile; f. 1936; there are 150 broadcasting stations; Pres. DANIEL RAMÍREZ ESTAY; Excc. Dir. JORGE QUINTEROS TRICOT; Admin. Sec. ENRIQUE PRIETO CHÁVEZ.

There are 30 short wave and 137 medium wave stations, most of which are associated with ARCHI.

In 1971 there were about 1,400,000 receiving sets.

TELEVISION

Televisión Nacional de Chile: Bellavista 990, Santiago; 19 stations; Dir. J. NAVARETE M.

Universidad Católica: Alameda 340, Santiago; non-commercial; Dir.-Gen. RAÚL HASBUN ZAROR.

Universidad de Chile: Huérfanos 1117, Of. 424, Santiago, f. 1960; educational; Dir. M. PLANET.

Universidad del Norte: Avda. Angamos 0610; Casilla 1280, Antofagasta; opened 1956; Rector MIGUEL CAMPO; Sec. Gen. MARIO GARRIDO MONTT; publs. *Anales, Revista de la Universidad del Norte*.

In 1971 there were about 500,000 receivers.

The first permanent earth station in South America for satellite communications was opened in 1968. It is 70 miles south-west of Santiago and is owned by the Empresa Nacional de Telecomunicaciones, S.A.

FINANCE

(cap.=capital; p.u.=paid up; dep.=deposits; m.=million; amounts in escudos)

BANKING

CENTRAL BANK

Banco Central de Chile: Agustinas 1180; f. 1926; issues notes; cap. 3.8m., dep. 1,469m. (May 1968); Pres. ALFONSO INOSTROZA; Vicc Pres. JORGE CAVAS; Gen. Man. FRANCISCO IBÁÑEZ B.

SANTIAGO

Banco del Estado de Chile: Santiago, Alameda Bernardo O'Higgins 1111, Casilla 24; f. 1953; cap. p.u. 25m., dep. 14.7m., res. 511m. (Dec. 1971); State Bank; incorporates the Caja Nacional de Ahorros, Caja de Crédito Agrario, Caja de Crédito Hipotecario and Instituto de Crédito Industrial; Pres. ALBAN LASTASTE LASTASTE; Gen. Man. WASHINGTON BERTRAND REMEDY.

Banco Continental: Agustinas 1127, Casilla 10492; f. 1958; cap. and res. 11m., dep. 94m. (Dec. 1968); Pres. NICOLÁS YARUR L.; Gen. Man. HERYÁN MOLINA A.

Banco de Chile: Ahumada 251; f. 1894; cap. 69.9m., dep. 2,092m. (1970); Pres. MANUEL VINAGRE D.; Gen. Man. ARTURO QUIROZ F.

Banco de Comercio o Industria: Huérfanos 1147, Casilla 271-V; f. 1959 as **Banco Arabe de Chile**; cap. 1.5m., dep. 12m. Pres. ABRAHAM LAMA LAMA.

Banco de Crédito o Inversiones: Huérfanos 1134, Casilla 136D; f. 1937; cap. 62m., dep. 60m. (Dec. 1969); Chief Excc. JORGE YARUR BANNA; Gen. Man. GUIDO GIOVANETTI C.

Banco de A. Edwards y Cia.: Bandera 287, Casilla 131-D; f. 1846; cap. 80m., dep. 724m. (June 1971); Pres. AUGUSTÍN E. EDWARDS E.; Gen. Man. OLEGARIO REYES.

Banco Nacional del Trabajo: Agustinas 828; f. 1955; cap. 61m., res. 7m. (1968); Pres. JACOBO SAID KATTAN; Gen. Man. JORGE GOICH SINCIC.

Banco Panamericano: Alameda 720; f. 1954; cap. 2.5m., dep. 73.8m. (June 1966); Pres. JUAN SAID KATTAN; Gen. Manager LUIS SAID DEMARIA.

Banco Sud Americano: Morandé 226; f. 1944; cap. 63.3m., dep. 340m. (Dec. 1968); Pres. ELIODORO MATTE O.; Gen. Man. SERGIO VERGARA V.

VALPARAÍSO

Banco Español-Chile: Casilla 76-D; f. 1926; cap. 22.4m., res. 45.6m. (Dec. 1969); Pres. JAIME ARTIGAS VALLS; Gen. Man. ARTURO VALDIVIA MUÑOZ.

Banco Hipotecario de Desarrollo: Esmeralda 978; f. 1883; cap. p.u. 3m. (Dec. 1971); Pres. RICARDO GARÍA RODRÍGUEZ; Gen. Man. ADRIANO SIMONETTI MICHIELI.

CONCEPCIÓN

Banco de Concepción: O'Higgins 612, Casilla 17-C; f. 1871; cap. and res. 19.6m., dep. 149.9m. (June 1969); Pres. CARLOS MACERA D.; Gen. Man. OTTO BENNEWITZ B.; publ. *Memorias Semestrales*.

OSORNO

Banco Osorno y La Unión: Casilla 25-O; f. 1908; cap. 8m., dep. 186,046m. (Dec. 1968); Pres. DANIEL SOTTA BARROS; Gen. Man. MARCELO RINGELING L.

PUNTA ARENAS

Banco Chileno Yugoslavo: 21 de Mayo 1199; f. 1958; Pres. NICOLAS SIMUNOVIC SAPUNAR; Gen. Man. JUAN KUZMANIC RAZMILIC.

STOCK EXCHANGES

Bolsa de Comercio: Bandera 75, Casilla 123-D, Santiago. f. 1893; 43 mems.; Pres. EUGENIO BLANCO RUIZ; publs. *Cierre Oficial de Preeios, Analisis del Mercado Bursatil, Estudios Sobre Empresas, Reseña de Valores Mobiliarios.*

Bolsa de Corredores: Valparaíso.

INSURANCE COMPANIES

Araucania, Compañía de Seguros: Condell 1231, Valparaíso; f. 1944; non-life; Pres. E. OSCHWALD CHICERIO; Man. O. HARLANDT RICHTER.

Caja Reasuradora de Chile: Bandera 84, Carregur; f. 1927; reinsurance in fire, earthquake, marine, hull, life, motor car, aviation, fidelity guarantee, livestock, burglary, glass, miscellaneous; Pres. VICENTE GARCIA HUIDOBRO PORTALES; Man. RAÚL UNDURRAGA ALEMPARTE.

Compañía de Seguros Sudamerica: Bandera 172, Santiago.

Consorcio La Chilena Consolidada: Bandera 127, Santiago.

Consorcio Nacional de Seguros: Bandera 236, Santiago.

La Construcción: Bandera 131, Santiago; f. 1954; life; Pres. LUIS CIFUENTES; Gen. Man. J. BANDE WEISS.

La Financiera: Bandera 131, Santiago; f. 1958; non-life; Pres. GUILLERMO CORREA FUENZALIDA; Gen. Man. J. BANDE WEISS.

La Germania: Condell 1231, Valparaíso; f. 1914; non-life; Pres. E. OSCHWALD CHICERIO; Man. O. HARLANDT RICHTER.

La Independencia: Bandera 236, Santiago; f. 1948; non-life; Pres. A. FUENTES NAVARRETE; Gen. Man. C. TOMASELLO ROSSL.

Lautaro: Bandera 131, Santiago; f. 1944; non-life, reinsurance; Pres. VÍCTOR MORALES GUZMAN; Gen. Man. J. BANDE.

La Minera: Bandera 131, Santiago; Pres. SALUSTIO PRIETO CALVO; Gen. Man. J. BANDE WEISS.

Organización Kappés: Agustinas 1137, Santiago.

Philadelphia Consolidada: Bandera 131, Santiago; insurance, reinsurance; Pres. ERNESTO BARROS JARPA; Gen. Man. J. BANDE.

La Provincia: Huérfanos 830, Santiago; f. 1942; non-life; Dir.-Gen. D. BARRIOS V.

Sud América de Chile: Bandera 172 esq. Agustinas, Santiago; life, annuities; Pres. F. BULNES CORREA; Man. E. VIOLIER WAUGH.

La Victoria: Bandera 131, Santiago; f. 1919; all classes; Pres. SYDNEY L. SHAW; Gen. Man. J. BANDE.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Cámara de Comercio de Santiago de Chile: Santiago, Santa Lucia 302-piso 3°; Casilla 1297; f. 1919; 2,000 mems.; Pres. FERNANDO SAHLI NATERMANN; Exec. Sec. OSCAR SALAS ELGART; publs. *Boletín Informaciones Comerciales, El Informativo, El Informativo Alac.*

Cámara Central de Comercio de Chile: Santiago; f. 1858; 175 mems.; Pres. HORACIO GONZÁLEZ PADILLA; Manager PABLO DE TEZANOS PINTO.

Chambers of Commerce also exist in the following towns: Angol, Antofagasta, Arica, Chillán, Concepción, Coquimbo, Curicó, Iquique, La Serena, Lautaro, Los Angeles, Magellanes, Osorno, Ovalle, Puerto Montt, Rancagua, San Antonio, San Fernando, Talca, Talcahuano, Temuco, Tocopilla, Traiguén, Valdivia, Valparaíso.

STATE ECONOMIC AND DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS

Caja Autónoma de Amortización: Bandera 46, Casilla 1627; f. 1932; sinking funds and amortisations; Pres. SERGIO OSSA PRETOT.

Corporación del Cobre: f. 1966 as a result of law providing for the Chileanization of copper; to control production and sale of Chilean copper.

Corporación de la Reforma Agraria: Olivares 1229, Casilla 137-D, Santiago; f. 1962; land and crop development; Exec. Vice-Pres. RAFAEL MORENO ROJAS.

CORFO (Corporación de Fomento de la Producción): Ramon Nieto 920, Santiago; Investment (1967) 832m. escudos; (1968) 764m. escudos and 75m. U.S.\$; Vice-Pres. RAÚL SAEZ SAEZ; Gen. Man. CARLOS CROXATTO SILVA; exercises some control over:

Compañía de Acero del Pacífico—CAP: f. 1946; cap. p.u. U.S.\$63.5m.; development plans include doubling steel ingot production to 1m. tons by 1968.

Empresa Nacional de Petróleo—ENAP: f. 1950; cap. 1,020m. escudos; plans to produce 60,000 barrels of petrol a day at the Concepción refinery by 1970; production of crude petroleum 1968: 2,177,400 cu. metres.

Petroquímica Chilena: f. 1966 by CORFO and ENAP to supervise the establishment of a petrochemical complex by 1972 costing U.S.\$120m.

Empresa Nacional de Electricidad—ENDESA: Santa Rosa 76, Santiago; f. 1944; cap. p.u. 800m. escudos; generating capacity 776,900 kW. to be expanded to 1,4m. kW. by 1973; \$500m. expansion plan 1966-72; Dir. RENATO E. SALAZAR.

Industria Azucarera Nacional—IANSA: Head Office: Avda. Bustamante 26, P.O.B. 6099, Correo 22 Santiago; f. 1953; cap. 700m. escudos; average annual production 200,000 tons sugar; factories in Linares, Nuble, Bío-Bío, and Llanquihue.

Corporación de la Vivienda (Housing): Santiago; government body; encourages and carries out construction work.

Empresa Nacional de Minería—Enami: Santiago; promotes the development of the small and medium mines.

CHILE—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY, TRANSPORT)

Instituto de Capacitación e Investigación en Reforma Agraria: Arturo Claro 1468, Casilla 1949, Santiago 11; f. 1964 by agreement with FAO and UN Special Fund; cap. U.S. \$1.4m.; to plan and co-ordinate agrarian reform; Dir. ENRIQUE ASTORGA L.; Man. SOLOZ BARRACLOUGH.

Instituto de Desarrollo Agropecuario—INDAP: Teatinos 40, Santiago; fiscal institution; Pres. Minister of Agriculture.

Instituto de Fomento Pesquero: Pedro de Valdivia 2633, Casilla 1287, Santiago; f. 1963 for research in biology, economy and technology to further the fishing industry; library of 1,778 vols.; Dir. SERGIO BASULTO DEL CAMPO; publs. *Publicación, Boletín Científico, Circular*.

Oficina de Planificación Nacional: Santiago; f. 1967 to assist the programme of regional development and co-ordinate the national budget with general development plans; Dir. FERNANDO AGUIRRE.

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATION

Sociedad de Fomento Fabril (Society for Manufacturing Development): Moneda 759, Casilla 44, Santiago; f. 1883; mems. 2,000; Pres. FERNANDO SMITS; publs. *El Informativo* (weekly), *Industria* and *Hoja Económica* (monthly), *Rol Industrial* (every four years).

TRADE UNIONS

TRADE UNION FEDERATIONS

Central Unica de Trabajadores de Chile—CUTCH (*Single Centre of Chilean Workers*): Santo Domingo 1837, Santiago; f. 1953; mems. 350,000 (est.) from more than 25 affiliated unions; non-affiliated internationally; communists gained control 1965; Pres. LUIS FIGUEROA MANZUELA; Sec. Gen. OSCAR NÚÑEZ BRAVO; publ. *Central Unica* (irregular).

CUTCH includes the following major union groupings:

Confederación de Trabajadores del Cobre—CTC (*Confederation of Copper Workers*): Maelver 283, Santiago; f. 1951; 17,500 mems. (est.) in 20 affiliated unions; Pres. ALEJANDRO RODRÍGUEZ; Sec. WALTER ALFARO DIAZ.

Federación Nacional Minera de Chile—FNMC (*Mining Federation of Chile*): Compañía 1477, Santiago; mems. 70,000 (est.); Sec.-Gen. CARLOS CORTES DIAZ.

Federación Industrial Ferroviaria de Chile—FIFCH (*Railway Federation of Chile*): Compañía 1933, Santiago; 26,500 mems. (est.) in 4 federated unions; Pres. EDMUNDO POLANCO ELGUETA.

Confederación de Empleados Particulares de Chile—CEPCH (*Confederation of Chilean Private Employees*): Catedral 1111, Santiago; mems. 48,000 (est.) from 8 affiliated federations; non-affiliated internationally; Pres. ERNESTO LENNON; Sec.-Gen. PATRICIO GONZÁLEZ.

Confederación Nacional de Trabajadores—CNT (*National Federation of Workers*): Santo Domingo 1431, Santiago; f. 1958; mems. 20,000 (est.) from 4 federations and 35 affiliated unions; admitted to ICFTU; Sec.-Gen. (Acting) MANUEL GUERRA.

Confederación Cristiana de Trabajadores de Chile—ASICH (*Christian Trade Union Federation of Chile*): Dieciocho 182, Santiago; f. 1947 as Acción Sindical Chilena; mems. 75,000 from 360 affiliated unions; admitted to ICFTU; Pres. JOSÉ GOLDSACK D.; Sec.-Gen. LUIS AROS.

Confederación Nacional de Sindicatos Obreros—CNSO (*National Confederation of Workers' Unions*): Bohn 811, Viña del Mar; f. 1949; mems. 15,000 (est.); Pres. RUBÉN HURTADO O'RYAN; Sec.-Gen. EMILIO PUEBLA QUIJANES.

There are a number of major trade unions not affiliated with the confederations listed above. The largest of these is the Maritime Confederation, Valparaíso, est. 28,000 mems.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

The total length of the railway system in Chile is approximately 9,000 km., four-fifths of which is state-owned. Two lines connect Chile with the Argentine, two with Bolivia and one with Peru.

An extensive programme of renovation, rebuilding and electrification is under way. The electrification of the Santiago-Chillán line was completed in 1967. The Rancagua-Laja line has also been electrified, and work of electrification is to extend as far as Concepción.

STATE RAILWAYS

Empresa de los Ferrocarriles del Estado: Avda. Bernardo O'Higgins, No. 924 Santiago; f. 1915; 6,588 km. of track. The State Railways are divided between the *Red Norte* or Northern System, and the *Red Sur* or Southern System and include the former Ferrocarril Transandino por Juncal, Ferrocarril Arica-La Paz (Chilean section) and Ferrocarril Iquique-Pueblo Huidido; Dir. Ing. LUIS FALCONE SCHIAVETTI. At Puerto Montt, steamers of the **Empresa Marítima del Estado** (see under Shipping) connect with Chiloé and other islands, and with Puerto Aysén for Aysén Territory. Gauges: South of Calera, 1,676 m., and 0.60 m.; north of Calera, 1 m.; Arica 1 m.; Iquique-Pueblo Huidido 1,435 m. and 1 m.

PRIVATE RAILWAYS

Antofagasta (Chili) & Bolivia Railway Co. Ltd.: London Office: 1 Broad Street Place, London, E.C.2; local office in Antofagasta. Chair. W. T. CAULFIELD; Man. Dir. JAMES A. BLAIR. The Chilean part of the system consists of the international railway from Antofagasta to Bolivia, and branches, and the Aguas Blancas Railway, representing a total mileage of:

Main line, Antofagasta-Ollague . . .	276
Branch Lines	175

Compañía Salitrera Anglo-Lautaro: Teatinos 220, Santiago; f. 1931; 164 miles open; 3 ft. 6 in. gauge; Tocopilla-Toco; nitrate railway; Pres. JORGE VIDAL.

Ferrocarril Potrerillos: Potrerillos; H.O.: 25 Broadway, New York City, 62 miles open; serves a mining district.

Ferrocarril Salitrero de Taltal, S.A.: Taltal; owned by Señor JULIO RUMIO; 114 miles open; 3 ft. 6 in. gauge; Gen. Manager JULIO GREGORIO R.

Rancagua-Teniente Railway: Rancagua; f. 1909; 43 miles, 0.762 m. gauge; owned by Sociedad Minera El Teniente S.A., serves El Teniente Mine, Sewell; Supt. JORGE ASTORGA.

ROADS

Ministerio de Obras Públicas: Dirección de Vialidad, Morandé 59-3° piso, Santiago; the authority responsible for roads; the total length of roads in Chile in 1968, excluding unimproved roads, was 70,549 km., of which 11 per cent were paved. The road system comprises the Pan American or Longitudinal Highway extending 3,500 km. from north to south, completely paved, and about 50,000 km. of transversal roads. Since 1961 the World Bank and the IADB have together granted over \$40 million to improve the main road system. International highways are under construction to Salta, Mendoza, San Juan and Bariloche in Argentina. A 4-lane highway from Santiago to Rancagua is completed, and another is being constructed from Padre Hurtado to San Antonio. Other important projects are the building of the Lo Prado tunnel and the bridges over the Maipo and Bio-Bio rivers.

MOTORISTS' ORGANIZATION

Automóvil Club de Chile: San Antonio 220, P.O.B. 120-D, Santiago; publ. *Revista Rutas* (four issues annually).

SHIPPING

Chile's merchant fleet has a gross registered tonnage of 261,516.

SANTIAGO

Compañía Naviera Santa Fé: Casilla 974; f. 1961 by the Compañía Minera Santa Fé and Compañía Chilena de Navegación Interoceánica to handle iron ore exports, bulk cargo Chile-Argentina; Chair. ALFREDO NENCI.

VALPARAÍSO

Compañía Chilena de Navegación Interoceánica: Edificio Interoceánica, Plaza Justicia 59, Casilla 1410; f. 1930; Peruvian ports; regular sailings to the River Plate and Brazilian ports via Straits of Magellan; passenger and cargo services; office in Santiago, Casilla 4246; Pres. PEDRO MENÉNDEZ PRÉNDEZ. Associated Companies: Cia. Marítima de Punta Arenas S.A., S.A. de Navegación Petrolera, Turismo Interocean S.A., Naviera Interoceangas S.A., Agencias Universales S.A.

Compañía de Muelles de la Población Vergara: Calle Blanco 951, Casilla 131-V; service of cargo vessels between Chile, Peru, Argentina, Brazil, Portugal and Mediterranean ports; Pres. MAX GRISAR.

Compañía Sud-Americana de Vapores: Blanco 895; office in Santiago, Agustinas 1235-10° piso; f. 1872; 12 cargo vessels; regular service between Chile and New York, Gulf Ports and Mexico and North European ports, intermediate ports included; Pres. LUIS E. GUBLER; Gen. Man. PATRICIO FALCONE S.

Empresa Marítima del Estado: H.O.: Prat 772, 5° piso P.O.B. 105-V; branch offices: Santiago, San Antonio, Puerto Montt, Castro, Antofagasta; 21 vessels; cargo services between Arica and Punta Arenas and overseas; passenger services between Puerto Montt and Puerto Aysén and between Puerto Montt and Punta Arenas; touring trips through the southern channels and archipelagos during the summer season; Dir. HUMBERTO RIVAS BURGOS.

Naviera Chilena del Pacífico, S.A.: Casilla 370; cargo; associated with Naviera Coronel; Chair. ARTURO FERNÁNDEZ ZEGERS.

Naviera Coronel, S.A.: Casilla 370; cargo; Pres. ARTURO FERNÁNDEZ ZEGERS.

Sociedad Anónima de Navegación Petrolera (SONAP): Errázuriz 471, 3° piso; f. 1953; tanker services; Pres. LUIS E. GUBLER ESCOBAR; Man. IVAN SOULODRE WALKER.

There are also several foreign companies with offices in Valparaíso.

PUNTA ARENAS

Compañía Marítima de Punta Arenas, S.A.: Casilla 337; f. 1949; shipping agents and owners operating in the Magellan Strait; Man. Dir. CARLOS HIDALGO R.

CIVIL AVIATION

SANTIAGO

Línea Aérea Nacional (LAN): Casilla 147-D; Government air line; f. 1929 as Línea Acropostal Santiago-Arica; charter granted under present name 1932; now serves 53,000 km. of routes; domestic services: Santiago-Arica, Santiago-Punta Arenas, with intermediate stops; Santiago-Easter Island; regional services based on Puerto Montt and Punta Arenas; international services: Santiago-Lima, Guayaquil, Cali, Panama, Miami, New York; Santiago-Mendoza; Santiago-Buenos Aires, Montevideo, Rio de Janeiro; Antofagasta-Asunción; Santiago-Bariloche; Santiago-Easter Island, Papeete; fleet: 2 Boeing 707, 4 Boeing 727, 3 Caravelle 6R, 6 DC-6B, 1 DC-6A, 9 HS 748, 9 DC-3; Exec. Pres. IGNACIO ALIAGA.

Línea Aérea del Cobre (LADECO): Huérfanos 1363, Santiago; f. 1958; internal services, also flights to Salta, Argentina; Exec. Vice-Pres. J. COSTABAL; fleet: 3 Douglas DC-6B, 1 Douglas DC-6A/B, 1 Douglas DC-6A, 2 Douglas DC-3, 1 Beechcraft Baron, 1 Beechcraft Queen Air.

FOREIGN AIRLINES

Chile is served by the following foreign airlines: Aerolíneas Argentinas, Aerolíneas Peruanas, Air France, Alitalia, Avianca (Colombia), Braniff, British United Airways, Canadian Pacific, Ecuatoriana (Ecuador), Empresa Consolidada Cubana de Aviación, Iberia, KLM, Lufthansa, Scandinavian Airlines System, Swissair, Varig (Brazil).

TOURISM

Dirección de Turismo: Calle Catedral 1165, 3er. piso, Santiago; Dir. RENÉ PAIROA; about 300,000 visitors per annum; average length of stay 3½ days.

Asociación Chilena de Agencias de Viajes: Pres. CARLOS K. STEIN CURZOLO; Clasificador 897, Santiago.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

Instituto de Extensión Musical: Compañía 1264, Santiago; Dir. CARLOS RIESCO; Administrators:

Orquesta Sinfónica de Chile: Compañía 1264; f. 1940; 94 mems.; Conductor DAVID SERENDERO.

Conservatorio Nacional de Música: Compañía 1264, 3° piso; Dir. DAVID SERENDERO.

Ballet Nacional Chileno: Compañía 1264, 8° piso; f. 1941; 34 dancers and 6 technicians; Dir. VIRGINIA RONCAL; Choreographer PATRICIO BUNSTER.

Teatro Experimental de la Universidad de Chile.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Comisión Chilena de Energía Nuclear: Avda. Salvador 943, Casilla 188-D, Santiago; f. 1965; Government body to develop peaceful uses of atomic energy. Autonomous organization that concentrates and assesses all research in nuclear energy matters. Pres. GABRIEL ALVIAL; Exec. Dir. SERGIO ALVARADO G.

Universidad de Chile: Avda. Bernardo O'Higgins 1058, Casilla 10-D, Santiago; nuclear research in medicine, physics, bio-physics, chemistry and pharmacy; apparatus includes a Cockroft Walton accelerator of 800 kV.

Universidad Católica de Chile: Avda. Bernardo O'Higgins 340, Casilla 114-D, Santiago; atomic research in the fields of engineering, technology, and medicine.

Universidad Técnica "Federico Santa María": Casilla 110-V, Valparaíso; atomic research in chemistry, mathematics and physics, mechanics and electrical engineering.

Universidad de Concepción: Ciudad Universitaria, Casilla 20-C, Concepción; atomic research in engineering, agronomy, medicine, pharmacy, mathematics, chemistry, physics and biology.

Empresa Nacional de Electricidad S.A. (ENDESA): Ramón Nieto No. 920, Santiago; to study the development of nuclear power for the production of electricity; Gen. Manager RENATO E. SALAZAR J.

UNIVERSITIES

Universidad Austral de Chile: Casilla 567, Valdivia; 320 teachers, 1,986 students.

Universidad de Chile: Avda. Bernardo O'Higgins 1058, Casilla 10-D, Santiago; 9,220 teachers, 50,811 students.

Universidad de Concepción Casilla 20-C, Concepción.

Universidad Católica de Chile: Avda. Bernardo O'Higgins 340, Casilla 114-D, Santiago; 1,600 teachers, 6,986 students.

Universidad del Norte: Casilla 1280, Antofagasta; 336 teachers, 1,900 students.

Universidad Católica de Valparaíso: Casilla 4059, Valparaíso; 161 full-time teachers; 438 part-time teachers; 3,157 students.

Universidad Técnica del Estado: Avda. Ecuador 3469, Correo 2, Santiago; 590 teachers, 9,483 students.

Universidad Técnica "Federico Santa María": Casilla 110-V, Valparaíso; 112 teachers, 1,852 students.

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The People's Republic of China covers a vast area of Eastern Asia with Mongolia to the north, the Soviet Union to the north and west, Pakistan to the west and India, Nepal and South-East Asia to the south. The climate ranges from sub-tropical in the far south to an annual average temperature of below 50°F (10°C) in the north and from the monsoon climate of East China to the aridity of the north-west. The language is Chinese (Mandarin); in the south and south-east local dialects are spoken. The Tibetans, Uighurs, Mongols and other groups have their own languages. The traditional religions and philosophies of life are Confucianism, Buddhism and Taoism. Muslims number about 10 million and in 1949 there were between three and four million Christians. The flag is plain red with one large and four small gold stars in the top left-hand corner. The capital is Peking.

Recent History

The Allied defeat of Japan in 1945 was followed by civil war in China until 1949 when the Communists under Mao Tse-tung became masters of the country. Between 1949 and 1959 a close relationship was maintained with the Soviet Union but subsequently relations have become embittered. Chinese forces participated on the North Korean side in the Korean War of 1950-52. The People's Republic is not a member of the United Nations and is not recognized by the United States. It claims sovereignty over Taiwan (Formosa) now governed by General Chiang Kai-shek, the pre-1949 ruler of China. Late in 1962 Chinese troops were engaged in a short frontier war with India in disputed Himalayan territory in Ladakh and to the north of the Indian province of Assam. Early in 1964 France recognized the People's Republic, which since the breach with the U.S.S.R. has attempted to diversify its foreign associations. China exploded her first nuclear device late in 1964 and by the end of 1968 had successfully completed eight nuclear tests. In November 1965 Chairman Mao Tse-tung launched the "Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution". The motivation and aims of this movement remain obscure, but it proved a prolonged campaign of rectification, bringing about widespread changes in Party and State organs and personnel. Many individuals were publicly criticized, including the Head of State, Liu Shao-chi, who was dismissed from all Party and State posts in October 1968. In April 1969 the long-awaited Ninth Congress of the Chinese Communist Party took place. The personnel changes of the Cultural Revolution were confirmed and Lin Piao was officially designated Mao's heir.

However the death of certain Chinese leaders in an air crash over Mongolia on September 17th 1971 seemed to indicate that a power struggle had taken place which appeared to be confirmed when Lin Piao, Huang Yung-sheng, Chief of Staff of the People's Liberation Army (P.L.A.), Wu Fu-hsien, Chief of the Air Force and the Political Commissar of the Navy, Li Tso-peng ceased to make any public appearances. No further references were made to Lin Piao after October 8th and the traditional

parades held to mark National Day (October 1), were cancelled allegedly for "reasons of economy".

In April 1970, China's first earth satellite was launched successfully. Diplomatic relations were established with a further fifteen states in 1971 bringing to nearly seventy the number of states which have recognized China. Moreover on October 26th, the People's Republic was finally admitted to the UN Security Council as one of the five permanent members by a substantial majority. Foreign Minister Marshal Chen Yi died in January 1972, and was succeeded by Chi-Peng-fei.

President Nixon visited Peking in late February 1972 where he had talks with Mao Tse-tung, Chou En-lai and other Chinese leaders.

Government

China is a unitary state. Directly under the Central Government there are 21 provinces, five autonomous regions (including Tibet) and three municipalities (Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin). The Constitution provides for a National People's Congress, with over 3,000 deputies elected every four years by universal suffrage, with the State Council as its executive organ. Local authorities under the provinces include special districts, counties (*hsien*) and rural districts (*hsiang*). The constitution lays down that each local authority is to have an elected people's congress. The Communist Party, under the chairmanship of Mao Tse-tung, is the controlling authority in the country. In 1961 its membership was said to be 17 million. The Party's directing body is the Politburo.

Since November 1965 many new organs have been established within the party, the Army, and the Administration to promote the revolution; these organs overlap and partially replace the systems described above. By September 1968, Revolutionary Committees (alliances of elements of the Army, the Communist Party, and the revolutionary masses) had been established to take over the administration of each of the 29 provinces, autonomous regions and special municipalities. By the end of 1971 provincial party committees set up in the wake of the Cultural Revolution had been established in all major administrative regions.

Defence

The People's Liberation Army, which triumphed over the Nationalist forces in 1949, was re-modelled under Soviet guidance during the Korean War, but has subsequently reverted to the earlier system, without formal ranks and insignia. It is now said to consist of around 2½ million men. China is divided into 13 military regions which are in turn subdivided into 23 military districts. An air force and navy were formed at the same period. Selective conscription is in force for a minimum of four years' enlistment.

Economic Affairs

Agriculture is China's main industry and agricultural produce the largest single contributor to the export trade. Approximately two-fifths of total output derives from the

agricultural sector, which employs over two-thirds of the working population. Mainly arable crops are grown: rice principally south of the Yangtze, and wheat and millet mainly north of that river. Substantial quantities of wheat are imported from Australia, Canada and South America. The Communist regime aims at achieving self-sufficiency through the internal development of China's natural resources and domestic industries based on this wealth. (For official figures for mining and industry, see Statistical Survey, p.737). There are large deposits of iron ore, which support the iron and steel industry at Anshan, Shanghai, Paotow and Wuhan. Other important minerals are tin, molybdenum, tungsten and antimony. The traditional location of industry, in the north-east, north and east (particularly Shanghai and Tientsin), remains the major centre but industrial development has been dispersed throughout the country.

The development of the economy since 1949 has been within the framework of three five-year plans to build a socialist economy and to industrialize the country. Ownership of farm lands was transferred to the peasants at an early stage, and from 1955 to 1958 collectives were established over the whole country. The gradual take-over by the state of industry and commerce was speeded up after 1955. During the "Great Leap Forward" of 1958 (a campaign to mobilize fully for economic development the vast population) rural and urban communes were set up as administrative units but the system of producers' collectives was re-introduced during the "three bitter years" between 1959 and 1961, caused by bad harvests, the withdrawal of Soviet aid and internal disorder. Industry was allocated the major share of investment under the first two plans but the development of agriculture was later given prominence. Progress since 1959 is uncertain: few statistics have been issued since then, and the extent of the disruption caused by the "Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution" is not yet known.

Transport and Communications

In 1958 railways were responsible for nearly 80 per cent of the freight turnover by modern means of transport; the total length of railway lines exceeded 31,000 km. In the same year, 40,000 km. of inland waterways were navigable by steamships and civil air routes totalled 33,000 km. Coastal shipping is also important. Since 1964 a number of foreign airlines have been permitted to set up regular services to Peking, Canton and Shanghai. Six Trident 2E aircraft were added to China's growing fleet of aircraft in August 1971.

Since 1949 an ambitious programme of railway construction has been undertaken, especially in the west and north-west. Roads are unevenly developed, but by 1966 were estimated to total about 550,000 km.

Social Welfare

Western and traditional Chinese medical attention is available in the cities, and to a lesser degree in rural areas. Since the Cultural Revolution, some 330,000 medical workers have settled in the countryside and an additional 400,000 doctors and nurses have been recruited into mobile teams to tour the villages according to the New China News Agency. About 1 million "barefoot doctors" or semi-professional peasant physicians assist with simple cures and treatment. Large factories and other enterprises provide social services for their employees. Wage-earners qualify for pensions.

Education

A great expansion has occurred since 1949 in numbers receiving education at all levels, and education is almost universal. Primary schooling covers five years and middle school six years. In 1959 it was claimed that 37 per cent of the adult population was literate. Following the closing of many schools and universities during the Cultural Revolution, PLA-worker teams took over their administration, entrance examinations were abolished and selection for admission was based on political assessment. By 1971 many colleges and universities had re-opened but initial enrolment is reportedly low.

Tourism

Tourism is still of limited extent. Tours are organized for party groups visiting China and the ordinary tourist still requires a visa. Western-style hotels exist in Peking, Shanghai, Canton and other large centres.

Sport

Football and basketball are popular in schools and other institutions. Athletics and swimming are encouraged. Chinese table-tennis players are among the world's best.

Public Holidays

1972: May 1 (Labour Day), August 1 (Army Day), October 1 (National Day).

1973: February 3-6 (Lunar New Year).

Weights and Measures

1 catty (*jin*) = 0.5 kg. or 1.1023 lb.

1 picul (*dan*) = 0.05 metric ton or 0.0492 long ton

1 mou = 0.0667 hectare or 0.1647 acre.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The principal unit of currency is the *yuan*, which is divided into a hundred cents.

Notes: 1, 2, 5, and 10 yuan.

Exchange rate: 5.9 yuan = £1 sterling

2.45 yuan = \$1 U.S.

1.67 yuan = 1 Soviet rouble.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (^{'000} sq. km.) 1967	TOTAL POPULATION (million)		POPULATION IN PEKING (capital—million)	
	1953 (Census)	1968 (Est.)	1957 (Est.)	1968 (Est.)
9,561.0	582.60	712.00*	4.00	7.00*

* As announced during the "Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution" (1967-68).

PROVINCES AND AUTONOMOUS REGIONS

PROVINCES	LOCATION	AREA (^{'000} sq. km.)	POPULATION (million)		CAPITAL OF PROVINCE OR REGION	POPULATION OF CAPITAL 1958 (Est.)
			1953 (Census)	1968 (Est.)*		
PROVINCES:						
Szechwan	SW.	569.0	65.69	70.00	Chengtu	1.13
Shantung	E.	153.3	48.88	57.00	Tsinan	0.88
Honan	C.	167.0	44.22	50.00	Chengchow	0.78
Kiangsu	E.	102.6	41.25	47.00	Nanking	1.45
Hopei	N.	202.7	38.68	47.00†	Tientsin	3.28
Kwangtung	S.	231.4	34.77	40.00	Canton	2.20
Hunan	C.	210.5	33.23	38.00	Changsha	0.71
Anhwei	E.	139.9	30.34	35.00	Hofei	0.36
Hupeh	C.	187.5	27.79	32.00	Wuhan	2.23
Chekiang	E.	101.8	22.87	31.00	Hangchow	0.79
Liaoning	NE.	151.0	23.70	28.00	Shenyang	2.42
Yunnan	SW.	436.2	17.47	23.00	Kunming	0.90
Kiangsi	C.	164.8	16.77	22.00	Nanchang	0.52
Shensi	NW.	195.8	15.88	21.00	Sian	1.37
Heilungkiang	NE.	463.6	11.90	21.00	Harbin	1.59
Shansi	N.	157.1	14.31	18.00	Taiyuan	1.05
Kweichow	SW.	174.0	15.04	17.00	Kweiyang	0.53
Fukien	S.	123.1	13.14	17.00	Foochow	0.62
Kirin	NE.	187.0	11.29	17.00	Changchun	0.99
Kansu	NW.	366.5	11.23	13.00	Lanchow	0.73
Chinghai	NW.	721.0	1.68	2.00	Hsining	0.15
AUTONOMOUS REGIONS:						
Kwangsi	S.	220.4	19.56	24.00	Nanning	0.26
Inner Mongolia	N.	1,177.5	6.10	13.00	Huhehot	0.32
Sinkiang	NW.	1,646.9	4.87	8.00	Urumchi	0.32
Ninghsia	NW.	66.4	1.70	2.00	Yinchuen	0.09
Tibet	W.	1,221.6	1.27	1.30	Lhasa	0.05
SPECIAL MUNICIPALITIES:						
Peking	NE.	7.1	2.77	7.00	—	4.15
Shanghai	E.	5.8	6.20	10.70	—	6.98
TOTAL		9,561.0	582.60	712.00		36.85

* As announced during the "Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution" (1967-68).

† Including Tientsin (4.00).

CHINA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

POPULATION BY RACIAL GROUPS

1953 (Census)—million

Han (Chinese)	547.28
Chuang	6.61
Uighur (Turki)	3.64
Hui	3.56
Yi	3.25
Tibetan	2.77
Miao	2.51
Manchu	2.42
Mongolian	1.46
Puyi	1.25
Korean	1.12
Other	6.72
	582.60

TOWNS OVER 1 MILLION INHABITANTS

1958 (Est.)—million

Shanghai	6.98*
Peking	4.15†
Tientsin	3.28‡
Shenyang (Mukden)	2.42
Wuhan	2.23
Canton	2.20
Chungking	2.16
Harbin	1.59
Lü-ta	1.59
Nanking	1.45
Sian	1.37
Tsingtao	1.14
Chengtú	1.13
Taiyuan	1.05
Fushun	1.02

*1968: 10.70

†1968: 7.00

‡1968: 4.00

RATES OF ECONOMIC GROWTH

(1952-70)

	FIRST 5-YEAR PLAN 1953-57 (1952=100)		INTERIM PERIOD 1958-65 (1957=100)		THIRD 5-YEAR PLAN 1966-70 (1965=100)
	Plan Target	Actual (Est.)	5-Year Plan Target	8-Year Actual (Est.)	Plan Forecast (Est.)
<i>Indexes:</i>					
Gross Agricultural Output	123	115	135	100	115
Gross Industrial Output	190	200	200	160	140
Gross Material Output	151	150	175	135	125
National Income	143	135	150	130	125
National Income per capita	131	124	141	116	115
<i>Percentage Per Annum:</i>					
Gross Agricultural Output	4.2	2.8	6.2	—	2.8
Gross Industrial Output	13.7	14.9	14.9	6.1	7.0
Gross Material Output	8.6	8.5	11.9	3.8	4.6
National Income	7.4	6.2	8.5	3.3	4.6
National Income per capita	5.6	4.4	7.1	1.9	2.8

DOMESTIC PRODUCT AND EXPENDITURE, 1952-70

('000 million yuan of 1952)

	1952 (Est.)	1957 (Est.)	1958 (Est.)	1965 (Est.)	1970 (Est.)
<i>Gross Domestic Product:</i>					
Agriculture	33.5	40.0	45.0	40.0	46.0
Industry, Mining, Construction, Handicraft	19.0	30.0	40.0	45.0	60.0
Trade, Public Utilities	22.5	30.0	35.0	45.0	54.0
TOTAL	75.0	100.0	120.0	130.0	160.0
<i>Gross Domestic Expenditure:</i>					
Personal Consumption	52.5	65.0	65.0	78.0	95.0
Government Consumption, Communal Services (Communes)	7.5	10.0	25.0	19.5	25.0
Domestic Gross Investment	15.0	25.0	30.0	32.5	40.0
TOTAL	75.0	100.0	120.0	130.0	160.0

CHINA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

AGRICULTURE

ACREAGE

(million ha.)

	1952 (Actual)	1957 (Actual)	1959 (Claim)	1965 (Est.)	1970 (Est.)
Total Grains	112.3	120.9	121.0	120.0	126.0
Rice	28.4	32.2	n.a.	30.0	32.0
Wheat	24.8	27.5	n.a.	26.0	27.5
Other Grains and Pulses	50.4	50.6	n.a.	52.0	54.0
Potatoes	8.7	10.5	n.a.	12.0	12.5
Soya Beans	11.5	12.6	12.8	9.0	10.0
Cotton	5.5	5.8	6.0	5.0	6.0

PRODUCTION

(million metric tons)

	1952 (Actual)	1957 (Actual)	1959 (Claim)	1965 (Est.)	1970 (Est.)
Total Grains*	154.5	185.0	270.5	185.0	205.0†
Rice	68.5	86.8	n.a.	85.0	97.0
Wheat	18.1	23.7	n.a.	25.0	31.0
Other Grains and Pulses	51.5	52.6	n.a.	55.0	52.0
Potatoes*	16.4	21.9	n.a.	20.0	25.0
Soya Beans	9.5	10.0	11.5	8.0	9.0
Cotton	1.3	1.6	2.4	1.6	2.0
Sugar	0.5	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.7
Vegetable Oils	1.0	1.5	1.7	1.8	2.4

* Grain equivalent.

† Chinese claim: 240; Soviet estimate: 205-210.

YIELD

(tons per hectare)

	1952 (Actual)	1957 (Actual)	1959 (Claim)	1965 (Est.)	1970 (Est.)
Total Grains*	1.38	1.53	2.32	1.54	1.63
Rice	2.41	2.70	n.a.	2.83	3.03
Wheat	0.73	0.86	n.a.	0.96	1.13
Other Grains and Pulses	1.02	1.04	n.a.	1.06	0.96
Potatoes*	1.86	2.08	n.a.	1.66	2.00
Soya Beans	0.83	0.80	0.90	0.90	0.90
Cotton	0.24	0.28	0.38	0.30	0.35

* Grain equivalent.

LIVESTOCK

(million)

	1952 (Actual)	1957 (Actual)	1959 (Claim)	1965 (Est.)	1970 (Est.)
Horses, Donkeys, Mules	19.6	19.8	20.0	20.0	20.0
Cattle and Buffaloes	56.6	65.8	65.4	65.0	70.0
Pigs	80.8	145.9	180.0	180.0	200.0
Sheep and Goats	61.8	98.6	112.5	100.0	120.0

MINING AND INDUSTRY

COMMODITIES	UNIT	1952 (Actual)	1957 (Actual)	1959 (Claim)	1965 (Est.)	1970* (Est.)
Coal	million tons	66.5	130.7	347.8	230.0	255.0
Iron Ore	" "	4.3	19.4	71.0	33.0	45.0
Pig Iron	" "	1.9	5.7	20.5	15.0	20.0
Crude Steel	" "	1.3	5.3	13.3	11.0	15.0
Crude Oil	" "	0.4	1.5	3.7	9.0	15.0
Cement	" "	2.9	6.9	12.3	10.5	15.0
Electricity	'000 million kWh.	7.3	19.3	41.5	45.0	65.0
Fertilizers	million tons	0.2	0.8	1.3	4.5	7.5
Machine Tools	'000 units	13.7	28.5	70.0	57.5	n.a.
Salt	million tons	4.9	8.3	11.0	12.5	15.0
Sugar	" "	0.5	0.9	1.2	1.3	1.7
Vegetable Oils	" "	1.0	1.5	1.5	1.8	2.4
Cotton Yarn	" "	0.7	0.8	1.5	0.9	1.4
Cotton Cloth	'000 million metres	4.2	5.0	9.0	5.2	7.5
Paper	million tons	0.6	1.2	2.1	1.8	2.5

* Chinese claims: Steel 18.0, Oil 20.0, Fertilizers 14.0, Cotton Cloth 8.5; Soviet estimates: Steel 15-16, Oil 18-19, Fertilizers 10.0, Cotton Cloth 8.0-8.5.

FINANCE

100 yuan = U.S. \$40.62 = £16.75 (approximate rate).

BUDGET
(1960—million yuan)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
Taxes on Agriculture	3,300	Economic Development	42,910
Taxes on Industry and Commerce	19,450	Social Services, Culture and Education	8,620
Other Taxes	1,610	Defence	5,800
Receipts from State Enterprises	45,300	Administration	3,170
Other	360	Repayment of Loans	1,200
		Aid to Foreign Countries	500
		Credit Funds allotted to Banks	5,800
		General Reserve	1,700
		Other	320
TOTAL	70,020	TOTAL	70,020

FIRST FIVE-YEAR PLAN 1953-57

The First Five-Year Plan aimed at raising basic industrial and agricultural production. The Government claim that most targets were fulfilled.

SECOND FIVE-YEAR PLAN 1958-62

This plan was prematurely terminated and for a number of years, there were only annual, if any, plans in existence.

THIRD FIVE-YEAR PLAN 1966-70

The Third Plan, delayed by economic and political difficulties, was put into operation in January 1966. No details have been issued.

FOURTH FIVE-YEAR PLAN 1971-75

It was announced that a Fourth Five-Year Plan started in January 1971. No details have yet been issued but a few output data were released at the end of 1971.

CHINA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

EXTERNAL TRADE

TRADING AREAS

('000 million U.S. \$)

IMPORTS	1952 (Actual)	1957 (Actual)	1965 (Actual)	1970 (Est.)
Communist Bloc . . .	0.8	0.9	0.3	0.3
Developing Countries . . .	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3
Developed Countries* . . .	0.1	0.2	1.1	1.5
TOTAL . . .	1.1	1.3	1.8	2.1

EXPORTS	1952 (Actual)	1957 (Actual)	1965 (Actual)	1970 (Est.)
Communist Bloc . . .	0.6	1.1	0.4	0.5
Developing Countries . . .	0.2	0.2	0.5	1.0
Developed Countries* . . .	0.1	0.3	1.2	0.6
TOTAL . . .	0.9	1.6	2.1	2.1

* Including Hong Kong.

COMMODITY COMPOSITION

(per cent)

IMPORTS	1957 (Actual)	1965 (Actual)	1970 (Est.)
Food, Drink, Tobacco	5	25	20
Raw Materials and Chemicals	35	30	25
Manufactured and Semi-Manufactured Goods	60	45	55
TOTAL	100	100	100

EXPORTS	1957 (Actual)	1965 (Actual)	1970 (Est.)
Food, Drink, Tobacco	30	30	25
Raw Materials and Chemicals	45	35	30
Manufactured and Semi-Manufactured Goods	25	35	45
TOTAL	100	100	100

CHINA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS

(million U.S. \$—based on partner-country statistics)

EXPORTS TO CHINA	1967	1968	1969	1970
Australia	195.0	89.5	117.2	146.5
Canada	84.3	151.2	113.4	135.3
Ceylon	31.5	27.0	29.5	43.9
Cuba	77.8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
France	92.5	87.8	44.4	81.2
German Democratic Republic	35.1	37.2	29.9	42.3
German Federal Republic	206.5	174.1	157.9	167.2
Hong Kong	8.4	7.4	6.2	10.6
Italy	73.6	61.1	56.3	57.0
Japan	288.4	325.0	390.8	571.7
Malaya and Singapore	31.0	51.0	59.0	50.3
Pakistan	34.7	22.2	29.6	36.0
Poland	28.4	24.6	18.6	n.a.
U.S.S.R.	50.4	59.3	27.8	24.9
United Arab Republic	19.0	16.3	14.6	n.a.
United Kingdom	106.7	68.3	130.8	107.0

IMPORTS FROM CHINA	1967	1968	1969	1970
Australia	28.0	30.6	35.0	41.5
Ceylon	38.4	34.6	35.5	44.8
France	48.1	53.5	76.7	69.8
German Democratic Republic	33.4	27.7	33.1	35.7
German Federal Republic	76.6	85.3	88.2	84.4
Hong Kong	400.0	402.0	445.5	467.1
Italy	57.5	48.0	64.2	63.1
Japan	268.8	220.0	234.5	253.8
Malaya and Singapore	177.0	193.0	140.0	204.9
Pakistan	33.7	27.2	25.5	30.0
Poland	18.8	31.3	23.4	n.a.
U.S.S.R.	56.8	36.7	29.0	21.7
United Arab Republic	23.3	10.5	13.0	n.a.
United Kingdom	83.1	82.3	90.6	80.9

TRANSPORT

Railways: Freight carried (1959) 542 million tons.

Roads (1959): Freight carried by lorry 344 million tons.

Merchant Shipping Fleet (1965): 550,000 g.r.t.

Inland and Coastal Shipping (1959): Freight carried 121 million tons.

Civil Aviation: Freight (1959) 1,630,000 ton-kilometres.

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

Radio Receivers 7 million
 Newspapers (daily circ.) 12 million
 Cinema Attendance (per year) 4,000 million

EDUCATION

(1959)

	NUMBER OF PUPILS
Primary Schools	90,000,000
Middle Schools	10,900,000
Higher Education Establishments	810,000

Number of University Graduates (1962): 220,000.

Sources: UN Statistical Yearbook, New York, 1966; UNESCO, Statistical Yearbook, 1963; National Trade Statistics, 1967-70.

Estimates by W. Klatt.

THE CONSTITUTION

This Constitution was adopted on 20 September 1954 by the First National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China at its first session.

The preamble speaks of the Chinese people's great victory when, in 1949, the People's Republic of China was founded. This new people's democracy is in a state of transition to socialism; the needs of this phase are reflected in the Constitution. The people's democratic united front, led by the Communist Party of China, is directing the transformation of society. China's different nationalities will become more closely united; their varying needs will, however, be respected. The indestructible friendship of China with the U.S.S.R. and the People's Democracies will be strengthened, and the policy of establishing and extending diplomatic relations with all countries on the principle of equality, mutual benefit and respect for each other's sovereignty and territorial integrity continued, with the aim of furthering the cause of world peace and the progress of humanity.

Chapter I. General Principles

Article 1—The People's Republic of China is a people's democratic state led by the working class and based on the alliance of workers and peasants.

Article 2—All power in the People's Republic of China belongs to the people, who exercise their power through the National People's Congress and the local people's congresses.

These and all other organs of state practise democratic centralism.

Article 3—The People's Republic of China is a unified, multi-national state.

All the nationalities are equal, and have freedom to use their own languages, and to practise their own customs.

Discrimination against, or oppression of, any nationality, and acts which undermine the unity of the nationalities are prohibited.

Regional autonomy applies in areas entirely or largely inhabited by national minorities. National autonomous areas are inalienable parts of the People's Republic of China.

Article 4—The People's Republic of China, by relying on the organs of state and the social forces, and by means of socialist industrialization and socialist transformation, ensures the gradual abolition of systems of exploitation and the building of a socialist society.

Article 5—The ownership of the means of production today mainly takes the following forms: state ownership, co-operative ownership, ownership by individual working people, and capitalist ownership.

Article 6—State-owned economy is owned by the whole people; it is the leading force in the national economy and the material basis on which the state carries out socialist transformation. The state ensures priority for its development.

All mineral resources and waters, as well as forests, undeveloped land and other resources which the state owns by law, are the property of the whole people.

Article 7—Co-operative economy is either socialist economy collectively owned by the working masses, or semi-socialist economy in part collectively owned by the working masses. Such partial collective ownership is a transitional form by means of which individual peasants, handicraftsmen and other individual working people organize themselves in their advance towards collective ownership by the working masses.

The state protects the property of the co-operatives, and guides their development. It regards producers' co-operatives as the chief means for the transformation of individual farming and individual handicrafts.

Article 8—The state protects peasant ownership of land and other means of production according to law.

The state encourages individual peasants to increase production and to organize producers', supply and marketing, and credit co-operatives voluntarily.

The policy of the state towards rich-peasant economy is to restrict and gradually eliminate it.

Article 9—The state protects the ownership of the means of production by handicraftsmen and other non-agricultural individual working people, according to law, and encourages them to improve the management of their affairs and to organize producers', and supply and marketing co-operatives voluntarily.

Article 10—The state protects the ownership by capitalists of the means of production and other capital according to law.

The policy of the state towards capitalist industry and commerce is to use, restrict and transform them. The state makes use of the positive qualities of capitalist industry and commerce which are beneficial to national welfare and the people's livelihood, restricts their negative qualities and guides their transformation into various forms of state-capitalist economy, by means of control exercised by administrative organs of state, the leadership given by state-owned economy, and supervision by the workers.

The state forbids any kind of illegal activity by capitalists which endangers the public interest, disturbs the social-economic order, or undermines the economic plan of the state.

The state protects the right of citizens to ownership of lawful income, of savings, houses and the means of life (*Article 11*), and to inherit private property according to law (*Article 12*).

Article 13—The state may, in the public interest, buy, requisition or nationalize land and other means of production both in cities and countryside according to provisions of law.

Article 14—The state forbids any person to use his private property to the detriment of the public interest.

Article 15—By economic planning, the state directs the growth and transformation of the national economy to bring about the constant increase of productive forces, in this way enriching the material and cultural life of the people and consolidating the independence and security of the country.

Article 16—Work is a matter of honour for every citizen of the People's Republic of China who is able to work. The state encourages initiative and creative activity of citizens in their work.

Article 17—All organs of state must rely on the masses of the people, constantly maintain close contact with them, heed their opinions and accept their supervision.

Article 18—All persons working in organs of state must be loyal to the people's democratic system, observe the Constitution and the law and strive to serve the people.

Article 19—The People's Republic of China safeguards the people's democratic system, and punishes and suppresses all treasonable and counter-revolutionary activities.

The state deprives feudal landlords and bureaucrat-capitalists of political rights for a specific period of time

according to law; at the same time it provides them with a way to live, in order to enable them to reform through work and become citizens who earn their livelihood by their own labour.

Article 20—The armed forces of the People's Republic of China belong to the people; their duty is to safeguard the gains of the people's revolution and of national construction, and to defend the sovereignty, territorial integrity and security of the country.

Chapter II. The State Structure

SECTION I. THE NATIONAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS

The National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China is the highest organ of state power (*Article 21*), and the only organ exercising the legislative power of the state (*Article 22*).

Article 23—The National People's Congress is composed of deputies elected by provinces, autonomous regions, municipalities directly under the central authority, the armed forces and Chinese resident abroad.

The number of deputies to the National People's Congress, including those representing national minorities, and the manner of their election, are prescribed by electoral law.

Article 24—The National People's Congress is elected for a term of four years.

Two months before the term of office of the National People's Congress expires, its Standing Committee must carry to completion the election of deputies to the next National People's Congress. Should exceptional circumstances arise preventing such an election, the term of office of the sitting National People's Congress may be prolonged until the first session of the next National People's Congress.

Article 25—The National People's Congress meets once a year, convened by its Standing Committee. It may also be convened whenever its Standing Committee deems this necessary or one-fifth of the deputies so propose.

Article 26—When the National People's Congress meets, it elects a presidium to conduct its session.

Article 27—The National People's Congress exercises the following functions and powers:

- (1) to amend the Constitution;
- (2) to enact laws;
- (3) to supervise the enforcement of the Constitution;
- (4) to elect the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman of the People's Republic of China;
- (5) to decide on the choice of the Premier of the State Council upon recommendation by the Chairman of the People's Republic of China, and of the component members of the State Council upon recommendation by the Premier;
- (6) to decide on the choice of the Vice-Chairmen and members of the Council of National Defence upon recommendation by the Chairman of the People's Republic of China;
- (7) to elect the President of the Supreme People's Court;
- (8) to elect the Chief Procurator of the Supreme People's Procuratorate;
- (9) to decide on the national economic plan;
- (10) to examine and approve the state budget and the financial report;
- (11) to ratify the status and boundaries of provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the central authority;
- (12) to decide on general amnesties;
- (13) to decide on questions of war and peace; and

(14) to exercise such other functions and powers as the National People's Congress considers necessary.

Article 28—The National People's Congress has power to remove from office:

- (1) the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman of the People's Republic of China;
- (2) the Premier and Vice-Premiers, Ministers, Heads of Commissions and the Secretary-General of the State Council;
- (3) the Vice-Chairmen and members of the Council of National Defence;
- (4) the President of the Supreme People's Court;
- (5) the Chief Procurator of the Supreme People's Procuratorate.

Article 29—Amendments to the Constitution require a two-thirds majority vote, and laws and other bills a majority vote, of all the deputies.

Article 30—The Standing Committee is the permanent body of the Congress. It is composed of the Chairman, the Vice-Chairmen, the Secretary-General and members, all elected by the Congress.

Article 31—The Standing Committee exercises the following functions and powers:

- (1) to conduct the election of deputies to the National People's Congress;
- (2) to convene the National People's Congress;
- (3) to interpret the laws;
- (4) to adopt decrees;
- (5) to supervise the work of the State Council, the Supreme People's Court and the Supreme People's Procuratorate;
- (6) to annul decisions and orders of the State Council where these contravene the Constitution, laws or decrees.
- (7) to revise or annul inappropriate decisions of organs of state power of provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the central authority;
- (8) to decide on the appointment or removal of any Vice-Premier, Minister, Head of Commission or the Secretary-General of the State Council when the National People's Congress is not in session;
- (9) to appoint or remove the Vice-Presidents, judges, and members of the Judicial Committee of the Supreme People's Court;
- (10) to appoint or remove the Deputy Chief Procurators, procurators and members of the Procuratorial Committee of the Supreme People's Procuratorate;
- (11) to decide on the appointment or recall of plenipotentiary envoys to foreign states;
- (12) to decide on the ratification or abrogation of treaties concluded with foreign states;
- (13) to institute military, diplomatic and other special titles and ranks;
- (14) to institute and decide on the award of state orders, medals and titles of honour;
- (15) to decide on the granting of pardons;
- (16) to decide, when the National People's Congress is not in session, on the proclamation of a state of war in the event of armed attack against the state or in fulfilment of international treaty obligations concerning common defence against aggression;
- (17) to decide on general or partial mobilization;
- (18) to decide on the enforcement of martial law throughout the country or in certain areas; and
- (19) to exercise such other functions and powers as are vested in it by the National People's Congress.

Article 32—The Standing Committee exercises its functions and powers until the next National People's Congress elects a new Standing Committee.

Article 33—The Standing Committee is responsible to the National People's Congress and reports to it; the Congress has power to recall Committee members.

Article 34—The Congress establishes a Nationalities Committee, a Bills Committee, a Budget Committee, a Credentials Committee and other necessary committees.

The Nationalities and Bills Committees are under the direction of the Standing Committee when the Congress is not in session.

Article 35—Investigation committees may be constituted to enquire into specific questions when the Congress, or its Standing Committee if the Congress is not in session, deems it necessary.

All organs of state, people's organizations and citizens concerned are obliged to supply necessary information to these committees.

Article 36—Deputies to the National People's Congress have the right to address questions to the State Council, or to the Ministries and Commissions of the State Council, which are under obligation to answer.

Article 37—No deputy may be arrested or placed on trial without permission of the Congress or, when it is not in session, of its Standing Committee.

Article 38—Deputies are subject to the supervision of the units which elect them. These electoral units have power to replace at any time the deputies they elect, according to the procedure prescribed by law.

SECTION 2. THE CHAIRMAN OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

Article 39—The Chairman of the People's Republic of China is elected by the National People's Congress. Any citizen of the People's Republic of China who has the right to vote and stand for election and has reached the age of thirty-five is eligible for election as Chairman of the People's Republic of China.

The Chairman's term of office is four years.

Article 40—The Chairman, in accordance with decisions of the National People's Congress or its Standing Committee, promulgates laws and decrees; appoints or removes the Premier, Vice-Premiers, Ministers, Heads of Commissions, the Secretary-General of the State Council, and the Vice-Chairmen and members of the Council of National Defence; confers state orders, medals and titles of honour; proclaims general amnesties and grants pardons; proclaims martial law; proclaims a state of war; and orders mobilization.

Article 41—The Chairman represents the People's Republic of China in its relations with foreign states, receives foreign envoys and, in accordance with decisions of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, appoints or recalls plenipotentiary envoys to foreign states and ratifies treaties.

Article 42—The Chairman commands the armed forces of the country, and is Chairman of the Council of National Defence.

Article 43—The Chairman convenes a Supreme State Conference, in which the Vice-Chairman of the Republic, the Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, the Premier of the State Council and other persons concerned take part, whenever necessary and acts as its chairman.

He submits its views to the National People's Congress, its Standing Committee, the State Council, or other bodies concerned for their consideration and decision.

Article 44—The Vice-Chairman of the People's Republic of China exercises such functions and powers of the Chairman as the Chairman may entrust to him.

The provisions governing the election and term of office of the Chairman of the Republic apply also to the Vice-Chairman (*see Article 39*).

Article 45—The Chairman and the Vice-Chairman of the Republic of China exercise their functions and powers until the new Chairman and Vice-Chairman elected by the next National People's Congress take office.

Article 46—Should the Chairman for reasons of health be unable to perform his duties over a long period, the Vice-Chairman exercises the functions and powers of Chairman on his behalf.

Should the office of Chairman fall vacant, the Vice-Chairman succeeds to it.

SECTION 3. THE STATE COUNCIL

Article 47—The State Council of the People's Republic of China, that is, the Central People's Government, is the executive of the highest organ of state power and the highest administrative organ of state.

Article 48—The State Council is composed of the Premier, the Vice-Premiers, the Ministers, the Heads of Commissions and the Secretary-General; its organisation is determined by law.

Article 49—The State Council exercises the following functions and powers:

(1) to formulate administrative measures, issue decisions and orders and verify their execution, in accordance with the Constitution, laws and decrees;

(2) to submit bills to the National People's Congress or its Standing Committee;

(3) to co-ordinate and lead the work of Ministries and Commissions;

(4) to co-ordinate and lead the work of local administrative organs of state throughout the country;

(5) to revise or annul inappropriate orders and directives of Ministers or of Heads of Commissions;

(6) to revise or annul inappropriate decisions and orders of local administrative organs of state;

(7) to put into effect the national economic plan and provisions of the state budget;

(8) to control foreign and domestic trade;

(9) to direct cultural, educational and public health work;

(10) to administer affairs concerning the nationalities;

(11) to administer affairs concerning Chinese resident abroad;

(12) to protect the interests of the state, to maintain public order and to safeguard the rights of citizens;

(13) to direct the conduct of external affairs;

(14) to guide the building up of the defence forces;

(15) to ratify the status and boundaries of autonomous *chou*, counties, autonomous counties, and municipalities;

(16) to appoint or remove administrative personnel according to provisions of law; and

(17) to exercise such other functions and powers as are vested in it by the National People's Congress or its Standing Committee.

Article 50—The Premier, assisted by the Vice-Premiers, directs the work of the State Council and presides over its meetings.

Article 51—The Ministers and Heads of Commissions direct the work of their respective departments, and may issue orders and directives within their jurisdiction.

Article 52—The State Council is responsible to the National People's Congress and reports to it, or, when it is out of session, to its Standing Committee.

SECTIONS 4 and 5. THE LOCAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESSES AND LOCAL PEOPLE'S COUNCILS

Article 53—The administrative division of the People's Republic of China is as follows:

(1) the country is divided into provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the central authority;

(2) provinces and autonomous regions are divided into autonomous *chou*, counties, autonomous counties, and municipalities;

(3) counties and autonomous counties are divided into *hsiang*, nationality *hsiang*, and towns.

Municipalities directly under the central authority and other large municipalities are divided into districts. Autonomous *chou* are divided into counties, autonomous counties, and municipalities.

Autonomous regions, autonomous *chou* and autonomous counties are all national autonomous areas.

Article 54—People's congresses and people's councils are established in provinces, municipalities directly under the central authority, counties, municipalities, municipal districts, *hsiang*, nationality *hsiang*, and towns. Organs of self-government are established in autonomous regions, autonomous *chou* and autonomous counties.

Articles 55-61 detail the organisation and functions of local people's congresses.

Articles 62-66 detail the organisation and functions of local people's councils.

Articles 67-70 detail the organisation and functions of organs of self-government in autonomous areas.

Article 71—In performing their duties, organs of self-government of all autonomous regions, autonomous *chou* and autonomous counties employ the spoken and written language or languages commonly used by the nationality or nationalities in a given area.

Article 72—The higher organs of state should fully safeguard the right of organs of self-government of all autonomous regions, autonomous *chou* and autonomous counties to exercise autonomy, and should assist the various national minorities in their political, economic and cultural development.

SECTION 6. THE PEOPLE'S COURTS AND THE PEOPLE'S PROCURATORATE

This section, consisting of *Articles 73-84*, is summarized under the heading "Judicial System" (see below).

Chapter III. Fundamental Rights and Duties of Citizens

Article 85—Citizens of the People's Republic of China are equal before the law.

Article 86—Citizens who have reached the age of eighteen have the right to vote and stand for election whatever their nationality, race, sex, occupation, social origin, religious belief, education, property status, or length of residence, except insane persons and persons deprived by law of the right to vote and stand for election.

Women have equal rights with men to vote and stand for election.

Article 87—Citizens have freedom of speech, of the press, of assembly, of association, of procession and of demonstration. By providing the necessary material facilities, the state guarantees to citizens enjoyment of these freedoms.

Article 88—Citizens have freedom of religious belief.

Article 89—Freedom of the person of citizens is inviolable. No citizen may be arrested except by decision of a people's court or with the sanction of a people's procuratorate.

Article 90—The homes of citizens are inviolable, and privacy of correspondence is protected by law.

Citizens have freedom of residence and freedom to change their residence.

Article 91—Citizens have the right to work. To guarantee enjoyment of this right, the state, by planned development of the national economy, gradually creates more employment, and better working conditions and wages.

Article 92—Working people in the Republic have the right to rest and leisure. To guarantee enjoyment of this right, the state prescribes working hours and holidays for workers and office employees; at the same time it gradually expands material facilities to enable working people to rest and build up their health.

Article 93—Working people have the right to material assistance in old age, illness or disability. To guarantee enjoyment of this right, the state provides social insurance, social assistance and public health services and gradually expands these facilities.

Article 94—Citizens have the right to education. To guarantee enjoyment of this right, the state establishes and gradually extends the various types of schools and other cultural and educational institutions, paying special attention to the physical and mental development of young people.

Article 95—The People's Republic of China safeguards the freedom of citizens to engage in scientific research, literary and artistic creation and other cultural activity and encourages those engaged in creative work.

Article 96—Women enjoy equal rights with men in all spheres—political, economic, cultural, social and domestic. The state protects marriage, the family, and the mother and child.

Article 97—Citizens have the right to bring complaints against any person working in organs of state for transgression of law or neglect of duty by making a written or verbal statement to any organ of state at any level. People suffering loss by reason of infringement by persons working in organs of state of their rights as citizens have the right to compensation.

Article 98—The People's Republic of China protects the proper rights and interests of Chinese resident abroad.

Article 99—The People's Republic of China grants the right of asylum to any foreign national persecuted for supporting a just cause, taking part in the peace movement or engaging in scientific activity.

Article 100—Citizens must abide by the Constitution and the law, uphold discipline at work, keep public order and respect social ethics.

Article 101—The public property of the People's Republic of China is sacred and inviolable. It is the duty of every citizen to respect and protect public property.

Article 102—It is the duty of citizens to pay taxes according to law.

Article 103—It is the sacred duty of every citizen to defend the homeland.

It is the honourable duty of citizens to perform military service according to law.

Chapter IV. National Flag, State Emblem, Capital

Article 104—The national flag of the People's Republic of China is a red flag with five stars.

Article 105—The state emblem is: in the centre, Tien An Men under the light of five stars, framed with ears of grain, and with a cogwheel at the base.

Article 106—The capital of the People's Republic of China is Peking.

CHINA—(THE GOVERNMENT)

THE GOVERNMENT

(December 1971)

HEAD OF STATE

Chairman of the People's Republic of China: TUNG PI-WU
(Acting Chairman)

Vice-Chairmen: SOONG CHING LING (Mme. SUN YAT-SEN),
TUNG PI-WU.

NATIONAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS

STANDING COMMITTEE

Chairman: CHU TEH.

Secretary-General: LIU NING-YI.*

There are 14 Vice-Chairmen and 61 Members of the Standing Committee. (For details see below.).

STATE COUNCIL

Premier: CHOU EN-LAI.

Vice-Premiers: CH'EN YUN, TENG HSIAO-P'ING,* HO LUNG,* ULANFU,* LI FU-CH'UN, LI HSIEN-NIEN, NIEH JUNG-CHENG, PO I-PO,* T'AN CHEN-LIN,* LU TING-YI,*
LO JUI-CH'ANG,* TAO CHU,*

Secretary-General: CHOU JUNG-HSIN*.

GENERAL OFFICES OF THE STATE COUNCIL

To co-ordinate and supervise the work of Ministries and Commissions.

General Office for Industry and Communications: Dir. PO I-PO.*

General Office for Foreign Affairs: Dir. CHI PENG FEI.

General Office for Culture and Education: Dir. CHANG CHI-CH'UN.*

General Office for Finance and Trade: Dir. LI HSIEN-NIEN

General Office for Agriculture and Forestry: Dir. T'AN CHEN-LIN.*

General Office for Internal Affairs: Dir. HSIEH FU-CHIH.

OTHER OFFICES UNDER THE STATE COUNCIL

Ministry of Internal Affairs: Minister TSENG SHAN.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Minister CHI PENG-FEI.

Ministry of National Defence: Minister (vacant).

Ministry of Public Security: (Vacant)

State Planning Commission: Chairman LI FU-CH'UN.

State Economic Commission: Chairman PO I-PO.*

State Capital Construction Commission: Chairman KU MU*.

Scientific and Technological Commission: Chairman NIEH JUNG-CHEN.

Ministry of Finance: Minister LI HSIEN-NIEN.

Ministry of Foodstuffs: Minister SHA CH'EN-LI.

Ministry of Commerce: Minister YAO YI-LIN.

Ministry of Foreign Trade: Minister PAI HSIANG-KUO

Ministry of Aquatic Products: Minister HSU TE-HENG.

Ministry of Metallurgical Industry: Minister LU TUNG.

Ministry of Chemical Industry: Acting Minister HSU CHIN-CHIANG.

First Ministry of Machine Building: Minister TUAN CH'UN-YI.

Second Ministry of Machine Building: Minister LIU CHIEH.

Third Ministry of Machine Building: Minister (vacant).

Fourth Ministry of Machine Building: Minister WANG CHENG.

Fifth Ministry of Machine Building: Minister CHIU CHUANG-CHENG.

Sixth Ministry of Machine Building: Minister FANG CHIANG

Seventh Ministry of Machine Building: Minister WANG PING-CHANG.

Eighth Ministry of Machine Building: Minister CH'EN CHENG-JEN.

Ministry for Allocation of Materials: Minister YUAN PAO-HUA.

Ministry of Coal Industry: Minister (vacant).

Ministry of Petroleum Industry: Minister YU CHIU-LI.

Ministry of Geology: Minister LI SSU KUANG.

Ministry of Building Construction: Minister LIU YU-MIN.

Ministry of Building Materials: Minister LAI CHI-FA.

Ministry of Textile Industry: Minister (vacant).

First Ministry of Light Industry: Minister LI CHU-CH'EN

* Denotes members of the Government who have been severely criticized during the "Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution".

CHINA—(THE GOVERNMENT)

Second Ministry of Light Industry: Minister HSU YUN-PEI.*
Ministry of Railways: Minister LU CHENG-TSAO.*
Ministry of Communications: Minister SUN TA-KUANG.*
Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications: Minister CHU HSUEH-FAN.
Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry: Minister SHA FENG.
Ministry of State Farms and Land Reclamation: Minister WANG CHEN.
Ministry of Water Conservancy and Electric Power: Minister FU TSO-YI.
Ministry of Labour: Minister MA WEN-JUI*.
Ministry of Culture: Acting Minister HSIAO WANG-TUNG.*
Ministry of Education: Minister HO WEI*.
Ministry of Health: Minister CHIEN HSIN-CHUNG.*
Ministry of Higher Education: CHIANG NAN-HSIANG.*
Secretariat: Director YANG FANG-CHIH.
Surveying and Cartography Bureau: Director CH'EN WAI-OU.
The People's Bank of China: Acting Director HU LI-CHIAO.
Agricultural Bank of China: President HU CHING-YUN.
Central Meteorological Bureau: Director JAO HSING.
State Oceanography Bureau: Director CH'Y YUNG.
Civil Aviation Administration of China (CAAC): Director KUANG JEN-NUNG.
Administrative Bureau for Industry and Commerce: Director HSU TI-HSIN*.

National Price Commission: Chairman HSUEH MU-CH'IAO.*
National Housing Office: Director CHAO P'ENG-FEI.
New China News Agency: Acting Director WANG WEI-CHEN.
Bureau of Broadcasting Affairs: Director-General MEI YI*.
Bureau of Travel and Tourism: Director (vacant).
Foreign Languages Press: Director LO CHUN*.
Bureau of Religious Affairs: Director HSIAO HSIEN-FA.
National Archives: Director TSENG SAN*.
Chinese Script Reform Committee: Chairman (vacant).
Bureau of Foreign Specialists: Director MI YUNG.
Government Offices Administration Bureau: Director KAO TENG-PANG.
State Bureau of Statistics: Director WANG SZUHUA.
Bureau for Scientific and Technical Personnel: Director YUEH CHIH-CHIEN.
Counsellor's Office: Director TSENG I-FAN*.
Office of the Premier: Director T'UNG HSIAO-P'ENG.
Physical Culture and Sports Commission: Chairman HO LUNG*.
Nationalities Affairs Commission: Chairman ULANFU*.
Overseas Chinese Affairs Commission: Chairman LIAO CH'ENG-CHIH.
Commission for Economic Relations with Foreign Countries: Director FANG YI.
Commission for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries: Chairman CHANG HSI-JO.

FOREIGN ECONOMIC RELATIONS ADMINISTRATION SUBORDINATED TO THE STATE COUNCIL

<p>Staff Office for Finance and Trade</p> <p>China Committee for the Promotion of International Trade</p> <p>National Committee for the Promotion of International Trade</p>	<p>Ministry of Foreign Trade</p> <p>National Corporations (Export and Import)</p> <p>Diplomatic Missions</p> <p>Trade Missions</p>	<p>People's Bank of China</p> <p>Bank of China</p> <p>Foreign Economic Relations Commission</p> <p>Foreign Aid and Technical Assistance Missions</p>
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* Denotes members of the Government who have been severely criticized during the "Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution".

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES IN PEKING

Afghanistan: Ambassador: MOHAMED ASSAF SOHAIL.
Albania: Ambassador: XHORXHI ROBO.
Algeria: Ambassador: MOHAMED CHERIF SAHLI.
Argentina: Chargé d'Affaires a.i.
Austria: Chargé d'Affaires a.i.
Belgium: Chargé d'Affaires a.i.
Bulgaria: Chargé d'Affaires a.i.
Burma: Chargé d'Affaires a.i.
Cameroon: Chargé d'Affaires a.i.
Canada: Ambassador: RALPH EDGAR COLLINS.
Ceylon: Ambassador: D. B. R. GUNAWARDENA.
Chile: Chargé d'affaires a.i.
Congo, Brazzaville: Ambassador: CLAUDE-EARNEST NDALLA.

Cuba: Chargé d'Affaires a.i.
Cyprus: Chargé d'Affaires a.i.
Czechoslovakia: Ambassador: STANISLAV KOHOUSEK.
Denmark: Ambassador: U. S. HANSEN.
Egypt, Arab Republic of: Ambassador: SALAH EL DEN A. EL ABD.
Equatorial Guinea: Chargé d'Affaires a.i.
Ethiopia: Chargé d'Affaires a.i.
Finland: Ambassador: VELI HELENIUS.
France: Ambassador: ETIENNE MANAC'H.
German Democratic Republic: Ambassador: GUSTAV HERTZFELDT.
Guinea: Ambassador: KAMANA ANSOU.
Hungary: Ambassador: HALASZ JOZSEF.

CHINA—(DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION, NATIONAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS)

Iceland: *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.*
India: *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:* BRAJESH MISHRA.
Iran: *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.*
Iraq: *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:* OTHMAN HUSSEIN AL-ANI.
Italy: *Ambassador:* FOLCO TRABALZA.
Korea, D.P.R.: *Ambassador:* HYON CHUN-KUK.
Kuwait: *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.*
Laos: *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.*
Lebanon: *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.*
Mali: *Ambassador:* ASSANE GUINDO.
Mauritius: *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.*
Mauritania: *Ambassador:* MOHAMED A. O. KHARACHY.
Mongolia: *Ambassador:* DONDOGIYN TSEVEGMID.
Morocco: *Ambassador:* ABDELLATIF LAKHMIRI.
Nepal: 27 Kan Mein Hutung; *Ambassador:* RANDHIR SUBBA.
Netherlands: 2 San Li Tun; *Chargé d'Affaires:* J. J. DERKSEN.
Nigeria: *Ambassador:* ALHAJI MOHAMMAD SANSUI.
Norway: *Ambassador:* OLE AALGAARD.
Pakistan: 16 San Li Tun; *Ambassador:* Khwaja MOHAMMAD KAISER.
Peru: *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.*

Poland: *Ambassador:* WITOLD RODZINSKY.
Qatar: *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.*
Romania: *Ambassador:* AUREL DUMA.
Senegal: *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.*
South Yemen: *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:* ABDULLA ABODAH HAMAM.
Sudan: *Ambassador:* FAKREDDINE MOHAMED.
Sweden: *Ambassador:* BERNT ARNE BJÖRNBERG.
Switzerland: *Ambassador:* OSCAR ROSETTI.
Syria: *Ambassador:* YOUSSEF CHAKRA.
Tanzania: *Ambassador:* SALIM AHMED SALIM.
Togo: *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.*
Turkey: *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.*
U.S.S.R.: *Ambassador:* VASILY TOLSTIKOV.
Uganda: *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.*
United Kingdom: *Ambassador:* JOHN ADDIS.
Viet-Nam, D.R.: *Ambassador:* (vacant).
South Viet-Nam Provisional Revolutionary Government:
Ambassador: NGUYEN VAN QUANG.
Yemen: *Ambassador:* ABDOL WAHED AL-KHERBASH.
Yugoslavia: *Ambassador:* (vacant).
Zambia: *Ambassador:* PHILEMON NGOMA.
Permanent Representative to the United Nations: HUANG HUA.

Relations with the Khmer Republic are suspended. Consular relations have been established with San Marino.

NATIONAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS

The highest organ of State power composed of 3,040 deputies elected for a term of four years. The Congress amends the Constitution, enacts laws, and elects the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the People's Republic. It also decides on the national economic plan and approves the State budget. In 1966 the Standing Committee of the N.P.C. was suspended. In September 1970 it was announced that the N.P.C. is to be reconvened in the near future when it is expected to draft a new state constitution, elect a new Head of State and other prominent party and government officials.

STANDING COMMITTEE

Chairman: CHU TEH.

Vice-Chairmen: KUO MO-JO, P'ENG CHEN, SAIFUDIN, HO HSIANG-NING, LIU PO-CHE'NG, LIN FENG, LI HSUEH-FENG, LI CHING-CHUAN, HSU HSIANG-CHIEN, LIU NING-YI, NGAPO NGAWANG JIGME, CHOU CHIEN-JEN.

Secretary-General: LIU NING-YI.

There are 60 members of the Standing Committee.

NATIONALITIES COMMITTEE

Chairman: HSIEH FU-MIN.

Vice-Chairmen: BURHAN, K'UEI PI, CHANG CH'UNG, SANG-CHI-YUEH-HSI, CHU TE-HAI, MA YU-HUAI, SHIH P'ANG-CHIH, T'IEH-MU-ERH-TA-WA-MAI-T'I, T'IENT PAO.

BILLS COMMITTEE

Chairman: CHANG SU.

Vice-Chairmen: WU HSIN-YU, CHOU KENG-SHENG, CHANG YU-YU, CHAO PO-P'ING.

BUDGET COMMITTEE

Chairman: KU MU.

Vice-Chairmen: WANG SHAO-AO, HSUEH MU-CH'IAO.

CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE

Chairman: MA MING-FANG.

Vice-Chairmen: WANG WEI-CHOU, CH'EN HSIANG-CH'EN, CHU YUN-SHAN, CH'EN YING.

CHINESE PEOPLE'S POLITICAL CONSULTATIVE CONFERENCE

Hon. Chairman: MAO TSE-TUNG.

Chairman: CHOU EN-LAI.

Vice-Chairmen: 22.

Secretary-General: PING CHIEH-SAN.

The C.P.P.C.C. meets annually to discuss and endorse party policy. It is a united front body with consultative functions but no power to legislate.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS

REVOLUTIONARY COMMITTEES

Revolutionary Committees were established to administer each of the 29 provinces, special municipalities and autonomous regions during the "Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution".

<i>Provinces</i>	<i>Chairman of Committee</i>	<i>Date of Formation</i>
Szechwan	CHANG KUO-HUA	31 May 1968
Shantung	YANG TEI-CHIH	23 Feb. 1967
Honan	LIU CHIEN-HSUN	27 Jan. 1968
Kiangsu	Hsu SHIH-YU	23 March 1968
Hopeih	LI HSUEH-FENG	3 Feb. 1968
Kwangtung	LIU HSIANG-YUAN	21 Feb. 1968
Hunan	LI YUAN	8 April 1968
Anhwei	LI TE-SHENG	18 April 1968
Hupei	TSENG SSU-YU	5 Feb. 1968
Chekiang	NAN PING	24 March 1968
Liaoning	CHEN HSI-LIEN	10 May 1968
Yunnan	TAN FU-JEN	13 Aug. 1968
Kiangsi	CHENG SHIH-CHING	5 Jan. 1968
Shensi	LI JUI-SHAN	1 May 1968
Kweichow	LI TSAI-HAN	13 Feb. 1967
Shansi	HSIEH CHEN-HUA	18 March 1967
Heilungkiang	PAN FU-SHENG	31 Jan. 1967
Fukien	HAN HSIEN-CHU	19 Aug. 1968
Kansu	HSIEN HENG-HAN	24 Jan. 1968
Kirin	WANG HUAI-HSIANG	6 March 1968
Tsinghai	LIU HSIEN-CHUAN	12 Aug. 1967
Kwangsi	WEI KUO-CHING	26 Aug. 1968

Special Municipalities

Peking	(Vacant)	20 April 1967
Shanghai	CHANG CH'UN-CH'IAO	24 Feb. 1967
Tientsin	HSIEH HSUEH-KUNG	6 Dec. 1967

Autonomous Regions

Mongolia (Inner)	TENG HAI-CHING	1 Nov. 1967
Sinkiang	LUNG SHU-CHIN	5 Sept. 1968
Ninghsia Hui	KANG CHIEN-MIN	10 April 1968
Tibet	TSENG YUNG-YA	5 Sept. 1968

COMMUNIST PARTY

Lays down the ideological basis of all nationally-directed activities. The last published membership figure was 17 million in 1961. The Ninth National Congress of the Party was held in April 1969; it promulgated a new party constitution which enshrines the Thought of Mao Tse-tung as its guiding principle and named Lin Piao, who has now disappeared from public view, as his successor.

NINTH CENTRAL COMMITTEE

Chairman: MAO TSE-TUNG.

Vice-Chairman: (vacant).

There are 170 Full Members and 109 Alternate Members of the Ninth Central Committee.

POLITBURO

Members of the Standing Committee: MAO TSE-TUNG, CHOU EN-LAI.

Other Full Members: CHANG CH'UN-CH'IAO, CH'EN HSI-LIEN, CHIANG CH'ING, CH'IU HUI-TSO, CHU TEH, HSIEH FU-CHIH, HSU SHIH-YU, LI HSIEN-NIEN, LI TSO-P'ENG, LIU PO CH'ENG, TUNG PI-WU, WU FA-HSIEN, YAO WEN-YUAN, YEH CHIEN-YING, YEH CH'UN.

Alternate Members: CHI TENG-K'UEI, LI HSUEH-FENG, LI TE-SHENG, WANG TUNG-HSING.

MINOR POLITICAL PARTIES

Kuomintang Revolutionary Committee: Chair. HO HSIANG-NING.

China Democratic League.

China Democratic National Constructional Association.

China Association for Promoting Democracy: Chair. MA HSU-LUN.

China Peasants and Workers' Democratic Party: Chair. CHI FANG.

China Chih Kung Tang: Chair. CH'EN CH'I-YU.

Chlu San Society: Chair. HSU TE-HENG.

Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League: Vice-Chairman LI CH'UN-CH'ING.

Young Communist League: Peking.

Young Pioneer Movement: 100 million mems.

PROVINCIAL PARTY COMMITTEES

Since November 1970, 29 new provincial party committees have been established; the previous party structure was destroyed during the "Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution". The following have been formed:

<i>Province</i>	<i>First Secretary</i>	<i>Date of Formation</i>
Hunan	HUA KUO-FENG	4 Nov. 1970
Kiangsu	HSU SHIH-YU	26 Dec. 1970
Kwangtung	LIU HSIANG-YUAN	26 Dec. 1970
Kiangsi	CHENG SHIH-CHING	26 Dec. 1970
Liaoning	CHEN HSI-LIEN	13 Jan. 1971
Anhwei	LI TEH-SHENG	21 Jan. 1971
Chekiang	NAN PING	28 Jan. 1971
Kwangsi	WEI KUO-CHING	16 Feb. 1971
Kansu	HSIEN HENG-HAN	17 Feb. 1971
Honan	LIU CHIEN-HSUN	3 March 1971
Shensi	LI JUI-SHAN	5 March 1971
Tsinghai	LIU HSIEN-CHUAN	11 March 1971
Kirin	WANG HUAI-HSIANG	24 March 1971
Hupei	TSENG SSU-YU	28 March 1971
Fukien	HAN HSIEN-CHU	3 April 1971
Shantung	YANG TEH-CHIH	5 April 1971
Shansi	HSIEH CHEN-HUA	11 April 1971
Kweichow	LAN YI-NUNG	14 May 1971
Hopeh	LIU TZU-HOU	20 May 1971
Yunnan	CHOU HSING	3 June 1971
Szechwan	CHANG KOU-HUA	16 Aug. 1971
Heilungkiang (Manchuria)	WANG CHIA-TAO	19 Aug. 1971
<i>Special Municipalities</i>		
Shanghai	CHANG CHUN-CHIAO	10 Jan. 1971
Peking	(Vacant).	15 March 1971
Tientsin	HSIEH HSUEH-KUNG	26 May 1971
<i>Autonomous Regions</i>		
Sinkiang	LUNG SHU-CHIN	11 May 1971
Mongolia (Inner)	YU TAI-CHUNG	18 May 1971
Tibet	JEN JUNG	12 Aug. 1971
Ninghsia Hui	KANG CHIEN-MIN	18 Aug. 1971

Reconstruction of the Communist Party throughout China has now been completed.

Note: Of the eighty-six leading members of the newly-established Provincial Party Committees, sixty-three (73 per cent) were members of Revolutionary Committees and sixty-nine (80 per cent) were members of the armed forces.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

PEOPLE'S COURTS

Supreme People's Court: Peking; f. 1949; the highest judicial organ of the State. Directs and supervises work of lower courts.

President of the Supreme People's Court: YANG HSIU-FENG; term of office four years.

Vice-Presidents: HO LAN-CHIEH, HSING YI-MIN, TSENG HAN-CHOU, WANG-TEH-MAO, CHANG CHIH-JANG, CH'EN CHI-HAN, WANG WEI-KANG, WU TE-FENG, T'AN KUAN-SAN.

Special People's Courts.

Local People's Courts.

PEOPLE'S PROCURATORATES

Supremo People's Procuratorate: Peking; acts for the National People's Congress in examining government departments, civil servants and citizens, to ensure observance of the law; prosecutes in criminal cases.

Chief Procurator: CHANG TING-CHENG elected by N.P.C. for four years.

Deputy Chief Procurators: HUANG HUO-HSING, CHANG SU.

Local People's Procuratorates: undertake the same duties at the local level. Ensure that the judicial activities of the people's courts, the execution of sentences in criminal cases, and the activities of departments in charge of reform through labour, conform to the law; institutes, or intervenes in, important civil cases which affect the interest of the State and the people.

RELIGION

Bureau of Religious Affairs: Peking; Dir. HSIAO HSIEN-FA.

ANCESTOR WORSHIP

Ancestor worship is believed to have originated with the deification and worship of all important natural phenomena. The divine and human were not clearly defined; all the dead became gods and were worshipped by their descendants. The practice has no code or dogma and the ritual is limited to sacrifices made during festivals and on birth and death anniversaries.

CONFUCIANISM

Confucianism is a philosophy and a system of ethics, without ritual or priesthood. The respects accorded Confucius are not paid to a prophet or god, but to a great sage whose teachings promote peace and good order in society and whose philosophy encourages moral living.

TAOISM

China Taoist Association: Peking; Chair. CH'EN YING-NING.

Taoism originated as a philosophy expounded by Lao Tse, born 604 B.C. The establishment of a religion was contrary to his doctrines, but seven centuries after his death his teachings were embodied into a ritual.

BUDDHISM

Chinese Buddhist Association: f. 1953; Pres. SHIROB-JALTSO; Sec.-Gen. CHAO P'U-CH'U.

Buddhism was introduced in China from India in A.D. 61, and now bears little resemblance to the religion in its original form, a number of native Chinese legends, traditions, rites and deities having been added. It is estimated that the present number of Buddhist temples in China is 50,000 with 500,000 monks and nuns.

ISLAM

China Islamic Association: Peking; f. 1953; Chair. BURHAN SHAHIDI.

According to Muslim history, Islam was introduced into China in A.D. 651. Its number of adherents in China is estimated at about 10 million, chiefly among the Uighur and Hui people.

CHRISTIANITY

During the 19th century and the first half of the 20th large numbers of foreign Christian missionaries worked in China. The Chinese People's Republic has steadily discouraged all foreign influences in Chinese religious affairs.

THE PRESS

Only the major newspapers and periodicals are listed below, because a large but indeterminate number have ceased publication since 1966, and only a very restricted number are allowed abroad.

PRINCIPAL DAILIES

Kwangming Ribao (*Kwangming Daily*): Peking; f. 1949.

Liberation Daily (*Jiefang Ribao*): Shanghai; f. 1949.

Liberation Army Daily (*Jiefangjun Bao*): Peking; official organ of the P.L.A.

Peking Daily (*Beijing Ribao*): Peking.

People's Daily (*Renmin Ribao*): Peking; f. 1948; organ of the Communist Party of China; Editor TANG PING-CHU.

Wen Hui Pao: Shanghai.

PERIODICALS

China Pictorial: Peking; monthly; published in 16 languages, including English.

China Reconstructs: China Welfare Institute, Peking; monthly; economic, social and cultural affairs; illustrated; English, Spanish, French, Russian and Arabic.

Chinese Literature: Peking; monthly; English translations of contemporary and classical Chinese literature.

Peking Review: Peking; weekly.

Red Flag (*Hung Chi*): monthly; official organ of the Chinese Communist Party; Editor (vacant).

NEWS AGENCY

Hsinhua (*New China*) **News Agency:** Peking; f. 1937; offices in all large Chinese towns and some foreign capitals; Acting Dir. WANG WEI-CHEN.

China News Service: Peking; a subsidiary of Hsinhua News Agency; mainly directed to overseas Chinese newspapers and magazines.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Bulgarian Telegraph Agency (BTA): Bulgarian Embassy, Peking; Bureau Chief YORDAN BOZHILOV.

The following are also represented: Agence France-Presse, Czechoslovak News Agency (Ceteka), Reuters and Tass.

PUBLISHERS

Publishing is carried on by central and local government departments, universities, scientific and learned societies, trade unions and cultural bodies, as well as by state and private publishing houses. All publishing is controlled by the Propaganda Department of the Party Central Committee.

Bureau of Publications, Ministry of Culture: Peking; undertakes the major part of book publishing in China.

China Youth Publishing House: Peking; f. 1953; books and periodicals.

Chung Hua Book Co.: Peking; state publishers; specializes in Chinese classics.

Commercial Press: Peking; state publishers; specializes in translation of foreign books on philosophy and social sciences.

Foreign Languages Press: Peking 37; state publishing house; publishes books and periodicals in foreign languages reflecting political, economic and cultural progress in People's China.

Guozl Shudian: 38 Suchou Hutung, Peking; import and export house; main distributors for abroad.

Hsinhua (New China) Book Agency: Peking; since 1951 this agency has functioned as a national enterprise, publishing and distributing books for the State under the auspices of the Ministry of Culture and co-ordinating the activities of all other publishing houses.

Kai Min Book Store: Peking; social science, literature and history.

National Minorities Publishing House: publishes books in Tibetan, Kazakh, S.E. language group, etc.

People's Educational Publishing House: Shanghai.

People's Literature Publishing House: Peking, Shanghai.

People's Physical Culture Publishing House: Peking, sports books and pictorial magazines.

Popular Press: caters for peasants.

San Lien Publishers: Peking; a state publishing house; general and political.

Writers' Publishing House: Peking; a state enterprise publishing reprints of Chinese literature.

Workers' Press: Peking; publishing house of All China Federation of Trade Unions.

Youth Publishing House: Peking.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

In 1971 there were about 10 million radio licences.

Government Broadcasting Administration: Outside Fu Hsing Men, Peking; Dir.-Gen. MEI YI; controls the Central People's Broadcasting Station.

Central Chinese Broadcasting Station: Hsi Chang An Chieh 3, Peking; has five relay stations broadcasting 1,450 hours per week; also controls 117 local stations; foreign services in Amoy, Arabic, Burmese, Cambodian, Cantonese, Chaochow, English, French, Hakka, Hindi, Indonesian, Japanese, Korean, Kuoyin.

Laotian, Malay, Persian, Russian; Servian, Spanish, Thai, Turkish, Vietnamese.

TELEVISION

There are thirteen television stations at Peking (2), Harbin, Shanghai, Canton, Tientsin, Changchung, Mukden (Shenyang), Sian, Taiyuan, Hefei, Nanking and Wuhan; also twelve experimental stations.

In 1971 there were an estimated 200,000 television receivers.

Note: In September 1971 direct telegraphic links were restored between Shanghai and San Francisco.

FINANCE

BANKING

The People's Bank of China: 37 Hsi Chiao Min Hsiang, Peking; the state bank of the People's Republic of China; more than 32,000 branches throughout the country; Acting Dir. HU LI-CHIAO; Controls:

Bank of China: 108 Hsi Chiao Min Hsiang, Peking; f. 1912; handles foreign exchange and international settlements; Chair. (vacant); Gen. Man. KUNG YIN-PING.

Agricultural Bank of China: Peking; f. 1963; functions directly under the State Council and handles State agricultural investments; Pres. HU CHING-YUN.

People's Construction Bank of China: Ministry of Finance, Peking; f. 1954 to make payments for capital construction according to plan and budget approval by the State; issues short-term loans to State contractors.

Bank of Communications: 3 Kung An How Chieh, Peking; f. 1908; operates for the Ministry of Finance; handles State investments in the joint state-private enterprises. Chair. JUNG TZU-HO; Gen. Man. CHANG PIN CHIH.

Chekiang First Bank of Commerce Ltd.: 222 Kiangse Rd., Shanghai; f. 1948; 3 brs.

China and South Sea Bank Ltd.: 110 Hankow Rd., Shanghai; f. 1920; Chair. OBI KIEN SOC.

Kincheng Banking Corporation: Shanghai; f. 1917; Gen. Man. TSE YAO-HWA.

National Commercial Bank Ltd.: Shanghai; f. 1907.

Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank Ltd.: 50 Ningpo Rd., Shanghai; f. 1915.

FOREIGN BANKS

Chartered Bank: 38 Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2; f. 1853; Yuen Ming Yuen Road, P.O. Box 2135, Shanghai.

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation: 1 Queens Road Central, Hong Kong; f. 1865; 185 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, P.O. Box 151, Shanghai.

Oversea-Chinese Banking Corporation Ltd.: China Building, Chulia Street, Singapore; f. 1932; branches in Amoy and Shanghai; Man. Dir. TAN CHIN TUAN.

INSURANCE

China Insurance Company Ltd.: 34 Fa Ti Lu, Peking; f. 1931; freight and transport insurance and reinsurance.

People's Insurance Company of China, The: 34 Fa Ti Lu, Peking; f. 1949; hull, marine cargo, aviation, motor, fire and reinsurance, etc.

Tai Ping Insurance Co. Ltd.: 34 Fa Ti Lu, Peking; general insurance.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

EXTERNAL TRADE

The structure of the administration of Foreign Economic Relations is given under "Government", *above*.

Office for Economic Relations with Foreign Countries: Peking; f. 1961; directly under the State Council; to conduct negotiations with foreign companies trading with China; Dir. FANG Yi.

China Committee for the Promotion of International Trade: Hsi Tan Building, Hsi Chang An Chieh, Peking; f. 1952; encourages foreign trade; arranges Chinese exhibitions at home and abroad; Chair. (vacant).

EXPORT AND IMPORT CORPORATIONS

Subordinate to the Ministry of Foreign Trade.

China National Foreign Trade Transportation Corporation: Erh Li Kou, Hsi Chiao, Peking; arranges customs clearance, deliveries, forwarding and insurance.

China National Animal By-products Import and Export Corporation: 48 Tung An Men Street, Peking.

China National Cereals, Oils and Foodstuffs Import and Export Corporation: 48 Tung An Men Street, Peking.

China National Chemicals Import and Export Corporation: Erh Li Kou, Hsi Chiao, Peking; deals in rubber, petroleum, chemicals and drugs.

China National Complete Plant Export Corporation: Soochow Hutung, Peking.

China National Instruments Import and Export Corporation: Peking; Dep. Dir. CHENG CHI-HSIEN.

China National Light Industrial Products Import and Export Corporation: 82 Tung An Men Street, Peking.

China National Machinery Import and Export Corporation: Erh Li Kou, Hsi Chiao, Peking.

China National Metals and Minerals Import and Export Corporation: Import Building, Erh-Li-Kou, Peking; f. 1961; incorporating the former China National Metals Import Corporation and China National Minerals Corporation; Dir. HSIEH SHOU-TIEN.

China National Tea and Native Produce Import and Export Corporation: 82 Tung An Men Street, Peking.

China National Technical Import Corporation: Erh Li Kou, Hsi Chiao, Peking; exports and imports: whole-plant projects and equipment.

China National Textiles Import and Export Corporation: 48 Tung An Men St., Peking; Man. Dir. CHEN CHENG-CHUNG.

Guozhi Shudian: P.O. Box 399, Peking; exporters of books and periodicals.

Sinofracht Ship Chartering and Broking Corporation: Erh Li Kou, Hsi Chiao, Peking.

Waiwen Shudian: P.O. Box 88, Peking; f. 1964; importers of books and periodicals.

INTERNAL TRADE

Central Administration of Industry and Commerce: Peking; under the direct supervision of the State Council; Dir. HSU TI-HSIN (*position doubtful*).

All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce: Peking; f. 1953; helps industry and traders to execute Government policy. Chair. (vacant); Sec.-Gen. HSIANG SHU-HSIANG. Members: PROVINCIAL ASSOCIATIONS OF INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE; ALL-CHINA FEDERATION OF CO-OPERATIVES; CENTRAL ORGANISATIONS OF THE JOINT STATE-PRIVATE ENTERPRISES.

TRADE UNIONS

All-China Federation of Trade Unions: 1 Fu Chien Street, Peking; f. 1948 as All-China Federation of Labour, name changed 1953; affiliated to W.F.T.U.; organised on an industrial basis; 22 affiliated national industrial unions; membership is voluntary but some social benefits are only open to trade unionists; trade unions administer state social insurance; mems. (1964 est). 16 million; Chair. LIU NING-YI.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

RAILWAYS

Ministry of Communications: Peking; controls all railways through regional divisions. The railway network has been extended to all provinces and regions except Tibet, and totalled over 36,000 km. in 1965, in addition to special railways serving factories and mines. Recently-opened lines include those between Lanchow and Urumchi, Tankianghow and Wuhan and Kweiyang and Chiangkow; the Hwa-Foo railway (140 km.) through Anwei Province; a 50-km. line between An-loo and Wei-chia-tien in Hupeh; the Ping-Mei in Northern Kwangtung which will eventually connect with Kanchow in Kiangsi Province. A new road and railway bridge over the Yangtze River at Nanking was opened at the end of 1968.

ROADS

In 1964 there were some 200,000 km. of paved roads and 350,000 km. of unsurfaced roads.

INLAND WATERWAYS

General Inland Navigation Bureau: Controls river and canal traffic. There are 160,000 km. of inland waterways in

China, 48,000 of which are open to steam navigation. The main rivers are the Yellow, Yangtze and Pearl. The Yangtze is navigable by vessels of 10,000 tons as far as Wuhan, over 1,000 km. from the coast. Smaller vessels can continue to Chungking. Over one-third of internal freight traffic is carried by water.

SHIPPING

Ministry of Communications: Peking.

The greater part of China's shipping is handled in eight major ports: Dairen (Talien), Chinchuangtao, Tientsin, Tsingtao, Lienyunkang, Shanghai, Canton and Chanchiang (Liuchow). Two-thirds of the handling facilities are mechanical, and harbour improvement schemes are constantly in progress.

China Ocean Shipping Company: Canton; the only Chinese line which operates its own ships outside territorial waters.

FOREIGN LINES SERVING CHINA

Blue Funnel Line: Liverpool; services to Shanghai.

Glen Line: London; services to Chinese ports.

Rickmers-linie GmbH: Hamburg; services to Canton.

CHINA—(TRANSPORT AND TOURISM, ATOMIC ENERGY, UNIVERSITIES)

CIVIL AVIATION

Civil Aviation Administration of China (CAAC): 15 Chang-an Street (East), Peking; f. 1950; Dir. KUANG JEN-NUNG; fleet of 6 Viscounts, 15 Ilyushin-18, 50 Ilyushin-14, 20 Li-2, 300 An-2, 4 Tridents; 6 Tridents 2E's on order.

China operates air routes totalling 36,600 km. which link 72 cities. Most of these flights are internal, the only scheduled external flights being with Mongolian People's Republic, the U.S.S.R., Burma and North Korea.

Aeroflot: Moscow; 15 Chang-an St. (East), Peking; twice weekly service Moscow-Irkutsk-Peking.

Air France: Paris; c/o CAAC, Peking; weekly service Paris - Shanghai.

China-Vietnam Airlines: Hanoi; c/o CAAC Peking; Hanoi-Canton service.

Korean Air Lines: Pyongyang; c/o CAAC, Peking; weekly service Shenyang-Peking-Pyongyang.

Pakistan International Airlines Corporation: Karachi; c/o CAAC, Peking; Dacca - Canton - Shanghai, twice weekly.

TOURISM

China International Travel Service (Lüxingshe): Hsitan Building, Peking; makes travel arrangements for foreign parties; brs. in Canton, Shanghai and Hong Kong.

ATOMIC ENERGY

China was believed to have a total of about 40 nuclear reactors in operation at the end of 1966.

Atomic Energy Institute: Academia Sinica, Peking; contains an enriched uranium heavy water reactor and a cyclotron.

Atomic Research Centre: Tarim Basin, Sinkiang; f. 1953; Dir. WANG KAN-CHANG.

Military Scientific Council: Peking; Dir. Dr. CHIEN HSUEH-SRN.

Nuclear Institute of the Academia Sinica: Academia Sinica, 3 Wen Tsin Chen, Peking; Dir. CHEN SAN-CHIANG.

Tsinghua University: Peking; f. 1911; has built its own nuclear reactor; Prof. of Physics CHAO CHUNG-YAO.

UNIVERSITIES

(Figures refer to 1964 or 1965)

Amoy University: Amoy, Fukien; 1,000 teachers, 3,000 students.

Anhui University: Hefei, Anhwei.

Chengchow University: Chengchow, Honan.

People's University of China: Peking; 1,000 students.

Chinan University: Canton, Kwangtung; 1,900 students.

Chuanchow University: Chuanchow, Fukien.

Chungking University: Chungking, Szechwan.

Futan University: Shanghai, Kiangsu; 1,000 teachers, 5,000 students.

Hangchow University: Hangchow, Chekiang.

Hopei University: Tientsin, Hopei.

Hunan University: Changsha, Hunan.

Hupei University: Wuhan, Hupei.

Inner Mongolia University: Huhehot, Inner Mongolian A.R.

Kirin University: Changchun, Kirin.

Kweichow University: Kweiyang, Kweichow.

Lanchow University: Lanchow, Kansu.

Liaoning University: Shenyang, Liaoning.

Nankai University: Tientsin, Hopei; 460 teachers, 3,000 students.

Nanking University: Nanking, Kiangsi; 1,000 teachers, 6,000 students.

Ninghsia University: Yingchwan, Ninghsia; 290 teachers, 1,000 students.

Northwestern University: Sian, Shensi; 300 teachers, 3,100 students.

Peking University: Peking; 2,000 teachers, 10,000 students.

Shantung University: Tsingtao, Shantung.

Sinkiang University: Urumchi, Sinkiang; 1,800 students.

Sun Yat-Sen University: Canton, Kwangtung; 750 teachers, 4,300 students.

Szechwan University: Chengtu, Szechwan; 700 teachers, 3,700 students.

Wuhan University: Wuchang, Hupei; 700 teachers, 4,500 students.

Yunnan University: Kunming, Yunnan.

COLOMBIA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Colombia covers 1,138,914 sq. km. in the north-west of South America with the Caribbean Sea to the north and the Pacific to the west. Its continental neighbours are Venezuela, Brazil, Peru and Ecuador, while Panama connects it with Central America. The coastal areas have a tropical rain forest climate, the plateaux are temperate and in the Andes there are areas of permanent snow. The language is Spanish. There is freedom of religion; the state religion, to which 90 per cent of the population adhere, is Roman Catholicism. There are small Protestant and Jewish minorities. The flag consists of horizontal yellow, blue and red stripes. The capital is Bogota.

Recent History

Between 1948 and 1957, Colombia was torn by civil war, known as *La Violencia*, between Conservative and Liberal factions. For the greater part of this period, the country was under the dictatorship of Gen. Rojas Pinilla, who was overthrown by a military junta in 1957. Democratic government was re-established with a system of National Front, by which the two principal parties, Liberal and Conservative, would alternate in power in four year periods. This arrangement is due to end in 1974. In May 1966 Dr. Carlos Lleras Restrepo was elected Liberal President for a four-year term. Despite much political unrest and continuing guerrilla warfare Dr. Lleras Restrepo was able to bring about economic recovery after the crisis left by Gen. Rojas Pinilla. Presidential elections were held in April 1970 and Dr. Misael Pastrana Borrero was elected by a very small majority over Gen. Rojas Pinilla. Dr. Pastrana has been hindered in his attempts to continue Dr. Lleras Restrepo's economic success by his minorities in both chambers of Congress and the breakdown of the political arrangement of 1957. Colombia is a member of the Organization of American States, the Alliance for Progress, the Latin American Free Trade Association and the United Nations.

Government

The Constitution is that of 1886, which has been revised several times since its promulgation. Executive power is exercised by the President (assisted by a Cabinet) who is elected for a four-year term by universal adult suffrage. He must be alternately a member of the Conservative and Liberal Parties. Legislation is carried out by Congress, consisting of the Senate (106 members elected for four years) and the House of Representatives (204 members elected for four years). The country is divided into 22 Departments. Two new Departments, El César and Sucre, were formed in 1967.

Defence

Military service is compulsory for one year between the ages of eighteen and thirty. The strength of the Army, Navy and Air Force is about 15,000 in peacetime and 30,000 in wartime.

Economic Affairs

The economy depends principally on coffee, of which Colombia is one of the world's largest producers and which accounts for over 70 per cent of exports. Agriculture employs about half the labour force, and efforts are now being made to diversify secondary exports, especially bananas, cotton, sugar, textiles, tobacco, timber, hides, meat and livestock, cement, pharmaceuticals and metal products. Colombia produces 90 per cent of the world's emeralds and is the largest gold producer in Latin America. It is one of the few countries where platinum is found. Colombia's oil production is the third largest in South America and substantial deposits have recently been found in the south at Putumayo, whence a pipeline will be built over the Andes to the coast. A new pipeline from the oilfields of Yariri to the port of Cartagena was opened in 1962 and there are three refineries. Steel and cement are the chief industrial products but other manufactures are being started. In 1966 an economic frontier integration programme with Ecuador was launched. The first four-year stage is costing \$101.9 million and the second ten-year stage will amount to total cost of \$260 million. There are also integration projects with the other "Andean Group" countries, Venezuela, Peru, Bolivia and Chile. An IBRD loan of U.S. \$16.7 million will finance the first three-year stage of a ten-year livestock development programme. Colombia's population is increasing at the rate of 3.2 per cent annually and the creation of new jobs in the mining and oil industries and the development of agricultural potential are foremost in the government's economic programme. However this was jeopardized in 1971 by a fall in the world price of coffee and a rise in imports.

Transport and Communications

The high mountains make transport difficult. There are 23,267 miles of roads, including three highways, and 2,140 miles of railways. Much freight and cattle as well as passenger traffic is carried on the River Magdalena, which is navigable for 900 miles from Barranquilla on the Atlantic coast to Puerto Berrio. A new sea-level canal is planned between Urahá on the Caribbean and Málaga on the Pacific at a cost of \$422m. Capable of carrying vessels up to 20,000 tons the actual canal will be 25 km., but the total distance, including the Atrato and San Juan rivers, will be 420 km. A new port will be built at Urahá at a cost of \$4.1m. Five national airlines provide internal and international services. Among them is Avianca, the oldest commercial airline in South America. A new jet airport is to be built at Cali, and another at Bucaramanga, at a cost of 60m. pesos.

Social Welfare

Social welfare is organized by the Institute of Social Security, which provides benefits for sickness, industrial accidents and unemployment. Large firms must provide life insurance for their employees and there is a comprehensive system of pensions.

COLOMBIA—(INTRODUCTORY SURVEY)

Education

Education is free but not compulsory, since facilities are inadequate. In 1968 there were 33,949 schools with 3,421,343 pupils. There are 19 public and 16 private universities. There is 60 per cent literacy.

Tourism

The main tourist attractions are the Andes mountains of up to 19,000 ft., the extensive forests and jungles and pre-Colombian relics and monuments of Colonial art.

Visas are not required to visit Colombia by nationals of Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, German Federal Republic, Greece, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

Sport

The principal sports are football, horse-racing, cycling, baseball and polo. Tejo, a kind of discus-throwing game, is also popular.

Public Holidays

1972: May 11 (Ascension Day), May 15 (Sacred Heart and Thanksgiving Day), May 28 (Corpus Christi), June 29 (S.S. Peter and Paul), July 20 (Independence Day), August 7 (Battle of Boyacá), August 15 (Assumption), October 12 (Discovery of America), November 1 (All Saints' Day), November 11 (Independence of Cartagena), December 8 (Immaculate Conception), December 25 (Christmas Day).

1973: January 1 (New Year's Day), January 6 (Epiphany), March 19 (St. Joseph's Day), April 20-22 (Easter).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rate

The currency unit is the Peso of 100 Centavos.

Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50 Centavos, 1 Peso.

Notes: 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 500, 1,000 Pesos.

Exchange rate (March 1972): 54.75 Pesos = £1 sterling.
(free market): 20.45 Pesos = \$1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (sq. km.)	POPULATION (1971 estimates)	BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, 1968 (per '000)		
		Births	Marriages	Deaths
1,138,914	21,793,800	31.4	4.2	8.5

POPULATION OF DEPARTMENTS

(estimates, July 1971)

DEPARTMENT	POPULATION	CHIEF TOWNS	POPULATION
Antioquia	3,117,600	Bogotá D.E.	2,663,000
Atlántico	929,900	Medellín	1,147,600
Bogotá. D.E.	2,663,000	Cali	968,900
Bolívar	872,800	Barranquilla	666,800
Boyacá	1,225,500	Cartagena	333,900
Caldas	832,600	Bucaramanga	331,100
Cauca	714,800	Manizales	294,800
Chocó	215,400	Pereira	241,000
Córdoba	786,900	Cúcuta	238,700
Cundinamarca	1,262,200	Ibagué	211,000
El César	475,700	Armenia	181,900
Guajira	255,900	Montería	162,000
Huila	497,900	Santa Marta	157,100
Magdalena	633,400	Valledupar	141,100
Meta	264,700	Pasto	133,900
Nariño	808,700	Neiva	119,900
Quindío	354,900		
Risaralda	523,400		
Santander del Norte	631,300		
Santander del Sur	1,166,900		
Sucre	370,300		
Tolima	928,700		
Valle del Cauca	2,172,800		
TOTAL	21,503,400		
Others	284,400		
GRAND TOTAL	21,793,800		

EMPLOYMENT

(1970)

Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2,349,000
Mining and quarrying	30,000
Manufacturing industries	859,000
Building	221,000
Electricity, gas, water and sanitation	26,000
Commerce, Restaurants and Hotels	754,000
Transport and communications	229,000
Services	1,208,000
Finance	88,000
TOTAL	5,764,000

COLOMBIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

AGRICULTURE

PRODUCTION ('000 metric tons)		
	1969*	1970
Rice	670	672.8
Bananas	862	780.0
Coffee	604	570.3
Sugar Cane	23,128	n.a.
Maize	1,000	800.0
Potatoes	1,200	900.0
Plantain	1,728	1,690.0
Wheat	106	50.4
Cotton	392	356.9
Tobacco	42	44.9

*Provisional.

LIVESTOCK ('000 head)	
	1968
Cattle	2,977
Pigs	1,531
Sheep and Goats	335
Horses, Mules and Asses	197

MINING AND INDUSTRY

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Gold ('000 troy ounces)	316.7	272.2	257.7	237.5	218.0
Silver	115.0	106.6	110.1	98.7	76.1
Platinum (exports)	20.7	n.a.	12.4	n.a.	n.a.
Crude Petroleum (million barrels of 42 U.S. gallons)	73.1	71.9	69.4	63.5	77.3
Natural Gasoline (" " " ")	13.0	14.5	12.9	13.4	13.9
Cement ('000 tons)	2,053.0	2,072.6	2,064.0	2,367.2	2,392.9
Salt	280.0	301.1	308.0	n.a.	340.3
Sugar	455.0	499.2	596.575	663.3	708.7
Electricity (6 Departments) (million kWh.)	4,734.0	5,206.9	5,547.0	6,038.2	6,557.9
Steel Ingots (metric tons)	204,000.0	215,645.0	n.a.	198,974.0	206,327.0

FINANCE

1 peso=100 centavos.

54.75 pesos=£1 sterling; 20.45 pesos=U.S. \$1.00.

100 pesos=£1.83=U.S. \$4.89.

BUDGET

(1971—'000 pesos)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
Direct Taxation	6,992,757	Finance (incl. debt)	4,008,851
Indirect Taxation	6,752,530	Defence	1,747,671
Rates and Fines	396,365	Education	2,418,112
Revenue under Contracts	225,500	Public Works	2,579,058
Credit Resources	3,332,908	Police	1,062,192
		Development	590,037
		Agriculture	1,232,910
		Health	1,522,090
		Other Items	1,735,103
TOTAL	17,700,060	TOTAL	17,700,060

COLOMBIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

RESERVES AND CURRENCY

	1967	1968	1969
Gold and Foreign Exchange Reserves at Banco de la República (million U.S.\$)	149.3	217.6	257.2
Currency in Circulation at end of year (million pesos)	5,051.2	5,897.6	7,014.5

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(U.S. \$'000)

	1968		1969	
	CREDIT	DEBIT	CREDIT	DEBIT
<i>Goods and Services:</i>				
Merchandise	602,967	615,057	666,862	647,872
Non-monetary gold	5,907	—	5,495	—
Freight and insurance	39,453	53,445	46,157	63,091
Transport	31,928	42,733	43,710	59,778
Travel	44,564	59,827	45,261	59,683
Investment income	2,861	116,167	9,965	154,272
Services	59,473	72,094	57,977	79,724
Other government transactions	4,190	23,207	4,570	28,847
Total	791,343	982,530	879,997	1,093,267
BALANCE		191,187		213,270
<i>Transfer Payments:</i>				
Private	8,395	5,319	20,116	16,513
Central government	29,960	1,536	37,461	2,528
Total	38,355	6,855	57,577	19,041
BALANCE	31,500		38,536	
<i>Capital and Monetary Gold:</i>				
<i>Non-Monetary Sector:</i>				
Private	120,310	84,363	174,350	100,975
Central government	135,565	45,830	166,543	34,441
Local government	28,968	15,328	26,202	14,334
<i>Monetary Sector:</i>				
Bank of the Republic	39,722	84,723	7,909	53,696
Other institutions	54,866	3,879	49,334	274
Total	382,554	232,843	424,338	203,719
BALANCE	119,711		220,619	
<i>All Transactions:</i>				
Net Total	292,883	306,139	312,665	266,780
BALANCE	13,256			45,885

EXTERNAL TRADE
(U.S. \$'000)

	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Imports	674,100	496,900	643,318	686,000	920,000
Exports	507,600	509,900	558,278	607,500	673,900

COLOMBIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

(U.S. \$million)

IMPORTS	1967	1968	1969
Cereals	14.1	19.5	20.5
Fats and Oils	10.7	10.8	10.9
Cocoa	6.2	5.5	6.3
Fuels and Mineral Oils	7.3	5.4	8.3
Fertilizers	7.1	7.9	6.6
Plastic Products	10.8	14.4	18.8
Rubber Products	9.7	11.3	14.6
Chemicals	50.0	60.4	103.1
Mechanical Equipment	49.0	136.7	n.a.
Electrical Equipment	32.5	50.8	181.5
Vehicles	62.6	73.8	88.7

EXPORTS	1968	1969	1970
Bananas and Plantains	24.7	19.7	n.a.
Cattle	1.2	6.0	29.3
Raw Coffee	351.4	343.9	461.0
Sugar	14.9	14.7	21.8
Raw Cotton	25.7	32.6	38.6
Textiles	8.6	7.8	21.8
Fuel Oil	13.4	15.7	12.1
Crude Petroleum	36.3	56.7	58.6
Leaf Tobacco	4.9	7.2	8.8

COFFEE EXPORTS

Principal Countries	1968		1969		1970	
	Quantity (metric tons)	Value ('000 pesos)	Quantity (metric tons)	Value ('000 pesos)	Quantity (metric tons)	Value ('000 pesos)
Argentina	4,249	61,819	5,934	88,846	6,572	147,222
Belgium and Luxembourg	9,436	135,816	9,178	138,115	6,644	147,994
Canada	5,517	80,223	4,852	72,482	3,145	70,854
Finland	15,018	217,070	16,352	254,471	19,431	436,029
German Democratic Republic	8,194	118,068	8,678	131,761	6,392	142,240
German Federal Republic	70,037	1,013,038	78,999	1,214,405	76,848	1,688,648
Italy	3,394	49,105	3,158	47,963	3,155	70,268
Japan	5,874	85,780	6,424	105,135	7,599	168,018
Spain	22,440	327,436	22,554	340,141	25,275	550,659
Sweden	19,985	289,620	19,657	301,662	16,031	357,048
United States	175,905	2,545,893	153,078	2,361,221	148,237	3,247,681

COLOMBIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

('000 pesos)

	1969		1970	
	Imports	Exports*	Imports	Exports*
Belgium and Luxembourg	69,980	148,861	173,420	161,949
Canada	250,785	144,156	375,032	151,765
Netherlands West Indies	33,851	103,670	12,945	42,713
Ecuador	147,817	202,874	183,137	240,439
France	148,516	124,806	330,502	120,346
German Federal Republic	1,124,527	1,415,198	1,314,253	1,920,067
Italy	188,458	62,150	391,830	98,502
Netherlands	200,896	678,444	236,603	706,217
Peru	125,935	124,076	180,432	461,360
Sweden	255,903	325,536	246,048	418,776
Switzerland	223,567	80,028	320,123	48,135
United Kingdom	516,252	280,322	622,494	264,911
U.S.A.	5,369,053	3,736,010	7,390,746	4,655,145

* Not including Gold or Petroleum.

**TRANSPORT
RAILWAYS**

	1967	1968	1969	1970
Passengers Carried (number)	4,755,920	3,690,391	2,649,697	2,099,492
Passenger-km.	418,392,943	351,198,391	273,280,702	235,038,537
Freight Carried (metric tons)	3,168,963	3,239,740	3,049,859	3,049,859
Freight ton-km.	996,326,052	1,124,631,891	1,158,740,619	1,158,740,619

**ROADS
(December 1967)**

CARS	BUSES	JEEPS	LORRIES AND VANS	TRUCKS	OTHER VEHICLES
100,732	22,061	33,497	49,021	47,647	2,948

**INLAND WATERWAYS
(River Magdalena)**

	1968	1969
Passengers Carried (number)	4,848	22,726
Freight Carried (metric tons)	2,616,621	2,921,075
Cattle Carried (number)	44,157	62,968

**CIVIL AVIATION
(INTERNATIONAL TRAFFIC)**

	1969	1970
Passengers Entering ('000)	192	223
Passengers Leaving ('000)	209	243
Cargo Imported (tons)	7,039	7,302
Cargo Exported (tons)	7,025	12,210

OCEAN SHIPPING

	1968	1969
Vessels Entered (net registered tonnage)	11,863,231	11,695,952
Goods Unloaded (metric tons)	941,313	2,164,753
Vessels Cleared (net registered tonnage)	11,732,402	11,749,492
Goods Loaded (metric tons)	7,619,592	6,756,629

**EDUCATION
(1968)**

	SCHOOLS	TEACHERS	PUPILS
Nursery Schools	3,377	18,565	110,494
Primary Schools	27,361	100,629	2,733,432
Secondary Schools (general)	3,211	38,929	577,417
Higher Education (incl. Universities)	62	8,918	62,844

Source: Departamento Administrativo Nacional de Estadística, Bogotá.

THE CONSTITUTION

The Constitution now in force was promulgated in 1886 and has been amended from time to time. Following the fall of the Rojas Pinilla régime in May 1957, the Constitution was amended to introduce a sixteen-year period of bipartisan government. Under this system the Liberal and Conservatives are equally represented in both houses of Congress, in departmental and municipal legislatures and in the national and departmental cabinets. Under the 1886 Constitution, the country is governed by a President and a Congress consisting of two Chambers. All citizens over the age of 21 are eligible; women obtained the right to vote in 1955. Liberty of the press, freedom of speech and religious toleration are guaranteed. Military service is obligatory for a period of one year for men between the ages of 21 and 30.

THE PRESIDENT

Executive power is vested in the President of the Republic, who is elected by popular suffrage for a four-year term of office. By the amendments to the Constitution introduced in 1959, the President must be alternately a member of the Liberal and Conservative Parties.

The President is assisted in the government of the country by a Cabinet which he appoints. A substitute is elected by Congress, subject to bi-annual re-appointment, to act in the event of a Presidential vacancy. The President appoints the governors of the twenty-two Departments, the four Intendencias and the four Commissaries. The Cabinet resigns annually on August 7th to allow the President to replace Ministers if he desires to do so.

CONGRESS

Legislative power is exercised by Congress, which is composed of the Senate and the House of Representatives. Members of both chambers are elected by direct suffrage for a period of four years, in the following proportion: Senate—2 senators for each Department and one more for every 200,000 inhabitants or portion greater than 100,000, which have an excess over the first 200,000. House of Representatives—2 representatives for each Department

and one more for every 100,000 inhabitants or portion greater than 50,000 which have an excess over the first 100,000. Whenever a new census is approved, the proportion both of senators and representatives will increase in the same proportion as the increase in population.

The Presidents in each House are elected for sixty days.

NATIONAL ECONOMIC COUNCIL

Direction of the nation's finances is in the hands of the Controller-General, who is appointed for two years. A National Economic Council including five ministers and also representatives of banking, industrial and agricultural interests, has functioned since 1935.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

For administrative purposes the country is divided into twenty-two departments, three intendencias and six commissaries. The twenty-two departments of the republic are further divided into municipalities. Governors for the Departments are appointed by the President, but regional legislatures are elected by the local inhabitants and enjoy considerable autonomy, including the management of local finances. Mayors for the municipalities are appointed by the governors.

Various constitutional reforms were promulgated in December 1968, including the following amendments: to increase the membership of the Senate from 106 to 112, and reduce the Chamber of Representatives from 204 to 198; to increase from two to four years the term of office of representatives; to eliminate the two-thirds majority required for matters of importance; to enable the Government to legislate by decree for a maximum period of 90 days in any one year in the event of an economic crisis, though such decrees must relate only to the matters which caused the crisis; from 1970, proportional representation will be allowed in departmental and municipal elections; the same principle will apply to congressional elections after 1974.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

President: Dr. MISAEL PASTRANA BORRERO (C).

Designado (equivalent to Vice-President): Dr. JULIO CÉSAR TURBAY AYALA (L)

CABINET

(March 1972)

Minister of the Interior: Dr. ABELARDO FORERO BENAVIDES.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: ALFREDO VÁSQUEZ CARRISOZA (C).

Minister of Justice: MIGUEL ESCOBAR MÉNDEZ (C).

Minister of Finance: Dr. RODRIGO LLORENTE (C).

Minister of Defence: Gen. HERNANDO CURREA CUBIDES.

Minister of Agriculture: Dr. HERNÁN JARAMILLO OCAMPO (C).

Minister of Health: Dr. JOSÉ MARÍA SALAZAR BUEHLI

Minister of Labour and Social Security: Dr. CRISPÍN VILLAZÓN DE ARMAS (L).

Minister of Economic Development: JORGE VALENCIA JARAMILLO (L).

Minister of Mines and Petroleum: Dr. RAFAEL CAICEDO ESPINOSA (L).

Minister of Education: LUIS CARLOS GALÁN SARMIENTO (L).

Minister of Communications: Dr. JUAN B. FERNÁNDEZ (L).

Minister of Public Works: Dr. ARGELINO DURÁN QUINERO (C).

(C) Conservative; (L) Liberal.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO COLOMBIA

(Bogotá, unless otherwise stated)

Argentina: Carrera 1, No. 71-65; *Ambassador:* (vacant).
Austria: Carrera 1-A, No. 76-79; *Ambassador:* HERBERT GRUBMAYR.
Belgium: Carrera 4a-A, No. 25-B-27; *Ambassador:* GUY BRIGODE.
Bolivia: Carrera 9, No. 85-58; *Ambassador:* JOSÉ LUIS ROCA GARCIA.
Brazil: Avenida Caracacas, No. 37-20; *Ambassador:* FERNANDO DE ALENCAR.
Canada: Carrera 7, No. 73-49; *Ambassador:* SIDNEY FREIFELD.
Chile: Calle 71, No. 11-63; *Ambassador:* HERNÁN GUTIÉRREZ LEYTON.
China, Republic of (Taiwan): Carrera 3, No. 76-99; *Ambassador:* FENG SHAN HO.
Costa Rica: Calle 98, No. 21-53; *Ambassador:* FERNANDO SALAZAR NAVARRETE.
Czechoslovakia: Calle 92, No. 21-40; *Ambassador:* LADISLAV DVORAK.
Denmark: Calle 101, No. 20-28; *Ambassador:* ANTON CHRISTIAN KARSTEN.
Dominican Republic: Carrera 30, No. 46-46; *Ambassador:* EDUARDO ANTONIO GARCÍA VÁSQUEZ.
Ecuador: Carrera 14, No. 44-45; *Ambassador:* GUSTAVO LARREA CÓRDOVA.
Egypt: Carrera 19, No. 88-01; *Ambassador:* SALEH MOURAD.
El Salvador: Calle 67, No. 6-11; *Ambassador:* CARLOS CASTILLO MELÉNOEZ.
Finland: Lima, Peru.
France: Calle 87, No. 8-64; *Ambassador:* FRANCIS LEVASSEUR.
Germany, Federal Republic of: Carrera 10-A, No. 70-73; *Ambassador:* IVAR MAENSS.
Guatemala: Transversal 19-A, No. 101-42; *Ambassador:* JAIME BARRIOS PEÑA.
Haiti: Carrera 4, No. 58-82; *Ambassador:* GÉRARD JEAN BAPTISTE.
Honduras: Carrera 18, No. 86-A-54; *Ambassador:* SANTIAGO FLORES OCHOA.
India: Santiago, Chile.
Israel: Calle 92, No. 13-51; *Ambassador:* VICTOR ELIACHAR.
Italy: Diagonal 77, No. 6-88; *Ambassador:* MARIO FILO DELLA TORRE SANTA SUSANNA.
Japan: Calle 86, No. 9-44; *Ambassador:* FATSUO FUKAI.
Korea: Santiago, Chile.

Lebanon: Calle 74, No. 12-44; *Ambassador:* EDMOND KHAYAT (also accredited to Bolivia, Ecuador and Peru).
Malta: Edificio Bavaria, Carrera 13, No. 27-93; *Ambassador:* LUIGI MARENGON.
Mexico: Calle 100, No. 24-19; *Ambassador:* VÍCTOR MANUEL BARCELO RODRÍGUEZ.
Nicaragua: Calle 77, No. 7-92; *Ambassador:* REYNALDO NAVAS BARRETO.
Norway: Caracacas, Venezuela.
Netherlands: Calle 87, No. 9-55; *Ambassador:* JACOB VAREKAMP.
Panama: Calle 92, No. 7-66; *Ambassador:* RICARDO A. DE LA GUARDIA.
Paraguay: Calle 51, No. 5-46; *Ambassador:* FRANCISCO MARÍA BARREIRO MAFFIODO.
Peru: Carrera 8, No. 91-54; *Ambassador:* JULIO VARGAS PRAGA.
Poland: Caracas, Venezuela.
Portugal: Calle 70-A, No. 7-51; *Ambassador:* ANTONIO EDUARDO RESSANO GARCÍA.
Romania: Caracacas, Venezuela.
Spain: Carrera 7A, No. 78-01; *Ambassador:* JOAQUÍN JUSTE CESTINO.
Sweden: Carrera 4, No. 72-55; *Ambassador:* INGVAR GRAVERS.
Switzerland: Calle 75, No. 8-70; *Ambassador:* ETIENNE H. SERRA.
Syria: Caracas, Venezuela.
Trinidad and Tobago: Caracacas, Venezuela.
Turkey: Caracacas, Venezuela (E).
U.S.S.R.: Carrera 4, No. 75-00; *Ambassador:* NICOLAY ANDREYEVICH BELOUS.
United Kingdom: Calle 87, No. 10-50; *Ambassador:* THOMAS ROGERS.
U.S.A.: Transversal 17, No. 114-A-49; *Ambassador:* EARLE M. WELCH, Jr.
Uruguay: Calle 90, No. 11-30; *Ambassador:* ALFREDO LEPRO.
Vatican: Carrera 15, No. 36-33 (*Apostolic Nunciature*); *Nuncio:* ANGELO PALMAS.
Venezuela: Carrera 7, No. 85-12; *Ambassador:* NUMA QUEVEDO.
Yugoslavia: Calle 90, No. 9-A-33; *Ambassador:* MIROSLAV ZOTOVIC.
 Colombia also has diplomatic relations with: Ethiopia, Greece, Jamaica.

PRESIDENT AND CONGRESS

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

(April 19th, 1970)

CANDIDATES	VOTES
Dr. MISAEEL PASTRANA BORRERO . . .	1,612,467
Gen. GUSTAVO ROJAS PINILLA . . .	1,546,449
BELISAURO BETANCUR . . .	466,211
EVARISTO SOURDIS . . .	323,093

CONGRESS

Congress consists of the Senate (118 members elected for four years) and the House of Representatives (210 members elected for two years).

GENERAL ELECTION

(April 1970)

PARTY	SEATS	
	Senate	House
National Front:		
Liberal	39	58
Conservative	19	31
Opposition:		
Sourdistas (Liberal)	5	9
Sourdistas (Conservative)	5	12
Belisaristas (Liberal)	3	6
Belistaristas (Conservative)	9	18
Anapo (Liberal)	12	28
Anapo (Conservative)	26	44
Independent (Liberal)	—	4

POLITICAL PARTIES

Following the Constitutional Amendment of 1957, the Conservatives and Liberals must hold political parity in Congress, the Cabinet, the Governorships, the Supreme Court and the Municipal Councils. The Conservatives and the Liberals are the only parties legally recognized, but other parties may function if they work through these basic parties.

The ten-year old government coalition between Conservatives and Liberals is known as the Frente de Transformación Nacional.

Partido Conservador (Frente Nacional): Bogotá; formerly divided into three factions, the Party became reunited in 1963; Leaders MARIANO OSPINA PÉREZ, GUILLERMO LEÓN VALENCIA.

Partido Liberal: Av. Jiménez 8-56, Bogotá; divided 1958 into two factions: *Liberal Oficial*, part of the government coalition, led by ALBERTO LLERAS CAMARGO and

CARLOS LLERAS RESTREPO, and the *Movimiento Revolucionario Liberal*, leftist opposition group, led by ALFONSO LÓPEZ MICHELSON and JUAN JOSÉ TURBAY; reunited 1967, Pres. VÍCTOR MOSQUERA CHAUX; Sec. Gen. HECTOR ECHEVERRÍ CORREA.

Alianza Nacional Popular (Anapo): Bogotá; totalitarian aims; Leaders: GUSTAVO ROJAS PINILLA, MARÍA EUGENIA ROJAS DE MORENO, JOSEFINA VALENCIA DE HUBACH.

Partido Comunista: banned in Colombia.

Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias Colombianas (FARC) left wing, includes communists; Leader PEDRO ANTONIO MARÍN.

Ejército de Liberación Nacional (ELN): guerrillas.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The Supreme Court of Justice, which sits in Bogotá, is divided into four subsidiary courts of Civil Cassations, Criminal Cassation, Labour Cassation and Constitutional Procedure. The twenty-four judges of the Supreme Court are elected for life; vacancies are filled by election by the members. For matters of great importance and government business, the three courts of the Supreme Court sit together as a Plenary Court.

The country is divided into judicial districts, each of which has a superior court of three or more judges. There are also other Courts of Justice for each judicial district, and judges for each province and municipality.

President of the Supreme Court: GUILLERMO OSPINA FERNÁNDEZ.

Vice-President: HERNÁN TORO AGUDELO.

SUPREME COURT OF JUSTICE

Liberals

HUMBERTO BARRERA
DOMÍNGUEZ
ERNESTO BLANCO CARERA
JORGE GAVIRIA SALAZAR
CESAR GÓMEZ ESTRADA
CROTATAS LONDOÑO C.
JOSÉ MARÍA ESGUERRA
SAMPER
LUIS EDUARDO MESA
VELÁZQUEZ
LUIS ENRIQUE ROMERO
SOTO
MIGUEL ÁNGEL GARCÍA
LUIS CARLOS PÉREZ
EUSTORGIO SARRIÁ

Conservatives

JOSÉ ENRIQUE ARBOLEDA
VALENCIA
MARIO ALARIO DI FILIPPO
JUAN BENAVIDES PATRÓN
ERNESTO CEDIÉL ÁNGEL
JOSÉ GABRIEL DE LA VEGA
JULIO RONCALLO ACOSTA
GERMÁN GIRALDO ZULUAGA
EDMUNDO HARKER PUYANA
ALVARO LUNA GÓMEZ
LUIS SARIMENTO BUITRATO
JOSÉ MARÍA VELASCO
GUERRERO

RELIGION

Roman Catholicism is the religion of 90 per cent of the population.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Archbishops:

Archbishop of Bogotá and Primate of Colombia:
H.E. Cardinal LUIS CONCHA-CÓRDOBA.

Barranquilla: Most Rev. GERMÁN VILLA GAVIRIA.

Cali: Most Rev. ALBERTO URIBE URDANETA.

Cartagena: Most Rev. JOSÉ IGNACIO LÓPEZ UMAÑA.

Manizales: Most Rev. ARTURO DUQUE VILLEGAS.
Medellín: Most Rev. TULIO BOTERO SALAZAR.
Nueva Pamplona: Most Rev. ALFREDO RUBIO DÍAZ.
Popayán: Most Rev. MIGUEL ÁNGEL ARCE VIVAS.
Tunja: Most Rev. ÁNGEL MARÍA OCAMPO BERRIO.

OTHER RELIGIONS

Protestants: 100,000 adherents with 286 churches; 211 schools with 488 teachers and 11,635 pupils.

Jews: 25,000 strong community with 66 synagogues.

THE PRESS

DAILIES

BOGOTÁ

Diario Oficial: Carrera 15, No. 56 Sur; f. 1864; official Government paper.

El Espectador: Carrera 68, Calle 19; f. 1887; morning and evening, Sunday morning only; Liberal; Dir. GUILLERMO CANO; Editor LUIS GABRIEL CANO; circ. 211,000.

El Siglo: Calle 15, No. 13-26; f. 1925; Conservative; daily; Dir.-Editor ALVARO CAICEDO; circ. 50,000.

El Tiempo: Avda. Jiménez 6-77; f. 1911; morning; Liberal; Editor ROBERTO GARCÍA PEÑA; circ. 200,000 weekdays, 400,000 Sundays.

La República: Calle 16, No. 4-96; f. 1953; Conservative; morning; circ. 50,000; Dir. SILVIO VILLEGAS.

BARRANQUILLA

Diario del Caribe: f. 1946; daily; Conservative; Dir. JULIO MARÍA SANTODOMINGO; circ. 24,640.

El Heraldo: Calle 38, No. 40-70; f. 1933; morning; Liberal; Dir. JUAN B. FERNÁNDEZ; circ. 33,000.

El Nacional: Calle 34, 36-122; f. 1945; evening; Liberal; Dir. JULIAN DEVIS ECHANDÍA; circ. 24,003.

La Prensa: Carrera 43, 45-47; f. 1928; morning; Independent; Editor CARLOS MARTÍNEZ APARICIO.

BUCARAMANGA

El Deber: f. 1923; morning; Conservative; Dir. EFRAM OREJARENA RUEDA; circ. 21,000.

El Frente: Apdo. Aéreo 665; f. 1942; daily, morning; Conservative; Dirs. Dr. RAFAEL ORTIZ GONZÁLEZ, Dr. CIRO LÓPEZ MENDOZA; Editor CIRO GÓMEZ MEJÍA; circ. 25,000.

Vanguardia Liberal: Calle 34, No. 13-42; f. 1919; morning; Liberal; Sunday illustrated literary supplement and women's supplement; Dir. RODOLFO GONZÁLEZ GARCÍA; Man. ALEJANDRO GALVIS RAMÍREZ; London representatives: S. S. Koppe & Co. Ltd., 69 Fleet St., E.C.4; circ. 35,000.

CALI

El Crisol: f. 1930; Liberal; morning; Dir. RAFAEL I. RODRÍGUEZ; circ. 15,000.

El País: Carrera 4, No. 11-33, Piso 3; f. 1950; Conservative; morning; Dir. ALVARO LLOREDA; circ. 99,824.

Occidente: Calle 12, No. 5-22; f. 1961; Conservative; morning; Dir. ALVARO CAICEDO; circ. 72,828.

CARTAGENA

Diario de la Costa: Centro Calle 35A, No. 8-59, Avda. Escallón; f. 1915; morning; Conservative; Dir. RAFAEL ESCALÓN VILLA; circ. 20,000.

El Pueblo: morning; independent; Dir. VICENTE MARTÍNEZ.

El Universal: Centro Calle 31, No. 3-81, Calle San Juan de Dios; f. 1948; daily; Liberal; Dir. D. LÓPEZ ESCAURIAZA; circ. 5,000.

CÚCUTA

Comentarios: morning; Liberal; Dir. JOSÉ MANUEL VILLALOBOS.

Diario de la Frontera: f. 1950; morning; Conservative; Dir. LUIS PARRA BOLÍVAR; circ. 15,000.

IBAGÜÉ

El Cronista: daily except Monday.

MANIZALES

Diario Matinal: Carrera 20, No. 21-41, Apdo. Postal 236, Aéreo 70; f. 1921; morning; Conservative; Dir. Dr. ARTURO GÓMEZ; Man. BERNARDO GIRALDO A.; circ. 24,000/26,000.

La Patria: Carrera 20, 21/51, Apdo. 236, Aéreo 70; f. 1921; morning; Conservative; Dir. GONZALO JARAMILLO J.; circ. 25,000.

MEDELLÍN

El Colombiano: Calle 54, No. 51-22; f. 1912 (oldest daily in Antioquia); morning; Conservative; Editor JUAN ZULETA FERRER; Pub. JULIO C. HERNÁNDEZ; circ. 90,000.

El Correo: Carrera 51, No. 54-28; f. 1913; Liberal; daily; Dir. ADOLFO L. GÓMEZ; circ. 17,500.

El Diario: Calle 50, No. 64B-52; f. 1930; evening; Liberal Independent; Dir. JOHN GÓMEZ RESTREPO; circ. 20,000.

PASTO

El Derecho: Plaza de Cristo Rey, Apdo. 74; f. 1928; Dir. E. FIGUEROA CORAL; circ. 5,000.

La Radio: Calle 15, No. 28-30; f. 1933; morning; Liberal; Dir. CARLOS CÉSAR PUYANA; circ. 4,200.

PEREIRA

El Diario: Calle 18, 6-48, Apdo. Nac. 52, Aéreo 20; f. 1929; evening; Liberal; Dir. EDUARDO CORREA URIBE; circ. 13,000.

El Imparcial: f. 1948; evening; Dir. RAFAEL CANO GIRALDO; circ. 15,000.

POPAYÁN

El Liberal: Apdo. Aéreo 538, Nacional 43; f. 1938; daily; Dir. GERARDO FERNÁNDEZ C.; Chief Editor CARLOS VALENCIA MOSQUERA; circ. 25,000.

SANTA MARTA

La Época.

El Estado: Acequia 27; f. 1921; Mon., Wed. and Fri. evenings; Dir. GABRIEL ECHEVERRÍA.

El Informador: f. 1921; daily; Liberal; Dir. GABRIEL ECHEVERRÍA; circ. 9,000.

Vanguardia.

SINCELEJO

El Anunciador.

El Genit.

PERIODICALS

BOGOTÁ

Alianza Popular: weekly; owner G. ROJAS FINILLA.

Batalla del Pueblo: f. 1962; bi-weekly; left-wing; Editor LUIS EMIRO VALENCIA.

Boletín Informativo: Apdo. 1310; fortnightly; Zionist organ; Dir. AZRIEL CELNIK.

Calle, La: weekly; Movimiento Revolucionario Liberal.

El Campesino: Carrera 39a, 15-11, Bogotá; f. 1958; weekly; Catholic; Dir. LUIS ZORNOSA FALLA; circ. 105,486.

El Catolicismo: Apdo. Aéreo 12333; f. 1889; weekly; Catholic cultural; circ. 15,000.

Cenicafé: Chinchiná, Caldas; publ. by National Centre for Coffee Research; f. 1949; quarterly; circ. 3,000; Dir. SILVIO ECHEVERRÍA.

Colombia Filatélica: monthly.

Correo Universitario: Apdo. 2509; f. 1944; monthly; university gazette; Dir. JAIME IBAÑEZ.

Cromos Magazine: Ave. 22, No. 19A/55, Apdo. Nac. 442, Aéreo 5314; f. 1916; weekly; illustrated; general news; Dir. JAIME RESTREPO; circ. 30,489.

El Gráfico: Calle 14, No. 8-74.

El Mes Financiero y Económico: monthly; financial news.

Estampa: Apdo. Aéreo 4160; f. 1938; weekly; Independent; Dir. FERNANDO MARTÍNEZ DORRIEN; circ. 17,740.

Ingeniería y Arquitectura: every two months.

Lecturas, Libros e Ideas: literary periodical.

Mujer de America (Woman of America): Apdo. 10634; Bogotá; f. 1960; Editor-Pres. FLOR ROMERO DE NOHRA; women's periodical; circ. 40,000.

Menorah: Apdo. Aéreo 9081, Bogotá; f. 1950; Independent monthly review for the Jewish community; Dir. ELIÉCER CELNIK; circ. 10,000.

Nuestra Senda: Calle 20, No. 4-81, Apdo. 1627; f. 1940; weekly; organ of Jewish colony; Dir. Dr. JOSEPH GRUTZENDLER.

La Nueva Prensa: f. 1961; weekly; anti-Government; Editor ALBERTO ZALAMEA.

Orientación Revolucionaria: monthly; left-wing; Editor GLORIA GAITÁN.

Proa: Calle 13, 9-20; f. 1946; monthly architectural and artistic review; Propr. CARLOS MARTÍNEZ; circ. 2,500.

Revista del Banco de la República: financial and economic review.

Revista Cafetera de Colombia: Avda. Jiménez 7-65, 40-50; organ of the National Federation of Coffee Growers.

Revista Colombiana de Cultura: Instituto Colombiano de Cultura, apto. Aéreo 29665, Bogotá; f. 1970; successor to Revista de las Indias (f. 1938) and to Bolívar Revista Colombiana de Cultura (f. 1951); literary, historical, critical.

Revista Colombiana del Trabajo: industrial and labour news.

Revista Comercial: Carrera 6, No. 11-57.

Revista del Ejército: Ministerio de Defensa, Bogotá, D.E.; f. 1961; military review; twice monthly; circ. 8,000; Editor Major RAMIRO ZAMBRANO C.

Revista Javeriana: Catholic monthly; Dir. P. ANGEL VALTIERRA.

Revista Nacional de Agricultura: Carrera 10a, No. 14-56, 3° piso; f. 1906; publ. by The Agricultural Society of Colombia; monthly; Dir. CARLOS JOSÉ GONZALES M.; circ. 6,000.

Rutas: Carrera 6, No. 11-57.

Sábado: weekly.

SETT: f. 1962; literary and political; monthly of MRL.

Sucesos: f. 1956; magazine.

UNIOS: Labour monthly.

Vanguardia: f. 1962; weekly of MRL.

Viajes.

La Vida Rural: monthly.

COLOMBIA—(PRESS, PUBLISHERS, RADIO AND TELEVISION)

Voz Proletaria: apdo. aéreo 19857/8886, Bogotá; f. 1963; weekly; Communist; Dir. J. M. DIAZ; circ. 20,000.

PRESS AGENCIES

Bogotá

ANSA: Carrera 30, Calle 26, No. 39-21; Bureau Chief URIEL OSPINA.

AP: Edif. Condominio Parque Santander, Carrera 6, No. 14-98, Of. 1104; Bureau Chief DANIEL HARKER.

Novosti: Carrera 16A, No. 17-30; Bureau Chief José ARIZALA.

Cali

UPI: Edif. Ulpiano Lloreda, Plaza de Caicedo, Of. 201; Bureau Chief LUIS JORGE MAHECHA.

Tass is also represented in Colombia.

PRESS ASSOCIATION

Asociación Colombiana de Periodistas: Carrera 10, No. 19-64, Oficina 801, Bogotá.

PUBLISHERS

Alvaro Marín: Avenida Jiménez, No. 9-47, Bogotá.

Bibliográfica Colombiana Ltda.: Carrera 7A, No. 24-72, Bogotá; education, journalism.

Gromos Editores e Impresores Ltda.: Avda. 22, No. 19A/55, Bogotá; f. 1916; JAIME RESTREPO.

Cultura Colombiana Ltda.: Carrera 9, 16-72, Apdo. Aéreo 6307, Bogotá; f. 1951; publishers of textbooks; book-sellers.

Ediciones Tercer Mundo: Cra 7, No. 16-19, Apdo. Aéreo 4817, Bogotá; politics, psychology, sociology, fiction.

Editorial Albon: Calle 53, Apdo. Aéreo 1953, Medellín.

Editorial Andes: Carrera 39A, No. 15-11, Apdo. Aéreo 7170; Bogotá.

Editorial Antares: Calle 13, No. 6-82, 10° piso, Bogotá; commerce, industry.

Editorial Bedout: Avenida Jiménez 9-47, Apdo. Aéreo 12050, Bogotá.

Editorial Bolívar: Apdo. Aéreo 4160, Bogotá; f. 1938; Dir. and Prop. FERNANDO MARTÍNEZ DORRIEN; publ. periodicals incl. *Estampa*, *Bachue* (monthly), *Laboratorio* (quarterly).

Editorial "El Diario": Calle 18, No. 17-30, Pereira.

Editorial Kapelusz Colombiana: Carrera 12, No. 15/99, Bogotá.

Ediciones Lerner: Avenida Jiménez 4-33, Apdo. Aéreo 12050, Bogotá.

Editorial Librería Voluntad, Ltda.: Carrera 7, No. 38-99, Apdo. Aéreo 4692, Bogotá; f. 1928; textbooks; Man. Dir. Dr. SAMUEL DE BEDOUT T.

Editorial Lumen Christi, S.A.: Calle 12, No. 3-12, Bogotá; religion, belles lettres, fiction.

Editorial Norma: Calle 19, No. 6-68, 2°, Apdo. Aéreo 4344, Bogotá; branch office Calle 29N, No. 6-A-40, Cali.

Editorial Temis Ltda.: Calle 13, No. 6-45, Apdo. Aéreo 5941, Bogotá; law, sociology, politics.

E. Ospina-Racines: Edificio Tejada 602, Apdo. P 29 71; Bogotá; f. 1940; weekly; publications on petroleum, Dir. E. OSPINA-RACINES.

Empresa Editorial "La Patria": Carrera 20, 21-51, Apdo. 236, Apdo. Aéreo 70, Manizales; f. 1921; Pres. GONZALO JARAMILLO J.; Man. LUIS FERNANDO BOTERO R.

Herder Editorial y Librería Ltda.: Apdo. Aéreo 6855, Bogotá; social services.

Instituto Caro y Guervo: Apdo. Aéreo 20002, Bogotá; f. 1942; philology and general linguistics; Dir. J. M. KIVAS SACCONI.

Legislación Económica: Av. Las Americas 58-51, Apdo. Aéreo 8646, Bogotá; f. 1952; 19 periodicals covering law, economics and management; Dir. TIRO-LIVIO CALDAS.

Minerva Editorial: Carrera 9, No. 7-72, Bogotá.

Universidad Nacional: Ciudad Universitaria, Bogotá.

Universidad Externada de Colombia: Carrera 16, No. 24-25, Bogotá.

Universidad Industrial de Santander: Apdo. Aéreo 678, Bucaramanga.

PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION

Acoeditores: Avenida Jiménez 10-34, Bogotá.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

In 1971 there were 2,250,000 radio licences.

Ministerio de Comunicaciones, División de Telecomunicaciones: Bogotá; broadcasting authority in Colombia; Dir.-Gen. A. TAPIAS ROCHA.

RADIO

Radiodifusora Nacional: Transversal 17, No. 25/65, Bogotá; official broadcasting station; f. 1940; Dir.-Gen. W. FADUL.

PRINCIPAL COMMERCIAL STATIONS

Radio Cadena Nacional, S.A.: Apdo. Aéreo 1244, Medellín; Pres. ROBERTO JAIRO ARANGO MEJÍA.

Caracol-Primera Cadena Radial Colombiana: Calle 19, 8-48, Bogotá; Pres. F. LONDOÑO; Dir.-Gen. A. TORO.

Circuito Radial ABC, S.A.: Apdo. Aéreo 1771, Apdo. 206, Cartagena; Propr. R. FUENTES; Man. NELSON FUENTES MARTÍNEZ.

There are 217 commercial stations and 15 cultural stations.

COMMERCIAL RADIO FEDERATION

Federación Nacional de Estaciones Radiofónicas: Bogotá; all commercial stations belong to the federation.

In 1970, there were 2,217,000 radio sets.

TELEVISION

Instituto Nacional de Radio y Televisión: Centro Administrativo Nacional (CAN), Apdo. Nacional 1824, Bogotá; f. 1954; Dir.-Gen. LUIS EDUARDO FONSECA; owns and operates a 17-station TV and radio broadcasting network; mainly cultural and educational programmes, although commercials are permitted; publ. *Notinra-vision*.

Telebogotá: Calle 22, No. 6-27, Piso 6, Bogotá; official comm.; Dir.-Gen. CONSUELO DE MONTEJO.

In 1971 there were 809,632 television sets.

FINANCE

(cap.=capital; p.u.=paid up; dep.=deposits; m.=million;
res.=reserves; amounts are given in pesos.)

BANKING

Superintendencia Bancaria: Calle 16, No. 5-13, Bogotá;
First Superintendent CARLOS NAVIA RAFFO.

CENTRAL BANK

Banco de la República: Bogotá, Carrera 7A, No. 14-78,
Apdo. postal 402, Aéreo 3531; f. 1923; cap. p.u.
153.9m., dep. 11,054m. (Dec. 1970); Gen. Man. Dr.
GERMÁN BOTERO DE LOS RÍOS.

Fondo para Inversiones Privadas: f. 1963 as a special
account of the Banco de la República; loans and
grants (1963-69) 1,113m. pesos plus U.S. \$18m.;
projects supported must relate directly to increased
agricultural or industrial productivity.

BOGOTÁ

Banco de América Latina: Carrera 8A, No. 15-73; Gen. Man.
ALVARO DUGAND DONADO.

Banco Cafetero: Avda. Jiménez No. 7-65, Apdo. Aéreo
6824; f. 1953; cap. 350m., legal reserve 130m., total
480m.; dep. 1,475,553,000 (Dec. 1971); Pres. RODRIGO
MUNERA Z.; Gen. Man. RAFAEL MONTEJO ESCOBAR.

Banco Central Hipotecario: Carrera 6A, No. 15-32/48; f.
1932; cap. p.u. 91.8m., dep. 533.8m. (Dec. 1968); Man.
Dr. JORGE CORTÉS BOSHELL.

Banco de Bogotá: Carrera 10, No. 14-33; f. 1870; cap. 195m.,
dep. 3,917m. (Dec. 1968); Gen. Man. JORGE MEJÍA
SALAZAR.

Banco de Colombia: Carrera 8A, Nos. 13-25/27; f. 1875; cap.
116.9m., res. 164.7m.; Pres. JAIME MICHELSEN URIBE.

Banco de Construcción y Desarrollo: Carrera 10, No. 16-37,
Apdo. Aéreo 6454, Bogotá; f. 1963; cap. and dep.
159m.; Gen. Man. A. J. HEEB.

Banco de la Vivienda y Ahorro: f. 1966; housing and savings
bank; cap. 50m. subscribed by government; under
auspices of Superintendencia de Bancos.

Banco de los Andes: f. 1910; cap. 20.7m., dep. 265m. (June
1967); Gen. Man. CARLOS VILLAVECES R.

Banco del Comercio: Calle 13, No. 8-52; f. 1949; cap.
150m., dep. 2,550m., res. 81.6m. (Dec. 1970); Pres.
CAMILO HERRERA PRADO.

Banco Ganadero: Carrera 8A, No. 13-42, Bogotá; cattle
finance and credits; cap. 1,000m. (1969); Gen. Man.
ARTURO BONNET TRUJILLO.

Banco Grancolombiana: Carrera 7A, No. 13-41, Bogotá;
f. 1961; cap. 500m., res. 125m. (Dec. 1967); Pres.
JAIME MICHELSEN URIBE; Gen. Man. JORGE MON-
CALEANO ROMERO.

Banco Nacional: Calle 14, No. 8-37; Pres. GUILLERMO
RONDEROS-OURÁN.

Banco Popular S.A.: Calle 17, No. 7-43; cap. 89.6m., res.
190m.; Pres. EDUARDO NIETO CALDERÓN.

Caja de Crédito Agrario, Industrial y Minero: Avda. Jiménez
de Quesada 8-32; f. 1931; Gen. Man. Dr. JOSÉ VICENTE-
VARGAS SALGADO.

BARRANQUILLA

Banco de la Costa: Man. HUMBERTO MAZZILLI.

BUCARAMANGA

Banco Santander: Man. JAIME RODRÍGUEZ SILVA.

MANIZALES

Banco de Caldas: Man. ALVARO MEJÍA.

MEDELLÍN

Banco Comercial Antioqueño: Calle Colombia; f. 1912; cap.
407m., dep. 1,770m. (1972); Chair. JORGE ESCOBAR;
Pres. VICENTE URIBE RENDÓN.

Banco Industrial Colombiano: Calle 50, 51-66; f. 1945; cap.
112m., dep. 1,414m., res. 59m. (Dec. 1970); Man. IVNA
CORREA ARANGO.

POPAYÁN

Banco del Estado: Man. JULIO ARBOLEDA.

FOREIGN BANKS

**Bank of America National Trust and Savings Association
N.T. and S.A.:** Bogotá; Man. F. CARL REINHARDT,
Apdo. Aéreo 12327; brs. in Cali, Medellín, Barranquilla.

Bank of London and Montreal Ltd.: Nassau, Bahamas;
Carrera 8, 15-46/60, Bogotá; agencies in Barranquilla,
Bucaramanga, Cali and Medellín; Man. C. RAVENHILL
WILSON.

Banco Francés e Italiano para la América del Sud: Carrera
8A, No. 15-42, Apdo. Aéreo 3440, Bogotá; Man. Dr.
ALFREDO MIANI.

Banque Nationale de Paris: Paris; Calle 13, No. 7-60,
Bogotá; Bogotá office since 1954; Man. PIERRE
LAMON; brs. in Bogotá (4), Cali (2), Barranquilla,
Medellín, Bucabentura.

First National City Bank: New York; Avenida Jiménez,
No. 8-89, Bogotá; brs. in Barranquilla, Bogotá, Cali,
Cartagena, Medellín; Man. RICHARD VALELLY.

Royal Bank of Canada: Montreal; Apdo. Aéreo 3438,
Carrera 8A, No. 14-45 Bogotá; brs. in principal towns;
District Man. J. F. STECH.

DEVELOPMENT

Corporación Financiera de Caldas: Edificio Banco del
Comercio, piso 11, Apdo. 460, Manizales; f. 1961;
private development company; cap. p.u. 96.6m., res.
7.6m.; helped found 13 industrial corporations in
Caldas; Pres. EDUARDO ARANGO R.

Corporación Financiera del Caribe: Calle 13, No. 8-38,
Bogotá; f. 1967 under auspices of Banco de Colombia;
initial cap. 10m.; Pres. ERNESTO B. ENGEL.

Corporación Financiera Colombiana: Carrera 13, No. 26-45,
piso 7/8, Apdo. 11843, Bogotá; f. 1959; private
development bank; cap. 200m.; Pres. IGNACIO COPETE
LIZARRALDE.

Corporación Financiera Nacional: Medellín; f. 1959; private
development company; Pres. JOSÉ GUTIÉRREZ GÓMEZ;
Vice-Pres. CARLOS RESTREPO DUMIT.

Corporación Financiera Popular: Calle 17, No. 7-43, 5°,
Apdo. Aéreo 5179, Bogotá; f. 1967; an affiliate of the
Banco Popular; initial cap. 50m.; to provide loans and
technical assistance to medium-sized and small
industries; Pres. HUMBERTO TORO CARDONA.

Corporación Financiera de Santander: Calle 35, No. 16-52,
piso 4, Bucaramanga; f. 1966; cap. 20m., to be raised
to 40m.; Pres. GUSTAVO LIÉVANO.

Corporación Financiera del Norte: Carrera 44, No. 34-31-A,
Apdo. Aéreo 27-47; cap. \$46m.; Pres. ALVARO JARA-
MILLO V.

COLOMBIA—(FINANCE)

Corporación Financiera del Norte: Cali; Pres. BENJAMÍN MARTÍNEZ M.

Corporación Financiera del Transporte: Calle 37, No. 8-43, Bogotá; Pres. LUIS AUGUSTO MURCIA.

"Cofinagro" Corporación Financiera de Fomento Agropecuario y de Exportación: Calle 12, No. 7-32, 11°, Bogotá; Pres. JUAN VIERA JARAMILLO.

Instituto de Fomento Industrial, Corporación Financiera: Carrera 6, No. 15-32, 11°-12°; Pres. MIGUEL FADUL.

Corporación Financiera de Occidente: Pereira; f. 1966; provides credit and effects investment in the development of industry, agriculture, cattle farming and mining and offers technical assistance; cap. 633m., active total 2,780m.; Pres. GERMÁN GAVIRIA VÉLEZ.

Grancolombiana Corporación Financiera S.A.: Carrera 7A, No. 14-23, Bogotá; f. 1966; cap. and reserves \$12.5m.; deposits \$51.8m.; Pres. JAIME URIBE.

BANKING ASSOCIATION

Asociación Bancaria: Edificio Baneo de la República, Calle 13, 8-39, 2° piso, Bogotá; f. 1936; 26 mem. banks; Pres. JORGE MEJÍA PALACIO; cap. 2.7m., dep. 10.1m.; publs. *Boletín Informativo* (mems. only), *Información Financiera*.

STOCK EXCHANGE

Bolsa de Bogotá: Calle 14, No. 8-79, Bogotá; f. 1928; Pres. DANIEL JARAMILLO F.

There is also a stock exchange at Medellín.

INSURANCE

PRINCIPAL NATIONAL COMPANIES

Aseguradora Mercantil S.A.: Carrera 7A, No. 13-52, Apdo. Aéreo 6774, Bogotá; f. 1951; Pres. JAIME CABALLERO U.; Man. ALVARO AZCUÉNAGA M.

Aseguradora del Valle: Cali; Man. MARTÍN HINCAPIE O.

Compañía de Seguros, Bolívar: Edificio Bolívar, Carrera 10A, No. 16-39, Apdo. Aéreo 597, Bogotá; f. 1939; Man. ENRIQUE CORTÉS R.

Compañía de Seguros, La Andina: Edificio Camacol, Carrera 10, No. 19-65, Apdo. Aéreo 3838, Bogotá; f. 1937; Man. COLIN G. MARLOW.

Compañías Aliadas de Seguros S.A.: Carrera 8A, No. 15-46, 5°, Bogotá.

Compañía Agrícola de Seguros S.A.: Calle 14, No. 12-50, 9°, Bogotá; Pres. ARIEL JARAMILLO A.

Compañía de Seguros Generales, Aurora S.A.: Carrera 10, No. 19-65, 3°; Man. MARIO GUSSONI S.

Compañía Central de Seguros S.A.: Edificio Baneo, Central Hipotecario, Carrera 6A, 15-32, 15°, Apdo. Aéreo 5764, Bogotá; f. 1956; cap. 30m.; Man. EFREN OSSA G.

Compañía Colombiana de Seguros: Carrera 7A, No. 17-01, Apdo. Aéreo 3537, Bogotá; f. 1874; Pres. JAVIER RAMÍREZ SOTO.

Compañía de Seguros La Fenix de Colombia S.A.: Carrera 8A, No. 15-46, 3°, Bogotá; Man. PHILIP M. TIBBLE.

Compañía Granadina de Seguros S.A.: Avenida Jiménez, No. 8-29, Apdo. Aéreo 6889, Bogotá; f. 1945; separate life office; Man. DIR. FRANCISCO DE RUGGIERO

Compañía de Seguros La Continental: Edificio Internacional, Calle 26, No. 13/06/34, 9°, Bogotá; Man. ROBERT B. GARRISON.

Compañía de Seguros del Pacífico: Cali; Man. RAFAEL NAVIA GONZÁLEZ.

Compañía Suramericana de Seguros: Edificio Suramericana, Carrera 52, No. 50-13, Apdo. Aéreo 780, Medellín; f. 1944; Pres. JORGE MOLINA M.

Compañía Internacional de Seguros S.A.: Calle 15, No. 9-18, Bogotá; Man. MARIO LASERNA HOYOS

Grupo Grancolombiana S.A.: Carrera 7A, No. 14-23, Bogotá; Pres. JAIME MICHELSON URIBE.

Inmobiliara de Seguros S.A.: Avenida Jiménez, No. 9-43, Bogotá; Man. RAFAEL GOMÉZ R.

La Nacional Compañía de Seguros Generales de Colombia S.A.: Calle 16, No. 6-34, Bogotá; f. 1952; Pres. BERNARDO SAIZ DE CASTRO; Man. PIERRE LAMAT.

La Libertad, Compañía de Seguros Generales y de Vida S.A.: Avenida Jiménez, No. 7-25, 3°, Bogotá; Pres. GERARDO HERNÁNDEZ FERIA.

La Previsora: Avenida Jiménez, No. 9-14, Bogotá; Man. FLAVIO CRUZ P.

Reaseguradora de Colombia S.A.: Carrera 10, No. 15-22, 10°, Bogotá; Man. RODRIGO VÁSQUEZ.

Seguros Colombia S.A.: Carrera 10, No. 16-92, 5°, Bogotá; Man. Dr. JAIME VARÓN MOJICA

Seguros La Unión S.A.: Av. Jiménez 8-49, Bogotá; Man. FRANCISCO PÉREZ P.

Seguros Médicos Voluntarios: Carrera 10A, No. 19-65, 2°, Bogotá; Man. FERNANDO GÓMEZ B.

Seguros Patria S.A.: Carrera 10A, No. 15-22, 2°, Bogotá; Man. CARLOS PACHECO D.

Seguros Tequendama: Carrera 7A, No. 13-52, 3°, Bogotá; Pres. JAIME CABALLERO U.

Seguros Universal S.A.: Calle 17, No. 10-16, Bogotá; Man. RAFAEL SAMUDIO M.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Cámara de Comercio de Bogotá: Carrera 9A, No. 16-21, Bogotá; f. 1878; 355 mem. organizations; Pres. JOSÉ MEJÍA SALAZAR; Sec.-Gen. DR. FERNANDO SANTOS SILVA; publs. *Boletín Quincenal*, *Boletín Semanal*, *Revista de la Cámara de Comercio de Bogotá*.

Comité del Comercio de Bogotá: Carrera 7, No. 13-41 (1001), Bogotá; Sec. C. PUJO DELGADO.

There are also local Chambers of Commerce in the capital towns of all the Departments and in many of the other trading centres. Among these are:

Cámara de Comercio de Armenia: Apdo. 595, Armenia, Quindío; f. 1934; Pres. HERNANDO ARCILA; Sec. DR. JOSUÉ MORENO JARAMILLO; publ. *Quindío Comercial*.

Cámara de Comercio de Barranquilla: Apdo. Aéreo 12, Barranquilla; f. 1916; 500 mems.; Pres. ALVARO JARAMILLO V.; Sec. JORGE ARRAZOLA MADRID; publ. *Boletín Semanal CCC*, 6,000 copies.

Cámara de Comercio de Bucaramanga: Calle 36, No. 17-64, Apdo. Nac. 221, Aéreo 973, Bucaramanga, Santander; f. 1915; Pres. GUSTAVO LIEVANO FONSECA; Sec. ERNESTO SUÁREZ RUEDA; publs. *Organización Comercial* (monthly review), *Bucaramanga en Cifras*.

Cámara de Comercio de Cali: Afiliados 571, Apdo. Aéreo 1565, Cali, Valle de Cauca; f. 1910; 209 mems.; Pres. LUIS EDUARDO LOURIDO; Sec. ALFONSO DE FRANCISCO B.; publ. *Noticiario Comercial*, *Noticiario Comercial-Suplemento*, *Boletín Informativo*.

Cámara de Comercio de Honda: Edificio Nacional, Honda, Tolima; f. 1924; Pres. CARLOS CORREA MACHADO; Sec. LUIS MARÍA ARTEAGA.

Cámara de Comercio de Ibagué: Carrera 4a, No. 13-34, Apdo. 34, Ibagué, Tolima; f. 1928; 18 mems.; Pres. CARLOS J. MARTÍNEZ G.; publ. monthly review.

Cámara de Comercio de Manizales: Calle 22, No. 21-48, Apdo. Nacional 4, Aéreo 117, Manizales, Caldas; f. 1913; Pres. ROBERTO JARAMILLO JARAMILLO; Sec. DR. MAURICIO CALDERÓN SÁENZ; publ. *Revista* (monthly).

Cámara de Comercio de Medellín: Medellín, Antioquia; f. 1904; 160 mems.; Pres. ALBERTO ALVAREZ S.; Sec. DR. JAIRÓ MACHADO P.; publs. *Boletín* (weekly), *Carta* (monthly), *Indicadores Económicos* (monthly).

Cámara de Comercio de Pasto: Calle 18, No. 25-31, Pasto, Nariño; 9 mems.; Pres. J. ANTONIO RODRÍGUEZ ROSERO; Sec. VICENTE APRÁEZ APRÁEZ; publ. *Boletín*.

DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS

Departamento Administrativo Nacional de Planeación: Bogotá; supervises and administers development projects; investments by government, state enterprises and local authorities (1968); 7,900m. pesos.

Fondo de Promoción de Exportaciones: Bogotá; f. 1967; aims to diversify exports, strengthen the balance of payments and augment the volume of trade, by granting financial aid for export operations and acting as consultant to export firms, also undertaking market studies.

Fondo Nacional de Proyectos de Desarrollo—Fonade: Bogotá; f. 1968; responsible for channelling loans towards economic development projects; administered by a committee under the head of the *Departamento*

Administrativo de Planeación and made up of technicians and officials of planning organizations and the Banco de la República.

Instituto de Aprovechamiento de Aguas y Fomento Eléctrico—Electraguas: Bogotá; semi-official undertaking operating on a nation-wide scale through 14 subsidiary companies; concerned in the generation and distribution of electric power.

Instituto de Fomento Algodonero: Bogotá; official government cotton and oil development office.

Instituto de Fomento Eléctrico y Aprovechamiento de Aguas (Electraguas): Bogotá; total investment (1969) 3,000m. pesos, chiefly in Bogotá and Medellín areas.

Instituto de Fomento Industrial: Bogotá; government-sponsored industrial development agency; Dir. MIGUEL FADUL.

Instituto Colombiano de Reforma Agraria—INCORA: Bogotá; f. 1962; a public institution which, on behalf of the Government, administers public lands and those it acquires; reclaims land by irrigation and drainage facilities, roads, etc. to increase productivity in agriculture and stock-breeding; provides technical assistance and loans; supervises the redistribution of land throughout the country with the aim of equality of ownership.

EMPLOYERS' AND PRODUCERS' ORGANIZATIONS

Asociación Colombiana Popular de Industriales (ACOPI): Cra 6 11-87, Of. 806, Bogotá; f. 1951; association of small industrialists; Pres. MARIO JIMÉNEZ PANESSO; Man. DR. GUSTAVO ALFONZO V.; publ. *ACOPI Industrial*.

Asociación Nacional de Cultivadores de Caña de Azúcar—Asocaña: Apdo. Aéreo 44-48, Cali; f. 1959; sugar planters' association; Pres. JAIME LOZANO.

Asociación Nacional de Industriales (National Assn. of Manufacturers): Edificio La Ceiba, 12th Floor, Apdo. Aéreo 997, Medellín; f. 1944; 526 mems.; Pres. DR. LUCIANO ELEJALDE; 7 bns.; publs. *Boletín Económico*, *Boletín Comercio Exterior*, *Boletín Parlamentario*, *Boletín Social y laboral*, *Noticiero*, *Revista Trimestral*.

Compañía Distribuidora de Azúcares: Bogotá; f. 1963; Pres. RAFAEL DELGADO BARRENECHE.

Confederación Colombiana de Ganaderos—FEDEGAN: Av. Caracas No. 36-65, Bogotá, Apdo. 9700; f. 1963; cattle raisers' association; about 130,000 affiliates; Gen. Man. MIGUEL SANTAMARÍA DÁVILA; Exec. Dirs. DEMETRIO PARRA, EDUARDO MATUK, JUAN M. SAMPER, JOSÉ GONZÁLEZ; publs. *Boletín Fedegan* (weekly), *Revista Nacional de Ganadería*, *Carta Mensual de Ganadería*.

Federación de Cultivadores de Cacao: Bogotá; cocoa farmers' association.

Federación Nacional de Algodoneras: Bogotá; federation of cotton growers; Man. RAFAEL PARDO BUELVAS.

Federación Nacional de Cafeteros de Colombia (National Federation of Coffee Growers): Apdo. Aéreo 3938, Av. Jiménez de Quesada No. 7-65, 4 and 5, Bogotá; f. 1927; 120,000 mems.; Man. ARTURO GÓMEZ JARAMILLO; publs. *Boletín*, *Revista* (quarterly).

COLOMBIA—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY, TRANSPORT AND TOURISM)

Federación Nacional de Comerciantes (FENALCO) (*National Federation of Traders*): Apdo. Aéreo No. 4405, Bogotá; f. 1945; Pres. JOSÉ RAIMUNDO SOJO ZAMBRANO; publ. *Boletín "Fenalco"*.

TRADE UNIONS

Unión de Trabajadores de Colombia—UTC (*National Union of Colombian Workers*): Carrera 10, 7-31—7-33, Bogotá; f. 1946; 800,000 mems.; incorporates 14 Arca organizations and 37 National and Local organizations among its 600 affiliates; admitted to ICFTU; Pres. TULIO E. CUEVAS R.; Gen. Sec. JORGE CARRILLO; publ. *Justicia Social* (fortnightly).

Affiliated to the UTC are:

Unión Nacional de Trabajadores del Transporte: Carrera 36, No. 35-34, Apdo. 2553, Barranquilla; Pres. GERARDO CASTRO S.; Gen. Sec. JOSÉ ZAPATA.

Unión de Trabajadores Textiles de Colombia (UTRATExCO): Carrera 46, No. 46-63, Medellín; Pres. ALBERTO GÓMEZ VILLA; Gen. Sec. CARLOS BEDOYA T.

Federación Agraria Nacional (FANAL): Carrera 7, No. 4-25, Ciudad; Pres. GASTÓN A. JIMÉNEZ LL.; Gen. Sec. ALEJANDRO JAIMES Z.

Federación Colombiana de Trabajadores (FECOLTRACOM): Carrera 10, No. 7-33, Oficina 411, Bogotá; Pres. HÉCTOR NIÑO MOLINA; Gen. Sec. JOSÉ J. ROMERO.

Unión de Trabajadores de la Industria Gastronómica Hotelera y Similares de Colombia (FENALTHYS): Calle 17, No. 12-56, Apdo. 14246, Bogotá; Pres. LUIS E. MARTÍN; Gen. Sec. RAFAEL GONZÁLEZ.

Federación Nacional de Sindicatos Bancarios Colombianos (FENASIBANCOL): Calle 14, No. 12-50, Oficina 615, Apdo. 23370, Bogotá; Pres. REYNALDO ARDILA SANMIGUEL; Gen. Sec. PEDRO IGNACIO RUBIO ROMERO.

Federación Nacional de Ferrovías: Carrera 14, No. 14-56, Oficina 603, Bogotá; Pres. EFRAÍN LÓPEZ M.; Gen. Sec. JOSÉ RAFAEL PUENTES.

Federación Nacional de Trabajadores de la Industria Química (FEQUINAL): Calle 13, No. 9-63, Bogotá; Pres. GUSTAVO MONZÓN QUINTERO; Gen. Sec. RAFAEL DÍAZ CARDOZO.

Unión de Trabajadores Metalúrgicos y Mineros de Colombia (UTRAMMIGOL): Carrera 10, No. 7-33, Piso 3; Bogotá; Pres. TEÓDULO CABRERA; Gen. Sec. JOSÉ GREGORIO PINTO.

Local trade unions for the following towns and provinces are also affiliated: Boyacá, Bolívar, Dulce, Caldas, Cauca, Córdoba, Cundinamarca, Guajira, Huila y Caqueta, Atlántico, Antioquia, Llano, Magdalena, Nariño, Santander del Norte, Quindío, Risaralda, Santander, Sucre, Tolima, Valle.

Confederación de Trabajadores de Colombia—CTC (*Colombian Confederation of Workers*): Carrera 15, No. 12-73, Bogotá; f. 1934; 400,000 mems.; 600 affiliates, including 6 National organizations and 20 Regional federations; admitted to ICFTU; Pres. JOSÉ R. MERCADO; Sec.-Gen. TOMÁS HERAZO RÍOS; publ. *CTC Revista* (monthly).

There are a few independent unions.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

TRANSPORT RAILWAYS

Ferrocarriles Nacionales de Colombia (*National Railways of Colombia*): Calle 13, No. 18-24, Bogotá; Pres. of the Administrative Board Minister of Public Works; Gen. Man. JAVIER RAMÍREZ-SOTO.

The policy of the gradual nationalization of the railways by the government was begun in 1922 when the Central Northern Railway was taken over and completed in 1962. The Administrative Council for the National Railways now operates 3,424 km. of track of 0.914-metre gauge. The system is divided into five divisions, each with its own management: Central, Pacific, Antioquia, Santander and Magdalena. A railway modernization programme is being carried out from 1966-72, envisaging expenditure of some 373m. pesos and U.S.\$62.5m.

ROADS

There are estimated to be 36,890 km. of roads suitable for motor vehicles. Agreement was reached in 1960 that the projected Pan American Highway should cross the intercontinental border between Panama and Colombia at Palo de Letras.

INLAND WATERWAYS

Consorcio Antioqueño de Transportes, Ltda.: Medellín, Apdo. Aéreo 634; f. 1952; traffic on the Magdalena River from Barranquilla to Girardot.

Traffic also plies regularly on the Cauca, Atrato, Orinoco, Meta, Putumayo and Amazon rivers.

SHIPPING

Empresa Puertos de Colombia: Bogotá; investments in 1968-69 totalled 700m. pesos, chiefly in Buenaventura and Barranquilla.

Flota Mercante Grancolombiana: Carrera 13, 27-75, Apdo. Aéreo No. 4482, Bogotá; owned by the Colombian Coffee Growers' Federation and Ecuador Development Bank; f. 1946 with Ecuador and Venezuela (Venezuela withdrew in 1953); 48 vessels (1966); Colombia owns 80 per cent and Ecuador 20 per cent of the assets; services from Colombia and Ecuador to Canada, Atlantic and Gulf ports of the U.S.A., Central American and Northern European ports, Peru, Chile and Japan; Mans. ALVARO DÍAZ S., JOSÉ V. DÁVILA TELLO; Sec.-Gen. Dr. POLICARPO GUTIÉRREZ E.

COASTAL SHIPPING COMPANIES

Colombia Railways and Navigation Co., Ltd.: Barranquilla; services between Barranquilla and Cartagena and on the Magdalena River.

Cooperativa Nariñense de Transportadores Ltda.: Calle 18, 18-98 Teatro Alcázar, Pasto Nariño; Apdo. Aéreo 242; transport of passengers and cargo; Man. ARTURO ALVARADO.

Compañías Unidas de Transportes, S.A.: Calle 18, Teatro Alcázar; transport to all parts of the country.

Empresa de Vapores, Julio Montes, Ltda.: Apdo. Aéreo 56, Barranquilla; f. 1937; 6 mems.; Man. ANTONIO LUIS MONTES P.

Grace y Cia. (Colombia), S.A.: Calle 12, Norte No. 1-16, Cali.

Naviera Colombiana: Carrera 6, No. 14-53, Bogotá.

COLOMBIA—(TRANSPORT AND TOURISM, ATOMIC ENERGY)

Transportes al Norte & Cia. Ltda.: Carrera 25 con Calle 20. Pasto; passengers and freight; agency in Popayán.

Transportes del Pacifico Ltda.: Calle 18, No. 19-02, Pasto.

CIVIL AVIATION

AIRPORTS AUTHORITY

Empresa Colombiana de Aeródromos (ECA): Bogotá.

NATIONAL AIRLINES

Aerotécnica de Suramérica, S.A.: Cali; f. 1965; Cauca Valley shuttle service.

Aerovías Condor de Colombia Ltda. (Aerocondor): Carrera 45, No. 34-02, Apdo. 2299, Barranquilla; Carrera 8, No. 17-60, Bogotá; f. 1955; internal services, and to Miami, Fla., Aruba and Curaçao, Netherlands Antilles; Gen. Man. JUAN B. MILLON; 5 Lockheed Jet-prop-Electras, 4 C-46 cargo.

Aerovías Nacionales de Colombia, S.A. (Avianca): Carrera 7, No. 16-84, Bogotá; operates domestic services to all cities in Colombia and international services to Europe, the United States, Argentina, Chile, Ecuador, Panama, Puerto Rico, Mexico, Venezuela and Peru; fleet: 2 Boeing 707-720B, 4 Boeing 720B, 4 Boeing 727, 2 Boeing 737, 2 Avro Jet-Prop, 9 DC-4, 12 DC-3, 4 C-54.

Servicio de Aeronavegación a Territorios Nacionales—Satena: Calle 20, No. 12-44, Bogotá; internal services.

Sociedad Aeronáutica Medellín Consolidada, S.A. (SAM): Calle 51, 53-34, Apdo. Aéreo 1085, Medellín; Avda. Jiménez 5-14, Bogotá; offices in Barranquilla, Cali, Cartagena, Cúcuta, El Bagre, Pereira, Planeta Rica, San José (C.R.), Santa Marta, San Andrés; f. 1962;

international and internal services; fleet: 8 Lockheed Electra L188A and 2 Douglas DC-4; Gen. Man. OSCAR POSADA.

Colombia is served by the following foreign airlines: Aerolíneas Peruanas, Air France, Alitalia, Braniff, BOAC, Iberia, Lufthansa, L.A.N. de Chile, Varig (Brazil), and Viasa (Venezuela).

TOURISM

Corporación Nacional de Turismo de Colombia: Calle 19, No. 6-68 7° piso, Apdo. Aéreo 8400, Bogotá; Man. NICOLÁS DEL CASTILLO MATHIEU.

Asociación Colombiana de Agencias de Turismo—ANATO: Calle 19, No. 4-20, Suite 402, Apdo. Aéreo 7088, Bogotá; Pres. GUILLERMO RIAÑO S.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

Bogotá

Departamento de Bellas Artes: Universidad Nacional de Colombia, Ciudad Universitaria, Bogotá.

Instituto Colombiano de Cultura Hispánica: Calle 12, No. 2-41, Bogotá.

Secretaría de Extensión Cultural.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Instituto de Asuntos Nucleares—IAN: Avda. Aeropuerto El Dorado, Carrera 50, Apdo. Aéreo 8595, Bogotá; f. 1959; experimental facilities; Pres. of Board of Dirs. JAIME TOVAR HERRERA; Dir. HERNÁN RAMÍREZ YUSTI; publ. *Boletín Bibliográfico de Información*.

UNIVERSITIES

STATE

- Universidad de Antioquia:** Apdo. Postal 229, Medellín; 570 teachers, 4,467 students.
- Universidad del Atlántico:** Carrera 43, No. 50-53, Apdo. Aéreo 1890, Barranquilla; 145 teachers, 2,057 students.
- Universidad de Caldas:** Apdo. Aéreo 275, Manizales; 192 teachers, 1,360 students.
- Universidad de Cartagena:** Apdo. Postal 195, Cartagena; 1,642 students.
- Universidad del Cauca:** Popayán; 233 teachers, 2,205 students.
- Fundación Universidad Central:** Calle 21, No. 9-18, Apdo. Aéreo 5896, Bogotá.
- Universidad Nacional de Colombia:** Ciudad Universitaria, Bogotá; 1,959 teachers, 13,038 students.
- Universidad Distrital "Francisco José de Caldas":** Carrera 8, No. 40-78, Bogotá; 100 teachers; 1,043 students.
- Universidad Pedagógica Nacional:** Calle 72, No. 11-60, Bogotá; 182 teachers, 2,056 students.
- Universidad Industrial do Santander:** Apdo. Aéreo 678, Bucaramanga; 195 teachers, 2,710 students.
- Universidad de Nariño:** Carrera 22, No. 18-109, Pasto, Nariño; 157 teachers, 1,800 students.
- Universidad del Tolima:** Apdo. Aéreo 546, Ibagué; 166 teachers, 2,200 students.
- Universidad del Vallo:** Carrera 12 Sur con Calle Sur, Apdo. Aéreo 2188, Cali; 550 teachers, 3,500 students.
- Universidad Pedagógica y Tecnológica de Colombia:** Tunja, Boyacá; 219 teachers, 2,348 students.
- Universidad Tecnológica de Pereira:** Carrera 13, No. 18-56, Apdo. Aéreo 97, Pereira; 90 teachers, 1,000 students.

PRIVATE UNIVERSITIES

- Fundación Universidad de América:** Calle 10, No. 6-44, Casa de los Derechos, Bogotá; 261 teachers, 1,920 students.
- Fundación Universidad de Bogotá "Jorge Tadeo Lozano":** Carrera 7, No. 23-08, Bogotá; 360 teachers, 3,584 students.
- Universidad Autónoma Latinoamericana:** Carrera 55, No. 49-51, Medellín; 170 teachers, 1,800 students.
- Universidad Pontificia Bolivariana:** Apdo. Nacional 109, Medellín; 560 teachers, 9,000 students.
- Universidad Externado de Colombia:** Carrera 16, No. 24-45, Bogotá; 171 teachers, 1,526 students.
- Universidad de la Gran Colombia:** Carrera 6, No. 13-92, Bogotá.
- Universidad de Córdoba:** Apdo. Aéreo 354, Montería.
- Pontificia Universidad Javeriana:** Carrera 7A, No. 40-62, Apdo. Aéreo 5315, Bogotá; 765 teachers, 6,036 students.
- Universidad Libre:** Carrera 6, 8-06, Bogotá; 220 teachers, 1,850 students.
- Universidad de los Andes:** Calle 18-A, Carrera 1-E, Apdo. Aéreo 4976, Bogotá; 250 teachers, 2,633 students.
- Universidad de Medellín:** Calle 31, No. 83-B-150, Medellín; 150 teachers, 1,846 students.
- Universidad del Quindío:** Carrera 16, No. 20-15, Armenia.
- Universidad Santiago de Cali:** Apdo. Aéreo 4102, Cali.
- Universidad de Santo Tomás de Aquino:** Carrera 92, No. 51-23, Bogotá.
- Universidad Social Católica de La Salle:** Calle 43, No. 8-39, Bogotá.
- Universidad Tecnológica del Magdalena:** Carrera 2A, No. 16-44, Santa Marta.

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO— CONGO (BRAZZAVILLE)

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Congo (Brazzaville) runs north from the Atlantic to Cameroon and the Central African Republic. To the east, across the Congo River (renamed the Zaire by the Kinshasa Government), is the Republic of Zaire. Gabon lies to the west. The climate is tropical with temperatures averaging 70°F–80°F (21°C–27°C) throughout the year with an annual rainfall of about 48 inches. The official language is French. Just over half the people follow traditional beliefs, with Roman Catholic, Protestant and Muslim minorities. The flag has two triangles of red and green separated by a yellow diagonal stripe. The capital is Brazzaville.

Recent History

Formerly part of French Equatorial Africa, the Republic of Congo became autonomous within the French Community in 1958 and fully independent in August 1960. Fulbert Youlou and Alphonse Massamba-Debat were the first two Presidents of the Republic. A period of unrest and attempted coups began in mid-1966 and culminated in August 1968 in the dissolution of the National Assembly, the creation of the National Council of the Revolution (CNR), headed by Capt. Ngouabi, and the abrogation of the 1963 Constitution. In September, after more unrest, President Massamba-Debat resigned and in December the C.N.R. became the supreme political authority and its president, Major Ngouabi, head of state. At the end of 1969 the Republic's sole party approved a radical reorganization of the country's system of government, and the state and the party took their present titles.

Since the end of 1968 there have been many reported attempts to overthrow the government, the latest being in February 1972. Relations with neighbouring Congo (Kinshasa), now Zaire, have also periodically been strained. Zaire's unilateral change of name of the Congo River to Zaire caused fresh dispute in October 1971.

Following student unrest, President Ngouabi in December conducted a purge of the Party Political Bureau and the Council of State, which removed his right-hand man since 1968, Vice-President Raoul, from all his posts.

The People's Republic is a member of the Conférence des Chefs d'Etat de l'Afrique Equatoriale, OCAM, the French Community, UDEAC, the OAU and the UN.

Government

The Congolese Workers' Party (*Parti Congolais du Travail—P.C.T.*) is the ultimate source of political authority in the state. Through district councils and regional assemblies the wishes of the people are transmitted up to the Central Committee and Political Bureau. The Chairman of the Political Bureau, who is also First Secretary of the Central Committee, heads the Council of State, which is the council of Ministers. The Second Secretary of the Central Committee chairs meetings of the Council and proposes ministerial appointments to it.

Defence

The army, police and civil defence forces were amalga-

mated into a national gendarmerie in August 1968. This was in turn replaced by a popular militia in March 1970. There is now an army of 2,000 men, a gendarmerie of 1,500, a police force of 850, and small naval and air forces.

Economic Affairs

Congo's economy depends on the export of primary goods, mainly hardwoods, diamonds, palm oil and sugar, output of which exceeds that of the other OCAM countries. There is little industry except the processing of foodstuffs. Apart from diamonds the only other mineral of importance is potash. Most trade is with France from whom the Congo receives grants, loans and technical aid. The European Economic Community also assists. In recent years French aid has amounted to over 1,000 million Francs CFA per annum.

Transport and Communications

The River Congo and its tributary the Oubangui are the principal means of transportation and Brazzaville is an important port on the River Congo. There are two railway lines, one from Pointe Noire on the Atlantic to Brazzaville with a branch to the iron ore mines at Franceville in Gabon. Road milcages are low. Work began in 1963 on a road to link Comilog railway in Gabon with the forest area of Mossendjo-Nyanga, helped by a grant from the European Economic Community. This will raise forestry production by one-third. Congo has its own internal air service and is a member of Air Afrique.

Social Welfare

In January 1963 a pension scheme was started by the National Social Security Board, which is also responsible for family allowances and workmen's compensation schemes. The Government also runs hospitals and health centres.

Education

There are not enough primary schools but there is a relatively high literacy rate—education will soon be compulsory from 6 to 16. In 1965 all private schools were taken over by the State. 2,459 million Francs CFA was devoted to education in the 1969 budget. A number of students go to France for technical instruction, while the Centre d'Enseignement Supérieur, which forms the nucleus of the Université de Brazzaville, founded in 1966, caters for about 1,000 students.

Tourism

There are no special facilities for tourism.

Visas: Citizens of all states, with the exception of France, require visas to visit the People's Republic of the Congo.

Sport

Football, volleyball, basketball and athletics are the principal sports and Congo competes with neighbouring states and within the French Community. The first African Games were held in Brazzaville in July 1965.

CONGO (BRAZZAVILLE)—(INTRODUCTORY SURVEY, STATISTICAL SURVEY)

Public Holidays

1972: May 1, August 15 (Independence Day), December 25 (Christmas).

1973: January 1 (New Year's Day), April 20-23 (Easter).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The principal currency unit is the Franc of the French Community in Africa (CFA).

Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 25 Francs CFA.

Notes: 5, 10, 50, 100, 500, 1,000, 5,000, 10,000 Francs CFA.

Exchange rate: 661 Francs CFA = £1 sterling

254 Francs CFA = \$1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

Area: 349,650 sq. km. (135,000 sq. miles).

Population (1971 estimates): 1 million; Brazzaville 200,000;

Pointe-Noire 100,000, Dolisie 20,000, Jacob 15,000.

Main ethnic groups: Kongo 350,000, Téké 150,000,

M'Bochi 95,000.

AGRICULTURE

COMMERCIAL PRODUCE

(metric tons)

	1965	1966	1967	1968
Shelled Groundnuts . . .	1,920.0	2,662.8	3,170.4	n.a.
Unshelled Groundnuts . . .	4,693.2	3,064.8	2,636.4	3,900
Cocoa	910.8	1,137.6	1,533.6	1,285
Coffee	1,921.2	1,639.2	1,867.2	1,755
Maize	603.6	348.0	267.6	n.a.
Paddy	560.4	463.2	1,719.6	1,108
Palm Fruits	2,856.0	1,946.4	226.8	2,893
Tobacco	346.8	196.8	598.8	740
Palm Nuts	3,198.0	3,382.8	3,372.0	n.a.

Livestock (1968): Cattle 30,000; Sheep and Goats 75,000; Pigs 40,000.

1969: Cocoa 1,200 tons; Coffee 2,000 tons; Groundnuts c. 4,000 tons; Sugar 95,000 tons.

1970: Cocoa 1,400 tons; Coffee 2,000 tons; Groundnuts c. 4,000 tons; Sugar 75,000 tons.

OTHER PRODUCTION

		1966	1967	1968	1969
Fisheries:					
Various Fish	metric tons	10,205	9,655	10,100	n.a.
Tunny	" "	8,996	7,544	21,600	n.a.
Forestry:					
Unbarked Wood	'000 cu. m.	691.2	n.a.	650.0	n.a.
Sawn Wood	" "	31.7	n.a.	43.0	n.a.
Mining:					
Gold	kg.	126,914	157,622	157,000	122
Lead and Zinc	metric tons	17,650	7,776	4,100	2,273
Copper	" "	910	3,295.5	2,610	31
Cassiterite	" "	60,193	71,849	35,000	n.a.
Crude Oil	" "	61,992	50,011	43,000	24,215
Industry:					
Palm Oil	" "	1,675.5	2,328	2,765	2,400
Sugar Cane	" "	14,127.8	16,059.9	102,000	n.a.
Beer	hectolitres	43,342	57,480	n.a.	n.a.
Soap	metric tons	2,740.2	1,542.9	n.a.	n.a.
Tobacco	" "	665.4	628.7	n.a.	n.a.

CONGO (BRAZZAVILLE)—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FINANCE

661 francs CFA=£1 sterling; 254 francs CFA=U.S. \$1.00.

1,000 francs CFA=£1.51 sterling=U.S. \$3.93.

BUDGET

1970: Balanced at 18,000m. francs CFA.

1971: Balanced at 19,500m. francs CFA.

1972: Balanced at 21,853m. francs CFA.

EXTERNAL TRADE

(million francs CFA)

	1966	1967	1968
Imports . . .	17,188	20,239	20,610
Exports* . . .	10,659	11,729	12,190

* Including re-exports of diamonds (worth 3,834 million francs CFA in 1968) not included under imports.

COMMODITIES

IMPORTS	1967	1968
Machinery and Apparatus . . .	3,742	4,663
Cars and Vehicles . . .	1,319	1,540
Cotton Cloth . . .	1,027	854
Petroleum Products . . .	1,003	n.a.
Iron and Steel . . .	2,338	2,167
Dried, Salted and Smoked Fish . . .	554	n.a.
Paper and Paper Products . . .	653	728
Wine . . .	379	n.a.

EXPORTS	1967	1968
Wood . . .	4,959	6,285
Unpolished Diamonds* . . .	3,944	3,834
Crude Petroleum . . .	89	152
Palmettoes . . .	159	151
Palm Oil . . .	23	n.a.

* Re-exports of stones imported clandestinely and not included in import statistics.

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

IMPORTS	1967	1968
France . . .	10,935	11,955
Other EEC Countries . . .	4,325	3,938
Others . . .	4,979	n.a.

EXPORTS	1967	1968
France . . .	1,736	1,284
German Federal Republic . . .	2,163	n.a.
Belgium and Luxembourg . . .	466	n.a.
Netherlands . . .	2,409	n.a.
U.K. . .	1,926	n.a.

CONGO (BRAZZAVILLE)—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

TRANSPORT

		1965	1966	1967
<i>Railways:</i>				
Passengers . . .	'000	1,083	1,090	1,130
Baggage . . .	'000 metric tons	4.0	3.5	3.6
Goods . . .	" " "	1,027	1,067	1,229
<i>Number of Vehicles</i>		18,976	n.a.	n.a.
<i>of which:</i>				
Private Cars . . .	number	9,028	n.a.	n.a.
Vans and Lorries . . .	"	6,830	n.a.	n.a.
Motorcycles . . .	"	1,738	n.a.	n.a.
<i>Sea Transport:</i>				
Ships entered . . .	number	994	1,037	1,090
Freight . . .	'000 tons	2,208	2,268	2,463
Passengers . . .	number	4,629	5,012	3,989
<i>River Transport:</i>				
Freight loaded . . .	'000 tons	139	98	120
Freight unloaded . . .	" "	97	152	182
<i>Air Transport:</i>				
<i>Passengers:</i>				
Embarked . . .	number	27,879	19,128	32,493
Disembarked . . .	"	27,552	19,719	32,155
<i>Freight:</i>				
Loaded . . .	tons	2,465	2,519	2,739
Unloaded . . .	"	3,298	1,603	3,269

EDUCATION

(1966-67)

	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS	NUMBER OF PUPILS
Primary . . .	859	194,968
Secondary . . .	52	15,939
Technical . . .	33	2,931

Source: Direction du Service National de la Statistique, B.P. 2031, Brazzaville.

THE CONSTITUTION

PROMULGATION OF THE CONSTITUTION

The Chairman of the Central Committee of the Congolese Workers' Party (PCT), President of the Republic, Chief of State, Chairman of the Council of State.

Whereas, the Act of August 14th, 1968, establishing the National Council of the Revolution;

Whereas, the Fundamental Act of August 14th, 1968, amending the Constitution of December 8th, 1963, of the Republic of the Congo;

Whereas, the Act No. 13 of the National Council of the Revolution, dated December 28th, 1969, summoning the party congress;

Whereas, Act No. 14 of the National Council of the Revolution, dated December 30th, 1969, establishing the closing of this congress;

Whereas, the work of the constituent congress of the Congolese Workers' Party held at Brazzaville, December 28th-30th, 1969;

Whereas, the statutes of the Congolese Workers' Party and the Constitution of the Republic of the Congo, adopted December 30th, 1969, by the above-mentioned constituent congress;

Whereas, the powers conferred by said statutes upon the Chairman of the Congolese Workers' Party and the powers conferred by the Constitution of December 30th, 1969, upon the President of the Republic, Chief of State, and President of the Council of State;

Hereby orders:

Article 1. The Constitution of the People's Republic of the Congo adopted on December 30th, 1969, by the constituent congress of the Congolese Workers' Party, is hereby promulgated.

Article 2. The Constitution of the People's Republic of the Congo, attached to this ordinance, shall be published in the *Journal officiel de la République*.

Constitution of the People's Republic of the Congo

The ultimate purpose of the class struggle is the seizure of power. When the proletariat confronts the bourgeoisie, it must have the heart to seize power so as to establish the dictatorship of the proletariat. It is through this power that it will be able to organize the new society; it is through the dictatorship of the proletariat that the proletariat will be able to crush the other classes and stop the exploitation of man by man.

The birth of a vanguard party, a party of the proletariat, could not possibly fit in with the archaic structures of the colonial state.

Since the PCT represents a victory of the Congolese proletariat, it was quite normal that a new state should be born, along with the popular institutions which will tend to put an end to the long night of domination.

FIRST PART. FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES

Title I. The People's Republic of the Congo

1. The Congo, a sovereign and independent state, is a people's republic, one, indivisible, and secular, in which all power springs from the people and belongs to the people.

2. Sovereignty resides in the people and all public powers spring from the people through a single people's party, the PCT, whose organization is spelled out in its statutes.

3. Outside the party the popular masses exert power by means of the representative organs of state power, consisting of the people's councils. These bodies are freely elected by the people and range from the people's councils of the communes, via the people's councils of the districts, all the way to the people's councils of the regions.

4. All representative agencies of state power are elected by the citizens through direct, equal, secret universal suffrage. In all agencies of the state power the representatives of the people are responsible to the party agencies. All acts of government agencies, of the administration, and of the courts must be based on the law.

5. The slogan of the People's Republic of Congo is: WORK—DEMOCRACY—PEACE. Its basic principle is the government of the people, by the people, and for the people. Its flag has a rectangular shape, it is a lively red, and at the top, to the left of the flag pole, it has an insignia representing two green palms crossed along their bottom, in whose middle there are represented a crossed sickle and hammer in golden yellow, all of this surrounded by a golden yellow, five-pointed star. National anthem: *Les Trois Glorieuses*. The seal of state and the arms of the Republic are spelled out by law.

Title II. Public Liberties and the Freedoms of the Human Personality

6. The human person is sacred. The state has the obligation to respect and protect it. Everyone has the right to free development of his personality, amid respect for the rights of others and for public order. The liberty of the human person is inviolable. No one can be charged, arrested, or detained except in cases determined by the law promulgated here prior to the infraction which this law is concerned with.

7. Domicile is inviolable. Requisitions may be ordered only in the forms and under the conditions provided for by law.

8. Secrecy of letters and all other forms of correspondence may not be violated, except in case of criminal investigation, mobilization, and state of war.

9-14. (Not available.)

15. The People's Republic of Congo grants the right of asylum on its territory, to foreign nationals who are persecuted because of their activities in support of democracy, the national liberation struggle, freedom of scientific and cultural work, and for the defence of the rights of the working people.

16. Defence of the fatherland is the sacred duty of all citizens of the People's Republic of the Congo. Treason against the people is the greatest crime.

19. All nationals are guaranteed freedom of conscience and religion. Religious communities are free in questions having to do with their faith and its outward exercise. It is forbidden to abuse religion and the Church for political purposes. Political organizations based on religion are banned.

20. Marriage and the family are under the protection of the state. The state determines the legal conditions for marriage and for the family. A legal marriage may be contracted only before the competent agencies of the state. Parents whose children were born out of wedlock have the same obligations and duties toward these children as they have toward their legitimate children.

Title III. Social and Economic System

30. In the People's Republic of the Congo, the means of production consist of the common property of the people which is in the hands of the state, property belonging to the people's co-operative organizations, as well as property of private persons or corporations.

31. The land is the property of the people. No real estate or traditional law shall validly oppose any initiative taken by the state or the local communities in an effort to improve the land. Everyone shall freely dispose of the product of the land, the fruit of his own work. In the name of the people, the state shall regulate the individual or collective use of the land, as required.

32. In order to protect the vital interests of the people, to raise their standard of living, and to make use of all possibilities and all economic forces, the state directs the economic life and development of the country according to a general plan. Basing itself on the economic sector of the state and on the sector of the co-operatives, it exercises general control over the sector of the private economy.

With a view to the implementation of its general plan, the state will base itself on the labour union organizations of workers and employees, on the peasant co-operatives, and possibly on other organizations of the working masses.

33. Private property as well as the right to inheritance of private property are guaranteed. No one may use his private property rights to the detriment of the community. Limitations on private property may be ordered by government regulation when this is in the general interest. Expropriation may take place only on the basis of a law.

SECOND PART. ORGANIZATION OF STATE

Title IV. President of the Republic and Council of State

34. The Chairman of the Central Committee of the PCT is the President of the Republic and the Head of State. He is responsible for national unity, for the implementation of the constitution, and for the regular operation of the government. He guarantees the continuity of the state. He is the guarantor of national independence, of the integrity of the territory, and of the compliance with the provisions of international agreements.

35. The President of the Republic is elected for a five-year term by the party congress in accordance with the party statutes.

Presidential elections are mandatory every fifth year in the term of the President of the Republic and must be held at a date determined by the party Central Committee.

36. The President of the People's Republic of Congo will appoint the Vice-Chairman of the Council of State, upon nomination by the party Central Committee. He will terminate his functions after notice from the Central Committee. He presides over the meetings of the Council of State. He causes the preparation and maintenance of the minutes of Council of State meetings. His deputy is the Vice-Chairman of the Council of State, as required.

37. On the basis of a proposal from the vice-chairman of the Council of State, following an opinion from the members of the Politburo, the President of the Republic will appoint the other members of the Council of State and terminate their functions.

38. When a vacancy in the office of the President of the Republic, for any reason whatever, or the disability of the President is established by the Central Committee, summoned for this purpose and decreeing with an absolute majority of its members, the functions of the President of the Republic—with the exception of the powers enumera-

ted in Articles 38, 39, 45, and 47—shall be temporarily carried out by a member of the Politburo appointed by the Central Committee of the Congolese Workers' Party. The party congress shall be convened within three months after the establishment of this vacancy for the purpose of electing the new President of the Republic.

39. At the time of his inauguration the President of the People's Republic shall take the following solemn oath before the Central Committee of the Congolese Workers' Party:

"I swear loyalty to the Congolese people, to the Revolution, and to the Congolese Workers' Party. Guided by Marxist-Leninist principles, I pledge to defend the party statutes and the Constitution, to devote all my strength to the triumph of the proletarian ideals of the Congolese party through work, democracy, and peace."

40. The President of the party shall legislate by ordinance-law in enlarged session of the Politburo and the Council of State.

41. The President shall control the exercise of regulating authorities by the Council of State under the conditions spelled out by law. He shall sign ordinances and decrees. The acts of the President of the Republic shall be countersigned by the Vice-Chairman of the Council of State and the ministers involved, with the exception of those provided for in Articles 44-47.

42 and 43. (Not contained in original text.)

44. The Chairman of the Party Central Committee, President of the People's Republic, and Head of State may—when circumstances so require and after an opinion has been obtained from the Politburo and the Council of State—by decree proclaim a state of siege or a state of emergency which shall confer upon him special powers under the conditions determined by law.

45 and 46. (Not contained in original text.)

47. The Council of State is the highest executive and administrative agency of the People's Republic of Congo. It includes the following:

The Chairman of the Central Committee of the Congolese Workers' Party, President of the Republic, Chief of State, who shall preside over the Council, the Vice-Chairman of the Council of State; and the ministers and secretaries of state.

48. The Council is responsible to the President of the People's Republic, the Head of State.

49. The Vice-Chairman of the Council of State shall direct the action of the Council of State. He shall see to the implementation of laws and ordinances. He shall exercise regulatory power under the control of the Head of State.

50. The acts of the Vice-Chairman of the Council of State shall be countersigned by the ministers responsible for their execution.

51. Apart from cases expressly provided for in the articles of the Constitution, the Council of State shall mandatorily be informed of the following:

Decisions concerning the general policy of the Republic; agreements with foreign powers; bills and drafts of laws; ordinances, decrees, and regulations; proclamation of a state of siege and a state of alert.

52. The Council of State of the People's Republic of the Congo:

(a) will co-ordinate the activities of the ministers, the commissions, the government agencies and other institutions under their direct control;

CONGO (BRAZZAVILLE)—(THE CONSTITUTION, THE GOVERNMENT)

- (b) will prepare the economic plan of the state and the budget and will submit them to the Central Committee for approval; it will also supervise their execution;
- (c) will take all measures necessary to assure and defend the constitutional system and protect the rights of citizens;
- (d) will create commissions and institutions for the application of the directives of the Council of State;
- (e) will determine the internal organization of ministries and institutions within its area of competence.

Title V. International Treaties and Agreements

55. The President of the Republic is in charge of the overall direction of international negotiations. He shall sign and ratify international treaties and agreements.

56. Peace treaties, trade treaties, treaties pertaining to international organizations, treaties committing government finances, treaties modifying dispositions of a legislative nature, treaties pertaining to the status of persons or involving the cession, exchange, or addition of territory may be ratified only on the basis of a law. They shall take effect only after they have been properly ratified.

No cession, exchange, or addition of territory is valid without the agreement of the Congolese people who shall be called upon to express themselves through a referendum, after consultation of the population groups involved.

57. (Not contained in original text.)

58. Regularly ratified treaties and agreements have higher authority, as of their publication, than laws, with the reservation that each agreement or treaty is properly implemented by the other party.

Title VII. The Agencies of Administrative and Local Government Units

59. (Not contained in original text.)

60. The organization and operation of the public services of the state shall be determined by law.

61. The people's councils are agencies of state power in the localities, the communities, the districts, and the regions.

62. Special laws shall determine the juridical status, power, attributes, and operation of these agencies.

Title VIII. Revision

63. The initiative for the revision of the Constitution is held by the PCT Central Committee. Revision is final after it has been approved by the Central Committee.

64. No revision proceedings may be started or pursued if they infringe upon territorial integrity. The popular form of the state cannot be the subject of a revision.

THE GOVERNMENT

POLITICAL BUREAU OF THE CONGOLESE WORKERS' PARTY (PARTI CONGOLAIS DU TRAVAIL—PCT)

(April 1972)

President: Major MARIEN NGOUABI.

Commissioner for Planning: AMBROISE NOUMAZALAY.

Commissioner for Propaganda and Organization: PIERRE NZÉ.

Commissioner for the National People's Army: ANGE DIAWARA.

Commissioner for Finance and Equipment: ANGE-EDOUARD PONGUI.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE PCT

President: Major MARIEN NGOUABI.

Members: 44 others, including the other nine members of the Political Bureau.

COUNCIL OF STATE

(April 1972)

Chairman and Minister of Defence: Major MARIEN NGOUABI.

Vice-Chairman and Minister of Justice and Information: ALOIS MOUDILENO MASSENGO.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: HENRI LOPES.

Minister of Finance: ANGE EDOUARD POUNGUI.

Minister of Health and Social Affairs: DIEUDONNE ITOUA.

Minister of Transport and Civil Aviation: LOUIS-SYLVAIN GOMA.

Minister of Trade: DIEUDONNE MANOU MAHUNGU.

Minister of Posts and Housing: VICTOR TAMBA TAMBA.

Minister of Industry, Mines and Tourism: JUSTIN LEKOUNDZOU.

Minister of Primary and Secondary Education: CHRISTOPHE MOUKEKE.

Minister of Technical and University Education: TSHISTER TCHIKAYA.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO CONGO PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC

(Brazzaville unless otherwise indicated).

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Algeria: B.P. 2100 (E); *Ambassador:* AHMED SALEM.
Belgium: B.P. 225 (E); *Ambassador:* FERNAND EDMOND.
Canada: Kinshasa, Zaire (E).
Central African Republic: B.P. 10; *Ambassador:* CHARLIE MOKAMENEDE.
Chad: B.P. 461 (L); *Minister:* (vacant).
China, People's Republic: Conakry, Guinea.
Cuba: (E); *Ambassador:* JOSÉ A. GARCIA.
Czechoslovakia: (E); *Ambassador:* VLADIMIR ZIAK.
Egypt: (E); *Ambassador:* AHMED FAWZI HASSAN.
Equatorial Guinea: (E); *Ambassador:* CLEMENTE ATEBA.
Ethiopia: (E); *Ambassador:* JACOB GUEBRE LIOULL.
France: rue Alfassa, B.P. 2089 (E); *Ambassador:* MARC BONNEFOUS.
Gabon: *Ambassador:* FÉLICIEN-GASTON OLUNA.
German Federal Republic: place de la Mairie, B.P. 2022 (E); *Ambassador:* ANDREAS MEYER-LANDRUT.
Guinea: (E); *Ambassador:* SADAM MOUSSA TRAORÉ.

India: Kinshasa, Zaire.
Israel: B.P. 2023 (E); *Ambassador:* NAHUM GUERSHOME.
Italy: Yaoundé, Cameroon (E).
Korea, D.P.R.: *Ambassador:* DJANG SEUNG DJIN.
Mali: (E); *Ambassador:* HALIDOU TOURÉ.
Mauritania: *Ambassador:* BA DIAWAR.
Netherlands: Kinshasa, Zaire (E).
Romania: (E); *Ambassador:* GEORGHE STOIAN.
Rwanda: Kinshasa, Zaire (E).
Sengal: Kinshasa, Zaire (E).
Sweden: Kinshasa, Zaire (E).
Switzerland: Kinshasa, Zaire (E).
U.S.S.R.: *Ambassador:* M. BOUDAKOV.
Viet-Nam, Democratic Republic: Conakry, Guinea (E).
Viet-Nam, Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South: PHAN VAN QUANG.
Yugoslavia: (E); *Ambassador:* NIKOLA STEFANOVSKI.
Zaire: (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

The People's Republic of Congo also has diplomatic relations with the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Sudan and the United Kingdom.

POLITICAL PARTY

Parti congolais du travail—PCT (*Congolese Workers' Party*): in December 1969 replaced the *Mouvement national de la révolution*, which was formed after the overthrow of the Youlou government in August 1963 and which had been the sole party since 1965.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Revolutionary Court of Justice: created January 1969; competent in cases involving the security of the state; has nine judges selected from list of 50 by Central Committee of PCT; Pres. (vacant).

Supreme Court: Pres. CHARLES ASSEMEKANG.

There is also a court of appeal, a criminal court, courts of first and second instance, labour courts and customary courts, which are to be replaced by courts of first instance.

RELIGION

It is estimated that just over half of the population follow traditional Animist beliefs. Just under half are Christians (Roman Catholics 271,997, Protestants 134,650). Muslims number about 4,540.

Roman Catholic Church: One Archdiocese, two dioceses. Archdiocese of Brazzaville: P.B. 2301, Brazzaville; f. 1883; 157,650 mems.; 227 religious staff; 19 missions; Archbishop H.E. Mgr. EMILE BIAYENDA; publ. *La Semaine Africaine*.

Diocese of Pointe-Noire: B.P. 659, Pointe-Noire; f. 1883; 142,000 mems.; Bishop H.E. Mgr. JEAN-BAPTISTE FAURET.

Diocese of Fort-Rousset: Fort-Rousset; f. 1950; 76,000 mems.; 82 religious staff; 16 missions; Bishop (vacant).

Protestant Missions: In all four Equatorial states (the Congo and Central African Republics, Chad and Gabon) there are nearly 1,000 mission centres with a total personnel of about 2,000.

Eglise Evangélique du Congo: B.P. 3205, Brazzaville; Pres. Rev. R. BUANA KIBONGI.

PRESS

A press censorship committee has been in operation since November 1968.

DAILIES

(Brazzaville unless stated)

Le Courrier d'Afrique: B.P. 2027; daily; circ. 45,000.

L'Eveil de Pointe-Noire: B.P. 660, Pointe-Noire; daily; Pres. M. PACI.

Le Petit Journal de Brazzaville: B.P. 2027; f. 1958; daily; Dir. M. ADAM.

PERIODICALS

(Brazzaville)

Bulletin Mensuel de la Chambre de Commerce de Brazzaville: monthly.

Etumba: B.P. 23; weekly journal of PCT.

Information-Jeunesse: B.P. 2066.

Nouvelle Congolaise: weekly newspaper.

La Semaine: B.P. 192; f. 1952; published by Archdiocese of Brazzaville; weekly; circulates in Congo, Gabon, Chad and the Central African Republic; circ. 1,500.

L'Enrol: B.P. 601; monthly.

PRESS AGENCIES

Agence Congolaise d'Information (A.C.I.): B.P. 2144, Brazzaville; f. 1961; associated with A.F.P. and D.P.A.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Agence France-Presse: B.P. 2042, Brazzaville.

Novosti (A.P.N.): B.P. 170, Brazzaville; Bureau Chie G. KUSHCHIN.

Tass is also represented in Brazzaville.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

La Voix de la Révolution Congolaise: B.P. 2241, Brazzaville; national broadcasting station; programmes in French and vernacular languages; Dir. M. MALONGA.

Radio Brazzaville: B.P. 108, Brazzaville; f. 1940, as of Free France; programmes in French, English and Portuguese; Dir. CHRISTIAN MASSIEU.

In 1971 there were 65,000 radio licences and 1,900 television licences.

FINANCE

(cap. = capital; m. = million)

BANKS

CENTRAL BANK

Banque Centrale des Etats de l'Afrique Equatoriale et du Cameroun: Brazzaville, B.P. 126; Dir. J. E. SATHOU.

COMMERCIAL BANKS

Banque Commerciale Congolaise: Ave. du 28 Août, B.P. 79, Brazzaville; Ave. du Général de Gaulle, B.P. 760, Pointe-Noire; rue de la Mairie, B.P. 149, Dolisie; f. 1963; cap. 180m. francs CFA; Pres. JUSTIN LEKOUNDZOU.

Banque Nationale de Développement du Congo, La: B.P. 2085, Brazzaville; f. 1961; cap. 462m. francs CFA; Dir.-Gen. BERNARD BOUTI.

Caisse Centrale de Coopération Economique: B.P. 96, Brazzaville; Dir. MICHEL ROLAND.

Crédit Foncier de l'Ouest Africain: B.P. 116, Brazzaville.

FOREIGN BANKS

Banque Internationale pour l'Afrique Occidentale: 9 ave. de Messine, Paris; B.P. 33, Brazzaville, Dir. ROLAND BOITELLE; Pointe-Noire, B.P. 695, Dir. YVES DURAND.

Banque Belge d'Afrique: Kinshasa, Congo; Brazzaville B.P. 25, Pointe-Noire, B.P. 86.

Banque Internationale Pour le Commerce et l'Industrie du Congo: Avenue du 28 Août 1940, Brazzaville, B.P. 147; Pointe-Noire, B.P. 661; Dolisie, B.P. 20; cap. 100m. francs CFA.

Société Générale de Banques au Congo: Brazzaville, place de la Poste, B.P. 122; Pointe-Noire, Ave. du Général de Gaulle, B.P. 55; Paris representation: 50 blvd. Haussmann, Paris 9e; f. 1963; cap. 200m. Francs C.F.A.; deposits 1,443m. Francs C.F.A. (Dec. 1970); Pres. Dir.-Gen. ROGER DUCHEMIN.

INSURANCE

Agence Congolaise d'Assurances S.A.R.L.: B.P. 790, ave. Col.-Genin, Pointe-Noire; f. 1959; cap. 1m. francs CFA; Dir. M. LIBERMAN.

Les Assureurs Conseils Congolais Faugère et Jutheau et Cie.: B.P. 25, ave. Colonna-d'Ornano, Brazzaville; cap. 9,750,000 francs CFA; Dir. MICHEL BABINET.

Société Equatoriale d'Assurances: B.P. 56, ave. Lumumba, Brazzaville; cap. 1m. francs CFA.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Chambre de Commerce, d'Agriculture et d'Industrie de Brazzaville: B.P. 92, Brazzaville; Pres. DIALLO Dramey.

Chambre de Commerce, d'Agriculture et d'Industrie du Kouilou-Niari: B.P. 665, Pointe-Noire; branch in Dolisie; Pres. RIGOBERT MAKOSSO-TCHAPI.

Chambre des Mines de l'Afrique Equatoriale: B.P. 26, Brazzaville; Pres. M. DE LAVALEYE.

Syndicat des Commerçants, Importateurs et Exportateurs de l'Afrique Equatoriale (SYGOMIMPEX): B.P. 84, Brazzaville; Pres. M. GUILLAUME.

Syndicat des Industries de l'Afrique Equatoriale (SYNDUSTREF): B.P. 84, Brazzaville; Pres. M. JEANBRAU.

CONGO (BRAZZAVILLE)—(TRANSPORT, POWER, TOURISM, UNIVERSITY)

Délégation de la Fédération des Industries Mécaniques et Transformatrices des Métaux: B.P. 20-56; Pres. M. CHAUVET.

TRADE ORGANIZATION

Office National de Commercialisation des Produits Agricoles (ONCPA): Brazzaville; Chair. BONIFACE MATINGOU.

TRADE UNION

Confédération Syndicale Congolaise: Brazzaville; f. 1964; dissolved in October 1969 by President Ngouabi.

DEVELOPMENT

Société de Développement Régional de la Vallée de Niari et de Jacob: Jacob; f. 1966; Dir. JEAN-MICHEL MOUMBOUNOU.

Société pour le Développement de l'Afrique Equatoriale: B.P. 909, Pointe-Noire; B.P. 56, Brazzaville.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAY

Chemin de Fer Congo-Océan: Pointe-Noire, B.P. 651; 515 km. of track from Brazzaville to Pointe-Noire. A section of line linking the manganese mines at Moanda (in Gabon), via a cableway to the Congo border with the main line to Pointe-Noire was opened in 1962.

ROADS

There are 11,000 km. of roads usable throughout the year, of which 243 km. are bitumened. The main roads link Pointe-Noire with Brazzaville and also Ouessou, and Dolisie with Cameroon, via Gabon.

INLAND WATERWAYS

Brazzaville

Agence Transcongolaise des communications (ATC): B.P. 670, Pointe-Noire; f. 1969 to control nationalization of transport; financed the newly opened port of Ouessou; Dir. M. EBOUCKA-BABACKAS.

Cie. Générale de Transports en Afrique Equatoriale: B.P. 76; f. 1962; cap. 800m. francs CFA; Dir. M. GAULTIER.

Société Ouest-Africaine d'Entreprises Maritimes: B.P. 674 Pointe-Noire; f. 1959; cap. 115m. francs CFA; Dir. JEAN ROZIE.

Société Equatoriale de Navigation: B.P. 2052, Brazzaville; f. 1963; cap. 10m. francs CFA; Dir. JEAN ANSLERT.

Transit Congo Oubangui Tchad: B.P. 2052, Brazzaville; f. 1963; cap. 5m. francs CFA; Dir. M. LANCOMBE.

SHIPPING

Pointe-Noire

Cie. Maritime des Chargeurs Réunis: B.P. 656; agents for Cie. Fabre S.G.T.M., Congona, Elder Dempster Lines, Palm Lines, Cie. Maritime Belge, Nautilus, Shell International Marine Ltd., Gaz Ocean, Nigerian Lines, Delta Lines, Navigen Co., Unicorn; Dir. GUY JAQUEMIN.

Société Navale Delmas-Vieljeux: B.P. 679.

SOAEM (Congo): B.P. 674; agents for Société Navale de l'Ouest, Lloyd Triestino, Lloyd Brasileiro, Dafra Line, Scandinavian West Africa Line, East Asiatic Co., General Steam Navigation Co., Compagnie Navale des Petroles, Texaco Inc., Compania Colonial de Navegacao, Compania Nacional de Navegacao, Sociedade Geral de Comercio Industria e Transportes, Société Agret, Cobrecaf, Cie. française d'armement maritime, Gold Star Line, A. Haleoussis, Denis Frères, Purfina, Somara, Société Navale Caennaise, Scandinavian East Africa Line, Zim Cargo Line, Saga.

UMARGO: B.P. 723; agents for Farrell Line, Holland West Africa Line, Royal Inter-ocean Lines, Seindia Line, Mobil Shipping Co., Sabline, Panatrans.

CIVIL AVIATION

Lina Congo (Congolese National Airline Co.): avenue du Colonel Colonna d'Ornano, B.P. 2203, Brazzaville; f. 1966; two-thirds government-owned; controls all domestic flights.

The following lines also serve Brazzaville: Aeroflot, Air Afrique, Air France, Air Mali, Iberia, K.L.M., Sabena and U.T.A.

POWER

Société Nationale d'Energie: B.P. 95, Brazzaville; state-owned corporation for the production of electricity; Dir.-Gen. ANDRE BATANGA.

TOURISM

Office National Congolais du Tourisme: B.P. 456, Brazzaville; Dir. M. ONGACOU.

UNIVERSITY

Centre d'Enseignement Supérieur: B.P. 69, Brazzaville; f. 1961; the centre is designed to form the nucleus of the future Université de Brazzaville, the foundation stone of which was laid in January 1966; the centre co-operates with similar centres in Gabon, Chad and the Central African Republic and comprises: Schools of Law and Economics; Letters, Science, Medicine; Agronomic and Zootechnical courses and Teachers' Training Institute; library of 20,000 vols.; 980 students.

CONGO (Kinshasa).

(See ZAIRE)

COSTA RICA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Costa Rica forms a part of the Central American isthmus with the Caribbean to the east and a longer Pacific coast line to the west. The climate is warm and damp in the lowlands—average temperature 81°F (27°C)—and cooler on the Central Plateau—average temperature 72°F (22°C), where two thirds of the population live. Eighty per cent of Costa Ricans are of European descent and the country has one of the highest birth-rates in Central America. The language is Spanish. The state religion is Roman Catholicism. The flag consists of horizontal bands of blue, white, red, white and blue, the red band being twice the width of the others. The capital is San José.

Recent History

Since 1948, the predominant figure in Costa Rican politics has been José Figueres. Leader of the socialist Partido de Liberación Nacional, which seized power in 1948, he has been President three times (1948–49, 1953–58 and 1970–). Under him, Costa Rica has become one of the most democratic countries in Latin America. In 1948, the armed forces were abolished and banks were nationalized, and since then great social improvements have been made. In the intervening periods Presidents were elected who were opposed to Figueres' socialism, but no attempt was made to reverse the progress already made.

Government

Under the Constitution of 1949 executive power is vested in the President assisted by two Vice-Presidents and a Cabinet. The President is elected for a four-year term and must receive 40 per cent of the votes. The legislative organ is the unicameral Legislative Assembly of 57 members elected for four years. Parliamentary and presidential elections are held by compulsory adult suffrage.

Defence

There have been no Armed Forces since 1948.

Economic Affairs

The economy depends mainly on agriculture. Coffee is the most important product, accounting for about half the exports. Bananas, cocoa, honey, cattle and, more recently, sugar are the other important exports. The first sugar refinery began production in June 1968. Rice, corn and beans are produced mainly for home consumption. Forests cover large areas of the country. Mineral deposits are chiefly of limestone and a little gold. Substantial sulphur deposits were discovered in 1966 and prospecting for bauxite is under way. Industry is on a small scale, the main products being textiles, chemicals, leather goods and furniture. Hydro-electric power is being developed in the highlands. Trade is principally with the U.S.A., though Costa Rica is playing an increasingly important role in the Central American Common Market. In 1969 the World Bank granted two loans totalling \$18.5 million to Costa Rica for the expansion of electric power and telecommunications facilities. In recent years continuing balance of payments difficulties have undermined the stability of the colón.

Transport and Communications

There are some 3,000 miles of all-weather roads, including 410 miles of the Inter-American Highway. Three railway companies operate 437 miles of track. The main ports handling external trade are Limón on the Caribbean coast and Puntarenas and Golfito on the Pacific coast, and there are local shipping services to Panama. The main towns are connected by internal air services and international air transport is provided by the national airline Líneas Aéreas Costarricenses and six foreign companies.

Social Welfare

A Labour Code provides benefits for employees and there are insurance schemes covering sickness, old age and death. There is no centralized health service, but there are various independent organizations, some of them state-subsidized, governing hospitals, clinics and all medical services.

Education

All education is free and elementary education is compulsory between the ages of six and twelve. Official secondary education is free and consists of two stages: a three-year basic course followed by a more highly specialized course of two years. Escuelas Normales and Escuelas Normales Superiores provide training courses for primary and secondary school teachers respectively. At 80 per cent Costa Rica has the highest literacy rate in Central America. In 1968 28.3 per cent of the budget was spent on education. There are about 3,000 primary schools and more than 100 secondary schools, with a total of nearly 400,000 pupils. There is a university at San José.

Tourism

The main tourist features are the Irazú and Poas volcanoes, the Orosi waterfalls and relics of Spanish colonial civilization. Tourists also visit San José, the capital, and the Pacific beaches of Puntarenas.

Visas are required by all visitors.

Sport

Football is the national sport and basketball, boxing, baseball, golf, tennis and swimming are also popular.

Public Holidays

1972: May 1 (Anniversary of the Second Battle of Rivas and Labour Day), June 1 (Corpus Christi), June 29 (St. Peter and St. Paul), July 25 (Anniversary of the Annexation of Guanacaste Province), August 2 (Feast of Our Lady of the Angels), August 15 (Feast of the Assumption and Mother's Day), September 15 (Independence Day), October 12 (Columbus Day), December 8 (Feast of the Immaculate Conception), December 25 (Christmas Day), December 28–31 (Bank Holidays).

1973: January 1 (New Year's Day), March 19 (Feast of St. Joseph), April 20–22 (Easter), April 11 (Anniversary of the Battle of Rivas).

COSTA RICA—(INTRODUCTORY SURVEY, STATISTICAL SURVEY)

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is officially in force, but old Spanish weights are sometimes used in country districts:

- 1 libra = 1.014 lb.
- 1 arroba = 25.35 lb.
- 1 quintal = 101.4 lb.
- 1 fanega = 11 Imperial bushels.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The currency unit is the Colon of 100 Centavos

Coins: 5, 10, 25, 50 Centavos; 1, 2 Colones.

Notes: 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 500, 1,000 Colones.

In common with the other members of the Central American Common Market, Costa Rica has adopted the Central American Peso (C.A. \$) for transactions within the Market. This peso is at par with the U.S. dollar.

Exchange rate: 22.55 Colones = £1 sterling.

8.60 Colones = U.S. \$1 = C.A. \$1.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (sq. km.)	POPULATION (1969)				
	Total	San José (capital)	BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS (rate per '000—Dec. 31st 1969)		
			Births	Marriages	Deaths
50,900	1,685,170	201,117	34.4	5.8	6.9

PROVINCES, CAPITALS AND POPULATIONS (1970)

PROVINCE	POPULATION	CAPITAL	POPULATION
Alajuela . .	317,738	Alajuela . .	29,820
Cartago . .	203,809	Cartago . .	22,931
Guanacaste . .	194,805	Liberia . .	9,499
Heredia . .	108,274	Heredia . .	24,675
Limón . .	90,397	Limón . .	24,403
Puntarenas . .	217,091	Puntarenas . .	24,327
San José . .	630,348	San José . .	211,176

AGRICULTURE (1969-70)

Coffee (quintals)	1,836,709
Cotton (quintals)	30,828
Sugar Cane (quintals)	3,332,160
Cocoa (quintals)	103,829
Bananas (bunches of 56 lbs.)	26,041,323

LIVESTOCK (1970)

Cattle	1,513,399
Pigs	197,770
Horses, Mules and Asses	107,533*

* 1963 figure.

Forestry: Annual output of over 100 million board feet from about 200 sawmills. .

Fishing: Tuna, lobster, shrimps are caught in quantity.

Mining: Lime and limestone, gold, calcium carbonate and diatomite are mined, in that order of importance.

Industry: Manufacturing output is estimated at 250 million colones, chief products being furniture, footwear, leather, canned food, textiles and chemicals.

COSTA RICA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FINANCE

1 colon=100 centimos.

22.55 colones=£1 sterling; 8.60 colones=U.S. \$1.

100 colones=£4.44 sterling=U.S. \$11.62=C.A. \$15.02.

BUDGET

(million colones)

	1968	1969
REVENUE:		
Direct Taxes	153.8	184.4
Indirect Taxes	403.4	460.8
Non-tributary	60.2	70.5
Transfers	4.4	4.1
Extraordinary Revenue	186.5	225.9
TOTAL	808.3	845.7
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	785.7	889.4

Authorized budgets: (1970) 1,324.4 million colones; (1971) 1,013.9 million colones.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (million Central American Pesos)

	1968			1969		
	Credit	Debit	Balance	Credit	Debit	Balance
<i>Goods and Services:</i>						
Goods	170.1	193.7	-23.6	189.6	221.4	-31.8
Services	37.9	65.9	-28.0	39.2	67.4	-28.2
Total	208.0	259.6	-51.6	228.8	288.8	-60.0
Transfer Payments	11.5	2.9	8.6	13.1	4.7	8.4
Capital Operations	118.8	66.3	52.5	112.5	43.4	69.1
Changes in Reserves			-9.6			-17.5

RESERVES AND CURRENCY (million Central American Pesos)

	1967	1968	1969
Gross International Reserves	27,356	31,156	38,946
of which Gold in Banco Central	2,107	2,106	2,106
Currency in Circulation (December)	50,116	54,973	64,307

EXTERNAL TRADE

('000 U.S. \$)

Imports: (1967) 190,698; (1968) 213,942; (1969) 245,137; (1970) 316,687.

Exports: (1967) 143,780; (1968) 170,821; (1969) 189,707; (1970) 231,163.

COMMODITIES

IMPORTS		1969	1970	EXPORTS		1969	1970
Consumer Durables		28.1	33.3	Coffee		55.8	73.0
Consumer Non-durables		53.4	69.7	Bananas		51.5	66.8
Oil and Fuel		4.4	6.3	Sugar		9.1	10.1
Primary Commodities		86.9	111.4	Cattle and Meat		15.2	18.5
Building Material		12.9	17.3	Others		58.1	62.8
Machinery and Equipment		50.6	65.2				
Others		8.8	13.7				

COSTA RICA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

COUNTRIES (^{'000} U.S.\$)

	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1968	1969	1970	1968	1969	1970
El Salvador	16,014	14,243	20,072	8,631	8,692	10,485
German Federal Republic	16,378	19,817	26,438	10,518	13,228	19,007
Guatemala	15,817	17,640	21,547	8,018	8,770	11,072
Japan	14,874	21,979	28,542	2,007	1,860	11,060
Netherlands	3,053	3,115	5,508	7,309	6,534	12,223
United Kingdom	8,855	15,203	15,530	418	623	750
United States	80,716	85,560	108,789	79,157	88,703	97,314

PRINCIPAL COFFEE EXPORTS (1970)

	Kilos '000	U.S. \$ '000
Belgium-Luxembourg	3,915.4	4,169.1
Canada	1,032.5	1,096.5
Finland	5,764.3	6,221.8
France	1,907.9	1,998.6
German Federal Republic	10,628.0	11,359.4
Italy	1,614.4	1,750.5
Netherlands	8,131.8	8,712.7
Sweden	4,158.2	4,341.1
U.S.A.	22,079.6	23,033.2
U.S.S.R.	6,060.9	6,294.1

TOURISM

YEAR	NUMBER OF VISITORS	ESTIMATED REVENUE
1968	118,776	U.S. \$17,478,801
1969	121,939	U.S. \$18,972,500

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

YEAR	PASSENGERS	FREIGHT (tons)
1967	1,904,990	1,368,574
1968	2,095,439	1,545,299
1969	2,310,287	1,795,145

SHIPPING (1969)

PASSENGERS CARRIED	FREIGHT (tons)
158,000	1,861,456

ROADS

MOTOR VEHICLES	1968	1969	1970
Cars	19,708	21,518	24,501
Lorries	15,107	17,391	20,413
Buses	2,338	2,517	2,736
Others	12,115	13,316	14,759

CIVIL AVIATION

	PASSENGERS		FREIGHT (tons)	
	Arrivals	Departures	Loaded	Unloaded
1967 . .	76,027	78,555	1,437	7,644
1968 . .	n.a.	n.a.	1,620	4,466
1969 . .	96,576	100,448	1,678	4,778

EDUCATION

	SCHOOLS		TEACHERS		PUPILS	
	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970
Primary	2,494	2,582	11,645	12,280	345,146	349,400
Secondary	122	113	3,243	3,149	70,009	71,800
Higher	2	1	841	971	12,134	12,749

Source: Dirección General de Estadística y Censos, San José.

THE CONSTITUTION

THE present Constitution of Costa Rica was promulgated in November 1949; the present government has submitted three draft resolutions concerning further presidential terms, the banking system and the system of autonomous state agencies. A committee of lawyers was set up in mid-1967 to study the possibility of reforming the Constitution.

The government is unitary: provincial and local bodies derive their authority from the national government. The country is divided into seven provinces administered by a governor who is appointed by the President. The provinces are divided into cantons, and each canton into districts. There is an elected municipal council in the chief city of each canton, the number of its members being related to the population of the canton. The municipal council supervises the affairs of the canton. Municipal government is closely regulated by national law, particularly in matters of finance.

The government consists of three branches: legislative, executive and judicial. Legislative power is vested in a single chamber, the Legislative Assembly, which meets in regular session twice a year—from May 1st to July 31st, and from September 1st to November 30th. Special sessions may be convoked by the President to consider specified business. The Assembly is composed of 57 deputies elected for four years. The chief powers of the Assembly are to enact laws, levy taxes, authorise declarations of war and, by a two-thirds vote, suspend, in cases of civil disorder, certain civil liberties guaranteed in the Constitution.

Bills may be initiated by the Assembly or by the Executive and must have three readings, in at least two different legislative periods, before they become law. The Assembly may override the presidential vote by a two-thirds vote.

The Executive branch is headed by the President, who is assisted by his Cabinet. The President may not serve two successive periods of office, but may be re-elected after eight years. If he should resign or be incapacitated, the executive power is entrusted to the First Vice-President, and from him to the Second Vice-President, and finally to the President of the Legislative Assembly.

"The President sees that the laws and the provisions of the Constitution are carried out, and maintains order. He has power to appoint and remove his ministers and diplomatic representatives; and to negotiate treaties with foreign nations (which are, however, subject to ratification by the Legislative Assembly). He is assisted in his duties by a Cabinet, each member of which is head of an executive department.

A novel feature of the Costa Rican Constitution is the clause outlawing a national army. Only by a continental convention or for the purpose of national defence may a military force be organised.

Suffrage is universal, compulsory and secret for persons over the age of 20; or, if they are completely independent, for persons over 18 years of age.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

President: JOSÉ FIGUERES FERRER.

Vice-Presidents: JORGE ROSSI, MANUEL AGUILAR BONILLA.

THE CABINET

(April 1972)

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Lic. GONZALO FACIO.
Minister of Transport: Ing. RODOLFO SILVA.
Minister of Public Services: FERNANDO VALVERDE VEGA.
Minister of Agriculture: Ing. FERNANDO BATALLA.
Minister of Finance: CLAUDIO ALPÍZAR VARGAS.
Minister of the Interior: Dr. CARLOS M. VICENTE.

Ministry of Industry: JORGE SÁNCHEZ MÉNDEZ.
Minister of Culture: Lic. ALBERTO CAÑAS.
Minister of Education: Prof. ULADISLAO GÁMEZ.
Minister without Portfolio: Lic. GONZALO SOLÓRZANO
Minister of Public Health: Dr. JOSÉ L. ORLICH.
Minister of Labour: Lic. DANILO JIMÉNEZ.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS IN SAN JOSÉ

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Argentina: Av. Central Calle 27 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. RODOLFO BALTIERREZ.

Austria: Mexico City, Mexico.

Belgium: 4A entrada Los Yoses (E); *Ambassador:* VICTOR CLEMENT NIJS.

Brazil: Paseo Colón Calle 34 (E); *Ambassador:* LUCILLO HADDOCK-LOBO.

Chile: Edificio Rodó Calle 2A, Avs. 3-5; *Ambassador:* RENE FRÍAS.

China, Republic of: 3er piso Edificio Mendiola Av. Central (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. SAMUEL WANG.

Denmark: Bogotá, Colombia.

Dominican Republic: Los Yoses, 5A entrada Aptos. Florida 2; *Ambassador:* ALFREDO FERNÁNDEZ.

Ecuador: Av. 9 Calles 25-27 (E); *Ambassador:* LEONIDAS PLAZA.

Egypt, Arab Republic: San Salvador, El Salvador.

El Salvador: Av. Central Calle 5A Norte (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. ERNESTO TRIGUEROS ALCÁINE.

Finland: Mexico City, Mexico.

France: entrada Los Yoses (E); *Ambassador:* YVES DEBROISE.

Germany, Federal Republic of: Av. 3A Calle 36 (E); *Ambassador:* WILFRIED VON EICHBORN.

Greece: Mexico City, Mexico.

Guatemala: Ed. Patterson 4° piso, Av. 2A Calle (E); *Ambassador:* HUMBERTO GARCÍA GÁLVEZ.

Honduras: Av. Central No. 2563 (E); *Ambassador:* NAPOLEÓN ALCERRO.

India: New York, U.S.A.

Israel: Paseo Colón Calles 36-38 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. JEONATHAN PRATO.

Italy: Ed. Keith & Ramírez Calle 9A Avs. Central y Primera (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. PIETRO MIGONE.

Japan: Casa esquinera No. 274 (E); *Ambassador:* SHOICHI KAIHARA.

Korea: Mexico City, Mexico.

Malta: San Pedro, M. de O. (E); *Ambassador:* Arg. RAFAEL SOTELA.

Mexico: Av. 7A Calles 13-15 (L); Lic. EUGENIO ANGUIANO.

Netherlands: Calle 21 Av. 10 (E); *Ambassador:* MICHEL CURSIRA.

Nicaragua: Ed. Triánón, Av. Central Calle 5A (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. JUAN B. LACAYO.

Norway: Mexico City, Mexico.

Panama: Barrio La Granja, San Pedro de Montes de Oca (E); *Ambassador:* DAVID S. PERE.

Paraguay: San Salvador, El Salvador.

Peru: Av. 2A Calle (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Poland: Mexico, Mexico City.

Portugal: Escouzu (E); *Ambassador:* ANTONIO AUGUSTO COELHO BARTELO.

Romania: Lima, Peru.

Spain: Paseo Colón No. 3072 (E); *Ambassador:* JOSÉ RAMÓN SOBREDO Y RIOBOO.

Sweden: Guatemala City, Guatemala.

Switzerland: Calle 5A Avs. 3-5; *Chargé d'Affaires:* HANNES VOGT.

United Kingdom: Paseo Colón, Calle 32; *Ambassador:* JOHN BLACKWELL.

U.S.A.: 70E Av. 3A Calle la Ciudad (E); *Ambassador:* WALTER C. PLOESER.

Uruguay: entrada Los Yoses (E); *Ambassador:* ALDO L. CIASULLO.

U.S.S.R.: (E); *Ambassador:* NICOLAIEV KAKIRMIROV.

Vatican: Urbanización Rohrmo, ser. Sabana Oeste; *Apostolic Nuncio:* S.E.R. Mgr. ANGELO PEDRONI.

Venezuela: Paseo Colón No. 2470 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. AMBROSIO PERERA MELÉNDEZ.

Yugoslavia: Mexico City, Mexico.

PRESIDENT

ELECTION

(February 1st, 1970)

CANDIDATES	VOTES
JOSÉ FIGUERES FERRER (P.L.N.)	294,266
MARIO ECHANDI JIMÉNEZ (U.N.)	221,152
VIRGILIO CALVO (P.F.N.)	9,514
Dr. LISIMACO LEIVA (A.S.)	7,227
Dr. JORGE ARTURO MONGE (P.D.C.)	4,999

P.L.N.=Partido de Liberación Nacional; U.N.=Unificación Nacional; P.F.N.=Partido Frente Nacional; A.S.=Acción Socialista; P.D.C.=Partido Demócrata Cristiano.

CONGRESS

President of Congress: DANIEL ODUBER.

ELECTIONS
(February 1970)

PARTY	SEATS
Liberación Nacional (<i>National Liberation</i>)	32
Unificación Nacional.	22
Acción Socialista	2
Demócrata Cristiano.	1

POLITICAL PARTIES

Acción Socialista: San José; left wing, supported by banned Communists; Leader Dr. LICIMACO LEIVA.

Partido Demócrata Cristiano: San José; Christian Democrat; Leaders Prof. LUIS BARAHONA, FERNANDO QUIROS.

Partido Frente Nacional (PFN): San José; f. 1969; Leader VIRGILIO CALVO SÁNCHEZ.

Partido de Liberación Nacional: Apdo. 2244, San José; socialist party, affiliated to the Socialist International; Leader JOSÉ FIGUERES FERRER.

Unificación Nacional: Leader FRANCISCO CALDERÓN GUARDIA; Union of the following parties:

Partido Republicano: San José; moderate radical; Leader (vacant).

Partido Unión Cívico Revolucionaria: San José; Leader FRANK MARSHALL JIMÉNEZ.

Partido Unión Nacional: San José; conservative; Leader OTILIO ULATE BLANCO.

Partido Unión Republicana Auténtica: San José; splinter group from P.U.N.; Leader MARIO ECHANDI JIMÉNEZ.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Supreme Court: Ultimate judicial power is invested in the Supreme Court, the seventeen justices of which are elected by the Assembly for a term of eight years, and are automatically re-elected for an equal period, unless the Assembly decides to the contrary by a two-thirds vote. Judges of the lower courts are appointed by the Supreme Court in plenary session. The Supreme Court may also meet as:

Corte Plena, with power to declare laws and decrees unconstitutional.

Court of Appeals (*Sala de Casación*).

Civil Court (*Sala Civil*).

Criminal Court (*Sala Penal*).

President of the Supreme Court: FERNANDO BAUDRIT SOLERA.

RELIGION

Roman Catholicism is the religion of the country, but under the Constitution all forms of worship are tolerated.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Metropolitan See:

San José: Mgr. Dr. CARLOS HUMBERTO RODRÍGUEZ QUIRÓS, Archbishop of Costa Rica.

Suffragan Sees:

Alajuela: Mgr. ENRIQUE BOLAÑOS QUESADA.

San Isidro del General: Mgr. DELFÍN QUESADA CASTRO.

Tilarán: Mgr. ROMÁN ARRIETA VILLALOBOS.

Limón: Mgr. ALFONSO HOEFER HOMBACH, C.M.

THE PRESS

DAILIES

San José

La Gaceta: Imprenta Nacional, Apdo. 5024; f. 1844; Official Gazette; Dir. ABEL CASTILLO SOLANO; circ. 5,000.

Boletín Judicial: Avda. 3, Calle 4/6; f. 1904; journal of the Judiciary; published by Imprenta Nacional; circ. 3,000.

La Hora: independent; Dir. JULIO SUÑOL; circ. 15,000.

La Nación: Calle 3, Av. Central/1; f. 1946; conservative; Dir. GUIDO FERNÁNDEZ; circ. 59,286.

La Prensa Libre: Calle 4, Av. 4/6, Apdo. 10121; f. 1889; independent; evening; Editor ANDRÉS BORRASÉ; circ. 32,000.

La República: Calle 5, Avda. 1/3, Apdo. 2130; f. 1950; reorganized 1967; independent; Dir. RODRIGO MADRIGAL-NIETO; Chief Editor ARMANDO VARGAS-ARAYA; circ. 35,000.

The Daily News: P.O.B. 2113; f. 1948; the only daily English newspaper in Costa Rica; Liberal; Dir. O. R. BRUCE; circ. approx. 1,000.

PERIODICALS

San José

Abanico: Cnr. 4th St. and 4th Ave., Apdo. 1533; Sunday supplement for women; Editor MERCEDES BORRASÉ; circ. 32,000.

El Acta Médica: three-monthly; Editor RODOLFO CÉSPEDES.

Eco Católico: Calle 1, Avda. 2-4, Apdo. 1064; f. 1931; Catholic weekly; Editor JAVIER SOLÍS; circ. 15,000.

La Epoca Católica: Catholic news; Editor GUILLERMO ANGULO MARÍN.

Fátima: monthly; edited by the Dominican Order.

Izquierda: f. 1963; monthly; organ of ACP.

La Semana Gómica: Calle 3, Avdas. 5-7, Casa 569; f. 1935; weekly; Democratic-Liberal; Dir. JULIO C. SUÑOL; circ. 10,000.

Mujer y Hogar: Apdo. 89; f. 1943; Women's journal; weekly; Editor and Gen. Man. CARMEN CORNEJO; circ. 14,600.

Noticiero del Café: P.O.B. 37; f. 1964; coffee journal; monthly; owned by the Oficina del Café.

Repertorio Centroamericano: Apdo. 37, Ciudad Universitaria "Rodrigo Facio"; every two months; Central American culture; Dir. ITALO LÓPEZ VALLECILLOS.

Revista Costarricense: Catholic weekly; Editors SARA CASAL, VIUDA DE QUIRÓS.

Revista de la Academia Costarricense de Ciencias Genealógicas: P.O.B. 101; f. 1953; a review of genealogical, heraldic and historical studies; Sec. JORGE A. LINES.

Revista de Agricultura: Apdo. 783; f. 1929; agricultural monthly; Dir. LUIS CRUZ BOLAÑOS.

Revista del Archivo Nacional de Costa Rica: Calle 7, Avenida 4; f. 1936; twice yearly; historical and cultural review; Dir. JOSÉ LUIS COTO CONDE; circ. 2,100.

Revista Médica de Costa Rica: Apdo. 978; f. 1933; bi-monthly medical journal; Dir. Dr. MANUEL ZELEDÓN.

Surco: f. 1940; monthly; organ of the National Liberation Party.

Temas Sociales: Apdo. 2041; f. 1954; published by the Ministerio de Trabajo y Previsión Social; quarterly.

Tribuna Libre: weekly.

PRESS AGENCY

Tass is the only press agency in Costa Rica.

PUBLISHERS

San José

Editora Aurora Social Ltda.: Apdo. 884; f. 1934; educational textbooks, history and freemasonry; Dir. GERARDO VEGO B.

Editorial Costa Rica: Apdo. 10010, San José; f. 1959; government institute for literary, artistic and scientific books; Dir. LILIA RAMOS.

Editorial Victoria Ltda.: Calle 8, Avda. 8/5; arts, history, children's books, philosophy, law, fiction.

Editorial Universitaria Centroamericana (EDUCA): Apdo. 37, Ciudad Universitaria "Rodrigo Facio"; f. 1969; Central American politics, economics, etc.; Dir. ITALO LÓPEZ VALLECILLOS.

Instituto Centroamericano de Administración Pública (ICAP): Apdo. 10025, San José; f. 1954; subjects affecting public administration; Dir. WILBURG JIMÉNEZ CASTRO.

Librería Imprenta y Fotolitografía Universal (Carlos Federspiel & Co., S.A.): Calles A.V./1, Avda. F.G., Apdo. 1532; f. 1926; 4 mems.; Man. HUBERT FEDERSPIEL.

Trejos S.A.: Avda. F.G., Calles 13 y 136, Apdo. 1313; f. 1912; general and reference; Man. R. BAUDRIT T.

Universidad de Costa Rica: Ciudad Universitaria, Apartado 3862; education, physics, mathematics.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Departamento Control Nacional de Radio: San José, Apdo. 3483; governmental supervisory department; Dir. L. H. ANDRÉS.

RADIO

NON-COMMERCIAL

Faro del Caribe: San José, Apdo. 2710; f. 1948; Call letters TIFC; religious programmes in Spanish and English; Man. F. CABEZAS B.

Radio Fides: San José, Apdo. 1933; Roman Catholic station; Dir. GONZALO JIMÉNEZ.

Radio Universitaria: San Pedro; classical music; Dir. C. SALAZAR.

Radio Turrialba: Turrialba; cultural; Dir. H. SABORIO B.

COMMERCIAL

Voz de la Victor: San José, Apdo. 1079; commercial station; Dir. SANTIAGO MARCH P.

Radio Popular: Apdo. 341, San José; Dir. R. BARAGONA. There are 48 other commercial stations.

In 1971 there were 130,000 radio sets.

RADIO ASSOCIATION

Empresarios Radiodifusores Asociados (ERA): Apdo. 111 San José; Pres. R. BARAGONA GÓMEZ.

TELEVISION

All stations are commercial.

Corporación Costarricense de Televisión: Apdo. 2860, San José; Pres. MARIO SOTELA P.

R. Television Tic-Tac: Apdo. 4666, San José; operates Radio Tic-Tac (f. 1956), Channel 9 (f. 1962) and Channel 4 (f. 1964); Gen. Man. ARNOLDO VARGAS.

Telesistema Nacional: Apdo. 2860, San José; Pres. M. SOTELA P.; Gen. Man. JOSÉ J. ORTIZ.

Televisión: Apdo. 5542, San José; Man. S. LECHTMAN.

Televisora de Costa Rica, S.A.: San José, Apdo. 3876; programmes began in May 1960; Pres. OLGA DE PICADO; Gen. Man. AUGUSTO CARBALLO.

In 1971 there were 120,000 television licences.

FINANCE

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; dep. = deposits; m. = million; amounts in colones.)

BANKING

All banks were nationalized in June 1948.

CENTRAL BANK

Banco Central de Costa Rica: San José, Casilla 10058; f. 1950; cap. 5m., dep. 28m.; Pres. Lic. CLAUDIO ALPÍZAR VARGAS; Gen. Man. CLAUDIO A. VOLIO GUARDIA.

Banco Anglo-Costarricense: Apdo. 2038, San José; f. 1863; cap. 18m., dep. 17m. (Dec. 1970); Chair. RODOLFO DOBLES VALORIA; Gen. Man. GUIDO GOICOECHEA QUIRÓS.

Banco de Costa Rica: Avda. Fernández Güell y Calle 4, Apdo. C, San José; f. 1877; cap. 40m., dep. 330m.; Pres. MANUEL A. QUESADA; Gen. Man. BORIS MÉNDEZ P.

COSTA RICA—(FINANCE, TRADE AND INDUSTRY, TRANSPORT AND TOURISM)

Banco Lyon, S.A.: Casilla 184, Calle 2, 32 N., San José; f. 1871; private company, working solely on capital; Chair. GEORGE A. LYON; Gen. Man. H. WILLFRED BROWN.

Banco Nacional de Costa Rica: San José, Cs. 2-4 Avenida 1a, San José; f. 1914; cap. and res. 169m. (Dec. 1970); Gen. Man. ELÍAS QUIRÓS S.

Banco Crédito Agrícola de Cartago: Cartago, Apdos. 293. 297; f. 1918; cap. 0m., dep. 43m. (Oct. 1970); Pres. HERNÁN ESCALANTE P.; Gen. Man. HERNÁN LEIVA Q.

CREDIT CO-OPERATIVES

Federación Nacional de Cooperativas de Ahorro y Crédito—Fedecrédito: mms. 73 co-operatives, with 11,600 mms.; combined cap. 6.1m.

INSURANCE

Instituto Nacional de Seguros: San José, Apdo. 10061; f. 1924; administers the state monopoly of insurance; services of foreign insurance companies may be used only by authorization of the Ministry of Economy and after the Instituto has certified it will not accept the risk; cap. \$15m.; Man. FIDEL TRISTÁN CASTRO.

COMMODITY EXCHANGE

Bolsa de Café: Calle 2, 8, San José.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

SAN JOSÉ

Cámara de Comercio de Costa Rica: Calles 1/3, Avda. Fernández Güell, P.O.B. 1114; f. 1915; 450 mms.; Pres. AUGUSTO CARBALLO; Sec. JULIO UGARTE; publ. *Revista* (monthly).

Cámara de Agricultura: Calle 1, Avda. F.G./1; Sec. Lic. JOSÉ ANTONIO FREER JIMÉNEZ.

Cámara de Azucareros: Calle 3, Avda. F.G./1, Apdo. 1577; Pres. Lic. MANUEL JIMÉNEZ DE LA GUARDIA.

Cámara de Ganaderos Asociados de Costa Rica: Calle 2, Avda. 2.

Cámara de Ganaderos de Guanacaste: Calle 2, Avda. 2.

Cámara de Industrias de Costa Rica: Calle 13-15-Ave. 6; Apartado 10003.

Cámara Nacional de Cafetaleros: Avda. 7A Calle 2A, Apdo. 1310, San José; f. 1948; 300 mms.; Dir. Lic. ARNOLDO LÓPEZ ECHANDÍ.

Cámara Nacional de Comerciantes Detallistas: C/10/12, Avda. 6.

Cámara Nacional de Transportes: Calle 16, Avda. 1/3, Apdo. 2958; 500 mms.; Pres. ARNOLDO ACOSTA.

Cámara Oficial Española de Comercio: Calle 16, Avda. 1/3.

Cámara Productores de Caña del Pacífico y del Atlántico: Apdo. 5315.

DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

Centro para la Promoción de las Exportaciones y de las Inversiones: Apdo. 5418, San José; Dir. RODRIGO MASÍS D.

Oficina Nacional de Planificación de la Presidencia: Calle 15, Avda. 3, San José; f. 1963, to encourage economic and social development in Costa Rica.

EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATIONS

There are in all some 50 employers' associations and organizations in the Republic.

Asociación Sindical de Comerciantes Importadores y Mayoristas (Importers' and Traders' Association): P.O.B. 1114, San José; 59 mms.; Pres. JOSÉ BATALLA U.; Sec. EDWIN MÉNDEZ M.

TRADE UNIONS

Confederación Costarricense de Trabajadores Democráticos: (formerly Confederación Costarricense del Trabajo "Rerum Novarum"); Avda. 5-7, Calle Central, Apdo. 2167, San José; f. 1943; 10,000 mms.; admitted to ICFTU and ORIT; Sec. Gen. CARLOS MANUEL ACUÑA CASTRO.

Confederación General de Trabajadores Costarricenses—CGTC (General Confederation of Workers of Costa Rica): Calles 10-12, Avda. 20, no. 1039, San José; admitted to WFTU/CTAL; 10,000 mms.; 3 federated and 32 non-federated unions in affiliation; Sec.-Gen. Lic. ALVARO MONTERO VEGA.

Confederación de Obreros y Campesinos Cristianos (COCO): Calle 6, Avda. 4-6; Sec. Gen. CLAUDIO GAMBOA VALVERDE.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

TRANSPORT RAILWAYS

There are 703 km. of railways. In 1972 the Northern Railway Company, controlling 560 km. of permanent way, was nationalized.

United Fruit Company: 30 miles of two 3-ft. gauge railways.

Ferrocarril Eléctrico al Pacífico (Pacific Electric Railroad): Apdo. 543, San José; f. 1897; 77 miles of track open; main line, San José to Puntarenas; branches, Ciruelas to Alajuela; electric (3 ft. 6 in. gauge); Man. Ing. STANLEY PERALTA A.; Sec. JULIETA CASAL B.

ROADS

There are about 3,000 miles of all-weather roads, 1,300 miles of them national and regional roads; 410 miles form part of the Inter-American Highway. There are also some 7,000 miles of dry-weather roads.

SHIPPING

Local services operate between the Costa Rican ports of Puntarenas and Limón and those of Colón and Cristóbal in Panama.

Services with America and Europe are:

Limón: Tica Line, Interlines, Buccaneer Line, Flota Mercante Gran Colombiana (to U.S.A.); Hamburg Amerika Linie, Horn Linie, Royal Netherlands Steamship Co. (to Europe).

Puntarenas: Hamburg Amerika Linie, French Line Royal Netherlands Steamship Co., K Line (to Europe); Chilean Lines, Flota Mercante Gran Colombiana, Mamenic Line (to Europe and South America).

COSTA RICA—(TRANSPORT AND TOURISM, ATOMIC ENERGY, UNIVERSITY)

CIVIL AVIATION

A new airport designed to accommodate large jet aircraft and to be an alternative to the airport of El Coco, San José, is under construction at Puntarenas.

Craft Airlines: Apdo. 1194, San José; services between Costa Rica and Nicaragua.

Líneas Aéreas Costarricenses, S.A.—LACSA (*Costa Rican Airlines*): Apdo. 1531, San José; f. 1945; operates internal services and services to Colombia, North America, Mexico, El Salvador, Panama, Venezuela and British West Indies; Pres. Dr. ANTONIO PEÑA CH.; Gen. Man. Cap. OTTO ESCALANTE W.

There are a number of small private airlines.

FOREIGN AIRLINES

The following foreign airlines serve Costa Rica: A.L.M. (Netherlands Antilles), Compañía Panameña, Pan American, S.A.H.S.A. (Honduras), S.A.M. (Colombia) and T.A.C.A. (El Salvador).

TOURISM AND CULTURE

Asociación Costarricense de Agencias de Viajes: Pres. GUIDO CASTRO, Apdo. 1864, San José.

Tourist Information Bureau: P.O.B. 777, San José; Man. CARLOS M. GUARDIA.

CULTURE

Departamento de Extensión Cultural: Ministerio de Educación Pública, San José.

Teatro Nacional: Apdo. 5015, San José; f. 1897; dependent on Ministry of Education; Exec. Dir. MANUEL RODÓ PARÉS; Pres. Doña LOTTIE DE GONZÁLEZ LAHMANN; Sec. Lic. ALBERTO RAVEN.

Orquesta Sinfónica Nacional: Apdo. 5015, San José; f. 1938; Dir. CARLOS ENRIQUE VARGAS MENDEZ; Pres. Lic. CARLOS MANUEL BRENES MENDEZ.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Comisión Nacional de Energía Atómica: San José; Pres. Dr. OTTO JIMÉNEZ Q.; Sec. Ing. HERNÁN FONSECA Z.

Universidad de Costa Rica: Ciudad Universitaria, San José; atomic research in medicine, microbiology, pharmacy, agronomy and engineering.

Instituto Interamericano de Ciencias Agrícolas de la OEA: San José; Tropical Research and Graduate Training Centre at Turrialba; Dir.-Gen. Dr. J. EMILIO G. ARAUJO; Dir. of Research and Training Dr. JOSÉ MARULL; publs. *Revista Interamericana de Ciencias Agrícolas*, *Desarrollo Rural en las Américas*.

UNIVERSITY

Universidad de Costa Rica: Ciudad Universitaria, San José; 1,039 teachers, 14,942 students.

CUBA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Cuba is the largest island in the Caribbean, lying 90 miles south of Florida, U.S.A. Its other neighbours are Mexico, Jamaica and Haiti. The climate is tropical with the annual rainy season from May to October. The average annual temperature is 77°F (25°C) and hurricanes are frequent. The language is Spanish. The population is predominantly Roman Catholic. The flag has five horizontal bands, alternating blue, white, blue, white, blue, with a red triangle close to the staff, charged with a silver star. Havana (La Habana) is the capital.

Recent History

In 1959 the dictatorship of General Batista was overthrown after years of guerrilla war, by Dr. Fidel Castro who gradually established a Communist system of government. In 1961, Cuban exiles with some American support, attempted unsuccessfully to invade the island. The U.S.S.R. aids the Castro regime, economically and militarily, but the installation of rockets by the U.S.S.R. precipitated a crisis with the U.S.A. and late in 1962 the U.S.S.R. dismantled and withdrew the rockets. The country has been under an economic blockade by the U.S.A. since 1962. At the same time, Cuba was suspended from the O.A.S. Since then much social and some economic progress has been made, with aid chiefly from the U.S.S.R.

Government

Since the 1959 Revolution, Government has been administered under the Fundamental Law of the Republic. A President is appointed by the Prime Minister, who governs the country with the help of twenty Ministers. The country is divided into six provinces. There have been no elections since the Revolution.

Defence

Cuba receives considerable aid from communist countries. There is a national army and air force and a small navy. Most fit men and women belong to the Militia. Defence is the third largest item in the budget. Conscription was introduced at the end of 1963. Service is for a three-year period at 17 years of age. Conscripts work on the land in addition to their military duties.

Economic Affairs

Cuba's economy is basically agricultural and is closely organized by the state. In 1968 retailing and other forms of private business were nationalized. There has been some progress in building up local industries. Food rationing has been in force since March 1962, and clothes rationing was introduced in February 1963. The island depends to a large extent on economic aid from the U.S.S.R. and most of Cuba's trade is with the communist bloc, though relations with China have deteriorated. Sugar production occupies half the cultivated land in Cuba and accounts for about 10 per cent of world production. Since 1964 Cuba has aimed to produce 10 million tons of sugar annually by 1970. 1969, however, produced the lowest crop since 1966,

several million tons short of the target; in 1970, 8½ million tons were produced, the best total since 1952, but at the cost of diverting labour and resources from other production. Sugar accounts for approximately 85 per cent of Cuban exports. Tobacco is the second largest crop. The recent development of the cattle, poultry and fishing industries has led to claimed annual increases of 20 per cent in milk output and 50 per cent in egg production, while the average annual fish landing has increased rapidly. The production of meat is also important. Cuba is rich in nickel deposits and there is also copper, chromite and manganese.

Transport and Communications

Railways and roads connect towns and important villages and further roads are being built. There are 3,000 miles of railways, and 5,000 km. of highways were completed by 1969 to reach a national total of 40,000 km. Geographically Cuba is a focal point for shipping and air services, but latterly traffic has been much reduced. A new airport was opened in 1966 at Holguín, and another is nearly completed at Bayamo. Following numerous hijacking incidents which have forced aircraft to land at Havana, severe laws to deal with hijackers were introduced in September 1969.

Social Welfare

A social security system provides for the unemployed and gives pensions to the old. Hospitals are free. Health care is the second largest item in the budget. Sick pay and retirement pensions equivalent to the full rate of earnings were introduced for selected categories of workers in 1968.

Education

Education is a very large item in the budget and in recent years illiteracy has been greatly reduced. Education is universal and free up to university level. At the primary stage, between the ages of six and twelve, it is compulsory. "Pre-school" national schools are run by the State for children of five years of age, and day nurseries are available for all children after their forty-fifth day. University students rely on the national scholarship plans, and those with family responsibilities are assisted by the Students Loans Plan. Workers undergoing university courses receive a state subsidy to provide for their dependants. Barracks and large residential houses have been converted to supply the urgent need for new school buildings, but the acute shortage of teachers is probably the major problem. Courses at Intermediate and Higher levels are created in accordance with the needs of the country, with emphasis on technology, agriculture and teacher training. Adult education centres have given basic education to over 350,000 people since 1962.

Tourism

Cuba has much to attract the tourist—forests, mountains, and a coastline with many bays and inlets and excellent bathing. There are the relics of the Spanish colonial days. There have been fewer tourists since the change of regime.

CUBA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

Visas: Tourists from the following countries do not require a visa for visits of up to thirty days: Bermuda, Bahamas, Belgium, Canada, France, Denmark, German Democratic Republic, Great Britain, Gibraltar, Italy, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland and Yugoslavia.

All travellers require permission to leave Cuba.

Sport

Sports and recreations are organized at national level by the National Institute of Sports, Physical Education and Recreation (INDER). The national sport is baseball and other favourite sports are boxing, basketball, athletics, cycling and swimming. Chess is also a national pastime.

Public Holidays

1972: May 1 (Labour Day), July 26 (Revolution Day),

December 7 (Day of National Mourning), December 24-25 (legal holiday).

1973: January 1 (Liberation Day), January 2 (Victory Day).

Weights and Measures

Officially the Metric System is in force but the U.S. system is still widely used.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The currency unit is the peso, which is officially worth \$1 U.S.; 100 centavos equal 1 peso.

Coins: 1, 5, 20, 40, centavos, 1 peso.

Notes: 1, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100 pesos.

Exchange rate: 2.55 pesos = £1 sterling
1 peso = \$1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA sq. km.	POPULATION 1970 CENSUS				
	Total	Havana (capital)	Births	Marriages	Deaths
110,921	8,553,395	1,755,360	226,329	110,982	52,620

POPULATION BY PROVINCES

(1970)

Havana (capital)	2,305,241	Matanzas	501,273
Camagüey	813,204	Oriente	2,998,972
Isla de Pinos	30,103	Pinar del Río	542,432
Las Villas	1,362,179		

AGRICULTURE

('000 metric tons)

CROP	1965	1966
Sugar Cane	50,695	36,846
Root Vegetables	281	431
Fruit	388	388
Tobacco	43	51
Tomatoes	120	133

Fishing: tons landed: (1967) 62,881; (1969) 80,900; (1970) 90,525.

LIVESTOCK

	1964	1967
Cattle	3,380,000	7,172,000
Pigs	467,100	331,400
Horses	n.a.	697,700
Sheep	52,500	331,300
Goats	n.a.	468,100

CUBA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

MINING (Exports—metric tons)

	1965	1966	1967
Nickel and Cobalt			
Sulphur . . .	9,544	11,932	11,472
Nickel and Cobalt	9,633	7,918	10,891
Oxide* . . .	2,309	1,881	539
Manganese . . .			
Manganese Nodules .	78,281	81,633	59,775

* Short tons.

INDUSTRY

PRODUCT	1965	1966
Raw Sugar . . . ('000 tons)	6,051	4,455
Refined Sugar . . . (")	1,022	748
Ethyl Alcohol . . . ('000 hl.)	2,257	2,095
Beverages . . . (")	212	193
Cigars . . . (millions)	657	623
Cigarettes . . . (")	16,462	18,455
Matches . . . (million boxes)	278	323

Raw sugar production: (1967 6,236,000 tons; (1968) 5,315,197 tons; (1969) 4,459,000 tons.

PRODUCT	1965	1966
Sulphuric Acid Base . ('000 tons)	202	230
Fertilizers . . . (")	473	514
Asbestos and Cement . ('000 m ²)	2,461	2,778

FINANCE

1 peso = 100 centavos.

2.50 pesos = £1 sterling; 1 peso = U.S. \$1.*

100 pesos = £40.00 sterling = U.S. \$100.00*

BUDGET EXPENDITURE

(1966—million pesos)

Education	272
Health and Welfare	400
Culture, Scientific Research	89
Sport and Recreation	28
TOTAL (incl. others)	2,718

* Officially the peso is quoted as at par with the dollar.

EXTERNAL TRADE

(million pesos)

	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Imports . . .	925.5	983.5	1,089.1	1,167.7	1,300.4
Exports . . .	597.7	702.3	650.6	663.5	1,043.4

CUBA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

('000 pesos)

	1968		1969		1970	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
Belgium	553.0	2,633.4	2,118.6	3,662.8	3,002.7	1,506.0
Canada	8,977.8	4,277.9	18,954.9	6,849.5	27,968.3	8,835.5
Czechoslovakia	38,793.9	41,154.0	28,833.9	43,071.4	30,248.7	49,230.8
France	67,428.0	15,385.1	48,506.6	12,940.5	58,539.6	13,739.6
Federal Republic of Germany	10,538.7	2,120.2	30,573.8	1,388.5	31,400.0	928.0
Italy	39,714.1	8,549.8	38,971.6	10,788.2	54,616.9	12,506.7
Japan	3,366.3	22,689.9	9,623.6	265,266.3	31,496.4	105,983.4
Poland	4,420.5	6,995.6	3,827.9	6,527.6	3,356.0	5,428.0
Romania	8,515.3	7,978.4	24,931.8	9,557.1	12,973.1	12,819.0
Spain	19,636.9	41,325.4	48,080.0	41,286.0	36,048.7	41,033.4
U.S.S.R.	666,500.0	289,648.6	659,886.5	233,050.1	686,852.6	529,110.7
United Kingdom	29,778.9	13,555.3	40,140.8	14,243.9	58,548.4	19,439.4
Others	190,931.1	194,288.0	218,217.9	214,311.2	265,407.6	292,274.4

SUGAR EXPORTS TO PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

	1966	1967	1968
Albania	10,490	4,235	17,098
Algeria	618	42,713	43,494
Bulgaria	158,051	194,671	186,431
Czechoslovakia	262,098	214,884	193,490
German Democratic Republic	207,192	249,623	243,656
Japan	359,961	542,127	555,422
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	21,335	83,346	74,910
Spain	145,343	158,581	175,678
Sweden	44,741	22,223	40,893
U.S.S.R.	1,814,930	2,473,305	1,831,727
Yugoslavia	97,912	64,678	75,685
TOTAL EXPORTS (incl. others)	4,434,639	5,682,872	4,612,923

TRANSPORT

Railways: In 1969 5,280 km. of track were in service. In addition there were 9,552 km. of railways serving the sugar plantations. In 1970 13,005,400 passengers and 11,734,500 tons of freight were carried.

Roads: In the years 1959-70 8,437.7 km. of public roads and 171,871 km. of plantation roads have been built.

Shipping (1970): Ocean Trade 1,880,600 metric tons, Coasting Trade 884,500 metric tons; *Shipping Fleet* (1970): 49 ships of 412,174 d.w.t.

Civil Aviation: In 1970 876,800 passengers travelled by air on domestic and International flights.

EDUCATION

(1968)

	SCHOOLS	TEACHERS	STUDENTS
Primary	43,097	48,994	1,460,754
Secondary	574	15,444	254,411
Higher	3	4,500	35,490

Source: Junta Central de Planificación, La Habana, Cuba.

THE CONSTITUTION

Following the assumption of power of the Castro régime on January 1st, 1959, the Constitution was suspended, and a Fundamental Law of the Republic was instituted with effect from February 7th, 1959. Certain laws are also considered as part of the Fundamental Law; these are the Agrarian Reform Law of May 17th, 1959, the Urban Reform Law of October 14th, 1960, the Nationalization of Education Law of June 6th, 1961 and the Second Agrarian Reform Law of October 3rd, 1963.

The following is a summary of the Fundamental Law of the Republic:

1. The Nation, its Territory and Form of Government (*Articles 1-7*).

Definition of the Republic of Cuba.

2. Nationality (*Articles 8-18*).

Definition of Cuban Nationality.

3. Foreign Residents (*Article 19*).

Rights and duties of foreign residents in Cuba.

4. Individual Rights (*Articles 20-42*).

Definition of the basic rights and freedoms of the individual: principle of political freedom, inviolability of the home, freedom of religion and of assembly.

20. All confiscation of goods is prohibited, except that of the goods of the Tyrant (*Gen. Batista*) after December 31st, 1958, and of his collaborators, those persons responsible for crimes against the national economy or treasury, those who enrich themselves or become enriched illicitly under the protection of Public Power, and those named as counter-revolutionary by the criminal commission, or who having left the national territory, conspire abroad against the Revolutionary Government.

25. The death penalty shall not be imposed, except in the cases of the Armed Forces, repressive Agents of the Tyranny, auxiliary groups organized by the latter, armed groups privately organized to defend it, and informers, for crimes committed on behalf of the restoration or defence of the Tyranny destroyed on December 31st, 1958. Also excepted are those persons guilty of treason or subversion of institutional order or espionage on behalf of the enemy in time of war; and those guilty of counter-revolutionary crimes as defined by the Law and those who injure the National Economy or Public Treasury.

33. Censorship shall only be applied to such books, leaflets, records, films, newspapers or publications of any kind, as commit an offence against the honour of persons, social order or public peace.

5. Family and Culture (*Articles 43-59*).

Recognition of the family unit. The right to free education for children and adults. The importance of culture and education to the Nation.

52. The budget of the Ministry of Education shall not be smaller than that of any other ministry, except in the case of a declared emergency.

6. Work and Property (*Articles 60-96*).

Work as the inalienable right of the individual. The provision of a minimum salary, maximum working hours, social security benefits, public holidays, equal rights for women, the right to strike, collective contracts, formation of co-operative enterprises, provision of housing. Private property as a basic social function.

90. The latifundio is prohibited and to bring about its disappearance, the Law shall indicate the maximum extent of property which each person or entity can possess for each kind of use to which the land is put. The Law shall restrict the acquisition and possession of land by foreign persons and companies and shall adopt measures to revert the land to the Cuban people.

7. Suffrage and Public Offices (*Articles 97-117*).

Voting is the compulsory right of every Cuban citizen. Eligibility and conditions of public office.

8. Organs of the State (*Article 118*).

The State exercises its authority through the Legislative, Executive and Judicial powers.

9. Legislative Power (*Articles 119-124*).

The legislative rights and duties of the Council of Ministers.

10. Executive Power (*Articles 125-134*).

Eligibility and duties of the President, including the appointment of ministers.

11. Council of Ministers (*Articles 135-147*).

Eligibility and duties of the Council of Ministers.

146. It shall be the duty of the Prime Minister to direct the general policy of the Government, to execute administrative matters with the President of the Republic, together with the Ministers of the appropriate departments.

12. Judicial Power (*Articles 148-186*).

The organisation and power of the judicial system.

13. Municipal Government (*Articles 187-199*).

The organisation and jurisdiction of municipal government.

14. Provincial Government (*Articles 200-201*).

The organisation and jurisdiction of provincial government.

15. State Finance (*Articles 202-231*).

Financial organisation of the State.

16. Reform of the Fundamental Law (*Articles 232-233*).

Procedure for alteration to the Fundamental Law.

In 1961, a one-party state was set up and all elections were abolished.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF THE STATE

President and Minister of Economy: Dr. OSVALDO DORTICÓS TORRADO.

MINISTERS

(April 1972)

Prime Minister: Comandante FIDEL CASTRO RUZ.
Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of the Armed Forces:
 Comandante RAÚL CASTRO RUZ.
Minister of the Interior: Comandante SERGIO DEL VALLE JIMÉNEZ.
Minister of Foreign Affairs: Dr. RAÚL ROA GARCÍA.
Minister of Justice: Dr. ALFREDO YABUR.
Minister of Public Health: Dr. HELIODORO MARTÍNEZ JUNCO.
Minister of Interior Commerce: SERAFÍN FERNÁNDEZ.
Minister of Foreign Trade: MARCELO FERNÁNDEZ FONT.
Minister of Education: BELARMINO CASTILLA.
Minister of Transport: ANTONIO LUSSON.

Minister of Basic Industry: JOEL DOMENECH.
Minister of Light Industry: NORA FROMETA.
Minister of Mining, Fuel and Metallurgy: PEDRO MIRET.
Minister of Communications: JESÚS MONTANE.
Minister of Sugar Industry: MARCOS LAGE.
Minister of Food Industry: JOSÉ NARANJO MORALES.
Minister of Labour: JORGE RISQUET.
Minister, President of the National Bank of Cuba: Dr. ORLANDO PÉREZ RODRÍGUEZ.
Minister, President of the Planning Council: Dr. OSVALDO DORTICÓS TORRADO.
Minister, President of the Committee for Economic Collaboration and for Science and Technology: Dr. CARLOS RAFAEL RODRÍGUEZ.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATION ACCREDITED TO CUBA

(Havana unless otherwise stated)

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Albania: Calle 13 No. 851 esq. a 4, Vedado (E); *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:* SKENDER CUCI.
Algeria: Calle 13 No. 760 esq. a 2, Vedado (E); *Ambassador:* ABDELKRIM SOUCI.
Austria: Mexico 5, D.F. (E).
Belgium: Avda. 5ta, No. 2206, Mirianao (E); *Ambassador:* ROGER DENERME.
Bulgaria: Calle B No. 252 esq. a 11, Vedado (E); *Ambassador:* DIKO DIKOV.
Canada: Calle 30 No. 518 esq. a Avda. 7A, Mirianao (E); *Ambassador:* KENNETH C. BROWN.
Ceylon: Ottawa 2, Canada (E).
Chile: Hotel Habana Riviera, Room 1810, Vedado (E); *Ambassador:* JUAN E. VEGA.
China, People's Republic: Calle 13 No. 551 entre C y D, Vedado (E); *Ambassador:* CHAN TE-CHUNG.
Congo People's Republic (Brazzaville): Avda. 5 No. 1003, Marianao (E); *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:* ANATOLE MOGASCKO.
Czechoslovakia: Avda. Kohly No. 259 entre 41 y 43, Nuevo Vedado (E); *Ambassador:* ESTANISLAW SVOBODA.
Denmark: Mexico 5, D.F. (E).
Egypt: Avda. 5ta, No. 1801, Marianao (E); *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:* ANWAR ABDEL MESSIH BISHAI.
Finland: Calle 84 No. 904, Marianao (E); *Ambassador:* KLAUS CASTRÉN.
France: Calle 15 No. 607, Vedado (E); *Ambassador:* HENRI BAYLE.

German Democratic Republic: Calle 13 No. 652 entre A y B, Vedado (E); *Ambassador:* JOACHIM NAUMANN.
Guinea: Calle 20 No. 504 entre Avdas. 5 y 7, Marianao (E); *Ambassador:* RENÉ FASSOU LOUA.
Hungary: Calle G No. 452 esq. a 19, Vedado (E); *Ambassador:* VILMOS MERUK.
Iceland: Washington, D.C., U.S.A. (E).
India: Calle 21 No. 202 esq. a K, Vedado (E); *Ambassador:* B. K. MASSAND.
Israel: Calle 30 No. 511 entre Avdas. 5 y 7, Marianao (L); *Minister:* YAIR BEHAR.
Italy: Paseo No. 606 (altos), Vedado (E); *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:* LUIGI DURANTE.
Japan: Calle 17 No. 553, esq. a D, Vedado (E); *Ambassador:* SHIRO KONDO.
Korea, Democratic People's Republic: Calle 17 No. 752 esq. a Paseo, Vedado (E); *Ambassador:* BEN SEN IL.
Lebanon: Calle 174 No. 1707 entre 17 y 17A, Marianao (E); *Ambassador:* YOUNES REZK.
Mali: New York, U.S.A. (E).
Mexico: Avda. 47 No. 1413, Marianao (E); *Ambassador:* VÍCTOR ALFONSO MALDONADO.
Mongolia: Calle 66, No. 505, Marianao (E); *Ambassador:* U. SUJ-OCHIR.
Morocco: Malecón esq. a J, Vedado (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* HASSAN M. DAOUD.
Netherlands: Calle 2 No. 411, Vedado (E); *Ambassador:* WILLIAM V. COHEN-STUART.

CUBA—(DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION, POLITICAL PARTIES, JUDICIAL SYSTEM)

Norway: Mexico, D.F. (E).

Pakistan: Ottawa, Canada (E).

Poland: Avda. 5 No. 4405 entre 44 y 46, Mirianao (E);
Ambassador: MARIAN RENKE.

Portugal: Calle Capdevilla No. 101 esq. a Morro, Edificio Bolívar apt. 5-B (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* ANTONIO A. MARTINEZ DE MENELES PINTO MACHADO.

Romania: Calle 21 No. 307 Vedado (E); *Ambassador:* PETRE IANESCU.

Spain: Calle Oficios No. 420 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* JUAN TORROBA Y GÓMEZ ACEBO.

Sweden: Paseo de Martí No. 20, Apto. 4-c (E); *Ambassador:* CARL-HENRIK OLAF DE NAUCKHOFF.

Switzerland: Avda. 5 No. 2005, Miramar (E); *Ambassador:* SILVIO MASNATA.

Syria: Calle E, No. 261 esq. a 13, Vedado (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* SIRRI HAJ IBRAHIM.

Turkey: Mexico City, Mexico (E).

U.S.S.R.: Calle 13 No. 651 entre A y B, Vedado (E);
Ambassador: NIKITA P. TOLUBEEV.

United Kingdom: Edificio Bolívar, 9° Piso, Caodevila No. 101 (E); *Ambassador:* RICHARD ADAM SYKES, C.M.G., M.C.

Vatican: Calle 12 No. 514, Marianao (Apostolic Internunciature); *Apostolic Nuncio:* Mgr. Dr. CESAR ZACCHI.

Viet-Nam, Democratic Republic: Calle N No. 62 esq. a 15, Vedado (E); *Ambassador:* NGUYEN NGOC SON.

Yugoslavia: Calle 42 No. 115, Marianao (E); *Ambassador:* VOJIN DAKOVIC.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Partido Comunista: Havana; f. 1961 by Organizaciones Revolucionarias Integradas (ORI) from the fusion of the Partido Socialista Popular (Communist), Fidel Castro's Movimiento 26 de Julio and Directorio Revolucionario 13 de Marzo; renamed Partido Unido de la Revolución Socialista Cubana (United Party of the Cuban Socialist Revolution) 1963; present name 1965; 100-member Central Committee, Political Bureau, Secretariat and 5 Commissions; 6,000 local party organizations, 45,000 mems. and 5,000 candidate mems.

Political Bureau: mems. FIDEL CASTRO, RAÚL CASTRO, OSVALDO DORTICÓS, JUAN ALMEIDA, RAMIRO VALDÉS, ARMANDO HART DÁVALOS, GUILLERMO GARCÍA, SERGIO DEL VALLE.

Secretariat: FIDEL CASTRO (Gen. Sec.), RAÚL CASTRO OSVALDO DORTICÓS, BLAS ROCA, FAURE CHOMÓN CARLOS RAFAEL RODRÍGUEZ, ARMANDO HART DÁVALOS (Sec. for Organization).

There are no other political parties. On May 1st, 1961, FIDEL CASTRO stated that there would be no further elections and that public opinion would be sought by mass rallies.

M.I.R.R. (Revolutionary Insurreccional Recovery Movement): in exile in Miami, U.S.A.

Alpha 66: in exile in Miami, U.S.A.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Justice in Cuba is administered through an independent power called the Judicial Power, in which the Supreme Court acts as the ultimate legal body in the nation.

Supreme Court: is composed of nine members and exercises disciplinary authority over all the members of the judiciary. They are elected by the Ministers' Council on recommendation of the President of the Republic.

Judges of the Supreme Court: ENRIQUE HART RAMÍREZ (*President*), JUAN B. MORÉ BENÍTEZ, JOSÉ F. FER-

NÁNDEZ PILOTO, JOSÉ A. GARCÍA ALVAREZ, ANTONIO M. VIERA MACHADO, RAFAEL CISNEROS PONTEAU, NICASIO HERNÁNDEZ ARMAS, LUIS M. BUCH RODRÍGUEZ, FERNANDO ALVAREZ TABÍO.

Audiencias: maximum legal body within each province.

There are also Judges of First Instance, Judges of Instruction, Judges of Correction and Municipal Judges. Magistrates of Audiencias and Judges are elected by the Supreme Court.

RELIGION

There is no established Church, and all religions are permitted, though Roman Catholicism predominates.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Metropolitan See:

San Cristóbal de la Habana; Mgr. FRANCESCO R. OVES FERNÁNDEZ.

Suffragan Sees:

Matanzas: JOSÉ MAXIMINO EUSEBIO DOMÍNGUEZ Y RODRÍGUEZ.

Pinar del Río: Mgr. MANUEL ANTONIO RODRÍGUEZ ROZAS.

Metropolitan See:

Santiago de Cuba: Mgr. PEDRO MEURICE ESTIUM.

Suffragan Sees:

Camagüey: Mgr. ADOLFO RODRÍGUEZ HERRERA.

Cienfuegos: Mgr. ALFREDO MÜLLER Y SAN MARTÍN.

PROTESTANT CHURCH

Convención Bautista de Cuba Oriental: P.O.B. 27, Cristo, Oriente; f. 1905; 6,565 mcms.; Gen. Missionary Dr. OSCAR RODRÍGUEZ; Pres. Rev. AUGUSTO ABELLA; Sec. Rev. MARIO CASANELLA; publ. *El Mensajero* (monthly).

Consejo de Iglesias Evangélicas (Council of Evangelical Churches): Neptuno 629, Havana; Sec. Rev. OSCAR RODRÍGUEZ.

THE PRESS

DAILIES

HAVANA

Granma: Avda. General Suárez y Calle Territorial, Plaza de la Revolución José Martí; f. 1965 to replace *Hoy* and *Revolución*; official Communist Party organ; morning and weekly (Aranguren 604, esq. a Masó) editions; also weekly editions in English, French and German; Editor JORGE ENRIQUE MENDOZA; circ. 327,000.

Juventud Rebelde: Prado y Teniente Rey; f. 1965; organ of Communist Youth; evening; Editor MIGUEL RODRÍGUEZ; circ. 68,000.

CAMAGÜEY

Adelante: f. 1959; morning, except Mondays; circ. 24,000.

HOLGUÍN

Ahora: circ. 9,000.

MATANZAS

Girón: f. 1962; except Mondays; circ. 8,000.

LAS VILLAS

Vanguardia: f. 1962; except Mondays; circ. 28,000.

ORIENTE

Sierra Maestra: f. 1959; Santiago de Cuba; except Mondays; circ. 40,000.

PINAR DEL RIO

Guerrillero: f. 1962; except Mondays; circ. 12,000.

PERIODICALS

HAVANA

ANAP: for small farmers; monthly; circ. 90,000.

Bohemia: Avda. de Rancho Boyeros y San Pedro, Apdo. 6000; weekly, illustrated; Dir. ENRIQUE DE LA OSA; circ. 220,000.

Boletín del Tribunal Supremo: San Rafael 3; f. 1966; bi-monthly law journal; Dirs. ENRIQUE HART, JOSÉ FERNÁNDEZ PILOTO, ANTONIO VIERA.

Casa de las Américas: G y 3ra, Vedado; f. 1960; monthly; Dir. HAYDÉE SANTAMARÍA; circ. 10,000.

Cine Cubano: Calle 23, No. 1155, Apdo. 55; f. 1961; monthly; Dir. ALFREDO GUEVARA; circ. 31,000.

Comercio Exterior: Ministry of Foreign Trade; monthly.

Con la Guardia en Alto: Carlos III no. 601, esq. Marquez González; Committee for Defence of the Revolution;

f. 1961; monthly; Editor AURELIO ALVAREZ GONZÁLEZ; circ. 60,000.

Cuadernos de la Casa de Las Americas: f. 1967; politics; six times a year.

Cuba: Reina 352; f. 1962; monthly; Spanish and Russian; Editor LISANDRO OTERO; circ. 35,000.

Cuba-Comercio Exterior: Ministerio de Comercio Exterior, Apdo. 2549; quarterly.

Gaceta de Cuba: Union of Writers (UNEAC); literary; monthly; circ. 8,000.

Hasta la Victoria Siempre: Isla de Pinos; f. 1967.

Ingeniería Civil: Colegio de Ingenieros Civiles de Cuba, Calle 21 No. 759 esq. 2, Vedado; f. 1949; monthly.

Islas: Las Villas University; f. 1958; four times a year; Dirs. AIMÉE GONZÁLEZ, CARIDAD REGINA GARCÍA, FRANCISCO RODRÍGUEZ ALEMÁN, STEEL GARCÍA DOMÍNGUEZ.

LPV: weekly, sports; circ. 10,000.

Militante Comunista: journal of the Revolutionary Orientation Commission of the Communist Party.

Mujeres: Infanta y Peñalver; government-controlled; women's magazine; monthly; Dir. HORTENSIA GÓMEZ; circ. 150,000.

Nueva Revista Cubana: Consejo Nacional de Cultura; literary.

Obra Revolucionaria: irregular; official speeches and documents.

Palante: Calle 23 No. 358; f. 1961; satirical weekly; Dir. RENÉ DE LA NUEZ; circ. 150,000.

Panorama Económico Latinoamericano: Calle 23 No. 201, 5° piso (Prensa Latina), Vedado; f. 1960; monthly; Editor M. FERNÁNDEZ COLINO; total circ. 15,100.

Política Internacional: Ministry of Foreign Affairs; f. 1962; quarterly.

Revista de Agricultura: Academy of Sciences; f. 1967.

Revista Tecnológica: Ministry of Basic Industry, Avda. Carlos III No. 666, 7° Piso; f. 1962; bi-monthly.

Revolución y Cultura: Instituto del Libro, Unidad Productora 11; cultural and political bi-monthly; Dir. LISANDRO OTERO; circ. 15,000.

Tricontinental: OSPAAAL, Apdo. 4224; f. 1965; bi-monthly; third-world politics; editions in Spanish, English and French.

Unión: UNEAC (*Writers' and Artists' Union*), 17 y H, Vedado; quarterly.

Universidad de la Habana: bi-monthly.

Universidad de Oriente: bi-monthly.

Verde Olivo: Avda. de Rancho Boyeros y San Pedro; Apto. 6000; weekly illustrated; organ of the armed forces; Dir. LUIS PAVÓN.

Vida Universitaria: Centro de Información Científica y Técnica de la Universidad de la Habana; f. 1949; university bi-monthly; Dir. LEONARDO CUESTA ALVAREZ.

Voluntad Hidráulica: Humboldt 106 esq. P, Vedado; f. 1963; journal of the I.N.R.H.; monthly; circ. 4,000.

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Unión de Periodistas de Cuba: Calle 23, No. 452, esq. a I, Havana; f. 1963; Pres. ERNESTO VERA.

Union of Writers and Artists (UNEAC): Havana; Pres. NICOLÁS GUILLÉN; publ. *Gaceta* (fortnightly).

NEWS AGENCIES

Prensa Latina (Agencia Informativa Latinoamericana, S.A.): Calle 23 No. 201, Vedado, Havana; f. 1959; government-controlled; Dir. MANUEL YEPE M.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Bulgarian Telegraph Agency: Apdo. 22E, Havana; Chief TODOR STOYANOV.

Czechoslovak News Agency (*Ceskoslovenská Tisková Kancelář*): Edificio Focsa 3A, Vedado, Havana.

Novosti Press Agency (A.P.N.): No. 158 (corner 9) St., 25th floor, Vedado, Havana; Correspondent I. PAPOROV.

Tass also has a bureau in Havana.

PUBLISHERS

Cuba's publishing houses have been completely re-organized since 1959. *Casa de las Américas* and the *Instituto del Libro* are Cuba's largest publishers.

HAVANA

Casa de las Américas: G y 3A, Vedado; f. 1960; Latin American literature; Dir. ROBERTO FERNÁNDEZ RETAMAR.

Consejo Nacional de Cultura: O'Reilly No. 126; art books, literary, periodicals, etc.; Pres. EDUARDO MUZIO.

Ediciones C.O.R.: Revolutionary Orientation Commission of the Communist Party; speeches and documentation.

Ediciones Revolución: Plaza Cívica; art and cultural.

Ediciones Uneac: Calle 17, No. 351, Vedado; Cuban literature.

Ediciones Unión: 17 y H, Vedado; literary.

Editora del Consejo Nacional de Universidades: Bernaza No. 5, Havana.

Editora del Ministerio de Educación: Ciudad Libertad, Marianao.

Editora Científica: National Academy of Sciences, Capitolio Nacional, Havana.

Editorial Nacional de Cuba: San Rafael 467, Havana.

Instituto del Libro: Calle 19, No. 1002, esq. 10, Vedado, Apto. 6540; f. 1967; Government publishing institution for works of all types, especially trade, technical and textbooks; 600 titles published in 1967; exports and imports publications; Dir. ROLANDO RODRÍGUEZ.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Ministerio de Comunicaciones: Plaza de la Revolución "José Martí", Havana.

Instituto Cubano de Radiodifusión: Edif. Radiocentro, Havana 4; f. 1962; Dir.-Gen. Major JORGE SERGUERA.

RADIO

Radio Habana: Apdo. 7026, Havana; shortwave station; broadcasts in Arabic, Creole, English, French, Guaraní, Quechua, Portuguese and Spanish; Foreign Dir. MARÍA MONTERO TRIANA.

There are 39 other stations.

In 1970 there were 1,326,000 radio receivers.

TELEVISION

Televisión Nacional: Radiocentro, Havana; operates 19 stations throughout the country.

In 1970 the total number of television receivers was 260,000.

FINANCE

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; dep. = deposits; m. = million; amounts in pesos)

BANKING

All banks were nationalized in October 1960.

CENTRAL BANK

Banco Nacional de Cuba (*National Bank of Cuba*): Cuba 402, esq. Lamparilla, Havana; f. 1948, reorganized 1961; Pres. Dr. ORLANDO PÉREZ RODRÍGUEZ.

The National Bank of Cuba is the sole Bank of Cuba. It issues currency, arranges short and long-term credits, finances investments and operations with other countries, and acts as the clearing and payments centre. There are

6 provincial offices, 48 regional offices and 197 agencies throughout the country. The Banco Nacional de Cuba also has branches in London and Zurich.

INSURANCE COMPANIES

STATE ORGANIZATIONS

Empresa Nacional de Seguros: No. 258, Havana; Man. Dir. OSCAR CASTELLS RODRÍGUEZ.

Empresa de Seguros Internacionales de Cuba: Obispo 257, Havana; f. 1963; Man. Dir. ANDRÉS GONZÁLEZ HERRERA.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

IMPORT-EXPORT BOARDS

HAVANA

- Alimport:** Calle 23, no. 55, Vedado; Apdo. 7006; controls import of foodstuffs and liquors.
- Aviaimport:** Calle 23 No. 74, Vedado; import of aircraft and components; Man. Dir. PEDRO TRIGO LÓPEZ.
- Cuba Industrial:** Aguiar 361, Apdo. 6401; controls import of complete industrial plants.
- Cubacontrol:** 23 and P, Vedado, Apartado 35; supervisory work on imports and exports on behalf of foreign clients.
- Consumimport:** Calle 23, no. 55, Vedado; Apdo. 6427; controls import of consumer goods.
- Cubatabaco:** Aguiar 360, Apdo. 6557; f. 1962; controls production and export of leaf tobacco, cigars and cigarettes; Man. (Export Division) JAIME MAS MANZANARES.
- Cubazucar:** Calle 23 no. 55, Vedado; Apdo. 6647; f. 1962; controls export of sugar, molasses and alcohol; Man. Dir. EMILIANO LEZCANO VIGUEIRA.
- Cubaexport:** Calle 23, no. 55, Vedado, Apdo. 6719; general exports.
- Cubametales:** Infanta no. 16, 4to piso, Vedado; Apartado 6917; controls import of metals, fuels and lubricants.
- Cubatex:** Calle 23, no. 55; Apdo. 7115; controls import of fibres, textiles, hides and by-products.
- Cuflet:** Calle Infanta, no. 14, bajos, Vedado; Apdo. 6755; f. 1961; Cuban freight enterprise; Gen. Man. FERNÁNDEZ HERNÁNDEZ.
- Distribuidora Internacional de Películas (I.C.A.I.C.):** Calle 23, no. 1155, Vedado; enterprise for the export and import of films.
- Expedicuba:** Aguiar, no. 411; Apdo. 6053; enterprise for the dispatch of import and export goods.
- Ferrimport:** Calle 23, Vedado; import of ironware.
- Intercomex:** Calle 17, no. 1, Vedado, Apdo. 6258; acts as an intermediary in barter and compensation operations carried out by the Foreign Trade enterprises.
- Maprimter:** Infanta 16, Apdo. 2110; controls import of raw materials and intermediate products.
- Maquimport:** Calle 23 no. 55, Vedado; Apdo. 6052; controls import of machinery and equipment.
- Medicuba:** Central 26 ent. Tulipán y Conill; Apdo. 6772; enterprise for the export and import of medical and pharmaceutical products.
- Quimimport:** Calle 23, no. 55, Vedado; Apdo. 6088; controls import of chemical products.
- Tractoimport:** Av. Rancho Boyeros y Calle 100, Apdo. 7007; f. 1963 for the import of tractors and agricultural equipment.

Transimport: Rancho Boyeras y Tulipan, Apdo. 6665; controls import of land vehicles and transportation equipment; Man. Dir. R. NARBONA.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Cámara de Comercio de la República de Cuba: Calle 21, no. 661, Vedado, Apdo. 370, Havana; f. 1963; mems. include all Cuban foreign trade enterprises and the most important agricultural and industrial enterprises; Pres. AMADEO BLANCO VALDÉS-FAULY; Vice-Pres. JOSÉ M. DÍAZ MIRABAL; publs. *Cuba-Comercio Exterior* (Spanish and English), *Boletín Sumario* (Spanish), *Cuba Economic News* (Spanish and English), *Técnica Comercial* (Spanish).

AGRICULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

Agency for Agricultural Development: Havana; f. 1968; undertaking extensive projects of irrigation and water conservation.

Instituto Nacional de la Reforma Agraria—INRA (*National Institute for Agrarian Reform*): Havana; f. 1961; government organisation in charge of State lands, farms, granaries and rural co-operatives; Minister-Pres. FIDEL CASTRO; Vice-Pres. RAÚL CURBELO.

National Association of Small Farmers: Pres. JOSÉ RAMÍREZ CRUZ; Organizational Sec. ANTERO REGALADO.

Cubatabaco: Aguiar 360, Apdo. 6557; began to operate 1966; controls production and domestic distribution of leaf tobacco, cut tobacco, cigars, cigarettes and matches.

TRADE UNIONS

Central de Trabajadores de Cuba—CTC (*Workers' Central Union of Cuba*): Palacio de los Trabajadores, Peñalver y San Carlos, Havana; f. 1939; 1,800,000 mems. (est.); affiliated to WFTU; withdrew from ICFTU and ORIT in 1959; 33 federated unions affiliated; 1st Sec. HÉCTOR RAMOS LATOUR; publ. *Vanguardia Obrera* (weekly).

In 1961 a new decree laid down that all employees were to become members of an industrial union, and that each industry would have its own national union.

Sindicato Nacional de Trabajadores de la Industria Azucarera (S.N.T.-I.A.): Havana; the sugar workers' union.

The following industries also have their own unions: Agriculture, Arts and Entertainment, Aviation, Banks and Insurance, Catering, Commerce, Communications, Construction, Dockers, Education, Electric Power, Food, Health, Leather, Lumber, Metallurgy, Mining, Petrochemical, Printing, Public Administration, Railways, Tobacco, Textiles, Transport.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

The total length of railways in Cuba is 14,494 km., of which 9,441 km. were laid down by the sugar companies primarily to transport cane from the fields to the *centrales* or grinding mills. The remaining 5,212 km. are public service railways. All railways were nationalized in 1960.

Ferrocarriles de Cuba: Egido y Arsenal, P.O.B. 450, Havana; f. 1960 when all railways were nationalized by the Government; operates public services; Dir. Ing. CARLOS TEJERA PAZ. Divided into two Administrative Divisions: Eastern and Western.

Unidad Habana (Havana Unit): serves the western part of Las Villas Province, Matanzas, Havana and Pinar del Río (formerly served by Ferrocarriles Occidentales de Cuba, S.A.).

Unidad Camagüey (Camagüey Unit): serves the eastern part of Las Villas Province, Camagüey and most of Oriente (formerly served by Ferrocarriles Consolidados de Cuba, Compañía del Ferrocarril del Cuba and Ferrocarriles del Norte de Cuba).

ROADS

The Central Highway runs from Pinar del Río in the west to Santiago in Oriente Province, for a length of 1,144 km. In addition to this paved highway, there are some 7,000 km. of secondary and "farm-to-market" roads.

A small proportion of these secondary roads is paved, but the majority are unsurfaced earth roads. There are in addition many hundred kilometres of tracks and paths, some of which can be used by motor vehicles during the dry season.

SHIPPING

Instituto Cubano del Petróleo: Edif. Jesús Menéndez, Calle 23 171-173, Vedado, Havana; Dir. LUIS KARADZE.

The only scheduled service to Cuba is by D.S.R. Lines from the German Democratic Republic (East Germany). Some of these cargo vessels carry passengers.

CIVIL AVIATION

Empresa Consolidada Cubana de Aviación: José Martí International Airport, Havana; f. 1961 in succession to Compañía Cubana de Aviación SA-Cubana; *International Services:* Havana to Prague, Mexico, Spain and chartered routes; *Internal Services:* Havana to Camagüey and Santiago, calling at 12 other cities; fleet: 4 Bristol Britannia, 4 Ilyushin 18, 10 Ilyushin 14, 5 Antonov AN-24B; Dir. Capt. José MELY.

Cuba is also served by the following airlines: Aeroflot, ČSA (czechoslovakia), Iberia and LAN (Chile).

TOURISM

Instituto Nacional de la Industria Turística (I.N.I.T.): Malecón y G, Vedado, Havana; f. 1959; Dir. ARMANDO RIVA PATTERSON.

Tourism, once of great importance to the economy, declined very rapidly during and since the revolution; most tourists formerly came from the U.S.A., but from 1962 U.S. citizens were forbidden to visit Cuba without special permission from Washington. Many tourist facilities have fallen into disrepair or been converted for other purposes.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

Consejo Nacional de Cultura: Palacio del Segundo Cabo, Calles O'Reilly y Tacón, Plaza de Armas, Havana; a division of the Ministry of Education; Pres. Dr. EDUARDO MUZIO GUTIERREZ.

Instituto Cubano del Arte e Industria Cinematográficos

(ICAIC): Havana; production, distribution and study of films; Dir. ALFREDO GUEVARA.

Unión de Escritores y Artistas de Cuba: Calle 17, No. 351, Vedado, La Habana; f. 1961; 605 mems.; contact of Cuban writers and artists with those of other countries; runs two annual literary competitions; Pres. NICOLÁS GUILLÉN; Admin. Sec. BIENVENIDO SUÁREZ; publs. *La Gaceta de Cuba* (monthly), *Unión* (quarterly).

NATIONAL COMPANIES

Conjunto Folklórico Nacional: Calle E 102, Vedado; Dir. GILBERTO GONZÁLEZ.

Sinfónica Nacional y Orquesta de Cámara: Teatro Amadeo Roldán, Calzado y D, Havana; Dir. MANUEL DUCHESNE CUZÁN.

Teatro Nacional Ópera y Ballet: Teatro García Lorca, San Rafael y Prado, Havana.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Instituto de Física Nuclear de Cuba: Academia de Ciencias, Apdo. 2471, Havana; Dir. Capt. FEDERICO BELL LLOCH.

Instituto de Oncología y Radiobiología: 29 y F, Vedado, Havana; f. 1930; Pres. Dr. ZOILO MARINELLO.

UNIVERSITIES

Universidad de la Habana: San Lázaro y L, Vedado; Havana; 3,145 teachers, 23,996 students.

Universidad de Oriente: Avda. Patricio Lumumba S/N. Santiago de Cuba; 741 teachers, 6,157 students.

Universidad Central de las Villas: Carretera de Camajuan, Km. 10, Santa Clara L.V.; 337 teachers, 3,457 students.

DAHOMY

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Dahomey is a narrow stretch of territory in West Africa, flanked by Nigeria and Togo. The climate is tropical, with average temperatures of 68°-93°F (20°-34°C) and heavy rainfall. It is hotter and drier in the north. French is the official language but each tribe has its own tongue. The majority of the people follow traditional beliefs and customs. Christians, mainly Roman Catholics, make up 15 per cent of the population and Moslems 13 per cent. The flag has a broad green vertical stripe in the hoist and two horizontal bands of yellow and red in the fly. The capital is Porto-Novo.

Recent History

Formerly one of the provinces of French West Africa, Dahomey became a self-governing republic within the French Community in December 1958, and an independent state in August 1960. In 1963, after trade union and student riots, President Hubert Maga's government was overthrown and the army, under Col. Christophe Soglo, brought to power a coalition of Justin Ahomadegbe and S. M. Apithy. In November and December 1965 the army intervened in government twice more and the second time Soglo became President. In December 1967 a group of younger army officers overthrew Soglo and installed Lt.-Col. Alphonse Alley as head of state in preparation for a return to civilian rule. A strong presidential constitution was approved by referendum in March 1968, and presidential elections were held in May. These were annulled after heavy abstentions and Dr. E. D. Zinsou appointed President. The army intervened again at the end of 1969 and more elections were held in 1970. These were suspended because of violence and irregularities and a Presidential Council formed consisting of the three candidates, MM. Maga, Apithy and Ahomadegbe, with the post of President rotating. In February 1972 a section of the army reportedly attempted to assassinate the Chief-of-Staff and overthrow the Government.

Government

The Presidential Council is the supreme organ of state. The chairman is Head of State and the chairmanship rotates among the three members every two years. The Council will rule until general elections are held and a return to constitutional government instituted.

Defence

Citizens of both sexes are liable for military service between the ages of eighteen and fifty-one years. The Army strength is 2,100, the air force 150 and the National Gendarmerie 1,200 men. France provides technical assistance and equipment.

Economic Affairs

About 80 per cent of Dahomey's population work on the land, but farming is generally at subsistence level, and exportable surpluses are limited. France provides most capital outlay, and also subsidizes the current budget. Dahomey is an Associate Member of the EEC and a member of the West African Monetary Union.

Transport and Communications

Transport services are few; three short sections of railway run inland from Cotonou, and the coast road links Togo in the west and Nigeria in the east. The new port at Cotonou was officially inaugurated in August 1965.

Education

Education is provided by both the Government and the Christian missions, but many more schools are needed. There is no higher education and students go either to France or Senegal.

Tourism

Dahomey is making great efforts under the Five-Year Plan to encourage tourism. Safaris can be arranged to visit the two National Parks, the "W" Park and the Park of Pendjari, and the numerous hunting reserves.

Visas are not required by French nationals.

Sport

There is little organized sport but football is generally popular. Big game hunting in the reserves is possible for tourists.

Public Holidays

1972: May 1 (Labour Day), May 11 (Ascension), May 22 (Whitsun), August 1 (National Day), August 15 (Assumption), November 1 (All Saints), November 8 (Id ul Fitr), December 25 (Christmas).

1973: January 1 (New Year), April 23 (Easter Monday)

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The principal unit of currency is the Franc Communauté Financière Africaine (CFA).

Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 25 Francs CFA.

Notes: 50, 100, 500, 1,000, 5,000, 10,000 Francs CFA.

Exchange rate: 66½ Francs CFA = £1 sterling
254 Francs CFA = \$1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA (sq. km.)	POPULATION									
	Total (1969 est.)	Fon	Adja	Bariba	Yoruba	Aizo	Somba	Fulani	Coto-Coli	Dendi
113,048*	2,645,000	850,000	220,000	175,000	160,000	92,000	90,000	68,000	45,000	30,000

* 43,480 sq. miles.

DÉPARTEMENT	CHIEF TOWN	POPULATION OF CHIEF TOWN (1969 est.)
Ouémé	Porto-Novo (capital)	74,000
Atlantique	Cotonou	120,000
Borgou	Parakou	16,000
Zou	Abomey	29,000
Atacora	Natitingou	n.a.
Mono	Lakossa	n.a.

Employment: Small farmers 750,000; Commerce 3,600; Public Works 6,000; Railways 2,850.

Agriculture (1968—metric tons): Manioc 770,000, Maize 203,000, Cotton 7,690, Sorghum 49,000, Palm oil 40,000, Groundnuts 29,680, Beans 18,600, Coffee 1,000.

Livestock: Cattle 506,000, Sheep 500,000, Goats 600,000, Pigs 332,000.

Fishing (1969): Sea: 5,000 metric tons; Freshwater: 20,000 metric tons.

Industry (1965): Beer 113,456 hl.; Mineral waters and soft drinks 1,737,024 bottles; Jute sacks 600,000.

Currency: 1 franc CFA=0.02 French francs. 661 francs CFA=£1 sterling; 254 francs CFA=U.S. \$1. 1,000 francs CFA=£1.51 sterling=U.S. \$3.93.

Budget: (1971 Revenue 9,316m., Expenditure 10,603m. francs CFA; (1972) Revenue 10,429.4m., Expenditure 11,829.4m. francs CFA.

Five-Year Plan (1966-70—m. francs CFA): Total investment 35,128 (Foreign Public Aid 20,500); Rural Development 12,065; Communications and Power 10,250; Industrial and Commercial Development 9,934; Social and Administrative Development 2,870.

An interim plan covers the years 1971-72, to complete projects not fully executed by the end of the 1966-70 plan. A new plan will be drawn up for the period 1973-76.

EXTERNAL TRADE (million francs CFA)

COMMODITIES

IMPORTS	1967	1968	1969
Textiles and Clothing .	1,171	1,905	302
Motor Vehicles .	477	789	1,090
Machinery and Electrical Equipment .	1,000	n.a.	507
Iron, Steel and Alloys .	301	n.a.	460
Petroleum Products .	353	472	487
Food and Beverages .	841	n.a.	n.a.
Tobacco .	278	679	614
TOTAL (incl. others) .	8,000	12,208	14,129

EXPORTS	1967	1968	1969
Palm Oil and Products .	387	417	431
Cotton .	206	680	787
Groundnuts (shelled) .	210	274	259
TOTAL (incl. others) .	2,791	5,507	6,937

COUNTRIES

	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1967	1968	1969	1967	1968	1969
France	4,054	5,071	5,479	1,129	2,041	2,491
Rest of Franc Zone	874	500	1,590	296	317	611
United Kingdom	193	n.a.	611	5	n.a.	93
Nigeria	71	245	303	151	304	914
U.S.A.	353	469	802	318	1,192	668
German Federal Republic	322	n.a.	706	211	n.a.	557
Netherlands	227	n.a.	1,039	403	n.a.	960

TRANSPORT

Railways (1965): Passengers 1,440,000, Freight 125,800 tons.

Roads (1964): 5,738 private cars; 20,000 lorries and vans.

Shipping (1969): Vessels entered 621, total tonnage 545,500; Goods loaded 104,000 tons, unloaded 265,000 tons; Passengers 8,484.

Civil Aviation (1967): Passengers 30,414, Freight 940 tons, Mail 190 tons.

EDUCATION

(1965-66)

	SCHOOLS	PUPILS
Primary	761	130,774
Secondary	50	11,295
Technical	11	232
Teacher Training	1	71

There were 3,188 teachers in Primary Schools in 1965-66.

Source: Direction d'Information, Presse et Propagande, Cotonou.

THE CONSTITUTION

A Charter of "fundamental law" was introduced in May 1970 after the Military Directory had established a three-man Presidential Commission. The Charter is to regulate the political life of the state until general elections have been held and constitutional government restored. The Charter was signed by the three members of the Presidential Commission, and its operation is guaranteed by the army.

The Charter provides for a Presidential Commission, a Cabinet and a Consultative Assembly. The "supreme organ of state" is the Presidential Commission. This meets when summoned by two of the members, and has to reach unanimous decisions, except when one member withholds his assent to a decision three times, in which case a majority decision suffices.

Members of the Presidential Commission attend Cabinet meetings. The Consultative Assembly, according to the draft decree issued by the Cabinet in February 1971, has 30 members, divided into economic, social and general policy sections, and advises the Presidential Commission and the Cabinet.

The chairmanship of the Presidential Commission rotates every two years. The Chairman exercises the functions of head of state, leader of the government and chief of the armed forces. For the first period until May 1972, Hubert Maga is Chairman. Justin Ahomadegbe will take over after him, and in 1974 he in turn will be succeeded by Sourou Apithy.

THE GOVERNMENT

(April 1972)

HEAD OF STATE

HUBERT MAGA.

PRESIDENTIAL COUNCIL

HUBERT MAGA (Chairman), JUSTIN AHOMADEGBE, SOUROU MIGAN APITHY.

CABINET

Minister of Finance: PASCAL CHABI KAO.

Minister of Economy and Development: JOSEPH KEKE.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: MICHEL AHOUANMENON.

Minister of Mines and Transport: GABRIEL LOZES.

Minister of Posts and Telecommunications: KAFI AHOKAN-SOU.

Minister of Information and Tourism: THEOPHILE PAOLETTI.

Minister of Health and Social Affairs: ALBERT OUASSA.

Minister of National Education, Culture, Youth and Sports: EDMOND DOSSOU YOVO.

Minister of Justice and Law: MICHEL TOKO.

Minister of Public Works: AMBROISE AGBOTON.

Minister of Development and Plan: CHABI MAMA.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO DAHOMÉY

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Algeria: Accra, Ghana (E).
Belgium: Abidjan, Ivory Coast (E).
Bulgaria: Accra, Ghana (E).
Canada: Lagos, Nigeria (E).
China, Republic: Cotonou (E); *Ambassador:* TCHEN Hou-Jou.
Czechoslovakia: Accra, Ghana (E).
Ethiopia: Lagos, Nigeria (E).
France: B.P. 766, Cotonou (E); *Ambassador:* LOUIS-FERNAND DELAMARE.
Gabon: Abidjan, Ivory Coast (E).
German Federal Republic: blvd. de France, B.P. 504, Cotonou (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. KARL WAND.
Ghana: B.P. 488, Cotonou (E); *Ambassador:* EMMANUEL OBEKOFI DUMOGA.
Haiti: rue Bellamy, Porto-Novo (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).
Hungary: Accra, Ghana (E).
India: Lagos, Nigeria (E).
Israel: B.P. 55, Cotonou (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* MORDEKHAI DRORY.
Italy: Abidjan, Ivory Coast (E).
Japan: Abidjan, Ivory Coast (E).
Korea, Republic: Abidjan, Ivory Coast (E).

Lebanon: Abidjan, Ivory Coast (E).
Mali: Niamey.
Mauritania: Dakar, Senegal (E).
Netherlands: Abidjan, Ivory Coast (E).
Niger: Cotonou (L); *Chargé d'Affaires:* DODO BOUKARY.
Nigeria: Cotonou (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* B. O. AWOKOYA.
Norway: Lagos, Nigeria (E).
Pakistan: Lagos, Nigeria (E).
Poland: Accra, Ghana (E).
Spain: Abidjan, Ivory Coast (E).
Sudan: Lagos, Nigeria (E).
Sweden: Lagos, Nigeria (E).
Switzerland: Abidjan, Ivory Coast (E).
Tunisia: Abidjan, Ivory Coast (E).
U.S.S.R.: B.P. 881, Cotonou (E); *Ambassador:* IGOR SOUKOVSKY.
United Kingdom: Lomé, Togo (E).
U.S.A.: B.P. 119, Cotonou (E); *Ambassador:* MATTHEW JAMES LOORAM JR.
Viet-Nam, Republic: Abidjan, Ivory Coast (E).
Yugoslavia: Accra, Ghana (E).

Dahomey also has diplomatic relations with Central African Republic, Romania and Zaire.

PARLIAMENT

The National Consultative Assembly, created in February 1971, was officially opened on January 25th, 1972.

POLITICAL PARTY

The Presidential Council hopes to establish national unity by the creation of a single party (July 1970).

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

THE SUPREME COURT: Cotonou

President of the Supreme Court: IGNACIO PINTO.

The work of the Supreme Court is divided into Constitutional, Administrative, Judicial and Accountancy Chambers.

There is a Court of Appeal and Court of first Instance in Cotonou, and Departmental Tribunals in each of the six Departments.

RELIGION

According to the 1961 census 65 per cent of the population hold animist beliefs, 15 per cent are Christians (12 per cent Catholics, 3 per cent Protestants) and 13 per cent

Muslims. There are 257 Protestant mission centres with a personnel of about 120. In the Roman Catholic archdiocese of Cotonou, which extends over Dahomey and Niger, there are 470 mission centres with a total personnel of some 2,500.

Archbishop of Cotonou: Mgr. BERNARDIN GANTIN.

PRESS AND PUBLISHERS

L'Action Populaire: rue de Ouidah, Carré 405, B.P. 215, Cotonou; f. 1964; supports M. Ahomadegbe; Mon., Wed., Fri.; Dir. JULIEN AZA.

L'Aube Nouvelle: B.P. 80, Porto Novo; weekly.

La Croix du Dahomey: B.P. 32, Cotonou; fortnightly.

Daho-Express: Porto-Novo; government weekly.

Daho Matin: Carré 96, Cotonou; political; quarterly.

Le Démocrate: Dahomey Press Agency, B.P. 72, Cotonou; daily.

L'Etendard: Pavillon 29, Akpapa, Cotonou; quarterly.

Journal Officiel de la République du Dahomey: Porto-Novo; published by the Government Information Service; fortnightly.

La Patrie Dahoméenne: Porto-Novo; fortnightly; supports M. Apithy.

La Voix du Peuple: Dahomey Press Agency, B.P. 72, Cotonou; daily.

Walloguede (Journal du Parti): Dahomey Press Agency, B.P. 72, Cotonou; fortnightly.

Agence Dahoméenne de Presse: B.P. 72, Cotonou; f. 1961; national news agency; section of the Ministry of Information; Dir. M. DAMALA.

Deutsche Presse-Agentur and Tass also have offices in Dahomey.

RADIO

Radio Dahomey: Cotonou, B.P. 366; Government station broadcasting in French, Fon, Yoruba, Bariba, Mina, Peuhl and Dendi; Dir.-Gen. (vacant).

There were 50,000 registered receivers in 1968. There is no television.

FINANCE

BANKS

CENTRAL BANK

Banque Centrale des Etats de l'Afrique de l'Ouest: 29 rue du Colisée, Paris; Cotonou, B.P. 325; Man. M. B. N'DIAYE.

Banque Dahoméenne de Développement: rue des Cheminots, Cotonou, B.P. 300; f. 1961; cap. 300m. francs CFA; Dir.-Gen. ABOU BABA-MOUSSA; publ. *Rapports d'activité* (annual).

Caisse Centrale de Coopération Economique: ave. Giram, B.P. 38, Cotonou; Dir. PIERRE CANOT.

Société Dahoméenne de Banque: rue de Révérend Père Colineau, B.P. 85, Cotonou; f. 1962; cap. 125m. francs CFA; successor to Crédit Lyonnais; Dir. ZDELPHENSE LEMON.

FOREIGN BANKS

Banque Internationale pour l'Afrique Occidentale: 9 ave. de Messine, Paris; Cotonou, B.P. 47; f. 1961.

Banque Nationale de Paris: 16 blvd. des Italiens, Paris; Cotonou, Avenue du Gouverneur-Général Clozel, B.P. 75; br. at Porto-Novo; Dir. Cotonou: PAUL GILLOUX.

INSURANCE

Cotonou

L'Union: B.P. 739.

L'Union-Vio: B.P. 80.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Chambre de Commerce, d'Agriculture, et d'Industrie du Dahomey: ave. Général de Gaulle, Cotonou, B.P. 31; Pres. PIERRE FOURN; Sec. MICHEL LABELLE.

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATIONS

Groupement Interprofessionnel des Entreprises du Dahomey (GIDA): B.P. 6, Cotonou; Pres. M. BASTIAN.

Syndicat des Commerçants Importateurs et Exportateurs: B.P. 6, Cotonou; Pres. M. THOMAS.

Syndicat Interprofessionnel des Entreprises Industrielles et de Travaux Publics: Cotonou; Pres. M. CÉLANINE.

Syndicat des Transporteurs Routiers du Dahomey: Cotonou; Pres. PASCAL ZENON.

TRADE UNIONS

Confédération Dahoméenne des Travailleurs Croissants (CDTC): Bourse du Travail, Cotonou; f. 1952; affiliated to IFCTU; 1,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. GABRIEL AHOUE.

Confédération Nationale des Syndicats Libres (CNSL): Bourse du Travail, Cotonou; f. 1964; 2,250 mems.; Gen. Sec. ETIENNE AHOUE.

Union Générale des Syndicats du Dahomey (UGSD): Bourse du Travail, Cotonou; f. 1964; 8,000 mems.; Sec.-Gen. HONORAT OGOUBIYI-AKILOTAN.

Union Générale des Travailleurs du Dahomey (UGTD): B.P. 69, Cotonou; f. 1961; 10,000 mems.; Sec.-Gen. JACOB PADONOU; publ. *Le Patriote*.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Organisation Commune Dahomey-Niger des Chemins de Fer et des Transports (OCDN): P.O.B. 16, Cotonou. The main line runs for 438 km. from Cotonou to Parakou in the interior; a branch runs westwards via Ouidah to Segboroué (37 km.). There is also a line of 107 km. from Cotonou via Porto-Novo to Pobé near the Nigerian border. Total length of railways: 579 km. There are 12 diesel locomotives, 11 shunting locomotives, 9 rail cars, 21 carriages, 368 wagons. Dir. M. BOITIAUX.

The planned extension of the line from Parakou to Dosso (Niger) will be 520 km. long, cost 9,329m. francs CFA and should be completed by 1975.

ROADS

The system is well developed. There are a total of 6,000 km. of classified roads and a further 1,200 km. of tracks suitable for motor traffic in the dry season. The roads along the coast and those from Cotonou to Allada and from Parakou to Malanville, a total of 660 km., are bitumen-surfaced.

SHIPPING

An extensive programme of expansion, involving one jetty 1,700 metres long and another 800 metres long was completed in 1964 and officially inaugurated in 1965.

SHIPPING LINES CALLING AT COTONOU

Acomar: c/o Socopao-Dahomey, B.P. 253

Barber West African Line.

Cie. Maritime des Chargeurs Réunis: c/o Société Navale Delmas et Vieljeux, B.P. 213.

Compagnie Fabre: c/o Société Navale Delmas et Vieljeux, B.P. 213.

Deutsche Afrika Linien and Woermann Linie: c/o Société Navale Delmas-Vieljeux, B.P. 213.

Elder Dempster: c/o Socopao-Dahomey, B.P. 253.

Farrell Lines.

Holland West Afrika Lijn: c/o Union Maritime et Commerciale, B.P. 128.

Hugo Slinnes Transocean Schifffahrt G.m.b.H.: c/o S.A.M.O.A., B.P. 694.

Lloyd Triestino, S.p.A., di Navigazione: c/o S.O.A.E.M., B.P. 74.

DAHOMÉY—(TRANSPORT AND TOURISM, POWER)

Nouvelle Cie. des Paquebots (N.C.P.): c/o Société Navale Delmas et Vieljeux, B.P. 213.

Palm Line Ltd.: c/o Socopao, B.P. 253.

Royal Intercean Lines.

Scandinavian West Africa Line.

Société Navale de L'Ouest: c/o S.O.A.E.M., B.P. 74.

Société Navale Delmas et Vieljeux: ave. Mgr.-Steinmetz, B.P. 213.

Splošna Plovba: c/o Socopao, B.P. 253.

United West Africa Service: c/o Socopao, B.P. 253.

CIVIL AVIATION

Air Afrique: Cotonon, avenue du Gouverneur Ballot, B.P. 200; f. 1960 by agreement between Air France and U.A.T.

Union de Transports Aériens (U.T.A.): Cotonou, ave. du Gouverneur Ballot, B.P. 200.

TOURISM

Direction du Tourisme: Ministry of Labour and Tourism. B.P. 89, Cotonou; Dir. P. PHAM DANG CAO.

POWER

Compagnie Centrale de Distribution d'Energie Electrique: B.P. 123, Cotonou; f. 1948; cap. F.14,400,000.

Production and distribution of electricity.

Pres. Dir.-Gen. FRANÇOIS MUNICH; 130 employees; 70 produced 33m. kWh.

There are two other stations at Porto-Novo and Parakou, and a fourth station is being built at Lokossa and Bohicon.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Dominican Republic occupies the eastern 48,442 sq. km. of the island of Hispaniola (76,192 sq. km.) which lies between Cuba and Puerto Rico in the Caribbean Sea. Her only border is with Haiti. The climate is sub-tropical with an average temperature of 80°F (27°C). The island lies in the path of tropical cyclones. The official language is Spanish. Over 60 per cent of the population are Roman Catholics. There are small Protestant and Jewish communities. The flag is red and blue quartered by a white cross. The capital is Santo Domingo.

Recent History

The Dominican Republic was ruled from 1930 to 1961 by the dictatorial government of Rafael Trujillo. After Trujillo's assassination, a transitional government composed of a seven-man Council of State was set up. Elections were held in December 1962 and Juan Bosch of the Dominican Revolutionary Party was elected President. This administration was overthrown by a military *coup* in September 1963. Six right-wing parties endorsed the appointment of a civilian Triumvirate led by Emilio de los Santos. After a further *coup* in April 1965 forces of the Organization of American States were called in to restore order. Dr. Hector García Godoy became provisional President; elections were held in June 1966 and resulted in victory for Dr. Joaquín Balaguer. In May 1970, Dr. Balaguer was re-elected for a further four years. Since the elections prominent opposition figures have joined the government and Dominican politics have been marked by violent in-fighting amongst the divided opposition groups. Juan Bosch remains the only notable opposition figure.

Government

Following the elections in May 1970, 27 senators and 74 representatives were elected for 4-year terms.

Defence

The Republic is a member of the Inter-American Defense Board. Armed Forces total about 17,000 men: Army 12,000, Air Force 3,000 and Navy 2,000.

Economic Affairs

Seventy per cent of the population live on the land and most exports are agricultural. The main cash crops are sugar, coffee, cocoa and tobacco. Only two-fifths of the cultivable land is in use and government resettlement schemes have failed. Although there has been a heavy influx of population into the towns, unemployment and under-employment remain high in both rural and urban areas. Manufacturing on a small scale covers a wide range of consumer goods. Mineral resources are being developed, the most important product being bauxite. Foreign oil-companies have undertaken extensive prospecting and the oil-refinery at Nigua is already in operation. The production of ferro-nickel began in 1972. Early in 1972 the Government agreed to pay U.S. \$16.2 million to enable the Valdesia dam and hydro-electric project to be completed in 1973. Foreign investment amounted to U.S. \$74.1 million in 1970 compared with U.S. \$10.9 million in 1967. In 1967, to halt the waste of forest resources, all

saw-mills were closed down for a period of at least ten years and the destruction of trees now constitutes a crime.

Transport and Communications

Transport facilities are limited and about 80 per cent of the railways are used solely to carry sugar from the plantations. Roads are the main means of communication and the network includes some modern motorways. There is no inland waterway system and very little coastal shipping. A number of shipping lines link the island with the United States and other Caribbean islands. There are internal and international air services, the international airport being at Punta Caucedo. A second international airport is to be built on the island of Saona.

Social Welfare

There is no comprehensive system of state welfare but the Government provides some medical and health services.

Education

Primary education is free and, where possible, compulsory from the ages of seven to fourteen. In 1969-70 primary school enrolment totalled 726,306 and an estimated 112,286 pupils received secondary education. There are three universities.

Tourism

Efforts are now being made to develop the tourist industry. Hotels, casinos and seaside resorts are being built and tours have been organized to the old Spanish colonial settlements.

Visas are not required to visit the Dominican Republic by nationals of Belgium, Denmark, France, German Federal Republic, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Switzerland and the United Kingdom. A tourist card is available for visits of up to 15 days.

Sport

The favourite sport is baseball but swimming and water sports are also popular.

Public Holidays

1972: May 1 (Labour Day), May 11 (Ascension Day), June 1 (Corpus Christi), August 15 (Assumption), August 16 (Restoration Day), September 24 (Mercedes), October 12 (Discovery of America), November 1 (All Saints Day), December 25 (Christmas Day).

1973: January 1 (New Year's Day), January 6 (Epiphany), January 21 (Altagracia), January 26 (Duarte), February 27 (Independence Day), March 19 (St. Joseph), April 19-20 (Maundy Thursday-Good Friday).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is officially in force but the Imperial system is often used.

Currency and Exchange Rate

The currency unit is the Dominican Republic Peso (RD\$) of 100 Centavos.

Coins: 1, 5, 10, 25, 50 Centavos; 1 RD\$.

Notes: 1, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 500, 1,000 RD\$.

Exchange rate: 2.55 RD\$ = £1 sterling
1.00 RD\$ = \$1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA	POPULATION (1970 est.)	BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS (1969—per '000)		
	Total	Births	Marriages	Deaths
48,442 sq. km.	4,011,589	39.2	4.1	6.9

CHIEF TOWNS

POPULATION (1970 census)

Santo Domingo (capital) .	671,402	San Juan	32,248
Santiago	155,151	San Felipe de Puerto Plata	32,181
San Francisco de Macorís .	43,941	Concepción de la Vega .	31,085
San Pedro de Macorís . .	42,473	Valverde	27,111
Barahona	37,889	San Cristóbal	25,829
La Romana	36,772	Bani	23,716

AGRICULTURE

		1966	1967	1968	1969
Rice	'000 tons	177.9	167.5	181.4	197.0
Maize	" "	42.5	38.5	40.0	43.0
Sugar Cane	" "	6,952.2	7,650.7	6,310.4	7,909.7
Coffee	" "	89.1	84.8	88.9	87.1
Peanuts	" "	50.8	45.3	47.3	72.6
Sweet Potatoes	" "	77.4	75.0	78.0	84.0
Yucca	" "	152.8	152.0	155.0	165.0
Sweet Oranges	million	169.9	171.6	173.2	174.8
Bitter Oranges	" "	102.7	104.8	107.1	109.3
Avocado Pears	" "	348.5	353.0	357.0	361.8
Mangos	" "	554.5	554.5	555.0	555.5
Bananas	'000 tons	1,177.8	1,177.8	1,186.1	1,553.3
Palm Fruits	" "	67.2	67.1	67.2	67.2

Livestock: (1967 est.) Cattle 810,000, Pigs 508,000, Goats 109,000, Horses 201,000, Asses 85,000; (1971 est.) Cattle 1,388,962.

Fisheries (1967) 3,214,228 kg.; (1968) 4,737,865 kg.; (1969) 5,001,708 kg.; (1970) 5,197,215 kg.

Mining: (1968) Bauxite 1,027,000 tons, Gypsum 100,000 tons, Salt 16,000 tons (including sea salt and rock salt); (1969) Bauxite 1,103,000 tons.

SUGAR PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION
('000 tons)

	1967	1968	1969
Sugar Cane	7,650.7	6,310.4	7,909.6
Refined Sugar	44.0	43.5	53.0
Exports	672.4	624.9	633.1
Local Consumption	109.5	134.8	132.7
Molasses ('000 American gals.)	50,946.8	52,350.6	56,232.4

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

		1967	1968	1969
Husked Rice	'000 tons	85.6	105.7	119.1
Husked Coffee	" "	42.4	44.5	43.5
Wheat Flour	" "	53.4	62.7	56.8
Fertilizers	" "	26.4	66.7	81.4
Cement	" "	310.0	327.8	389.9
Beer	million litre	17.6	25.2	31.4
Spirits	" "	14.3	8.4	9.0
Cigars	million	19.9	18.1	12.4
Cigarettes	" "	1,918.8	1,887.8	2,098.3
Cotton and Rayon Textiles	'000 metres	4,170.0	5,720.4	7,372.0
Electricity	million kWh	697.3	698.6	852.9
Cardboard Boxes	million units	22.5	29.9	60.8

FINANCE

1 peso (RD\$)=100 centavos.

RD\$2.55=£1 sterling; 1 peso=U.S. \$1.00.

RD\$100.00=£39.20 sterling=U.S. \$100.00.

BUDGET

(1970—RD\$ million)

INCOME		EXPENDITURE	
Direct taxes	53.9	Presidency	22.5
Indirect taxes	140.0	Interior and Police	26.8
Other Income	20.3	Armed Forces	31.6
		Education	40.4
		Health	32.4
		Others	93.9
TOTAL	214.2	TOTAL	247.6

COST OF LIVING INDEX

SANTO DOMINGO

(Base: 1969 = 100)

	GENERAL	FOOD	HOUSING	CLOTHING
1967	100.2	104.0	101.1	96.9
1968	101.9	106.6	100.9	98.1
1969	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1970	105.2	105.5	101.5	96.8

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

WAGES INDEX (Base: 1941 = 100)

	1965	1966	1967	1968
Electricity Production	538	561	592	552
Foodstuffs	845	879	497	896
Textiles	524	636	613	605
Chemical Products	1,061	1,121	1,026	1,128
Forestry Products	409	520	471	616
Services	382	717	660	694
General Index	804	854	871	876

RESERVES AND CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION (million pesos)

	1967 (Dec.)	1968 (Dec.)	1969 (Dec.)	1970 (Dec.)
Net Reserves	18.8	20.0	28.3	23.2
of which gold	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Currency in circulation: Notes	66.7	79.0	88.0	96.5
Coins	6.8	7.8	7.6	7.5

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS (million pesos)

	1964	1965	1966
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	952,757	838,739	907,360
Income paid abroad	—18,800	—17,000	—20,000
GROSS NATIONAL INCOME	933,957	821,739	887,360
Less depreciation allowances	—56,000	—58,600	—62,200
NET NATIONAL INCOME	877,957	767,139	825,160
Indirect taxes less subsidies	132,520	77,280	108,628
NET NATIONAL PRODUCT	1,010,477	844,419	933,788
Depreciation allowances	56,000	58,000	62,200
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	1,066,477	903,019	995,988
Balance of imports and exports of goods and services and borrowing	64,300	—42,600	n.a.
AVAILABLE RESOURCES	1,130,777	860,419	n.a.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (million pesos)

	1969			1970		
	Credit	Debit	Balance	Credit	Debit	Balance
<i>Goods, Services and Transfers:</i>						
Merchandise	184.1	210.4	—26.3	213.2	266.8	— 53.6
Tourism	15.6	36.0	—20.4	15.8	39.0	— 23.2
Freight and insurance	4.6	25.8	—21.2	4.9	33.4	— 28.5
Government and other services	7.0	2.0	5.0	5.0	1.8	3.2
Interest payments	1.0	24.4	—23.4	1.5	27.4	— 25.9
Net private transfers	9.5	—	9.5	8.5	—	8.5
Net government transfers	1.6	—	1.6	0.8	—	0.8
CURRENT BALANCE	—	—	—77.2	—	—	—115.3
<i>Monetary and Capital Movements:</i>						
Private capital (net)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	108.6	—	108.6
Government capital (net)				9.2	—	9.2
Monetary transactions (net)				—	2.5	— 2.5
CAPITAL BALANCE				—	—	115.3
Net Errors and Omissions	—	—	—	—	—	—

† Included in Private Capital Movements.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

EXTERNAL TRADE

('in pesos)

	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Imports . . .	192,373,452	86,749,333	160,753,580	174,711,147	196,850,149	217,242,992
Exports . . .	179,383,067	125,503,217	136,717,138	156,195,781	163,544,515	183,417,894

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

('000 pesos)

IMPORTS	1966	1967	1968	1969
Cars and Other Vehicles (incl. Spares) . . .	14,537	14,442	15,193	20,433
Chemical and Pharmaceutical Products . . .	15,544	17,949	22,217	22,152
Cotton and Manufactures . . .	9,677	8,619	7,969	8,907
Foodstuffs . . .	33,413	34,261	40,264	31,279
Fuels . . .	13,502	12,868	13,384	18,011
Iron and Steel and Manufactures (excl. Building Mats). . .	10,737	11,002	12,974	12,735
Machinery (incl. Spares) . . .	16,352	23,880	27,037	33,411

(volume in '000 tons; value in '000 pesos)

EXPORTS	1967		1968		1969	
	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value
Coffee . . .	22.2	17,000	23.5	17,925	28.0	21,473
Cocoa Beans . . .	23.9	11,700	25.3	13,608	25.1	20,301
Chocolate . . .	0.9	400	0.6	398	0.7	323
Sugar, (raw) . . .	646.5	81,800	604.8	82,839	617.7	88,119
Tobacco Leaf . . .	20.0	10,400	16.5	11,226	17.6	12,356
Molasses . . .	n.a.	n.a.	136.1	3,228	189.4	3,292
Bauxite . . .	1,243.3	12,800	1,206.8	12,568	1,352.3	14,601
Bananas . . .	n.a.	n.a.	4.1	222	0.7	38

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

('000 pesos)

	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1967	1968	1969	1967	1968	1969
Belgium . . .	3,912	3,706	3,174	2,423	1,738	5,756
France . . .	1,511	1,632	1,970	995	1,016	446
German Federal Republic . . .	10,507	13,390	15,765	1,856	654	2,099
Italy . . .	4,536	4,807	5,620	1,353	1,020	1,145
Netherlands . . .	6,148	6,248	5,362	1,718	1,629	1,798
Norway . . .	2,032	2,065	2,418	1,389	1,006	759
Puerto Rico . . .	6,044	6,659	6,206	2,670	6,859	7,901
Spain . . .	2,604	3,042	4,024	3,900	5,157	5,935
United States . . .	90,082	102,520	108,498	133,138	138,391	152,470

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

TRANSPORT ROADS

NUMBER OF VEHICLES	1969	1970
Cars	31,351	38,010
Trucks and Lorries	16,567	19,285
Motoreycles	20,803	24,509

SHIPPING

1969	Number of Ships	TONNAGE	
		Gross	Net
Ships Entering	1,698	6,412,789	3,757,263
Ships Leaving	1,692	6,310,884	3,711,450

CIVIL AVIATION

1969	No. of FLIGHTS	PASSENGER/ KILOMETRES	Ton/ KILOMETRES
Internal:			
Entering	86	536,355	—
Leaving	86	536,355	—
International:			
Entering	6,096	16,611,088,972	328,348,013
Leaving	6,249	16,865,903,494	1,507,864,291

TOURISM

	TOURISTS	TOTAL VISITORS
1966	27,948	117,851
1967	45,486	147,682
1968	60,224	171,508
1969	74,163	196,103

EDUCATION

In 1969-70 there were 726,306 children in primary schools, 112,286 in intermediate and secondary schools, and 15,377 students in universities.

Source: Dirección General de Estadística y Censos, Santo Domingo.

THE CONSTITUTION

The present constitution of the Dominican Republic was promulgated on November 28th, 1966. Its main points are:

The Dominican Republic is a sovereign, free, independent State; no organizations set up by the State can bring about any act which might cause direct or indirect intervention in the internal or foreign affairs of the State or which might threaten the integrity of the State. The Dominican Republic recognizes and applies the norms of general and American international law and is in favour of and will support any initiative towards economic integration for the countries of America. The civil, republican, democratic, representative Government is divided into three independent powers: legislative, executive and judicial.

The territory of the Dominican Republic is as laid down in the Frontier Treaty of 1929 and its Protocol of Revision of 1936.

The life and property of the individual citizen are inviolable; there can be no sentence of death, torture or any sentence which might cause physical harm to the individual. There is freedom of thought, of conscience, of religion, freedom to publish, freedom of unarmed association, provided that there is no subversion against public order, national security or decency. There is freedom of labour and trade unions; freedom to strike, except in the case of public services, according to the dispositions of the law.

The State will set about agrarian reform, dedicating the land to useful interests and gradually eliminating the latifundios. The State will do all in its power to support all aspects of family life. Primary education is compulsory and all education is free. Social security services will be developed. Every Dominican has the duty to give what civil and military service the State may require of him. Every legally entitled citizen must exercise his right to vote. Citizens are all persons over the age of eighteen and all who are or have been married even if they are not yet eighteen.

Legislative Power is exercised by Congress which is made up of Senate and Chamber of Deputies, elected by direct vote. *Senators*, one for each province and one for the Distrito Nacional, are elected for four years; they must be Dominicans in full exercise of their citizen's rights, over 25. Their duties are to elect judges, the president and other members of the Electoral and Accounts Councils, approve the nomination of diplomats. *Deputies*, one for every 50,000 inhabitants or fraction over 25,000 in each province and the Distrito Nacional, are elected for four years and must fulfil the same conditions for election as Senators.

Decisions of Congress are taken by absolute majority of at least half the members of each house; urgent matters require a two-thirds majority. Both houses normally meet on February 27th and August 16th each year for sessions of 90 days, which can be extended for a further 60 days.

Executive Power is exercised by the President of the Republic, who is elected by direct vote for a four-year term. He and the Vice-President must be Dominican citizens by birth or origin, over 30 years of age and in full

exercise of their citizen's rights; they must not have engaged in any active military or police service for at least a year prior to their election. They take office on August 16th following their election. The *President of the Republic* is Head of the Public Administration and Supreme Chief of the armed forces and police forces. His duties include nominating Secretaries and Assistant Secretaries of State and other public officials, promulgating and publishing laws and resolutions of Congress and seeing to their faithful execution, watching over the collection and just investment of national income, nominating, with the approval of the Senate, members of the Diplomatic Corps, receiving foreign Heads of State, presiding at national functions, decreeing a State of Siege or Emergency or any other measures necessary during a public crisis. The President may not leave the country for more than 15 days without authorization from Congress. In the absence of the President, the Vice-President will assume power, or failing him the President of the Supreme Court of Justice.

Judicial Power is exercised by the Supreme Court of Justice and the other Tribunals; no judicial official may hold another public office or employment, other than honorary or teaching. The Supreme Court is made up of at least nine judges, who must be Dominican citizens by birth or origin, at least 35 years old, in full exercise of their citizen's rights, graduates in law and have practised professionally for at least 12 years. There are also five Courts of Appeal, a Lands Tribunal and a Court of the First Instance in each judicial district; in each Municipality and in the Distrito Nacional there are also Justices of the Peace.

Government in the Distrito Nacional and the Municipalities is in the hands of local councils, with members elected proportionally to the number of inhabitants, but numbering at least five. Each Province has a civil Governor, designated by the Executive.

All citizens must exercise their suffrage. Elections are directed by the Central Electoral Council. The Armed Forces are essentially obedient and apolitical, created for the defence of national independence and the maintenance of public order and the Constitution and Laws.

The artistic and historical riches of the country, whoever owns them, are part of the cultural heritage of the country and are under the safekeeping of the State. Mineral deposits belong to the State. There is freedom to form political parties, provided they conform to the principles laid down in the Constitution. Justice is administered without charge throughout the Republic.

This Constitution can be reformed if the proposal for reform is supported in Congress by one third of the members of either house or by the Executive. A special session of Congress must be called and any resolutions must have a two-thirds majority. There can be no reform of the method of government, which must always be civil, republican, democratic and representative.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

President: Dr. JOAQUÍN BALAGUER.

Vice-President: Lic. CARLOS RAFAEL GOICO MORALES.

CABINET

(April 1972)

Secretary of State for the Armed Forces: Rear-Adm. RAMÓN EMILIO JIMÉNEZ HIJO.

Secretary of State for the Interior and Police: Maj. Gen. ENRIQUE PÉREZ Y PÉREZ.

Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs: Dr. VÍCTOR GÓMEZ BERGÉS.

Secretary of State for Finance: Dr. ARTURO MUÑOZ MARTE.

Secretary of State for Public Health & Welfare: Dr. FRANCISCO MANUEL TEZANO.

Secretary of State for Education & Fine Arts: Dr. JAIME MANUEL FERNÁNDEZ.

Secretary of State for Labour: Dr. PEDRO GUILLERMO DELMONTE URRACA.

Secretary of State for Agriculture: Ing. JOSÉ LUPERÓN FLORES.

Secretary of State for Public Works & Communications: Ing. MANUEL ALSINA PUELLO.

Secretary of State for Industry & Commerce: Dra. ALTAGRACIA BAUTISTA DE SUÁREZ.

Secretaries of State Without Portfolio: Dr. FERNANDO AMIAMA TIÓ, Dr. EDUARDO READ BARRERAS, Lic. POLIBIO DÍAZ.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES IN SANTO DOMINGO

Argentina: Máximo Gómez No. 10; *Ambassador:* FERNANDO L. M. RICCIARDI.

Brazil: Santiago No. 26; *Chargé d'Affaires:* ADOLPHO CORRÊA DE SÁ E BENEVIDES.

Canada: El Conde No. 79; *Chargé d'Affaires:* ANDREW DONALD ROSS.

Chile: P. Henríquez Ureña 103; *Ambassador:* MIGUEL GARAY FIGUERDA.

China, Republic of (Taiwan): Santiago No. 93; *Ambassador:* SUN PING-CHIEN.

Colombia: Hostos No. 38, Edificio Baquero 3er piso; *Ambassador:* GUILLERMO TRIANA AYALA.

Costa Rica: Moises García esq. Galván; *Chargé d'Affaires:* EDUARDO RODRÍGUEZ BESUTTI.

Ecuador: Proyecto 10, No. 24; *Chargé d'Affaires:* MARIO ALEMÁN SALVADOR.

El Salvador: Mercedes 5, Apdo. 203; *Ambassador:* ROBERTO CASTILLO.

France: César Nicolás Penson No. 43; *Ambassador:* PAUL MIRE.

German Federal Republic: G. Washington; *Ambassador:* HANS PETER HOPPE.

Guatemala: Máximo Gómez 68; *Ambassador:* AGUSTÍN DONIS-KESTLER.

Haiti: E. de Marchena 13; *Ambassador:* CLÉMENT VINCENT.

Israel: Cd. Sarasota No. 38; *Ambassador:* ALEXANDER DOTHAM.

Italy: Rodríguez Objio No. 4; *Ambassador:* VIRGLIO GORGA.

Jamaica: Nassau, Bahamas.

Japan: Bolívar No. 202; *Ambassador:* MASAHISA TAKIGAWA.

Mexico: César Nicolás Penson 157; *Chargé d'Affaires:* HUMBERTO RAMÍREZ GRIS.

Netherlands: Calle 22 No. 11, Ensanche Piantini; *Ambassador:* GEORGE ELSHOVE.

Nicaragua: Bolívar 243; *Ambassador:* ALFREDO LOPEZ RAMÍREZ.

Panama: Calle 12, No. 60, Ens. Piantini; *Ambassador:* GERMÁN A. MORENO.

Peru: Bolívar 110; *Ambassador:* CARLOS PÉREZ CÁNEPA.

Spain: Independencia No. 231; *Ambassador:* GABRIEL MARTÍNEZ DE MATA.

United Kingdom: Independencia No. 84, Apdo. 1352; *Ambassador:* LESLIE BOAS.

U.S.A.: César Nicolás Penson; *Ambassador:* FRANCIS E. MELOY.

Uruguay: Bolívar 230; *Ambassador:* EDMUNDO NOVOA GARCÍA.

Vatican: Máximo Gómez No. 37; *Apostolic Nuncio:* Rev. Mgr. ANTONIO DEL GIUDICE.

Venezuela: Avda. Independencia No. 34; *Ambassador:* LUIS IGNACIO SÁNCHEZ TIRADO.

CONGRESS

President of Assembly: PEDRO VÁLDEZ.

Elections, June 1, 1966.

	SENATE	HOUSE
Partido Reformista	22	48
Partido Revolucionario Dominicano	5	26

Presidential Elections

(May 16, 1970)

	VOTES
Dr. JOAQUÍN BALAGUER (P.R.)	607,717
FRANCISCO AUGUSTO LAURA (M.I.N.)	240,557
Gen. ELIAS WESSIN Y WESSIN (P.Q.D.)	153,591
Dr. ALFONSO MORENO MARTÍNEZ (P.R.S.C.)	58,949
Dr. JAIME MANUEL FERNÁNDEZ (M.I.D.A.)	51,039

P.R. Partido Reformista; M.I.N. Movimiento de Integración Nacional; P.Q.D. Partido Quisqueño Democrático; P.R.S.C. Partido Revolucionario Social Cristiano; M.I.D.A. Movimiento de Integración Democrática Antirreelecionista.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Partido Reformista: victorious in 1966 elections; Leader and Pres. cand. Dr. JOAQUÍN BALAGUER.

Partido Revolucionario Dominicano: left-wing; Leader JUAN BOSCH.

Partido Revolucionario Social Cristiano: left-wing; supported Bosch in 1966; Pres. MARIO READ VITTINI.

Movimiento de Integración Nacional: Pres. cand. RAFAEL BONELLY, who was also candidate for Partido Vanguardia Revolucionario.

There are also a number of smaller political parties.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The Judicial Power resides in the Supreme Court of Justice, the Courts of Appeal, the Tribunals of the First Instance, the municipal courts and the other judicial authorities provided by law. The Supreme Court is composed of nine judges and the Attorney-General and exercises disciplinary authority over all the members of the judiciary. The Attorney-General of the Republic is the Chief of Judicial Police and of the Public Ministry which he represents before the Supreme Court of Justice. All judges are elected by the Senate.

President of the Supreme Court: MANUEL RAMÓN RUIZ TEJADA.

RELIGION

The majority of the inhabitants belong to the Roman Catholic Church, but freedom of worship exists for all denominations. There are approximately 30,000 Protestants and a small Jewish community.

SANTO DOMINGO

Metropolitan See: Mgr. OCTAVIO A. BERAS ROJAS.

Suffragan Sees:

La Vega: Mgr. JUAN ANTONIO FLORES SANTANA.

Nuestra Señora de la Altagracia en Higüey: Mgr. JUAN FÉLIX PEPÉN Y SOLIMÁN.

San Juan de la Maguana: Mgr. TOMÁS F. REILLY.

Santiago de los Caballeros: Mgr. ROQUE ADAMES RODRÍGUEZ.

THE PRESS

DAILIES

SANTO DOMINGO

El Caribe: El Conde 1, Apdo. de Correos 416; f. 1948; morning; Dir. GERMÁN ORNES; circ. 53,000.

Listín Diario: f. 1889; morning; Dir. RAFAEL HERRERA; circ. 35,000.

Prensa Libre: f. 1962; evening; circ. 5,000.

SANTIAGO DE LOS CABALLEROS

La Información: f. 1915; morning; Editor LUIS E. FRANCO; circ. 10,000.

El Sol: Av. Central 56; f. 1971; morning; Pres. and Dir. B. R. COROMINAS PEPIN.

PUERTO PLATA

El Porvenir: f. 1872; the oldest national daily; Dir. ALONSO RODRÍGUEZ.

SAN PEDRO DE MACORIS

Diario de Macoris: f. 1922; daily; Dir. NÉSTOR FEBLES.

El Este: daily; Dir. Fco. J. MARTÍNEZ; circ. 5,000.

El Universal: daily.

PERIODICALS AND REVIEWS

SANTO DOMINGO

Agricultura: organ of the State Secretariat of Agriculture and Colonisation; f. 1905; monthly; Dir. MIGUEL RODRÍGUEZ, Jnr.

Ahora: San Martín 236, Apdo. 1402; f. 1962; weekly; Dir. RAFAEL MOLINA MORILLO.

La Campiña: San Martín 236, Apdo. 1402; f. 1967; Dir. Ing. JUAN ULISES GARCÍA B.

Glio: review of Dominican Academy of History; published every three months.

Guadernos Dominicanos de Cultura: review of cultural affairs.

Deportes: San Martín 236, Apdo. 1402; f. 1967; Dir. L. R. CORDERO; circ. 5,000.

Eva: San Martín 236, Apdo. 1402; f. 1967; Dir. SOCORRO DE PUMAROL.

Finanzas: financial review.

Mercurio: f. 1935; commercial monthly.

El Nacional: San Martín 236, Apdo. 1402; f. 1966; Dir. Dr. FREDDY GATÓN ARCE.

Patria Nueva: f. 1935; literary monthly; Dir. MIGUEL RODRÍGUEZ.

PUBLISHERS

The following is a list of some of the more important publishing houses in Santo Domingo.

Arte y Cino, C. por A.: Isabel la Católica 42.

Editora "El Caribe", C. por A.: El Conde 1, Apdo. de Correos 416; Dir. FEDERICO A. MELLA VILLANUEVA.

Imprenta J. R. Vda. de García: El Conde 11.

Editorial Montalvo: José Reyes 44; Proprietor VIRGILIO MONTALVO.

Carlos F. de Moya: Mercedes Nos. 98-100.

La Nación, C. por A.: Avenida Mella 52.

Julio D. Postigo: Mercedes 45.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Dirrección General de Telecomunicaciones: Santo Domingo; Government supervisory body; Dir.-Gen. JULIO ALBERTO RIB SANTAMARÍA.

RADIO

There were 90 commercial stations and 165,000 radio receivers in 1971.

TELEVISION

Televisión Dominicana: Dr. Tejada Florentino 8, Santo Domingo; commercial station; two channels, two relay stations; Dir.-Gen. R. L. PERELLO.

Rahintel Televisión: Centro de los Héroes de Constanza, Santo Domingo; Gen. Man. P. P. BONILLA.

Color-Vision: Hotel Matum, Santiago; Commercial station; two channels.

There were 100,000 television sets in 1971.

FINANCE

cap.=capital; dep.=deposits; m.=million; amounts in pesos).

BANKING

CENTRAL BANK

Banco Central de la República Dominicana: Avda. Dr. Pedro Henríquez Ureña, Santo Domingo; f. 1947; cap. 0.7m.; notes issued 79.4m.; dep. 77.1m. (August 1970); Governor Dr. DIOGENES H. FERNÁNDEZ.

Banco Agrícola de la República Dominicana: P.O.B. 1057, Santo Domingo; f. 1945; government credit institution; 12 brs.; Gen. Man. MANUEL V. RAMOS.

Banco de Crédito y Ahorros, C. por A.: Santo Domingo, Mercedes 14; f. 1949; private institution; 3 brs.; cap. 350,000; Pres. and Man. Dr. ANTONIO IBARRA-FORT.

Banco de Reservas de la República Dominicana: Santo Domingo, Isabel la Católica 71; f. 1941; cap. 20 m., res. 1,322,640 (Dec., 1967); Gen. Adm. José A. PETIT F.

Banco Nacional, S.A.: Santo Domingo; private bank.

Banco Nacional de la Vivienda (BNV): Santo Domingo; housing development bank; 2,821 homes built in 1967.

Banco Popular Dominicano: Santo Domingo; f. 1963; 4 brs.; cap. 5m.

Compañía Financiera Dominicana, S.A.: Socorro Sánchez 11, Santo Domingo; f. 1968; 140 mems.; financial institution and investment bankers; official intermediary institution of the Central Bank; cap. U.S. \$6.0m.; Pres. TOMÁS A. PASTORIZA.

Instituto Nacional de la Vivienda: Santo Domingo.

FOREIGN BANKS

Bank of Nova Scotia: Head Office: Halifax, Nova Scotia; Santo Domingo office: Isabel la Católica 52.

Chase Manhattan Bank: Head Office: New York; Santo Domingo Office: Isabel la Católica 65; Man. FRANK G. BRENNAN; br. in Santiago de los Caballeros.

First National City Bank: New York; 2 brs. in Santo Domingo, 1 br. in Santiago de los Caballeros.

Royal Bank of Canada: Head Office: Montreal, Canada; Santo Domingo office: Isabel la Católica 50-A; brs. Santiago de los Caballeros, Mao, Puerto Plata, San Francisco de Macoris, Azua, San Pedro de Macoris and La Romana.

INSURANCE

(Santo Domingo)

NATIONAL COMPANY

San Rafael, C. por A.: Calle Av. Tiradentes, Esq. Papito Sánchez, Ensanche Naco, C.P. 1018; f. 1932; Gen.-Man. Lic. MIGUEL A. RODRÍGUEZ PEREYRA.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Cámara Oficial de Comercio, Agricultura e Industria del Distrito Nacional: Arz. Nouel 52-altos, Santo Domingo; f. 1910; 600 active mems.; Pres. A. EMANUEL; publ. *Comercio y Producción* (monthly).

There are official Chambers of Commerce in the larger towns.

American Chamber of Commerce of the Dominican Republic: P.O. Box 343, Santo Domingo; f. 1923; 125 mems.; Pres. P. N. HUGHSON.

TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS

Asociación de Detallistas de Provisiones, Inc.: Jacinto de la Concha 49, Santo Domingo.

Asociación de Distribuidores de Vehículos de Motor: M. Castillo 1, Santo Domingo.

Asociación Dominicana de Dueños de Farmacias: Santo Domingo.

Comisión de Fomento: Secretaría de Estado de Industria y Comercio, Santo Domingo; Consists of president, vice-president and 25 members appointed by the Executive; f. 1951 for the purpose of carrying out investigations into proposed schemes, developing new industries, and granting technical and financial aid to selected private enterprises; Pres. RAFAEL PAINO PICHARDO.

Confederación Patronal de la República Dominicana: Las Damas 19, Santo Domingo.

Consejo Estatal del Azúcar (CEA) (State Sugar Council): Santo Domingo; f. 1966 to replace Corporación Azucarera Dominicana; autonomous administration for each of the 12 state sugar mills.

Corporación Dominicana de Empresas Estatales (CORDE) (Dominican State Enterprise Corporation): Santo Domingo; f. 1966 to administer, direct and develop enterprises; auth. cap. RD\$ 50m.; Dir. JOSÉ CIMADEVILLA VÁLDEZ.

Corporación de Fomento Industrial (C.F.I.): C.P. 1472, Santo Domingo; f. 1962 to promote industrial development; cap. and res. RD\$ 9.93m.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY, TRANSPORT AND TOURISM, UNIVERSITIES)

Fondo de Inversión para el Desarrollo Económico (*Economic Development Investment Fund*): c/o Banco Central de la República Dominicana, Avda. Dr. Pedro Henriquez U., Santo Domingo; f. 1965; associated with A.I.D., I.A.D.B.; resources RD\$ 10m.; to encourage economic development in productive sectors of economy, excluding sugar; will authorize complementary financing to private sector for establishing new industrial and agricultural enterprises and develop existing ones.

Fundación Dominicana de Desarrollo (*Dominican Development Foundation*): C.P. 857, Santo Domingo; f. 1966 to mobilize private resources for collaboration in financing small-scale development programmes; 200 mems.; assets U.S. \$1,500,000; Pres. GUSTAVO A. TAVARES; Exec. Dir. BOLIVAR BAEZ; publ. *Desarrollo*.

Instituto Azucarero: Sugar institute; f. 1965; Chair. Sec. of State for Finance.

Dominican Republic Settlement Association: Sosua, Puerto Plata.

TRADE UNIONS

Confederación de Trabajadores Dominicanos—CTD (*Confederation of Dominican Workers*): Caracas-José Martí, Benito González 81, Santo Domingo; f. 1920; mems. 188,000 (est.); 11 provincial federations totalling 150 unions were affiliated; Sec.-Gen. JUAN A. PARDILLA, Jr.; publ. *Boletín* (quarterly).

Frente Obrero Unido Pro Sindicatos Autónomos—FOUPSA (*United Workers' Front for Autonomous Trade Unions*): Santo Domingo; f. 1961; brought about the rapid termination of the single-union system which had been organized by the Trujillo regime and the Government; Pres. MIGUEL SOTO; Sec.-Gen. SANCHEZ CORDOVA.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

RAILWAYS

There are approximately 220 km. of State-owned railway lines and 1,600 km. of private railways used mainly for sugar transport.

Ferrocarriles Unidos Dominicanos: P.O.B. 386, Puerto Plata; Government railway.

Puerto Plata-Moca Section: 62 miles open, 2 ft. 6 in. gauge; Gen. Man. AUGUSTO GINEBRA.

Sánchez-La Vega Section: Sánchez; 75 miles open, 3 ft. 6 in. gauge; Admin. Dir. LOWENSKI FELIZ ACOSTA.

ROADS

There are over 1,600 miles of first-class roads and 2,000 miles of second-class roads. There is a direct route from

Santo Domingo to Port-au-Prince in Haiti. In 1966 an emergency plan was introduced to improve local roads at a cost of RD\$ 4m. financed by A.I.D. funds.

SHIPPING

PRINCIPAL COMPANIES

Flota Mercante Dominicana (*Merchant Fleet*): Isabel la Católica 70, Apdo. 204, Santo Domingo; privately owned; 7,630 g.r.t.; regular cargo and limited passenger services between New York, Halifax, Hamilton, Kingston and the Dominican Republic.

Alcoa Steamship Company Inc.: P.O.B. 748, Santo Domingo; regular service from Mobile, Alabama, New Orleans, Houston, U.S.A., and Italy, Spain and Canary Islands; agents for Cia. Transatlántica Española S.A.

Several ships of the European lines call at Santo Domingo.

CIVIL AVIATION

GDA—Compañía Dominicana de Aviación: Head Office: Conde 83, Apdo. 322, Santo Domingo; operates on international routes connecting Santo Domingo with San Juan (Puerto Rico), Miami, Port-au-Prince (Haiti), Curaçao and Caracas (Venezuela).

The Dominican Republic is also served by the following foreign airlines: A.L.M. (Netherlands Antilles), Caribair (Puerto Rico), Iberia, Pan Am and Viasa (Venezuela).

TOURISM

Dirección General de Turismo: Calle César Nicolás Penson y Rosa Duarte, Santo Domingo; Dir. ANGEL MIOLÁN

Asociación Dominicana de Agencias de Viajes: Pres. MARIANO RAMÍREZ, Avda. Bolívar 7, Santo Domingo.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

Dirección General de Bellas Artes: Santo Domingo; responsible for :

Coro Nacional: f. 1955; Dir. JOSÉ E. DELMONTE PEGUERO.

Coro de Santiago.

Orquesta Sinfónica Nacional: f. 1941.

Teatro de Bellas Artes.

UNIVERSITIES

Universidad Autónoma de Santo Domingo: Ciudad Universitaria, Santo Domingo; 385 teachers, 3,837 students.

Universidad Católica "Madró y Maestra": Santiago de los Caballeros; f. 1962; 135 teachers, 1,265 students.

Universidad Nacional "Pedro Henríquez Ureña": Santo Domingo; 301 teachers, 3,400 students.

ECUADOR

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Ecuador occupies 238,561 sq. km on the west coast of South America. Its neighbours are Colombia to the north and Peru to the east and south. The Galápagos Islands, 500 miles out in the Pacific, belong to Ecuador. The climate is affected by the Andes mountains and ranges from the tropical rain forest on the coast and in the eastern region to the tropical grasslands of the central valley and the permanent snowfields of the highlands. The official language is Spanish but Indian languages are very common. About 90 per cent of the population is Roman Catholic and there are Protestant and Jewish minorities. The flag is a horizontal tricolour of yellow, blue and red, the yellow strip being twice the depth of the other two; in the centre is the national emblem. The capital is Quito.

Recent History

In 1961 labour groups, left-wing parties and the Armed Forces overthrew President Velasco Ibarra who was forced into exile. His successor, President Arosemena Gómez was deposed after an Army coup in July 1963. A Military Junta was set up, headed by Rear-Admiral Ramón Castro Jijón, and martial law was proclaimed. This junta was forced to resign in March 1966, and Clemente Yerovi Indaburu was installed as Acting President. Following the elections of October 16th, 1966, Dr. Arosemena Gómez became provisional President. Dr. José María Velasco Ibarra was elected as President in June 1968. In June 1970, with the aid of the army, he declared himself dictator, suspended the constitution and dissolved Congress. But in February 1972 President Ibarra was deposed by the armed forces and General Guillermo Rodríguez, C.-in-C. of the Army. Ecuador claims exclusive fishing rights of two hundred miles along her coastline. This claim has been the source of continuing friction with the United States for some years. Ecuador is a member of the UN, the Organization of American States, the Alliance for Progress and the Latin American Free Trade Association.

Government

In February 1972 the new President, Gen. Rodríguez announced that the Constitution of 1945 would be enforced and a return to civilian government would be achieved in due course. The country is divided into 19 Provinces and the National Territory of the Galápagos Islands. Each Province has a Governor appointed by the President.

Defence

Military service is compulsory for one year at the age of twenty. Defence expenditure is the second largest item in the Budget. The Armed Forces consist of about 32,000 men: Army 20,000, Navy 7,000 and Air Force 5,000.

Economic Affairs

The economy is dominated by three commodities: bananas, coffee and cocoa. Ecuador is the world's largest exporter of bananas. The extensive forests yield valuable hardwoods. Ecuador is the world's largest producer of balsawood. Minerals include gold, silver, lead and petroleum. The major industries are oil-refining, sugar-refining

and cement. With the completion of the trans-Andean pipeline linking the oilfields of Oriente Province with the tanker-loading port of Esmeraldas in 1972, Ecuador seems likely to become an important oil-exporting nation. The pipeline's daily capacity will be 250,000 barrels. A Development Plan 1964-73 envisaging expenditure of \$250m. p.a. was approved by the Alliance for Progress which is contributing \$173m. A programme of border-zone economic integration with Colombia is under way; projects include improving transport facilities and social services. The 1967-76 electricity development programme provides for the installation of four plants with a total capacity of 500,000 kW; one of the projects is at Pisayambo, near Ambato, and will have a total installed capacity of 140,000 kW; total cost of the programme will be 6,200m. sucres, of which 3,500m. will be obtained from abroad. Almost 25 per cent of the 1971 budget was devoted to servicing existing debt repayments and those falling due during 1971 and the new government has promised an austerity programme to restore the government's finances. It is hoped that oil-revenues will eradicate the balance of payments deficit in the near future.

Transport and Communications

Communications are rendered difficult by mountains and forests. There are 615 miles of railway track, the main railway extending from the coast to Quito and beyond. The Pan-American Highway runs for 868 miles through the country with branch roads to the coast. Near the coast the lower reaches of the rivers Guayas, Mira and Esmeraldas are navigable for about 120 miles. There are a number of seaports of which Guayaquil and Manta are the most important. Four Ecuadorean companies and a number of foreign lines operate internal and international air services.

Social Welfare

Social insurance is compulsory for certain groups of both public and private employees. Benefits are available for sickness, industrial accidents, disability, maternity, old age, widowhood and orphanhood. Hospitals and welfare institutions are run by Central Public Assistance Boards.

Education

Education is compulsory where school places are available. All public schools are free, and considerable co-operation exists between them and the private religious schools which continue to play a vital role in the educational system. Primary education covers the ages of six to twelve and secondary education twelve to eighteen. University courses extend for up to six years and include programmes for teacher training. About 50 per cent of primary school pupils proceed to secondary education, of which only 6 per cent reach university. As part of the current literacy campaign a number of adult schools and literary centres have been built. There are seven universities.

Tourism

The main tourist attractions are the magnificent mountain and forest scenery of the highlands, the tropical jungles of the Upper Amazon and the relics of Indian and Colonial Spanish cultures. There are a number of coastal

ECUADOR—(INTRODUCTORY SURVEY, STATISTICAL SURVEY)

resorts from which deep-sea fishing is possible. Scientific expeditions visit the Galápagos Islands.

Visas are not required to visit Ecuador by nationals of Belgium, Colombia, Denmark, France, German Federal Republic, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom and Uruguay.

Sport

Football and basketball are the most popular sports.

Public Holidays

1972: May 1 (Labour Day), May 24 (Battle of Pichincha), July 24 (Birth of Simón Bolívar), August 10 (Independence

Day), October 9 (Guayaquil Independence), October 12 (Discovery of America), November 2 (All Souls' Day), November 3 (Cuenca Independence), December 25 (Christmas), December 31 (Bank Holiday).

1973: January 1 (New Year's Day), March 6, 7 (Carnival), April 20-23 (Easter).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rate

The currency unit is the Sucre of 100 Centavos.

Coins: 5, 10, 20, 50 Centavos; 1 Sucre.

Notes: 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 500, 1,000 Sucres.

Foreign exchange dealings in the Sucre were suspended in August 1971 when the Sucre was devalued from 18 to 25 to the U.S. \$.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (sq. km.)		POPULATION (1970)			
Ecuador*	Galápagos Islands	Total (1970 est.)	Births (1970 est.)	Marriages †	Deaths
281,341	8,006	6,177,127	229,933	31,000	60,508

* Excludes eastern provinces, for which no figures are available.

† Provisional figure.

POPULATION PROVINCES

PROVINCE	POPULATION	CAPITAL	PROVINCE	POPULATION	CAPITAL
Azuay	316,753	Cuenca	Los Ríos	356,119	Babahoy
Bolívar	178,995	Guaranda	Manabí	821,445	Portoviejo
Cañar	135,621	Azogues	Morona Santiago	40,443	Macas
Carchi	120,042	Tulcán	Napo	38,470	Tena
Cotopaxi	237,030	Latacunga	Pastaza	21,717	Puyo
Chimborazo	373,262	Riobamba	Pichincha	843,046	Quito
El Oro	240,014	Machala	Tungurahua	258,718	Ambato
Esmeraldas	177,610	Esmeraldas	Zamora Chinchipe	18,180	Zamora
Guayas	1,404,977	Guayaquil	Archipiélago de Colón (Galápagos)	3,636	Puerto Baquerizo (Isla San Cristóbal)
Imbabura	213,511	Ibarra			
Loja	377,538	Loja			

CHIEF TOWNS

Quito (capital)	528,094	Esmeraldas	59,025
Guayaquil	794,301	Riobamba	53,657
Cuenca	77,327	Machala	58,739
Ambato	75,297	Portoviejo	47,512

AGRICULTURE
(metric tons)

	1966	1967	1968	1969
Potatoes	351,205	403,371	367,118	456,686
Rice	177,724	201,058	114,552	288,016
Barley	78,130	82,379	76,921	77,659
Wheat	72,523	79,486	83,905	94,094
Maize	177,003	230,501	130,856	222,468
Cocoa	51,373	61,971	68,506	47,993
Coffee	74,392	67,051	67,200	55,893
Bananas	2,617,930	2,875,835	2,838,170	5,833,562
Cotton	17,856	15,958	18,369	23,557

Livestock (1968): Cattle 2,393,000, Sheep 1,830,000, Pigs 1,294,000, Poultry n.a.

BANANA PRODUCTION AND EXPORT

	1968	1969	1970
Production ('000 metric tons)	2,838	5,834	n.a.
Exports ('000 metric tons) .	1,259	1,174	1,335
Method of Export:			
'000 bunches	747	276	148
'000 cases	23,211	22,519	25,168
'000 boxes	65,604	63,035	70,491

DESTINATION OF BANANA EXPORTS
(million sucres)

	1968	1969	1970
Belgium	98.4	87.4	106.9
Chile	68.9	76.2	99.5
German Federal Republic .	273.0	225.4	236.3
Japan	243.3	257.4	751.0
United States	478.2	360.8	548.8
Others	163.1	142.5	285.6
TOTAL	1,324.9	1,199.7	2,028.1

DESTINATION OF COFFEE EXPORTS
('000 U.S. \$)

	1968	1969	1970
France	1,679	1,373	1,083
German Federal Republic .	1,216	3,023	7,540
Hungary	640	1,289	2,475
Italy	1,117	588	1,082
Netherlands	337	138	1,036
Poland	995	17	—
South Africa	438	—	—
Spain	770	897	920
Sweden	152	129	378
U.S.A.	17,605	95,878	33,723
Others	1,291	3,307	2,279
TOTAL	34,240	26,639	50,516

ECUADOR—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

DESTINATION OF COCOA EXPORTS (^{'000} U.S. \$)

	1968	1969	1970
Belgium	436	268	731
Colombia	4,559	3,832	3,426
German Federal Republic . .	1,562	1,702	1,167
Italy	1,763	2,295	1,959
Japan	1,766	1,467	1,790
Netherlands	429	1,313	1,332
U.S.A.	9,791	4,185	7,921
U.S.S.R.	15,246	5,583	81
Others	3,222	3,733	3,662
TOTAL	38,774	24,378	22,069

MINING

	UNIT	1967	1968	1969	1970
Gold	troy ozs.	6,738	8,164	7,354	8,521
Silver	"	79,657	136,204	124,253	69,761
Copper	kgs.	415,444	558,483	534,576	511,209
Lead	"	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Petroleum	'000 galls.	92,300	74,000	65,800	60,700

INDUSTRY

	UNIT	1967	1968	1969	1970
Refined Petroleum	'000 galls.	256,000	309,000	324,800	366,200
Diesel Oil	"	50,400	62,500	64,100	77,400
Kerosene	"	20,900	23,900	26,200	20,600
Sugar	metric tons	191,000	217,000	208,000	n.a.
Cement	"	344,000	394,000	422,000	458,000
Beer	'000 bottles	391,000	434,000	456,000	106,872
Cigars	'000	601	414	607	481
Cigarettes	'000 packets	60,396	62,751	61,335	63,338

FINANCE

1 sucre=100 centavos.

Foreign exchange dealings were suspended in August 1971, when the Sucre was devalued from 18 to 25 to the U.S. \$.

ORDINARY BUDGET (million sucres)

1971: Revenue 4,200; Expenditure 5,000.

PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF EXPENDITURE

	1967	1968	1969	1970
Education	356	479	598	690
Defence	335	362	545	662
Interior	120	131	160	201
Social Welfare	21	21	21	22
Public Debt Interest	252	289	355	434
State Offices and Pen- sions	56	74	74	69
Public Works	2	2	2	2

DEVELOPMENT BUDGET
(million sucres)

REVENUE	1968	1969	1970*
Taxation	867.8	929	841
Non-Tax Revenue	29.9	199	71
Foreign Loans	195.7	134	132
Internal Loans	583.6	419	613
Other Sources	5.5	—	—
TOTAL	1,682.6	1,681	1,657

EXPENDITURE	1968	1969	1970*
Education	342.5	310	302
Transport	444.1	550	491
Port Installations	19.5	18	14
Social Development	335.1	265	602
Other Contributions	452.3	392	429
Balance exceeding Capital	—276.1	—335	—610
Public Debt (Amortization)	365.2	481	429
TOTAL	1,682.6	1,681	1,657

* Provisional figures.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS
(provisional figures—million sucres)

	1968	1969	1970
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	24,866	28,097	32,713
<i>of which:</i>			
Agriculture	7,771	8,874	10,271
Manufacturing industries	4,209	4,764	5,657
Trade, retail and wholesale	2,680	3,012	3,528
Other services, government, and rent	6,513	7,195	8,043
Net factor income from abroad	— 751	— 985	—1,432
GROSS NATIONAL INCOME	24,115	27,112	31,281
<i>Less depreciation allowance</i>	<i>—1,210</i>	<i>—1,225</i>	<i>—1,600</i>
NET NATIONAL INCOME	22,905	25,887	29,681
Indirect taxes, <i>less</i> subsidies	2,600	2,746	3,030
NET NATIONAL PRODUCT	25,505	28,633	32,711
Depreciation allowance	1,210	1,225	1,600
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	26,715	29,858	34,311
Balance of exports and imports	876	1,659	1,606
Net factor income from abroad	751	985	1,432
AVAILABLE RESOURCES	28,342	32,502	37,349
<i>of which:</i>			
Private consumption expenditure	20,004	22,613	n.a.
Government consumption expenditure	4,059	4,560	n.a.
Fixed capital formation	3,774	4,744	n.a.
Increase in stocks	505	585	n.a.

ECUADOR—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

COST OF LIVING INDICES

QUITO
(Base: 1965=100)

	1969	1970
Food and Drink . . .	130.5	134.8
Housing . . .	109.7	115.7
Clothing . . .	110.9	121.3
Miscellaneous . . .	115.8	122.1
GENERAL INDEX . . .	119.9	126.0

Index based on low and medium income families.

GUAYAQUIL
(Base: 1967=100)

	1969	1970
Food	110.7	114.2
Housing	103.9	112.5
Clothing	107.5	119.1
Miscellaneous	100.3	106.8
GENERAL INDEX	107.0	112.9

Index based on a working class family.

CURRENCY AND RESERVES

	1967	1968	1969	1970
Total Currency in Circulation (million sueres) .	3,211.5	3,793.3	4,297.6	5,325.1
<i>of which:</i>				
Banknotes and coins	1,370.4	1,563.8	1,702.1	2,271.6
Monetary deposits	1,846.1	2,229.5	2,595.5	3,035.5
Total International Monetary Reserve (million U.S.\$)	53.9	41.4	39.0	49.0
<i>of which:</i>				
Gold reserves	23.4	32.5	28.4	27.3
Currency reserves	30.5	8.9	10.6	21.7

FOREIGN AID, INCLUDING PRIVATE LOANS (^{'000} U.S. dollars)

	1968	1969	1970*
English Bond Holders	3,573.7	3,249.8	2,895
Eximbank	16,140.2	18,613.1	16,423
U.S. Government (AID)	67,035.9	67,210.3	71,515
International Bank (IBRD)	37,079.1	38,726.1	40,449
Interamerican Bank (IDB)	34,398.1	39,880.4	45,103
Chase Manhattan Bank	11.5	—	—
Gregg d'Europe	140.1	140.1	140
Dutch Bank Consortium	280.1	93.4	—
Coffee Federation of Colombia	269.4	224.5	180
Ciave	76.6	76.6	77
Telenorma	21.6	3.4	—
First National City Bank	200.0	700.4	593
Ericsson	7,105.2	8,146.8	8,598
Eteco	—	—	—
Pont-à-Mousson	2,194.6	1,777.7	1,178
Ferrostal	120.0	85.7	69
Miscellaneous Sources	27,593.2	34,813.5	55,450
TOTAL	196,239.3	213,142.0	242,670

* Provisional figures.

EXTERNAL TRADE (^{'000} U.S. dollars)

	1967	1968	1969	1970
Imports	202,685	244,451	261,885	247,578
Exports	166,036	176,559	151,886	201,477

ECUADOR—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES (⁰⁰⁰ U.S. dollars)

IMPORTS	1968	1969	1970	EXPORTS	1968	1969	1970
Perishable Consumer Goods	22,296	24,334	22,027	Balsa	3,436	3,346	2,920
Durable Consumer Goods	12,599	13,449	12,635	Bananas	73,429	66,593	94,092
Fuels and Lubricants	15,648	17,892	18,735	Cocoa	38,774	24,378	22,069
Raw Materials and Agricultural Products	6,571	7,420	5,872	Coffee	34,240	26,639	50,516
Raw Materials and Products for Industry	82,781	87,058	82,248	Oilseeds	1,256	1,827	1,750
Building Materials	13,541	14,984	13,703	Pharmaceutical Products and Chemicals	1,617	1,899	1,423
Capital Goods for Agriculture	5,518	8,036	5,024	Straw Hats	805	695	528
Capital Goods for Industry	42,224	44,190	49,034	Molasses	226	206	740
Transport Equipment	42,619	44,049	37,646	Sugar	7,920	10,783	9,398
Miscellaneous	654	473	604	Fish Products	4,966	6,744	6,807
				Others	9,890	8,776	11,234
				TOTAL	176,559	151,886	201,477

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES (⁰⁰⁰ U.S. dollars)

COUNTRIES	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1968	1969	1970	1968	1969	1970
Argentina	1,066	2,183	1,947	2,910	3,397	3,421
Brazil	219	395	895	525	674	1,429
Canada	7,515	5,927	3,956	291	323	1,263
Chile	2,413	3,218	3,929	4,769	5,162	5,600
Colombia	6,889	15,363	18,471	5,911	5,668	4,978
Mexico	1,922	1,264	2,045	548	749	570
Peru	1,483	2,007	2,578	288	345	1,010
United States	85,524	84,946	80,791	73,466	61,700	87,541
Uruguay	153	135	66	87	34	9
Venezuela	13,068	11,663	5,584	35	24	76
Belgium and Luxembourg	4,563	7,490	3,589	5,941	5,203	6,678
France	5,645	8,008	8,381	2,452	2,548	3,401
German Federal Republic	30,924	33,380	30,915	18,609	17,900	20,335
Italy	12,290	13,304	8,540	7,493	6,688	6,600
Netherlands	3,987	3,781	4,127	2,629	3,657	4,262
Spain	12,724	4,259	4,621	1,404	942	1,004
Sweden	7,250	5,140	5,950	188	490	581
Switzerland	4,343	3,760	3,483	147	163	347
United Kingdom	12,801	10,559	11,542	657	625	953
Japan	17,427	23,094	26,237	18,145	16,122	37,317

TOURISM

NUMBER OF VISITORS	
1967	27,812
1968	34,170
1969	55,874*
1970	61,658*

* Provisional figures.

ECUADOR—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

	PASSENGERS CARRIED	PASSENGER/ KILOMETRES	FREIGHT/ KILOMETRES
1968 . .	4,886,281	80,393,809	56,250,611
1969 . .	3,439,620	60,090,110	53,135,381
1970 . .	4,413,351	54,046,459	48,296,879

SHIPPING

	1969	1970
Tonnage Entered . . .	1,289,743	1,521,204
Tonnage Cleared . . .	1,534,396	1,768,405

ROADS

TYPE OF VEHICLE	1967	1968	1969
Cars . . .	18,343	18,728	20,663
Pick-ups . . .	12,279	14,465	16,088
Buses . . .	6,600	4,900	5,109
Trucks . . .	6,472	8,616	8,793
Jeeps . . .	3,504	3,663	3,992
Others . . .	81	280	1,183

CIVIL AVIATION

PASSENGER MOVEMENT	1969	1970
Internal	278,312	347,157
International	179,263	184,622

EDUCATION

(1969-70*)

TYPE	NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS	NUMBER OF PUPILS	NUMBER OF TEACHERS
Kindergarten . . .	149	12,236	360
Primary	7,142	975,480	25,137
Secondary	383	194,682	14,421
Technical	236	55,659	3,643
Teacher Training . .	42	18,163	1,064
Higher Institutions and Universities . . .	15	33,562	2,298

* Provisional figures.

Source: Banco Central del Ecuador.

THE CONSTITUTION*

THE present Constitution of Ecuador was promulgated by the National Assembly on May 25th, 1967. Under it, legislative power is vested in Congress, which is composed of two chambers. They assemble twice a year for a period of sixty days. Members of the Senate are elected for a four-year term, and may be re-elected. There are two senators for each province and one for the Archipelago of Colón. In addition, fifteen "functional" senators are designated by bodies representative of educational institutions, learned societies, the Press, the armed forces; and by labour, industry, agriculture and commerce, in the *sierra* and in the *litoral*.

The Chamber of Deputies has seventy-two members elected for a two-year term. Members are eligible for re-election.

In addition to its law-making duties, Congress supervises the administration and expenditure of the national revenues; ratifies treaties; elects members of the Supreme and Superior Courts; and, from panels presented by the President, the Comptroller-General, the Attorney-General and the Superintendent of Banks. It is also able to overrule the President's amendment or rejection of a bill which it has submitted to him for his approval, and may grant or refuse the grant of extraordinary powers to the President.

The presidential term is four years. An ex-President may only be re-elected after four years have elapsed from

the date of his terminating office. The President appoints his own cabinet, the governors of provinces, diplomatic representatives and certain administrative employees, and is responsible for the direction of international relations. In the event of foreign invasion or internal disturbance, extraordinary powers may be given him by Congress, or by the Council of State if Congress is not in session.

The Constitution also provides for a Legislative Committee, consisting of nine members, to draw up bills (with the exception of those dealing with economic questions), and codify and edit laws.

The new constitution is interesting in that it makes specific dispositions concerning Ecuador's possible participation in international associations; it also recognizes international law as the norm of conduct in its relations with associated nations.

As in other post-war Latin-American Constitutions, particular emphasis is laid on the functions and duties of the State, which is given wide responsibilities with regard to the protection of labour; assisting in the expansion of production; protecting the Indian and peasant communities; and organizing the distribution and development of uncultivated lands, by expropriation where necessary.

Every Ecuadorean citizen, male or female, who is literate and over 18 years of age, may vote. Voting is compulsory for all citizens.

* In February 1972 the new President, Gen. Rodríguez, announced that there would be a return to the Constitution of 1945.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

President: Gen. GUILLERMO RODRÍGUEZ LARA (as from February 1972).

THE CABINET

(March 1972)

Minister of the Interior: Capt. GOTARDO VALDIVIESO.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Dr. ANTONIO LUCIO PAREDES.

Minister of Education: Col. VICENTE ANDA AGUIRRE.

Minister of Defence: Gen. VÍCTOR AULESTIA MIER.

Minister of Public Works: Col. RAFAEL RODRÍGUEZ PALACIOS.

Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism: Capt. GUSTAVO JARRÍN.

Minister of Social Welfare and Labour: Col. LUIS MOREJÓN ALMEIDA.

Minister of Finance: NÉSTOR VEGA MORENO.

Minister of Health: Col. RAÚL MALDONADO MEJÍA.

Minister of Production: Col. JOSÉ ANTONIO PROAÑO TAFUR.

Secretary-General of the Administration: Col. CARLOS AGUIRRE.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS IN QUITO

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Argentina: Avda. Colón 716 (E); *Ambassador:* EZEQUIEL FEDERICO PEREYRA.

Austria: Bogotá, Colombia (E).

Belgium: La Gasca y Carvajal (E); *Ambassador:* ALBERT MARIEN.

Bolivia: Avda. 12 de Octubre 186, 3er piso (E); *Ambassador:* Col. MIGUEL AZURDERY ESTENSSORO.

Brazil: Caamaño 130 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* VASCO MARIZ.

Canada: Calle 58, No. 10-42 (E); *Ambassador:* SIDNEY ALLAN FREIFELD.

Chile: Avda. 18 de Septiembre 413 y Avda. Amazonas, 3er piso (E); *Ambassador:* JORGE COSTA CANALES.

China Republic: Avda. 6 de Diciembre 4580 (El Batán) (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. TANG WU.

Colombia: Calle Tarqui 319 (E); *Ambassador:* DOMINGO SARASTY M.

Costa Rica: Diagonal Eloy Alfaro y Salazar Gómez, Urbanización Borja Yerovi No. 2996 (E); *Ambassador:* NILO ARCE SAENZ.

Czechoslovakia: Calle General Salazar 958 y Avda. 12 de Octubre (E); *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:* ALOIS LICEK.

Denmark: Bogotá, Colombia (E).

Dominican Republic: San Javier 412 (E); *Ambassador:* TANCREDO ANSELMO DULUC.

Egypt, Arab Republic of: Avda. Orellana 380 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* ADEL IBRAHIM KHEIR ELDINE.

El Salvador: San Ignacio 418 y Coruña; *Ambassador:* HECTOR PALOMO SALAZAR.

Finland: Lima, Peru (E).

France: Plaza 107, esq. Patria (E); *Ambassador:* RENE THIBAUT.

Germany, Federal Republic of: Avda. Patris y 9 de Octubre (E); *Ambassador:* HANS JOACHIM-HILLE.

Greece: Río de Janeiro, Brazil (E).

Guatemala: Calle Ayarza 494 (E); *Ambassador:* RAFAEL AGUILAR SPINOLA.

Hungary: *Ambassador:* JANOS BECK.

India: Santiago, Chile.

Israel: James Orton 257 (E); *Ambassador:* GABRIEL DORON.

Italy: Calle La Isla 111 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. SILVIO FALCHI.

Japan: Calle Checoslovaquia 136 y Avda. Eloy Alfaro (E); *Ambassador:* SEŪCHI SHIMA.

Korean Republic: Santiago, Chile (E).

Lebanon: Bogotá, Colombia (L).

Malta: Apdo. 211 (E); *Ambassador:* JOSÉ MANUEL JIJÓN-CAAMAÑO Y FLORES.

Mexico: Avda. 6 de Diciembre 2101 (E); *Ambassador:* PLUTARCO ALBARRÁN LÓPEZ.

Netherlands: Avda. 10 de Agosto 1855, 4° piso, Dpto. 1 (E); *Ambassador:* Jonkheer BURCHARD JAN ELIAS.

Nicaragua: Isabel la Católica 331 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. JULIO CÉSAR ALEGRÍA.

Norway: Caracas, Venezuela (E).

Panama: Calle San Javier 185 (E); *Ambassador:* MANUEL JOSÉ HURTADO DE SEDAS.

Paraguay: Pasaje Urrutia 181 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. PACÍFICO MONTERO DE VARGAS.

Peru: Avda. Colón 951 (E); *Ambassador:* JUAN MIGUEL BÁKULA PATIÑO.

Poland: Avda. 6 de Diciembre 1625 (E); *Ambassador:* WITOLD JURASZ.

Portugal: Calle Tamayo 1376 (E); *Ambassador:* EDUARDO ANDRADE BRAGA CONDE.

Spain: Veintimilla 1074 (E); *Ambassador:* EDUARDO IBÁÑEZ Y GARCÍA DE VELASCO.

Sweden: Avda. 10 de Agosto 1865 (E); *Ambassador:* INGVAR ANDERS HARALD GRAUERS.

Switzerland: Río de Janeiro 130, 10 piso (E); *Ambassador:* ETIENNE SERRA.

Syria: Río de Janeiro, Brazil (E).

Turkey: Caracas, Venezuela (E).

United Kingdom: González Suárez 111 (E); *Ambassador:* PETER MENNELL.

United States: Avda. Patria 120 (E); *Ambassador:* FINDLEY BURNS.

Uruguay: Avda. 12 de Octubre 1962 (E); *Ambassador:* FERNANDO RIVERA DEVOTO.

U.S.S.R.: Reina Victoria 462 y Roca (E); *Ambassador:* IVAN IVANOVITCH MARTCHOUK.

Vatican: Avda. América 1830 (Apostolic Nunciature); *Nuncio:* Mgr. LUIS ACCOGLI.

Venezuela: Plaza 1067 y Baquerizo (E); *Ambassador:* SANTIAGO OCHOA BRICEÑO.

Yugoslavia: Caracas, Venezuela (L).

Ecuador also has diplomatic relations with Ethiopia, Honduras, Luxembourg, Morocco, Philippines, and Trinidad and Tobago.

CONGRESS

Congress was dissolved in June, 1970.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Federación Nacional Velasquista (FNV): the Independent Party which won the 1968 elections, led by President Dr. JOSÉ MARIA VELASCO IBARRA.

Acción Revolucionaria Nacional Ecuatoriana (ARNE): Nationalist-Rightist Party, supports the Roman Catholic Church; Leader JORGE CRESPO TORAL.

Partido Radical Liberal: enjoyed uninterrupted tenure of office from 1895 to 1944 as the Liberal Party. Subsequently the Party was divided into various factions. The Liberal-Radical Party carries on the traditions of the old party.

Movimiento Social Cristiano: Conservative Party; Leader ex-President Dr. CAMILO PONCE ENRÍQUEZ.

Partido Socialista Ecuatoriano: Edif. Bolívar, Dpto. 103, Quito; f. 1933; 55,000 mems.; Sec. Dr. GONZALO OLEAS ZAMBRANO.

Partido Conservador: Traditional Rightist party; Dir. FRANCISCO SALAZAR-ALVARADO.

Coalición Institucionalista Democrática: Founder and Pres. Dr. OTTO AROSEMENA GÓMEZ.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Supreme Court of Justice: Quito; Pres. Dr. BENJAMÍN CEVALLOS A.; 15 Judges and 2 Fiscals.

Higher or Divisional Courts: Ambato, Cuenca, Guayaquil, Ibarra, Loja, Portoviejo, Quito, Riobamba, El Oro, Latacunga and Esmeraldas; 44 judges.

Provincial Courts: in 15 towns; 35 Criminal, 42 Provincial, 87 Cantonal, 445 Parochial Judges.

Special Courts: for juveniles and for labour disputes.

RELIGION

There is no State religion. Roman Catholicism is accepted by the majority and strongly supported by the Conservative Party. The Constitution guarantees liberty of conscience in all its manifestations, and states that the law shall not make any discrimination for religious reasons.

Metropolitan Sees:

Quito: Cardinal PAULO MUÑOZ VEGA.

Suffragan Sees: Riobamba, Ibarra, Ambato, Guaranda, Latacunga, Tulcan.

Guayaquil: Mgr. BERNARDINO ECHEVERRÍA RUIZ.

Suffragan See: Portoviejo; *Prelature:* Los Ríos.

Cuenca: Mgr. ERNESTO ALVAREZ.

Suffragan See: Loja; *Prelature:* El Oro.

Vicariates Apostolic: Méndez, Napo, Zamora, Esmeraldas, Canelos.

Prefectures Apostolic: San Miguel de Sucumbios, Aguarico, Galápagos.

THE PRESS

PRINCIPAL DAILIES

QUITO

El Comercio: Apdo. Postal 57; f. 1906; morning; commercial; independent; Dir. JORGE MANTILLA ORTEGA; Proprs. Compañía Anónima El Comercio; circ. 48,000.

Gaceta Judicial: f. 1895; organ of the Supreme Court of Justice; Dir. ARTURO GARCÍA.

Registro Oficial: Official Gazette; f. 1830; announcements of laws and decrees; Dir. (vacant).

El Tiempo: Calle Gareig Moreno 626; f. 1965; morning; Dir. CARLOS DE LA TORRE R.; circ. 25,000.

Últimas Noticias: Apdo. Postal 57; f. 1937; evening; independent; commercial; Proprs. Compañía Anónima El Comercio; Dir. CARLOS MANTILLA O.; circ. 32,000.

GUAYAQUIL

La Prensa: Boyacá y 9 de Octubre, Apdo. Postal 78; f. 1923; evening; Liberal; commercial; Propr. and Editor POMPILIO ULLOA R.; circ. 10,000.

La Razón: Apdo. 2832; evening; liberal; Dir. JORGE PÉREZ CONCHA.

El Telégrafo: Av. 10 Agosto, 601; f. 1884; morning; liberal; commercial; Proprs. EL TELÉGRAFO C.A.; Dir. M. E. CASTILLO CASTILLO; circ. 25,000 (weekdays), 33,500 (Sundays).

El Universo: P.O.B. 531; f. 1921; morning; independent; Dir. SUCRE PÉREZ CASTRO; circ. 90,000, Sunday 105,000.

AMBATO

El Heraldo: Propr. Obispado de Ambato; Dir. ISAAC AGUILERA.

BAHÍA DE CARAQUEZ

El Globo: Propr. Empresa El Globo; f. 1911; morning; general appeal; Dir. Dr. ALBERTO PALAU J.; circ. 2,500 (weekdays), 3,500 (Sundays).

CUENCA

El Mercurio: Paguirre 161; f. 1924; morning; commercial, independent; Dr. Ing. MIGUEL MERCHÁN; circ. 7,000 (weekdays), 9,000 (Sundays).

El Tiempo: Casilla 4909; f. 1956; Dir. HUMBERTO TORAL.

MACHALA

El Nacional: f. 1964; Dir. RODOLFO VEINTIMILLA.

MANABI

Diario Manabita: f. 1934; morning; general appeal; Dir. PEDRO E. ZAMBRANO; circ. 5,000.

PERIODICALS

QUITO

América: Casilla 75; f. 1925; Indo-American culture; quarterly; Dirs. HUGO MONCAYO, DARÍO GUEVARA.

Boletín Cultural del Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores (*Bulletin of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs*): f. 1945; monthly.

La Calle: weekly; Editor ALEJANDRÓ CARRIÓN.

El Ecuador Comercial: Bolívar 25; f. 1923; commerce agriculture, industry, finance; monthly.

ECUADOR—(THE PRESS, PUBLISHERS, RADIO AND TELEVISION)

La Industria: f. 1952; Dir. FERNANDO MERA.

El Libertador: Olmedo 931, Casilla 626; f. 1933; organ of the Bolivar Society.

Letras del Ecuador: Casa de la Cultura Ecuatoriana Parque de Mayo, Casilla 67; f. 1944; literature and art; non-political; monthly; Dir. EDMUNDO RIBADENEIRA; Editor Casa de la Cultura Ecuatoriana.

Sábado: f. 1963; weekly (Sundays); Dir. J. J. PAZ y MIÑO.

Voz Universitaria: Calle Oriente 725; f. 1957; monthly; cultural and political; independent; Dir. WILSON ALMEIDA MUÑOZ; Man. JULIO ALMEIDA; circ. 3,500.

GUAYAQUIL

Boletín del Sindicato Médico: f. 1911; scientific, literary; independent; monthly.

Ecuador Ilustrado: f. 1924; literary; illustrated; monthly.

Estadio: Apdo. 1239; fortnightly; sport; Dir. FRANCISCO ALVARADO R.; circ. 35,000.

Hogar: monthly; Dir. ROSA AMELIA ALVARADO R.; circ. 25,000.

Letras y Números: 9 de Octubre 218; f. 1921; literary; independent; monthly.

El Libertador: Chimborazo 1118; f. 1928; literary, political; weekly.

Nuevo Suceso: f. 1961; monthly; Dir. EDUARDO CARRIÓN.

Revista de las Fuerzas Armadas: f. 1939; monthly; Dir. Tnte. Coronel JOSÉ M. FRECHON S.

Siete Días: bi-weekly.

Vistazo: Aguirre 730, Apdo. 1239; f. 1957; monthly; Dir. XAVIER ALVARADO ROCA; circ. 70,000.

CUENCA

La Alianza Obrera: Apdo. Postal 128; f. 1905; political, informative; bi-weekly.

En Marcha: Apdo. Postal 66; monthly.

ESMERALDAS

El Clarín: f. 1961; Dir. PEDRO MALDONADO.

El Correo: Bolívar 3; f. 1928; commercial, literary; independent; bi-weekly.

El Independiente: f. 1964; Dir. HUMBERTO ORTIZ.

LOJA

Bloque: Apdo. Postal 4; f. 1935; leftist; quarterly.

La Verdad: f. 1963; Dir. Col. GILBERTO ABARCA S.

MANABI

El Demócrata: f. 1962; Dir. GONZALO ZABALA R.

El Globo: f. 1911; Dir. ALBERTO PALAU J.

El Oriente: Sucre y Chile; f. 1914; commercial; independent; bi-weekly.

PRESS AGENCIES

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Agenzia Nazionale Stampa Associata (ANSA): Casella Postale 2748, Quito; Chief SANTIAGO JERVIS.

Tass also has a bureau in Ecuador.

PUBLISHERS

Editorial Artes Gráficas: Venezuela 606-12, Quito.

Editorial Ecuatoriana de la Prensa Católica: Benalcazar 478 (Plaza San Francisco), Quito.

Casa de la Cultura Ecuatoriana: Avda. 6 de Diciembre 332, Apdo. 67, Quito; scholarly and reference.

Imprenta Nacional: Palacio de Gobierno, Quito.

Reed y Reed, C.C.A.: Casilla 784, Guayaquil.

Editorial La Salle: Guayaquil 1740 Casilla B-11, Quito.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Asociación Ecuatoriana de Radiodifusoras: Luis Felipe Borja 505, Quito; independent non-governmental association of radio stations; Pres. E. CEVALLOS C.

Inspección de Radio: Benalcazar 698, Quito; Dir. G. DE LA TORRE.

Dirección de Telecomunicaciones del Ecuador: Casilla 3066, Quito; Dir. Gen. JOSÉ A. VILLACIS GRANJA.

RADIO

There are 251 commercial stations, two cultural stations and one religious (La Voz de los Andes). The following are the most important commercial stations:

Emisoras Gran Colombia: Quito, Casilla 2246; f. 1943; Dir. E. CEVALLOS C.

Radio Casa de la Cultura: Quito, Avenida 6 diciembre 332 Apdo. 67, Dir. HUMBERTO PÉREZ ESTRELLA.

La Voz de la Democracia: Quito, Guayaquil 1524, Apdo. 288; Dir. EDUARDO CEVALLOS CASTAÑEDA.

Radio Quito: Quito, Apdo. 57; Dir. JORGE MANTILLA ORTEGA; Man. EDUARDO BRITO.

Radiodifusora del Ecuador: Guayaquil, Avda. Boyacá 1616, Apdo. 4144; Dir. R. GUERRERO.

La Voz de los Andes (*The Voice of the Andes*): Casilla 691; Quito; f. 1931; programmes in Spanish, English, German, Russian, Swedish, French, Japanese, Portuguese, Quechua; Pres. ABE C. VAN DER PUY; Assoc. Dir. D. R. FINDLAY. Also runs television service.

There were 225,000 receivers in 1971.

TELEVISION

Telecuador: Casilla 5902, Guayaquil; Casilla 70, Quito; the country's first commercial station began operations in 1960; Dir.-Gen. P. NORTON.

La Ventana de los Andes: Casilla 691, Quito; private, non-commercial, cultural; Dir. D. C. PETERS.

Corporación Ecuatoriana de Televisión: Casilla 1239, Guayaquil; commercial.

Telesistema del Ecuador: Casilla A36, Guayaquil; commercial.

There were 110,000 television sets in 1971.

FINANCE

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; dep. = deposits; m. = million, amounts in sucres.)

BANKING

Banks came under government control in June, 1970.

Superintendent of Banks: Dr. GONZALO CHIRIBOGA CORDOVEZ.

CENTRAL BANK

Banco Central del Ecuador: Avda. 10 de Agosto, Plaza Bolívar, Quito; f. 1927; cap. 37.9m., dep. 2,299.1m. (Dec. 1971); Pres. ERNESTO JOUVIN CISNEROS; Gen. Man. FEDERICO INTRIAGO ARRATA; publ. *Memoria del Gerente General del Banco Central del Ecuador* (annually), *Boletín del Banco Central del Ecuador* (quarterly), *Información Estadística* (fortnightly).

Commercial Banks, Quito

Banco de Co-operativas de Latinoamérica: Quito; f. 1964; cap. 24m.

Banco de Préstamos, S.A.: Venezuela 659, Casilla 279; f. 1909; cap. 24m.; dep. 144m. (Dec. 1970); Pres. Col. CARLOS FLORES GUERRA; Gen. Man. Dr. ALFREDO ALBORNOZ SÁNCHEZ.

Banco del Pichincha: Casilla 261; f. 1906; cap. and reserves 84m. (Jan. 1969); Pres. GONZALO MANTILLA; Gen. Man. ALBERTO ACOSTA SOBERÓN.

Banco Nacional de Fomento: Avda. 10 de Agosto 321, P.O.B. 685; f. 1944; Gen. Man. Lic. GUALBERTO LEON CHAVEZ; br. in each province and other towns—46 brs.

Cuenca

Banco de Azuay, C.A.: Casilla 33; f. 1913; cap. p.u. 10m.; dep. 121.9m. (Dec. 1970); Man. HERNAN BORRERO V.

Guayaquil

Banco de Descuento: Apdo. 414; f. 1920; cap. p.u. 6m., dep. 799.3m. (December 1970); Pres. Dr. José A. DE RUBIRA RAMOS; Gen. Man. GONZALO YCAZA CORNEJO.

Banco de Guayaquil: Apdo. 1300; f. 1923; cap. 116m., dep. 109m. (Dec. 1970); Pres. CLEMENTE YEROVI I.; Gen. Man. CESAR DURAN-BALLEN.

La Previsora Banco Nacional de Crédito: Apdo. 44; f. 1920; cap. and reserves 100m., dep. 820m. (Dec. 1968); Gen. Man. RODRIGO YCAZA.

FOREIGN BANKS

Bank of London and Montreal Ltd.: Nassau, Bahamas; Guayaquil: Calle Pichincha 108-110; Quito: Calle Chile esq. Guayaquil; Man. R. A. FAIRHURST.

First National City Bank: New York; Guayaquil: Pichincha 412, Apdo. 5885; Quito: Venezuela 1000 y Mejía, Apdo. 1393.

Hollandsche Bank-Unie N.V.: Amsterdam; Guayaquil office (Banco Holandés Unido): Casilla 5830; Quito office: Casilla 42; Man. L. SLOTERBEEK.

DEVELOPMENT BANK

Ecuadoriana de Desarrollo S.A., COFIEC: Quito; f. 1965; authorized cap. 72m.; subscribed 65m. (Dec. 1971).

FINANCE CORPORATION

Corporación Financiera Ecuatoriana: Av. 10 de Agosto 1564, Quito; private finance corporation; office in Guayaquil.

INSURANCE

NATIONAL COMPANIES

Instituto Nacional de Previsión: Estrada 132, Apdo. 2640, Quito; f. 1936; various forms of State insurance provided. The Institution directs the Ecuadorean Social Insurance through the Insurance Board (Caja Nacional del Seguro Social) and the Medical Department (Departamento Médico).

Anglo Ecuatoriana de Guayaquil C. Ltda.: Apdo. 57, Guayaquil; f. 1966; cap. p.n. 2m.

Anglo Ecuatoriana de Quito C. Ltda.: Apdo. 2, Quito; f. 1966; cap. and res. 2,963,000; Pres. JOHN P. WYNNE; Gen. Man. AUGUSTO CORDOVEZ.

"Bolívar" Compañía de Seguros del Ecuador, S.A.: Edificio Sud America, Malecón Simón Bolívar 1401, Apdo. 1047, Guayaquil; f. 1958; Man. LUIS A. CARBO AROSEMENA.

Comercial Anglo-Ecuatoriana, S.A.: Apdo. 410, Guayaquil; f. 1916; cap. p.u. 15m. sucre; subsidiary of Balfour Williamson & Co.

Compañía de Seguros Ecuatoriana-Suiza, S.A.: Calle Fco. de P. Ycaza 203, Apdo. 397, Guayaquil; f. 1954; Apdo. 2318, Quito; Gen. Man. ENRIQUE SALAS; Sub-Man. FRITZ GFELLER.

Compañía Ecuatoriana de Seguros, S.A.: Pedro Carbo 632 y Aguirre, Apdo. 3660, Guayaquil; f. 1942; Exec. Pres. Dr. OTTO AROSEMENA GOMEZ; Gen. Man. RODRIGO YCAZA CANDEL; Man. ERNESTO AMADOR YCAZA.

Huancavilca, Compañía Nacional de Seguros: Avda. 9 de Octubre y Pichincha, Guayaquil; f. 1961; Mans. G. SANTOS ALCIVAR, C. DONOSO VARAS.

"La Nacional" Compañía de Seguros Generales, S.A.: Panamá 809 y V.M. Rendón, Guayaquil; f. 1942; cap. p.u. 5.5m. sucre; Man. ENRIQUE NOVÁS ARGUDIN.

Panamericana Compañía de Seguros: Apdo. 214, Quito; Man. A. FABARA F.

Sucre, Compañía Nacional de Seguros, S.A.: Pichincha 108, 2° piso, Apdo. 410, Guayaquil; Man. LUIS F. CORNEJO.

"La Unión" Compañía Nacional de Seguros: Calle Malecón y General Franco, Apdo. 1294, Guayaquil; Man. F. L. GOLDBAUM.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

QUITO

Cámara de Comercio de Quito (Quito Chamber of Commerce): Guayaquil 1242, Apdo. Postal 202; f. 1923; 1,900 mems.; Pres. JAIME PONCE YÉPES; publ. *Comercio Ecuatoriano* (quarterly).

GUAYAQUIL

Cámara de Comercio de Guayaquil (Guayaquil Chamber of Commerce): Avda. Olmedo 414, Casilla Correo Y; f. 1889; 2,900 mems.; Pres. LUIS VÉLEZ PONTÓN; First Vice-Pres. MARIO VERNAZA REQUENA; Second Vice-Pres. ANTONIO PINO YCAZA; Sec. Dr. JOHN DUNN BARREIRO; publ. *El Comerciante*.

Chambers of Commerce are also established in: Cuenca, Tulcán, Ibarra, Santa Rosa, Latacunga, Ambato, Guaranda, Riobamba, Azogues, Loja, Babahoyo, Machala, Zaruma, Portoviejo, Manta, Bahía de Caraquez, Jipijapa, Esmeraldas, Chone and Milagro.

ECUADOR—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY, TRANSPORT AND TOURISM)

TRADE UNIONS

Confederación de Trabajadores del Ecuador—CTE (*Confederation of Ecuadorian Workers*): Casa del Obrero, Plaza del Teatro, Manabí 267, Quito; f. 1944; admitted to WFTU and CTAL; 55,000 mems. (est.) in 200 affiliated unions; Pres. LEONIDAS CÓRDOVA.

Confederación Ecuatoriana de Organizaciones Sindicales Cristianas—CEDOC (*Ecuadorian Confederation of Christian Workers*): Edif. CEDOC, Flores 846, Casilla B-23, Quito; f. 1938; affiliated to CMT and CLASC; 80,000 mems. (est.) organized in 15 area organizations; Pres. JACINTO FIGUEROA VERA.

Confederación Obrera del Guayas—COG (*Labour Confederation of Guayas*): Calle Quito 710, P.O.B. 5501, Guayaquil; f. 1904; admitted to ICFTU/ORIT; 1,000 mems. (est.) in 4 affiliated unions; Pres. LUIS ENRIQUE PÉREZ JURADO; Sec.-Gen. MARCO ALEJANDRO MONTES DE OCA DIAZ.

Confederación Ecuatoriana de Organizaciones Sindicales Libres (C.E.O.S.L.): García Moreno 1244, Quito; f. 1962. affiliated with CIOSL and Organización Regional Interamericana de Trabajadores; Pres. A. CONTRERAS ZÚÑIGA; Sec.-Gen. JAIME HIDALGO FLORES.

A number of trade unions are not affiliated to the above groups. These include the Federación Nacional de Trabajadores Marítimos y Portuarios del Ecuador—FNTMPE (*National Federation of Maritime and Port Workers of Ecuador*) and both railway trade unions.

DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS

Corporación de Fomento del Norte Ecuatoriano—CORFONOR: Bolívar 4-62, Ibarra; f. 1967; semi-state organization responsible for co-ordinating regional development plans with the General Social Development Plan and the Programmes of Frontier Integration with Colombia; 40 mems.; cap. 8.4 million sucres; Pres. and Gen. Man. Lic. RODRIGO SUÁREZ MORALES.

Instituto Ecuatoriano de Electrificación: electricity development; f. 1961; Dir. Ing. FRANCISCO CISNEROS PIMENTEL.

Instituto Ecuatoriano de Recursos Hidráulicos: undertakes irrigation and hydroelectric projects.

Junta Nacional de Planificación y Coordinación: Quito; aims to formulate a general plan of economic and social development and see to its carrying out; also to integrate local plans into the national.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

All railways are Government-controlled. Extensive construction work is being undertaken.

Empresa de los Ferrocarriles del Estado Ecuatoriano: Carrera Bolívar No. 443, Quito. Total mileage 615.

Divisional Boards:

Guayaquil-Quito Railway: Quito; f. 1871, came into operation 1908; 281 miles open, 3 ft. 6 in. gauge; Pres. CARLOS M. HERDOLZA.

Quito-San Lorenzo Railway: 150 miles open, 3 ft. 6 in. gauge; administered by Junta Autónoma del Ferrocarril del Norte.

Sibambe-Cuenca Railway: 72 miles open, 3 ft. 6 in. gauge; Superintendent ARTURO CARPIO.

El Oro Railway: 62 miles open, 2 ft. 5½ in. and metre gauge; Gen. Man. ENRIQUE BERDAGUER.

ROADS

The Pan American Highway runs north from Ambato to Quito and to the Colombian border at Tulcan and south to Cuenca and Loja. Current Government road plans provide for the building of 4,900 km. of main, and 7,500 km. of secondary roads by 1973 at a cost of U.S. \$63m. In 1966 highways in Ecuador totalled 18,345 km.

Fondo Nacional de Carreteras: Quito; f. 1964; Government agency to co-ordinate highway reconstruction.

SHIPPING

Anglo-Ecuadorian Oilfields Ltd.: Casilla 634, Quito; Chair. R. P. SMITH; Gen. Man. J. H. M. TAYLOR; tankers.

Flota Mercante Grancolombiana, S.A.: created 1946 as a joint venture in which Colombia, Venezuela and Ecuador participated. On Venezuela's withdrawal in 1953, Ecuador's 10 per cent interest was increased to 20 per cent. The fleet now consists of 35 vessels (23 owned by it and 12 chartered) of a total gross tonnage of 200,000. It operates services from Colombia and Ecuador to European ports, U.S. Gulf ports and New York, Mexican Atlantic ports and East Canada. Main Ecuador office: Apdo. 3714, Guayaquil; Man. SIMÓN D. ZEVALLOS MENÉNDEZ; also Apdo. Aéreo 2285, Quito; offices in Cuenca, Bahía, Manta and Esmeraldas.

Flota Bananera Ecuatoriana, S.A.: Edif. Gran Pasaje, 6º piso, Of. 602, Apdo. 6883, Guayaquil; f. 1967; 2 vessels; owned by Government of Ecuador and private stockholders; Gen. Man. HÉCTOR ESPINEL; Sub-Man. ROBERTO SERRANO.

Flota Bananera Franco-Ecuatoriana: f. 1966; purchases and ships bananas to Europe; 6 ships; cap. Swiss Conficomex 50 per cent, Federación de Bananeros 35 per cent, Government 15 per cent.

Small shipping firms in Ecuador operate coastal services to Panama and Peru.

CIVIL AVIATION

DOMESTIC AIRLINES

Aerovías Ecuatorianas C. Ltda. (AREA): Head Office: Avda. 10 de Agosto 2147 (Apdo. 2226), Quito; internal services between Quito and Guayaquil and other towns and international services to Bogotá, Miami, La Paz, Asunción, Montevideo; fleet includes 2 HS Comet 4C and 1 Hercules C-130 Jet-prop (cargo).

Compañía Ecuatoriana de Aviación S.A.—CEA: Calle Guayaquil 1228, P.O.B. 505, Quito; scheduled passenger and cargo service to Miami, Mexico, Panama, Cali, Guayaquil, Lima and Santiago; fleet: 3 Electras L-188, 5 DC-6, 1 DC-4, 1 B-23; Pres. MARCO T. GONZÁLEZ; Exec. Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. MARCELO BURBANO.

Transportes Aéreos Militares Ecuatorianos—TAME: Avda. 10 de Agosto 239, Quito; br. in Guayaquil; f. 1962; domestic scheduled services for passengers and freight.

Aerolíneas Nacionales del Ecuador, S.A.—ANDES: Aeropuerto Simón Bolívar, Apdo. 4113, Guayaquil; regular cargo services Miami—Panama—Quito, Guayaquil.

FOREIGN AIRLINES

Ecuador is also served by the following foreign airlines: Air France, Air Panama, Avianca (Colombia), Braniff, Iberia, KLM, LAN de Chile.

TOURISM

Corporación Ecuatoriana de Turismo (Ceturis): Edif. Fundación Pérez Pallares, Piedrahita 359 y Ponce, Apdo. 2454, Quito; f. 1964; br. in Guayaquil: 9 de Octubre 219, Apdo. 593; Gen. Man. GASTÓN FERNÁNDEZ B.

Asociación Ecuatoriana de Agencias de Viaje y Turismo—ASEGUT: Pres. ARMANDO ESPINEL ELIZALDE, Apdo. 1210, Quito; Apdo. 510, Guayaquil.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

Casa de la Cultura Ecuatoriana: Apdo. 67, Quito; permanent exhibitions; painting Biennial; Pres. OSWALDO GUAYASAMIN; Sec. Gen. EDMUNDO RIBADENEIRA.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Comisión Ecuatoriana de Energía Atómica: Escuela Politécnica Nacional, Apdo. 2759, Quito; Dir. Ing. J. RUBEN ORELLANA R.; research in nuclear physics, radio-isotopes, radio-biology, chemistry and medicine,

UNIVERSITIES

Universidad Central del Ecuador: Ciudadela Universitaria, Quito; 600 teachers, 9,000 students.

Pontificia Universidad Católica del Ecuador: Avda. 12 de Octubre 1076 y Carrión, Apdo. 2184, Quito; 150 teachers, 1,992 students.

Universidad de Cuenca: Apdo. 168, Cuenca; 196 teachers, 1,844 students.

Universidad de Guayaquil: Calle Chile 900, P.O.B. 471, Guayaquil; 447 teachers, 4,539 students.

Universidad Nacional de Loja: Casilla Letra "S", Loja; 115 teachers, 1,103 students.

Universidad da Santiago de Guayaquil: Casilla 4671, Guayaquil; 250 teachers, 2,000 students.

Universidad Técnica de Manabí: Casilla 82, Portoviejo, Manabí; 63 teachers, 393 students.

EGYPT

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Arab Republic of Egypt occupies the north-eastern corner of Africa, with an extension across the Gulf of Suez into the Sinai region which is usually regarded as lying in Asia. It is bounded to the north by the Mediterranean, to the north-east by Israel, to the east by the Red Sea, to the south by the Sudan, and to the west by Libya. (Since June 1967 the *de facto* frontier with Israel has been the Suez Canal, and Israel continues to occupy the whole of Sinai and the Gaza strip.) The River Nile runs through the country from south to north, emptying into the Mediterranean Sea. The climate is arid, with a maximum rainfall of only eight inches around Alexandria. More than ninety per cent of the country is desert. Summer temperatures reach a maximum of 110°F (43°C), and winters are mild. Arabic is the official language. Many educated Egyptians speak English or French. Over 90 per cent of the population are Muslims. The remainder are mainly Christians, over a million of whom are Copts. The flag is a horizontal tricolour, red, white, and black; the white stripe is charged with two green stars of five points. The capital is Cairo.

Recent History

In July 1952 a group of young army officers, the "Free Officers", seized power in Cairo. King Farouk was forced to abdicate and Gen. Muhammed Neguib installed as head of the military junta. Egypt was declared a republic the following June, when Neguib became President and Prime Minister, and Col. Gamal Abdel Nasser, who was leader of the Free Officers, Deputy Prime Minister. In November 1954 Neguib was relieved of his posts, and Nasser took over as acting head of state.

In October 1954 Britain and Egypt reached agreement on the Suez Canal, when provision was made for the withdrawal of British troops. In June 1956 a new constitution was approved by the people and Nasser elected President. The following month, after Britain and the U.S.A. had withdrawn their offers of finance for the Aswan High Dam, Nasser announced the nationalization of the Suez Canal Company, so that Canal revenues could be used to finance the Dam. This was a cause of great concern to Israel, Britain and France, and Israel invaded Sinai on October 29th while Britain and France began operations against Egypt two days later. Strong UN and American pressure resulted in a ceasefire on November 6th and supervision by the UN of the invaders' withdrawal.

Egypt and Syria formed the United Arab Republic in February 1958, and ties with the Soviet and East European bloc strengthened. Syria withdrew from the union after the army had seized power there in September 1961, but Egypt retained the title "United Arab Republic". Further attempts at federating Egypt, Syria and Iraq also came to nothing during the early 1960s. Egyptian troops supported republican forces in the civil war in the Yemen, which began in 1962, and were withdrawn only in 1967. By 1966 the financial burden imposed by this military commitment had contributed to a grave economic crisis. But Nasser was able to restore his prestige by strongly

supporting Syria as border incidents and tension between it and Israel reached a peak in May 1967. Nasser secured the dissolution of the UN Emergency Force on the U.A.R. frontier, reoccupied Sharm el Sheikh and closed the Straits of Tiran to Israeli shipping. Israel replied on June 5th with large-scale air attacks and later with land invasions. By June 10th, when all participants had accepted a ceasefire, Israel was in control of a large area of Arab territory, including all of Sinai, and the Suez Canal was blocked. Soviet military assistance soon made good the Egyptian losses of the war. The U.A.R. and the other Arab states refused to negotiate direct with Israel, and the ceasefire line saw periodic bouts of action until August 1970, when another ceasefire was arranged between the U.A.R. and Israel.

President Nasser died on September 28th, 1970, and Anwar Sadat, his Vice-President, succeeded him. In April 1971 the U.A.R., Libya and Syria agreed to federate. This plan, together with Sadat's proposals for reopening the Canal, caused a crisis in the Egyptian leadership, which resulted in Sadat dismissing Vice-President Sabri and six ministers. New elections were later held at all levels of government and party. In September 1971 the tripartite Federation of Arab Republics was approved by referendum in all three states, and the United Arab Republic reverted to its former name, taking the title "Arab Republic of Egypt". Despite President Sadat's frequent assertions that 1971 would be "decisive" in the solution of the Arab-Israeli conflict, the uneasy truce between Egyptian and Israeli forces continues.

Government

The highest authority is the President, elected for a six-year term and he appoints a Council consisting of a Prime Minister, a Deputy Prime Minister and Ministers. The People's Assembly consists of 360 members, half of whom must be workers or peasants. The Assembly has a five-year term.

Since September 1971 Egypt has been a member of the Federation of Arab Republics (see Vol. I, Part I).

Defence

Egypt has an army, navy and air force. There is a compulsory two year period of National Service. The President of the Republic is the Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces, and the Ministry of War and the General Command of the Armed Forces are responsible for administration and operation. Much equipment, particularly aircraft, was destroyed in the 1967 war, but this is now being replaced, mainly by the Soviet Union.

Economic Affairs

Most of the population are engaged in agriculture. The chief crops are cotton, onions, wheat, maize, millet, rice and sugar-cane. The country depends very largely on the waters of the Nile for its fertility, and the completion of the Aswan High Dam in 1970 increased the fertile land of Egypt by one third. The planned creation of a huge

artificial lake in the Qattara depression would make further substantial increases in Egypt's hydro-electric power resources. A programme of socialism has been substantially accomplished. All banks and insurance companies and most industrial and trading concerns have been nationalized, and steps have been taken to re-distribute land to the poorer peasants. The co-operative movement has been greatly encouraged and in 1964 there were 4,752 production co-operatives and 1,182 consumer co-operatives. In 1966 Suez Canal dues amounted to £95 million. The loss of the Canal revenues and of some tourism since the 1967 war, plus the cost of the war itself and the continuing state of military preparedness since, have severely strained the economy. The current loss of the Sinai oil deposits has been largely compensated for by the discovery of important oilfields in the mainland, and oil production reached some 15 million tons in 1969.

Transport and Communication

The area of the Nile Delta is well served by railways. Lines also run from Cairo southward along the Nile to Aswan, and westward along the coast to Sollum. Roads link the towns. The chief ports are Alexandria and Port Said. Over 21,000 vessels used the Suez Canal, linking the Mediterranean and the Red Sea, in 1965. The River Nile carries much domestic freight and there are long-distance passenger services. Cairo is an important air centre and EgyptAir has branches all over the world. An oil pipeline running from Suez to the Mediterranean is planned.

Social Welfare

Great progress has been made in social welfare services in recent years. There are comprehensive state schemes for sickness benefits, pensions, health insurance and training. An extensive birth control campaign, with over 400 family planning clinics, has been launched with the aim of slowing the rapid population growth. There is a maximum seven-hour day.

Education

Primary education is extended to all children between the ages of six and twelve, and is compulsory. Seventy-eight per cent of all children of primary school age now receive primary education. There are six universities. Education is free at all levels.

Tourism

Egypt has always been a considerable tourist centre. Historical remains of ancient civilisations include the Pyramids and the temples at Abu Simbel. The River Nile is popular for cruises. Over 345,000 people visited Egypt in 1969.

Visas are not required for visits to Egypt by nationals of Algeria, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon and Syria.

Sport

The chief recreations are football, athletics, basketball, horse-racing, tennis and swimming.

Public Holidays

1972: April 26 (Birth of the Prophet), June 18 (Evacuation Day), July 23–26 (Anniversary of the Revolution), November 8 (Ramadan Bairam), December 23 (Victory Day).

1973: January 2 (Courbann Bairam), February 16 (Muslim New Year), February 22 (Union Day).

Christian holidays include: Eastern Christmas (January). Palm Sunday and Easter Sunday (March–April).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The currency unit is the Egyptian pound (£E) of 100 piastres each divided into 10 millimes.

Coins: 1, 5, 10 millimes; 2, 5, 10, 20 piastres.

Notes: 5, 10 piastres; ½, 1, 5, 10 Egyptian pounds.

Official exchange rate: £E 1.1 = £1 sterling
£E 0.423 = U.S. \$1

EGYPT—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (sq. km.)		POPULATION (1966 census)				
Total	Inhabited	Total	Cairo	Alexandria	Port Said	Suez
1,002,000	55,039	30,075,858	4,219,853	1,801,056	282,977	264,098

Total Population (1970 estimate): 33,329,000.

GOVERNORATES

(1965)

GOVERNORATE	AREA (sq. km.)	CAPITAL	GOVERNORATE	AREA (sq. km.)	CAPITAL
Cairo	214.2	Cairo	Munufia	1,532.1	Shibin el-Kom
Alexandria	2,679.4	Alexandria	Behera	4,589.5	Damanhur
Port Said	72.1	Port Said	Giza	1,009.5	Giza
Ismailia	1,441.6	Ismailia	Beni Suef	1,321.7	Beni Suef
Suez	17,840.4	Suez	Fayum	1,827.2	Fayum
Damietta	589.2	Damietta	Menia	2,261.7	Menia
Dakahlia	3,470.9	Mansura	Asyut	1,553.0	Asyut
Sharkia	4,179.6	Zagazig	Suhag	1,547.2	Suhag
Kalyubia	1,001.1	Benha	Kena	1,850.7	Kena
Kafr el-Sheikh	3,437.12	Kafr el-Sheikh	Aswan	678.5	Aswan
Gharbia	1,942.2	Tanta			

AGRICULTURE

PRINCIPAL CROPS

	AREA ('000 feddans*)				PRODUCTION ('000 metric tons)			
	1967	1968	1969	1970†	1967	1968	1969	1970
Wheat	1,251	1,413	1,265	1,304	1,291	1,518	1,277	1,516
Maize	1,508	1,554	1,491	1,504	2,163	2,297	2,368	2,393
Millet	523	533	476	500	881	906	814	874
Barley	120	117	148	1,142	100	121	117	833
Rice	1,105	1,204	1,196	2,748	2,279	2,586	2,561	2,605
Clover	2,741	2,679	2,732	302	31	38	44,300	n.a.
Beans	301	306	340	47	188	238	299	277
Lentils	66	51	46	46	34	35	24	33
Onions	48	44	65	46	587	444	567	437
Sugar Cane	137	155	170	n.a.	5,257	6,083	6,867	n.a.

* 1 Feddan=1.038 acres.

† Preliminary.

Area (1969): Barley 103,000; Lentils 46,000; Onions 56,000; Production (1969): Barley 87,000; Lentils 15,000.

EGYPT—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

Livestock: (1970 estimates—'000) Cattle 2,088, Buffaloes 2,075, Camels 132, Goats 1,152, Sheep 1,968, Horses, 40 Donkeys 1,306.

Eggs: Production (1970) 1,377 million.

Honey: Production (1970) 5,359 tons.

AREA AND PRODUCTION OF COTTON

	1967-68		1968-69		1969-70	
	'000 feddans*	'000 kantars†	'000 feddans*	'000 kantars†	'000 feddans*	'000 kantars†
Menoufi . . .	436	1,783	339	1,783	376	2,050
Dandara . . .	56	242	170	705	130	546
Ashmouni . . .	398	1,773	187	979	176	795
Others . . .	736	3,872	924	5,927	945	5,523
TOTAL . . .	1,626	7,670	1,622	9,394	1,627	8,914

* 1 Feddan=1.038 acres. † 1 Kantar=99.05 lbs.

Total cotton production for 1970-71 3,661,520 Kantars.

MINING AND INDUSTRY

('000 tons)

COMMODITY	1966	1967	1968	1969
Crude oil ('000 cu. metres) .	6,884	6,288	9,890	14,245
Benzine ('000 cu. metres) .	849	736	767	443
Kerosene ('000 cu. metres) .	923	822	629	411
Mazout ('000 cu. metres) .	4,196	3,237	3,045	1,428
Asphalt . . .	134	98	143	41
Phosphate . . .	661	683	1,441	660
Manganese . . .	186	75	4	4
Common salt . . .	627	584	622	385
Iron ore . . .	440	423	447	460
Refined sugar . . .	357	366	380	487
Cottonseed oil . . .	132	84	92	125
Super phosphate . . .	277	265	306	344
Caustic soda . . .	19	19	20	20
Cement . . .	2,636	2,754	3,146.8	3,613
Woollen fabrics . . .	4	4	3	3
Cotton yarn . . .	142	157	157	162
Cotton cloth . . .	97	93	102	91
Electricity (million kWh.) .	5,895	6,009	6,735	7,134

PRODUCTION CO-OPERATIVES

	1967	1968	1969
Agriculture . . .	4,865	4,902	4,941
Sea Food . . .	56	53	51

EGYPT—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FINANCE

1 Egyptian Pound (£E)=100 piastres.

£E1.1=£1 sterling; £E0.423=U.S. \$1.

£E100=£90.9 sterling=U.S. \$236.

BUDGET 1968-69

(£E million)

REVENUE: 1,479.2.

EXPENDITURE

	CURRENT EXPENDITURE	%	INVESTMENT EXPENDITURE	%
Agriculture and Irrigation	98.5	7.9	58.0	19.5
Electricity and High Dam	30.6	2.5	49.4	16.6
Industry, Petroleum and Mineral Wealth	184.7	14.9	114.2	38.3
Transport and Commerce	122.2	9.8	35.0	11.7
Trade and Supply	193.1	15.5	7.3	2.4
Housing and Utilities	12.5	1.0	7.8	2.6
Health, Social and Religious Services	66.3	5.4	3.1	1.0
Education, Culture and National Guidance	127.2	10.3	9.2	3.1
Defence, Security and Justice	228.6	18.4	1.1	0.4
Others	176.5	14.2	13.2	4.4
TOTAL	1,240.2	99.9	298.2	100.0

Revenue and Expenditure: (1969-70) £E1,786.6 million; (1970-71 estimate) £E1,911 million.

SEVEN-YEAR PLAN 1966-72

(£E million)

Industry and Power	1,667
Transport, Communications, Suez Canal	1,086
Agriculture	685
Housing and Services	624
Miscellaneous	90
TOTAL	4,152

RESERVES AND CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION

(million £E at year end)

	1968	1969	1970
Gold Reserves	40.6	40.6	36.0
Currency in Circulation	489.0	517.0	546.0

EGYPT—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS ESTIMATES—ALL FOREIGN COUNTRIES
(U.S.\$ million)

	1968			1969		
	Credit	Debit	Balance	Credit	Debit	Balance
<i>Goods and Services:</i>						
Merchandise	664	849	-185	736	962	-226
Transport (including Suez Canal dues)	8	11	- 3	7	13	- 6
Investment income	30	53	- 23	33	60	- 27
Government n.e.s.	15	66	- 51	20	70	- 50
Other services (including tourism)	93	79	14	94	88	+ 6
Transfer Payments	254	—	254	296	—	+296
CURRENT BALANCE	1,064	1,058	6	1,186	1,193	- 7
<i>Capital Account:</i>						
Private transactions	—	17	- 17	—	10	- 10
Central government n.e.s.	199	180	19	128	201	- 73
Commercial banks	1	5	- 4	40	6	+ 34
Central institutions	34	50	- 16	80	26	+ 54
CAPITAL BALANCE	234	252	- 18	248	243	+ 5
Net Errors and Omissions	12	—	12	2	—	+ 2

EXTERNAL TRADE
(£E million)

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Total Imports	404.7	465.5	344.4	289.6	277.3	341.1
Total Exports	263.1	263.1	246.2	270.3	323.9	331.2

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

IMPORTS	£E MILLION			
	1967	1968	1969	1970
Cereals and Milling Products	84.4	62.8	39.8	30.5
Animal and Vegetable Oils	18.5	12.3	12.4	16.9
General Grocery	16.0	7.1	3.3	11.1
Tobacco	7.6	7.0	7.4	7.5
Textiles	13.0	12.1	16.7	19.2
Paper and Paper Products	12.8	11.3	10.8	12.2
Pottery and Glassware	2.3	2.6	3.5	3.4
Clocks, Watches, Scientific Apparatus	2.1	2.2	2.7	2.8
Mineral Products	27.2†	25.4	27.1	34.5
Chemical Products	29.0	32.9	41.0	41.9
Wood, Hides and Rubber	18.6	9.6	12.5	23.9
Machinery	49.7	42.2	40.9	57.1
Transport and Equipment	18.8	27.8	25.6	32.5
Crude Petroleum	16.4	8.6	6.7	6.3
Iron and Steel	18.1	16.9	15.6	24.9

† Includes crude oil.

EGYPT—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

EXPORTS	1968		1969		1970	
	'000 tons	£E million	'000 tons	£E million	'000 tons	£E million
Cotton, raw	264	120.0	253	130.7	285	147.9
Cotton Yarn	39	29.6	48	36.3	43	35.6
Cotton Piece Goods	20	14.5	22	16.0	23	13.1
Rice	569	44.9	772	55.3	654	34.2
Potatoes	29	1.0	81	2.5	90	3.7
Onions	97	6.1	142	7.8	97	7.3
Edible Fruits	36	2.2	101	6.7	214	14.7
Manganese and Phosphates	451	2.0	410	1.7	319	1.4
Crude Oil	755	3.3	1,574	7.4	3,579	15.3
Benzine, Kerosene and Mazout	596	4.2	140	0.8	52	0.4
Cement	876	5.1	820	4.2	345	1.7

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES
(£E million)

IMPORTS	1967	1968	1969	1970†
Saudi Arabia	5.9	0.2	0.1	0.6
U.S.S.R.	71.8	46.2	37.6	34.9
Czechoslovakia	10.6	10.4	8.9	13.6
German Democratic Republic	14.3	14.1	12.8	8.4
Yugoslavia	11.6	7.0	6.2	8.9
United Kingdom	13.0	8.8	12.1	13.5
German Federal Republic	24.0	19.1	19.3	26.6
Italy	12.1	14.5	16.3	22.6
Japan	3.9	4.5	2.5	5.2
India	18.4	11.3	16.1	27.2
U.S.A.	30.2	16.2	19.6	20.9
Poland	7.6	7.6	6.0	9.9
Romania	18.7	18.6	5.5	11.3
France	15.7	33.2	28.5	25.3
China, People's Republic	10.1	8.9	5.6	5.7

† Excludes crude petroleum.

EXPORTS	1967	1968	1969	1970
U.S.S.R.	60.2	75.9	107.0	122.4
Czechoslovakia	18.3	14.2	15.3	15.8
German Democratic Republic	11.3	9.8	14.6	19.7
Yugoslavia	6.3	5.1	9.8	8.2
United Kingdom	7.0	6.3	6.7	6.2
German Federal Republic	6.9	10.5	13.3	8.9
Italy	9.3	9.1	12.7	11.0
Japan	8.1	9.9	12.2	10.6
India	13.4	20.3	16.7	18.0
U.S.A.	5.6	5.8	4.8	2.7
Saudi Arabia	0.5	2.9	2.2	1.6
Poland	5.6	8.7	12.3	7.6
Romania	6.1	7.7	6.0	8.1
France	6.3	5.4	7.5	6.5
China, People's Republic	8.2	7.2	6.1	7.7

EGYPT—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

EXPORTS OF COTTON (‘000 kantars) (kantar=99.05 lbs.)

COUNTRIES	EXPORTS FOR WHOLE SEASON			
	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
Austria	56	71	54	37
Belgium	39	40	34	73
China (People's Republic)	414	172	131	202
Czechoslovakia	545	375	265	322
France	199	211	210	178
German Dem. Republic	166	101	52	88
German Fed. Republic	182	253	290	150
Hungary	137	85	42	126
India	619	530	436	584
Italy	372	322	290	290
Japan	415	458	496	449
Poland	223	140	116	223
Romania	209	247	181	298
Spain	209	353	274	124
Switzerland	118	104	96	54
United Kingdom	107	124	99	59
U.S.S.R.	1,599	856	1,171	2,356
U.S.A.	123	142	12	37
Yugoslavia	264	202	156	173
Other countries	331	269	378	364
TOTAL	6,327	5,055	4,783	6,187
VARIETIES:				
Ashmouni	183	3	—	—
Zagora	—	—	—	—
Giza 31 "Dandara"	389	210	40	289
Giza 30	—	—	—	—
Karnak	—	—	—	—
Menoufi	2,314	1,622	1,545	1,625
Others	3,441	3,220	3,198	4,273
TOTAL	6,327	5,055	4,783	6,187

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

	1968-69	1969-70
Total Freight (million ton km.)	2,670	3,333
Total Passengers (million passenger km.)	5,796	6,529
Track Length (km.)	4,234	4,234

ROADS

(Licences issued at end of each year)

	1968	1969	1970
Buses	5,707	6,129	6,888
Lorries	21,019	21,976	23,178
Cars	116,230	122,155	131,104
Motor Cycles	19,645	21,968	25,025

EGYPT—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

SHIPPING SUEZ CANAL TRAFFIC

YEAR	NO. OF VESSELS	NET TONNAGE (^{'000})	NO. OF PASSENGERS (^{'000})	RECEIPTS (£E ^{'000})
1954 . .	13,215	102,494	375	30,554
1955 . .	14,666	115,756	521	32,234
1956:				
Jan.-Oct. .	13,291	107,006	320	29,936
1957:				
April-Dec. .	10,958	89,911	188	24,480
1958 . .	17,842	154,479	342	42,157
1959 . .	17,731	163,386	326	44,536
1960 . .	18,734	185,322	366	50,408
1961 . .	18,148	187,059	323	51,089
1962 . .	18,518	197,837	270	53,958
1963 . .	19,146	210,498	298	71,294
1964 . .	19,943	227,991	270	77,697
1965 . .	20,289	246,817	291	85,792
1966 . .	21,250	274,250	300	95,187
1967:				
Jan.-May .	9,652	127,825	157	44,000

CIVIL AVIATION (tons)

	1967	1968	1969	1970
Cargo . . .	10,064	12,110	14,512	15,269
Mail . . .	1,216	1,266	1,379	1,151

TOURISM

	TOTAL VISITORS	ARABS	EUROPEANS	AMERICANS	OTHERS	TOTAL (guest-nights) (^{'000})
1967 . .	344,954	167,412	111,846	31,451	34,245	6,370
1968 . .	317,621	184,424	82,077	22,446	28,674	4,376
1969 . .	345,343	193,977	85,463	32,769	33,134	4,396
1970 . .	357,661	230,803	65,985	25,427	35,446	4,574

Tourist Accommodation (1969): 17,730 hotel beds in 232 hotels under the supervision of the Ministry of Tourism. **Other Tourist Accommodation (1969):** 25,753 hotel beds in 725 hotels.

EDUCATION

(1969-70)

	SCHOOLS	PUPILS
Primary	8,417	3,740,551
Intermediate:		
General	1,360	848,587
Technical	2	3,349
Secondary:		
General	345	297,887
Technical	259	271,338
Teacher Training	56	25,595
University	5	175,881

FOREIGN STUDENTS IN EGYPTIAN UNIVERSITIES

(1969-70)

Arab World	13,755
Africa	801
Asia	703
Europe	220
America	42
Others	10
TOTAL	15,531

Sources: Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics, Cairo;
Research Department, National Bank of Egypt, Cairo; International Monetary Fund.

THE CONSTITUTION

The Permanent Constitution of the Arab Republic of Egypt was approved by referendum on September 11th, 1971. There are six chapters with 193 articles, many of them based on the 1964 Interim Constitution, but chapters 3 and 4 show a considerable degree of liberalization of the former statutes.

CHAPTER I The State

Egypt is an Arab Republic with a democratic, socialist system based on the alliance of the working people and derived from the country's historical heritage and the spirit of Islam.

The Egyptian people are part of the Arab nation, who work towards total Arab unity.

Islam is the religion of the State; Arabic is its official language and the Islamic code is a principal source of legislation. The State safeguards the freedom of worship and of performing rites for all religions.

Sovereignty is of the people alone which is the source of all powers.

The protection, consolidation and preservation of the socialist gains is a national duty: the sovereignty of law is the basis of the country's rule, and the independence of immunity of the judiciary are basic guarantees for the protection of rights and liberties.

The Arab Socialist Union is the political organization of the State which represents the alliance of the working forces of the people; the farmers, workers, soldiers, the intelligentsia and national capitalism.

CHAPTER 2

The Fundamental Elements of Society

Social solidarity is the basis of Egyptian society, and the family is its nucleus.

The State ensures the equality of men and women in both political and social rights in line with the provisions of Moslem legislation.

Work is a right, an honour and a duty which the State guarantees together with the services of social and health insurance pensions for incapacity and unemployment.

War wounded and the wives of one war fallen and their sons have priority of employment.

The economic basis of the Republic is the socialist based on sufficiency and justice. It is calculated to prevent exploitation and to level up differences between classes.

The people control all means of production and regulate the national economy according to a comprehensive development plan which determines the role of Arab and foreign capital.

Property is subject to the people's control. It is made up of the property of the State, in other words, of the people, which comprise natural resources, the main structure of production, heavy industries, public utilities, banks, insurance companies, the import business, and the most part of medium sized and metallurgical industries, and the export trade, the Co-operative Property made up of co-operative societies and Private Property which is safeguarded and may be sequestered only by court order in accordance with the law.

Property shall be expropriated only by law and against fair compensation. Nationalization shall also be by law for public interest considerations or socialist objectives.

Agricultural holding may be limited on by law.

The State follows a comprehensive central planning and compulsory planning approach based on quinquennial socio-economic and cultural development plans whereby the society's resources are mobilized and put to the best use.

The public Sector assumes the leading role in the development of the national economy. The State provides absolute protection of this Sector as well as the property of co-operative societies and trade unions against all attempts to tamper with them.

CHAPTER 3

Public Liberties, Rights and Duties

All citizens are equal before the law. Personal liberty is a natural right and no one may be arrested, searched, imprisoned or restricted in any way without a court order.

Houses have sanctity, and shall not be placed under surveillance or searched without a court order with reasons given for such action.

EGYPT—(THE CONSTITUTION)

The law safeguards the sanctities of the private lives of all citizens; so have all postal, telegraphic telephonic and other means of communication which may not therefore be confiscated, or pursued except by a court order giving the reasons, and only for a specified period.

Public rights and freedoms are also inviolate and all calls for atheism and anything that reflects adversely on divine religions is prohibited.

The freedom of opinion the press, printing and publications and all information media are safeguarded.

Press censorship is forbidden, so are warnings, suspensions or cancellations through administrative channels. Under exceptional circumstances as in cases of emergency or in war time, censorship may be imposed on information media for a definite period.

Egyptians have the right to permanent or provisional emigration and no Egyptian may be deported or prevented from returning to the country.

Citizens have the right to private meetings in peace provided they bear no arms. Egyptians also have the right to form societies which have no secret activities or are hostile to the government. Public meetings are also allowed within the limits of the law.

CHAPTER 4

Sovereignty of the Law

All acts of crime should be specified together with the penalties for the acts.

Recourse to justice, it says, is a right of all citizens, and those who are financially unable, will be assured of means to defend their rights.

Arrested persons may protest against their detention and their protests should be decided upon within a prescribed period otherwise they should be released.

CHAPTER 5

System of Government

The President, who must be at least 40 years old, is nominated by at least one-third of the members of the People's Assembly, approved by at least two-thirds, and elected by popular referendum. His term is for six years and he 'may be re-elected for another subsequent term.' He may take emergency measures in the interests of the state but these measures must be approved by referendum within 60 days.

The People's Assembly, elected for five years, is the legislative body and approves general policy, the budget

and the development plan. It shall have 'not less than 350' elected members, at least half of whom shall be workers or farmers, and the President may appoint up to ten additional members. In exceptional circumstances the Assembly, by a two-thirds vote, may authorize the President to rule by decree for a specified period but these decrees must be approved by the Assembly at its next meeting. In normal circumstances, the President may object to a draft law and return it to the Assembly within 30 days but if it is again passed by a two-thirds majority it becomes law. Loans and any projects entailing expenditure of state funds must be approved by the Assembly.

The Assembly may pass a vote of no confidence in a Deputy Prime Minister, a Minister or a Deputy Minister, provided three days' notice of the vote is given, and the minister must then resign. In the case of the Prime Minister, the Assembly may "prescribe" his responsibility and submit a report to the President: if the President disagrees with the report but the Assembly persists, then the matter is put to a referendum: if the people support the President the Assembly is dissolved; if they support the Assembly the President must accept the resignation of the government. The President may dissolve the Assembly prematurely, but his action must be approved by a referendum and elections must be held within 60 days.

Executive Authority is vested in the President, who may appoint one or more vice-presidents and appoints all ministers. He may also dismiss the vice-presidents and ministers. The President has 'the right to refer to the people in connection with important matters related to the country's higher interests.' The Government is described as 'the supreme executive and administrative organ of the state'. Its members, whether full ministers or deputy ministers, must be at least 35 years old. Further sections define the roles of Local Government, Specialized National Councils, the Judiciary, the Higher Constitutional Court, the Socialist Prosecutor General, the Armed Forces and National Defence Council and the Police.

CHAPTER 6

General and Transitional Provisions

No law shall normally have retroactive effect, but this may be changed, except in criminal matters, with the approval of a majority of the Assembly. Articles of the constitution may be revised, at the suggestion of the President or one-third of the Assembly, but the revision must be submitted for approval by a public referendum. The term of the present President shall date from his election as President of the United Arab Republic.

THE GOVERNMENT

THE PRESIDENCY

President: ANWAR SADAT.

Vice-President: HUSAIN SHAFEL.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(April 1972)

Prime Minister: Dr. AZIZ SIDKY.

Deputy Premier and Minister of Culture and Information: Dr. MOHAMED ABDUL KADER HATEM.

Deputy Premier: Dr. MOHAMED ABDUL SALAM EL-ZAYYAT.

Deputy Premier and Minister of Foreign Trade: MOHAMED ABDULLAH MERZIBAN.

Deputy Premier and Minister of Interior: MAMDUH SALEM.

Deputy Premier and Minister of War and Military Production: Lt.-Gen. MOHAMED AHMED SADEK.

Minister of Communications: Dr. MAHMOUD RIAD.

Minister of Planning: Dr. GABALLAH EL SAYED.

Minister of the Treasury: Dr. ABDUL AZIZ MOHAMED HIGAZY.

Minister of Civil Aviation: AHMED NUH.

Minister of Power: AHMED SULTAN.

Minister of Justice: MOHAMED SALAMA.

Minister of State for War Production: Gen. MOHAMED IBRAHIM HASSAN SELIM.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Dr. MOHAMED MURAD GHALEB.

Minister of Social Affairs: Dr. AISHA RATEB.

Minister of Housing and Construction: ABDUL AZIZ KAMAL MOHAMED.

Minister of State for Planning: Dr. ISMAIL SABRY ABDULLA.

Minister of State for Information: Dr. MOHAMED HASSAN EL ZAYYAT.

Ministry of Industry, Petroleum and Mineral Wealth: Dr. YEHIA EL MALLA.

Minister of Supply and Home Trade: Dr. FUAD MORSY.

Minister of Maritime Transport: AHMED MOHAMED EFFAT.

Minister of Agriculture and Land Reclamation: Dr. MOSTAFA EL GABALY.

Minister of Wakfs and Azhar Affairs: Dr. ABDUL HALIM MAHMUD.

Minister of Education: Dr. ALY ABDUL RAZZEK.

Minister of Irrigation: AZIZ YUSSEF SAAD.

Minister of Tourism: Dr. ZAKY HASHEM.

Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs: ABDUL MONEIM YUNES EMARA.

Minister of State for Land Reclamation: Dr. OSMAN ADLY BADRAN.

Minister of Higher Education: Dr. SHAMS EL DIN EL WAKIL.

Minister of Transport: Dr. HASSAN HEMAIDA.

Minister of Health: Dr. MAHMUD MOHAMED MAHFUZ.

Minister of Manpower: SALAHEDDIN MOHAMED GHARIB.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS IN CAIRO

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Afghanistan: 59 Sh. Oroba (Heliopolis) (E); *Ambassador:* SHAMSUDDIN MAGRUH.

Albania: 29 Sh. Ismail Muhammad (Zamalek) (E); *Ambassador:* AJET SIMIXHIU.

Algeria: 14 Sh. Brézil (Zamalek) (E); *Ambassador:* BOUALEM BESSAIEH.

Argentina: 8 Sh. As-Saleh Ayoub (Zamalek) (E); *Ambassador:* CARLOS M. BOLLINI SHAW.

Australia: 1097 Corniche el Nil (Garden City) (E); *Ambassador:* BRIAN CLARENCE HILL.

Austria: 21 Sh. Sadd El-Aaly (Dokki) (E); *Ambassador:* GORDIAN GUDENUS.

Belgium: 8 Rue Abdel Khalek Saroit (E); *Ambassador:* GEORGES CARLIER.

Bolivia: 6 Rue Nawal (Dokki) (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Brazil: 27 Rue El Guézira El Wosta (Zamalek) (E); *Ambassador:* ARNALDO VASCONCELLOS.

Bulgaria: 141 Rue El Tahrir (Dokki) (E); *Ambassador:* GUEORGUI TANEV.

Burma: 24 Rue Muhammad Mazhar (Zamalek) (E); *Ambassador:* ZAHRE LIAN.

Burundi: 9 Rue Mahmoud Hassan (Heliopolis) (E); *Ambassador:* ISAAC RWASA.

Cameroon: 14 Sh. Wodi El Nil (Dokki) (E); *Ambassador:* WILLIAM FORCHO LIMA.

Canada: 6 Sh. Muhammad Fahmy El Sayed (Garden City) (E); *Ambassador:* DAVID STANSFIELD.

Ceylon: 8 Sh. Yehia Ibrahim (Zamalek) (E); *Ambassador:* RANAWAKA ARATCHIE PERERA.

Chile: 5 Sh. Chagaret El-Dorr (Zamalek) (E); *Ambassador:* MARIO PRIETO SERVIERE.

China, People's Republic of: 14 Sh. Bahgat Aly (Zamalek) (E); *Ambassador:* CHAI TSE-MIN.

Colombia: 15 Sh. Aboul Feda (Zamalek) (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. JAIME R. ECHAVARRIA.

Congo People's Republic: 16 Sh. Téba, Cité des Ingénieurs (Dokki) (E); *Ambassador:* LEON ALBERT ANGOR.

Cuba: Villa No. 1, Sh. Sennan (Dokki) (E); *Ambassador:* VAZQUEX DE LA GARZA.

EGYPT—(DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION)

Cyprus: 3 Sh. Nabil El-Wakkad (Dokki) (E); *Ambassador:* ANTIS G. SOTERIADES.

Czechoslovakia: 43 Sh. Muhammad Mazhar (Zamalek) (E); *Ambassador:* MECISLAV JABLONSKY.

Denmark: 12 Sh. Hassan Sabri (Zamalek) (E); *Ambassador:* EYVIND BARTELS.

Dominican Republic: Maison Jacques, Midan Mustafa Kamel (L).

Ecuador: 15 Sh. Aboul Feda (Zamalek) (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* LEONARDO ARIZAGA.

Ethiopia: 12 Midan Bahlawi (Dokki) (E); *Ambassador:* ATO MALLAS MIKAEEL ANDOM.

Finland: 2 El-Malek El-Afdal (Zamalek) (E); *Ambassador:* BABBA MALINEN.

France: 29 Sh. Guizeh (E); *Ambassador:* FRANÇOIS PUAUX.

German Democratic Republic: 13 Sh. Hussein Wassef (Dokki) (E); *Ambassador:* MARTIN BIERBACH.

Ghana: Villa 24, Sh. 22 (Dokki) (E); *Ambassador:* KWADWO OWUSU SEKYERE.

Greece: 18 Sh. Aicha El-Taïmouria (Garden City) (E); *Ambassador:* AGIS KAPSAMBELIS.

Guinea: 46 Sh. Muhammad Mazhar (Zamalek) (E); *Ambassador:* EL HADI HABIB TALL.

Hungary: 29 Sh. Muhammad Mazhar (Zamalek) (E); *Ambassador:* JENO RANDE.

India: 5 Mahad El Swissi (Zamalek) (E); *Ambassador:* INDR BEAHADUR SINGH.

Indonesia: 13 Sh. Aicha El-Taïmouria (Garden City) (E); *Ambassador:* MOHAMED SHARIF PADMADISASTRA.

Iran: (address not available) (E); *Ambassador:* KHOSROW KHOSROVANI.

Iraq: 9 Sh. Muhammad Mazhar (Zamalek) (E); *Ambassador:* M. AL HADISY.

Italy: Sh. El Salamlik (Garden City) (E); *Ambassador:* FELICE CATALANO DI MELILLI.

Japan: 10 Sh. Ibrahim Naguib (Garden City) (E); *Ambassador:* MICHITOSHI TAKAHASHI.

Jordan: 6 Sh. El-Gohainy (Dokki) (E); *Ambassador:* Maj.-Gen. ALI AL HIYARI.

Kenya: 7 Ahmed El Meleky St. (Dokki) (A); *Ambassador:* F. M. HINAWY.

Khmer Republic: 2 Sh. Tahawia (Giza) (E); *Ambassador:* SARIN CHHAK.

Kuwait: 12 Sh. Nabil El-Wakkad (Dokki) (E); *Ambassador:* HAMAD ISSA EL-RUJAIB.

Lebanon: 5 Sh. Ahmed Nessim (Guizeh); *Ambassador:* Dr. HALIM ABUIZZEDDIN.

Liberia: 2 Sh. 22, Cité Awkaf (Dokki); (E) *Ambassador:* JOHN W. GRIGSBY.

Libya: 7 Sh. Saleh Ayoub (Zamalek) (E); *Ambassador:* SAAD EL DIN BUSHWEIRAB.

Malaysia: 34 Sh. El Messaha (Dokki) (E); *Ambassador:* TUAN HAJI ABDUL KHALID.

Mali: 4 Sh. Margil (Zakalek) (E); *Ambassador:* BOUBACAR DIALLO.

Mauritania: 37 Sh. Ismail Muhammad (Zamalek) (E); *Ambassador:* MOHAMMED OULD GIDDO.

Mexico: 5 Sh. Dar El Shifa (Garden City) (E); *Ambassador:* MANUEL DE ARAOZ.

Mongolian People's Republic: 46 Sh. Gameat El Dowal El Arabia (Dokki) (E); *Ambassador:* BALJINGIN LOCHIN.

Morocco: 10 Sh. Saleh El Dine (Zamalek) (E); *Ambassador:* MAHDI MRANI ZENTAR.

Nepal: 24 Sh. Syria (Dokki) (E); *Ambassador:* JHARENDRA NARAYAN SINGH.

Netherlands: 18 Sh. Hassan Sabri (Zamalek) (E); *Ambassador:* FRANZ VON OVEN.

Nigeria: 13 Sh. Gabalaya (Zamalek) (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Norway: 2 Sh. Chafik Mansour (Zamalek) (E); *Ambassador:* PETER MARTIN ANKER.

Pakistan: 22 Sh. Mansour Muhammad (Zamalek) (E); *Ambassador:* MOHAMED ISLAM MALIK.

Panama: Villa No. 20 Sh. 75 (Maadi) (E); *Ambassador:* M. GUILLEN.

Peru: 9 Sh. El Kamel Muhammad (Zamalek) (E); *Ambassador:* FELIPE VALIVIESO BELAUNDE.

Philippines: 5 Sh. Ibn El-Walid (Dokki) (E); *Ambassador:* YUSUP ABUBAKAR.

Poland: 5 Sh. Aziz Osman (Zamalek) (E); *Ambassador:* ALBERT MORSKI.

Romania: 6 Sh. El Kamel Muhammad (Zamalek) (E); *Ambassador:* TITUS SINU.

Saudi Arabia: Villa 12, Sh. El Kamel Mohamed (Zamalek) (E); *Ambassador:* MUHAMMAD A. ALIREZA.

Senegal: 2 Sh. Ahmed Ragheb (Garden City) (E); *Ambassador:* DJIME M. GUEYE.

Sierra Leone: 56 Sh. Amman (Dokki) (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Singapore: 6 Sh. Nawal (Dokki) (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. HAJI AHMEN BIN MUHAMMAD IBRAHIM.

Somalia: 9 Sh. Rawakeh (Engineer's City) (E); *Ambassador:* ABDULLAHI ADAN AHMED.

Spain: 28 Ahmed Hechmat St. (Zamalek) (E); *Ambassador:* ANGEL SAGAZ.

Sudan: 3 Sh. El Ibrahim (Garden City) (E); *Ambassador:* MUHAMMAD SULEIMAN AHMED.

Sweden: 4 Sh. Sadd El Aali (Dokki) (E); *Ambassador:* TORD HAGEN.

Switzerland: 10 Sh. Abdel Khalek Saroit (E); *Ambassador:* ANDRE PARODI.

Syria: 17 Sh. Ahmad Sabry (Zamalek) (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. SAMI DROUBI.

Tanzania: 18 Sh. Ahmed Hechmat (Zamalek) (E); *Ambassador:* AHMED DIRIA HASSAN.

Thailand: 2 Sh. El Malek El Afdal (Zamalek) (E); *Ambassador:* SOMCHAI ANUMAN-RAJADHON.

Trinidad and Tobago: Addis Ababa, Ethiopia (E).

Tunisia: 26 Sh. El Guezira (Zamalek) (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* MUHAMMAD IBN FADL.

Turkey: Avenue El Nil (Giza) (E); *Ambassador:* SEMIH GUNVER.

Uganda: 9 Midan El Missaha (Dokki) (E); *Ambassador:* Capt. YOUNIS KHAMIS WENN.

U.S.S.R.: 95 Sh. El Giza (Giza) (E); *Ambassador:* VLADIMIR VINOGRADOV.

United Kingdom: Kasrah El Dubara (Garden City) (E); *Ambassador:* Sir RICHARD BEAUMONT.

Uruguay: 6 Sh. Loutfallah (Zamalek) (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. CARLOS MARIA ROMBERO.

Vatican City: 5 Sh. Muhammad Mazhar (Zamalek) (Apostolic Nunciature); *Nuncio:* Mgr. BRUNA HEIM.

Venezuela: 5 Sh. Mansour Muhammad (Zamalek) (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. GERMAN NAVA.

Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam: 21 Sh. Giza (Giza) (E);
Ambassador: NGUYEN XUAN.

Yemen Arab Republic: 28 Sh. Amin El Rafei (Dokki) (E);
Ambassador: MOUSTAPHA AHMED YACOB.

Yemen People's Democratic Republic: Sh. Hassanein Higazi (Dokki) (E); *Ambassador:* MUHAMMAD ABDEL KADER BAFQI.

Yugoslavia: 33 Sh. El Mansour Muhammad (Zamalek) (E);
Ambassador: MIHALO JAVORSKI.

Zaire: 23 Sh. Mecca El-Mokarrama (Dokki) (A); *Ambassador:* RENE BAVASSA.

Zambia: 30 Sh. Montazah (Zamalek) (E); *Ambassador:* MATIYA NEALANDE.

Egypt also recognizes The Central African Republic, Guatemala, Korca (D.P.R.), Madagascar, Mauritius and Rwanda.

PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY

ELECTIONS

ELECTIONS OCTOBER 27th AND NOVEMBER 3rd, 1971

Of the 360 seats 53 per cent were won by farmers and workers.

Speaker: HAFEZ BADAWI.

POLITICAL PARTY

Arab Socialist Union: Cairo; f. 1957 as the *National Union*, renamed 1961; the sole political party; Chair. President SADAT; Acting Sec.-Gen. Dr. Aziz Sidky; the Higher Executive Cttee. has 9 members; the Central Cttee. has 230 members, 200 elected from ASU governorates' conferences, and 30 appointed members (2 to represent the police, 2 the students and 4 the armed forces "after the consequences of aggression have been removed"); and the Nat. Congress is the largest representative body of the ASU.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The Courts of Law in Egypt are basically divided into four categories as follows:

1. *The Supreme Court* (called *The Court of Cassation*)
2. *The Courts of Appeal*
3. *The Primary Tribunals*
4. *The Summary Tribunals*

Each Court contains criminal and civil chambers.

1. The Supreme Court

The highest Court of Law in Egypt. Its sessions are held at Cairo and its jurisdiction covers the whole Egyptian territory.

Final judgements rendered in criminal and civil matters may be referred to the Supreme Court—by the accused or the Public Prosecution in criminal matters, and by any of the litigants in civil matters—in cases of misapplications or misinterpretations of the law as applied by the competent court in final judgement, as well as in case of irregularity in the form of the judgement or the procedures having effect on that judgement.

The Supreme Court is composed of the Chief Justice, four Deputy-Chief Justices and thirty-six Justices.

2. Courts of Appeal

There are six Courts of Appeal situated in the more important Governorates of Egypt: Cairo, Alexandria, Asyut, Mansura, Tanta, and Beni Suef. Each of these courts contains a criminal chamber, *The Assize Court*, to try cases of felonies, and a civil chamber to hear appeals filed by any of the litigants in civil matters against a judgement rendered by the primary tribunal, where the law so permits.

President in Cairo: M. MAHMOUD ABD-EL-LATIF.

3. Primary Tribunals

In each Governorate, there is a Primary Tribunal, each of which contains several chambers. Each chamber is composed of three Judges. Some of these chambers try criminal cases, whilst others hear civil litigations.

Primary Tribunals sit as Courts of Appeal in certain cases, according to circumstances.

4. Summary Tribunals

Summary Tribunals are branches of the Primary Tribunals and are situated in the different districts of Egypt. Each of these tribunals is composed of a single Judge.

Summary Tribunals hear civil and criminal matters of minor importance according to certain details.

The *Sharia Courts* or courts of Islamic Law, and the religious courts maintained by non-Muslim minorities have been abolished since 1955.

The Public Prosecution

The Public Prosecution is headed by the Attorney-General and consists of a large number of Attorneys, Chief Prosecutors and Prosecutors, who are distributed among the various districts of Egypt. The Public Prosecution is represented at all criminal Courts and also at litigation in certain civil matters. Furthermore, the enforcement of judgement rendered in criminal cases is controlled and supervised by the Public Prosecution.

Attorney-General: AHMAD MUSA.

The Supreme Judicial Council

This Council exists to guarantee the independence of the judicial system from outside interference. Under the presidency of the Chief Justice, the Supreme Judicial Council contains the following members:

- the Chief Justice
- two Deputy Chief Justices
- the Under-Secretary of State for the Ministry of Justice
- the Attorney-General
- the President of the Court of Appeal in Cairo
- the President of the Primary Tribunal in Cairo.

All matters concerning the promotion, discipline or otherwise of the members of the judicial system are referred to this Council.

An Arbitration Bureau was set up in 1966 to investigate cases between state and public sector organizations.

RELIGION

Over 94 per cent of Egyptians are Muslims, and almost all of these follow Sunni tenets. The four tenets are represented in Egypt and all follow the Holy Koran and the Sunna. Villagers adhere strictly to Islamic rites and teachings. Since the Fatimide dynasty, Egyptians have attached great importance to the decoration of their mosques. St. Mark is considered to be the first founder of the Coptic Church after Jesus. The Coptic Church is known historically as the Church of Alexandria or the Egyptian Coptic Orthodox Church, and is still considered the main Eastern church. There are over a million Copts in Egypt forming the largest religious minority, there is no discrimination of any kind against them, and they have contributed greatly to the cultural life of Egypt. Besides the Copts there are other Christian minorities numbering about a quarter of a million and consisting of Greek Orthodox, Roman Catholics, Armenians and Protestants. There is also a small Jewish minority.

Sheikh of Al Azhar: MUHAMMAD EL FAHHAM.

Grand Mufti of Egypt: Sheikh KHATIR MUHAM MUHAMMAD.
Coptic Orthodox Church: Azbakkia, Cairo; f. 61 A.D.

Coptic Catholic Church: Patriarch Cardinal STEPHANOS I. SIDAROUSS, 34 Sh. Ibn Sandar, Koubbeh Bridge, Cairo; 4 dioceses; 120,000 mems.; publ. *Al Salah*.

Greek Catholic Patriarchate: P.O.B. 50076 Beirut, Lebanon; 16 rue Daher, Cairo; Patriarch of Antioch, of Alexandria and of Jerusalem His Beatitude MAXIMOS V HAKIM; 475,000 mems. in the Middle East.

Greek Orthodox Church: Patriarch CHRISTOPHOROS II.

Armenian Apostolic Church: 179 Ramses Ave., Cairo, P.O.B. 48-Faggala; Archbishop MAMPRE SIROUNIAN.

Armenian Catholic Patriarchate: 36 Mohammed Sabri Abou Alam Street, Cairo; Archbishop RAPHAEL BAYAN.

Maronite Church: Archbishop PIERRE DIB.

Jewish Community: Office of the Chief Rabbi, Rabbi HAIM DOUEK; 13 Sebil-el-Khazindar St., Abbassia, Cairo.

THE PRESS

The press of Egypt is far more advanced than that of any other country in the Arab Middle East. Circulation of the leading newspapers such as *al-Ahram*, *Akhbar al-Yom* and *al-Akhbar* reach figures of 250,000 and more, whereas even the bigger newspapers in other Arab countries sell no more than about 20,000 per issue.

Several of the Cairo newspapers and magazines have important circulations in other Arab countries although entry in Saudi Arabia, Jordan and Tunisia is at present either restricted or altogether banned for political reasons.

Newspapers were placed under the control of the National Union (later reformed as the Arab Socialist Union) by a decree issued by President Nasser in May 1960. Journalists were obliged to obtain licences from the National Union and publishing houses, hitherto free, were placed under its control. All the important newspapers and magazines are now owned and controlled by the Government, although the four big publishing houses of al-Ahram, Dar al-Hilal, Dar Akhbar al-Yom and Dar al-Gomhouriya, operate as separate entities and compete with each other commercially. The Government allows the publishing houses a considerable amount of freedom in dealing with domestic affairs but comment on foreign affairs entirely reflects the views of the Government. Dar al-Hilal is concerned only with magazines and publishes *al-Mussawar*, *Hawa'a* and *al-Kawakeb*. Dar Akhbar al-Yom publishes the daily newspaper *al-Akhbar* and the weekly newspaper *Akhbar al-Yom*, the weekly magazines *Akher Saa* and *El Guil el Gedid*.

Dar al Gomhouriya publishes the daily *al-Gomhouriya*, the daily English language paper *Egyptian Gazette*, the daily French newspaper *Le Progrès Egyptien* and the afternoon paper *al-Misaa*.

The most authoritative daily newspaper is the very old established *al-Ahram*. Other popular large circulation magazines are *Rose al-Youssef*, *Sabah al-Kheir* and *Izaa w'al Television*. Minority language groups are catered for by the Greek language papers *Tachydromos* and *Phos* and the Armenian language papers *Arev* and *Houssaper*.

DAILIES

ALEXANDRIA

Barid al-Gharikat: P.O.B. 813; f. 1952; Arabic; evening; commerce, finance, insurance and marine affairs, etc.; Editor S. BENEDEUCCI; circ. 15,000.

al-Ittihad al-Misri: 13 Sharia Sidi Abdel Razzak; f. 1871; Arabic; evening; Propr. ANWAR MAHER FARAG; Dir. HASSAN MAHER FARAG.

Journal d'Alexandrie, Le: 1 Sharia Rolo; French; evening; Editor CHARLES ARCACHE.

Phare Egyptian, Le: 26 Avenue Hourriya; f. 1926; Greek-owned, French language; morning; independent; Editor ANTOINE GERONIMO.

Réforme, La: 8 Passage Sherif; f. 1895; French; noon; Propr. Comte AZIZ DE SAAB; circ. 7,000.

al-Safeer: Arabic; evening; three times per week.

Tachydromos-Egyptos: 4 Sharia Zangarol; f. 1882; Greek; morning; liberal; Publisher PENY COUTSOUNIS; Editor DINOS COUTSOUNIS; circ. 11,000.

CAIRO

al-Ahram: United Arab Press, Gallaa St.; f. 1875; Arabic; morning; independent; Editor MUHAMMAD HASSANEIN HEIKAL; circ. 400,000.

al-Akhbar: Dar Akhbar al-Yom, Sharia al-Sahafa; f. 1952; Arabic; independent; circ. 400,000.

Arev: 3 Sharia Soliman Halaby; Armenian; evening; Editor AVEDIS YAPOUDJIAN.

Egyptian Gazette: 24 Sharia Galal; f. 1880; the only English daily; morning; Editor Dr. AMIN MOHAMED ABOUL-ENEIN; circ. 8,500.

al-Gomhouriya (The Republic): 24 Sharia Zakaria Ahmed; f. 1953; Arabic; morning; official organ of the Arab Socialist Union; Editor IBRAHIM NAWAR; circ. 80,000.

Houssaper: Armenian; circ. 1,500.

Journal d'Egypte, Le: 1 Borsa Suedida St.; f. 1936; French; morning; Propr. and Editor EDGARD GALLAD; circ. 11,000.

al-Misaa: 24 Sharia Zakaria Ahmed; Arabic; evening; Editor N. MESTIKAOU; circ. 40,000.

Phos: 14 Zakaria Ahmed St.; f. 1896; Greek; morning; Editor S. PATERAS; Man. BASILE A. PATERAS.

Progrès Egyptien, Le: 24 Sharia Zakaria Ahmed; f. 1890; French; morning including Sundays; Editor MAURICE YACCARINI; circ. 14,500.

PERIODICALS

ALEXANDRIA

al Ahad Al Gedid: 88 al-Tatwig Street; Editor-in-Chief MAHMUD ABDEL MALAK KORITAM; General Manager MUHAMMAD KORITAM.

Alexandria Medical Journal: 4 Ibn El-Saigh; English, French and Arabic; quarterly; publ. by Alexandria Medical Asscn.; circ. 1,500.

Amitié Internationale: 59 Avenue Hourriya; f. 1957; publ. by Asscn. Egypt. d'Amitié Inter.; Arabic and French; quarterly; Editor Dr. ZAKI BADAOU.

L'Annuaire des Sociétés Egyptiennes par Actions: 23 Midan Tahrir; f. 1930; annually in December; French; Propr. ELIE I. POLITI; Editor OMAR EL-SAYED MOURSI.

L'Echo Sportif: 7 rue de l'Archevêché; French; weekly; Propr. MICHEL BITTAR.

L'Economiste Egyptien: 11 rue de la Poste, Alexandria; P.O. Box 847; f. 1901; weekly; Propr. MARGUERITE HOSNY.

Egypte-Sports-Cinéma: 7 Avenue Hourriya; French; weekly; Editor EMILE ASSAAD.

Egyptian Cotton Gazette: P.O.B. 433; organ of the Alexandria Cotton Exporters Association; English; three times yearly; Editor M. HASSOUNA.

Egyptian Cotton Statistics: English; weekly.

Gazette d'Orient, La: 5 rue de l'Ancienne Bourse; Propr. MAURICE BEITO.

Guide des Industries: 2 Sharia Adib; French; annual; Editor SIMON A. BARANIS.

Informateur des Assurances: 1 Sharia Adib; f. 1936; French, monthly; Propr. ELIE I. POLITI; Editor SIMON A. BARANIS.

Journal Suisse d'Egypte, Le: 18 Sharia Saleh El-Dine; Editor M. MAURICE FIECHTER.

Médecine d'Egypte: 298 rue Port Said, Cléopatra; Editor HUBERT DE LEUSSE; French.

Réforme Illustrée, La: 8 Passage Sherif; f. 1925; French; weekly; Propr. Comte AZIZ DE SAAB; circ. 20,000.

Répertoire Permanent de Législation Egyptienne: 27 Ave. El Guesch, Chatby-les-Bains; f. 1932; French and Arabic; Editor V. SISTO.

Revue des Questions Douanières: 2 Sharia Sinan; Arabic; monthly; economics and agriculture; Propr. ALY MUHAMMAD ALY.

Revue Economique Trimestrielle: c/o Banque de Port-Said, 18 Talaat Harb St., Alexandria; French (f. 1929) and Arabic (f. 1961) editions; quarterly; Editor: MAHMOUD SAMY EL ADAWAY (Arabic and French editions).

Sanaet El-Nassig (L'Industrie Textile): 5 rue de l'Archevêché; Arabic and French; monthly; Editor PHILIPPE COIAS.

L'Universitaire—Science et Techniques: 298 Sharia Port Said, Cléopatra; French; scientific and technical; quarterly; Editor HUBERT DE LEUSSE.

Voce d'Italia: 90 Sharia Farahde; Italian; fortnightly; Editor R. AVELLINO.

CAIRO

Actualité: 28 Sharia Sherif Pasha; French; weekly; Dir. and Propr. GEORGES TASSO.

Akhbar al-Yom: 6 Sharia al-Sahafa; Arabic; weekly; circ. 650,000.

Akher Saa: Dar Akhbar al-Yom, Sharia al-Sahafa; f. 1934; Arabic; weekly; independent; Editor-in-Chief AHMED EL-SAWI MUHAMMAD; circ. 150,000.

al-Ahd al-Goumhouri: 132 Sharia Kalaa; Editor ABDEL-KHALEK TAKIA.

al Ahram Al Iqtisadi: United Arab Press, Gallaa St.; economic affairs; owned by *Al Ahram*; circ. 10,000.

al-Azhar: Sharia al-Azhar; Arabic; Dir MUHAMMAD FARID WAGDI.

al-Doctor: 8 Hoda Shaarawy St.; f. 1947; Arabic; monthly; Editor Dr. AHMAD M. KAMAL; circ. 30,000.

al-Fussoul: 17 Sharia Sherif Pasha; Arabic; monthly; Propr. and Chief Editor MUHAMMAD ZAKI ABDEL KADER.

al-Garida al-Togaria al-Misriya: 25 Sharia Nubar Pasha; f. 1921; Arabic; weekly; circ. 7,000.

al-Hilal: Dar al-Hilal, 16 Sharia Muhammad Ezz El-Arab; f. 1895; Arabic; monthly; Editor EMILE ZEIDAN.

al-Izaa wal-Television: 13 Sharia Muhammad Ezz El-Arab; f. 1935; Arabic; weekly; Editor RAGA EL AZABI; circ. 120,000.

al-Kawakeb: Dar al-Hilal, 16 Sharia Muhammad Ezz El-Arab; f. 1952; Arabic; Editor FAHIM NAGIB; circ. 38,500.

al-Mukhtar: Dar Akhbar al-Yom, Sharia al-Sahafa; f. 1956; Arabic edition of *Readers' Digest*; Editor MOHAMED ZAKI ABDEL KADER; circ. 50,000.

al-Mussawar: Dar al-Hilal, 16 Sharia Muhammad Ezz El-Arab; f. 1924; Arabic weekly; Editor AHMED BAHAEDDINE; circ. 50,000.

al-Sabah: 4 Sharia Muhammad Said Pasha; f. 1922; Arabic; weekly; Editor MOSTAFA EL-KACHACHI.

al-Tahrir: 5 Sharia Naguib-Rihani; Arabic; weekly; Editor ABDEL-AZIZ SADEK.

al-Talia (Vanguard): f. 1965; left wing; monthly.

al-Tigara al-Arabiya al-Inkleezya (Anglo-Arab Trade): Arabic; bi-monthly; publ. by British Industrial Publicity Overseas Ltd., London, W.C.2.

Ana Wa Inta: Sharia Central; Arabic; monthly; Editor MOHAMED HASSAN.

Arab Observer: published by the Middle East News Agency, 11 Sh. Sahafa; f. 1960; weekly international news magazine; English; has now incorporated *The Scribe*; Editor-in-Chief Dr. ABDEL HAMID EL-BATRIK.

Contemporary Thought: University of Cairo; quarterly; Editor Dr. Z. N. MAHMOUD.

Echos: 15 Sharia Mahmoud Bassiouni; f. 1947; French; weekly; Dir. and Propr. GEORGES ORFALI.

Egyptian Chamber of Commerce Bulletin: 4 Midan Falaki.

Egyptian Directory, The: 19 Sharia Abdel Khalek Sarwat, B.P. 500; f. 1887; French and English; annual; Man. and Editor TAWHID KAMAL.

Egyptian Mail: 24 Sharia Zakaria Ahmed; f. 1910; English; weekly; Editor Dr. AMIN ABOUL-ENEIN.

Egypt's Medical Digest: 56 Sharia Abdel Khalek Sarwat, monthly; English; Editor Dr. KAMEL MIRZA.

Femme Nouvelle, La: 48 Sharia Kasr-el-Nil; French; twice yearly; Editor DORIA SHAFIK.

Federation of Egyptian Industries Monthly Bulletin: 26 Sharia Sherif Pasha; sent to all members of the Federation.

Gazette of the Faculty of Medicine: Sharia Kasr El-Aini; Kasr El-Aini Clinical Society; English; quarterly.

German-Arab Trade: 2 Sharia Sherif Pasha; German, English, French, Arabic; Editor KLAUS BALZER; circ. 6,000.

al Guil el Gedid: Dar Akhbar al-Yom, Sharia al-Sahafa; f. 1945; Arabic; weekly; Editor MOUSSA SABRI; circ. 50,000.

Ghorfet al-Kahira (*Journal of Cairo Chamber of Commerce*): 4 Midan Falaky; Arabic; monthly.

Hawa'a: Dar al-Hilal, 16 Sharia Muhammad Ezz El-Arab; women's magazine; Arabic; weekly.

Images: Dar Al-Hilal, 16 Sharia Muhammad Ezz El-Arab; French; illustrated; weekly; Editors EMILE and CHOUKRI ZEIDAN.

Industrial Egypt: 26A Sharia Sherif Pasha St., P.O.B. 251 Cairo; f. 1924; Bulletin of U.A.R. Federation of Industries; English and Arabic; quarterly; Editor FAROUK EL-BAKARY.

Industry and Trade Information: 13 Sharia Abdel Hamid Said; English; weekly; commercial and industrial bulletin; Dir. and Propr. NICOLAS STAVRI; Editor N. GHANEM.

Informateur Financier et Commercial: 24 Sharia Soliman Pasha; f. 1929; weekly; Dir. HENRI POLITI; circ. 15,000.

Kitab al-Hilal: 16 Sharia Muhammad Ezz El-Arab; monthly; Proprs. EMILE and CHOUKRI ZEIDAN.

Kuwat al-Mussalaha: P.O.B. 827, Cairo; f. 1954; Arabic; fortnightly; Editor M. A. RAHMAN; circ. 80,000.

Lewa al-Islam: 11 Sharia Sherif Pasha; Arabic; monthly; Propr. AHMED HAMZA; Editor MUHAMMAD ALY SHETA.

Lotus Magazine (*Afro-Asian Writings*): 104 Kasr El Eini St.; f. 1968; quarterly; English, French and Arabic; Editor YOUSSEF EL SEBAI.

Magalet al-Mohandeseen: 28 Avenue Ramses; f. 1945; published by The Engineers' Syndicate; Arabic and English; ten times a year; Editor and Sec. MAHMOUD SAMI ABDEL KAWI.

Megakkah al-Zerayia: monthly; Arabic; agriculture; circ. 30,000.

The Middle East Observer: 8 Chawarby St.; f. 1955; 3 months; English; industrial, maritime and com-

mercial; Propr. AHMED FODA; Chief Editors ADEL MAGDI, AHMED SABRI; circ. 30,000.

Phos-Chronos: 14 Sharia Galal; Greek; Editors B. PATÈRAS, S. PATÈRAS.

Progrès Dimanche: 24 Sharia Galal; French; weekly; Editor M. YACCARINI.

Riwayat al-Hilal: 16 Sharia Muhammad Ezz El-Arab; Arabic; monthly; Proprs. EMILE and CHOUKRI ZEIDAN.

Rose el Youssef: 89A Kasr el Ainei St.; f. 1925; Arabic; weekly; political; circulates throughout all Arab countries, includes monthly English section, Chair. KAMEL ZOHEIRY; Editor A. HAMROUCH, Editor English section IBRAHIM EZZAT; Man. ABDEL GHANI ABDEL-FATTAH; circ. 35,000.

Sabah al-Kheir: Arabic; weekly.

Tchehreh Nema: 14 Sharia Hassan El-Akbar (Abdine); f. 1904; Iranian; monthly; political, literary and general; Editor MANUCHEHR TCHEHREH NEMA MOADEB ZADEH.

Up-to-Date International Industry: 10 Sharia Galal; Arabic and English; foreign trade journal.

NEWS AGENCIES

Middle East News Agency: 4 Sharia Sherrufin, Cairo; f. 1955; regular service in Arabic and English; Director MUHAMMAD ABDEL GAWWAD.

Misr Egyptian News Agency: 43 Sharia Ramses, Cairo.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Agence France Presse: 33 Kasr El Nil St., Cairo; Chief JEAN-PIERRE JOULIN.

ANSA: 19 Sh. Abdel Khalek Sarwat, Cairo; Chief GIOVANNI CAMPANA.

AP: 33 Kasr El Nil, Cairo; Chief JOSEPH E. DYNAN.

Bulgarian Telegraph Agency: 13 Sh. Muhammad Kame Morsi, Aguza, Cairo; Chief DIMITER MASLAROV.

Četeka (Czechoslovak News Agency): 7 Sh. Hasan Asem, Zamalek, Cairo.

Kyodo News Service: Flat 12, 33 Abdel Khalek Tharawat, Cairo; Chief HIDEO YAMASHITA.

Routers: Apt. 43, Immobilia Bldgs., 26 Sh. Sherif Pasha, Cairo, P.O.B. 2040.

UPI: 4 Sh. Eloui, P.O.B. 872, Cairo; Chief RAY N. MOSELEY.
Antara and DPA also have bureaux in Cairo.

PUBLISHERS

Egyptian General Organization for Publishing and Printing: 117 Corniche el Nil St., Cairo; affiliated to the Ministry of Culture.

ALEXANDRIA

Alexandria University Press: Shatby.

Artec: 10 Sharia Stamboul.

Dar Nashr ath-Thagata.

Egyptian Book Centre: A. D. Christodoulou and Co., 5 Sharia Adib; f. 1950.

Egyptian Printing and Publishing House: Ahmed El Sayed Marouf, 59, Safia Zaghoui; f. 1947.

Maison Egyptienne d'Editions: Ahmed El Sayed Marouf, Sharia Adib; f. 1950.

Maktab al-Misri al-Hadith li-t-Tiba wan-Nashr: 7 Nobar St.; Man. AHMAD YEHA.

Munshaat al Marif.

CAIRO

Akhbar El Yom Publishing House: 6 Sharia al-Sahafa; f. 1944; publishes *al-Akhbar* (daily), *Akhbar al-Yom* (weekly), and magazine *Akher Saa*; Man. Dir. Dr. KASSEM FARAHAT.

Dar al-Gomhouriya: 24 Sharia Galal; publications include the dailies, *al-Gomhouriya*, *al-Misaa*, *Egyptian Gazette* and *Le Progrès Egyptien*; Pres. KAMEL EL HENNAWI.

Dar al-Hilal: Al Hilal Bldg., 16 Sharia Mohammed Ez-Z El-Arab; f. 1892; publishes magazines only, including *al-Mussawar*, *Hawa'a* and *al-Kawakeb*; Dir. EMILE and CHOUKRI ZEIDAN.

Dar al Kitab al Arabi: Misr Printing House, Sharia Nubar, Bab al Louk, Cairo; f. 1968; Man. Dir. Dr. SAHAIR AL KALAMAWI.

Dar al Maaref Egypt: 1119 Cornich El-Nil St.; f. 1890; Arabic books in all fields; distributor of books in English, French and German; Man. Dir. Dr. SAYED ABUL NAGA.

Documentation and Research Centre for Education (Ministry of Education): 33 Falaky St.; f. 1956; Dir. Mrs. ZEINAB M. MEHREZ; bibliographies, directories, information and education bulletins.

Editions Horus: 1 Midan Soliman Pasha.

Editions le Progrès: 6 Sharia Sherif Pasha; Propr. WADI CHOUKRI.

Editions et Publications des Pères Jésuites: 1 rue Boustan al Maksi, Faggala; scientific and religious publications; Dir. H. DE LEUSSE.

Editions Universitaires d'Egypte, Les: Alla El-Dine El-Chiati and Co.; 41 Sharia Sherif Pasha.

Higher University Council for Arts, Letters and Sciences: University of Cairo.

Imprimerie Argus: 10 Sharia Galal; Propr. SOCRATE SARRAFIAN.

Lagnat al Taalif Wal Targama Wal Nashr (Committee for Writing, Translating and Publishing Books): 9 Sharia El-Kerdassi (Abdine).

Librairie La Renaissance D'Egypte (Hassan Muhammad & Sons): 9 Adly St., P.O.B. 2172; f. 1930; Man. HASSAN MUHAMMAD; religion, history, geography, medicine, architecture, economics, politics, law, children's books, atlases, dictionaries.

Maktabet Misr: P.O.B. 16, Faggalah, Cairo; f. 1932; publ. wide variety of fiction, biographies and textbooks for schools and universities; Man. AMIR SAID GOUDA A SAHAR.

Middle East Publishing Co.: 29 Rue Abdel Khalek Sarwat.

Mohamed Abbas Sid Ahmed: 55 Sharia Nubar.

National Library Press (Dar al Kutub): Midan Ahmed Maher; bibliographic works.

New Publications: J. Meshaka and Co., 5 Sharia Maspero.

The Public Organization for Books and Scientific Appliances: Cairo University, Orman, Ghiza; f. 1965; state organization publishing academic books for universities, higher institutes, etc.; also imports books, periodicals and scientific appliances; Chair. KAMIL SEDDIK; Vice-Chair. FATTHY LABIB.

Senouhy Publishers: 54 Sharia Abdel-Khalek Sarwat; f. 1956; Dirs. LEILA A. FADEL, OMAR RASHAD.

Other Cairo publishers include: *Dar al-Fikr al-Arabi*, *Dar al-Fikr al-Hadith Li-t-Tab wan-Nashr*, *Dar wa Matabi*, *Dar al-Nahda al-Arabiya*, *Dar al-Misriya Li-t-Talif wal-Tardjma*, *Dar al-Qalam*, *Dar ath-Thagapa*, *Majlis al-Ala Li-Riyyat al-Funun*, *Maktaba Ain Shams*, *Maktaba al-Andshilu al-Misriya*, *Maktabat al-Chandshi*, *Maktabat al-Nahira al-Hadith*, *Markaz Tasjil al-Athar al-Misriya*, *Matbaat ar-Risala*, *al-Qaumiya Li-t-Tibaa wan-Nashr*, *Wizarat az-Ziraa Maslahat al-Basatin*.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Egyptian Radio and Television Corporation: Cairo; f. 1971; general supervisory body under the Ministry of Information; Chair. YEHA.

RADIO

Egyptian Broadcasting Corporation: Corniche el Nil, Cairo; f. 1928; 173 hours daily; Chair. MUHAMMAD AMIN HAMMAD; Dir.-Gen. Arabic Programmes MAHMOUD SHAABAN; Dir.-Gen. Foreign Programmes AHMED TAHER.

Home service programmes in Arabic, English, French, German, Greek and Italian; foreign services (The Voice of the Arabs) in Arabic, Bambara, Dankali, Fulani, Hausa, Hindi, Indonesian, Lingala, Malay, Nyanja, Pushtu, Russian, Shoha, Yoruba, Sesotho, Sindebele, Wolof, Siami, Zulu, Thai, Bengali, English, Urdu, Sudanese dialects, Swahili, Amharic, Somali, Kurdish, Turkish, Persian, French, German, Italian, Portuguese, Spanish and Hebrew; cultural programme in Arabic; publs. *Broadcasting and TV* (weekly), *Broadcasting Art* (quarterly).

Middle East Radio: Société Egyptienne de Publicité, 24 Sharia Galal, Cairo; f. 1964; commercial service with 500-kW. transmitter; U.K. Agents: Radio and Television Services (Middle East) Ltd., 21 Hertford St., London, W.1.

In 1971 there were 4,500,000 radio receivers and 560,000 television sets.

TELEVISION

Egyptian Television Organization: Corniche el Nil, Cairo; f. 1960; 150 hours weekly (three channels); Chair. ABDEL HAMID YOUNES; Dir.-Gen. Programmes SAAD LABIB.

In 1970 there were about 550,000 television sets. In January 1969 the U.A.R. announced that it is to adopt the French Secam colour television system. The country is a member of the URTNA, OIRT and Arab Broadcasting Union.

Société Egyptienne de Publicité: 24 Sharia Gallal, Cairo; handles all television (and cinema) advertising.

FINANCE

BANKING

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; dep. = deposits; m. = million; amounts in £ Egyptian)

All banks were nationalized in 1961.

CENTRAL BANK

Central Bank of Egypt: 31 Sharia Kasr-el-Nil, Cairo; f. 1861; cap. 3.0m., dep. 333m. (July 1971); Governor AHMED ZANDO.

COMMERCIAL BANKS

Bank of Alexandria: 6 Salah Salem St., Alexandria; f. 1864; cap. 2m.; dep. 170m. (June 1971); Pres. AHMED ABDEL GHAFAR.

Banque du Caire: 22 Sharia Adly, P.O.B. 1495, Cairo; f. 1952; cap. and reserves 25m., dep. 66.6m. (June 1970); Chair. HASSAN ZAKI AHMED; Man. Dir. MUHAMMAD EZZAT FAHMY.

Banque de Port Said (formerly Banque Belge et Internationale en Egypte): Head Office: 155 Mohamed Farid St., Cairo; Foreign Relations Dept.: 18 Talaat Harb St., Alexandria; f. 1929, nationalized 1960; incorporated the Bank Al Goumhouriya 1964; cap. 1m.; dep. 108m. (June 1969); Chair. MUHAMMAD ABBAS ZAKI; Man. Dir. MAHMOUD F. RIZK.

Banque Misr, S.A.E.: 151 Sharia Mohamed Farid, Cairo; f. 1920; nationalized 1960; incorporated Bank of Suez and Banque Collectivité Financière 1964; cap. 2m., res. 27.4m. (June 1970); Chair. and Man. Dir. AHMED FOUAD; publ. *Economic Bulletin*.

National Bank of Egypt: 24 Sharia Sherif Pasha, Cairo; f. 1898; nationalized 1960; incorporated Banque de Commerce 1964; cap. and reserves 9.1m.; dep. 237m. (June 1971); 85 brs.; Chair. Dr. HAMED A. EL SAYEH; publ. *Quarterly Economic Bulletin*.

DEVELOPMENT BANKS

Agricultural Credits and Co-operatives: 11 Sabri Abu-Alam St., Cairo; f. 1964; formerly *Credit Agricole*.

Arab African Bank: 44 Abdel-Khalek Sarwat Street, Cairo; f. 1964; cap. 10m.; undertakes all banking activities through its branches in the U.A.R. free zones and

abroad, and participates in development programmes in Arab and African countries; Chair. and Man. Dir. SULAIMAN AHMED AL HADDAD; branches in Beirut and Dubai.

OTHER BANK

Nasser Social Bank: Cairo; f. 1971.

STOCK EXCHANGES

Cairo Stock Exchange: 4A Chcrifein St., Cairo; f. 1883; Pres. SHOUMDI AZER.

Alexandria Stock Exchange: Pres. M. HASSAN HAGGAG.

INSURANCE

Egyptian General Insurance Organization: 1 Kasr-el-Nil St., Cairo; f. 1961; Chair. ABD-EL-HAMID EL SARRAG.

Al Chark Insurance Company, S.A.E.: Cairo: 15 Sharia Kasr-el-Nil; f. 1931; Chair. AHMED ZAKI HELMI; general and life; incorporates *Nile Insurance Co.*, *Al Mottahida Insurance Co.*, and *Africa Insurance Co.*

Commercial Insurance Company of Egypt, S.A.E.: 7 Midan E. Tahrir, Cairo; f. 1947; life, fire, marine, accident; Managing Dir. AHMED ZAKY HELMY.

Egyptian Reinsurance Company, The, S.A.E.: 28 Talaat Harb St., P.O.B. 950, Cairo, f. 1957, Chair. and Man. Dir. FATHI MUHAMMAD IBRAHIM.

L'Epargne, S.A.E.: Immeuble Chemla Sharia 26 July, P.O. Box 548, Cairo; all types of insurance.

Al Iktisad el Shabee, S.A.E.: 11 Sharia Emad El Dine, P.O. Box 1635, Cairo; f. 1948; Man. Dir. and Gen. Man. W. KHAYAT.

Al Mottahida: 9 Sharia Soliman Pasha, P.O. Box 804, Cairo; f. 1957.

National Insurance Company of Egypt, S.A.E.: 33 Sharia Nabi Danial, P.O.B. 446, Alexandria; f. 1900; incorporates the Alexandria Insurance Co. and the Cairo Insurance Co.; cap. 750,000; Chair. and Man. Dir. AHMED NABIH YOUNES.

Provident Association of Egypt, S.A.E.: 9 Sharia Sherif Pasha, P.O. Box 390, Alexandria; f. 1936; Man. Dir. C. G. VORLOOV.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Since July 1961 the Egyptian Government has been nationalizing trading and industrial enterprises, and by 1965 small scale retailing was the only branch of the economy left substantially in private hands.

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

ALEXANDRIA

Egyptian Chamber of Commerce, Alexandria: El-Ghorfa Eltegarcia St.; Pres. ABDEL HAMIED SERRY; Vice-Pres. ABDEL SATTAR ARAFAH, MOSTAFA KAMAL BARAKAT; Treas. ALY ALY EL KATA, TAWFIC EL MELEIGY; Sec. AHMED EL ALFI MUHAMMAD; Gen. Dir. MUHAMMED FATHY MAHMOUD.

Camera di Commercio Italiana di Alessandria: P.O.B. 1763; f. 1885; 173 mems.; Pres. Cav. LUIGI F. POLVARA; Vice-Pres. Ing. ROBERT MITROVICH, Sig. EMILIO LINDI; Sec. of Council Ing. CARLO SCARPOCCHI; Treas. PIER LUCA CAPPIELLO; Sec.-Gen. PIERO FAZZI; publ. *Rivista degli Scambi Italo-Egiziani*.

Chambre de Commerce Hellénique: 19 Sharia Sherif Pasha; f. 1901; Pres. YANKO CHRYSOVERGHI; Vice-Pres. C. GEORGIAFENDIS, C. NANOPOULOS; Treas. CHR. KOKINOS; Hon. Sec. ALEX M. CASULLI.

Chambre de Commerce Turque: 9 Sharia Sherif Pasha; Hon. Pres. TAHA CARIM; Pres. ILHAMI CAKIN; Vice-Pres. IZZET LEVENDER and KASSIM KUTAY; Treas. HABIB ALEX. DIAB; Sec.-Gen. ZIYA SÖNMEZ.

CAIRO

Egyptian Chamber of Commerce, Cairo: El Falaki St.; Pres. MUHAMMAD SAYED YASSIN; Vice-Pres. ALY EL BEREIR, AHMED ABDEL-NABI EL-ISKANDARANI; Sec.-Gen. KAISSAR BOULOS GAD-EL-KARIM; Treas. MUHAMMAD A. R. SAMAHA; publ. *Monthly Bulletin*.

Cairo Chamber of Commerce: 4 Midah El Falaki St.; f. 1913; Pres. MUHAMMAD ALI SHERA; Vice-Pres. IBRAHIM SALEM ABDEL-AZIZ EL-TOKHI; Treas. ABDEL MENEM MOHMOUD EL-SHERIF; Gen. Sec. MUHAMMAD SAYED ABDEL MONEM; 150,000 mems.; publs. *Protesto Review* (weekly), *Monthly Bulletin*.

Camera di Commercio Italiana per l'Egitto: 33 Sharia Abdel Khalek Sarwat, P.O. Box 19; f. 1947; Pres. GIUSEPPE SCHIRALLI; Vice-Pres. Ing. ITALO RAGNI; 130 mems.; publs. *Rivista degli Scambi Italo-Egiziani* (every three months).

Chambre de Commerce Hellénique du Caire: 17 Sharia Soliman El Halabi; f. 1923; Pres. P. ARSLANOGLU; Vice-Pres. CH. EGYPTIADIS; Sec. G. SAMARAS.

German-Arab Chamber of Commerce: 2 Sharia Sherif Pasha, Cairo; f. 1951; Pres. RUDI STAERKER; Sec.-Gen. Assessor KLAUS BALZER; publ. *German Arab Trade*.

Representation of Federal Chamber of Foreign Trade of Yugoslavia: 47 Sharia Ramses, P.O.B. 448, Cairo; f. 1954; Sec.-Gen. D. STANKOVIĆ.

OTHER TOWNS

Aswan Chamber of Commerce: Abtal El-Tahrir St., Aswan.

Asyut Chamber of Commerce: Asyut.

Behera Chamber of Commerce: Gomhouriya St., Daman-horu.

Beni-Suef Chamber of Commerce: Mamdouh St., Moqbel El-Guedid, Beni-Suef.

Dakahlia Chamber of Commerce, Mansura: El-Saleh Ayoub Square, Mansura.

Damietta Chamber of Commerce: Damietta.

Fayum Chamber of Commerce: Fayum.

Gharbia Chamber of Commerce: Tanta.

Giza Chamber of Commerce: El-Saa Square, Giza.

Ismailia Chamber of Commerce: Ismailia.

Kafr-el-Sheikh Chamber of Commerce: Kafr-el-Sheikh.

Kena Chamber of Commerce: El-Gamil Street, Kena.

Menia Chamber of Commerce: Menia.

Munufia Chamber of Commerce: Sidi Fayed Street, Shibin-El-Kom.

Port Said Chamber of Commerce: Port Said.

Kalyubia Chamber of Commerce: Benha.

Sharkia Chamber of Commerce: Zagazig.

Suez Chamber of Commerce: Suez.

Suhag Chamber of Commerce: Suhag.

NATIONALIZED ORGANIZATIONS

General Organizations under the Ministry of War:

Military Factories and Aviation Industries: 8 Gemaa St., Garden City, Cairo.

Air Transport: 11 Emmad El-Din St., Cairo.

Aquatic Resources: Medinet Nasr, Cairo; 3 companies.

Armed Forces: 90 Sh. Al-Azhar, Cairo.

General Organizations under the Ministry of Industry, Mineral Resources and Electricity:

Food Industries: 6 Salem Salem St., Agouza, Cairo; 27 companies; products include most basic foodstuffs, tobacco, sugar, soft and alcoholic drinks, confectionery, essential oils, essences, soap, perfumery and cosmetics; 90,000 workers; Dir. Prof. Dr. HASSAN ASHMAWI.

Spinning and Weaving: 5 Tolombat St., Garden City, Cairo; 33 companies.

Technical Industries: 28 Talaat Harb St., Cairo; 14 subsidiary companies working in transport, steel, electric cable, automobile, ship-building, refrigeration, rolling stock and other industries; Chair. Eng. HASSAN ABDEL FATTAH; Gen. Dir. ABDEL MONEM WAHBY.

Egyptian General Organization for Technical and Electronic Industries: 28 Talaat Harb St., Cairo; 24 companies.

Productive Co-operation and Minor Industries: 8 Ahmed Amin St., Dokki, Cairo; f. 1960; 12 Sectors; 45,840 mems.; Chair. SAYED EL MENSRAWI; Dir.-Gen. HASSAN SALEM.

Chemical Industries: 49 Kasr El Nil St., Cairo; 28 companies.

Building Materials and Ceramics: 49 Kasr El Nil St., Cairo; 9 companies.

Metal Industries: 5 July 26th St., Cairo; 8 companies.

Mining: 5 Tolombat St., Garden City, Cairo; 11 companies.

Geological Survey: Abbasiya Post Office, Cairo; f. 1898; section of General Egyptian Organization for Geological Researches and Mining; Dir.-Gen. ABDUL HADI AHMED ATTIA; publs. five to eight geological works per year.

Electricity: Cairo.

EGYPT—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY)

General Organization under the Ministry of Local Administration:

Alexandria Harbour: Governorate Bldg., Alexandria.

General Organization under the Ministry of Labour.

Social Securities: 1 26th July St., Cairo; 5 Zones.

General Organizations under the Ministry of Economy:

Trade: 9 Talaat Harb St., Cairo; 6 general companies; 2 companies for export of agricultural products; 1 car company; 1 timber company; 3 engineering companies; Pres. MUHAMMAD MORSI SELIM.

Cotton: 19 El-Gomhouriya St., Cairo; 6 export companies, 5 ginning companies and 1 pressing company; Pres. ZAKARIA TEWFIK.

General Organization under the Ministry of Health:

Drugs, Chemicals and Medical Equipment: 9 Emad El Din St., Cairo; 7 companies.

General Organizations under the Suez Canal Authority:

Maritime Transport: 1 Alfi St., Cairo.

Inland Transport Organization: 4 Youssef Abbas St., Nasr Town, Cairo; f. 1961; 4 goods transport companies; 4 fluvial transport companies; 4 road construction companies; 1 vehicle repairs company; Chair. M. EL-B. FOUAD; Dir. Gen. A. M. EL-MADANI.

General Organizations under the Ministry of Housing:

Housing and Rehabilitation: 18 El Borsa El Kadima, Tawfikeia, Cairo; 5 companies.

Co-operative Housing: 12 Gamet el-Dowal el-Arabiya, Cairo.

Construction and Building Works: 14 Talaat Harb, Cairo.

General Organizations under the Ministry of Culture:

Editing and Publishing: 117 Corniche St., Cairo.

Egyptian General Organization for Tourism and Hotels: 4 Latin America St., Garden City, Cairo; (under the auspices of the Ministry of Tourism).

General Organizations under Ministry of Information.

Egyptian Broadcasting and T.V. Corporation: Corniche, el Nil, Cairo.

General Organizations under the Ministry of Land and Agrarian Reform:

Land Reclamation: 22 Murad St., Giza, Cairo; 5 companies

Land Development: El Mogamma Bldg. of Dokki, Dokki, Cairo; Pres. MUHSIN IDRIS.

Desert Development: 70 El Gomhouriya St., Cairo.

General Organizations under the Ministry of Agriculture:

Co-operative Agriculture: Misr Insurance Bldg., Giza Square, Giza, Cairo; f. 1960; Dir.-Gen. ABDEL LATIF MANDOUR; publ. *Agricultural Co-operation* (monthly).

Poultry: Kasr Youssef Kamal, Matariya.

Meat: 29 Yehya Ibrahim St., Zamalek, Cairo.

OIL

Egyptian General Petroleum Corporation (EGPC): Cairo; state supervisory authority for the development of the national oil resources; has entered into 50 : 50 partnership agreements with a number of foreign companies; Pres. ALI WALI; Dir.-Gen. AHMAD IZZ-AL-DIN HILAL.

Egyptian Marine Petroleum: Cairo; f. 1970; partnership between EGPC and North Sumatra Oil Development Corporation (an amalgam of Japanese interests, the largest being the Japanese Petroleum Development Corp.); has concession in the Ras Gharib area in the Gulf of Suez.

Compagnie Orientale des Pétroles: Cairo; partnership between EGPC and International Egyptian Oil Company (owned principally by ENI of Italy); developed the Sinai oilfields now occupied by Israel.

Gulf Petroleum Company: Cairo; partnership between EGPC and Pan American Oil (a subsidiary of Standard Oil of Indiana); developed the Morgan oilfield on the western side of the Red Sea, producing 300,000 barrels per day in early 1970; also holds exploration concessions for territory in the Western Desert and the Nile delta.

Western Desert Operating Petroleum Company: Alexandria; f. 1967 as partnership between EGPC and Phillips Petroleum; developed Alamcin field in the Western Desert, producing approx. 40,000 barrels per day in early 1970; Chair. Dr. MAHMOUD AMIN.

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATIONS

Federation of Egyptian Industries: P.O.B. 251, 26A Sharia Sherif Pasha, Cairo, and P.O.B. 1658, 19 rue Gare du Caire, Alexandria; f. 1922; Pres. Dr. Eng. MAHMOUD ALY HASSAN; represents the industrial community in Egypt.

AFFILIATED ORGANIZATIONS

Chamber of Food Industries: Pres. Dr. HUSSEIN TEWFIK TAPOZADA.

Chamber of Building and Construction Industry: Pres. Eng. HASSAN MUHAMMAD HASSAN.

Chamber of Cereals and Related Products Industry: Pres. FAWZI YOUSSEF REFAI.

Chamber of Chemical Industries: Pres. Dr. HASSAN IBRAHIM BADAWI.

Chamber of Engineering Industries: Pres. Eng. MUHAMMAD ABDEL BAKI EL-KOSHEIRY.

Chamber of Leather Industry: Pres. Dr. HASSAN IBRAHIM EL SERZY.

Chamber of Metallurgical Industries: Pres. Eng. Dr. ABDEL FATTAH NAGUIB.

Chamber of Petroleum and Mining: Pres. Eng. ALI MUHAMMAD AMIN WALI.

Chamber of Printing, Binding and Paper Products: Pres. Eng. YOUSSEF BAHGAT.

Chamber of Spinning and Weaving Industry: Pres. HAMED EL MAAMOUN HABIB.

Chamber of Wood Products Industry: Pres. Eng. SAYED ABDEL MOATI MAHMOUD.

TRADE UNIONS

Egyptian Federation of Labour (EFL): 70 Gomhouriya St., Cairo; f. 1957; 27 affiliated unions; 1.5 million mems.; affiliated to the International Confederation of Arab Trade Unions and to the All-African Trade Union Federation; Pres. AHMED FAHIM; Sec.-Gen. ABDEL LATIF BOULTIA; publ. *Misrlab News* (monthly, English).

Arab Federation of Food Workers (AFFW): P.O.B. 877, Cairo; 500,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. SAAD MUHAMMAD AHMED.

Federation of Arab Engineers: Cairo; budget 1965-66: £E 15,000; Sec. MUHAMMAD SAKA.

General Trade Union of Agriculture: 31 Mansour St., Bab al-Louk, Cairo; 350,000 mems.; Pres. SALAH AL DIN ABU AL-MAGI; Gen. Sec. NASR AL DIN MUSTAPHA.

General Trade Union of Banking and Insurance: 2 Al Qadi al Fadl St., Cairo; 32,000 mems.; Pres. MUHAMMAD FATHI FOUDA; Gen. Sec. MUNIR HABASH.

General Trade Union of Building Industries: 9 Emad el Din St., Cairo; 46,000 mems.; Pres. ABD AL MUTALE SALEM; Gen. Sec. HAMED HUSSAIN BARAKAT.

General Trade Union of Business and Management Services: 387 Port Said St., Bab al Khalk, Cairo; 46,000 mems.; Pres. AWAD ABD AL QADER; Gen. Sec. ABL AL RAHMAN KHEDR.

General Trade Union of the Chemical Industries: 76 Gomhouria St., Cairo; 60,000 mems.; Pres. MUHAMMAD ASAAD RAGEH; Gen. Sec. HAMYA ALI MAHJOUR.

General Trade Union of Engineering, Electrical and Metal Industries: 118 Mohamed Farid St., Cairo; 70,000 mems.; Pres. MUHAMMAD ABU KHALIL; Gen. Sec. SAID GOMAA ALI MANSOUR.

General Trade Union of Nutritional Industries: 3 Hosni St., Qubba al Hadaek, P.O.B. 2230, Cairo; 125,000 mems.; Pres. MOHAMED ABDOU GOMAA; Vice-Pres. MAHMOUD EL ASKHRI.

General Trade Union of Railways: 47 Al Tera al Boulakuiya St., Cairo; 46,000 mems.; Pres. MUHAMMAD ATITO; Gen. Sec. AHMAD FAWZI ALI.

General Trade Union of Textiles: 327 Shoubra St., Cairo; f. 1960; 250,000 mems.; Pres. SALAH GHARIB.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Egyptian Railways (E.R.): Cairo Station, Cairo; f. 1852; Mileage and gauge: 2,803 miles, 4 ft. 8½ in., main lines; 1,614 miles, 4 ft. 8½ in., auxiliary lines; Chair. of Board Eng. ALY FAHMY EL-DAGESTANY.

Alexandria Region Passenger Transport Organisation: 21 Place Saad Zaghloul, P.O.B. 466, Alexandria; controls tramways, buses and 27 miles of suburban electric railway (4 ft. 8½ in.); Chair. AHMED ZAKY.

Heliopolis Company for Housing and Inhabiting: 28 Ibrahim El Lakkany St., Heliopolis, Cairo; 31 miles; 148 railcars; Gen. Man. Eng. ABDEL MONEIM SEIF.

A 6½-mile underground railway is under consideration in Cairo.

ROADS

Administration of Roads and Land Transport: Sharia Kasr-el-Aini, Cairo; Dir.-Gen. Ing. MUHAMMAD EL-BEDEWI FUAD.

There are good metalled main roads as follows: Cairo-Alexandria (desert road); Cairo-Benna-Tanta-Damanhur-Alexandria; Cairo-Suez (desert road); Cairo-Ismailia-Port Said or Suez; Cairo-Fayum (desert road); in 1970 there were over 13,000 miles of good metalled roads.

Automobile Club d'Egypte: 17 rue Kasr-el-Nil, Cairo; Sec.-Gen. IBRAHIM RACHID.

Public Authority for the Free Zone of Port Said: f. 1965; to supervise the development of the free port of Port Said.

SHIPPING

Egyptian Maritime Co.: 2 rue de l'Ancienne Bourse, Alexandria; f. 1930; services Alexandria/Europe, Canada, Black Sea, Adriatic Sea and Africa; Chair. M. Y. RAMADAN.

American Eastern Trading and Shipping Co., S.A.E.: 17 Sharia Sesostri, Alexandria; Pres. M. E. WAGNER; Manager, Egypt, AHMED LABIB TAHIO.

Egyptian Stevedoring and Shipping Co., S.A.E.: 17 Sharia Sesostri, Alexandria; f. 1946; Pres. J. H. CHALHOUB; Manager MUHAMMAD FAHMY TAHIO.

Thebes Shipping Agency: P.O. Box 45, 41 Sharia Nebi Daniel, Alexandria; maritime transport.

THE SUEZ CANAL

Suez Canal Authority (*Hay'at Canal Al Sues*): Ismailia; Chair. and Man. Dir. Eng. MASHUR AHMED MASHUR.

Length of Canal: 107 miles. Maximum depth: 53 ft. Maximum width (at water level): 660 ft. Minimum width (at depth of 36 ft.): 316 ft. The Canal has been closed since the war in June 1967.

CIVIL AVIATION

EgyptAir: Head Office: Almaza Airport, Heliopolis, Cairo; f. 1932 (1961 as UAA); operates internal services in Egypt and external services throughout the Middle East, Far East and Europe; Man. Dir. ABDEL RAHMAN ENAN; Gen. Man. MUHAMMAD SOLIMAN EL HAKIM; the fleet consists of two Boeing 707, seven Comet 4C, four Ilyushin 18, six Antonov 24 and two DC-6.

The following foreign airlines serve Egypt: Aeroflot, Air France, Air India, Alia, Alitalia, AUA, BEA, BOAC, British Caledonian, CSA, Cyprus Airways, Ethiopian Air Lines, Garuda, Ghana Airways, Interflug, Iraqi Airways, JAL, JAT, Libyan Arab Airlines, KLM, Kuwait Airways, LOT, Lufthansa, MALEV, MEA, Olympic Airways, Pan Am, PIA, Qantas, Sabena, SAS, Saudi Arabian Airlines, Sudan Airways, Swissair, TAROM, TWA and UTA.

TOURISM

Ministry of Tourism: 110 Sh. Kasr el Aini, Cairo; f. 1965 to replace the *State Tourist Administration*, f. 1935; branches at Alexandria, Port Said, Suez, Luxor and Aswan; Minister of Tourism MUHAMMAD AWAD AL KONI.

General Organization for Tourism and Hotels: 4 Latin America St., Garden City, Cairo; f. 1961; affiliated to the Ministry of Tourism.

Authorized foreign exchange dealers for tourists include the principal banks and the following:

American Express of Egypt Ltd.: 15 Kasr el Nil St., Cairo; f. 1919.

Thomas Cook and Son: 4 Sharia Champollion, Cairo.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

Ministry of Culture: Cairo; Minister SARWAT OKASHA.

PRINCIPAL THEATRES AND ORCHESTRA

Pocket Theatre: Cairo; f. 1961.

Cairo Opera House: Cairo; Gen. Man. SALEH ABDOUN.

Home of the following:

Opera Lyric Troupe.

Opera Ballet.

Opera Chorale.

Cairo Symphony Orchestra.

Members frequently take part in performances with visiting opera companies.

National Puppet Theatre: Cairo.

NATIONAL DANCE TROUPES

National Folklore Dance Troupe: Cairo; frequently performs on tours abroad.

Reda Folklore Dance Troupe: 50 Kasr el Nil St., Cairo; f. 1959; frequently performs on tours abroad; Dirs. MAHMOUD REDA, ALI REDA; Principal Dancers FARIDA FAHMY, MAHMOUD REDA; Composer and Conductor ALI ISMAIL.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Atomic Energy Organization: Dokki, Cairo; f. 1955; Dir. Dr. SALAH HEDAYET. First reactor with 2,000 kW. power, opened at Inchass in 1961.

Regional Radioisotope Centre: Cairo; f. 1957; eleven laboratories for research and development in scientific, medical, agricultural and industrial fields; in 1963 the

Centre was transformed into a Regional Centre for the Arab countries of the Middle East, in co-operation with UN I.A.E.A.

The Institute of Nuclear Engineering at Alexandria University is to use a loan of £E 250,000 from Kuwait to purchase an atomic reactor and laboratory facilities.

UNIVERSITIES

Ain Shams University: Kasr el Zaafran, Abbasiyah, Cairo; 1,025 teachers, 38,200 students.

Alexandria University: Shatby, Alexandria; 930 teachers, 33,068 students.

Al-Azhar University: Cairo; 705 teachers, 16,852 students.

American University in Cairo: 113 Sh. Kasr el Aini, Cairo; 150 teachers, 1,300 students.

University of Assiut: Assiut; 9,899 students.

University of Cairo: Orman, Ghiza; 2,892 teachers, 64,606 students.

EL SALVADOR

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

El Salvador occupies 20,935 sq. km. of the Pacific coast of the isthmus of Central America. It is bounded by Guatemala to the west and Honduras to the north and east. The climate varies from the tropical coastal plain to the temperate uplands. The language is Spanish. Eighty-eight per cent of the population are Roman Catholic. The flag consists of three horizontal stripes, blue, white and blue, the central stripe bearing the national coat of arms. The capital is San Salvador.

Recent History

In 1966 General Fidel Sánchez Hernández, leader of the conservative Partido de Conciliación Nacional, a former minister of the interior, was elected president. Long-standing animosity between El Salvador and Honduras was sparked off into armed conflict after a Salvadorean victory in the eliminating rounds of the World Cup in 1969. Although El Salvador was largely successful in the so-called "football war" which followed, the war caused her internal difficulties as Honduras expelled 50,000 illegal Salvadorean immigrants from her territory and closed her border to Salvadorean imports and exports in transit. These measures, which threaten the existence of the Central American Common Market, have been circumvented by El Salvador and contacts have reopened with Honduras to seek a way of re-activating C.A.C.M. As the Market's most industrialized country and largest exporter this is of great importance to El Salvador's long term economic prospects. In March 1970 the ruling Partido de Conciliación Nacional gained heavily in congressional and municipal elections. In the presidential elections of 1972 Col. Arturo Armando Molina, the candidate favoured by President Sánchez Hernández, emerged as the victor over his closest rival, José Napoleón Duarte, the leader of the left-wing coalition party Unión Nacional Opositora. Col. Armando will take office for a five-year period on July 1st, 1972. El Salvador is a member of the UN, the Organization of American States, the Alliance for Progress and the Organization of Central American States.

Government

Executive power is vested in the President, elected by popular vote for a five-year term, assisted by the Cabinet. The legislative organ is the unicameral Legislative Assembly consisting of 52 deputies elected by proportional representation. The country is divided into 14 departments.

Defence

A period of National Service is compulsory between the ages of eighteen and thirty. The total strength of the Army, Navy and Air Force is fixed annually by the Legislative Assembly and is never less than 3,000 men. In 1969 it totalled 6,600. El Salvador has a military bloc alliance with Guatemala and Nicaragua.

Economic Affairs

The economy is agricultural and about 60 per cent of the population work on the land. The principal crop is

coffee, which furnishes half of exports. Other products are cotton, maize, rice and sugar. Commercial fisheries have been established in recent years, and fish and shellfish are the third biggest export earner. Industry is being developed and a steel works has been erected. Electric power has been substantially increased by building a dam across the Lempa river. El Salvador is associated with the other Central American states in the Central American Common Market.

Transport and Communications

The transport network is well developed. Railways are operated by two companies and there are 450 miles of track. The Pan American Highway bisects the country and a parallel coastal highway with interconnecting roads is under construction. The chief port is Acajutla, where improvements costing 12m. colones are under way. La Unión and La Libertad also provide good port facilities. Two domestic airlines and four foreign ones provide international services from the airport at Ilopango, which is equipped for jet aircraft. The country is too small to require internal air transport.

Social Welfare

The social welfare system provides for medical services and benefits for industrial injuries, sickness, maternity and old age.

Education

There are about 3,500 public and private schools with over 400,000 pupils, a national university with some 4,000 students, and a recently established private university.

Tourism

El Salvador was one of the centres of the ancient Mayan civilization and the ruined temples and cities are of great interest. The volcanoes and lakes of the uplands provide magnificent scenery and there are fine beaches along the Pacific coast.

Visas are not required to visit El Salvador by nationals of Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua or any West European country (except Italy and Portugal).

Sport

El Salvador has a number of stadiums for national and international fixtures. Football, basketball, baseball and athletics are the most popular sports, and numerous lakes and beaches are used for water sports.

Public Holidays

1972: May 1 (Labour Day), May 10 (Mother's Day), June 1 (Corpus Christi), August 3-7 (Festival), September 15 (Independence Day), October 12 (Discovery of America), November 2 (All Souls' Day), November 5 (First Call of Independence), December 24, 25 (Christmas).

1973: January 1 (New Year's Day), April 18-20 (Easter).

EL SALVADOR—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rate

The currency unit is the Colón of 100 Centavos.

In common with the other members of the Central American Common Market, El Salvador has adopted the

Central American Peso (C.A. \$) for transactions within the Market. This peso is at par with the U.S. dollar.

Coins: 1, 3, 5, 10, 25, 50 Centavos.

Notes: 1, 2, 5, 10, 25, 100 Colones.

Exchange rate: 6.55 Colones = £1 sterling

2.33 Colones = \$1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA	POPULATION (December 1970)			
	TOTAL	SAN SALVADOR (capital)	BIRTHS (per '000)	DEATHS (per '000)
sq. km.				
20,935	3,533,628	358,913	40.0	9.1

AGRICULTURE

('000 quintals)

	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
Coffee . .	3,091	2,511	n.a.
Cotton . .	2,111	2,709	2,782
Maize . .	4,540	5,599	6,065
Beans . .	393	462	571
Rice . .	1,100	1,125	504
Sugar . .	2,937	2,379	2,536

Livestock: Cattle 1,000,950; pigs 307,800; horses 89,589; mules 36,614; goats 14,165; sheep 5,253.

INDUSTRY

('000 colones)

	1968	1969	1970*
Beer	16,884	19,136	23,200
Non-alcoholic drinks	10,111	8,569	12,504
Spirits . . .	11,916	13,704	10,845
Vegetable Oils	26,069	35,442	38,647
Cigarettes . .	18,868	20,189	21,060
Yarns and Textiles	71,688	84,685	84,205
Asbestos and cement	18,842	18,443	17,233
Fertilizers . .	10,389	21,095	16,177

*Provisional Figures.

EL SALVADOR—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FINANCE

1 colón = 100 centavos

6.55 colones = £1 sterling; 2.33 colones = U.S. \$1.00.

100 colones = £15.79 sterling = U.S. \$41.05 = C.A. \$41.05.

BUDGET

EXPENDITURE ESTIMATES

('000 colones)

	1969	1970
Presidency	5,147	7,680
Education	65,678	74,884
Public Works	26,490	34,084
Health	35,313	38,722
Defence	25,417	27,420
Agriculture	12,768	16,644
Others	54,215	103,908
TOTAL	225,029	303,342

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

('000 colones)

	1967	1968	1969	1970*
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (at market prices) .	2,215,704	2,299,115	2,382,200	2,381,819
<i>of which:</i>				
Agriculture	599,869	610,425	617,800	691,000
Manufacturing industries	422,316	449,664	467,500	491,600
Finance and commerce	510,146	595,737	597,000	609,600
Public administration	167,450	174,447	182,000	196,118
Income paid abroad	— 18,291	— 19,600	— 19,700	— 19,300
GROSS NATIONAL INCOME (at market prices) .	2,197,413	2,279,515	2,362,500	2,391,404
Less depreciation allowances	— 109,744	— 115,000	— 119,000	— 127,658
NET NATIONAL INCOME (at market prices) .	2,087,668	2,164,515	2,243,500	2,391,404
Indirect taxes less subsidies	— 164,312	— 172,400	— 164,847	— 197,446
NET NATIONAL PRODUCT (at factor cost) .	1,923,356	1,992,115	2,078,653	2,193,658
Depreciation allowances	109,744	115,000	119,000	n.a.
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	2,033,100	2,107,115	2,197,653	2,538,362

* Provisional figures.

RESERVES AND CURRENCY

(million colones, at year end)

	1967	1968	1969	1970
Gold and Foreign Currency Reserves	132.0	147.9	150.9	156.8
Notes in Circulation	113.7	107.7	124.3	n.a.
Coins in Circulation	8.6	8.7	9.1	n.a.

EL SALVADOR—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
('000 colones)

	1969			1970		
	Credit	Debit	Balance	Credit	Debit	Balance
Goods and Services:						
Merchandise	505,621	480,463	25,158	573,368	493,232	80,136
Non-monetary gold	—	1,376	— 1,376	—	1,556	— 1,556
Freight and insurance	—	46,826	— 46,826	—	46,332	— 46,332
Transport	5,326	12,774	— 7,448	7,073	16,963	— 9,890
International travel	20,333	46,332	— 25,999	21,191	51,088	— 29,897
Insurance (excl. merchandise)	4,780	10,508	— 5,728	5,060	10,687	— 5,627
International investment	6,921	27,646	— 20,725	7,985	31,759	— 23,774
Government operations n.i.e.	11,930	9,295	2,635	11,237	5,871	— 5,366
Other services	11,689	13,408	— 1,719	13,068	13,378	— 310
Total	566,600	648,628	— 82,028	638,982	670,866	— 31,884
Donations (Transfer payments)	39,422	5,578	33,844	41,240	7,420	33,820
CURRENT BALANCE	606,022	654,206	— 48,184	680,222	678,286	—
Private Capital Transactions:						
Assets, long-term	541	895	— 354	—	1,618	— 1,618
Assets, short-term	—	533	— 533	—	500	500
Liabilities, long-term	47,376	15,567	31,809	47,055	24,553	22,502
Liabilities, short-term	34,562	—	34,562	—	3,186	3,186
Total	82,479	16,995	65,484	47,055	29,857	17,198
Government and Official Transactions:						
Assets, long-term	—	5,639	— 5,639	—	3,334	— 3,334
Liabilities, long-term	3,747	1,936	1,811	9,479	2,294	7,185
Total	3,747	7,575	— 3,828	9,479	5,628	3,851
Net Errors and Omissions	—	36,765	— 36,765	—	11,591	— 11,591
CAPITAL BALANCE	—	—	24,891	—	—	—
Changes in Foreign Assets and Liabilities:						
Net international reserves	15,918	22,233	— 6,315	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Other foreign liabilities (net)	29,608	—	29,608	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Total	45,526	22,233	23,293	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

EXTERNAL TRADE
IMPORTS AND EXPORTS
('000 colones)

	IMPORTS	EXPORTS
1966	550,010	473,027
1967	558,774	517,677
1968	533,789	531,261
1969	522,600	506,200
1970	533,895	572,695

COMMODITIES

('000 colones)

IMPORTS	1967	1968	1969	1970*
Foodstuffs	68,260	75,948	66,672	61,262
Beverages and Tobacco	5,418	4,943	4,435	4,523
Raw Materials, inedible	41,140	47,329	37,751	26,338
Crude Petroleum	21,369	25,330	16,450	6,599
Animal and Vegetable Fats and Oils	8,091	9,745	8,215	7,857
Chemical Products	103,814	106,099	114,736	116,724
Medicinal and Pharmaceutical Products	21,628	23,013	25,082	29,877
Manufactured Fertilizers	20,774	20,456	23,826	25,717
Manufactured Goods	193,615	189,397	189,044	197,823
Machinery and Transport Equipment	139,346	100,473	101,097	119,160
Mining, Building and Industrial Machinery	46,332	33,979	36,753	39,421
Electrical Machinery and Apparatus	29,311	27,539	21,686	28,290
Motor Vehicles	33,373	19,784	29,371	35,825
Live Animals, Special Transactions	26	38	14	207
TOTAL	558,774	533,789	522,563	533,895

EXPORTS	1967	1968	1969	1970*
Foodstuffs	306,527	301,642	278,952	337,504
Coffee	246,467	233,867	223,364	284,374
Raw Materials, inedible	48,770	42,192	52,631	61,785
Cotton	42,343	36,319	48,716	57,976
Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	4,273	4,383	2,632	2,013
Chemical Products	31,249	37,497	35,049	34,331
Miscellaneous Manufactures	103,205	77,461	113,122	119,271
Other Products (incl. Beverages and Tobacco, Fuels, Machinery)	23,653	15,018	23,258	17,792
TOTAL	517,677	531,261	505,646	572,695

* Provisional figures.

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

('000 colones)

	1967		1968		1969	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
Central American Common Market	136,188	197,985	164,280	214,155	150,449	187,023
Costa Rica	17,102	31,980	22,454	41,470	21,125	38,120
Guatemala	74,838	82,087	87,033	76,875	95,414	89,546
Honduras	30,886	49,996	37,071	58,626	18,316	32,031
Nicaragua	13,362	33,922	17,722	37,626	15,594	27,326
German Federal Republic	40,082	115,642	33,375	103,388	37,208	112,283
Japan	42,017	39,830	39,390	36,766	45,411	50,490
Netherlands	19,437	7,810	18,631	8,870	21,703	11,839
United Kingdom	33,833	785	13,629	753	13,812	510
United States	173,882	137,653	154,384	103,472	151,513	107,563

EL SALVADOR—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

COFFEE EXPORTS
(bags of 69 kilos)

	1968	1969	1970*
United States	454,167	558,858	484,042
Federal Germany	703,050	773,205	778,006
Netherlands	45,955	64,612	77,495
Belgium	16,175	22,100	23,265
Italy	5,000	7,001	5,855
Switzerland	8,307	8,425	13,270
Canada	18,300	23,358	22,700
Japan	26,920	9,450	22,999
Others	423,719	137,332	157,772
TOTAL	1,701,583	1,604,341	1,585,404

* Provisional figures.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS
(⁰000)

	1966	1967	1968
Passengers Carried . .	1,801,215	1,743,799	1,500,349
Freight (tons) . .	658,266	493,661	447,377

ROADS

	1966	1967	1968
Cars and Jeeps . .	22,165	24,506	26,904
Trucks and Lorries . .	16,101	17,027	17,189
Buses . .	2,219	2,266	3,114

SHIPPING
(⁰000)

	1967		1968	
	LOADED	UNLOADED	LOADED	UNLOADED
Tonnage . .	1,070	1,576	1,055	1,611
Freight (tons) . .	496	995	377	1,134

CIVIL AVIATION
(freight in tons)

	1967	1968
Freight (loaded) (unloaded)	1,165 3,570	1,554 3,188
Passengers (entering) (leaving)	58,672 67,964	71,183 74,090

EDUCATION
(1968)

	No. of ESTABLISHMENTS	No. of TEACHERS	No. of STUDENTS
Primary	2,534	13,406	479,826
Secondary	802	3,063	77,430
University	2	474	3,594

Sources: Dirección General de Estadística y Censos, Bank of London and Montreal Ltd.

THE CONSTITUTION

The Constitution of January 1962 provides for a republican, democratic and representative form of government, composed of three Powers—Legislative, Executive, and Judicial—which are to operate independently. Voting is a right and duty of all citizens over eighteen years of age. Presidential and congressional elections may not be held simultaneously.

The Constitution binds the country, as part of the Central American Nation, to favour the total or partial reconstruction of the Republic of Central America. The Executive may, with the approval of the Legislature, endeavour to bring this about in a federal or unitary form, without seeking the approval of a constituent assembly, provided that republican and democratic principles are respected and the basic rights of individuals and of groups fully guaranteed in the new State.

The Legislative Power is vested in a single Chamber, the Legislative Assembly, whose members are elected every two years and are eligible for re-election. The Assembly meets in ordinary session on June 1st and December 1st. Extraordinary sessions may be convened by the Executive or by the Permanent Commission. The Assembly's duties include the choosing of the President and Vice-President of the Republic from the two citizens who shall have gained the largest number of votes for each of these offices, if no candidate obtains an absolute majority in the election. It also selects the members of the Supreme and subsidiary courts; of the Elections Council; and the Accounts Court of the Republic. It fixes taxes; gives

power to the Executive to negotiate internal and external loans; sanctions the Budget; regulates the monetary system of the country; determines the conditions under which foreign currencies may circulate; and suspends and re-imposes constitutional guarantees. The right to initiate legislation may be exercised by the Assembly (as well as by the President through his ministers and by the Supreme Court). The Assembly may over-ride by a two-thirds majority the President's objections to a Bill which it has sent to him for approval.

The President is elected for five years, his term beginning and expiring on July 1st. The principle of alternation in the presidential office is established in the Constitution, which states the action to be taken should this principle be violated. The Executive is responsible for the preparation of the Budget and its presentation to the Assembly; the direction of foreign affairs; the organization of the armed and security forces; and the convening of extraordinary sessions of the Assembly. In the event of his death or incapacity, the Vice-President takes his place for the rest of the presidential term; and, in case of necessity, the Vice-President may be replaced by one of the three Designates elected by the Legislative Assembly for a period of two years.

The Judicial Power is exercised by a Supreme Court and by other competent tribunals. The Supreme Court is composed of ten members elected by the Legislature. It alone is competent to decide whether laws, decrees and regulations are constitutional or not.

THE GOVERNMENT

President: Gen. FIDEL SÁNCHEZ HERNÁNDEZ (term ends June 1972).

Vice-President: Dr. HUMBERTO GUILLERMO CUESTAS.

On July 1st Col. ARTURO ARMANDO MOLINA takes office as President with Dr. ENRIQUE MAYORGA RIVAS as Vice-President.

CABINET

(April 1972)

Minister for Foreign Affairs: Lic. WALTER BÉNERE MEDINA.

Minister of the Interior: Dr. HUMBERTO GUILLERMO CUESTAS.

Minister of Justice: Dr. RAFAEL IGNACIO FUNES.

Minister of Finance: Dr. VICENTE AMARO GAVIDIA.

Minister of Economy: Dr. ARMANDO INTERIANO.

Minister of Education: Lic. ANTONIA PORTILLO DE GALINDO.

Minister of Defence: Gen. FIDEL TORRES.

Minister of Labour and Social Insurance: Col. JOAQUÍN ZALDÍVAR.

Minister of Agriculture and Livestock: ENRIQUE ALVAREZ CÓRDOBA.

Minister of Public Health and Social Welfare: Dr. VÍCTOR MANUEL ESQUIVEL.

Minister of Public Works: Ing. ENRIQUE CUÉLLAR.

Secretary of Justice: PEDRO JOSÉ ROSALES.

Under-Secretary of Finance: Dr. ALFREDO BENJAMÍN NAYOLA.

Under-Secretary of Economic Integration and International Commerce: Dr. RICARDO GONZÁLEZ CAMACHO.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATION IN SAN SALVADOR

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Argentina: Avda. España y 17a Calle Poniente 115 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. JORGE ROBBIO CAMPOS.

Austria: Mexico City 5, Mexico (E).

Belgium: Guatemala City, Guatemala (E); also represents the interests of Luxembourg and Liechtenstein.

Brazil: Edificio Magaña, 3° piso (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. WAGNER PIMENTA BUENO.

Canada: Edificio Amalia, 5° piso Av. 1a y Calle 7a, Apdo. 10303 (E); *Ambassador:* DONALD WALLACE MUNRO.

Chile: 4a Calle Oriente 224, Edificio Comercial 4° piso (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. MANUEL DANIEL ARGANDOÑA.

China, Republic of (Taiwan): Edificio La Centro Americana, S.A., Alameda Roosevelt 3107, 3° piso, Apdo. 956 (E); *Ambassador:* MILTON JAN-TZE SHIEH.

Colombia: 11 Calle Oriente 171, Apdo. 1259 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. PEDRONEL GIRALDO LONDOÑO.

Costa Rica: 35 Avenida Sur 113 (E); *Ambassador:* MARIO CHARPENTIER GAMBOA.

Denmark: Mexico City 10, Mexico.

Dominican Republic: 9a Calle Poniente 3975, Colonia Escalón (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. MANUEL GUERRERO POU.

Ecuador: 75 Avenida Norte 534, Colonia Escalón, Apdo. 923 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. ALFREDO DONOSO DONOSO.

Egypt: 9a Calle Poniente y 93 Av. Norte, Colonia Escalón (E); *Ambassador:* MAHMOUD ANWAR ZAKY; also represents the interests of Iraq.

Finland: Mexico City, Mexico (E).

France: Calle Loma Linda 278, Colonia San Benito (E); *Ambassador:* RENÉ LALOUETTE.

Germany, Federal Republic of: Pasaje 1, Casa 23, entre 63 y 65 Avenida Sur, Colonia Escalón (E); *Ambassador:* KARL ALBERS.

Greece: Mexico City 6, Mexico (E).

Guatemala: 15a Avenida Norte 135 (E); *Ambassador:* Gen. FELIPE DOROTEO MONTERROSO MIRANDA.

Israel: Guatemala City, Guatemala (E).

Italy: 1a Calle Poniente y 71 Avenida Norte 204 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. ERBERTO CASAGRANDE; also represents the interests of Somalia.

Japan: Alameda Roosevelt 3107, 2° piso (E); *Ambassador:* MASAYUKI HARIGAI.

Korea, Republic of: Lomas, Mexico (E).

Lebanon: Mexico City, Mexico (E).

Mexico: 25 Calle Poniente 1240 (E) *Ambassador:* Lic. ROBERTO DE ROSENZWEIG DIAZ.

Netherlands: Guatemala City, Guatemala (E).

Nicaragua: 31 Calle Poniente 1124 (E) *Ambassador:* Dr. JOSÉ SANSÓN-TERÁN.

Norway: Mexico City, Mexico.

Panama: Alameda Roosevelt y 41 Avda. Sur, Edificio Bustamante 3° piso, Apdo. 645 (E); *Ambassador:* JULIO MODESTO ALDRETE LAROCHE.

Paraguay: Edificio Regalado 5° piso, 2a Avenida Sur 326 (E) *Ambassador:* Dr. ENRIQUE VOLTA GAONA.

Peru: Edificio La Centroamericana, S.A. (Mezanine), Alameda Roosevelt 3107, Apdo. 1620 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. ADELMO RISI FERREYROS.

Philippines: Mexico City, Mexico.

Spain: 51a Avenida Norte 138 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. MANUEL FUENTES IRUZOQUI.

Sweden: Zona 10, Edificio La Continental, 6° piso (E); *Ambassador:* G. HARALD EDELSTRAM.

Switzerland: 12 Calle 6-51, Zona 1 (E); *Ambassador:* Lic. CHARLES MASSET.

Turkey: Lomas, Mexico (E).

United Kingdom: Continuación de la 13 Avenida Norte 611 (E) *Ambassador:* DONOVAN CLIBBORN.

U.S.A.: 25 Avenida Norte 1230 (E) *Ambassador:* Dr. WILLIAM G. BOWDLER.

Uruguay: Edificio Rubén Darío (E) *Ambassador:* Dr. OSCAR MARÍA INFANTOZZI.

Vatican: 87a Avenida Norte y 7a Calle Poniente Colonia Escalón (Apostolic Nunciature); *Nuncio:* Mgr. Dr. GEROLAMO PRIGIONE.

Venezuela: 1a Calle Poniente 3883 (E); *Ambassador:* Lic. AGUILER CERTAD.

El Salvador also has diplomatic relations with Guyana and Malta.

PARLIAMENT

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Chairman: Dr. BENJAMÍN ITERIANO.

ELECTION MARCH 1970

PARTY	SEATS
PCN	37
PDC	15

POLITICAL PARTIES

Partido del Conciliación Nacional (PCN): the Party of the Government; Pres. cand. 1972: Col. ARTURO ARMANDO MOLINA.

Partido Demócrata Cristiano (PDC): Avenida España 602, San Salvador; f. 1960; 75,000 registered mems.; anti-imperialist, anti-colonialist, pro self-determination of peoples; Sec.-Gen. Dr. ROBERTO LARA VELADO; publ. *Revolución Cristiana*.

Partido Acción Renovadora (PAR): moderate Liberals; Pres. Dr. FABIO CASTILLO FIGUEROA.

Partido Popular Salvadoreño (P.P.S.): Pres. cand. 1970: Dr. JOSÉ ANTONIO RODRÍGUEZ PORTH.

Unión Nacional de Oposición (UNO): a coalition party formed to contest the 1972 presidential election; cand. JOSÉ NAPOLEÓN DUARTE.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Supreme Court of Justice: San Salvador; composed of ten Magistrates, one of whom is the President. The Court is divided into three chambers: Legal Aid, Civil Law, Penal Law.

President: Dr. ALFREDO MARTÍNEZ MORENO.

Chambers of 2nd Instance: composed of two Magistrates.

Courts of 1st Instance: in all chief towns and districts.

RELIGION

ROMAN CATHOLIC

Metropolitan See:

San Salvador: Most Rev. LUIS CHÁVEZ Y GONZÁLEZ.

Suffragan Sees (Bishoprics):

San Miguel: (vacant.)

San Vicente: Rt. Rev. PEDRO ARNOLDO APARICIO Y QUINTANILLA.

Santiago de María: Rt. Rev. FRANCISCO JOSÉ CASTRO Y RAMÍREZ.

Santa Ana: Rt. Rev. BENJAMÍN BARRERA Y REYES.

THE PRESS

NEWSPAPERS

SAN SALVADOR

El Diario de Hoy: 8A Calle Poniente 215; f. 1936; Dir. N. VIERA ALTAMIRANO; Man. E. ALTAMIRANO MADRIZ; political tendency, independent; circ. 65,000 daily, 85,775 Sundays.

Diario Latino: 23A Avda. Sur 225; f. 1890; evening; Editor MIGUEL PINTO; circ. 17,000.

Diario Oficial: 4A, Calle Poniente No. 829; f. 1875; 23 mems.; Dir. RICARDO MARTELL CAMINOS; circ. 2,310.

Tribuna Libre: Primera Calle Oriente No. 127; f. 1933; general information; Dir. Editor MIGUEL A. CHACÓN; circ. 20,000.

La Prens Gráfica: Apartado 202; f. 1915; general information; Conservative; Proprietors DUTRIZ HNOS; circ. 60,536 daily, 86,096 Sundays.

SAN MIGUEL

Diario de Orlento: Dir. CÉSAR A. OSEGUEDA.

SANTA ANA

Diario de Occidente: 4A Calle Oriente 5; f. 1910; Dir. ALFREDO PARADA; circ. 2,500.

SONSONATE

El Heraldo: daily; Proprietor FERNANDO GARZONA.

USulután

La Tribuna: daily.

PERIODICALS

Anaqueles: Review of the National Library; Editor ARTURO BENJAMÍN SÁNCHEZ.

Cultura: Ministerio de Educación, Pasaje Contreras 145, San Salvador; educational; quarterly; Dir. CLAUDIA LARS.

El Economista: 11A Avenida Sur 25; San Salvador; finance and economics monthly.

Mundo: Edificio Darío, San Salvador; general interest; monthly.

Revista del Ateneo de El Salvador: San Salvador; official organ of Salvadorean Athenaeum; three numbers per annum.

Revolución Cristiana: PDC, Avenida España 602, San Salvador; organ of the Partido Demócrata Cristiano; weekly; circ. 10,000.

Revista Judicial: Palacio Nacional, San Salvador; organ of the Supreme Court; Dir. Dr. MIGUEL RAFAEL VRAVIA.

El Salvador Filatélico: Avda. España 207, Altos Vidri, Panades, Apartado 266, San Salvador; f. 1940; publ. quarterly by the Philatelic Society of El Salvador.

PUBLISHERS

Editorial Unversitaria: Universidad Nacional, San Salvador; Dir. ITALO LÓPEZ VALLECILLO.

Imprenta Nacional: 4A Calle Poniente 829, San Salvador; f. 1898; Dir. FELIX ACOSTA.

Rodezno & Cia.: 4A Calle Delgado 2, San Salvador; f. 1927; publishers of *El Diario de Hoy*, *La Prensa*, and *Diario Latino*; Dirs. JOAQUÍN RODEZNO, Jr., ANA VILMA MUNGUÍA DE RODEZNO.

Librería Universal: 42 Avenida Sur, 18, San Salvador; brs. in San Miguel and Santa Ana.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Government Broadcasting Department: Ministerio del Interior, Palacio Nacional, San Salvador; Dir. Minister of the Interior.

Asociación Salvadoreña Empresarios Radiodifusión: Apdo. 210, San Salvador; commercial; Pres. A. RIVAS CAÑAS. There are 54 commercial stations of which 19 are in San Salvador.

Radiodifusora Nacional de El Salvador YSS "Alma Cuscatleca": 2a Avda. Sur No. 113, San Salvador; non-commercial cultural station; Dir.-Gen. Lic. ALFREDO PARADA H.

There are 47 other radio stations.

In 1971 there were 500,000 radio licences.

TELEVISION

Teleradio Centroamérica S.A.—Canal 4: Apdo. 1375, San Salvador; Gen. Man. B. ESERSKI.

Canal Dos, S.A.: Apdo. 720, San Salvador; commercial; Gen. Man. B. ESERSKI.

In 1971 there were 106,800 television licences.

FINANCE

(cap.=capital; p.u.=paid up; dep.=deposits; m.=million; amounts in colones.)

BANKING

San Salvador

CENTRAL BANK

Banco Central de Reserva de El Salvador: 1A Calle Poniente y 7A Avda. Norte; f. 1934; nationalized, April 1961; cap. p.u. 2.5m., dep. 230.8m. (Dec. 1970); Chair. Dr. EDGARDO SUÁREZ CONTRERAS; Gen. Man. CATALINO HERRERA.

Banco Agrícola Comercial de El Salvador: 5A Avenida Sur 124; f. 1955; cap. and reserves 6.6m., dep. 105.9m. (Dec. 1971); Chair. and Pres. LUIS ESCALANTE ARCE; Gen. Man. JUAN JOSÉ MIRANDA.

Banco Capitalizador: f. 1955; cap. 3m., dep. 65.3m. (Dec. 1971); Pres. ENRIQUE ALVAREZ D.; Gen. Man. MIGUEL CARRERO NINE.

Banco de Comercio de El Salvador: 4A Calle Oriente, Apdo. 237; f. 1949; Pres. MIGUEL DUEÑAS PALOMO; Gen. Man. ROBERTO IMBERTON.

Banco de Crédito Popular: 2A Calle Oriente No. 221; cap. 2m., dep. 15.2m. (June 1969); Pres. ROBERTO E. DAGLIO; Man. LUIS RAÚL MARROQUIN.

Banco Hipotecario de El Salvador: f. 1935; Pres. Dr. ALVARO MAGAÑA.

Banco Salvadoreño: 2 Avenida Norte 129; f. 1885; cap. and reserves 6m., dep. 91.6m. (Dec. 1971); Pres. CARLOS A. GUIROLA; Gen. Man. ERIC C. FIELD.

DEVELOPMENT BANKS

Atlacatl, S.A.: Calle Rubén Darío 436; savings and loan association; Pres. ROBERTO FREUND.

Crédito Inmobiliario, S.A.: Calle Rubén Darío y 9A Avda. Sur 606; Pres. FRANK P. TOWNSON.

Financiera do Desarrollo e Inversión, S.A.: 4A Avda. Norte 210; f. 1965; cap. 2.5m.; long-term finance for development; Pres. FRANCISCO DE SOLA.

Financiera Nacional de la Vivienda (FNV): National Housing Finance Agency; f. 1963 to improve housing facilities through loan savings and investments; 3,580 houses under construction 1963-74.

Financiera de la Pequeña Empresa (Small Business Finance Co.): f. 1962; private finance organization.

FOREIGN BANKS

Bank of London and Montreal: Head Office: P.O.B. 1262, Nassau, Bahamas; San Salvador, 2A Calle Oriente, 215, P.O.B. 197; Man. P. E. COLLIS; Agencies in San Miguel, Santa Ana.

First National City Bank: New York; Apdo. Postal 1324, San Salvador; opened 1964; Man. J. M. MICHAELIS.

STOCK EXCHANGE

Bolsa de El Salvador: San Salvador; f. 1964.

INSURANCE

NATIONAL COMPANIES

San Salvador

La Centro Americana, S.A., Cia. Salvadoreña de Seguros: Alameda Roosevelt 31-07, Apdo. Postal 527; f. 1915; Gen. Man. F. A. MEJÍA.

Compañía General de Seguros, S.A.: Edificio General de Seguros, 2A Avda. Sur, No. 302; f. 1955; Gen. Man. JOSÉ DOMINGO MENÉNDEZ.

Seguros o Inversiones, S.A.: Edif. SISA, Calle a Santo Tecla; f. 1962; Pres. PRUDENCIO LLACH.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Cámara de Comercio o Industria de El Salvador: Edificio Dueñas, San Salvador; f. 1927; membership 370; Pres. Dr. ROBERTO CELIS; Sec. NICOLÁS E. NASSER; publ. *Boletín* (2 a month).

TRADE ORGANIZATIONS

Compañía Salvadoreña de Café, S.A.: 6A Av. S. 133, San Salvador; f. 1942; 304 mems.; Pres. ROBERTO LLACH HILL; Man. Dr. RICARDO FALLA CÁCERES; Asst. Man. MIGUEL ÁNGEL AGUILAR, JR.

Federación Cafetalera de América (FEDECAME) (Central American Coffee Growers' Federation): Apartado 739, San Salvador; f. 1945; publishes daily and weekly bulletins on coffee production and marketing; number of mems.: 14 Latin American countries.

Asociación Salvadoreña de Industriales: 11 Avda. Norte 240, San Salvador; f. 1958; 246 mems.; Pres. JOAQUÍN CHRIST; Man. Dr. RICARDO GONZÁLEZ CAMACHO; publ. *Revista Industria*.

Co-operativa Algodonera Salvadoreña Ltda.: P.O.B. 616, 7A Av. Norte No. 418, San Salvador; f. 1940; 8,522 mems.; cotton growers' association; Man. ARMANDO JINÉNEZ GONZÁLEZ.

Junta General de Caficultores, Ganaderos y Agricultores de la Zona Occidente: western area farmers' association.

DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATIONS

Administración de Bienestar Campesino—ABC: San Salvador; rural welfare; includes agricultural development credit department with an initial cap. 28m. colones.

Consejo Nacional de Planificación y Coordinación: San Salvador; f. 1959, reorganized 1962; planning and coordination council; current two-year plan, investment 1968 132.7m., 1969 187.2m. colones.

Instituto Salvadoreño de Fomento Industrial (INSAFI): Calle Rubén Darío 628, San Salvador; f. 1955; 157 mems.; aims to promote the economic well-being and production of El Salvador; cap. and deposits 16,024,900 colones (1968); Pres. Ing. GABRIEL PONS; Gen. Man. Dr. ROBERTO E. HERNÁNDEZ SEGURA; publ. *Memoria Anual*.

Instituto de Colonización Rural: C.P. 119, Troncales, San Salvador; Government body to promote rural development; Dir. RENÉ DAVID ESCALANTE.

Instituto de Vivienda Urbana: Centro Urbano Libertad, San Salvador; Government housing agency; Dir. BALTAZAR PERLA.

TRADE UNIONS

Confederación General de Sindicatos—CGS (*General Confederation of Unions*): 5A Calle Poniente No. 145, San Salvador; f. 1958; admitted to ICFTU/ORIT; 27,000 mems. in 41 affiliated unions; Sec.-Gen. RAFAEL FERNÁNDEZ SARAVIA; publ. *El Sindicalista*.

Confederación General de Trabajadores Salvadoreños—CGTS (*General Confederation of Salvadorean Workers*): 14A Avda. Norte No. 229, San Salvador; f. 1957; 3,500 mems. from 10 affiliated unions; Sec.-Gen. JOSÉ ALBERTO LÓPEZ; Asst. Sec.-Gen. RAFAEL ANTONIO RODRÍGUEZ; publ. *Voz Obrera*.

Asociación Nacional de Trabajadores—ANT (*National Workers' Association*): San Salvador; f. 1961.

There are also a number of small unions without a national centre.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

There are about 450 miles of railway track in the country. The International Railways of Central America run from Anguatiú on the El Salvador-Guatemala border to Cutuco on the Gulf of Fonseca, and connect the Republic of El Salvador with Guatemala City and Puerto Barrios on the Atlantic coast.

PRINCIPAL RAILWAY COMPANIES

Ferrocarriles Internacionales de Centro América (*International Railways of Central America*): Head Office 20 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N.J. 07302; 285 miles open—3ft. gauge (in El Salvador); Pres. LOUIS YAEGER.

Ferrocarril de El Salvador (*Salvador Railway Co. Ltd.*): 69 Old Broad St., London, E.C.2; San Salvador; f. 1899; nationalized 1963; operated by Comisión Ejecutiva Portuaria Autónoma; 160 miles open—3ft. gauge; Pres. GUSTAVO CARTAGENA; Man. ROBERTO ZAMORA C.

ROADS

The country's highway system is well integrated with its railway services. There are some 8,394 km. (including 625 km. of the Pan-American Highway) of roads, classifiable as follows:

Paved highways	.	.	.	982 km.
Improved roads	.	.	.	3,197 "
Dry-weather roads	.	.	.	4,215 "

SHIPPING

Comisión Ejecutiva Portuaria Autónoma—CEPA: f. 1961; operates the government-owned ports of Acajutla and La Libertad.

Acajutla has been extensively enlarged and since 1961 has become one of the most important ports of Central America. Other ports include La Unión and La Libertad. Services are provided by a number of foreign lines: Prudential Grace Lines, Flota Mercante Graneolombiana S.A., Central American Services (K.N.S.M., Holland America Line, Royal Mail Line, French Line), Hapag Lloyd, "K" Line, Mitsui O.S.K. Lines, Japan Line, Nippon Yusen Kaisha, States Marine Lines, Mamenic Line, Azta Line, Italian, Línea Mexicana del Pacífico, Naviera Salvadoreña S.A.

CIVIL AVIATION

DOMESTIC AIRLINES

AESA Aerolíneas de El Salvador, S.A.: 2A Avda. Norte 129, San Salvador, unscheduled cargo flights.

TACA International Airlines: Head Office: Edificio Caribe, 20° piso, San Salvador; fleet: 2 BAC One-Eleven, 3 Viscount 700, 3 DC-4; Gen. Man. JAIME QUESADA.

El Salvador is also served by the following foreign airlines: Aviateca (Guatemala), LACSA (Costa Rica), Lanica (Nicaragua) and Pan Am.

TOURISM

Instituto Salvadoreño de Turismo: Ministerio de Economía Calle Rubén Darío 619, San Salvador; Dir. Ing. ORLANDO CALDERÓN.

Asociación Salvadoreña de Agencias de Viajes: Pres. CARLOS GUILLERMO ABREGO, Apdo. 838, San Salvador.

Federación de Asociaciones de Agencias de Viajes de Centro América (FAAVCA): Pres. CARLOS GUILLERMO ABREGO, la C Oriente 424, San Salvador.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Comisión Salvadoreña de Energía Nuclear: Ministerio de Economía, San Salvador; Pres. Ing. EDUARDO SUÁREZ CONTRERAS; Sec. Dr. RICARDO ROMERO G.

Universidad de El Salvador: Ciudad Universitaria, Final 25A Avda. Norte, San Salvador; researches in Physiology, Radio-Isotopes and Nuclear Theory.

UNIVERSITIES

Universidad de El Salvador: Ciudad Universitaria, 7A Avda. Sur 15, San Salvador; 314 teachers, 3,900 students.

Universidad Centroamericana "José Siméon Canas": Jardines de Guadalupe, Apdo. 1989, San Salvador; 79 teachers, 1,809 students.

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Equatorial Guinea, formerly Spanish Guinea, consists of the islands of Fernando Póo, Corisco, Great Elobey and Small Elobey, and Annobón, and the mainland territory of Río Muni, on the west coast of Africa. Cameroón lies to the north and Gabon to the east and south of Río Muni, while Fernando Póo lies offshore from Cameroon and Nigeria. The small island of Annobón lies far to the south, beyond the Portuguese possessions of Príncipe and São Tomé. The climate is hot and humid with average temperatures over 80°F. (26°C.). The official language is Spanish. In Río Muni the Fang language is spoken, as well as those of coastal tribes such as the Combe, Bujeba, etc., while in Fernando Póo the principal local language is Bubi, though Pidgin English and Ibo are also widely understood. The main religion is Catholicism, with reduced nuclei of Protestants in Santa Isabel and in Río Muni. The flag has green, white and red horizontal bands with a blue triangle superimposed. The capital is Santa Isabel in Fernando Póo.

Recent History

After 190 years of Spanish rule, which had been nominal on Fernando Póo until 1858 and in Río Muni until around the beginning of the twentieth century, independence was declared on October 12th, 1968, following a referendum among the whole population on the proposed constitution. In presidential elections held in September 1968 the Prime Minister of the autonomous government, Sr. Bonifacio Ondo Edu was defeated by Sr. Francisco Macías Nguema. Sr. Macías formed a coalition government from all the parties represented in the new National Assembly. Equatorial Guinea is a member of the OAU and United Nations. Relations with Spain became strained early in 1969 after a series of anti-white incidents, and an attempted coup d'état by the Foreign Minister, Atanasio Ndongo Miyone, who was killed. The President announced in March 1969 that a new constitution would be drafted to replace that "imposed" by Spain before independence.

Government

Under the independent constitution, Equatorial Guinea is a democratic republic with a presidential system of government. The executive is directly responsible to the President, while there is an elected legislature of 35 deputies. A Council of the Republic has the function of resolving conflicts between the executive and legislative bodies. Justice is independent of the executive; the highest court is the Supreme Tribunal. Each of the two Provinces has its own Provincial Council elected by universal suffrage.

Defence

There is a small army. Spain withdrew her forces following the crisis of March 1969.

Economy

The economy is almost entirely based on agriculture, the principal products being cocoa, coffee, palm-oil, bananas and okoumé timber. About 90 per cent of the total cocoa production comes from Fernando Póo, where there are

1,000 plantations (800 African-owned) covering more than 41,000 hectares. In Río Muni 10,200 hectares are devoted to cocoa. Coffee and timber are mainly produced in Río Muni, which is heavily forested. The main markets for timber exports are Spain and Federal Germany. Livestock is insignificant and fishing is still little developed, except off Fernando Póo, where a Spanish concern operates a fishing fleet. Industry is completely in Spanish hands, except for a few Fernandino entrepreneurs. Exploration for oil, both onshore and offshore, has begun. Spain covered the budget deficit with a subsidy of about 426 million pesetas in 1969-70, and she also advanced the gold quota necessary for the admission of Equatorial Guinea to the IMF. In addition Spain assisted in the creation of a national bank and ensured the convertibility of the Guinean peseta. Spanish aid has been formalized by the conclusion of an agreement on economic co-operation.

The per capita annual income on Fernando Póo is about \$330, while in Río Muni, where the bulk of the population lives, it is about \$130.

Transport and Communications

Main roads link the principal centres in the two provinces with about 160 km. of road on Fernando Póo and about 1,015 km. in Río Muni. The principal communications between the provinces are by air. There are no railways.

Social Welfare

There is a fairly adequate health service with 5 hospitals and a leprosy centre. In 1966 there were 1,635 beds. With the exception of 5 or 6 Africans all the doctors were Spanish at independence, and their departure after the March 1969 crisis has created serious problems which are still unresolved, despite international assistance.

Education

Elementary schools provide compulsory education until the age of 12, and primary schools continue it until 14. Secondary education is provided by one centre in Santa Isabel, another at Bata and a third in the Río Muni frontier outpost of Ebebiyin. Sixth formers sit for the Bachillerato General. Bata has a technical secondary school which prepares for the Bachillerato Laboral. Santa Isabel also has an Escuela Superior, which has educated all the older political and administrative personnel of the country. Bata and Santa Isabel each have a teacher-training school. There is no university and about 100 students study abroad, mainly in Spain.

Tourism

Tourism is hardly developed at all. Entry of Spanish nationals is subject to an authorization from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Santa Isabel.

Public Holidays

1972: May 1 (St. Joseph the Worker), May 11 (Ascension), June 10 (Corpus Christi), August 15 (Assumption).

EQUATORIAL GUINEA—(INTRODUCTORY SURVEY, STATISTICAL SURVEY, THE CONSTITUTION)

October 12 (Independence), November 1 (All Saints),
December 25 (Christmas).

1973: January 1 (New Year), January 6 (Epiphany),
April 20-23 (Easter).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The currency unit is the Guinea peseta, divided into 100 centimos.

Notes: Pesetas 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 25, 5, 1.

Coins: Pesetas 100, 50, 25, 5, 2, 50, 1; Centimos 50, 10, 5.

Exchange rate: 171.7 pesetas = £1 sterling.

66.0 pesetas = U.S. \$1.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

Area: 28,051 sq. km. (Rio Muni 26,000 sq. km.).

Population: (1960) Rio Muni 183,377 (2,864 Europeans),
Fernando Póo 61,557 (4,170 Europeans), Annobón
1,403, Santa Isabel (capital, on Fernando Póo) 37,185,
Bata (in Rio Muni) 27,024. (1968) Total estimated
population 250,000.

The European population has decreased considerably
since the March 1969 crisis, and there are now probably
less than 100 Spaniards left in Rio Muni and about 1,000
on Fernando Póo.

Agriculture: Cocoa 1966-67, 38,207 tons; 1968, 33,192
tons. Coffee 1967, 8,065 tons; 1968, 8,450 tons.

Livestock (1964): 3,000 cattle, 24,100 sheep, 28,150 goats.

Fishing (1966): over 1,000 tons.

Forestry (1967): 337,438 tons of timber.

Electricity Production (1967): Fernando Póo 9,470,000 kWh,
Rio Muni 5,700,000 kWh.

Budget (1969-70): Revenue 712,470,000 pesetas, Expendi-
ture 1,139,045,701 pesetas.

External Trade (1966): (million pesetas) Imports 1,278;
Exports 1,817.

Transport (1967): *Shipping:* ships entering 663, ships
leaving 663; *Civil Aviation:* passengers arriving Santa
Isabel 13,863, passengers leaving Santa Isabel 14,166;
passengers arriving Bata 7,350, passengers leaving
Bata 7,681.

Education: (1966) 147 elementary schools with 21,421
pupils, 32 primary schools with 1,565 pupils, and 271
teachers; (1966-67) 2,095 (310 white) secondary
students; about 100 students study abroad, mostly in
Spain.

THE CONSTITUTION

The constitution of Equatorial Guinea was approved by
referendum on August 15th, 1968, and came into force on
October 12th, 1968.

The constitution recognizes the United Nations Declara-
tion of Human Rights, and proclaims the democratic
nature of the Republic. The system of government is
presidential, and all governing bodies are elected by
universal adult suffrage.

The executive body is a Council of Ministers, appointed
by the President and responsible to him. The legislative
arm is an elected Assembly of 35 deputies, who also
exercise some control over the actions of Ministers. A
Council of the Republic, with three members each from
Fernando Póo and Rio Muni elected by the respective
Province Councils, has the function of mediating in any
dispute between the executive and legislature, and of
resolving any conflict of authority between the central
government and the Province Councils.

The two Province Councils have specified responsibilities

under the constitution; the Councils are elected by universal
adult suffrage.

The administration of justice is guaranteed by the
Constitution according to principles of independence,
security of office and responsibility. The Supreme Tribunal,
situated in Santa Isabel, is the highest judicial authority.

Guinean nationals are defined for the purposes of elec-
tions as all persons of African origin born in Equatorial
Guinea, and their children, provided in both cases that
they possessed Spanish nationality before October 12th,
1968. There are four electoral districts: Rio Muni (19
deputies), Fernando Póo (12 deputies), Annobón (2
deputies) and the islands of Corisco, Elobey Grande and
Elobey Chico (2 deputies). In the first two, representation
is proportional, based on party lists; in the two smaller
districts, there is a simple majority list system.

Representation in the Council of Ministers is also
proportional; at least one third of the members must be
drawn from Fernando Póo.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

President: FRANCISCO MACÍAS NGUEMA
(elected September 29th, 1968).

CABINET

(April 1972)

President, Minister of Defence and Minister of Foreign Affairs: FRANCISCO MACÍAS NGUEMA (Rio Muni).

Vice-President, Minister of Trade: EDMUNDO BOSIO DIOCO (Fernando Póo).

Minister of Labour: ROMAN TOICHOA (Fernando Póo).

Minister of Industry and Mines: RICARDO MARTINES PELANO ERIMOLA-YEMA (Rio Muni).

Minister of Agriculture: JOSE NSUE EANGUE OSA (Rio Muni).

Minister of Education: AGUSTÍN DANIEL GRANGE MOLAY (Rio Muni).

Minister of Health: Dr. PEDRO EONG ANDEME (Fernando Póo).

Minister of the Interior: ANGEL MASIE NATUTUMDE (Rio Muni).

Minister of Public Works: JESUS ALFONSO OYONO (Rio Muni).

Minister of Finance: ANDRÉS NKO IVASA (Rio Muni).

Minister of Justice: JESUS OWORO NDONGO (Fernando Póo).

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO EQUATORIAL GUINEA

The following countries have established diplomatic relations with Equatorial Guinea: Cameroon, Czechoslovakia, France (*Ambassador:* HENRI BERNARD), Gabon,* Ghana, D.P.R. Korea, Nigeria (*Ambassador:* Brig. W. BASSEY), Spain, U.S.S.R., United Kingdom,* U.S.A., Yugoslavia.

* Ambassador resident in Cameroon.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

ELECTIONS, SEPTEMBER 22ND, 1968

PARTY	SEATS
Monalige	10
Munge	10
IPGE	8
Unión Bubi . . .	7
TOTAL	35

POLITICAL PARTIES

The following pre-independence parties were reportedly merged in October 1968:

IPGE (Popular Idea of Equatorial Guinea), Movimiento de Unión Nacional de la Guinea Ecuatorial—MUNGE (National Union Movement), Movimiento Nacional de Liberación de la Guinea Ecuatorial—MONALIGE (National Liberation Movement), Bubi Union.

Following the abortive coup of March 1969, led by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, ATANASIO NDONG, who was killed, all parties were merged in February 1970 into a Partido Unico Nacional under the President of the Republic, who has assumed most of the powers of the former rival leaders.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

An independent and secure judiciary is guaranteed by the constitution. The Supreme Tribunal at Santa Isabel is the highest court of appeal.

RELIGION

Some Africans retain traditional forms of worship. There are Spanish Catholic and American Presbyterian and English Methodist missions. Europeans are nearly all Catholics.

Bishop of Sta. Isabel: Mgr. FRANCISCO GOMEZ MARIJUAN.

Bishop of Bata: RAPHAEL NZE ABUY.

THE PRESS

Boletín Oficial: Santa Isabel; fortnightly legal review; circ. 1,300.

Ebano: Santa Isabel; daily; Spanish; circ. 1,000.

La Guinea Española: Catholic Mission, Santa Isabel; f. 1903; Spanish monthly; literary and scientific; circ. 1,050.

Hoja Parroquial: Santa Isabel; weekly news; circ. 1,500.

Potopoto: Bata; weekly; Spanish; general news; circ. 550.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

There are two radio stations, both operated by the Government.

Radio Ecuatorial: Apdo. 57, Bata, Provincia de Rio Muni; commercial station; Dir. E. E. NAVARRO MAÑEZ.

Emisora de Radiodifusión Santa Isabel: Apdo. de Correos 195, Santa Isabel, Fernando Póo; services in Spanish, Fang, Pamue, Bubi, Annobonés, Combe and English; Dir.-Gen. JIMÉNEZ MARHUENDA.

There are 71,500 radio receivers in the country. In 1968 the Spanish Government inaugurated a television transmitter above Santa Isabel in Fernando Póo.

FINANCE

BANKING

Banco Central de Guinea Ecuatorial: Santa Isabel; f. 1969; central bank.

Banco Español de Crédito: Santa Isabel.

Banco Exterior de España: León 1, Apdo. 39, Santa Isabel; branch in San Carlos.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Comité Sindical del Cacao: Fernando Póo; grouping of cocoa planters (mainly Spanish owners or leasers and some Portuguese) which buys, stocks and sells the product; used to have paramount role on Fernando Póo.

Cámaras Oficiales Agrícolas de Guinea: Fernando Póo and Rio Muni; buys cocoa and coffee from African planters, who are partially grouped in co-operatives.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

ROADS

Fernando Póo: a semi-circular tarred road serves the northern part of the island from Santa Isabel down to Batete in the west and from Santa Isabel to Bacake Grande in the east, with a feeder road from San Carlos to Moka and Bahía de la Concepción; total length about 160 km.

Rio Muni: a tarred road links Bata with Rio Benito in the west; another road partly tarred, links Bata with the frontier post of Ebcbiyin in the east and then continues into Gabon; other earth roads join Acurenam, Mongomo de Guadalupc and Nsork; total road network about 1,015 km.

SHIPPING

The main ports are Santa Isabel (general cargo), San Carlos (bananas), Bata (general cargo), Rio Benito and Puerto Iradier (timber).

Compañía Transmediterránea: serves Barcelona-Cádiz-Santa Isabel-San Carlos-Bata route and the Bilbao-Cádiz-Equatorial Guinea route, sailing alternately from Barcelona and Bilbao, usually once a month; in 1968 there were six ships for the transatlantic service and two more for internal traffic between Fernando Póo, Rio Muni and Annobón (via São Tomé).

Arrivals and repatriation of Nigerian workers takes place through the Santa Isabel-Calabar service.

Of the 663 ships entering and leaving Guinea in 1967 534 were Spanish, 31 German (of the Woermann Linie), 27 British and 10 Norwegian.

CIVIL AVIATION

Santa Isabel airport is of the international 'A' type.

Iberia Company: four flights a week linking Santa Isabel and Bata with Douala in Cameroon; Convair and DC-7C planes are used; flights subsidized by the Spanish government.

Lage: new subsidiary company of Iberia, created to take over the Bata-Santa Isabel service.

Air Cameroun also links Bata with Douala.

ETHIOPIA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Empire of Ethiopia extends inland from the Red Sea coast. It has a long frontier with Somalia near to the Horn of north-east Africa. The Sudan lies to the west and Kenya to the south. The climate is mainly temperate because of the high plateau terrain, with an average annual temperature of 55°F (13°C), abundant rainfall and low humidity. The lower country and valley gorges are very hot. The official language is Amharic but English is widely used, and Arabic is spoken in the Eritrea province. The Ethiopian Coptic Church has a wide following in the north and on the southern plateau. In much of the south and east there are Muslims and followers of animist beliefs. The flag consists of three horizontal stripes, green, yellow and red. The capital is Addis Ababa.

Recent History

Since the liberation of Ethiopia from Italian occupation in May 1941, the Emperor Haile Selassie I has ruled the country, receiving initial aid from Britain. In 1952 Eritrea, formerly a UN Trust Territory administered by Italy, was federated to Ethiopia. It became a Governorate in 1962; a banned Eritrean separatist movement (Eritrean Liberation Front—ELF) is still active. In 1960 an attempted *coup d'état* during the Emperor's absence was crushed by loyal forces. In December 1970, most of Eritrea was placed under military rule following guerrilla action and sabotage by ELF elements in the province. The Emperor continues to play a leading part in international diplomacy. Addis Ababa is the headquarters of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), and the UN Economic Commission for Africa (ECA).

Government

Government is vested in a Council of Ministers responsible to the Emperor, and a parliament consisting of a Senate and a Chamber of Deputies. The Senators are nominees of the Emperor; Deputies are elected by universal suffrage. Ethiopia is divided into 14 General Governorates and 82 Provinces.

Defence

Ethiopia maintains a Regular and a Territorial Army of 45,000 men, an Air Force of 3,000 and a Navy of 1,400. The United States operates a strategic military centre at Asmara, and also has a number of military advisers in the country.

Economic Affairs

Coffee is the most valuable crop and export. Grain crops, oilseeds and hides and skins are also exported. There is scope to develop forestry and industry, growth depending on better transport and the exploitation of hydro-electric power. Nearly 90 per cent of the population still works on the land and there is much poverty, per capita income being amongst the lowest in Africa. Rapid population growth has tended to cancel out recent gains in agricultural production.

Transport and Communications

There is a railway from Addis Ababa to Djibouti and a narrow-gauge track from Massawa to Akordat near the Sudan border. There are plans to extend the railway in the south to provide a service between Nazareth and Sidamo. There are 6,300 km. of all-weather roads and 20,000 km. of dry-weather roads. Bus services link provincial centres to the capital. There are 33 airfields. The port of Assab can handle up to a million tons of goods a year, and attracts some of the trade which formerly went to French-governed Djibouti.

Social Welfare

The scope of modern health services has been greatly extended since 1960, but they still reach only a small part of the population. With foreign assistance health centres and clinics are steadily expanding into the rural areas.

Education

Education in Ethiopia is free. However, only about 10 per cent of eligible children attend schools, of which there are few in rural areas and still fewer outside the Amharic areas. Thus little progress has been made in reducing the illiteracy rate of about 90 per cent, and the shortage of educated personnel is a serious brake on economic development. There are universities at Addis Ababa and Asmara.

Tourism

The chief tourist attractions are big game hunting, the early Christian monuments and churches, and the ancient capitals of Gondar and Axum.

Visas are required by all visitors.

Sport

Football, athletics, cycling, basketball, swimming, boxing, horse-riding and tennis are all popular sports.

Public Holidays

1972: May 5 (Liberation Day), July 23 (Emperor's Birthday), August 22 (Assumption), September 11 (New Year's Day), September 27 (Feast of Maskal), November 2 (Coronation Day).

1973: January 7 (Christmas), January 19 (Feast of Timkat), January 22 (St. Michael), February 19 (Martyrs Day), March 2 (Battle of Aduwa).

(Note: Ethiopia uses its own solar calendar; the Ethiopian year 1964 began on September 12th, 1971.)

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is officially in use. There are many local weights and measures.

Currency and Exchange Rate

The Ethiopian Dollar, divided into 100 cents, is the unit of currency, based on 5.52 grains of fine gold.

Coins: 1, 5, 10, 25 and 50 cents.

Notes: \$1, \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100, \$500.

Exchange rate: \$6.0 Eth. = £1 sterling

\$2.3 Eth. = \$1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (sq. kilometres)		POPULATION 1967 (estimates)	
TOTAL (incl. Eritrea)	Eritrea	Total	Addis Ababa (capital)
1,221,900	117,600	23,667,400	644,200

1969-70 Estimate for population: 24,700,000.

GOVERNORATES
(1967 estimates)

PROVINCE	CAPITAL	POPULATION ('000)	PROVINCE	CAPITAL	POPULATION ('000)
Arussi	Asella	1,110.8	Illubabor	Matu	663.2
Bale	Goba	1,348.4	Kaffa	Jimma	688.4
Begemder	Gondar	1,588.4	Shoa	Addis Ababa	3,747.0
Eritrea	Asmara	1,589.4	Sidamo	Awasa	1,521.4
Gemu-Goffa	Arba Minch	840.0	Tigre	Makale	2,307.3
Gojjam	Debra Markos	1,576.1	Wollega	Lekemti	1,429.9
Hararje	Harar	3,341.7	Wollo	Dessye	3,119.7

AGRICULTURE

PRODUCTION

('000 metric tons: estimates)

	AREA* ('000 hectares)	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
Teff	3,132.7	1,255.5	1,267.0	1,285.5
Wheat	1,008.4	692.9	721.7	738.9
Barley	1,672.8	1,347.9	1,371.7	1,398.9
Maize	820.2	788.4	812.1	826.6
Sorghum (Dhurra)	1,129.5	867.7	887.0	922.1
Musa fibre	187.1	13.0	12.2	12.4
Sugar cane	5.9	728.0	820.0	855.0
Peas	130.0	114.9	117.8	119.6
Chickpeas	280.5	168.4	172.0	173.9
Potatoes	28.5	137.5	142.8	148.2
Fruit	5.6	62.4	67.0	70.0
Coffee Beans	n.a.	n.a.	140.0	155.0
Cotton fibre	n.a.	3.4	7.2	8.2
Berbera	n.a.	89.8	93.3	94.3
Oil seeds	n.a.	368.0	392.0	406.0

* 1966-67.

ETHIOPIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

COFFEE PRODUCTION (metric tons)

PROVINCE	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
Gemu-Goffa	959	1,546.4	1,905.6
Hararge	12,569	6,764.6	7,498.7
Illubabor	6,637	8,308.3	12,046.2
Kaffa	32,245	31,785.6	32,165.9
Shoa	1,960	2,943.9	1,733.8
Sidamo	25,047	26,214.5	n.a.
Wollega	13,491	21,658.8	18,406.4
TOTAL	92,908	99,225.5	94,225.5

Livestock (1966 estimates): Cattle 25,782,900; Sheep 12,150,900; Goats 11,095,900; Horses 1,360,700; Mules 1,360,400; Donkeys 3,790,300; Camels 963,800; Poultry 44,500,000.

INDUSTRY

CHIEF PRODUCTS	UNIT	1965*	1966*	1967*
Wheat flour	metric tons	40,358	42,030	58,952
Macaroni	"	4,893	4,076	4,523
Vegetable oils	"	5,633	5,343	8,146
Refined sugar	"	61,698	68,861	76,868
Meat	"	10,543	13,378	7,955
Salt, alimentary and industrial	"	205,310	220,150	202,035
Cotton yarn	"	5,620	7,459	9,221
Blankets	number	40,000	95,000	84,000
Cement	metric tons	72,899	88,930	137,649
Hydrated lime	"	7,355	10,732	11,051
Cigarettes	'000 pieces	440,991	527,849	587,971
Leather shoes	pairs	627,828	648,000	609,000
Beer	hectolitres	157,395	184,600	215,500
Timber	cubic metres	13,000	14,506	15,700
Glass bottles	'000 pieces	15,721	18,000	15,100
Round iron bars . . .	metric tons	n.a.	8,800	12,000
Corrugated iron sheet .	"	n.a.	5,567	14,259

* Year ending September 10th.

FINANCE

E\$1=100 cents.

E\$6=£1 sterling; E\$2.3=U.S. \$1.00.

E\$100=£16.67 sterling=U.S. \$43.47.

IMPERIAL ETHIOPIAN BUDGET*

(1969-70 estimates, E\$ million)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
Customs Duties	151.3	Defence	89.9
Other Indirect Taxes	140.7	Education	71.0
Direct Taxes	105.6	Ministry of the Interior	76.8
Other Ordinary Domestic Revenue	55.0	Public Works and Communications	33.8
External Assistance	73.9	Other Current Expenditure	271.5
TOTAL	526.5	TOTAL	501.4

Capital Expenditure estimates amounted to E\$129.6 million, the largest item being Public Works and Infrastructure (E\$55.5 million).

ETHIOPIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

Currency in Circulation: (Dec. 1968) E\$383.8 million; (Dec. 1969) E\$431.8 million.

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY INDUSTRIAL ORIGIN AT CURRENT FACTOR COST (E\$ million)

BRANCH OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY	1965	1966	1967
Agriculture, Forestry, Hunting, Fishing	2,170.1	2,228.9	2,016.9
Agriculture	2,079.8	2,135.6	1,931.5
Forestry	85.7	87.7	79.6
Hunting	1.3	1.6	1.5
Fishing	3.3	4.0	4.3
Mining and Quarrying	9.4	11.6	12.1
Manufacturing	94.9	108.2	149.4
Handicraft and Small-scale Industries	126.3	133.3	149.2
Building and Construction	84.5	104.4	217.6
Electricity and Water	13.3	14.0	17.9
Wholesale and Retail Trade	230.5	253.8	245.9
Banking, Insurance and Real Estate	33.7	39.5	40.6
Transport, Storage and Communication	111.4	120.4	123.4
Public Administration and Defence	162.4	172.4	178.8
Ownership of Dwellings	113.9	123.5	131.5
Educational Services	44.7	49.9	60.4
Medical and Other Health Services	21.0	22.3	23.3
Domestic Service	53.6	57.8	56.6
Other Services	48.0	57.6	64.5
TOTAL GDP AT CURRENT FACTOR COST	3,317.3	3,497.2	3,488.1

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (E\$ million)

	1967			1968		
	Credit	Debit	Balance	Credit	Debit	Balance
Goods and Services:						
Merchandise and non-monetary gold	257.1	314.7	-57.6	274.9	362.9	-88.0
Transport, travel, freight, insurance	53.2	78.0	-24.8	67.3	98.2	-30.9
Investment income	10.4	27.6	-17.2	10.5	33.0	-22.5
Government, n.e.s.	37.8	27.8	10.0	36.9	27.3	9.6
Other services	28.0	34.2	-6.2	48.3	23.7	24.6
Transfer Payments:						
Private	14.3	24.4	-10.1	20.9	26.9	-6.0
Central government	27.8	2.0	25.8	37.4	2.0	35.4
CURRENT BALANCE	428.8	508.7	-79.9	496.2	574.0	-77.8
Capital Account:						
Private long-term investment	36.3	—	36.3	55.2	—	55.2
Private short-term transactions	—	4.3	-4.3	—	2.0	-2.0
Government non-monetary transactions	36.4	26.4	10.0	36.4	14.3	22.1
Private monetary transactions	10.2	2.1	8.1	15.6	18.9	-3.3
Government monetary transactions	35.7	—	35.7	8.9	13.4	-4.5
CAPITAL BALANCE	118.6	32.8	85.8	116.1	48.6	67.5
Net Errors and Omissions	—	5.9	-5.9	10.3	—	10.3

ETHIOPIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

EXTERNAL TRADE

(E\$ million)

	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Imports .	404.3	357.4	432.5	388.2	429.1
Exports .	277.0	252.7	265.1	318.4	305.8

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

IMPORTS

(E\$' million)

	1967	1968	1969
Machinery and Transport Equipment	116.8	177.1	133.4
Miscellaneous Manufactured Goods	39.3	37.6	43.6
Chemicals	34.5	41.0	43.5
Mineral Fuel Lubricants	31.5	27.0	28.2
Food and Live Animals	22.9	19.1	19.7
Iron and Steel Articles	17.2	20.7	17.3
Crude Materials, inedible	15.8	21.3	16.5
Rubber Articles	13.2	12.2	11.7
	357.4	432.5	388.2

EXPORTS

(E\$' million)

	1967	1968	1969
Coffee	139.2	153.0	173.9
Hides and Skins, undressed	20.8	24.9	29.2
Vegetables, fresh and frozen	22.1	23.7	24.2
Oil Seeds	22.7	21.4	23.2
Crude Animal and Vegetable Materials	5.7	5.6	8.9
Fresh Fruit and Nuts	6.1	4.9	4.8
Feeding Stuff for Animals	5.2	4.3	4.4
Live Animals	3.3	2.7	3.4
	252.7	258.0	298.4

1970: Coffee E\$181,300,000; Hides and Skins E\$24,500,000.

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

(E\$ million)

IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1968	1969		1968	1969
Italy	77.2	59.8	United States	112.6	125.6
Germany, Federal Republic	48.7	55.6	Germany, Federal Republic	21.1	28.8
Japan	40.7	42.1	Italy	16.3	21.2
United Kingdom	40.7	39.0	Saudi Arabia	17.4	17.2
United States	80.1	39.0	Japan	11.4	14.2
France	21.4	19.8	United Kingdom	9.4	9.6
Iran	13.0	19.7	France	8.1	8.9
Israel	9.8	11.1	Ceylon	7.6	5.3
	423.5	388.2		258.0	298.4

ETHIOPIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

COFFEE EXPORTS (kilos)

	1966
United States	54,603,136
German Federal Republic	2,672,328
Italy	2,646,763
Djibouti	1,867,521
Saudi Arabia	1,739,220
Japan	1,723,431
France	1,353,133
Norway	1,224,525

Total coffee exports: (1967) 67,320,000 kilos; (1968) 73,080,000 kilos.

TRANSPORT RAILWAYS

	1963	1965/66	1966/67
ADDIS ABABA-DJIBOUTI			
Passenger-kilometres	67,000,000	79,000,000	81,866,299
Freight (tons)	397,600	397,000	373,919

ROADS (km.)

	1968
All Weather Roads:	
Paved Surface	1,959
Gravel Surface	4,468
Dry Weather Roads and Trails	10,731
TOTAL	23,158

MOTOR VEHICLES (1965)

Passenger cars (1968) 34,430, Buses 1,698, Trailers 1,437, Lorries 2,288, Lorries with trailers 1,661, Motor cycles 1,333, Total 32,971.

SHIPPING

	1965	1966	1967
MASSAWA			
Number of Ships Calling	781	858	881
Net Registered Tonnage	1,900,833	1,866,439	1,574,909
Cargo Loaded	180,625	184,625	201,570
Cargo Unloaded	272,560	275,676	273,765
ASSAB			
Number of Ships Calling	567	671	639
Net Registered Tonnage	1,484,163	1,786,711	1,774,866
Cargo Loaded	170,276	219,158	273,416
Cargo Unloaded	220,366	266,818	295,146

ETHIOPIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

CIVIL AVIATION

	1965	1966	1967
ADDIS ABABA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT			
Total aircraft movements.	13,165	13,335	14,367
Total passenger movements	104,658	152,544	175,043
YOHANNES IV AIRPORT, ASMARA			
Total aircraft movements.	22,808	22,000	18,175
Total passenger movements	86,004	100,138	105,934
Freight carried (tons)	2,826	2,938	3,350
Mail carried (tons)	360	451	627

Tourism: (1965-66) 40,300 visitors; (1966-67) 27,859 visitors.

EDUCATION (1966-67)

	SCHOOLS	TEACHERS	PUPILS
Primary	1,647	9,431	409,710
Secondary	395	1,993	60,312
Special	63	559	6,674
Universities	2	469	3,096

Source: Central Statistical Office, Addis Ababa.

THE CONSTITUTION

The present constitution came into force in 1955 and under its terms divides political power between the Emperor and a bicameral parliament.

THE EMPEROR

The Emperor appoints Ministers, determines the powers of Ministries and controls officials. With the advice and consent of Parliament he may declare war. As Commander-in-Chief he appoints officers and may determine the size of the armed forces. He may declare a state of siege, martial law or national emergency. The Emperor directs Foreign Affairs. He alone has the right to settle disputes with foreign powers and to ratify treaties and other international agreements. All treaties requiring territorial adjustment or financial expenditure require the approval of both Houses of Parliament. The Emperor has the right to originate legislation and other resolutions in Parliament and to proclaim laws when they have been passed by Parliament. He convenes annual and extraordinary sessions of Parliament and has the right to dissolve the same by an order providing at the same time for the appointment of a new Senate and/or election of a new Chamber of Deputies, within four months from the date of the order. He appoints the members of the Senate but the members of the Chamber of Deputies are elected.

In April 1966 a Cabinet of Ministers selected by the Prime Minister was approved by the Emperor. This was the first occasion on which such a procedure was adopted.

MINISTERS

The Prime Minister is appointed by the Emperor to whom he submits the proposed Cabinet Ministers. The Cabinet is responsible to the Prime Minister. The Prime Minister and Cabinet are collectively responsible for legislative proposals to the Emperor and to Parliament. The Prime Minister presents to Parliament proposals of

legislation made by the Council of Ministers and approved by the Emperor and presents to the Emperor the proposals of legislation approved by Parliament and decrees proposed by the Council of Ministers. All Ministers have the right to attend any meeting of either Chamber of Parliament and to speak there. They may be obliged to attend, either in person or by deputy, in either Chamber on the request of a majority vote and to answer verbally or in writing questions concerning their office.

PARLIAMENT

Parliament is composed of the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate. The Chamber has 210 members elected by universal adult suffrage every four years. The Senate is composed of a maximum of 105 members appointed by the Emperor for a term of six years with one-third of its members reaching the end of their term every two years. Senators may be reappointed for more than one term. The Chambers may meet in joint session or separately. The date of their regular sessions is fixed by the Constitution. Laws may be proposed to either or both Chambers either by the Emperor or by ten members of either Chamber. Proposals for legislation approved by both Chambers are sent to the Emperor who may return them for further consideration. In case of emergency during a Parliamentary recess decrees may be promulgated by the Emperor having the force of law but such decrees must subsequently be ratified by Parliament. No taxation may be imposed except by law and all financial legislation must originate in the Chamber of Deputies.

ERITREA

In 1950 a UN resolution provided for the federation of Ethiopia and Eritrea. The new constitution came into force in September 1952.

Late in 1962 Eritrea was incorporated as a Governorate of Ethiopia and the separate Assembly was dissolved. (There are now fourteen Governorates in Ethiopia.)

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

Emperor of Ethiopia: His Imperial Majesty HAILE SELASSIE I.

CABINET

(April 1972)

Prime Minister and Minister of the Pen: H.E. Tsahafi Teezaz AKILOU ABTE WOLD.

Minister of the Imperial Court: H.E. TSEHAFFE TAEZAZ TEFERRA WORK.

Minister of Commerce, Industry and Tourism: H.E. Ato KETEMA YIFRU.

Minister of Agriculture: H.E. Ato ABEBE RETTA.

Minister of Finance: H.E. Ato MAMMO TADDESSE.

Minister of Education and Fine Arts: H.E. Ato SEIFU MAHTEME-SELASSIE.

Minister of Community Development and Social Affairs: H.E. Ato MULATU DEBBEBE.

Minister of Posts and Communications: H.E. LIDJ ENDAL-KACHEW MAKONNEN.

Minister of Public Health: H.E. KETEMA ABEBE.

Minister of Interior: H.E. Ato GETAHUN TESSEMA.

Minister of Justice: H.E. Ato AKALE WORK HABTEWOLD.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: H.E. Dr. MINASSIE HAILE.

Minister of National Defence: Lt.-Gen. KEBEDE GABRE.

Minister of Mines: H.E. Ato AMANUEL ABRAHAM.

Minister of Information: H.E. Dr. TESFAYE GABRE-EGZY.

Minister of Public Works: H.E. SALAH HINIT.

Minister of Land Reform: H.E. Ato BELAI ABAL.

Minister, Commissioner for Civil Service and Pensions: H.E. Ato TADESE YACOB.

Minister in the Office of the Prime Minister: H.E. Ato SEYOUN HAREGOT.

Permanent Delegate to the United Nations: H.E. Ato YOHANNES TSIGIE.

GOVERNORATE OF ERITREA

Governor-General: H.E. Lt.-Gen. DEBEBE MARIAM.

Deputy Governor: Dejamatch TESFA YOHANNES BEEHR.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS IN ADDIS ABABA

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Austria: Churchill Rd., P.O.B. 137 (E); *Ambassador:* HERR LIBSCH.

Belgium: Fikre Mariam St., P.O.B. 1239 (E); *Ambassador:* RICHARD HUYBRECHT.

Belgium: Fikre Mariam St., P.O.B. 1239 (E); *Ambassador:* RICHARD HUYBRECHT.

Bulgaria: P.O.B. 987, near Guenet Hotel (E); *Ambassador:* KRAYON VLADOV.

Burundi: Maj.-Gen. Abebe Damtew Ave. (E); *Ambassador:* JOSEPH NDABANIWE.

Cameroon: (E); *Ambassador:* MOHAMMED HAMAN DIKO.

Canada: Ethiopia Hotel, Box 1130 (E); *Ambassador:* CHARLES J. WOODWORTH.

Chad: (E); *Ambassador:* ABDURAHMAN MUSA.

Chile: Ras Desta Damtew Avenue, P.O.B. 1904 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* HERNÁN SÁNCHEZ.

China, P.R.: (E); *Ambassador:* YU PEI WEN.

Colombia: (E); *Ambassador:* GUILLERMO NANNETTI.

Czechoslovakia: Churchill Rd., P.O.B. 3108 (E); *Ambassador:* ZEDNER HAJEK.

Denmark: (E); *Ambassador:* S. SANDER JETTESON.

Ecuador: (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Egypt: Filwoha Meda, P.O.B. 1611 (E); *Ambassador:* HASSAN SRI ESMAT.

Equatorial Guinea: (E); *Ambassador:* SAMUEL EBUKA.

Finland: near Princess Tsahai Memorial Hospital, P.O.B. 1017 (E); *Ambassador:* HENRIK BLOMSTEDT (also accredited to Kenya).

France: (Kabanna District) Omedla Rd., P.O.B. 1464 (E); *Ambassador:* ALBERT TRECA.

German Federal Republic: P.O.B. 660 (E); *Ambassador:* DR. KURT MUELLER.

Ghana: near Princess Tsahai Memorial Hospital, P.O.B. 3173 (E); *Ambassador:* H. R. AMONOO.

Greece: Asfaw Wossen St., P.O.B. 1168 (E); *Ambassador:* NICOLAS COLUMBOS.

Guinea: (E); *Ambassador:* TOURE HADY.

Haiti: Jimma Rd., P.O.B. 1443 (E).

Hungary: Sudan St., near Police Station No. 5, P.O.B. 1213 (E); *Ambassador:* DR. JANOS PATAKI.

India: Dejazmatch Beyene Merid Ave., P.O.B. 528 (E); *Ambassador:* K. C. SENGUPTA.

Indonesia: Dejazmatch Beyene Merid Ave., P.O.B. 1004 (E); *Ambassador:* EFFENDI NUR.

Iran: Ras Desta Damtew Ave., P.O.B. 1144 (E); *Ambassador:* MOHAMMED GHAVAN.

Israel: Near Tafari Makonnen School, P.O.B. 1075 (E); *Ambassador:* URI LUBRANI.

Italy: Kembebit District, P.O.B. 1105 (E); *Ambassador:* LUIGI SABETTA.

Ivory Coast: P.O.B. 3668 (E); *Ambassador:* GERVAIS ATTOUNGBRE (also accredited to Kenya and Tanzania).

Jamaica: (E); *Ambassador:* ASTON FOREMAN (also accredited as High Commissioner to Ghana, Nigeria, Tanzania and Zambia).

Japan: Dejazmatch Beyene Merid Ave., P.O.B. 1499 (E); *Ambassador:* TAISAKU KOJIMA.

Kenya: (address not available) (E); *Ambassador:* P. ECHARIA.

Korea, Republic: P.O.B. 2047 (E); *Ambassador:* CHANG CHI RYONG.

Liberia: near Mexico Square, P.O.B. 3116 (E); *Ambassador:* JOHN D. COX.

Malawi: Ras Desta Damtew Ave., P.O.B. 2316 (E); *Ambassador:* C. M. MOKONA.

Malaysia: off Dejazmatch Beyene Merid Ave., P.O.B. 3656 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* ABDULLAH BIN ALI.

Mali: (address not available) (E); *Ambassador:* KEIKA JOSALIA.

Mauritania: (address not available) (E).

Mexico: Kera Sefer, P.O.B. 2962 (E); *Ambassador:* R. M. PASQUEL (also accredited to Senegal).

Mongolia: Cairo, Egypt (E).

Morocco: (E); *Ambassador:* HARRETT ADRAHIM (also accredited to Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda).

Netherlands: near Old Airport, P.O.B. 1241 (E); *Ambassador:* W. P. L. DE BOER.

Nigeria: (E); *Ambassador:* E. O. SANU.

Pakistan: (E); *Ambassador:* S. A. H. SAHNI.

Peru: (E); *Ambassador:* O. B. CONTI.

Poland: Ketchene District, P.O.B. 1123 (E); *Ambassador:* JAN KRZYWICKI.

Romania: (E); *Ambassador:* TITUS SINU.

Rwanda: (E); *Ambassador:* NIZEYIMANA JOSEPH.

Saudi Arabia: Mesfin Harar St., P.O.B. 1104 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* ALI ALGUFADY.

Senegal: Africa Ave. (E); *Ambassador:* M. LOPYR.

Somalia: Abuar River's Quarter, P.O.B. 1006 (E); *Ambassador:* AHMED MUHAMMAD DARMAN.

Spain: Asfaw Wossen St., P.O.B. 2312 (E); *Ambassador:* DR. SALVADOR PRUNEDA.

Sudan: near Mexico Square, P.O.B. 1110 (E); *Ambassador:* OSMAN ABDULLAH HAMID.

Swaziland: (E); *Ambassador:* MARTIN MDINISO.

Sweden: Ras Tesemma Sefer, P.O.B. 1029 (E); *Ambassador:* ERLAND KLEEN.

Switzerland: Jimma Rd. near Old Airport (E); *Ambassador:* ROGER DURR.

Tanzania: Dejazmatch Beyene Merid Ave., P.O.B. 1077 (E); *Ambassador:* FREDERICK RUTAKYAMIRA.

Thailand: Chamber of Commerce Building, 4th Floor, P.O.B. 2764 (E); *Ambassador:* C. KIATTINAT.

Trinidad and Tobago: Ras Tessema Sefer, P.O.B. 330 (E); *Ambassador:* ISABEL U. TESHIA (also accredited to Senegal).

Tunisia: (E); *Ambassador:* TOUFIK SMIDA.

Turkey: Jimma Rd., (near Old Airport), P.O.B. 1506 (E); *Ambassador:* ZIYA TEPEDELEN (also accredited to Tanzania).

Uganda: (E); *Ambassador:* K. L. LUBEGA.

U.S.S.R.: Fikre Mariam St., P.O.B. 1500 (E); *Ambassador:* LEONID F. TEPOV.

United Kingdom: Fikre Mariam St., P.O.B. 858 (E); *Ambassador:* A. H. CAMPBELL.

U.S.A.: Asfaw Wossen St. (E); *Ambassador:* ROSS ADAIR.

Vatican: P.O.B. 588; *Apostolic Nuncio:* Rev. MAURICE PERRIN.

Yemen Arab Republic: Patriot St. (behind Garden Hotel), P.O.B. 664 (A); *Ambassador:* ABDU OTHMAN MUHAMMAD.

Yugoslavia: Oureal Quarter, P.O.B. 1341 (E); *Ambassador:* JOZE INGOLIA.

Zaire: near Old Airport (E); *Ambassador:* JOSEPH KABEMBA.

Zambia: Old Airport (E); *Ambassador:* ROBERT MAKASA.

Ethiopia also has diplomatic relations with Albania, Argentina, Botswana, Brazil, Cameroon, Congo (Brazzaville), Gambia, Iraq, Jamaica, Kuwait, Lebanon, Madagascar, Nepal, Norway, Panama, Singapore and Venezuela.

PARLIAMENT

SENATE

President: Lt.-Gen. ABBY ABEBE.

105 members appointed by H.I.M. The Emperor for a term of six years.

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES

(General Election, June-July 1969)

President: The Hon. ATO SEIFE TADEFFE.

250 members elected by universal adult suffrage every four years.

POLITICAL PARTIES

No political parties are allowed, but there are two opposition groups with separatist aims which operate clandestinely:

Eritrean Liberation Front (ELF): Damascus, Syria; f. 1963; Leader OSMAN SALEH SABBE.

ELF has perhaps 1,000-2,000 men under arms and even more supporters in Eritrea. Mainly Muslim, its aim is the separation of Eritrea from Ethiopia, which incorporated the region as its most northern province in 1963. ELF causes widespread disruption to communications, destroying trains and attacking planes of

Ethiopian Air Lines. Actual battles with government forces are less frequent, though the commander of the security forces was killed by the ELF in November 1971. The Front's control is most effective in the less populated parts of the province in the north. ELF announced in November 1971 that the first "Congress of the Eritrean Revolution" was being held in the liberated areas of Eritrea.

West Somalia Front: f. 1970; based in the east of Ethiopia and representing the Somali of Ogaden; allied with the ELF.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The Supreme Imperial Court: Addis Ababa.

President: Afe Negus TESHOME HAILE MARIAM.

The President sits with two other judges. The Court has eight divisions each presided over by a Vice Afe Negus. The Supreme Court has jurisdiction only to hear appeals from the High Court. Appeals can go from the Supreme Imperial Court to the Emperor sitting in Chilot (*Court*) in accordance with Ethiopian custom.

The High Court: Addis Ababa; sits in 12 Divisions each of 3 Judges: 1. Appeals; 2. Criminal; 3. Civil; 4. Land; 5. Government.

Taqalai Ghizat High Courts (General Governorate High Courts): each Court has a presiding judge and two other judges. There are no foreign judges. The Governor-General of a province may sit as the presiding judge, criminal and civil.

Awraja Ghizat Courts (Provincial Courts): composed of three judges, criminal and civil.

Warada Ghizat Courts (Regional Courts): criminal cases and limited civil actions.

Meketel Warada Courts (Sub-Regional Courts): one judge sits alone with very limited jurisdiction, criminal only.

RELIGION

CHRISTIANS

Imperial Ethiopian Orthodox Union Church: official Church of the Emperor and State; founded in the fourth century A.D. There are about 19 million members.

His Holiness the Patriarch ABUNA TEWOFLOS, P.O.B. 1283, Patriarchate, King George IV St., Addis Ababa.
Archbishop THEOPHILOS, Parliament Square, Addis Ababa.

Roman Catholic Church

Alexandrine-Ethiopian Rite:

Metropolitan See: Addis Ababa; Archbishop Mgr. ASRATE MARIAM YEMMERU, Archbishop's House, P.O. Box 1903, Addis Ababa; Eparchy of Adigrat, Adigrat; Eparchy of Asmara, Asmara.

Latin Rite:

Vicar Apostolic of Asmara: Mgr. ALBINO Z. TESTA, P.O.B. 224, Asmara; there are also Vicarates Apostolic at Harar and Jimma.

Greek Orthodox Church

Archbishop of Aksum: Most Rev. Dr. METHODIOS FOUVAS, P.O.B. 571, Addis Ababa.

Armenian Orthodox Church

Father ZAVEN ARMOUNIAN; St. George's Armenian Church, Addis Ababa.

Anglican Church

The Rev. PHILIP J. COUSINS; P.O.B. 109, Queen Elizabeth St., Addis Ababa; f. 1928; 250 mems; publ. *Roar* (fortnightly).

A number of Protestant, Anglican and Roman Catholic missions work in Ethiopia.

MUSLIMS

Approximately 35 per cent of the population are Muslims.

TRADITIONAL BELIEFS

It is estimated that between 5 and 15 per cent of the population follow traditional African rites and ceremonies.

THE PRESS

DAILIES

Addis Zemen: Ministry of Information, Addis Ababa; Amharic; Editor NEGASH GEBREMARIAM; circ. 10,000.

Ethiopian Herald: Ministry of Information, Addis Ababa; English; circ. 3,500; Editor TEGEGNE YETESHA.

L'Ethiopie Aujourd'hui: Addis Ababa; French.

Hebret: Asmara; official journal; circ. 2,800; Tigrigna and Arabic.

Quotidiano dell' Eritrea: Asmara; Italian; circ. 4,500.

Sandek Anamachin: Addis Ababa; Amharic.

Voice of Ethiopia: National Patriotic Association, P.O.B. 1244, Addis Ababa; Amharic and English; Editor PERCY O. RICHARDS; circ. 4,000.

PERIODICALS

Andnet: Weekly; Tigrigna, Amharic and Arabic; circ. 1,000.

Addis Reporter: Addis Ababa; monthly; English.

Bollettino: Ave. Ras Makonnen, Asmara; English, Arabic, Italian and Tigrigna; publ. bi-monthly by the Chamber of Commerce; circ. 700; Dir. E. DE PAOLI.

Elele Sembet: Weekly; Amharic; official journal; circ. 1,000.

Ethiopia Observer: f. 1936; quarterly; publ. in Ethiopia and Britain; P.O.B. 1896, Addis Ababa and 57 Carter Lane, London, E.C.4; English; RICHARD and RITA PANKHURST.

Ethiopia Zartu: Weekly; Amharic.

Ethiopian Mirror: Quarterly; P.O.B. 1364, Addis Ababa; English; general interest.

Ethiopian Trade Journal: Quarterly; P.O.B. 517, Addis Ababa; published by Addis Ababa Chamber of Commerce; Editor GHION HAGOS; circ. 2,500.

Lunedì del Medio Oriente: Weekly; Asmara; Italian; circ. 2,200; Editor Signor ALBERTO FARINO DI SANTA CROCE.

Mattino del Lunedì: P.O.B. 500, Asmara; f. 1953; Italian; weekly; Editor ANGELO GRANARA; circ. 2,500.

Menen: Monthly; National Patriotic Association, P.O.B. 1364, Addis Ababa; English and Amharic; illustrated; Editor HOMER SMITH.

Monthly Bulletin: P.O.B. 517, Addis Ababa; published by Addis Ababa Chamber of Commerce; monthly; English; review of economic affairs; Editor GHION HAGOS; circ. 3,000.

Negarit Gazeta: Ministry of the Pen, Addis Ababa; Official Gazette giving notice of laws and orders; English and Amharic.

Wotaderna Alamoaus: Weekly; Military Journal; Amharic; Editor Lt. ASEFFA GEBRE MARYAM.

Wotaderna Guiziou: Weekly; Military Journal; Amharic; Editor Ato DAMTE ASEMAHEGN.

PRESS AGENCIES

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Agenzia Nazionale Stampa Associata (A.N.S.A.): P.O.B. 1001; Chief LUIGI LINO.

Tass and Agence France Presse also have bureaux in Ethiopia.

PUBLISHER

Oxford University Press: P.O.B. 1024, Addis Ababa; f. in Ethiopia 1965; educational and academic publishing in English and Amharic; Man. Ato TESFAYE DABA.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Radio Ethiopia: P.O.B. 1020, Addis Ababa; f. 1941; Amharic, English, French, Arabic, Afar and Somali; listeners 5 million including listeners to public address systems in major towns; advertising is accepted; Gen. Man. A. N. HAPTEWOLD; Dir.-Gen. for Radio NEGASH GEBRE-MARIAM.

Radio Voice of the Gospel: P.O.B. 654, Addis Ababa; f. 1961; Lutheran World Federation Broadcasting Service; medium-wave local services; short-wave services in thirteen languages to Asia, the Middle East and Africa and Madagascar; Gen. Dir. Rev. Dr. SIGURD ASKE; Station Dir. Rev. ERNST BAUERROCHSE; publ. *RVOG News*.

There are 163,000 radio receivers in the country.

TELEVISION

Ethiopian Television Service: P.O.B. 1020, Addis Ababa; Television services were inaugurated in 1964, under the management of Thomson Television International and operated by the government; advertising is accepted; Dir. A. N. HAPTEWOLD; Dir.-Gen. for TV SAMUEL FERENJI.

There are about 8,500 sets in Ethiopia. In Asmara, Eritrea, there is a closed circuit service for the American Armed Forces with about 1,000 receivers.

FINANCE

cap.=capital; p.u.=paid up; E\$=Ethiopian Dollar; dep. = deposits; m. = million)

BANKING

STATE BANKS

In December 1963 the State Bank of Ethiopia was divided into the National Bank of Ethiopia and the Commercial Bank of Ethiopia (S.C.):

National Bank of Ethiopia: Haile Sellassie I Square, P.O.B. 5550 Addis Ababa; f. 1964; total assets (April 1970) E\$472m.; issuing bank; Gov. H.E. Ato MENASSE LEMMA; Vice-Gov. Ato YAWAND WOSSEN MANGASHA; publ. *Quarterly Bulletin*.

Addis Ababa Bank: P.O.B. 751, Addis Ababa; f. 1963; 40 per cent owned by National and Grindlays Bank; brs. in Addis Ababa, Agaro, Asmara and Jimma (12 in all).

Agricultural and Industrial Development Bank S.C.: P.O.B. 1900, Addis Ababa.

Banco di Roma, Ethiopia (S.C.): Zcrai, Derres Square, Asmara; f. 1967; brs. in Addis Ababa, Assab, Modjo and Massawa; cap. E\$4m., dep. E\$45.7m.; Pres. Bitwoded ASFAHA WOLDE MIKAEL; Gen. Man. GIORGIO GIORGETTIO.

Commercial Bank of Ethiopia (S.C.): Haile Sellassie I Square, P.O.B. 255, Addis Ababa; f. 1964; cap. p.u. E\$30m., dep. E\$250m. (Dec. 1969); state-owned bank for commercial business; Chair. TADESSE YACOB; Gen. Man. TAFFAR DAGUEFE; publ. *Annual Report*.

Development Bank of Ethiopia: P.O.B. 1900, Addis Ababa; f. 1951; lends money to industry and agriculture; cap. p.u. (1970) E\$11m.; Man. Dir. H.E. Ato TEKALIGN GEDAMU.

Ethiopian Investment Corporation S.C.: P.O.B. 2004, Miazia 27 Square, Addis Ababa; f. 1969; cap. E\$35m.; investment and development corporation; Chair. H.E. Ato MULATU DEBEBE; Gen. Man. H. B. B. OLIVER, C.B.E.

INSURANCE

(Addis Ababa, unless otherwise stated)

African Solidarity Insurance Co. S.C.: Afsol House, Haile Sellassie I Square, P.O.B. 1890; f. 1963; Gen. Man. D. G. SOLOMBIS; Man. D. L. FLACK.

Blue Nile Insurance Corporation S.C.: P.O.B. 2192, Pappasinos Bldg., Ras Desta Dampten Ave., Addis Ababa.

Imperial Insurance Co. of Ethiopia Ltd.: Velissarion Bldg., Cunningham Street, P.O. Box 380, Addis Ababa f. 1951; p.u. cap. E\$500,000; Gen. Man. A. ZOGRAPHS.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Ethiopian Chamber of Commerce: P.O.B. 517, Addis Ababa; f. 1947; 564 mems.; Pres. TAFFARA DEGUEFE; publs. *Ethiopian Trade Journal*, *Monthly Trade Bulletin*, and various books and papers dealing with Ethiopian business, commerce and investment.

Camera di Commercio, Industria e Agricoltura dell' Eritrea: Ave. Ras Makonnen, Asmara, P.O.B. 856; f. 1947; Pres. E. DE PAOLI.

EMPLOYERS ORGANIZATION

Federation of Employers of Ethiopia (FEE): Addis Ababa; f. 1964; 40 mems.

TRADE UNIONS

Confederation of Ethiopian Labour Unions (CELU): CELU Bldg., P.O.B. 3653, Addis Ababa; f. 1962; 55,000 mems.; 118 affiliates; affiliated to ICFTU; Sec.-Gen. FISSEHA TSION TERIE; publ. *Voice of Labour* (twice-weekly).

Ethiopian Railway Workers' Syndicate: Dire Dawa.

OIL

Four companies are at present prospecting for oil along the Red Sea coast. On, Mobil Esso Ethiopia Inc., has found natural gas offshore north of Massawa.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Franco-Ethiopian Railway: P.O.B. 1908, Addis Ababa; f. 1908; 781 km.; runs from Addis Ababa to Djibouti in French Somaliland; Pres. H.E. LIDJ ENDALKACHEW MAKONNEN; Dir.-Gen. B. PETIT.

Massawa-Agordat Railway: Eritrea; Massawa, 306 km.; runs from Massawa on the Red Sea through Asmara to Agordat.

With the help of French loans, a 310 km. railway is to be built from Nazareth to Dilla.

ROADS

Imperial Highway Authority: P.O.B. 1770, Addis Ababa; constructs and maintains roads and bridges throughout Ethiopia. Out of a total system of 23,400 km. of primary, secondary, feeder roads and trails, there are 7,800 km. of all-weather gravel and asphalt roads. A further 1,000 km. are to be built during the Third Five-Year Plan, i.e. by September 1973.

General Ethiopian Transport Share Company: P.O.B. 472, Addis Ababa; runs urban services in Addis Ababa; long distance services connecting all important provincial towns, and tourist services.

The number of motor vehicle registrations grew from 8,400 in 1953 to over 40,000 in 1968.

SHIPPING

Irregular services by foreign vessels to Massawa and Assab (port for Addis Ababa). Since 1960 Assaba's facilities have been greatly extended and the port can now handle over a million tons of merchandise annually. It has a new refinery with an annual capacity of 500,000 tons. Much trade goes through Djibouti (French Somaliland).

Aden Coasters Ltd.: P.O.B. 723, Addis Ababa.

A. Besso and Co. (Ethiopia) S.C.: P.O.B. 1897, Addis Ababa.

Fili. Biga and Co., S.A.: P.O.B. 450, Addis Ababa.

Cie. Maritime Auxiliaire d'Outre-Mer: P.O.B. 1230, Addis Ababa.

Ethiopian Shipping Lines (The): P.O.B. 2572, Addis Ababa; f. 1966; liner services.

Ethiopian Trans-Atlantic Line—(ETIOMAR): Addis Ababa; f. 1966; to trade between Assab and N. American ports.

Gellatly, Hankey and Co. (Ethiopia) S.C.: P.O.B. 906, Asmara; brs. at Addis Ababa, Massawa, Assab and Dire Dawa.

Mitchell Cotts and Co. (Ethiopia) Ltd.: P.O. Box 527, Addis Ababa; f. 1960; branches at Asmara, Massawa, etc.; Chair. J. K. DICK, F.C.A.; Man. L. T. CARLINE.

Savon and Riès (Ethiopian Shipping) Co.: 123 Wavell St., P.O.B. 22307, Addis Ababa.

Matteo De Marzo: P.O. Box 536, Asmara.

Fili. de Nadai: P.O. Box 731, Asmara.

S.A. Navigatana: P.O. Box 1161, Asmara.

CIVIL AVIATION

Ethiopian Airlines: Haile Sellassie I Airport, P.O.B. 1755, Addis Ababa; f. 1945; operates regular domestic and international services; fleet of 10 DC-3, 2 Boeing 720B, 2 Boeing 707, 3 DC-6B, 3 Cessna 180, 4 Piper Cub, 3 helicopters; Gen. Man. J. L. BRUMIT.

Air Djibouti, Air India, Alitalia, EAAC, EgyptAir, Lufthansa, MEA, Saudi Arabian Airlines, Sudan Airways and Yemen Arab Airlines also serve Addis Ababa.

TOURISM

Ethiopian Tourist Organisation: P.O.B. 2183, Addis Ababa; f. 1961; Administrator H.E. Ato HAPTE SELLASSIE TAFFESSA.

Creative Arts Centre: Addis Ababa; f. 1963.

THEATRE

Haile Sellassie I University: P.O.B. 1176, Addis Ababa; TSEGAYE GABRE-MEDHIN.

UNIVERSITIES

Haile Sellassie I University: P.O.B. 1176, Addis Ababa; 600 teachers, 4,636 full-time students.

University of Asmara: P.O.B. 1220, Asmara; 93 teachers, 1,404 students.

FIJI

INTRODUCTION

Fiji, which gained independence in October 1970, consists of more than 800 islands, of which 100 are inhabited, situated about 1,200 miles south of the equator in the Pacific Ocean. The climate is tropical with temperatures ranging from 60° to 90°F (16°–32°C). The population includes Fijians, Indians, Chinese, Europeans and Melanesian and Polynesian peoples from other island groups including Tonga. The capital and chief port is Suva.

A new Constitution was introduced in 1966. It provided for an enlarged franchise and an expanded Legislative Council, almost wholly elected. On independence, Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara became Prime Minister and formed his first Cabinet, seven of whom were the elected and three the official members of the former Council of Ministers.

There will be elections in late spring of 1972 for a House of Representatives of 52 members compared with the present membership of 36. There are to be Fijian, Indian and General rolls. On the General roll are electors, mainly Europeans and Chinese, who are not eligible for inclusion on the Fijian and Indian rolls. Twelve Fijians, 12 Indians and 3 General members will be elected on communal rolls. Ten Fijians, 10 Indians and 5 General members will be elected on national rolls.

At the constitutional conference it was agreed that after these elections are held a Royal Commission would be set up to recommend the most appropriate method of election and representation in the future. The terms of reference are to be agreed by the Prime Minister with the Leader of the Opposition.

In addition to the House of Representatives, there is an Upper House, the Senate. In this, 8 members are appointed by the Great Council of Fijian Chiefs; 7 by the Prime Minister; 6 by the Leader of the Opposition; and 1 by the Council of Rotuma—an island 400 miles distant from Suva.

With independence, the post of Governor, which carried with it the power of veto in certain matters was abolished. Instead of a Governor there is now a Governor-General, Sir Robert Foster, who represents the Queen. Her Majesty continues to be the Head of State in Fiji. Immediately after independence Fiji joined the British Commonwealth and the United Nations.

Agriculture is the main basis of the economy, and raw sugar and coconut products made up about 66 per cent of total exports in 1970. Rice, bananas, dairy produce and vegetables are important products. Gold mining is a major export industry and secondary manufacturing industries are developing steadily. Forestry has a big potential. The 1971–75 Development Plan provided for an expenditure of \$F75 million.

Fiji lies on the main route between Australia and New Zealand and North America, and is the centre of communications in the southwestern Pacific. The international airport is at Nadi, about 130 miles from Suva. Suva Wharf and Lautoka Wharf were reconstructed in 1962 and 1963. There are no main railways but about 440 miles of light tracks carry sugar cane to the mills.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

Area (square miles): 7,055.

Population: (1966 Census) 476,727 (Indians 240,960, Fijians 202,176, Europeans 6,590, Part-Europeans 9,687); Suva (capital) 54,157. (mid-1971) 531,000 (Indians 270,000, Fijians 228,000, Europeans 5,000, Part-Europeans 10,000); Suva (capital) 60,000.

Agriculture: Exports (1970): Sugar 329,129 tons, Coconut Oil 18,705 tons, Bananas 79,816 cases; also melons, ginger, vegetables, molasses, timber, fish, hides and trochus shell.

MINING

(1968)

	UNIT	PRODUCTION	VALUE IN \$F
Gold	fine oz.	103,785	3,165,405
Silver.	fine oz.	26,640	40,953
Manganese ore	tons	22,805	289,008
Limestone	"	2,839	63,416
Crushed Metal	cu. yds.	371,060	637,016

FIJI—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FINANCE

\$F=100 cents; £1 sterling=\$F2.00.

Note: Fiji converted to decimal currency on January 13th, 1969, at the rate of \$2 Fiji=£1 Fiji.

BUDGET 1971

(\$F)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
Customs	20,305,900	Charges on Public Debt.	3,551,403
Port and Harbour Dues, etc.	715,000	Pensions, etc.	1,476,114
Licences and Taxes	15,544,045	Education	7,850,440
Fees of Court or Office, etc.	2,251,046	Medical	4,106,140
Post office	2,870,700	Police	1,681,694
Rent of Government Property	491,000	Posts and Telegraphs	1,833,146
Interest	635,039	Works (Establishment)	1,432,096
Miscellaneous	1,191,020	Works annually recurrent	4,430,670
		Contribution to Capital Budget	2,400,000
		Other	16,292,537
TOTAL	44,003,750	TOTAL	45,054,240

FIVE-YEAR DEVELOPMENT PLAN

1971-75—\$F75 million. 1971 provision \$F14,437,698.

EXTERNAL TRADE

(\$F)

	1967*	1968*	1969	1970
Imports	28,145,389	34,200,950	77,888,146	90,501,755
Exports	21,330,555	24,559,220	53,226,800	62,306,995

* £F.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

(1970—\$F)

IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
Machinery, other than electrical	7,029,714	Sugar	31,820,883
Electrical Machinery and Goods	6,179,359	Coconut Oil	5,130,538
Transport Equipment	5,657,135	Unrefined Gold	3,349,068
Fabrics	4,802,786	Molasses	479,531
Fish	4,245,371	Coconut Meal	383,431
Aviation Turbine Fuel	3,328,081	Manganese Ore and Concentrates	329,863
Flour and Sharps	3,193,659	Ginger	271,309
Gas Oil and Diesel Oil	2,580,541	Lumber	266,574
Clothing	2,229,266	Bananas	253,494
Tape Recorders	1,666,370	Cigarettes	219,590
Mcat	1,630,634	Biscuits	216,622
Motor Spirits	1,591,345		
Radio Receivers	1,523,452		
Watches	1,428,479		
Rice	1,135,509		
Fresh Vegetables	879,815		

FIJI—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

RE-EXPORTS	
Aviation Turbine Fuel	4,659,831
Other Fuels	1,844,384
Textile Yarns and Fabrics	1,155,588
Motor Vehicles	342,058
Clothing	324,294
Aviation Spirit	182,273
Metal Manufactures	40,192

PRINCIPAL TRADING COUNTRIES

(1970)

IMPORTS FROM:		EXPORTS TO	
	\$F		\$F
Australia	21,411,435	United Kingdom	19,577,736
United Kingdom	19,669,597	U.S.A.	9,789,001
Japan	13,710,456	Australia	5,504,604
New Zealand	10,838,394	Canada	7,216,542
U.S.A.	3,986,928	New Zealand	4,396,058
Malaysia and Singapore	3,733,621	Japan	2,591,939
Hong Kong	2,985,437	Tonga	1,206,552
India	1,664,039	Western Samoa	1,169,792
Canada	1,042,502	Malaysia and Singapore	1,029,424
Iran	3,857,813	German Federal Republic	444,222
Netherlands	1,049,655		
German Federal Republic	1,088,721		

Transport (1970): Shipping:* Entered 554 ships, 2,166,387 tons. **Civil Aviation:** Landed 259,043 passengers; Departed 261,666 passengers. **Tourism (1970)** 110,000 visitors.

* Excludes fishing vessels which were included in earlier years' figures.

EDUCATION

(1969)

	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS	NUMBER OF STUDENTS
Primary	608	116,154
Secondary	55	13,795
Vocational and Technical	19	951
Teacher Training	3	322
Medical	1	207

There are also 78 Fijian scholarship holders in higher education abroad (1971).

Source: Public Relations Office, Suva.

THE CONSTITUTION

At present the Constitution derives from an Order in Council of September 1966, providing a Governor, a Council of Ministers and a Legislative Council. After independence, in October 1970, the post of Governor was replaced by that of Governor-General. The Legislative Council is to be replaced by the late spring of 1972 by an elected 52-member House of Representatives.

Virtually all adults are eligible to register as electors. Twenty-seven members of the new House of Representatives (12 Fijians, 12 Indians and 3 others) will be elected on the communal roll and 25 members (10 Fijians, 10 Indians and 5 others) on the national roll (a cross-voting system by which all races vote together). After these elections it has been agreed that a Royal Commission would be set up to recommend the most appropriate method of election and representation in the future.

Governor-General: Sir ROBERT FOSTER.

THE GOVERNMENT

THE CABINET

(March 1972)

Prime Minister: Ratu Sir KAMISESE KAPAIWAI TUIMACILAU MARA, K.B.E., M.A.

Attorney-General: J. N. FALVEY.

Minister of Finance: W. M. BARRETT.

Minister for Fijian Affairs and Local Government: Ratu GEORGE KADAVULEVU CAKOBAU, O.B.E., J.P.

Minister of Labour: Ratu Sir EDWARD TUIVANUAYOU TUGI CAKOBAU, C.B.E., M.C.

Minister for Youth, Sports and Rural Development: J. NAISARA.

Minister for Commerce, Industry and Co-operatives: VIJARY R. SINGH.

Minister for Communications, Works and Tourism: C. A. STINSON.

Minister for Social Services: J. MAUOA.

Minister for Home Affairs, Lands and Mineral Resources: Rt. PENAIA GANILAU.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT

Fourteen Provinces, each headed by a Chairman.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Alliance Party: multi-racial; government party; 27 members of the House of Representatives; Leader Ratu Sir K. K. T. MARA, K.B.E., M.A.; publ. *Nation*.

National Federation Party: G.P.O. Box 228, Suva; f. 1963; fusion of two parties: the Federation, which was mainly Indian but multi-racial, and the National Democratic Party, a purely Fijian party; 9 members in Legislative Council, comprising official opposition; Leader S. M. KOYA; mems.: approx. 40,000.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

High Commissioner for Fiji in the U.K.: JOSUA RABUKA-WAQA.

High Commissioner for Fiji in Australia: RAMAN NAIR (Resident in Canberra).

Permanent Representative of Fiji to the United Nations: SEMESA SIKIVOU, O.B.E.

Australian High Commissioner: R. F. OSBORN (Resident in Suva).

New Zealand High Commissioner: Sir JOHN GRACE (Resident in Suva).

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The laws of Fiji consist mainly of Orders in Council, Ordinances of Fiji enacted by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and, subject to certain qualifications, the Common Law, Rules of Equity and English Statutes in force in England in 1875.

Supreme Court: Superior Court of Record, Suva.

Court of Appeal: Suva.

Magistrates' Courts.

Chief Justice: Mr. Justice MOTI TIKARAM (acting).

Puisne Judges: Mr. Justice W. H. GOUDIE, Mr. Justice H. K. NAIR.

RELIGION

Most Fijians are Christians, mainly Methodist. The Indians are mostly Hindus.

Roman Catholic Archbishop: Most Rev. GEORGE PEARCE, Archbishop's House, P.O.B. 393, Suva.

THE PRESS

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

Fiji Royal Gazette: Government Printer, Suva; f. 1874; Fridays.

Fiji Samachar: P.O.B. 151, Suva; f. 1923; Hindustani; weekly; Editor S. M. BIDESI, Jr.; Man. N. P. GANDHI; circ. 4,000.

Fiji Sandesh: Patel Arcade, Suva; f. 1965; Hindi; weekly; Editor V. L. MORRIS.

Fiji Times: P.O.B. 1167, Suva; f. 1869; English, daily; Exec. Dir. L. G. USHER; circ. 17,300.

Jagriti: Pacific Periodicals Ltd., P.O.B. 9, Nandi.

Jai Fiji: P.O.B. 109, Lautoka; f. 1959; weekly; Thursdays; Editor K. P. MISHRA; circ. 7,800.

Kisan Mitra: P.O.B. 46, Lautoka; f. 1961; Hindi; weekly.

Nai Lalakai: P.O.B. 1167, Suva; f. 1961; publ. by Fiji Times and Herald Ltd.; Fijian; weekly; Editor LUKE VUIDREKETI.

Na Mata: Fijian Affairs Office, Suva; f. 1876; Fijian, monthly.

Ni Bula Mai: Fiji Times & Herald Ltd., 20 Gordon Sq., Suva.

Pacific Review: Suva; f. 1949; English and Fijian; three times a week; Editor MOSESE VARESEKETE.

Shanti Dut: P.O.B. 1167, Suva; f. 1935; publ. by Fiji Times and Herald Ltd.; Hindi, weekly; Editor GURUDAYAL SHARMA.

Tovata (Nation): published by Alliance Publications, P.O.B. 1373, Suva; English and Fijian (Natovata); fortnightly; Editors D. SEIDLER, ESALA RASOVO.

Volagauna: P.O.B. 597, Suva; f. 1952; Fijian, weekly; Editor JIOJI R. QALILAWA.

PUBLISHERS

Fiji Times and Herald, Ltd.: P.O.B. 1167, Suva; f. 1869; Excc. Dir. L. G. USHER; publish *Fiji Times*, *Nai Lalakai*, *Shanti Dut*, *Fiji Holiday*, *Fiji Sport*, *This Week in Fiji*.

Indian Printing and Publishing Co.: P.O.B. 151, Suva; f. 1923; Man. Dir. S. M. BIDESI, Jr.; Sec. RAM CHARITRA.

Pacific Daily (Fiji) Ltd.: G.P.O. Box 1360, Suva; f. April 1968; printers and publishers; publish *Pacific Review*; Dirs. N. S. NIRANJAN, K. J. PATEL, J. C. PATEL.

Sangam Sarada Printing Press: P.O.B. 9, Nadi; commercial printers and printers of Hindi tri-weekly *Jagriti* for Proprietors of Pacific Periodicals Ltd.

RADIO

Fiji Broadcasting Commission (Radio Fiji): P.O.B. 334, Suva; f. 1954; broadcasts through eight frequencies in Suva, three at Lautoka and two each at Rakiraki, Sigatoka and Labasa; in English, Fijian and Hindustani; Chair. W. G. J. CRUICKSHANK, O.B.E.; Man. G. H. KING (acting).

In 1970, 44,470 radio licences were issued.

FINANCE

BANKS

Savings Bank of Fiji: Head Office: G.P.O., Suva; 60 brs.

Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Ltd.: Administrative Office: Melbourne; Fiji Office: Suva; Man. C. J. FRASER.

Bank of Baroda: Head Office: Baroda, India; P.O.B. 57, Suva; brs. at Lautoka, Labasa and Ba; agencies at Nadi, Sigatoka, Tavua, Nausori and Raki Raki; Man. N. A. PARIKH.

Bank of New South Wales: Head Office: Sydney, N.S.W., Australia; Fiji Office: Suva; brs. at Ba, Lautoka, Nadi and Sigatoka; agencies at Levuka, Nausori, Raki Raki, Savu Savu, Tavuni, Tavua, Vatukoula; Chief Man. G. G. CHENERY.

Bank of New Zealand: Head Office: Wellington, New Zealand; P.O.B. 177, Suva; brs. at Lautoka, Labasa and Nadi; sub-br. at Ba; agencies at Nausori and Mark St. (Suva) and Namaka (Nadi), Sigatoka, and Savusavu; Man. G. E. K. SARE.

First National City Bank of New York: 66 Thompson St., Suva; f. 1970.

INSURANCE

Fiji Insurance Co. Ltd.: Fiji Development Bank Centre, P.O.B. 1080, Victoria Parade, Suva.

Pacific Insurance Co. Ltd.: Honson Bldg., 68 Thomson St., Suva.

Several Commonwealth companies have agencies in Fiji.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

DEVELOPMENT CORPORATIONS

Commonwealth Development Corp.: Fiji and Western Pacific Islands Office, P.O.B. 161, Suva.

Fijian Development Fund Board: P.O.B. 122, Suva; f. 1951; the Fund was established at the request of the Fijian Provincial Councils; funds derived from payments of £10 a ton from the sales of copra; deposits credited to the producing group or individual at 2½ per

cent interest for use in Fijian development schemes; July 1971, depts. \$F701,577; Chair. Ratu G. K. CAKOBAU; Sec. P. J. UNDERHILL.

Fiji Development Bank: Suva; f. 1967 as successor to Agricultural and Industrial Loans Board (f. 1952); finances the development of natural resources, transportation and other industries.

Fiji Development Company Ltd.: P.O. Box 161, Suva; f. 1960; subsidiary of the Commonwealth Development Corporation; Man. J. H. SAND.

Land Development Authority: c/o Ministry for Home Affairs, Lands and Mineral Resources, Suva; f. 1961 to co-ordinate development plans.

MARKETING ORGANIZATIONS

South Pacific Sugar Mills Ltd.: P.O.B. 283, Suva; bnycr of sugar cane and raw sugar manufacturer.

MAJOR COMPANIES

Colonial Sugar Refining Company of Australia: Suva; f. 1882; Gen. Man. Sir JAMES VERNON; Dep. Gen. Man. J. M. DIXON.

CO-OPERATIVES

In August 1969 there were 765 registered co-operatives.

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATION

Fiji Employers' Consultative Association: G.P.O. Box 575, Suva; represents 115 of the principal employers in the Colony; Pres. C. D. AIDNEY, O.B.E., D.F.C.; Dir. J. GRUNDY.

TRADE UNIONS

Fiji Trades Union Congress: G.P.O. Box 781, Suva; affiliated to ICFTU; 20 affiliated unions; over 20,000 mems.; Pres. Hon. SAKIASI WAQANIVAVALAGI; Gen. Sec. MOHAMMED RAMZAN, M.B.E.

Largest affiliated unions:

Fiji Dock Workers' and Seamen's Union: 36 Edinburgh Drive, Suva; f. 1947; 1,608 mems.; Pres. SOLOMON KOROI; Sec. T. VEITATA.

Fiji Sugar and General Workers Union: Lautoka; Sec.-Gen. RAM DAYAL; 2,509 mems.

Public Employees' Union: G.P.O. Box 781, Suva; approx. 5,600 mems.; Gen. Sec. MOHAMMED RAMZAN, M.B.E.

At the end of 1970, 40 trade unions were registered.

TRANSPORT

Railways: There are 440 miles of light railway. **Roads:** 1,470 miles of roads, of which about 1,000 miles are all-weather roads. About 15,068 motor vehicles were registered at the end of 1968. **Shipping:** Services include a two-weekly service to New Zealand, Tonga and Western Samoa by the Union Steamship Company and a passenger-cargo service to Britain, New Zealand, Australia and North America. Local shipping provides connections between islands of the group. **Airways:** Pacific Island Airways, P.O.B. 112, Suva; inter-island services and services to Tonga, Samoa, New Hebrides, the Solomons and the Gilbert and Ellice Islands; Canadian Pacific, Polynesian Airlines, Air India, Pan American, Qantas, Air New Zealand, B.O.A.C. and U.T.A. all call at Nadi, Fiji's international airport. A charter company, Air Pacific Ltd., commenced operations in Fiji in July 1967, with a Beech Baron aircraft. There is an airport for seaplanes at Suva.

UNIVERSITY

The University of the South Pacific: G.P.O. Box 1168, Suva; 52 teachers, 442 students.

FRENCH OVERSEAS TERRITORIES

FRENCH OVERSEAS DEPARTMENTS

GUADELOUPE
FRENCH GUIANA

MARTINIQUE
RÉUNION

The Overseas Departments (Départements d'Outre-Mer) are integral parts of the French Republic, administered by a Prefect, with elected General Councils and with elected representatives in the French National Assembly and Senate of the Republic in Paris. The administrative structure is the same as in other French Departments; however, each of the Overseas Departments has its own Court of Appeal. Educational services are attached to the Bordeaux educational district for the Caribbean Departments, and to the Marseilles district for Réunion.

Ministry of Overseas Departments and Territories: 27 rue
Oudinot, Paris 7e.

Minister: PIERRE MESSMER.

Secretary-General: MICHEL GROLLEMUND.

GUADELOUPE

Guadeloupe is the most northerly of the Windward Islands in the east Caribbean; Dominica lies to the south, and Antigua and Montserrat to the north-west. Guadeloupe is formed by two large islands, Grande-Terre and Basse-Terre, separated by a narrow sea channel, with a smaller island, Marie-Galante, to the south-east. There are also a number of small dependencies. The capital is the town of Basse-Terre; the other main town and principal commercial centre is Pointe-à-Pitre on Grande-Terre.

Guadeloupe was first occupied by the French in 1635, and has been an integral part of the French Republic since 1815. She gained departmental status in 1946.

The economy is based on sugar cane, which is mainly exported to France, together with its by-products molasses and rum, and smaller amounts of bananas, vanilla and cocoa. As in the other island departments, the population is rising quickly and there is considerable emigration; attempts are being made to create processing industries and to develop the tourist potential of the islands.

STATISTICS

Area and Population (1968): Area: 1,780 sq. km. Dependencies (La Désirade, Petite-Terre, Les Saintes, Marie-Galante, Saint-Barthélemy, Saint Martin) 271 sq. km. Population: 323,000, Basse Terre (capital) 13,336 (1968), Pointe-à-Pitre 26,200 (1968).

Agriculture: Sugar, bananas, coffee and cocoa are the principal crops.

Livestock (1968): Cattle 70,000, Pigs 30,000, Goats 28,000, Horses 3,200.

Industry (1968 exports—metric tons): Sugar 161,800, Bananas 105,100, Molasses 35,000, Rum 8,000.

External Trade (1968): Imports: 504m. francs; Exports: 188m. francs. More than two-thirds of the trade is with France, most of the remainder being with the U.S.A.

Transport (1966): Cars 17,470, Buses 808, Lorries 3,933, Vans 3,889, Special Vehicles and Tractors 1,099.

Tourism: 700 hotel rooms (1968).

Education (1966-67): Number of pupils (primary) 72,284, (secondary) 6,700, (technical) 3,500.

THE GOVERNMENT

(March 1972)

Prefect: JEAN DELEPLANQUE.

President of the General Council: HENRI RINALDO.

Representatives in the National Assembly: GASTON FEUIL-LARD, LÉOPOLD HÉLÈNE, PAUL LACAVE.

Representatives in the Senate: ANÉDÉ VALEAU, MARCEL GARGAR.

Political Parties: the U.D.R. (Union pour la Défense de la République), the S.F.I.O. (Section Française de l'Internationale Ouvrière), the Progressives, the P.C.G. (Parti Communiste Guadeloupéen), and the left-wing Fédération de la Gauche démocratique et socialiste (F.G.D.S.) are active.

Judicial System: Cour d'Appel at Basse-Terre (Pres. M. CHAPPERT); two Tribunaux de Grande Instance, five Tribunaux d'Instance.

Religion: the majority of the population is Roman Catholic; Bishop of Basse-Terre and Pointe-à-Pitre Mgr. SIMÉON OUALLI, B.P. 50, 97-1 Basse-Terre.

Press: *Le Ralliement:* Pointe-à-Pitre; *Clartés—Progrès Social:* Basse-Terre; *Match:* Pointe-à-Pitre; *L'Étincelle:* Pointe-à-Pitre; *France Antilles* (3 times a week; circ. 20,000): Pointe-à-Pitre.

Office de Radiodiffusion Télévision Française (O.R.T.F.): Région Antilles-Guyane: B.P. 402, Pointe-à-Pitre; 4 hours radio and 3 hours television broadcasts daily; Dir. MARCEL VILLENEUVE.

FINANCE

(cap.=capital; dep.=deposits; m.=million; frs.=French francs).

BANKS

CENTRAL BANK

Caisse Centrale de Coopération Economique: 233 Blvd. Saint-Germain, Paris 7e; Pointe-à-Pitre, Faubourg Frébault, B.P. 196.

FRENCH OVERSEAS DEPARTMENTS—GUADELOUPE

COMMERCIAL BANKS

Banque des Antilles Françaises: 8 rue Magellan, Paris, France; Pointe-à-Pitre, square de la Banque; Basse Terre, cours Novillios; f. 1853; cap. 9.75m. frs., dep. 110m.; Pres. RENÉ ARNAUD; Man. YVES GOUYÉ.

Banque Antillaise: 21 rue Gambetta, Pointe-à-Pitre; f. 1915; brs. at Basse-Terre and Marie Galante; cap. 5.0m. frs.; Pres. F. CHERDIEU D'ALEXIS.

Banque Nationale de Paris: 16 boulevard des Italiens, Paris; 22 rue Achille Boissneuf, Pointe-à-Pitre; Man. JEAN BEAUSSAULT; 3 brs.

Caisse Régionale du Crédit Agricole Mutuel de la Guadeloupe: Pointe-à-Pitre, 5 quai Gatine; Basse-Terre, rue de la République.

Crédit Guadeloupéen: Pointe-à-Pitre, angle rues Boissneuf et Nozières; f. 1926; cap. 5m. frs.; dep. 75m. frs.; br. in Basse-Terre; Pres. and Gen. Man. G. BEUZELIN.

Royal Bank of Canada: 30 rue Frébault, Pointe-à-Pitre.

INSURANCE

Pointe-à-Pitre

Compagnie Antillaise d'Assurances, Société d'Assurance à Forme Mutuelle: 21 rue Gambetta, B.P. 409; f. 1937/1963; Dir.-Gen. F. CHARDIEU D'ALEXIS.

Some thirty of the principal European insurance companies are represented in Pointe-à-Pitre, and another six companies have offices in Basse-Terre.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie de Pointe-à-Pitre: Pointe-à-Pitre, B.P. 64; Pres. M. JOSEPH BARBOTTEAU.

Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie de Basse-Terre: 45 rue du Docteur Cabre, B.P. 17, Basse-Terre; Pres. PIERRE RENAISSON; Sec.-Gen. GERMAIN WILLIAM.

Société d'Intérêt Collectif Agricole (Assobaf): 15 rue l'Herminier, Basse-Terre.

Syndicat des Producteurs-Exportateurs de Sucre et de Rhum de la Guadeloupe: zone industrielle de la Pointe Jarry, 97-1 Baie-Mahault, B.P. 175, Pointe-à-Pitre; f. 1937; 7 mems.; Del.-Gen. MAX MARTIN.

Union Départementale des Syndicats C.G.T.F.O.: Basse-Terre; about 1500 mems.; Gen.-Sec. CLOTAIRE BERNOS.

Union Départementale de la Confédération Française des Travailleurs Chrétiens: Pointe-à-Pitre, 15 rue Victor Hugo; f. 1937; about 3,500 mems.; Sec.-Gen. ER DEMOCRITE.

Confédération Générale du Travail: Pointe-à-Pitre; affiliated to WFTU; about 5,000 mems.; Sec.-Gen. NICOLAS LUDGER.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

There are no railways on Guadeloupe.

ROADS

There are 1,924 km. of roads in Guadeloupe of which 323 km. are Routes Nationales.

SHIPPING

Alcoa Steamship Co.: Pointe-à-Pitre, 8 quai Ferdinand de Lesseps, B.P. 171.

Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes: Pointe-à-Pitre; services to France, Martinique and New Caledonia.

Compagnie Fabre des Transports Maritimes: Pointe-à-Pitre and Basse-Terre.

Compagnie Générale Transatlantique: Pointe-à-Pitre, quai Lefèvre; ag. at Basse-Terre; services to France, British West Indies and Venezuela.

Régie Départementale du Service Maritime: Sous-Préfecture, Pointe-à-Pitre; f. 1951; Dir. EDOUARD M. E. BORINO; services between Guadeloupe and Dependencies, Dominica and Martinique.

CIVIL AVIATION

Air Antilles: Raizet International Airport; scheduled service between Guadeloupe and Dependencies; air charter to all the islands of the Caribbean.

Services are also provided by Air France, A.L.M. (Netherlands Antilles), Caribair (Puerto Rico), L.I.A.T. (Antigua), Pan Am and Windward Island Airways (Netherlands Antilles).

TOURISM

Office du Tourisme: place de la Victoire, Pointe-à-Pitre; Man. ROGER FORTUNE.

Bureau du Développement Touristique: Hôtel de la Préfecture, Basse-Terre; Man. P.Y. CROCHET-DAMAIS.

Syndicats d'Initiative: de la Guadeloupe—quai Ferdinand de Lesseps, Pointe-à-Pitre; de la Basse-Terre—Mairie Basse Terre; de Saint-Martin—Marigot, Saint Martin, F.W.I.

FRENCH GUIANA

French Guiana lies on the coast of South America with Surinam to the west and Brazil to the south and east. Much the largest of the Overseas Departments, it is also the least densely populated. The climate is humid, with a season of heavy rains from April to July and another short rainy season in December and January. The population includes nomadic Indians, Creoles, Africans and Europeans. The capital and main centre of population is Cayenne.

French occupation commenced in the early seventeenth century, and after periods of Dutch and English rule Guiana reverted to France in 1816. She gained departmental status in 1946.

The economy is based on forestry and agriculture; cassava, bananas, maize and other tropical crops are grown for local consumption, while sugar cane is the only cash crop of importance. There are vast timber reserves and important mineral sources, particularly of gold and bauxite. Extractive industries are being developed. France set up one of her principal space research stations at Kourou, following the closure of her Saharan station in Algeria in 1967.

STATISTICS

Area and Population (1969): Area 90,000 sq. km.; Population 48,200, Cayenne (capital) 24,581.

Professional Employment (1967): 17,012—Agriculture and Forestry 2,641, Industry and Commerce 6,576, Public Services 4,982.

Agriculture and Forestry (1969): Sugar Cane 3,047 metric tons, Timbers 55,983 cubic metres.

Industry (1969): Sawn Timber 13,462 cubic metres, Shrimps 3,099 metric tons (Exports).

Budget (1970): 118,584,131 French francs.

External Trade (1969): Imports: 259,000,000 frs. (Foodstuffs, Manufactures, Petroleum Products, Cement, Iron and Steel); Exports 28,000,000 frs. (Timber, Shrimps). Most exports went to the U.S.A. but France supplied over two-thirds of the imports.

Transport (1969): Shipping: Freight unloaded 111,325 metric tons, loaded 44,785 metric tons. Civil Aviation: Freight carried 1,032 metric tons; Passengers: 36,393; Roads: 8,468 vehicles.

Education (1969): Public Primary 7,823 pupils; Private Primary 2,177 pupils; Secondary 1970 pupils; Technical 756 pupils.

GOVERNMENT

(March 1972)

Prefect: PAUL BOUTELLIER.

President of the General Council: LEOPOLD HEDER.

Representative to the National Assembly: H. RIVIEREZ.

Representative to the Senate: ROBERT VIGNON.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Cayenne

Parti Socialiste Guyanais: 34 rue Voltaire; f. 1956; Leader LÉOPOLD HÉDER.

Union pour la Nouvelle Guyane (U.N.G.): 78 rue Madame Payé; Sec.-Gen. GEORGES GUÉRIL.

Union pour la défense de la République (U.D.R.): 7 rue Franklin Roosevelt; f. 1946; Sec.-Gen. PAUL RULLIER; publ. *La Guyane républicaine, L'Union*.

Union du Peuple Guyanais (U.P.G.): rue René Barthélemy; Sec.-Gen. GEORGES PATIENT.

Mouvement Populaire Guyanais (M.P.G.): Angle rue du 14 Juillet; Sec.-Gen. Senator ROBERT VIGNON.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

A separate Chamber of the Cour d'Appel of Fort-de-France (Martinique) sits at Cayenne.

RELIGION

Roman Catholics: 80 per cent of the population are Roman Catholic; Bishop of Cayenne Mgr. ALFRED MARIE.

There are some Evangelists, Orthodox Protestants and Seventh Day Adventists.

PRESS AND RADIO

La Presse de Guyane: rue Friedmont 973, Cayenne; daily; circ. 1,425.

Office de Radiodiffusion Télévision Française (O.R.T.F.): Région Antilles-Guyane: rue du Dr. Devèze, Cayenne; *Radio-Guyane Inter:* nine hours broadcasting daily, fifteen hours on Sunday; *Téléguyane:* four hours daily.

In 1970 there were 2,850 radio and 1,800 television receivers.

BANKS

Caisse Centrale de Coopération Economique: Paris 7e; Cayenne, 8 rue Christophe Colomb; Dir. R. COUSIGNE.

Banque de la Guyane: Cayenne, 2 Place Victor Schoelcher, B.P. 35; f. 1855; Man. PIERRE FRICKER.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Chambre de Commerce de la Guyane: Cayenne; Pres. RAOUL TANON.

Jeune Chambre Economique: Cayenne; Pres. ANDRE BAUDIN.

Syndicat des Commerçants Détaillants: Cayenne; Pres. M. THÉBIA.

TRADE UNION

Union Départementale des Travailleurs Guyanais (UTG): 16 Ave. de Gaulle, Cayenne; 3,000 mems.; Sec.-Gen. TURENNE RADAMONTE.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

There are no railways in French Guiana.

ROADS

There are 249 km. of Routes Nationales (212 asphalt) and 250 km. of departmental roads (138 asphalt).

SHIPPING

Compagnie Générale Transatlantique: 1 Place de Grenoble, B.P. 81, Cayenne.

Société Générale des Transports Maritimes: 1 Place de Grenoble, B.P. 81, Cayenne.

CIVIL AVIATION

Guyane Air Transport (G.A.T.): Route de Baduel; Dir. M. GANTEAUME.

The following airlines also serve Cayenne: Air France, Cruzeiro do Sul (Brazil) and Surinam Airways.

Rochambeau International Airport is equipped to handle jumbo-jets.

MARTINIQUE

Martinique is one of the Windward Islands in the east Caribbean, with Dominica to the north and St. Lucia to the south. The island is dominated by the volcanic peak of Mont Pelée. The population is of mixed origin, including some descendants of immigrants from the former French Indo-China. The capital is Fort-de-France.

Martinique has been in French occupation since 1635, became an integral part of the Republic in 1790 and gained department status in 1946.

The economy is agricultural, based on sugar cane and tropical fruits. There is extensive emigration to France and to a lesser extent to French Guiana, but there are also many Frenchmen from the mainland in service as civil servants. A number of tax exemptions are designed to encourage industrial and commercial development.

STATISTICS

Area and Population (1971): Area 1,110 sq. km.; Population 345,000, Fort-de-France (capital) 100,000.

Employment (1970): Agriculture 24,800, Fishing 3,200, Industry 11,000, Commerce and Services 47,000, Construction 9,500, Public Services 13,000, Others 10,000.

AGRICULTURE

(1970)

	AREA (hectares)	PRODUCTION (metric tons)
Sugar	7,800	26,900
Bananas	9,500	157,500
Pineapples, Fresh	1,050	6,400
Pineapple Jam and Juice	—	12,000

Livestock (1969): Cattle 55,000, Pigs 31,000, Sheep 27,000.

Fishing (1969): 4,500 metric tons.

Budget (1971): 593m. French francs.

Aid from France (1971): 307m. French francs.

External Trade (1970): Imports: 811m. francs (Foodstuffs, Petroleum products, Fertilizers, Machinery, Cars and Electrical apparatus); Exports: 167m. francs (Bananas, Sugar, Rum, Pineapples); trade with France accounts for about 80 per cent of the total.

Roads (1970): The total number of motor vehicles was 43,000, of which 26,200 were private cars.

Shipping (1970): Freight entered 656,595 tons; Freight cleared 215,036 tons.

Civil Aviation (1970): Passengers 208,586, Freight 5,316 metric tons.

Education (1970—number of pupils): Primary 89,000, First Cycle 26,000, Long-course Secondary 3,405, Short-course Secondary 900.

GOVERNMENT

(March 1972)

Prefect: JEAN TERRADE.

President of the General Council: ÉMILE MAURICE.

Representatives to the National Assembly: AIMÉ CÉSAIRE, CAMILLE PETIT, VICTOR SABLE.

Representatives to the Senate: FRANÇOIS DUVAL, GEORGES MARIE-ANNE.

Political Parties: U.D.R.; Parti Progressiste Martiniquais (PPM); Parti Communiste Martiniquais.

Judicial System: Cour d'Appel at Fort-de-France which is the highest court for Martinique and French Guiana; one Tribunal de Grande Instance, one Tribunal d'Instance.

Religion: the majority of the population is Roman Catholic; Archbishop of Fort-de-France and St. Pierre Mgr. HENRI MARIE VARIN DE LA BRUNELIÈRE; Bishop Mgr. MAURICE MARIE-SAINTÉ.

PRESS AND RADIO

Fort-de-France

Aujourd'hui Dimanche: Presbytère de Bellevue; weekly; Dir. PÈRE GAUTHIER.

France-Antilles: Place Stalingrad; f. 1964; daily; Dir. HENRI PIERRE; circ. 25,000 (Martinique edition).

Le Combat: 25 rue de la République; weekly.

Le Courrier: 26 rue Victor-Hugo; Dir. D. DE GRAND-MAISON; weekly.

Justice: Carénage; Dir. G. THIMOTEE; weekly.

Le Progressiste: Trenelle; fortnightly; Dir. A. REGIS.

La Vague: weekly; Dir. JEAN CHARLES.

La Vigie: 0 Km. 800, route de Bellevue; weekly; Dir. ANDRÉ THOMAREL.

Radiodiffusion Télévision Française: Région Antilles-Guyane: Paris; Martinique: La Clairière, Fort-de-France; transmissions three times a day; Representative M. J.-M. COHIC (Fort-de-France).

FINANCE

(cap.=capital; dcp.=deposits; m.=million; frs.=French Francs.)

BANKS

CENTRAL BANK

Caisse Centrale de Coopération Economique: 233 Blvd. Saint-Germain, Paris 7e, France.

Bank of America: Fort-de-France; Dir. M. BELHUMEUR.
Banque d'Aide Mutuelle: 69 rue Schoelcher, Fort-de-France.

Banque des Antilles Françaises: 8 rue Magellan, Paris. France; 34 rue Lamartine, Fort-de-France; f. 1853; cap. 9.75m. frs., dep. 110m. frs.; Pres. RENÉ ARNAUD; Man. YVES GOUVÉ.

Banque Nationale de Paris: 72 ave Duparquet, Fort-de-France.

Crédit Agricole Mutuelle de la Martinique: Fort-de-France, 106 boulevard Général de Gaulle; f. 1950; 9,500 mems.

Crédit Martiniquais: Fort-de-France, rue de la Liberté; cap. 6m. frs.; dep. 147.8m. frs.; Gen. Man. ANDRÉ GARCIN.

Crédit Ouvrier: Fort-de-France, 30 rue F. Roosevelt.

Crédit Populaire: Fort-de-France, rue Gabriel Péri.

Royal Bank of Canada: 19-21 rue de la Liberté, Fort-de-France.

FRENCH OVERSEAS DEPARTMENTS—MARTINIQUE

INSURANCE

Principal companies in Fort-de-France.

La Nationale (GAN): Rep. Mareel et Roger Boullanger, blvd. Général de Gaulle, B.P. 185.

La Protectrice: 27 rue Blériac; Rep. RENÉ MAXIMIN.

Le Secours: 74 ave. Duparquet.

L'Union: Paris; R. de Reynal et R. Marry, rue de la République, B.P. 105.

L'Urbaine et La Seine S.A. d'Assurances Contre les Accidents: Paris; Rep. Société Foneclac, 17 rue Victor Hugo.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Fort-de-France

Bureau de Promotion Industrielle: Prefecture, Fort-de-France; f. 1960; Dir. CHRISTIAN VILLETTE; publ. *Guide de l'Investisseur en Martinique*.

Chambre de Commerce de Fort-de-France: 53 rue Victor-Hugo; f. 1907; 18 mems.; Pres. MAX ÉLIZÉ; Sec.-Gen. C. F. BEAUREGARD; publ. *Bulletin Trimestriel, Informations Flash*.

Chambre Départementale d'Agriculture: 55 rue Isambert, B.P. 432; Pres. GÉRARD DESPORTES.

Chambre des Métiers: 8 rue Félix Eboué; Pres. M. REMINY.

Groupement de Producteurs d'Ananas de la Martinique: B.P. 12, Fort-de-France; f. 1967; Pres. A. AUBERY.

Société d'Intérêt Collectif Agricole Bananière de la Martinique (Sicabam): 33 rue Lamartine; Pres. J. GUYER; Dir. H. HAYOT.

Syndicat des Distilleries Agricoles: Immeuble Clément, vive droite Lavassor.

Syndicat des Planteurs et Manipulateurs de la Canne: 33 rue Lamartine; Pres. JEAN DE LAGUARIGUE.

Syndicat des Producteurs de Rhum Agricole.

Union Départementale des Coopératives agricoles de la Martinique: Pres. M. URSULET.

Union Départementale des Syndicats—CFDT: blvd. Chevalier Sainte Marthe; Sec.-Gen. M. MONRAPHA.

Union Départementale des Syndicats—F.O.: Maison des Syndicats, Jardin Desclieux, Fort-de-France; affiliated to ICFTU; about 1,500 mems.; Sec.-Gen. FRANTZ AGASTA.

Confédération Générale du Travail: Maison des Syndicats, Jardin Desclieux, Fort-de-France; affiliated to WFTU; about 4,000 mems.; Sec. Gen. VICTOR LAMON.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

There are no railways on Martinique.

ROADS

There are approximately 1,500 km. of roads in Martinique.

Automobile-Club Martiniquais: Fort-de-France, 75 rue Ernest Renan; f. 1935; Pres. JOSÉ BEUZELIN.

Touring-Club de France: route de la Dillon.

SHIPPING

Fort-de-France

Alcoa Steamship Co., Alpine Line, Agdwa Line, Delta Line, Raymond Witcomb Co., Moore MacCormack, Eastern Steamship Co.: c/o Ets. René Cottrell, 48 rue Ernest-Deproge.

Compagnie Générale Transatlantique: P.O.B. 574, route du Lamentin; also represents other passenger and freight lines.

Royal Netherlands Steamship Co., Surinam Navigation Co., Harrison Line, Surinam Navigation Co.: c/o Dormoy-Plissonneau et Cie., 40 rue Ernest-Deproge.

United States Lines, Cie. Navale Guyanaise, Société Navale Delmas-Vieljeux: c/o Société Martiniquaise de Commerce et de Représentation, 14 rue Ernest-Deproge.

CIVIL AVIATION

Martinique is served by the following airlines: Air France, A.L.M. (Netherlands Antilles), Caribair (Puerto Rico), L.I.A.T. (Antigua) and Pan Am.

TOURISM

Fort-de-France

Bureau de Promotion Touristique—BPT: Prefecture; Dir. CH. EBION.

Office du Tourisme: Pavillon du Tourisme, blvd. Alfassa, B.P. 520, 97-2 Fort-de-France.

Syndicat d'Initiative: B.P. 299, Pres. M. R. ROSE-ROSETTE.

RÉUNION

Réunion is an island in the Indian Ocean to the east of Madagascar. The population is of mixed origin, including some Muslims of Persian and Arab descent. The capital is Saint-Denis.

First occupied by France in 1642, Réunion gained departmental status in 1946.

The economy is based on sugar cane and rum. Tropical fruits and essences are produced in small quantities.

STATISTICS

Area: 2,510 sq. km. **Population** (1968): 435,000, Saint-Denis (capital) 87,000.

Employment (1969): Agriculture 32,000, Industry 20,000, Commerce 14,700, Administration and services 22,800, Domestic Service 10,500.

Agriculture (1968-69): Sugar 252,737 metric tons, Potatoes 1,500 metric tons, Pure Alcohol 263,400 hl., Vanilla 27 metric tons.

Livestock: Cattle 41,000, Pigs 75,000, Goats 15,000, Sheep 2,600.

Currency: 1 franc CFA=0.02 French francs.

Budget: *Departmental Budget* (1969): 14,440m. CFA; *Aid from France* (central section of FIDOM 1969): 1,427m. CFA; (local section of FIDOM 1969): 462.5m. CFA.

External Trade (1968): *Imports:* 622 million French francs (Foodstuffs, Machinery, Fertilizers, Vehicles); *Exports:* 228 million French francs (Sugar, Rum, Molasses, Essences, Vanilla, Fruit). Three-quarters of trade is with France.

Shipping (1968): Vessels entered 385, Freight entered 491,700 metric tons, Freight cleared 352,100 metric tons.

Civil Aviation (1968): Passengers entered 27,354, Passengers cleared 28,821; Freight entered 1,255 metric tons, Freight cleared 221 metric tons; Mail entered 218 metric tons, Mail cleared 74 metric tons.

Education (1968-69): *Primary:* Schools 440, Teachers 3,785, Pupils 119,180; *Secondary:* Schools 10, Teachers 455, Pupils 10,405. There is a teachers training college (500 students) and a university college (625 students).

THE GOVERNMENT

(March 1972)

Prefect: PAUL COUSSERAN.

President of the General Council: Dr. PIERRE LAGOURGUE.

Representatives to the National Assembly: HENRI SERS, JEAN FONTAINE, MARCEL CERNEAU.

Representatives to the Senate: GEORGES REPIQUET, ALFRED ISAUTIER.

Political Parties: Almost all the French parties are represented.

Judicial System: Cour d'Appel at Saint-Denis (Pres. M. DUPERTUYS); two Tribunaux de Grande Instance, five Tribunaux d'Instance.

Religion: 420,000 of the population are Roman Catholics; Bishop of Saint-Denis S.E. Mgr. GEORGES GUIBERT, 42 rue de Paris, Saint Denis, B.P. 55.

PRESS AND RADIO

Saint-Denis

Croix-Sud: B.P. 382, Saint-Denis; f. 1924; weekly; Editor R. P. PAYET.

Journal de l'Île de la Réunion: 42 rue A.-de-Villeneuve, B.P. 98; daily; Dir. HENRI CAZAL.

La Démocratie: 143 rue Maréchal-Leclerc; twice weekly; Dir. L. SALEZ.

La Gazette de l'Île de la Réunion: weekly.

Le Cri du Peuple: daily.

Tribune: weekly.

Trident: weekly.

Témoignages: 76 rue Maréchal-Leclerc, B.P. 192; f. 1944; daily; Communist; Editor BRUNY PAYET; circ. 5,000.

Hebdo-Bourbon: weekly.

Saint-Pierre

Le Sudiste: rue Lislet Geoffroy; political; weekly.

Radio Réunion: place du Barachois, B.P. 309; Government station administered by Radiodiffusion-Télévision Française; Dir. M. COLONNE; daily services; in 1969 there were 54,000 radio and 14,400 television sets.

FINANCE

cap.=capital; dep.=deposits; m.=million

BANKS

CENTRAL BANK

Caisse Centrale de Coopération Economique: 233 Boulevard Saint-Germain, Paris 7e; Saint-Denis.

Banque de la Réunion: Saint-Denis, 15 rue Jean-Chatel; cap. 200m. fr. C.F.A.; Pres. R. DE LA FORTELLE; Dir.-Gen. A. GOY.

Banque Nationale pour le Commerce et l'Industrie (Océan Indien): 7 place Vendôme, Paris; Saint-Denis, rue Juliette Dodu.

Caisse d'Epargne et de Prévoyance: 77 rue de Paris, Saint-Denis.

Caisse Régionale de Crédit Agricole Mutuel de la Réunion: Cité des Lauriers "les Camélias", B.P. 84; f. 1949; Pres. HENRY ISAUTIER; Dir. JEAN DE CAMBIAIRE.

INSURANCE

More than twenty major European insurance companies are represented in Saint-Denis.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Saint-Denis

Bureau de Promotion Industrielle: rue de Nice.

Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie de la Réunion: B.P. 120; Pres. JACQUES CAILLE.

Jeune Chambre Economique: B.P. 120; f. 1963; 43 mems.; Pres. M. J. M. DUPUIS.

FRENCH OVERSEAS DEPARTMENTS—RÉUNION

Société de Développement Economique: 22 rue de Paris.
Syndicat des Commerçants: 13 rue Edouard.
Syndicat des Fabricants de Sucre de l'Île de la Réunion: 46 rue Labourdonnais.
Syndicat des Producteurs de Rhum de l'Île de la Réunion
46 rue Labourdonnais.
Syndicat des Industries, des Travaux Publics et du Bâtiment: B.P. 108.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

There are no railways on Réunion.

ROADS

A Route Nationale runs all round the island, generally following the coast and linking all the main towns. Another Route Nationale crosses the island from south-west to north-east linking Saint-Pierre and Saint-Benoît. Routes Nationales 337 km., Departmental roads 521 km., other roads and tracks 1,850 km.

SHIPPING

Cie. des Messageries Maritimes: B.P. 10, 10 rue Alexandre de Lasserre, La Pointe des Galets, St.-Denis.
Navale et Commerciale Havraise Péninsulaire: Résidence du Barachois, P.O.B. 62, St.-Denis.
Scandinavian East Africa Line, Bank Line, Clan Line, Union Castle Mail Steamship Co., and States Marine Lines: Société de Manutention et de Consignation Maritime (S.O.M.A.C.O.M.), B.P. 7, Le Port.

CIVIL AVIATION

The following airlines serve Réunion: Air France, Air Madagascar, Air Mauritius.

TOURISM

Syndicat d'Initiative Office du Tourisme: rue Rontauny Saint-Denis; Pres. M. VAUTHIER.
Alliance Touristique de l'Océan Indien: Préfecture.

FRENCH OVERSEAS TERRITORIES

COMORO ISLANDS NEW CALEDONIA FRENCH POLYNESIA
FRENCH TERRITORY OF THE AFAR AND ISSA PEOPLES—
FRENCH SOMALILAND (DJIBOUTI)
SAINT-PIERRE ET MIQUELON WALLIS AND FUTUNA ISLANDS

The Overseas Territories (Territoires d'Outre-Mer) are integral parts of the French Republic administered by a Governor or Superior Administrator appointed by the French Government, who is the *ex-officio* President of the Council of Government. A Territorial Assembly elected by universal suffrage chooses the Vice-President of the Council. Members of the Council are nominated by the Governor after consultation with the Vice-President. Certain members of the Assembly sit in the National Assembly and Senate of the Republic in Paris.

Director of Overseas Territories: DANIEL VIDEAU.

COMORO ISLANDS

The Comoro Islands lie between the east African coast and Madagascar and comprise four small islands (Grand-Comore, Mayotte, Anjouan and Mohéli) and numerous islets and coral reefs. Moroni, the capital, is on Grand-Comore.

STATISTICS

Area: 2,209 sq. km. (852 sq. miles). **Population** (1970 estimates): 280,000 (including 1,500 Europeans); Moroni (capital) 15,000.

Agriculture (1968—metric tons): Copra 4,200, Vanilla 140, Coffee 39, Cacao 73; also sisal, perfumes, peppers and spices.

Livestock (1968): Cattle 52,000, Goats 84,000, Sheep 5,600.

Fisheries: Annual catch: 3,000 metric tons approx.

Currency: 1 franc CFA = 0.02 French francs.

Budget (1969): 1,096,130 francs CFA (1970) 1,232,450 francs CFA.

Aid from France (local section of FIDES): (1969) 500m. francs CFA.

External Trade (1968): *Imports:* 1,760m. francs CFA (Rice, Petroleum products, Vehicles); *Exports:* 1,000m. francs CFA (Vanilla, Essences, Copra). Most trade is with France, U.S.A., Federal Germany and Madagascar.

Roads (1969): 700 km. of officially classified roads, 1,930 motor vehicles.

Education (1969): Primary 13,000 pupils, Secondary 9,000 pupils.

THE GOVERNMENT

(April 1972)

High Commissioner: JACQUES MOURADIAN.

COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENT

President and Minister of the Interior: Prince SAÏD IBRAHIM.

Minister of Health: Dr. M. HENRY.

Minister of the Economy: OMAR TAMOU.

Minister of Rural Development: MOHAMED HASSANALY.

Minister of Finance: ABDOU RAHIM MIKIDACHE.

Minister of Equipment and Tourism: ALI SOILIM.

Minister of Education: ALI MROUDJAE.

Minister of Environment, Cultural Affairs, Youth and Sport: ABDEREMANE SIDI.

Minister of Administration: AHMED ABDOU.

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES

ELECTION JUNE 1971

	SEATS
Rassemblement populaire et démocratique .	21
Union démocratique des Comores . . .	10

POLITICAL PARTIES

Union démocratique des Comores (UDC).

Rassemblement populaire et démocratique (RPDC).

Parti socialiste comorien (PASOCO).

MOLINACO (*National Liberation Movement of the Comoros*)
based in Dar es Salaam.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Superior Court of Appeal at Moroni; Courts of First Instance at Mamoutzou and Mutsamudu; also 16 Qadi Courts (Mohammedan law).

RELIGION

The majority of the population are Muslims.

RADIO

Radio Moroni: B.P. 250, Ile Mayotte; Dir.-Gen. A. DAUMAS.
10,200 licences issued.

FINANCE

Banque de Madagascar et des Comores: 23 ave. Matignon, Paris; Moroni (Grande-Comore).

FRENCH OVERSEAS TERRITORIES—NEW CALEDONIA

TRADE

Chamber of Commerce: Moroni (Grande-Comore); Pres. M. FAVETTO.

TRANSPORT

There are approximately 800 km. of roads serviceable throughout the year; shipping services run to Madagascar from Moroni.

CIVIL AVIATION

Air Comores: B.P. 81, Moroni; services to Anjouan, Dzaoudi, Moheli, and Dar es Salaam.
Foreign Airlines: Air France, Air Madagascar.

TOURISM

Alliance Touristique de l'Océan Indien: Moroni; Pres. MOHAMMED DAHALANI.

NEW CALEDONIA

New Caledonia lies in the South Pacific east of Queensland, Australia.

STATISTICS

Area: 19,000 sq. km.; **Population** (March 1970): 100,579 (Melanesians 47,113, Europeans (mainly French) 38,119, Indonesians 4,530, Wallisians 5,984, Polynesians 3,346, Vietnamese 1,487); Nouméa (capital) 41,853.

Employment (December 1970): Commerce 4,951, Public and Semi-Public Sector 3,940, Metallurgy 3,593, Building 4,863, Mines 3,204, Transport (regularly employed) 1,696, Domestic Servants 1,825, Other Industries 4,016, Professions 1,457, Agriculture, Forestry and Stock-breeding 634; 2,980 employers.

Agriculture (1970—metric tons): Maize 1,100, Potatoes 1,600, Vegetables 3,000, Fruit 1,600, Copra 430, Coffee 780, Sweet Potatoes 500, Yams 8,500, Taro 3,000, Manioc 3,800, Sunflower 2, Wheat 100, Millet 80.

Livestock (1970 est.): Cattle 120,315, Sheep and Goats 19,556, Pigs 16,708, Horses 10,275, Poultry 172,877.

Mining and Metallurgy (1970—metric tons): Nickel Ore 7,021,289, Chrome Ore (Gibbsite) 1,099, Jade 0.2, Nickel Matte 15,856, Ferro-Nickel 27,965.

Currency: 1 C.F.P. (Colonial Pacific franc) = 0.055 French francs.

Budget: (1971) 8,695,675; (1972 est.) 9,783,972 C.F.P.

Aid from France: State Budget (1969) 3,052,976,090 C.F.P.; Local section of FIDES (1969) 163,600,000 C.F.P.; General section of FIDES (1969) 95,795,090 C.F.P.

External Trade (1970—million C.F.P.): Imports: 23,271; Exports: 19,362 (Nickel 7,810, Nickel Castings 3,916, Ferro-Nickel 7,388).

Roads (1969): Motor Vehicles 27,451, Motor Cycles 10,045, Tractors 454.

Shipping (1970): Vessels entered 788, Freight entered 1,362,459 metric tons, Freight cleared 4,281,168 metric tons, Passenger arrivals 2,770, Departures 1,086.

Civil Aviation (1970): Passenger arrivals 47,982, Departures 42,926, Freight entered 2,165 metric tons, Freight cleared 212 metric tons, Postal Traffic 236 tons.

THE GOVERNMENT

(April 1972)

High Commissioner: LOUIS VERGER.

Secretary-General: MICHEL LEVALLOIS.

COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENT

President: LOUIS VERGER.

Members: ARNOLD DALY, PIERRE GOMEZ, EUGÈNE TÉNINON AYAWA, FRANÇOIS KAPÉOU NEOERE, ANDRÉ VACHER.

Representative to the National Assembly: ROCK PIDJOT.

Representative to the Senate: HENRI LAFLEUR.

Representative to the Social and Economic Council: ROGER LAROQUE.

TERRITORIAL ASSEMBLY

President: JEAN LEQUES.

GENERAL ELECTION (1966)

PARTY	SEATS
Union Calédonienne	22
Entente (U.N.R. and Rassemblement Calédonien)	10
Calédonie Nouvelle	2
Union des Patentés et propriétaires fonciers	1

POLITICAL PARTIES

Union Calédonienne: Leaders ROCK PIDJOT, MAURICE LENORMAND.

UNR (*Union pour la Nouvelle République*): Leaders GEORGES CHATENAY, RENÉ HENIN.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Cour d'Appel: Nouméa; First Pres. M. HERISSON; Procureur Général M. REMMY.

Tribunal of First Instance: Nouméa; Pres. M. DELMEE; Procureur de la République M. PROST.

RELIGION

The population is Christian, Roman Catholics comprising some 63 per cent.

Roman Catholicism: In the Vicariate Apostolic of New Caledonia there are approximately 600 religious personnel. Archbishop of Nouméa, Mgr. PIERRE MARTIN.

Protestantism: There are about 150 centres with a total personnel of some 200.

PRESS, RADIO AND TELEVISION

- L'Avenir Calédonien:** 10 Rue Gambetta, Nouméa.
Bulletin du Commerce: Route Territoriale no. 13, Nouméa; f. 1899; Dir. GÉRARD LA COURREGÉ.
Le Voix du Cagou: rue Sébastopol, Nouméa.
Le Drapeau: 21 rue Jules Ferry, Nouméa.
France-Australe: B.P. 25, Nouméa; f. 1889; daily; Dir.-Gen. MICHEL GERARD; circ. 7,800.
Le Journal Calédonien: 32 rue Colnett, B.P. 831, Nouméa.
Le Semeur Calédonien: B.P. 170, Nouméa; f. 1954; weekly; circ. 3,000.
Flash Calédonien: "Le Central", rue Sébastopol, Nouméa, weekly; Dir. YVES TISSANDIER; circ. 7,000.
Les Nouvelles Calédoniennes: Librairie JPL, 34 av. de la République, Nouméa.

- Radio Nouméa:** Office de Radiodiffusion-Télévision Française, B.P. 327, Nouméa; f. 1942; Government station; daily programmes in French; 20,000 listeners in 1971; Dir. R. LE LEIZOUR.
Télé Nouméa: O.R.T.F., B.P. 327, Nouméa; 9,062 television sets in 1971.

BANK

- Banque de l'Indochine:** Head Office, Paris; rue de l'Alma and ave. Foch, B.P. 32, Nouméa; Central Bank.
Banque Nationale de Paris: ave. de la Victoire, B.P. 846, Nouméa.
Société Générale: ave. Foch, B.P. 1635, Nouméa.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

- Chambre de Commerce:** B.P. 10, Nouméa; f. 1880; 12 mems.; Pres. HENRI BERTON; Vice-Pres. JEAN CHEVAL; Sec. Treas. ANDRE DE BECHADE; publ. *Bulletin* (monthly).
Chambre d'Agriculture: B.P. 111, Nouméa; f. 1909; 18 mems.; Pres. M. ROGER PENE.

TRADE UNIONS

- Fédération des Cadres et Collaborateurs de Nouvelle-Calédonie:** B.P. 478, Nouméa; Pres. Y. NEUVILLE; Sec.-Gen. F. VIANNENC; trade union organization which includes the following:
Syndicat General des Cadres et Assimilés de Nouvelle Calédonie. Sec.-Gen. F. VIANNENC.
Fédération Patronale de Nouvelle-Calédonie et Dépendances: 16 rue d'Austerlitz, B.P. 466, Nouméa; f. 1936; groups the leading companies of New Caledonia for the defence of professional interests, co-ordination, documentation and research in socio-economic fields; Pres. RENÉ FAURE; Sec.-Gen. M. DEMENE.
Syndicat des Ouvriers et Employés de Nouvelle-Calédonie: Sec.-Gen. M. DRAYTON.
Union des Syndicats Autonomes: Sec.-Gen. M. FABRE.
Syndicat des Fonctionnaires, Agents et Ouvriers des Services Publics: Sec.-Gen. M. KOLHEN.
Fédération des Syndicats des Mines Nouvelle-Calédonie: Sec.-Gen. M. BENETEAU.
Syndicat National des Cadres et Similaires de Nouvelle-Calédonie: Sec.-Gen. M. DARBON.
Syndicat des Travailleurs: d'Outre-Mer: Sec.-Gen. M. BASTIEN.

TRANSPORT

- Roads:** there are a total of 4,671 km. of roads in New Caledonia, of which 296 are bitumen-surfaced, 1,882 stone-surfaced and 2,493 tracks.
Shipping: services are maintained by the *Pacific Island Transport Line* to Tahiti and San Francisco, *Messageries Maritimes* to Tahiti and thence to Europe by the Panama Canal, and to Australia and thence to Europe by the Red Sea and Suez Canal, *Ned Lloyd Lines* to Amsterdam and Rotterdam, and *Daima Navigation* to Japan and the Pacific Islands.
Civil Aviation: U.T.A. maintains services to France, via Sydney, Singapore, Colombo, Athens; via Tahiti and Los Angeles; to Sydney; to Auckland; to Nandi, Fiji. *Qantas* maintains a service to Sydney from Nouméa. *Air New Zealand* maintains a service to Auckland. *Pan Am* maintains a service to the U.S.A. via Honolulu and to Australia. *Transpac* and *Air Calédonie* run internal flights.

FRENCH POLYNESIA

An Overseas Territory since 1958, French Polynesia consists of the following South Pacific Islands: Iles du Vent (the chief of which is Tahiti), Iles Sous le Vent (which with the Iles du Vent constitute the Society Archipelago), Tuamotu-Gambier Archipelago, Austral Islands, Marquesas Archipelago. The islands cover a wide area lying about two-thirds of the way from the Panama Canal to New Zealand.

STATISTICS

Area: 3,750 sq. km. **Population** (1967): 98,315 (Native 70,000, Asiatic 8,000, European 2,000); Papeete (capital) 22,278.

Agriculture (principal crops 1966): Copra 21,103 metric tons, Coffee 172 metric tons, Vanilla 132 metric tons, Citrus Fruits 1,233 metric tons.

Livestock (1966 estimates): Cattle 10,000, Sheep and Goats 5,000, Horses 3,600, Pigs 15,500.

Fishing (1966): Lagoon 948 metric tons, Deep-sea 627 metric tons.

Mining (1966): Phosphates (exports) 318,620 metric tons. The mine closed in November 1966.

Industry (1966): Mother of Pearl 100 metric tons, Beer 64,000 hl.

Currency: 1 franc C.F.P. = 0.05 French francs.

Budget (1967): 2,332m. C.F.P.; (1968) 3,072m. C.F.P.

Aid from France (FIDES 1966-70): Local section 1,535 million francs C.F.P., General section 292 million francs C.F.P.

External Trade (1967): *Imports:* 10,229m. francs C.F.P. (Cereals, Petroleum Products, Metal Manufactures); *Exports:* 1,184m. francs C.F.P. (Copra, Vanilla, Mother of Pearl, Coffee, Citrus Fruits). Most trade is with France, New Zealand, U.S.A. and Japan.

Tourism: (1968) 39,834 visitors; (1969) 37,616 visitors.

Shipping (1966): Vessels entered 218, Freight entered 360,371 metric tons, Freight cleared 37,138 metric tons. Passengers entered 1,586, Passengers cleared 1,814.

Civil Aviation (1966, International): Passengers 59,937, Freight entered 133.1 metric tons, cleared 166.0 metric tons.

THE GOVERNMENT

Governor: PIERRE ANGELI.

Secrétaire-Générale: ROBERT LANGLOIS.

COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENT

Elected by Territory Assembly.

President: The GOVERNOR.

Councillors: LÉON ASSAUD, ANDRÉ LORFÈVRE, JEAN JUVENTIN, JACQUES LAUREY, ROMUALD ALAIN.

TERRITORIAL ASSEMBLY

Elected every five years on the basis of universal suffrage.

President of the Territorial Assembly: JEAN MILLAUD.

ELECTIONS
(September 1967)

PARTY	SEATS
Te Ea Api . . .	10
U.T.-U.N.R. . . .	7
Pupu Here Aia . . .	7
U.T.D. . . .	3
Independents . . .	3

Representative to the National Assembly: FRANCIS SANFORD.

Representative to the Senate: ALFRED POROI.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Union Tahitienne-Union pour la Nouvelle République (U.T.-U.N.R.): Papeete, 103 Rue Bréa; f. 1958; Pres. RUDY BANBRIDGE.

Union Tahitienne Démocratique (U.T.D.): 1 Avenue Clémenceau, Papeete, B.P. 616; f. 1956; Pres. ALFRED POROI.

Pupu Here Aia: Papeete; f. 1965; 7-8,000 mems.; Pres. JOHN TEARIKI.

Te Ea Api: Papeete; Leader FRANCIS SANFORD.

Judicial System: Tribunal Supérieur d'Appel, Tribunal de Première Instance, Juge de Paix at Papeete, Tribunal Mixte de Commerce, Tribunal du Travail; Section of the Tribunal de Première Instance at Uturoa; Procureur attached to the Tribunal Supérieur d'Appel and Head of Judicial Service R. BONNEAU; Pres. Tribunal Supérieur d'Appel A. RELINGER.

Religion: 55 per cent of the population are Protestants, 30 per cent Roman Catholics, and there are small animist and Buddhist minorities. The Protestant missions comprise 79 societies and about 45,000 adherents (Pres. Conseil Supérieur des Eglises Tahitiennes Pastor RAAPOTO). Roman Catholics number about 25,000 (Archbishop of Tahiti Mgr. PAUL MAZÉ). There are also Sanito, Mormon and Adventist missions with about 4,000 adherents in all.

PRESS AND RADIO

Papeete

Le Journal de Tahiti: rue des Remparts, B.P. 600; f. 1962; daily; Dir. MICHEL LEFEVRE; largest circulation in French Polynesia.

Les Nouvelles: B.P. 629; f. 1956; daily; Propr. R. BRISAUD.

La Dépêche de Tahiti: Société Polynésienne de Presse, B.P. 50; f. 1964; daily; Dir. PHILIPPE MAZELLIER.

FRENCH OVERSEAS TERRITORIES—FRENCH POLYNESIA

Le Canard Tahitien: rue Clapier; satirical weekly; Dir. Mme LIENARDS.

Reef: B.P. 966; f. 1966; bi-monthly; English; general and tourist information; circ. 10,000; Editor BOB DIXON.

Sports Tahiti: rue des Ramparts, B.P. 600; f. 1969; twice weekly; Editor HENRY BOUQUET.

Tahiti Bulletin: rue des Ramparts; B.P. 600; daily; English; Editor JIM BOYACK.

Tahiti—Echoes of Polynesia: B.P. 83; monthly; English; Editor BUZZ MILLER.

Tahiti Soir: rue des Ramparts, B.P. 600; f. 1970; evening; Editor JEAN-CLAUDE CELHAY.

Radio-Tahiti: 410 rue Dumont d'Urville, Papeete; f. 1951; office of Radiodiffusion-Télévision Française; daily programmes in French and Tahitian; Dir. JEAN SUHAS.

FINANCE

BANKS

Banque de l'Indochine: 96 blvd. Haussmann, Paris; 2 place Notre-Dame, Papeete; brs. in Papeete (Quai Gallieni) in Faaa, Pirae and Uturoa.

Société de Crédit et de Développement de l'Océanie (SOCREDO): B.P. 130, Papeete; f. 1959; Pres. R. QUESNOT.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Papeete

Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie de la Polynésie Française: B.P. 118; f. 1880; 18 mems.; Pres. CHARLES POROI; Sec.-Gen. RAMON H. DEXTER; publs. *Les Nouveaux Objectifs* (twice monthly), *Revue Mensuelle* (monthly).

Chambre d'Agriculture et d'Elevage: B.P. 626, Papeete (Tahiti); f. 1886; 10 mems.; Pres. HUGH LAUHLIN.

Union Territoriale des Syndicats de la Confédération Générale du Travail "Force Ouvrière": Sec.-Gen. W. BREDIN.

Centrale des Travailleurs Chrétiens du Pacifique: B.P. 333; f. 1946; Pres. CHRISTIAN BODIN; Sec.-Gen. JEAN-BAPTISTE VERNIER.

Syndicat Autonome des Fonctionnaires Indépendants: f. 1948; Sec.-Gen. Mlle A. LAGARDE.

Syndicat des Eleveurs de Bovins: B.P. 1325; f. 1951; 80 mems.; Pres. SYLVAIN MILLAUD.

Syndicat des Armateurs: Pres. A. BLOUIN.

Union Patronale: B.P. 317; f. 1948.

TRANSPORT

ROADS

There are 215 km. of bitumen-surfaced and 368 km. of stone-surfaced roads.

SHIPPING

Papeete

Agence Tahiti Poroï: B.P. 83; telegraph: Poroï; f. 1958; commission agents, exporters and importers; Dir. ROBERT WAN.

Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes: P.O.B. 96, Papeete-Tahiti; cargo ship services between Europe, the Far East, Madagascar, East Africa, Oceania and Australia; agents for Friends Line, Farrell Lines, Holland America Line, Lloyd Triestino, Norwegian America Line, Shaw Savill Line, Sitmar Line, Chevron Shipping Corporation, West Cruise Lines, Laura Lines, Dominion Far East Line, German Atlantic Line.

Matson Line: Pacific tours.

Pacific Islands Transport Line: Agents: Agence Maritime Internationale Tahiti, B.P. 274, Papeete-Tahiti; services every six weeks to Pago Pago, Apia, Suva, Nouméa, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Vancouver.

New Zealand Shipping Co.

Nederland Line.

Norwegian American Lines.

Sitmar Line: represented by Cie. des Messageries Maritimes, P.O.B. 96, Papeete-Tahiti.

CIVIL AVIATION

Papeete

Air Polynesie (R.A.I.): Quai Bir-Hackeim, B.P. 314; inter-islands services; general agent for Canadian Pacific, Japan Air Lines, T.W.A., Air France, Varig, Air Afrique, U.T.A.; Gen. Man. J. LESNÉ. *Air Tahiti* and *Air Moorea* operate internal services between Tahiti and Moorea Island.

Four international airlines serve Tahiti: Air New Zealand, Pan American Airways Inc., Qantas Empire Airways Ltd., Union des Transports Aériens.

FRENCH TERRITORY OF THE AFAR AND ISSA FRENCH SOMALILAND (DJIBOUTI)

The Territory is in East Africa at the head of the Gulf of Aden,

STATISTICAL SURVEY

Area: 21,783 sq. km. **Population** (1969 estimate): 125,000, Djibouti 41,000. Other main towns Tadjoura, Dikhil, Ali Sabieh, Obock.

Agriculture: There is little cultivated land. **Livestock** (estimates): 10,000 Cattle, 80,000 Sheep, 600,000 Goats, 6,000 Asses, 2,000 Camels.

Fishing: About 700 tons of sea fish annually.

Currency: 1 franc Djibouti = 0.025 French francs; U.S. \$1 = 214.392 francs Djibouti; £1 sterling = 496 francs Djibouti. The Djibouti franc did not follow the French devaluation of August 1969.

Budget (1969): 2,227 million francs; (1970) 2,414 million francs.

French Aid: This amounted to 28.8 million French francs in the 1961-68 period.

External Trade: (1967—million Djibouti francs): Exports 706 (593 to France); Imports 6,713 (France 2,830, other EEC countries 712, U.K. 523).

Shipping: Traffic has fallen heavily since the closing of the Suez Canal in June 1967. 3,074 ships called in 1965, less than 900 in 1969.

Education (1968): Primary—4,778 pupils in 19 public schools and 7 private schools; Secondary—604 pupils in 3 schools; Technical—203 students in 2 colleges.

THE CONSTITUTION

The Territory is administered by a Governmental Council of from six to twelve Ministers, presided over by a Chairman who will be the Head of State. These Ministers are elected by the Territorial Assembly and have the right to pass legislation affecting the administration of the Territory. The Territorial Assembly consists of 32 members, elected by direct universal suffrage. One Deputy and one Senator are elected to the National Assembly and the Senate in Paris. The French High Commissioner has responsibility for foreign policy, defence, currency, credit, citizenship and law other than traditional civil law. The Territory is divided into four administrative areas: Djibouti, Dikhil, Ali-Sabieh and Tadjoura (including the sub-district of Obock).

THE GOVERNMENT

High Commissioner: GEORGE THIERCY.

Secretary-General: JEAN MAURICE COMTE.

COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENT

(April 1972).

President, Minister of Public Works and the Port: ALI AREF BOURHAN.

Minister of Home Affairs: AHMED DINI AHMED.

Minister of Finance and Planning: LUCIEN VETILLARD.

Minister of Labour: ABDI DEMBIL EGUAL.

Minister of Public Offices: OMAR FARAH ILTIREH.

Minister of Education, Sport and Youth: OMAR MUHAMMAD KAMIL.

Minister of Economic Affairs: HASSAN MUHAMMAD MOYALE.

Minister of Public Health and Social Affairs: CHELEM DAOUD CHEHEM.

Minister of Information and Tourism: DJIBRIL HASSAN REALEH.

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES

(Elections November 1968)

Regroupement démocratique Afar	26 seats
Union des peuples africaines	6 seats
	<hr/> 32 seats

Partial elections were held in three districts in March 1971. Voting was for candidates on an official list, and the results confirmed those of 1968.

Representative to the National Assembly: ABDUL KADER MOUSSA ALI.

Representative to the Senate: HAMADOU BARKAT GOURAT.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Regroupement démocratique Afar: Djibouti; ruling party; Pres. ALI AREF BOURHAN.

Union des peuples africaines: Djibouti; Pres. HASSAN GOULED.

Democratic Union Party: Addis Ababa, Ethiopia; exiled Afar Party.

Djibouti Liberation Movement: Dire Dawa, Ethiopia; Afar party.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

There is a Tribunal Supérieur d'Appel, a Tribunal de Première Instance and a Justice de Paix. Criminal cases come under the jurisdiction of the Tribunal Supérieur d'Appel, which is the only criminal court. Civil matters come under the jurisdiction of the Tribunal de Première Instance and the Tribunal Supérieur d'Appel in cases affecting Europeans and other French citizens. Cases involving native customary law are heard by a Qadi, who has conciliatory functions, and by Tribunals of the 1st and 2nd degree.

President of the Tribunal Supérieur d'Appel: M. GESLIN.

President of the Tribunal de Première Instance: G. JAMBON.

General Attorney: L. BOCLE.

RELIGION

Islam: almost the entire native population are Muslims; Qadi of Djibouti SAYED ALI ABOUBAKER ASSAKAF.

Roman Catholics: Secretariat of the Bishopric, B.P. 94, Djibouti; there are about 7,500 Roman Catholics; Bishop of Djibouti Mgr. BERNARDIN HENRI HOFFMANN.

Protestants: Église Évangélique Française à l'Extérieure: ave de la République, B.P. 416, Djibouti; f. 1957; 400 mems.; Pasteur ROGER MULLER; publ. *Echos Protestants de la Mer Rouge* (quarterly)

Orthodox: there are about 350 Greek Orthodox; Archimandrite STAVROS GEORGANAS.

PRESS AND RADIO

- Carrefour Africain:** Djibouti, B.P. 393; bi-monthly; published by the Roman Catholic mission; circ. 500.
- Journal Officiel:** Imprimerie Administrative, B.P. 268, Djibouti; twice a month.
- Le Réveil de Djibouti:** Djibouti, B.P. 268; weekly; published by the Information Service, Ministry of the Interior; circ. 1,850-2,000; Dir. J. MAHAUT.

ORTF-Djibouti: B.P. 97, Djibouti; administered by Office de la Radiodiffusion-Télévision Française; daily programmes in French, Afar and Arabic; 23 hours radio, and 3 hours television per day, except on Monday; Dir. A. DAUMAS. There were 8,000 radio sets in 1971, and 2,500 television sets.

FINANCE

CENTRAL BANK

Trésorerie du Territoire Française des Issas: B.P. 19, place Albert Bernard, Djibouti.

Banque de l'Indochine: 96 boulevard Haussmann, Paris; Djibouti, place Lagarde, B.P. 88.

Banque Nationale pour le Commerce et l'Industrie (Océan Indien): Head Office, 7 place Vendôme, Paris; Djibouti, place Lagarde, B.P. 99.

Commercial Bank of Ethiopia, S.C.: Addis Ababa; P.O. Box No. 187, Djibouti.

INSURANCE

Some ten European insurance companies maintain agencies in Djibouti.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie: B.P. 84, Djibouti; f. 1912; 14 mems.; Pres. SAÏD ALI COUBÈCHE; Sec. MOHAMMED DJAMA ELABE; publ. *Bulletin Mensuel de la Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie de Djibouti*.

Union Syndicale Interprofessionnelle des Entreprises de TFAI: Pres. M. SURCHAMP.

Association Professionnelle des Banques: Banque de l'Indochine, Djibouti; Pres. M. JACQUES RININO.

Union des Syndicats Indépendants Autochtones: Sec. ABDULLAH AMIR.

Syndicat Autochtone des Cheminots: Sec. M. CASSIM.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAY

Compagnie du Chemin de Fer Franco-Ethiopien: Addis Ababa, P.O.B. 1051; f. 1908; 781 km. of track, linking Djibouti with Addis Ababa; metre gauge; Pres. Lidj ENDALKACHEW MAKONNEN.

ROADS

There are approximately 1,875 km. of roads, of which 75 km. are bitumen-surfaced, including the 40-km. road from Djibouti to Arta. Of the remaining 1,800 km., 800 km. are serviceable throughout the year, the rest only during the dry season.

SHIPPING

Djibouti

Aden Coasters Ltd.: rue Marchand, B.P. 125; Gen. Man. I. FERMON.

Air Djibouti: place Lagarde, B.P. 505; agents for Cie des Messageries Maritimes, Cie Maritime Belge, Société Navale Caennaise, Cie Auxiliaire de Navigation, Cie Africaine d'Armement, Cie Générale Transatlantique, Mitsui OSK Lines; also Agents for Air France and Air Madagascar; Man. J. DESCOURSIS.

Compagnie Maritime de l'Afrique Orientale: rue du Port, B.P. 89; agents for Achille Onorato, Cie. Maritime des Chargeurs Réunis, Ellerman Lines, Kerk Line, Netherlands Lloyd Line, Nouvelle Cie. Havraise Péninsulaire, Rotterdamsche Lloyd, Scandinavian East Africa Line, Stoomvaart Maatschappij Nederland, Svenska Ostasiatiska Kt., Worms et Cie. and Zim Israel Navigation Co., Gen. Agent M. POUPEAU.

Cie. Maritime (Est Africaine) Ltd.: Agents for Hellenic Lines Ltd., A. Halcoussis & Co., International Navigation, Heinrich C. Horn; Dir. G. EFTHIMIATOS.

French Somaliland Shipping Co.: blvd. de la République, B.P. 15; agents for Deutsche Ostafrika Linie, Hamburg-Amerika Linie, Immediate Transport Co. (Aden), Norddeutscher Lloyd and Société d'Armement Gestion Navale; Dir. M. COUNINIS.

Gellatly Hankey et Cie. (Djibouti) S.A.: rue de Genève, B.P. 81; agents for American President Line, Blue Funnel Line, Bibby Line, Hoegh Line, Nippon Yusen Kaisha, P. Henderson, Peninsular and Orient, Yugoslav Line, B.I. Steam Navigation, Maersk Lines, Waterman Lines, National Shipping Corp.; Dir. G. W. JOHN.

J. J. Kothari & Co. Ltd.: P.O.B. No. 171, place Lagarde; agents for Fratelli d'Amico, Shipping Corporation of India, Mogul Line, United Arab Maritime, Sudan Shipping Line, Onofrio Palmieri, Massawa and others; Dir. R. J. KOTHARI, S. J. KOTHARI, J. J. KOTHARI.

Mitchell Gots and Co. (Ethiopia) Ltd.: blvd. de la République, B.P. 85; agents for Clan Line, Fearnley and Eger, Harrison Line, Iraqi Maritime Transport Co., and other shipping and trading companies; Dir. G. MARTRE.

Société d'Armement et de Manutention de la Mer Rouge (SAMER): B.P. 10; agents for Pacific International Line, Cunard Brocklebank, Glen Line, Wilhelm Wilhelmsen Co., Pakistan Shipping Co., Aktiebolaget Svenska Östasiatiska Kompaniet, Texaco, Chevron Shipping Co., Kie Hock Shipping Co.; Chair. A. E. BESSE; Man. Dir. VINCENT DELL AQUILLA.

Société Maritime L. Savon et Riès: ave. St. Laurent du Var, B.P. 125; agents for Blue Star Line, Port Line, Svedel Line, Concordia Line, Lloyd Triestino, Louis Dreyfus, Polish Ocean Lines, Isthmian Lines and D.D.G. Hansa; Dir. H. A. JONES.

CIVIL AVIATION

Djibouti

Air Djibouti: B.P. 505; f. 1963; internal flights and services to Aden, Ethiopia, Somalia and Yemen; agents for BASCO (Aden), Somali Airlines and Yemen Airlines; airtaxi and charter services; Douglas DC-3 and Dornier DO 27 aircraft, and Bell helicopters; Pres. and Dir.-Gen. Cdt. B. ASTRAUD DE ROBIGNIO; Mans. M. J. BRAXMEYER, J. BONNEAU.

Air France, Air Madagascar, Democratic Yemen Airlines, Ethiopian Airlines, Somali Airlines, and Yemen Arab Airlines also serve Djibouti.

SAINT-PIERRE ET MIQUELON

The islands of St.-Pierre et Miquelon lie close to the south coast of Newfoundland, Canada.

STATISTICS

Area: 242 sq. km. **Population:** (1969) 5,225; Saint-Pierre 4,362, Miquelon 628.

Agriculture: Vegetables are grown and some cattle, sheep and pigs are kept, both for local consumption.

Fishing: Annual catch about 9,000 tons. Fish processing is the only industry of consequence, and fish products are the main exports.

Currency: 1 franc C.F.A. = 0.02 French francs.

Budget (1968): 629m. frs. C.F.A., (1969) 659m. frs. C.F.A.

French Aid: In the 1961-68 period this amounted to 22.6 million French francs.

External Trade: (1967 millions C.F.A.): *Imports:* 1,918 (Fuel, meat, clothing, electrical and other machinery); *Exports:* 335 (Fish, Marine Equipment). Most trade is with Canada, France and U.S.A.

Transport: There are about 500 motor vehicles, a small airfield and a boat service to Canada.

Education: (1968) *Primary:* 9 schools, 1,155 pupils; *Secondary:* 3 schools, 235 pupils; *Technical:* 6 schools, 142 pupils.

THE GOVERNMENT

(1969)

Governor: JEAN-JACQUES BUGGIA.

The Governor is assisted by a Privy Council consisting of the service chiefs and 2 members appointed by the Minister of Overseas Territories.

President of the General Council: ALBERT PEN.

Vice-Presidents: MM. ANDRÉ TILLY and EUGÈNE COUPEL.

The General Council is composed of 14 members, and the President and Vice-Presidents.

Representative to the National Assembly: JACQUES VEN DROUX.

Representative to the Senate: ALBERT PEN.

Representative to the Social and Economic Council: FERDINAND LOUIS LEGASSE.

Judicial System: Tribunal Supérieur d'Appel at Saint-Pierre (Pres. M. GASTINEL); one Tribunal de Première Instance

Religion: The population is Roman Catholic, with 40 religious personnel.

Press: *Journal Officiel* published by the Government Printer; f. 1886; fortnightly.

Radio: Radio Saint-Pierre, a Government station, broadcasts about 56 hours a week; Dir. C. BALLON.

Banks: Banque des Iles de Saint-Pierre et Miquelon, Saint-Pierre; cap. 25m. Francs, dep. 825m. Francs; Man. G. ROULET.

Crédit Saint-Pierrais: Man. J. BEME.

Insurance: *Commercial Union Assurance Co. Ltd.:* London; Rep. American House, Saint-Pierre; *Compagnie d'Assurances Générales:* Paris; Rep. G. Paturel, B.P. 87, Saint-Pierre.

Trade: Chambre de Commerce, Saint-Pierre; Pres. L. E. HARDY; Société de Pêche et de Congélation: St. Pierre; f. 1952.

Transport: *Shipping:* C.O.M.A.T. and La Compagnie Fabre. Packet boats run to Halifax, Sydney and Louisbourg in Canada. *Civil Aviation:* Air St.-Pierre connects the territory with Sydney, Nova Scotia.

Tourism: Syndicat d'Initiative; f. 1959.

WALLIS AND FUTUNA ISLANDS

Situated in the South Pacific between Fiji and Western Samoa, 2,000 km. north-east of New Caledonia.

A French Protectorate since 1888, the Islands chose by referendum in December 1959 to become an Overseas Territory. In July 1961 they were granted this status.

Area (sq. km.): Wallis Island 95, Futuna Island and Alofi Island 115, total of all islands 274.

Population: 11,000: Wallis Island 7,000 (chief town Mata-Utu), Futuna Island 2,900; Alofi Island uninhabited; 5,000 Wallisians and Futunians live on New Caledonia and New Hebrides.

Agriculture: the principal export crop is copra. Yams, taros, bananas and arrowroot and other food crops are also cultivated.

Budget (1969): 50,081,763 C.F.P.

External Trade (1967): *Imports:* 47.4 million C.F.P.; *Exports:* 150 tons of copra.

Government: Senior Administrator: JACQUES BACH; President of Territorial Assembly: SOSEFO MAKAPE; Representative to National Assembly: BENJAMIN BRIAL; Representative to Senate: HENRY LOSTE.

Religion: The entire population is Catholic; Bishop of Wallis and Futuna Mgr. MICHEL DARMANCIER (Lano).

Aviation: *Union des Transports Aériens (U.T.A.):* Wallis Island; monthly service to Nouméa. *Air Pacific:* service to Fiji.

Shipping: Services to Nouméa, Suva, Port Vila, and Santo

FRENCH AUSTRAL LANDS

The French Austral and Antarctic Lands (Terres Australes et Antarctiques Françaises) rank as an Overseas Territory but are administered under a special statute. Adélie Land is a narrow segment of the Antarctic mainland. The Kerguelen and Crozet Archipelagos, Saint-Paul and New Amsterdam lie in the Southern Indian Ocean.

Area (sq. km.): Kerguelen Archipelago 7,000, Crozet Archipelago 500, New Amsterdam Island 60, St. Paul Island 7, Adélie Land (Antarctica) 500,000.

Population (the population fluctuates according to season, being higher in the summer; the figures given are approximate): Kerguelen Archipelago, Port-aux-Français 80; New Amsterdam Island at La Roche-Godon 35; Adélie Land temporary bases at Dumont d'Urville 27; the Crozet Archipelago at Alfred-Faure 20; St. Paul Island is uninhabited.

Production: *New Amsterdam:* Société Anonyme de Pêche Malgache et Réunionnaise (SAP-MER): produces small quantities of lobster-tails for export.

Budget: Balanced at 20m. francs approx. annually.

External Trade (metric tons): *Imports:* 3,200 (including

Food 400, Fuel 100, Technical Equipment 900, Scientific Equipment 500), 2,700 from France and 30 from Madagascar; Exports consist mainly of lobster and other fish going to France and Réunion.

Government: Superior Administrator PIERRE ROLLAND.

Consultative Council: composed of 7 members appointed by the Ministries of National Defence, the Community, Education, Air, Merchant Marine and two scientists. The President and Secretary are elected annually. There is a Central Administration in Paris.

Transport: Shipping: Charter vessels call at Kerguelen, New Amsterdam, Adélie Land and Crozet.

Research Stations: There are meteorological stations and geophysical research stations on Kerguelen, New Amsterdam, Adélie Land and Crozet.

GABON

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Gabon is an equatorial country on the west coast of Africa with Cameroon to the north and the Congo (Brazzaville) to the south and east. The climate is tropical with an average temperature of 79°F (26°C) and an annual rainfall of 98 inches. The official language is French but Bantu dialects are widely spoken. About 65 per cent of the population are Christians, mainly Roman Catholics. Most of the others follow animist beliefs. The flag consists of horizontal green, gold and blue stripes. The capital is Libreville.

Recent History

Formerly a province of French Equatorial Africa, Gabon gained internal autonomy in 1957. In 1958 it joined the French Community and attained independence in August 1960. Gabon is a member of the Conference of Heads of State of Equatorial Africa. French intervention under a defence treaty assisted in suppressing a military coup against the Government in February 1964. A general election was held in mid-April 1964. The first President, Léon M'ba, died in November 1967 and was succeeded by the Vice-President, Albert Bongo.

Government

The Constitution of 1967 vests executive power in the President and a Council of Ministers appointed by him. The legislative organ is the unicameral National Assembly of 47 Deputies elected by universal suffrage for a five-year term. The country is divided into 9 administrative regions, each under a Prefect.

Defence

Cadres have been formed with a view to building up an Army, Navy and Air Force. A Treaty of Military Assistance is in force with France.

Economic Affairs

Although timber production has declined over the last five years forestry is still the main industry. Mineral production has been rising steadily. Crude oil production, already fifth highest in Africa, is expected to increase substantially in the future as the result of new discoveries. The manganese deposits at Moanda in the south form one of the world's richest sources. There have also been recent discoveries of major iron ore deposits at Mékambo in the north-east. Other minerals produced are uranium and gold, and an oil refinery for the five states of the UDEAC is being built at Port-Gentil. Agricultural products include palm oil, coffee, cocoa and rice. There is fishing in the lagoons, rivers and lakes. A Five-Year Plan, 1966-70, provided for the investment of about £37 million, mainly to develop natural resources. Gabon is an associate member

of the European Economic Community (EEC), and a member of the Central African Economic and Customs Union (UDEAC), and the Afro-Malagasy Joint Organization (OCAM).

Transport and Communications

There is a 47-mile cableway and a 184-mile railroad linking the manganese mines at Moanda with the Congo (Brazzaville) port of Pointe-Noire. Another line is planned for the newly-discovered iron ore deposits at Mékambo. There are 1,000 miles of national roads and 1,500 miles of regional roads. The widespread forests make air transport very important and there is an airport capable of handling jets at Libreville. The two Atlantic ports are at Libreville and Port Gentil.

Social Welfare

There is a national Fund for State Insurance, and the aged and the sick are given assistance at several centres.

Education

Education is undertaken by state and mission schools. In 1966 there were 631 schools with 83,897 pupils, representing 90 per cent of children of school age. There is one higher education institute, and many students go to France for university and technical training.

Tourism

The main attraction is the world-famous hospital of the late Dr. Schweitzer at Lambaréné. Wild animals abound in the forests and there is excellent hunting. Fishing takes place in coastal and inland waters.

Public Holidays

1972: May 1 (Labour Day), May 11 (Ascension), May 22 (Whit Monday), August 15 (Assumption), August 17 (Independence Day), November 1 (All Saints), November 11 (Armistice Day), December 25 (Christmas).

1973: January 1 (New Year's Day), April 23 (Easter Monday).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in official use.

Currency and Exchange Rate

There is a customs union with the Congo (Brazzaville), Cameroon and the Central African Republic. The currency unit is the Franc CFA, which was devalued with the French franc in August 1969.

Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 25 Francs CFA.

Notes: 50, 100, 500, 1,000, 5,000, 10,000 Francs CFA.

Exchange rate: 661 Francs CFA = £1 sterling
254 Francs CFA = \$1 U.S.

STATISTICS

Area: 267,000 sq. km. (103,000 sq. miles). **Population:** Total 752,295 (1971 est.); Libreville (capital) 105,080. Port-Gentil 69,900, Lambaréné 17,770. Franceville, Moanda, Tchibanga, Mouila and Oyem are towns with populations over 12,000.

Employment: Agriculture 522,000, Mining and Industry 53,000, Commerce 5,985, Civil Service 9,000, Other (incl. Military, Clergy, Students) 111,200.

Agriculture (principal crops—metric tons) (1971): Cocoa 4,366, Coffee 4,366, Palm Oil 326.

Fishing: (1970): 1,763 tons.

Forestry (1970—metric tons): Okoumé 915,279, Ozigo 68,326 cubic metres.

Livestock (1970): Horses 3,382, Goats 86,682, Pigs 6,032.

Mining (1970): Natural Gas 21,621 cubic metres, Gold 501 kg., Uranium 1,077,018 metric tons, Manganese 1,453,359 metric tons.

Industry (1970): Electricity 95,653 m. kWh.

Currency: 1 franc CFA = 0.02 French francs; 1,000 francs CFA = £1.50 sterling = U.S. \$3.93.

Budget (1971): Ordinary 24,523 m. francs CFA, Development 7,862 m. francs CFA; (1972): 31,003 m. francs CFA.

Aid from France (FAO): (1960–67) 6,800 m. francs CFA; (1969) 500 m. francs CFA; (1970) 8,533 m. francs CFA.

Five-Year Plan (1971–75): Total investment 150,000 m. francs CFA, including forestry 13,766 m., mining 29,000 m., industry 32,000 m., power 12,000 m., rural development 1,800 m., health 2,500 m. and town planning 12,000 m.

External Trade (1968* m. francs CFA): *Imports:* Meat and products 219, Food and drink 2,400, Rubber products 300, Textiles 779, Iron and steel 1,250, Machinery and transport equipment 5,880; *Exports:* Rough wood and sawn timber 8,862, Veneers and plywood 1,931, Cocoa 406, Crude petroleum 10,392; Uranium ore 1,793, Manganese ore 6,455, Gold 89; *Main Clients* (1968): France 10,663, U.S.A. 5,757, German Federal Republic 3,298, Other EEC 2,905, United Kingdom 1,166; *Exports to UDEAC* (1967): 29,680; *Main Suppliers* (1968): France 9,918, German Federal Republic 1,222, United Kingdom, Other EEC 1,315; *Imports from UDEAC* (1967): 16,648; (1970): Imports 22,232 m., exports 33,662.

Roads (1970): Cars 2,248, Scooters 30.

Shipping (1970): Vessels entered 1,813, Freight entered 206,800 metric tons, Passengers 133,000.

Civil Aviation (1970): Passengers 225,356, Freight 921,600 metric tons.

Education (1969–70): Primary Schools 94,914 pupils; Secondary Schools 6,846 pupils; Technical Colleges 1,273 pupils.

THE CONSTITUTION

(Revised, February 1967)

Preamble: Upholds the Rights of Man, liberty of conscience and of the person, religious freedom and freedom of education. Sovereignty is vested in the people, who exercise it through their representatives or by means of referendum. There is direct, universal and secret suffrage.

Head of State: The President is elected by direct suffrage for a seven-year term and is eligible for re-election. He is Head of State, of the administration and of the Armed Forces. The President may, after consultation with his Ministers and the leaders of the National Assembly, order a referendum to be held. There is a Vice-President elected by direct suffrage. He will replace the President in case of his disability for any reason.

Executive Power: Executive power is vested in the President and the Council of Ministers, who are appointed by the President and are responsible to him. The President presides over the Council.

Legislative Power: The National Assembly is elected by direct suffrage for a seven-year term and normally holds two sessions a year. It may be dissolved or prorogued for up to 18 months by the President, after consultation with the Council of Ministers and the President of the Assembly. The President may return a Bill to the Assembly for a second reading when it must be passed by a majority of two-thirds of the members. If the President dissolves the Assembly, elections must take place within 40 days.

Judicial Power: The President guarantees the independence of the Judiciary and presides over the Conseil Supérieur de la Magistrature. There is a Supreme Court and a High Court of Justice. The High Court, which is composed of deputies of the National Assembly elected from among themselves, has power to try the President or members of the government.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF THE STATE

President: ALBERT-BERNARD BONGO.

Vice-President: LÉON MEBIAME.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(April 1972)

President of the Republic, Prime Minister, Minister of Defence, Information and Planning: ALBERT-BERNARD BONGO.

Vice-President: LÉON MEBIAME.

Ministers of State:

Deputy Vice-President, Labour, Social Welfare and Relations with the Assemblies: JEAN-STANISLAS MIGOLET.

Foreign Affairs and Co-operation: GEORGES RAWIRI.

Agriculture, Livestock and Rural Economy: FRANÇOIS NGUEMA-NDONG.

Public Works, Housing and Urban Affairs: PAUL MALEKOU.

Ministers:

Civil Service and Administrative Reforms: DR. BENJAMIN NGOUBOU.

Economic Affairs, Commerce and Industry: EDOUARD-ALEXIS MBOUY-BOUTZIT.

National Education and Culture: JEROME OKINDA.

Finance and Budget: AUGUSTIN BOUMAH.

Forestry and Water Resources: RIGOBERT LANDJI.

Public Health and Population: SAMUEL MINKO.

Minister Delegato at the Presidency in charge of Information: SIMON ESSIMENGANE.

Interior: Major RAPHAEL MAMIKA.

Justice, Keeper of the Seals: JEAN-REMY AYOUNE.

Mines: JEAN-BAPTISTE OBIANG-EKIONIE.

Posts and Telecommunications, in charge of Ex-Servicemen and War Victims: EMILE BIBSLOU-ABIBOUKA.

Transport and Civil Aviation, in charge of Tourism: BONJEAN-FRANÇOIS ONDO.

Youth, Sports and Arts, in charge of Civil Service: JEAN-FELIX NZE-ENGOURE.

Secretaries of State:

Social Affairs, in charge of National Organisation of Gabonese Women: DR. JACQUES IGHO.

National Education, in charge of Special Missions: MARTIN BONGO.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO GABON

Belgium: (E); *Ambassador:* RENE MERENNE.

Cameroon: Bangui, Central African Republic (E).

Canada: Yaoundé, Cameroon (E).

Chad: Bangui, Central African Republic.

China, Republic: B.P. 625, Libreville; *Ambassador:* KIANG LING.

Congo, People's Republic: *Ambassador:* AUGUSTE MOBMO.

Equatorial Guinea: *Ambassador:* CLEMENTE ATABANSO.

France: B.P. 25, Libreville; *Ambassador:* MAURICE DELAUNAY.

German Federal Republic: B.P. 299, Libreville; *Ambassador:* HANS JOACHIM STEINBACH.

India: *Ambassador:* S. SINGH ALIRAJPUR.

Israel: *Ambassador:* DAVID EPHRATI.

Italy: (E); *Ambassador:* FURIO ZAMPETTI.

Japan: Kinshasa, Zaire.

Korea, Republic: Paris (E).

Netherlands: Yaoundé, Cameroon.

Spain: Libreville; *Ambassador:* R. G. JORDANA Y PRATS.

Sudan: Kinshasa, Zaire, (E).

Sweden: Kinshasa, Zaire, (E).

Turkey: Lagos, Nigeria (E).

United Kingdom: Yaoundé, Cameroon (E).

U.S.A.: B.P. 185, Libreville; *Ambassador:* JOHN MCKESSON.

Vatican: *Ambassador:* ERNESTO GALLINA.

Gabon also has diplomatic relations with Central African Republic, Lebanon, Mali, Switzerland and Viet-Nam (Republic).

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

President: GEORGES DAMAS.

ELECTION
(February 1969)

PARTY	SEATS
Bloc Démocratique Gabonais . . .	47

POLITICAL PARTY

Parti démocratique gabonais (PDG): Libreville; f. 1968 in succession to the *Bloc démocratique gabonais (BDG)*; made sole political party by presidential decree of March 12th, 1968, which stated that the Party would be the guarantee of national unity and of the abolition of ethnic discrimination; Leader ALBERT BONGO; publ. newspaper, *Dialogue*.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Supremo Court: Libreville; has four chambers; Pres. ADANDE RAPONTCHOMBO.

High Court of Justice: Libreville; members appointed by and from the deputies of the National Assembly.

Court of Appeal: Libreville.

RELIGION

Gabon is the most Christianized of the states of the French Community in Africa. Sixty-five per cent of the population are Christians, Roman Catholics comprising 42 per cent of the total population. Forty-two per cent are Animists and less than 1 per cent Muslims.

Roman Catholic Missions: Ste. Marie, Libreville, B.P. 1146.

There are 250,000 Roman Catholics with 36 Missions, 100 Priests, 57 Brothers, 130 Sisters and 251 schools with 37,494 pupils.

Archbishop of Libreville: Mgr. ANDRÉ FERNAND ANGUILÉ.

Bishop of Mouila: Mgr. RAYMOND DE LA MOUREYRE.

Bishop of Oyem: Mgr. FRANÇOIS NDONG.

Apostolic Delegate: Mgr. LUIGI POGGI (resident in Yaoundé).

Protestant Missions:

Eglise Evangélique du Gabon: B.P. 80, Libreville; f. 1842; the Church has 20 Pastors, 180 African teachers, 4 colleges, 66 primary schools and 2 hospitals making a Christian community of about 60,000; Pres. Pastor BASIL NDONG ANVAME.

Christian and Missionary Alliance: The Alliance devotes its activities to the south of the country. There is a total Christian community of 16,000, 7 Pastors, 29 Missionaries, 1 college and several primary schools with 20 teachers.

PRESS AND RADIO

Libreville

Actualités gabonaises: Gabon Embassy, Paris, France; monthly review.

Bulletin quotidien d'Information: daily; issued by Agence Gabonaise d'Information; circ. 500.

Gabon d'Aujourd'hui: B.P. 750; weekly; published by the Ministry of Information.

Gabon Matin: L'Agence gabonaise de presse, B.P. 168, Libreville; daily.

Bulletin Evangélique d'Information et de Presse (BEIP): B.P. 80; monthly; religious.

Patrie gabonaise: B.P. 168, Libreville; monthly.

Le Patriote: B.P. 469.

Bulletin Mensuel de la Chambre de Commerce du Gabon: B.P. 110; f. 1937.

Bulletin mensuel statistique de la République gabonaise: B.P. 179, Libreville; monthly bulletin of the National Service of Statistics.

Journal du Lycée de Libreville.

PRESS AGENCY

Agence Gabonaise d'Information: Libreville, B.P. 168.

RADIO

Radiodiffusion Télévision Gabonaise: Libreville, B.P. 150; started transmission 1959; Government station; programmes in French and local languages; 65,000 receivers; Dir. PAUL KIKI.

Radio-Gabon: Libreville; national chain.

Radio-Moanda-Franceville: regional chain.

TELEVISION

Télévision Gabonaise: Libreville, B.P. 1029; started transmission 1963. There are about 1,300 receivers.

FINANCE

BANKS

(cap.=capital; amounts in francs CFA)

CENTRAL BANK

Banque Centrale des Etats de l'Afrique Equatoriale et du Cameroun: 29 Rue du Colisée, Paris; Libreville, B.P. 112; cap. 250m.; Dir. M. Oyé MBA.

Banque Gabonaise de Développement: B.P. 10,005, Libreville; f. 1959; Dir.-Gen. JEAN ENGONE.

Banque Internationale pour l'Afrique Occidentale: Paris; B.P. 106, Libreville; f. 1965; Dir. RENÉ LACLABÈRE.

Banque Nationale du Paris: 16 blvd. des Italiens, Paris; Libreville, rue Schoelcher, B.P. 41; Dir. JEAN CHAPUT.

Union Gabonaise de Banque: Libreville, avenue Colonel-Parant, B.P. 315; cap. 300m.

INSURANCE

There are no national insurance companies, but some twenty foreign firms, notably the major French insurers, operate agencies in Gabon.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Chambre de Commerce, d'Agriculture et d'Industrie et des Mines du Gabon: Libreville, B.P. 2234; f. 1937; Pres. JEAN WACK.

EMPLOYERS' FEDERATIONS

Union Interprofessionnelle, Economique et Sociale du Gabon (UNIGABON): Libreville, B.P. 84; f. 1959; groups together the principal industrial, mining, public works, forestry and shipping concerns; Pres. Fd. MEZGHINI, Sec. Gen. M. J. KIEFFER.

Office des Bois de l'Afrique Equatoriale (OBAE): B.P. 67, Libreville; Dir. PIERRE BARRAUD.

Syndicat Forestier du Gabon: B.P. 84, Libreville; Pres. M. F. MEZGHINI; Gen. Sec. J. KIEFFER.

Syndicat des Entreprises Minières du Gabon: Libreville, B.P. 578; f. 1960; Pres. M. JEANTET; Sec.-Gen. C. L. DURAND.

TRADE UNIONS

Confédération Gabonaise des Travailleurs Croyants: B.P. 361, Libreville; f. 1956; 8,000 mems.; 19 affiliates; affiliated with the International Federation of Christian Trade Unions and the Pan-African Union of Christian Workers; Sec.-Gen. WALKER ANGUILET.

Fédération Générale des Travailleurs du Gabon: B.P. 1046, Libreville; f. 1962; 6,800 mems.; 4 affiliates; affiliated to ICFTU; Sec.-Gen. LAURENT ESSONE-NDONG.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

TRANSPORT RAILWAYS

The manganese mine at Moanda is connected with Pointe-Noire by a 76-km. cableway and a 296-km. railway. A 330-km. railway from Owendo to Belinga is planned.

ROADS

1,918 km. of Route Nationale and 2,871 km. of Route Régionale. Total roads 4,789 km.; 400 km. of new road is under construction.

SHIPPING

The two principal ports are Port-Gentil (mainly for timber exports) and Libreville. A commercial port and a mining port are under construction at Owendo.

Société Navale Chargeurs Delmas Vieljeux: Libreville, B.P. 77 and Port-Gentil, B.P. 522. merged with Compagnie Maritime de Chargeurs Réunis in 1971.

CIVIL AVIATION

Air Gabon: Port-Gentil, B.P. 240; f. 1956; Pres. PIERRE NICAISE; Mans. C. GUILLOTEAU, H. FRITZ, G. DARMON; the fleet comprises 1 DC-4, 2 Beechcraft 18, 1 Cessna 310, 3 Britten-Norman Islander, 1 Piper P.A. Aztec, 1 Cherokee 240, 1 Piper P.A. 18, 1 Navajo, 2 Twin Commanche, 1 Arrow, 1 Cessna 150, 5 helicopters.

Transgabon: Libreville, B.P. 1206; f. 1947; internal services; Pres. PAUL OKUMBA; Asst. Dir.-Gen. P. COLLET.

Air Afrique, Air-Zaire and UTA also operate services to Libreville and Port-Gentil.

TOURISM

Office National Gabonais du Tourisme: B.P. 403, Libreville; Dir. GASTON-JOSEPH BOUCHARD.

POWER

Société d'Energie et d'Eau du Gabon: B.P. 1187, Libreville; f. 1950; semi-public company; cap. 550m. francs CFA.

Production of electricity and drinking water.

Dir.-Gen. JEAN VIOLAS; 600 employees.

1970 produced 100 m. kWh.

THE GAMBIA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Gambia is a narrow territory around the River Gambia in West Africa, surrounded on three sides by Senegal. The climate is tropical, and away from the river swamps most of the country is savanna bush. English is the official language; the principal vernacular languages are Mandinka and Woloff. The main religions are Islam and Christianity, with some adherents of Animism. The flag is of red, blue and green horizontal bands, with two white stripes bordering the centre blue band. Bathurst is the capital.

Recent History

The Gambia made continuous progress towards independence from 1888, when it became a Crown Colony. In May 1962 a new constitution came into effect, and after a general election, the leader of the People's Progressive Party, Dr. (later Sir) Dauda K. Jawara, took office as Premier. Full internal self-government followed in October 1963. In February 1965 Gambia became an independent country within the Commonwealth and in November 1970 took Republican status. Special agreements with Senegal cover defence, external affairs, and development of the Gambia River basin.

Government

Legislative power is exercised by Parliament; the House of Representatives is made up of an elected Speaker, the Attorney-General, 32 elected members, four elected Head Chiefs, and four nominated members. Executive authority is in the hands of the President, Vice-President and Cabinet. The Supreme Court and the former protectorate High Court merged in 1965.

Defence

There are no armed forces as such, but the 560-strong civil police includes a field force of 150 men.

Economic Affairs

The economy is based on peasant cultivation of groundnuts which account for over 90 per cent of The Gambia's exports. The acreage under rice is increasing, progress towards self-sufficiency being aided by the Republic of China (Taiwan). Textiles and clothing are significant items of The Gambia's imports. The Senegalese-Gambian Inter-Ministerial Committee has been meeting since 1961, and on February 7th, 1969 announced agreement in principle on a customs union. Budgetary aid from the U.K. continued until 1967. The Gambian pound was devalued with sterling in November 1967.

Transport and Communications

Roads in and near Bathurst are bitumenized and this has now been extended to the provinces, 330 miles of the 730 miles of roads being all-season, but in outlying parts they may be closed during the rains, from mid-July to early November. There are no railways. River transport is commonly by launch. The port of Bathurst receives about 250 ships annually, and there are intermittent sailings to

and from North Africa, the Mediterranean and the Far East. There is an airport of international standard outside Bathurst at Yundum.

Social Welfare

There is a well-equipped modern hospital at Bathurst, a small hospital at Bansang in the middle river area, and a network of health centres and dispensaries throughout the country. In addition, there is a tuberculosis sanatorium and a leprosy settlement; treatment for leprosy is available also at fifty clinics. Maternity and child welfare clinics are found at 21 centres.

Education

In The Gambia there are over 100 schools with about 20,000 pupils, half of these being at Bathurst. Primary education is free but not compulsory. Gambia High School at Bathurst provides full secondary courses to University entrance, and the Catholic Mission runs separate secondary schools for boys and girls. Education is being expanded in rural areas. In 1968 the literacy rate was estimated at around 15 per cent in English and about 20 per cent in Arabic.

Tourism

The territory has potential as a winter tourist resort. The fort on James Island and the Stone Circles are sights of interest. As well as the traditional sport of wrestling, Gambia offers sailing, shooting and fishing. There is a haven for bird watchers, over 400 species of birds having been recorded.

Visas are not required to visit the Gambia by nationals of: Belgium, Denmark, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, and United Kingdom.

Sport

Wrestling is the traditional national sport, as well as fishing, sailing, shooting, golf, cricket, and association football. Athletics, tennis, squash, badminton and volleyball are also available.

Public Holidays

1972: May 24 (Commonwealth Day), April 26 (Birth of the Prophet), August 15 (Assumption), November 8 (Id ul Fitr), December 25-26 (Christmas).

1973: January 1 (New Year), January 15 (Id ul Kebir), February 18 (Independence Day), April 20-23 (Easter), April 21 (The Queen's Birthday).

Weights and Measures

Imperial weights and measures are used. Importers and traders also use the metric system.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The unit of currency is the dalasi, divided into 100 butut.

Coins: 1, 5, 25, 50 butut.

Notes: 1, 5, 25 dalasi.

5 dalasi = £1 sterling.

1.92 dalasi = U.S. \$1.

THE GAMBIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

STATISTICAL SURVEY

Area: 4,261 square miles.

Population (mid-1971 est.): 378,730; Bathurst 36,570.
Nearly half the inhabitants belong to the Mandingo tribe.

Employment: (Sept. 1970) Central and Local Government 6,278, Commercial and others 2,224.

Agriculture (Annual production—tons): Paddy 40,000, Millet and Sorghum 20,000, Maize 1,000, Beans and Legumes 2,000, Palm Kernels 2,200. Groundnuts (purchases for export by Marketing Board): (1970-71) 113,344.

Livestock (mid-1971): Cattle 260,000, Goats 107,586, Sheep 100,000, Pigs 3,000, Poultry 300,000.

FINANCE

1 dalasi=100 butut.

100 dalasi=£20 sterling=U.S. \$52.

BUDGET

RECURRENT REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

(£)

	REVISED ESTIMATES			
	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
Revenue	3,952,585	3,276,258	5,086,635	4,010,410
Expenditure	3,668,713	3,656,460	4,661,273	4,145,540
Deficit or Surplus	273,872	-380,202	425,362	-135,130

Four Year Plan (1971-74): 21,000,000 dalasi; Communications 10,197,000; Agriculture 4,135,375; Education 1,195,000.

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

(£'000)

	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	8,688.9	8,751.1	9,526.8
Quarrying	62.7	59.0	62.5
Manufacturing	352.3	392.3	375.8
Construction	62.5	73.4	63.0
Electricity and Water	50.3	50.7	51.6
Wholesale and Retail Trade	2,683.6	2,795.3	3,218.9
Transport and Communications	833.6	639.8	1,019.1
Financial Services	163.3	177.0	148.4
Public Administration	1,075.1	1,040.0	1,154.1
Miscellaneous Services	1,083.1	1,317.9	1,502.7
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT CURRENT			
FACTOR COSTS	15,055.4	15,296.5	17,122.9
Import Duties	2,151.4	1,695.3	2,000.0
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT CURRENT			
PRICES	17,206.8	16,991.8	19,122.9

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

(£ million)

	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
<i>Current Account:</i>			
Visible Trade:			
Exports (f.o.b.)	7.4	6.6	8.0
Imports (f.o.b.)	-8.7	-6.7	-8.8
Trade Balance	-1.3	-0.1	-0.8
Invisible Balance	-0.7	-0.4	-0.8
BALANCE ON CURRENT ACCOUNT	-2.0	-0.5	-1.6
<i>Capital Account:</i>			
Marketing Board	-0.5	-0.1	-0.1
Government Capital	0.9	0.5	0.7
Private Capital	—	—	0.5
BALANCE ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT	0.4	0.4	1.1
Overall Surplus or Deficit	-1.6	-0.1	-0.5
<i>Monetary Institutions:</i>			
Commercial Banks	-0.1	—	-0.2
Official Institutions	0.1	-1.0	-1.2
TOTAL MONETARY INSTITUTIONS	—	-1.0	-1.4
Net Unrecorded Items	1.6	1.1	1.9

EXTERNAL TRADE

(£'000)

Imports: (1966-67) 7,125, (1967-68) 7,520, (1968-69) 9,331.3, (1969-70) 7,123.1.

Exports: (1966-67) 6,313, (1967-68) 5,366, (1968-69) 6,035.7 (1969-70) 6,557.4.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

IMPORTS	1968-69		1969-70	
	Quantity (tons)	Value (£'000)	Quantity (tons)	Value (£'000)
Rice	12,309	813	13,994	690,394
Wheat Flour	2,453	117	2,610	130,931
Kola Nuts	458	62	5,109	63,777
Sugar and Confectionery	7,845	298	6,570	331,998
Tobacco and Cigarettes	400	435	316	677,637
Other Food and Drink	—	627	—	361,676
Petroleum Products	—	281	—	254,590
Fabrics, Cotton and Synthetic	—	2,527	—	1,255,381
Clothing	—	240	—	146,304
Footwear	—	147	—	96,493
Bags and Sacks	—	108	—	156,443
Medicines and Drugs	—	199	—	144,186
Cement	17,380	140	7,543	94,114
Metal Sheets	503	54	—	256,995
Machinery (except Electrical)	—	325	—	257,688
Radio Sets	—	279	—	139,402
Motor Cars and Lorries	—	400	—	253,686
All Other Goods	—	2,279	—	1,881,451

* '000 sq. yds.

† '000 pairs

‡ '000

§ Number.

THE GAMBIA —(STATISTICS, THE CONSTITUTION, THE GOVERNMENT, ETC.)

EXPORTS	1968-69		1969-70	
	Quantity (tons)	Value (£'000)	Quantity (tons)	Value (£'000)
Groundnuts, Shelled	52,170	4,065	37,521	3,065
Groundnut Meal	27,507	1,156	29,543	894
Groundnut Oil	10,506	1,721	5,745	2,293
Palm Kernels	2,448	165	1,556	101
Dried Fish	667	27	864	45
All Other Goods	—	35	—	159

The U.K. supplied £2,374,780 (33 per cent) of imports in 1969-70 and purchased £3,073,129 (47 per cent) of exports.

TRANSPORT

Roads (1970): Cars and Commercial Vehicles 2,730 (licences issued).

Shipping (1970-71): Principal port Bathurst; Ships entered 303, Tonnage entered 623,661.

Civil Aviation (1968): 1,948 planes landed.

EDUCATION

(Dec. 1970)

	SCHOOLS	TEACHERS	PUPILS
Primary	95	690	16,867
Secondary	21	328	5,178
Vocational	2	18	181
Teacher Training	1	12	149

Sources: The Prime Minister's Office, Bathurst; Standard Bank Annual Economic Review: Sierra Leone & The Gambia, August 1971.

THE CONSTITUTION

The present Constitution came into effect on April 24th, 1970, when The Gambia became a Republic.

The President is Head of State and Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces. There is a Vice-President who is leader of government business in the House.

The House of Representatives consist of a Speaker and a Deputy Speaker (elected by the House) and 32 Members (elected by universal adult suffrage), 4 Chiefs (elected by the Chiefs in Assembly), 3 nominated Members, and the Attorney-General. Parliaments have a five-year term.

THE GOVERNMENT

PRESIDENT AND CABINET

(April 1972)

President: Sir DAVIDA JAWARA.

Vice-President and Minister of Finance: S. M. DIBBA.

Minister of Education, Youth and Social Welfare: Alhaji K. SINGATEH.

Minister of Health and Labour: Alhaji GARBA-JAHUMPA.

Minister of Agriculture: A. B. N'JIE.

Minister for Local Government, Lands and Mines: YAYA CRESAY.

Minister of Works and Communications: Alhaji A. S. JACK.

Minister of External Affairs: A. D. CAMARA.

Attorney-General: Alhaji M. L. SATO.

Minister of State at the President's Office: M. C. CHAM.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Speaker: (vacant).

Elected Members: 32.

Elected by Chiefs in Assembly: 4.

Nominated Members (without vote): J. MADI, A. C. ABLE-THOMAS, Mrs. LUCRETIA ST. CLAIR JOOF, the Attorney-General.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

HIGH COMMISSIONS AND EMBASSIES IN BATHURST

German Federal Republic: (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. RUDOLF JUNGES.

Ghana: (HC); *High Commissioner:* Dr. KOMINA TAYLOR.

Gulbon: (E); *Ambassador:* BOMBAGAR KASSORY.

India: (HC); *High Commissioner:* HARI KRISHNAN SINGH.

Italy: (E); *Ambassador:* Signor CIMINO.

Mali: (E); *Ambassador:* ZANGUE DIARRA.

Mauritania: (E); *Ambassador:* OULD BRAHMIN.

Nigeria: (HC); *Chargé d'Affaires:* V. A. TAYLOR.

Senegal: Bamako, Mali (E).

Sierra Leone: (HC); *High Commissioner:* ALIEU BADARA MANSARAY.

United Kingdom: Wellington St.; *High Commissioner:* (vacant).

U.S.A.: (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* J. L. LOUGHRAN.

The Gambia also has diplomatic relations with Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Republic of China (Taiwan), Denmark, Finland, France, Israel, Japan, Korean Republic, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Romania, Spain, Switzerland, Turkey and Egypt.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

(Election March 1972)

	SEATS
People's Progressive Party . . .	28
United Party	3
Independent	1

An election should have been held in 1971, but was postponed because of the introduction of a new, republican constitution.

POLITICAL PARTIES

People's Progressive Party (PPP): f. 1958; Leader Sir D. K. JAWARA; advocates economic and cultural links with Senegal; merged with Gambia Congress Party 1968.

United Party (UP): P.O.B. 63, Buckle St., Bathurst; f. 1952; approx. 131,000 mems.; Leader P. S. N'JIE; Gen. Sec. Coun. K. W. FOON.

People's Progressive Alliance (PPA): Bathurst; f. 1968; formed by four former ministers expelled from PPP in September 1968; Leader SHERIF SISAY.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The judicial system of the Gambia is based on English Common Law but includes subsidiary legislative instruments enacted locally, and a Muslim Law Recognition Ordinance by which a Muslim Court exercises jurisdiction in certain cases between, or exclusively affecting, Muslims.

The Supreme Court: Consists of the Chief Justice; has unlimited jurisdiction; appeal lies to the Court of Appeal.

Chief Justice: P. R. BRIDGES, Q.C., C.M.G.

Registrar: R. R. C. JOINER (acting).

The Gambia Court of Appeal: Established in 1961 to succeed the Sierra Leone and the Gambia Court of Appeal. It is the Superior Court of Record and consists of a President, Justices of Appeal and other Judges of the Supreme Court *ex officio*.

President: C. F. DOVE EDWIN (acting).

Justice of Appeal: J. B. MARCUS JONES.

The Bathurst Magistrates Court, the Court of Requests and the Magistrates Court of the Kombo St. Mary Division: the subordinate courts are all courts of summary jurisdiction presided over by a Magistrate or in his absence by two or more lay Justices of the Peace. They have limited civil and criminal jurisdiction, and appeal lies from these courts to the Supreme Court.

The Muslim Courts have jurisdiction in matters between, or exclusively affecting, Muslim Gambians and relating to civil status, marriage, succession, donations, testaments and guardianship. The Courts administer Muslim Law. A Cadi, or a Cadi and two assessors, preside over and constitute a Muslim Court. Assessors of the Muslim Courts are Justices of the Peace of Muslim faith.

Group Tribunals are established by the Government under the Group Tribunals Ordinance, 1933. Group Tribunals may try criminal cases which can be adequately punished by 12 months' imprisonment or a fine of £25 or both, and civil cases up to a £50 suit value. Their jurisdiction in land matters is unlimited.

RELIGION

ISLAM

Iman of Bathurst: Alhaji MOMODU LAMIN BAH.

The vast majority of the people are Muslims.

AFRICAN RELIGIONS

There are a few animists, mostly of the Jola tribe.

ANGLICAN

PROVINCE OF WEST AFRICA

Archbishop of the Province of West Africa and Bishop of Sierra Leone: Most Rev. M. N. C. O. SCOTT, D.D., D.P.T.H., Bishops Court, P.O.B. 128, Freetown, Sierra Leone.

Bishop of the Gambia and the Rio Pongas: Rt. Rev. TIMOTHY O. OLUFOSOYE, O.O.N., S.T.H., D.D., Bishops Court, P.O.B. 51, Bathurst.

(For other sees in the Province of West Africa see under Nigeria, Religion.)

ROMAN CATHOLIC

Bishop of Bathurst: Most Rev. MICHAEL MOLONEY, C.B.E., C.S.SP., D.D.

THE PRESS

Gambia Echo: 2 Russell St., Bathurst; weekly; circ. 400. Editor J. R. FORSTER.

Gambia News Bulletin: Bathurst; Government newspaper issued thrice weekly; Editor the Dir. of Information and Broadcasting Services, Bathurst; circ. 2,000.

Gambia Onward: Bathurst; thrice weekly; duplicated; Editor R. ALLEN.

Progressive: Bathurst; thrice weekly; duplicated; Editor M'BAKE N'JIE.

The Nation: People's Press Printers, Bathurst, P.O.B. 334; fortnightly; Editor W. DIXON-COLLEY.

The New Gambia: twice weekly; Editor B. M. TARA-WALLEY.

RADIO

Radio Gambia: Bathurst; f. 1962; non-commercial government service of information, education and entertainment; English and local languages; 50,000 receivers.

FINANCE

BANKING

Standard Bank of West Africa Ltd.: P.O.B. 259-260, Bathurst; f. 1916; Bank of Issue; Head Office: 37 Gracechurch St., London, E.C.3.

THE GAMBIA—(FINANCE, TRADE AND INDUSTRY, TRANSPORT)

INSURANCE

Bathurst

Commercial Union Assurance Co. Ltd.: London; Rep. Maurel Frères S.A., P.O. Box 269.

Compagnie Française de L'Afrique Occidentale—C.F.A.O., S.A.: Marseille; Rep. P.O. Box 297.

Eagle Star Insurance Co. Ltd.: London; Rep. R. S. Madi Ltd., 11 Russell Street.

Motor Union Insurance Co. Ltd.: London; Rep. Maurel et Prom.

Northern Assurance Co. Ltd.: London; Rep. United Africa Co. of Gambia Ltd.

White Cross Insurance Co. Ltd.: London; Rep. Compagnie Française de l'Afrique Occidentale, P.O.B. 297.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Gambia Chamber of Commerce: P.O.B. 333, Bathurst; f. 1961; affiliated to Commonwealth Chamber of Commerce, London; Pres. R. MADI; Sec. P. W. F. N'JIE.

MARKETING ORGANIZATIONS

Gambia Produce Marketing Board: Marina Foreshore, Bathurst; Chair. S. G. BRUCE-OLIVER; Gen. Man. A. DRAPER.

Gambia Co-operative Banking and Marketing Union: 4 MacCarthy Square, Bathurst; Sec.-Man. M. M. JALLOW.

EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATION

Gambia Employers' Association: P.O.B. 333, Bathurst; f. 1961; affiliated to the Overseas Employers' Federation, London; Chair. D. M. BRAY; Sec. P. W. F. N'JIE.

TRADE UNIONS

Gambia Labour Union: 21 Clarkson St., P.O.B. 508, Bathurst; f. 1928; 6,000 mems.; affiliated to the World Confederation of Labour (formerly ICFTU); Pres. B. B. KEBBEH; Gen. Sec. M. S. CEESAY.

Gambia Workers' Union: 68 Hagan St., Bathurst; f. 1958; Sec. M. E. JALLOW.

Gambia Trades and Dealers' Union: f. 1960.

CO-OPERATIVE UNION

Gambia Co-operative Union Ltd.: P.O.B. 505, Bathurst; Sec.-Man. D. E. K. SANNEH.

TRANSPORT

ROADS

At the beginning of 1965 there were 322 miles of all-season roads in Gambia, about 129 bitumenized and over 180 all-season laterite surface. There are about 470 miles of local roads available in the dry season (December–July) but closed during the rains. The South Bank trunk road, linking Bathurst with the Trans-Gambia highway, was completed during 1963 and is being extended to Basse. Improvements to the Trans-Gambian Ferry were discussed at the Sengalcse-Gambian Inter-Ministerial Committee meeting in February 1969.

SHIPPING

Regular shipping services to Bathurst are maintained by **Elder Dempster Lines** and **Palm Lines**. Other British and Scandinavian lines run occasional services. In 1968 221 ships entered Bathurst, with a cargo of 666,163 tons.

A river service is maintained between Bathurst and Basse at ten-day intervals.

CIVIL AVIATION

Gambia Airways: Bathurst; handling agency only; owns no aircraft.
1,948 aircraft landed in 1968.

FOREIGN AIRLINES

Air Senegal: Bathurst.

British Caledonian Airways: P.O.B. 268, Bathurst.

Nigeria Airways: WAAC (Nigeria) Ltd., 11–12 Buckle St., P.O.B. 272, Bathurst; Rep. SHAFTI A. USUF.

GHANA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Ghana lies on the west coast of Africa between the Ivory Coast and Togo. The climate is tropical with temperatures of 70°–90°F (21°–32°C) and rainfall of 80 inches a year on the coast, decreasing inland. English is the official language, but there are eight major national languages. Many people follow traditional beliefs and customs. Christians make up 42 per cent of the population. The flag has three horizontal stripes of red, gold and green, the gold stripe being charged with a five-pointed black star. The capital is Accra.

Recent History

Formerly the British Crown Colony of the Gold Coast, Ghana became an independent state in March 1957. Ghana played a leading part in forming two African Groups, subsequently dissolved: the Union of African States and the Casahlanca Group.

On February 24th, 1966, President Nkrumah was overthrown by a *coup d'état* and a National Liberation Council (NLC) of army and police personnel established to rule by decree. On August 22nd, 1969, the Constituent Assembly, set up by the N.L.C., promulgated the constitution of the Second Republic of Ghana, and, after general elections on August 29th, the return to civilian rule took place. Dr. K. A. Busia and the Progress Party formed the first government under the new constitution, headed by a triumvirate-presidency. On August 31st, 1970, Edward Akufo-Addo was elected President of the Republic by an electoral college for a four-year term.

In the wake of increasing economic troubles, which resulted in a 44 per cent devaluation of the cedi in December 1971, and moves against opposition to the Progress Party in the army, civil service and trade unions, the army seized power again on January 13th, 1972. Under the leadership of Col. I. K. Acheampong, the army detained ministers and other government officials (Dr. Busia was out of the country at the time), abolished the constitution and all political institutions, and set up a National Redemption Council to govern.

Government

The Constitution provides for a President, elected by an electoral college, a Prime Minister appointed by the President from the majority party in the Assembly and a National Assembly, at present of 140 members. Safeguards against abuse of power, such as interference with elections, the judiciary, the press etc., are written into the constitution.

Defence

The defence forces consist of units of the Army 16,500, Air Force 1,100 and Navy 1,000. There is a police force of about 9,000. The headquarters of the Defence Commission of the Organization of African Unity is in Accra.

Economic Affairs

Ghana is primarily an agricultural country, and cocoa, of which she is the world's largest producer, is by far the

largest export. Other cash crops include copra, palm oil and kernels, coffee and kola nuts. Over 100 farms are state run. Hardwoods, diamonds and gold are also important. Industrial development is mainly concerned with processing food and raw materials for export. A scheme has been launched—with international aid—to exploit the water power of the Volta River, and in January 1966 the main dam at Akosombo was inaugurated. Ghana opened an oil refinery in 1963, and at the end of 1968 signed agreements with two American companies for the exploration and exploitation of oil both inland and off-shore. An aluminium smelting plant being built as part of the Volta River project began production in 1967.

The Busia government's 44 per cent devaluation of the cedi was rescinded by the new military regime in February 1972.

Transport and Communications

The rail network forms a rough triangle linking Accra and Takoradi on the coast with the inland centre of Kumasi. Road traffic is of increasing importance, the Government operating cross-country bus services. Driving on the right-hand side of the road was adopted in 1965. Construction began in 1964 on a metalled road link to Ivory Coast. National air and shipping lines have been formed.

Social Welfare

The Government provides hospitals and medical care at nominal rates, and there is a Government pension scheme, but national insurance schemes have yet to be implemented. The Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare deals with both urban and rural problems including literacy, child welfare and factory legislation.

Education

Primary, secondary and technical education are free, and compulsory for children aged six to twelve in the primary schools and twelve to sixteen in the middle schools. The number of schools has greatly increased during the past decade. There are two universities with over 3,000 students and a new university college has been set up at Cape Coast.

Tourism

Ghana is seeking to develop her tourist trade. The attractions include fine beaches, game reserves, and the old British, Dutch and Portuguese trading forts and castles.

Visas are not required to visit Ghana by nationals of: Australia, Canada, The Gambia, India, Ireland, Malawi, Malaysia, New Zealand, Nigeria, Pakistan, Sierra Leone, South Africa (non-whites), United Kingdom and Colonies, or Zambia.

Sport

Ghana's national sport is football and she has three times won the West African Football Competition. Horse racing, tennis, boxing and athletics are popular. The Central Organization of Sports was established in 1960 to develop an active participation in sport and athletics.

GHANA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

Public Holidays

1972: July 31 (Bank Holiday), October 1 (Second Republic Day), December 25 and 26 (Christmas).

1973: January 1 (New Year's Day), February 24 (Liberation Day), March 6 (Independence Day), April 20-23 (Easter).

Weights and Measures

Length: 1 yard=3 feet=36 inches=0.9144 metres.

Area: 1 acre=0.40468 hectares.

Weight: 1 ton=20 cwt.=2,240 lb.=1,016 kilograms.

Capacity: 1 gallon=4 quarts=8 pints=4.5459 litres.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The unit of currency is the cedi, equivalent to 100 pesewas.

Coins: $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, 5, 10, 20 pesewas.

Notes: 1, 5, 10 cedi.

Exchange rate: 3.34 cedi=£1 sterling

1.28 cedi=\$1 U.S.

Ghana devalued the cedi by 44 per cent in December 1971, but revalued it by a similar amount in February 1972.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

PROVISIONAL CENSUS RESULTS 1970

AREA (sq. miles)	TOTAL POPULATION	WESTERN	CENTRAL	ACCRA C.D.	EASTERN	VOLTA	ASHANTI	BRONG- AHAFO	NORTHERN	UPPER
92,100	8,545,561	768,312	892,593	848,825	1,262,882	947,012	1,477,397	762,673	728,572	857,295

Chief Tribal Groups (1960 census) (per cent): Akan 44, Mole-Dagbani 15.9, Ewe 13, Ga-Adangbe 8.3, Guan 3.7, Gurma 3.5.

CHIEF TOWNS

POPULATION ('000)

(1968 estimate)

Accra (capital)	633.9*	Cape Coast†	41.2
Kumasi	343.0*	Tema†	14.9
Sekondi-Takoradi	128.2		
Tamala†	40.4		

*1970 estimate.

†1960 census.

EMPLOYMENT

PERSONS ENGAGED IN WAGE-EARNING EMPLOYMENT

	1966	1967	1968	1969
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	49,243	43,659	47,536	46,516
Mining and Quarrying	25,548	26,299	26,236	25,955
Manufacturing	35,820	41,155	44,849	52,874
Construction	46,475	47,790	54,783	57,467
Electricity, Water and Sanitary Services	15,030	14,381	16,023	17,642
Commerce	35,482	35,628	36,913	35,930
Transport, Storage and Communications Services	31,537	29,962	36,374	29,571
	122,367	122,477	128,547	134,859
	361,502	361,351	391,261	400,814

GHANA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

AGRICULTURE
EXPORTS
(cwt.s.)

	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Cocoa . . .	7,991,669	6,592,808	6,599,680	8,037,940	7,231,200
Kola Nuts . .	116,527	93,461	45,887	132,045	39,342
Coffee . . .	169,478	78,302	111,526	93,485	128,137
Palm Kernels .	n.a.	12,010	2,101	12,521	25
Bananas and Plantain .	11,787	11,839	17,378	10,400	3,637

LIVESTOCK

	1967	1968	1969	1970
Cattle . . .	551,943	543,349	605,903	903,000
Sheep . . .	509,384	639,967	671,209	1,339,000
Goats . . .	549,758	566,366	592,669	1,412,400
Pigs . . .	82,906	107,916	143,415	268,000
Poultry . . .	2,316,097	2,516,922	3,407,959	8,874,000

FISHING
('000 tons)

	1967	1968	1969
Herring . . .	42.7	12.2	30.4
Trawl Fish . .	31.2	23.2	38.4
Line Fish . . .	2.4	5.3	1.8
Unsorted . . .	8.7	25.2	40.8
Tuna . . .	11.2	24.6	23.6
TOTAL . . .	96.2	90.5	135.0

FORESTRY
(million cu. ft.)

	1966	1967	1968	1969
Logs . . .	49	47	49	56
Sawn . . .	14	12	12	13

COCOA EXPORTS

	TOTAL		UNITED KINGDOM		REST OF STERLING AREA		UNITED STATES	
	Tons	Value £'000	Tons	Value £'000	Tons	Value £'000	Tons	Value £'000
1967	329,640	65,335	38,988	7,928	13,775	2,728	73,225	14,482
1968	329,984	92,800	40,630	11,127	11,635	3,180	72,225	10,994
1969	121,335	79,145	40,050	26,225	17,725	12,008	63,560	40,912
1970	154,527	122,219	30,435	26,279	21,580	19,005	102,512	76,935

MINING

	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Gold ('000 fine oz. troy)	684	763	740	707	704
Diamonds ('000 carat) Total	2,819	2,538	2,447	2,391	2,550
African diggers	47	19	16	7	8
Companies	2,772	2,519	2,431	2,384	2,542
Manganese ('000 tons)	568	491	407	328	392
Bauxite ('000 tons)	347	345	280	242	337

GHANA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

INDUSTRY (1969—over 10 employees)

	No. of WORKS	EMPLOYEES
Food (except Milling and Bakery)	19	6,231
Bakery	28	650
Beverages, Tobacco	19	3,492
Textiles, Clothes	11	6,278
Wood (except furniture)	46	2,259
Furniture, Fixtures	22	1,213
Printing, Publishing	26	3,196
Leather	4	236
Chemicals	14	1,310
Non-metallic products	3	267
Metals, Machinery	11	1,606
Body Making, Car and Cycle repairs	48	4,625
Miscellaneous	14	874

FINANCE

1 cedi = 100 pesewa.

3.34 cedis = £1 sterling; 1.28 cedis = U.S. \$1.

100 cedis = £29.94 sterling = U.S. \$78.

(N.B. The figures given in this survey are at the rate 2.45 cedis = £1 sterling = U.S. \$2.4.)

BUDGET

(1971-72 estimates— cedis '000)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	RECURRENT	DEVELOPMENT
Export Duty on Cocoa	73,800	Agriculture	26,771	6,429
Taxes, etc.	296,840	Mining and Forestry	4,479	2,992
Other Items	49,690	Trade, Industry and Tourism	1,079	547
TOTAL	420,330	Construction	15,458	46,870
		Transport and Communi- cations	11,014	11,464
		Education	69,124	12,501
		Health	27,163	9,236
		Youth and Rural Develop- ment	4,141	15,558
		Internal Administration	27,238	7,263
		General Administration	58,381	25,604
		Development Administra- tion and Financing	17,795	3,377
		Defence	31,400	8,150
		TOTAL	430,382	151,403

GHANA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS
(million cedis)

	1966	1967	1968	1969
AVAILABLE RESOURCES:				
Private consumption expenditure	1,337	1,286	1,467	1,626
General government consumption expenditure	261	308	363	412
Gross domestic fixed capital formation, including stocks	261	219	234	259
Exports	219	265	368	425
	2,078	2,078	2,432	2,722
USES OF RESOURCES:				
Gross domestic product	1,793	1,778	2,074	2,328
Imports	285	300	358	394
	2,078	2,078	2,432	2,722

CURRENCY AND RESERVES

	1967	1968	1969	1970
Currency in Circulation (cedis '000)	130,684	141,667	163,846	167,047
Gold Reserve Holdings (U.S. \$'000)	5,592	5,592	5,592	5,595

Prior to 1967 the conversion rate was £G1=\$2.80.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(million cedis)

	1968			1969		
	Credit	Debit	Balance	Credit	Debit	Balance
Goods and Services:						
Merchandise	281.5	266.9	-14.6	321.4	307.0	-14.4
Non-monetary gold	29.0	—	29.0	29.8	—	29.8
Freight and Transportation	21.5	51.2	-30.3	23.1	65.8	-42.7
Travel	0.6	7.4	-6.8	1.2	7.1	-5.9
Investment income	3.0	38.7	-35.7	3.2	39.2	-36.0
Government (n.i.e.)	3.9	10.8	-6.9	3.9	9.6	-5.7
Other services	8.9	11.2	-2.3	11.2	12.8	-1.6
Total	348.4	386.4	-38.0	393.8	441.5	-47.7
Transfer Payments	6.2	19.7	-13.5	4.9	17.6	-12.7
CURRENT BALANCE	354.6	406.1	-51.5	398.7	459.1	-60.4
Capital and Monetary Gold:						
Non-Monetary Sectors:						
Private investment	23.8	1.0	22.8	24.0	1.2	22.8
Trade credits	—	2.9	-2.9	—	18.7	-18.7
Central government loans	43.9	23.2	20.7	67.2	14.7	52.5
Monetary Sectors:						
Private (net)	—	2.6	-2.6	16.2	—	16.2
Official (net)	—	3.4	-3.4	—	13.1	-13.1
IMF Position (net)	11.2	—	11.2	—	8.6	-8.6
CAPITAL BALANCE	78.9	33.1	45.8	107.4	56.3	51.1
Net Errors and Omissions	5.7	—	5.7	9.3	—	9.3

GHANA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FOREIGN AID*
(million U.S. \$)

SOURCE	TOTAL UP TO 1964	TOTAL UP TO 1967	1967	1968	1969	1970
United States Grants	16.0	22.3	3.6†	2.0	2.7	2.7
United States Credits	14.3	44.4	32.5	18.3	26.9	30.1
IBRD Loans	26.0	46.5	—	0.2	—	—
Other International Agency Aid	9.0	86.0	25.0	9.9	10.8	—
Other Western Aid	10.0	25.3	20.3	15.9	22.1	18.5
Soviet Aid	104.2	129.4	10.4	—	15.6	—
Chinese People's Republic	42.0	43.1	—	—	—	—
Czechoslovakia	14.0	34.6	4.2	—	—	—
Other Communist Aid	59.7	69.8	3.9	1.1	0.3	—

* Figures are Provisional.

† Financial Year Basis.

EXTERNAL TRADE

	('000 cedis)						
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Imports	243,184	320,051	251,209	261,523	314,032	354,391	419,047
Exports, incl. re-exports	229,280	226,882	191,394	245,122	338,782	394,700	467,378

COMMODITIES
('000 cedis)

IMPORTS	1967	1968	1969	1970
Food	43,210	51,013	55,178	79,474
Beverages and Tobacco	3,403	5,035	1,611	3,924
Crude Materials	3,672	6,277	5,393	9,420
Mineral Fuels	15,474	21,488	22,871	24,358
Oils and Fats	3,427	3,952	5,862	3,835
Chemicals	32,756	48,349	55,093	66,874
Manufactures	72,258	76,265	97,438	100,847
Machinery	70,424	85,968	94,518	108,132
Miscellaneous Items	15,350	13,950	14,601	16,376
Other Transactions	1,549	1,734	1,827	5,805

EXPORTS	1967	1968	1969	1970
Cocoa	130,670	185,600	219,700	300,399
Logs	12,695	16,258	39,100	19,875
Sawn Timber	9,663	12,296		17,096
Bauxite	1,593	1,493	1,393	1,276
Manganese Ore	9,233	10,546	7,000	1,209
Diamonds	12,636	17,430	13,867	14,467
Gold	20,966	25,792	25,668	25,695
Re-exports and Other Items	47,666	69,367	89,300	87,361

GHANA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

COUNTRIES
('000 cedis)

IMPORTS	1967	1968	1969	1970
United Kingdom	78,381	86,610	95,033	99,068
Canada	4,676	7,100	6,592	4,637
Hong Kong	2,787	2,586	4,505	6,284
Nigeria	2,173	1,495	4,025	2,599
Other Commonwealth	9,726	9,845	11,090	12,074
Federal Republic of Germany	24,877	36,034	37,769	44,691
Italy	6,234	7,210	8,892	9,944
France	7,593	6,312	8,450	15,290
Belgium/Luxembourg	1,422	883	2,478	4,969
Netherlands	13,032	13,455	16,758	16,604
U.S.A.	43,226	59,981	65,210	75,718
Japan	15,749	17,332	20,772	25,772
Communist Countries	21,835	24,148	31,209	35,528
Other Countries	28,552	39,491	39,888	63,733
Parcel Post	1,260	1,549	1,721	2,135
TOTAL	261,523	314,032	354,391	419,047

EXPORTS	1967	1968	1969	1970
United Kingdom	69,452	91,927	106,292	109,430
Canada	4,030	10,465	4,073	5,307
Hong Kong	286	838	714	623
Nigeria	1,145	1,461	834	1,192
Other Commonwealth	8,009	9,386	10,076	21,150
Federal Republic of Germany	17,204	33,717	33,480	45,614
Italy	5,524	9,944	10,880	14,700
France	2,389	1,956	4,143	2,336
Belgium/Luxembourg	5,464	5,026	7,912	5,976
Netherlands	18,366	37,622	33,699	43,710
U.S.A.	40,267	59,896	48,236	83,963
Japan	17,004	23,108	26,185	30,325
Communist Countries	37,057	31,650	20,292	75,503
Other Countries	18,864	21,764	26,380	27,446
Parcel Post	10	22	68	103
TOTAL	245,122	338,782	333,264	467,378

TRANSPORT
RAILWAYS

YEAR	PASSENGERS CARRIED	FREIGHT TONS CARRIED	PASSENGER- KILOMETRES	NET TON- KILOMETRES
1967	7,079,369	1,704,848	404,414,574	286,245,898
1968	7,357,605	1,576,882	425,111,184	276,280,622
1969	7,930,999	1,624,788	474,165,098	302,195,361
1970	7,956,135	1,645,398	542,635,604	310,724,148

GHANA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

ROAD TRANSPORT
(licences current)

YEAR	TOTAL	CARS (incl. Taxis)	MOTOR CYCLES	PUBLIC CON- VEYANCES	GOODS VEHICLES	TRAILERS AND CARAVANS	SPECIAL SERVICE VEHICLES	PUBLIC SERVICE VEHICLES	TRACTORS AND MECH- ANIZED EQUIPMENT
1966 .	46,771	26,250	2,902	2,761	11,873	353	1,938	116	578
1967 .	52,155	27,551	2,846	3,460	14,872	567	2,048	79	732
1968 .	53,601	29,450	3,079	4,942	12,464	466	2,347	177	676

SHIPPING

YEAR	VESSELS ENTERED (number)	VESSELS CLEARED (number)	TONNAGE ENTERED (net reg. tons)	TONNAGE CLEARED (net reg. tons)	CARGO LOADED (tons)	CARGO UNLOADED (tons)
1967 . .	1,593	1,604	5,248,820	5,251,927	1,960,856	2,210,637
1968 . .	1,538	1,595	5,282,917	5,311,602	1,143,521	2,361,207
1969 . .	1,538	1,546	5,497,667	5,470,969	2,204,622	2,944,863
1970 . .	1,565	1,553	5,464,632	5,464,445	2,154,759	4,164,329

CIVIL AVIATION

	1967	1968	1969
Arrivals	110,859	137,223	137,935
Departures	114,492	141,212	142,126
Freight set down (kg.) . .	1,361,992	1,680,330	2,145,310
Freight picked up (kg.) . .	1,312,704	1,677,145	1,340,642

EDUCATION
(1967-68)

	NUMBER OF PUPILS	NUMBER OF TEACHERS
Primary Schools	1,072,523	38,023
Secondary Schools	43,889	2,541
Technical and Trade Estab- lishments	3,145	282
Teacher Training Colleges . .	16,768	1,195
Higher Education Institutes . .	4,768	570

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, Accra.

THE CONSTITUTION

The Constitution promulgated in August 1969 was abolished in February 1972 following the army *coup d'état*.

THE GOVERNMENT

NATIONAL REDEMPTION COUNCIL

(April 1972)

Chairman of the Council and Commissioner for Defence, Finance and Economic Affairs: Col. I. K. ACHEAMPONG.

Commissioner for Agriculture: Maj.-Gen. D. K. ADDO.

Commissioner for Education: Lt.-Col. P. K. NTEGBE.

Commissioner for Foreign Affairs: Maj.-Gen. N. A. AFERI.

Commissioner for Health: Col. J. C. ADJETEY.

Commissioner for Internal Affairs: J. H. COBBINA.

Attorney-General and Commissioner for Justice: E. N. MOORE.

Commissioner for Labour, Social Welfare and Co-operatives: Maj. KWAME ASANTE.

Commissioner for Lands, Mineral Resources: Maj. R. M. BAAH.

Commissioner for Local Government: Col. V. COKER-APPIAH.

Commissioner for Trade, Industries and Tourism: Brig. N. Y. ASHLEY-LARSEN.

Commissioner for Transport and Communications: Maj.-Gen. D. C. K. AMENU.

Other Members: Col. E. A. ERSKINE, Cmdr. P. F. QUAYE, Brig. C. BEAUSOLEIL, Maj. K. B. AGBO, Maj. A. SALORMEY, Maj. R. J. FELLI.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS IN ACCRA

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation; (HC) High Commission.

Algeria: Off Cantonments Rd., X'borg, P.O.B. 2747 (E); *Ambassador:* BOUFELDJA AIDI.

Argentina: Lagos, Nigeria.

Austria: Lagos, Nigeria (E).

Australia: Off McCulloch Ave., Airport Residential Estate, P.O.B. 2445 (HC); *High Commissioner:* J. M. McMILLAN.

Belgium: Plot 56 Cantonments, Off Switchback Rd., P.O.B. 5060, Accra New Town; *Ambassador:* JULES MORCHAL.

Brazil: No. 6 Kanda Estate, P.O.B. 2918 (E); *Ambassador:* VIERA DE MELLO.

Bulgaria: Farrar Ave., Asylum Down, P.O.B. 3193 (E); *Ambassador:* D. TCHORBADJIFV.

Canada: Independence Ave., P.O.B. 1639 (HC); *High Commissioner:* NOBLE POWER (also accredited as Ambassador to Dahomey and Togo).

Czechoslovakia: Off Ring Rd., P.O.B. 2890 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. JOSEF ZABOKRTSKY.

Denmark: Off Farrar Ave., Adabraka, P.O.B. 3328 (E); *Ambassador:* Mrs. NONNY WRIGHT.

Egypt: Cantonments Rd., P.O.B. 2508 (E); *Ambassador:* A. A. EL-MOURS.

Ethiopia: 13 Morocco Rd., Independence Ave., P.O.B. 1646 (E); *Ambassador:* GOYTOM PETROS.

France: 12th Rd., Off Liberation Ave., P.O.B. 187 (E); *Ambassador:* PIERRE ANTHONIOZ.

German Federal Republic: Plot 18 High Ridge, P.O.B. 1757 (E); *Ambassador:* HELMUT MULLER.

Hungary: Salem Rd., X'borg, P.O.B. 3027 (E); *Ambassador:* JANOS LORINCZ-NAGY.

India: Off New Town Rd., Accra New Town, P.O.B. 3040 (HC); *High Commissioner:* SHRI A. SINGH MEHTA.

Indonesia: P.O.B. 3473, Lagos, Nigeria.

Iraq: Off Farrar Ave., Adabraka, P.O.B. 2929 (E); *Ambassador:* SAADOUN Y. BADIE.

Israel: New Town Rd., Accra New Town, P.O.B. 3275 (E); *Ambassador:* AVRAHAM COHEN.

Italy: Switchback Rd., P.O.B. 140 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. LUGI GASBARRI.

Ivory Coast: Ring Rd., P.O.B. 3445 (E); *Ambassador:* COFFI BILE.

Japan: Airport Residential Area, P.O.B. 1637 (A); *Ambassador:* SABURO KIMOJO.

Lebanon: Rowe Road, P.O.B. 562 (E); *Ambassador:* SAID HIBRI.

Liberia: 4th Floor, Ghana House, P.O.B. 895 (E); *Ambassador:* THEOPHILUS THOMAS.

Mali: Crescent Rd., P.O.B. 1121 (E); *Ambassador:* GUORDO SOW.

Mexico: Watson Ave., P.O.B. 1984 (E); *Ambassador:* ERNESTO MADERO.

Morocco: House C38/5, P.O.B. 3354 (E); *Ambassador:* MOHAMED A. EL ALAOU.

Netherlands: Liberation Rd., Ring Rd. Roundabout, P.O.B. 3248 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. J. VAREKAMP.

Niger: New Town Rd., Accra New Town, P.O.B. 2685 (E); *Ambassador:* TIECOURA ALZOUA.

Nigeria: Cocoa House, Liberty Ave., P.O.B. 1548 (HC); *High Commissioner:* VICTOR A. ADEGOROYE.

GHANA—(DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION, NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, ETC.)

Norway: c/o Royal Norwegian Consulate-General, P.O.B. 330 (E).

Pakistan: Lagos, Plot 11, Ring Rd. East, (HC); *High Commissioner:* ALI ARSHAD.

Phillipines: Lagos, Nigeria (E).

Poland: Marina House, Farrar Ave., P.O.B. 3154 (E); *Ambassador:* Z. Y. GAVREI KROLAK.

Romania: Farrar Ave., P.O.B. M.112 (E); *Ambassador:* GHEORGE IASON.

Saudi Arabia: Off Cantonments Rd., P.O.B. 670 (E); *Ambassador:* F. I. EL ALFY.

Senegal: Fifth Ave. Extension (Behind Rangoon Camp), P.O.B. 3208 (E); *Ambassador:* LAURENT KANDE.

Sierra Leone: Off Farrar Ave., Asylum Down, P.O.B. 6706 (HC); *High Commissioner:* W. A. JONES.

Sweden: Lagos, (E).

Switzerland: Ghana House, P.O.B. 359 (E); *Ambassador:* FRIEDRICH SCHNYDER.

Togo: Farrar Ave., Asylum Down, P.O.B. 4308 (E); *Ambassador:* SYLVAIN BABELEME.

Turkey: Off Dempster Rd., Airport Residential Area, P.O.B. 3104 (E); *Ambassador:* H. H. ANLI.

Uganda: Farrar Ave., P.O.B. 4260 (HC); *High Commissioner:* Brig. SHABAN OPOLOT (also accredited to Nigeria).

United States of America: (Intersection of) Rowe Rd. Liberia Rd., P.O.B. 194 (E); *Ambassador:* FRED L. HADSEL.

U.S.S.R.: Ring Rd. East, P.O.B. 1634 (E); *Ambassador:* V. I. CHEREDNIK.

Upper Volta: Asylum Down, Off Farrar Ave., P.O.B. 651 (E); *Ambassador:* V. G. KABORE.

United Kingdom: Barclays Bank Bldg., High St., P.O.B. 296 (HC); *High Commissioner:* HENRY STANLEY.

Yugoslavia: Cantonments Rd., P.O.B. 1629; *Ambassador:* TRIFUN NIKOLIL.

Ghana also has diplomatic relations with Dahomey.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

The Assembly was dissolved in January 1972, following the army *coup d'état*.

POLITICAL PARTIES

The ban imposed on political parties in February 1966 was lifted on May 1st, 1969, but reimposed in January 1972 after the *coup d'état*.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The Civil law in force in Ghana is based on the Common Law, doctrines of equity and general statutes which were in force in England in 1874, as modified by subsequent Ordinances. Ghanaian customary law is, however, the basis of most personal, domestic and contractual relationships and the Supreme Court has power to enforce it. Criminal law is based on the Criminal Code, enacted at the end of the nineteenth century and dependent on English Criminal Law, and since amended at intervals.

The Supreme Court: The Supreme Court of Ghana was constituted on July 1st, 1960. It consists of the Chief Justice as President and not less than six other Judges of the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court of Ghana is the highest and final Appellate Court on both civil and criminal matters.

The Court of Appeal: The Court of Appeal consists of the Chief Justice and not less than five Judges of the Court of Appeal. It has jurisdiction to hear and determine appeals from any judgement, decree or order of the High Court.

The High Court: The High Court of Ghana consists of the Chief Justice and not less than twelve Puisne Judges and has an original jurisdiction in all matters, civil and criminal. Trial by jury is practised in criminal cases in Ghana and the Criminal Procedure Code, 1960, pro-

vides that all trials on indictment shall be by a jury or with the aid of Assessors.

The Circuit Court: Circuit Courts were created in 1960, and the jurisdiction of a Circuit Court consists of an original jurisdiction in civil matters where the amount involved does not exceed NC4,000. It has also jurisdiction with regard to the guardianship and custody of infants, and original jurisdiction in criminal matters in case of offences other than offences where the maximum punishment is death or life imprisonment. Finally it has appellate jurisdiction from decisions of any District Court situated within its circuit.

District Courts: District Magistrates exercise summary jurisdiction throughout the country. In criminal cases Magistrates have jurisdiction to impose sentences of imprisonment up to one year and fines not exceeding NC500. They also hear civil suits in which the amount involved does not exceed NC1,000.

Juvenile Courts have been set up in Accra, Kumasi, Koforidua, Sekondi, Tamale, Sunyani and Ho. They consist either of three citizens selected from a panel of Juvenile Court Magistrates or of a Stipendiary Magistrate sitting with two of the panel. The public is excluded from proceedings of Juvenile Courts which are empowered to place a child in the care of a relative, Probation

GHANA—(JUDICIAL SYSTEM, RELIGION)

Officer or other suitable person, to negotiate with parents to secure the good behaviour of a child.

Local Courts: Local Courts now replace the former Native Courts. They have both civil and criminal jurisdiction. In civil cases they enjoy exclusive jurisdiction in cases where customary law is involved and in personal suits up to £100. They have limited criminal jurisdiction and cannot impose a fine exceeding £25 or a sentence of three months imprisonment. However, they have unlimited jurisdiction as to persons of all races living within their areas of jurisdiction. Control is exercised by the Judges of the Circuit and High Court by way of appeals and reviews in accordance with the Courts Act, 1960. Appeals lie either to the Circuit or High Court, depending on the nature of the suit and thence to the

Supreme Court. Whilst in land causes a person aggrieved by any decision may appeal to the High Court, in succession causes he may appeal to the Circuit Court and thereafter to the Supreme Court if the value of the subject-matter exceeds £100.

Chief Justice: Mr. Justice N. A. OLLENU.

Supreme Court Judges: E. A. L. BANNERMAN, CHARLES CRABBE, OBUADABANG LARBI, J. B. SIRIBOE.

High Court Judges: MRS. ANNIE JIAGGE, J. KINGSLEY-NYINAH, E. N. P. SOWAH, P. E. N. K. ARCHER, R. J. HAYFRON-BENJAMIN, G. KORANTENG-ADDOW, SAMPSON BAIDOO, J. S. A. ANTERKYI, D. F. ANNAN, ENOCH EDUSEI, R. H. FRANCOIS, S. M. BOISON, E. K. WIREDU.

RELIGION

According to the 1960 census, the distribution of religious groups was:

	per cent
Christians . . .	42.8
Traditional Religions . . .	38.2
Muslims . . .	12.0
No Religion . . .	7.0

CHRISTIANITY

The Christian community in Ghana is divided principally into Anglicans, Roman Catholics, Methodists and Presbyterians.

ANGLICAN COMMUNITY

PROVINCE OF WEST AFRICA

Archbishop of the Province of West Africa and Bishop of Sierra Leone: Most Rev. M. N. C. O. SCOTT, C.B.E., D.D., DIP.TH., Bishops Court, P.O.B. 128, Freetown, Sierra Leone.

Bishop of Accra: Right Rev. ISHMAEL SAMUEL MILLS LEMAIRE, P.O.B. 8, Accra.

(For details of other sees in the Province of West Africa see under Nigeria, Religion.)

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Archbishop: Rt. Rev. JOSEPH ESSUAH, Sekondi, Takoradi.

Bishops: Rt. Rev. GABRIEL CHAMPAGNE, P.O.B. 42, Tamale; Rt. Rev. ANTHONY KONINGS, P.O.B. 150, Kpandu; Rt. Rev. Dr. DOMINIC KODWO ANDOH, P.O.B. 247, Accra; Rt. Rev. JOSEPH ESSUAH, P.O.B. 236, Takoradi; Rt. Rev. PETER K. SARPONG, P.O.B. 99, Kumasi; Rt. Rev. PETER DERY, P.O.B. 63, Wa; Rt. Rev. GERARD BERTRAND, P.O.B. 4, Navrongo.

METHODIST CHURCH

President: Rev. T. WALLACE KOOMSON.

Secretary: Rev. I. K. A. THOMPSON, B.D.

Methodist Church of Ghana: Liberia Rd., P.O. Box 403, Accra; became fully autonomous July 1961; 238,538 mems.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Presbyterian Church of Ghana: P.O.B. 1800, Accra; 244,405 mems.; Moderator Rt. Rev. G. K. SINTIM MISA.

OTHER CHURCHES

A.M.E. Zion Church: P.O.B. 239, Sekondi.

A.M.E. Zion Church (East): P.O.B. 2820, Accra.

A.M.E. Zion Church (West): A.M.E. Zion Church Educational Unit, P.M.B., Osu-Accra.

Christian Methodist Episcopal Church: P.O.B. 3906, Accra.

Evangelical-Lutheran Church: P.O.B. 197, Kaneshie; 123 mems.

Evangelical-Presbyterian Church: P.O.B. 18, Ho.

Ghana Baptist Convention: P.O.B. 1, Abuakwa, Ashanti.

Mennonite Church: P.O.B. 5485, Accra. Chair. LAURENCE HORST; 300 mems.

Salvation Army: P.O.B. 320, Accra.

AFRICAN RELIGIONS

A large proportion of people practise various traditional beliefs, mainly forms of animism or ancestor worship.

ISLAM

There are a considerable number of Muslims in the Northern Region.

THE PRESS

NEWSPAPERS

DAILY

- Daily Graphic:** Brewery Rd., P.O.B. 742, Accra; f. 1950; circ. 105,000; Editor E. AGYEMAN (acting).
Ghanaian Times, Tho: P.O.B. 2638, Accra; f. 1958; circ. 80,000; Editor A. KUNTI-MENSAH.
Pioneer: Box 325, Kumasi, Ashanti; f. 1939, suppressed 1962-66; Exec. Editor S. ARTHUR; Editor A. D. APPEA.
Spectator: P.O.B. 2638, Accra.

WEEKLIES

- Business Weekly:** P.O.B. 2351, Accra; f. 1966; Editor MARK BOTSIO; circ. 5,000.
Cape Coast Standard: P.O.B. 60, Cape Coast; official Roman Catholic paper; circ. 4,000.
Echo: Echo Publications Ltd., P.O.B. 3460, Accra; Editor S. KISSI-AFARE; circ. 30,000.
Herald, The: Accra; f. 1969.
Northern Review: P.O.B. 55, Tamale.
Radio Review & TV Times: Ghana Broadcasting Corporation, P.O.B. 1633, Accra; Editor JOHN E. EDU; circ. 20,000.
Standard, The: P.O.B. 60, Cape Coast; f. 1938; National Catholic paper; Editor Rev. Father MARTIN T. PETERS; circ. 7,500.
Sunday Mirror: Brewery Rd., P.O.B. 742, Accra; f. 1953; publ. Ghana Graphic Co. Ltd.; circ. 69,827; Editor NICHOLAS ALANDO.
Sunday Star: P.O.B. X16, James Town, Accra; f. 1966; Editor FRANCIS AWUKU.
Weekly Spectator: P.O.B. 2638, Guinea Press Ltd., Accra; f. 1963; Suns.; Editor AUGUSTUS BRUCE; circ. 45,000.

MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS

FORTNIGHTLY

The Bureau of Ghana Languages, P.O.B. 745, Accra, publishes the following works:

- Akwansosem** (Akuapem Twi) Editor K. S. ODAME.
Kakyevoile (Nzema) Editor J. M. NGOAH; circ. 10,500.
Mansralo (Ga) Editor N. A. NIMOI.
Motabiala (Ewe) Editor W. A. K. DZAMEFE.
Nkwantabisa (Fante) Editor A. E. F. MENDS; (Asante-Twi) Editor D. Y. KYEI.

Ghana World: P.O. Box 2208, Accra; Publ. Ghana World Publications.

Ligon Observer: c/o L.S.N.A., Legon; f. 1966; Editor YAW TWUMASI; circ. 11,000.

MONTHLY

African Woman: P.O.B. 1496, B135/1 Ring Road West, Accra; f. 1961; Editor SOPHIA ORGLE.

Catholic Voice: P.O.B. 60, Cape Coast; publ. Archdiocese of Cape Coast; Editor Father MARTIN T. PETERS; circ. 3,600.

Christian Messenger: P.O.B. 3075, Accra; f. 1859; English, Twi, Fante and Ga editions; circ. 20,000; Editor E. OFORI ADDO.

Drum: Drum Publications (Ghana) Ltd., P.O.B. 1197, Accra; circ. 42,701; Editor JOSEPH MENSAH.

Flamingo Magazine: P.O.B. 242, Accra; f. 1960; general family magazine; Editor GERALD MALMED; circ. 100,000.

Ghana Farmer: Ministry of Agriculture, Accra; publ. Publicity and Information Section.

Ghana Journal of Education: Ministry of Education, P.O.B. M.45, Accra; f. 1969; quarterly; circ. 12,000.

Ghana Trado Journal: P.O.B. 2351, Accra; f. 1959; Editor MARK BOTSIO; circ. 5,000.

Kasem Labaare: P.O.B. 55, Tamale; f. 1951; Kasem language; Editor A. C. AZIIBA.

Lahabale Tsusu: P.O.B. 55, Tamale; f. 1951; Dagbani language; Editor T. T. SULEMANA.

New Ghana: Department of Information Services, P.O.B. 745, Accra.

What's on in Ghana: P.O.B. 2643, Accra; Editor A. ADUMUA-BOSSMAN.

OTHER PERIODICALS

Economic Bulletin of Ghana: Economic Society of Ghana, P.O.B. 22, Legon; Editor Prof. JOHN COLEMAN DE GRAFT-JOHNSON.

Ghana Journal of Science: Ghana Science Association, P.O. Box 7, Legon.

Ghana Teacher: Ghana Union of Teachers, P.O.B. 209.

Ghana Review: Ministry of Information, P.O.B. 745, Accra; f. 1961; quarterly review of economic, social and cultural affairs; circ. 10,000; Editor OLIVER BONSL.

West African Pharmacist: Faculty of Pharmacy, University of Science and Technology, Kumasi; f. 1959; six a year.

NEWS AGENCIES

Ghana News Agency: P.O.B. 2118, Accra; f. 1957; Chair. THOMAS ODURO-KWARTEN; Gen. Man. PAUL SOG-BODJOR.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Agence France-Presse: P.O.B. 3055; Chief EDWARD ANKRAH.

Associated Press: P.O.B. 2017, Accra; Chief A. A. PATERSON.

Czechoslovak News Agency: P.O.B. 4209, Accra.

Reuters: P.O.B. 2860, Accra; Chief ALLAN REDITT.

The following agencies are also represented: Deutsche Presse-Agentur and Tass.

PUBLISHERS

Anowuo Educational Publications: P.O.B. 3918, Accra; f. 1966; educational books, novels and poetry in English and the nine main Ghanaian languages; about 30 titles annually; Publisher SAMUEL ASARE KONADU.

Bureau of Ghana Languages: P.O.B. 1851, Accra.

Business Publications: P.O.B. 2351, Accra; publishers of *Business Weekly*, *Ghana Trade Journal*, *Ghana Business Guide*.

Ghana Universities Press: P.O.B. 4219, Accra; f. 1962; publishes academic works for all the universities and institutions of higher education in Ghana; Dir. N. K. ADZAKYE, B.A., DIP.ED., M.E.D.

Methodist Book Depot Ltd.: P.O.B. 100, Cape Coast; brs. in Accr., Kumasi, Takoradi, etc.; publishers, booksellers, manufacturing stationers; Man. Dir. RICHARD MATHIESON.

Moxon Paperbacks Ltd.: P.O.B. M160, Accra; f. 1967; publishers of travel and guide books, handbooks, Africana, modern novels and poetry; quarterly catalogue of Ghana books and periodicals in print; Proprietor R. J. MOXON, O.B.E.

State Publishing Corporation (Publishing Division): P.O.B. 4348, Accra; f. 1965; 30 titles annually, chiefly primary school.

Waterwille Publishing House: P.O.B. 195, Accra.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Ghana Broadcasting Corporation: Broadcasting House, P.O.B. 1633, Accra; f. 1935; Dir.-Gen. S. B. MFODWO, B.A.; Dirs. S. AMARTEIFO, A. A. OPOKU, J. L. MILLS.

RADIO

There is a national service with services in English and six Ghana languages; also an external service in English, French, Portuguese, Hausa, Swahili and Arabic. There are 40 relay stations and approximately 750,000 radio receivers.

TELEVISION

The television service came into operation in 1965; stations at Accra, Kumasi and Sekondi-Takoradi, with a relay station at Tamale.

In 1971 there were an estimated 20,000 television receivers in the country.

FINANCE

BANKING

(cap.=capital; p.u.=paid up)

CENTRAL BANK

Bank of Ghana: P.O.B. 2674, Accra; f. 1957; cap. NC4m. Gov. J. H. FRIMPONG-ANSAH.

COMMERCIAL BANKS

Agricultural Development Bank: P.O.B. 4191, Accra; f. 1965; cap. NC30m.; 51 per cent state-owned; credit facilities for agriculturists; Chair. and Man. Dir. E. N. AFFUL.

Ghana Commercial Bank: P.O.B. 134, Accra; f. 1953; state-owned; cap. p.u. NC5m., dep. NC152,522,231 (June 1968); Man. Dir. K. GYASI-TWUM; over 100 branches.

National Investment Bank: Liberty Avenue, P.O.B. 3726, Accra; f. 1963; p.u. cap. NC60.8m.; Chair. and Man. Dir. E. P. L. GYAMPORH.

Ghana Savings Bank: General Post Office, Accra.

FOREIGN BANKS

Barclays Bank of Ghana Ltd.: Head Office, 54 Lombard St., London, E.C.3; Head Office in Ghana: High St., Accra, P.O.B. 2949; Ghana Dirs. G. D. HOLDER, Sir EDWARD OKYERE ASAFU-ADJAYE, R. MENSAH, J. B. K. RUSSELL.

Standard Bank Ghana Ltd.: High St., P.O.B. 768, Accra; cap. NC4.3m.; dep. and a/c. NC92,521,252; Chair. HERBERT JOHN MALTUS.

INSURANCE

GHANAIAN COMPANIES

The State Insurance Corporation of Ghana: Accra; f. 1962 to undertake general insurance for the public.

There are 8 foreign insurance companies in Ghana, 6 British and 2 Indian.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

PUBLIC BOARDS AND CORPORATIONS

Ghana Industrial Holding Corporation: P.O.B. 2784, Accra f. 1968; took over the management of the 19 state enterprises, including the steel, paper, bricks, paint, sugar, textile and boat-building factories; aims to run these on a commercial basis; foreign investment in some of these interests is being encouraged; Man. Dir. I. ACKOM MENSAH.

Capital Investments Board: P.O.B. M193, Accra; central investment promotion agency of the Government; Chair. KWAME D. FORDWOR; Acting Sec. ENOCH A. AGBOZO.

Cocoa Marketing Company (Ghana) Ltd.: P.O.B. M108, Accra; London Office: 64-66 Oxford St., London W.1; New York Office: 565 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1961; markets Ghana's cocoa beans, as well as cocoa butter and cocoa cake produced by West African Mills, Takoradi; before establishment Ghana's cocoa was marketed in London by Ghana Cocoa Marketing Company, London, which went into liquidation in September, 1961; wholly-owned subsidiary of State Cocoa Marketing Board (see below).

Ghana Cocoa Marketing Board: P.O.B. 933, Accra; f. 1947; incorporated 1961 into Ghana Agricultural Produce Marketing Board, reconstituted 1963, reconstituted 1965; responsible for purchase and export of cocoa, coffee, palm kernels and palm kernel oil, copra, coconut, shea nuts, shea butter, groundnuts, bananas, kola nuts and other produce; Chief Exec. J. G. AMOAFI.

Ghana Food Marketing Corporation: P.O.B. 4245, Accra; f. 1965, to replace Food Marketing Board, which before May, 1963 was division of Ghana Agricultural Produce Board; buys, stores, preserves, distributes and sells foodstuffs throughout the country, and organizes exports of foodstuffs for which no local market is available; thus ensures increased production by provision of assured markets and guaranteed prices as well as an even flow of foodstuffs throughout the year; 8 regional centres for preservation, storage, distribution and sales: Accra, Kumasi, Sekondi-Takoradi, Cape Coast, Ho, Sunyani, Tamale, Wa.

Ghana National Trading Corporation: P.O.B. 67, Accra; f. 1961; engages in trade in same way as other trade and commercial organizations and organizes exports and imports of commodities determined by the Corporation.

Ghana Shipping Corporation: Accra.

Ghana Timber Marketing Board: P.O.B. 515, Takoradi; f. 1960, incorporated 1961 into Ghana Agricultural Produce Marketing Board, reconstituted 1963; assists general development and controls exports of timber; 10 mems.; Chair. K. A. ADUFO, K. SEKYI-CANN.

Ghana Water and Sewerage Corporation: P.O.B. M194, Accra.

Ghana Workers' Brigade: P.O.B. 1853, Accra; f. 1957; agricultural wing 7,284 mems.; voluntary organization to organize youth otherwise unemployed for large-scale agricultural and food production enterprises and other development projects of public value; under Ministries of Agriculture and Youth and Rural Development; national organizer J. E. S. DE GRAFT-HAYFORD.

Graphic Corporation: Brewery Rd., P.O.B. 742, Accra; f. 1950 to publish the *Daily Graphic* and *Sunday Mirror*; also publishes *Ghana Year Book*; Chair. J. B. ODUNTON; Man. Dir. (vacant).

National Standards Board: c/o P.O.B. 245, Accra; f. 1967; establishes and promulgates standards to ensure high quality of goods produced in Ghana; promotes standardization, industrial efficiency and development and industrial welfare, health and safety; Certification and Mark Scheme (introduced January 1971).

State Diamond Marketing Corporation: P.O.B. M108, Accra; f. 1965 as successor to Diamond Marketing Board incorporated in 1962 to take over functions of Accra Diamond Market; charged with securing the most favourable terms for sale of diamonds produced in Ghana; controls and fixes prices paid to winners and producers; Chair. J. H. FRIMPONG-ANSAH; Man. Dir. E. K. NANTWI.

State Farms Corporation: Accra.

State Fishing Corporation: P.O.B. 211, Tema; f. 1961; Government sponsored deep-sea fishing, distribution and marketing (including exporting) organization; owns about 12 deep-sea fishing trawlers; about 1,000 staff employed; Chief Exec. Dr. K. E. ADJEI.

State Gold Mining Corporation: P.O.B. 109, Tarkwa; Accra Office, P.O.B. 3634; London Office, Bush House, North-East Wing, Aldwych, London, W.C.2; f. 1961; manages five gold mines bought by the Ghana Government in 1961: Tarkwa Goldfields (Amalgamated Banket Areas), Prestea Goldfields (Ariston), Bibiani Goldfields, Konongo Goldfields, Dunkwa Goldfields; Chair. G. N. BAFFOE; Man. Dir. J. BENTUM-WILLIAMS.

State Hotels Corporation: P.O.B. 7542, Accra North; f. 1965; responsible for all state-owned hotels, restaurants, etc.; charged with providing such establishments of a reasonable standard in all main cities and towns; 13 brs. Chair. K. A. COLEMAN PAITO; Man. Dir. E. O. OKLEKY.

State Housing Corporation: P.O.B. 2753, Accra; f. 1955 to increase housing in Ghana; manages over 19,000 properties; Chair. Prof. L. H. OROSU-APPIAH; Man. Dir. ANDREWS N. WARTEY.

Tema Development Corporation: P.O.B. 46, Tema; f. 1952; responsible for administration, planning and development of Tema township; Man. Dir. O. S. ADAMS; publ. *The Tedeco Annual Report* (circ. 6,000).

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Ghana National Chamber of Commerce, The: P.O.B. 2325, Accra; f. 1961; 584 mems.; Pres. PAUL YEBOA; Sec. ISAAC K. ATTGBE.

Member Chambers:

Accra District Chamber: 352 mems.

Ho District Chamber: 5 mems.

Keta District Chamber: 7 mems.

Koforidua District Chamber: P.O.B. 266, Koforidua; 34 mems.

Kumasi District Chamber: P.O.B. 528, Kumasi; 80 mems.

Sekondi/Takoradi District Chamber: P.O.B. 45, Takoradi; 56 mems.

Sunyani District Chamber: 5 mems.

Tamale District Chamber: 8 mems.

Tarkwa District Chamber: 10 mems.

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

Export Promotion Council: Accra; f. 1969; chair. and representatives appointed by Ghana Manufacturers' Association, Ghana National Chamber of Commerce, Ghana Timber Federation, Ghana Timber Producers' Association, Ghana Timber Marketing Board, Bank of Ghana, National Investment Bank, Agricultural Development Bank, Cocoa Marketing Company, Ghana Cocoa Marketing Board and the National Standards Board.

Indian Merchants' Association: P.O.B. 2891, Accra; f. 1939; Sec. SADHWANI JAYDEE.

Institute of Chartered Accountants (Ghana), The: P.O.B. 4268, Accra; f. 1963; mems. 168; Pres. S. I. K. BOAKYE-AGYEMAN; Hon. Sec. J. K. FORSON.

Lebanese and Syrian Traders' Association: P.O.B. 1080, Accra; f. 1956; 38 mems.; Principal Officers E. S. NASSAR, A. F. NASSAR.

EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATION

Ghana Employers' Association: Kojo Thompson Rd., P.O.B. 2616, Accra; f. 1959; 270 mems.; Chair. C. C. K. BAAH; Vice Chair. A. W. R. WOOD; Chief Exec. F. BANNERMAN-MENSON; publ. *Newsletter* (monthly).

AFFILIATED BODIES

Ghana Booksellers' Association: P.O.B. 899, Accra.

Ghana Chamber of Mines, The: P.O.B. 991, Accra; f. 1928; promotes mining interests in Ghana; Dir. and Sec. J. E. AMPAH, F.R.ECON.S.

Ghana Electrical Contractors' Association: P.O.B. 1858, Accra.

Ghana National Contractors' Association: P.O.B. 134, Accra.

Ghana Port Employers' Association, The: P.O.B. 2241, Accra.

Ghana Timber Federation, The: P.O.B. 246, Takoradi; f. 1952; aims to promote, protect and develop Timber Industry of Ghana; Chair. H. WALTERS.

TRADE UNIONS

Ghana Trades Union Congress: Hall of Trade Unions, P.O.B. 701, Accra; f. 1945; governed by an Executive Board comprising the Chairmen and Secretaries of each of the 17 national unions, the Secretary-General and the Chairman of the Executive Board; 7 specialized departments; total membership 342,480 (1970); Chair. DAVID EYGIR; Sec.-Gen. B. A. BENTUM; publs. *Ghana Workers' Bulletin* (fortnightly).

The following unions are affiliated to the Congress:

Teachers' and Educational Workers' Union: 14,000 mems.

Public Services Workers' Union: 24,000 mems.

Ghana Private Road Transport Union: 20,000 mems.

Local Government Workers' Union: 38,000 mems.

Construction and Building Trades Union: 39,103 mems.

Maritime and Dockworkers' Union: 10,000 mems.

Posts and Telecommunications Workers' Union: 5,000 mems.

Timber and Woodworkers' Union: 14,000 mems.

General Transport and Petroleum Workers' Union: 7,600 mems.

Industrial and Commercial Workers' Union: 80,000 mems.

General Agricultural Workers' Union: 35,000 mems.

Mine Workers' Union: 23,000 mems.

Health Services Workers' Union: 9,000 mems.

Railway Enginemen's Union: 900 mems.

National Union of Seamen: 3,000 mems.

Railway and Ports Workers' Union: 7,388 mems.

Public Utility Workers' Union: 12,518 mems.

CO-OPERATIVES

Alliance of Ghana Co-ops Ltd.: P.O.B. 2068, Accra; f. 1951; co-ordinates activities of all co-operative societies; Pres. F. K. ABOAGYE; Sec. E. F. K. ATIEMO; Registrar E. F. ASIEDU.

The co-operative movement began in Ghana in 1928 among cocoa farmers, and grew into the largest farmers' organization in the country. It was dissolved by the government in 1960, but re-established in 1966 after the *coup d'état* of February 24th. There are now 2,050 societies with a total membership of 65,400, capital of over £2.9m. and annual trade of £9.8m. The Alliance has 7 Apex affiliates:

The Ghana Co-operative Marketing Association: P.O.B. 832, Accra.

The Ghana Co-operative Transport Association Ltd.: P.O.B. 2068, Accra.

The Ghana Co-operative Distillers Association: P.O.B. 3640, Accra.

The Ghana Co-operative Fishing and Fish Marketing Association Ltd.: P.O.B. 149, Tema.

The Ghana Co-operative Poultry Farmers Association Ltd.: Box 6604, Accra.

Sekondi Takoradi Co-op Tailors Society Ltd.: Box 0338, Takoradi.

Assin-Abura Co-op Forest Produce Marketing Society: Box 75, Assin-Foso.

TRADE FAIR

Ghana International Trade Fair: Accra; Second Ghana International Trade Fair, February 1st-11th, 1971; theme: "Africa Progresses"; object: to help open up new markets for products of developing countries, and for goods of industrially-developed countries in Africa; and also to enable foreign companies to investigate establishing new industries in Ghana and other emergent countries; Principal Commercial Officer J. A. SITTE.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAY AND PORTS DEVELOPMENT

Ghana Railway and Ports Authority: Box 251, Takoradi; is responsible for the operation of 592 miles of railway and the deep-water harbour at Takoradi and for the maintenance of 8 lighthouses and the new deep-water harbour at Tema, opened in January 1962; Gen. Man. P. O. AGGREY.

ROADS

There are 19,236 miles of roads, of which 4,420 miles (1,912 miles bitumen) are maintained by the Division of Public Construction. Regional Organizations maintain 3,896 miles, Local and Municipal Councils 5,920, and there are about 5,000 miles of private and Chiefs' roads. A motorway is to be constructed from Accra to Lomé (Togo) within the next three years.

Automobile Association of Ghana: Fanum Place, Boundary Road, P.O. Box 1985, Accra; f. 1961; mems. 3,000; Chair. E. A. METILE-NUNOO; Exec. Dir. DELA SESHIE.

Ghana-Upper Volta Road Transport Commission: Ouaga doudon, Upper Volta; f. 1968.

SHIPPING

Black Star Line Ltd.: P.O. Box 2760, Accra; f. 1957. Government-owned line to provide Ghana with her own merchant marine. Operates passenger and cargo services to Europe, the United Kingdom, Canada and the eastern United States. Agents for Gold Star Line Ltd.; Zim West Africa Lines Ltd.; Seven Stars Africa Line; The Zim Navigation Company of Israel are the managing agents; co-operation agreement with Nigerian National Shipping Line; fleet of 15 freighters; Man. Dir. A. K. QUARSHIE.

Barber Line: P.O.B. 210, Takoradi; 3-weekly cargo service to U.S.A., limited passenger service.

Compagnie Fabre Marseille: Liner Agencies (Ghana) Ltd., P.O.B. 214, Tema; and P.O.B. 210, Takoradi; once monthly sailings to Mediterranean ports.

Compagnie de Navigation Paquet: Liner Agencies (Ghana) Ltd., P.O.B. 214, Tema; and P.O.B. 210, Takoradi; regular passenger service to Marseilles, and to Gabon, Congo and Angola.

Compagnie de Navigation Fraissinet et Cyprien Fabre: Palm Line (Agencies) Ltd., P.O. Box 212, Takoradi; coastal services, services to North Africa and Europe.

Delta Line: Mississippi Shipping Co. Inc., P.O. Box 230, Takoradi; services to U.S. Gulf Ports and West Coast of Africa, and Angolan ports.

Guinea Gulf Line, The: Liner Agencies (Ghana) Ltd., P.O.B. 214, Tema; P.O.B. 210, Takoradi; services to United Kingdom and Europe.

Holland West-Afrika Lijn N.V.: P.O.B. 269, Accra; P.O.B. 216, Tema; and P.O.B. 18, Takoradi; cargo services between N.W. European and West African ports of call.

Kawasaki Kisen Kaisha Ltd.: Liner Agencies (Ghana) Ltd., P.O.B. 214, Tema; and P.O.B. 210, Takoradi; monthly sailings to Japan, Hong Kong and Singapore via South Africa.

Liner Agencies (Ghana) Ltd.: P.O.B. 66, Accra; P.O.B. 210, Takoradi; P.O.B. 214, Tema; freight services to and from United Kingdom, Europe, U.S.A., Canada, Japan and Italy; intermediate services between West African ports; freight services from India and Pakistan; Gen. Man. J. R. G. IRVINE.

Mitsui O.S.K. Lines Ltd.: formerly **Osaka Shosen Kaisha** Liner Agencies (Ghana) Ltd., P.O.B. 214, Tema; and P.O.B. 210, Takoradi; twice-monthly services to Japan, Hong Kong and Singapore via South Africa.

Nautilus Line S.A.: Union Maritime et Commerciale, P.O.B. 2013, Accra; services to Mediterranean ports, Portugal, Spain and West Africa.

Royal Inter-ocean Lines: Agents Holland West-Afrika Lijn N.V., P.O.B. 269, Accra; P.O.B. 216, Tema; and P.O.B. 18, Takoradi; cargo express service Japan, China, Hong Kong, Malaysia, South and East Africa, South America, Australia and New Zealand.

Woermann-Line: P.O.B. 3317, Accra; services to Europe.

CIVIL AVIATION

The main international airport is at Accra.

Ghana Airways Corporation: Ghana House, P.O.B. 1636, Accra; f. 1958; *Government owned company operates international, regional and domestic services.* Chair. HARONA ESSEKU; Man. Dir. C. OKATEI-ARRO; fleet of 2 DC-3, 2 Viscounts, 1 VC-10.

Accra is also served by the following foreign airlines: Air Afrique, Alitalia, Air Mali, BOAC, British Caledonian Airways, EgyptAir, Ethiopian, KLM, Lufthansa, MEA, Nigeria Airways, PAA, Swissair, UTA.

POWER

Electricity Corporation of Ghana: f. 1966 as successor to Government Electricity Department; total maximum demand in 1969 was about 109,300 kW., with output of 523m. units by 92,340 consumers.

The Volta River Authority: P.O.B. M77, Accra; operates the Volta hydro-electric power station at Akosombo; with four units installed, has an initial capacity of 512 MW; total capacity is 912 MW; electricity used for mining and the industries, smelting aluminium and domestic consumption; main contract awarded in April 1961; formal completion of the dam wall in February, 1965; formal inauguration of Project, January 1966; financing arrangements for 5th and 6th units finalized and tenders called on November 17th, 1969; agreement for the sale of power to neighbouring Togo and Dahomey signed August 22nd, 1969; Chief Exec. E. L. QUARTEY.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Atomic Energy Commission: P.O.B. 80, Legon/Accra; construction of a nuclear reactor at Kwabenya, near Accra, which was begun in 1964, was halted early in 1966 as an economy measure. The Commission's present field of activity is mainly in connection with the applications of radioisotopes in agriculture and medicine; publ. *Annual Reports*.

TOURISM

Ghana Tourist Corporation: Accra; Man. Dir. A. OBOUAM.

Ghana Tourist Company Ltd.: Fiase Lodge, Ring Road Central, P.O.B. 2923, Accra; affiliated to I.A.T.A. and International Union of Official Travel Organizations, Geneva; Chair. E. K. DADSON; Man. Dir. V. K. AKAKPO.

State Hotels Corporation: P.O.B. 7542, Accra North. (*See* Trade and Industry, Public Boards and Corporations.)

UNIVERSITIES

University of Ghana: P.O.B. 25, Legon, nr. Accra; 456 teachers, 2,525 students.

University of Ghana Medical School: P.O.B. 4236, Accra; 76 teachers, 253 students.

University of Science and Technology: Kumasi; 250 teachers, 1,394 students.

University College of Cape Coast: Cape Coast; 160 teachers, 862 students.

GUATEMALA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Guatemala is one of the seven territories of the Central American isthmus and is bounded to the north and west by Mexico with Honduras and El Salvador to the east and south. It has a long Pacific coastline and a narrow outlet on to the Caribbean. The climate is tropical in the lowlands with an average temperature of 83°F (28°C) and more temperate in the central highland area with an average temperature of 68°F (20°C). The official language is Spanish, but Indian dialects are widely spoken. Most of the people are Roman Catholics; there are a few Protestants. The flag consists of vertical stripes of blue, white and blue, the white stripe bearing the national coat of arms. The capital is Guatemala City.

Recent History

In 1954 President Arbenz Guzmán was overthrown by a coup led by Castillo Armas with U.S. assistance. Armas was assassinated in 1957, and Ydigoras Fuentes ruled until he was deposed by a military coup in 1963. César Méndez Montenegro was elected President in 1966. Much terrorist activity broke out during his term and amongst the worst outrages were the murder of the U.S. and West German ambassadors in 1968 and 1970 respectively. The right-wing Gen. Carlos Arana Osorio was elected President in March, after a turbulent campaign. Violence continued during 1970 reaching a peak in September 1970 with several concentrated attacks by guerrillas on right-wing groups. A state of emergency was imposed in November 1970. This resulted in fewer but no less violent attacks and reprisals by Right and Left extremists. Despite the ending of the emergency in November 1971, the violence continues. Guatemala remains steadfast in her claim to the territory of British Honduras (Belize) and has made several attempts to negotiate with the United Kingdom on this question.

Government

Executive and legislative power is vested in the President, assisted by a Cabinet of ten Ministers. A new Constitution was promulgated in September 1965.

Defence

A military bloc alliance exists with El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

Economic Affairs

The economy is predominantly agricultural and nearly one-third of the land is cultivable. Cotton, maize and coffee are the principal products, coffee accounting for about half the exports. The extensive forests provide timber and chicle. Mineral products include lead, zinc and chrome and there are commercial deposits of copper, uranium ore, sulphur and mercury. Sugar refining and beverages are the main industries and other light consumer goods are produced. Two oil refineries have been constructed. Nickel deposits will be exploited near Lake Izabal after an agreement made in February 1971 between the government and International Nickel's Eximbal company. Guatemala should receive U.S. \$808m. in tax revenue in the first twenty years of exploitation. Foreign

trade is largely with the United States. In 1960 a common market was established with El Salvador and Honduras, Nicaragua and Costa Rica joining later to form the Central American Common Market. The National Development Plan 1971-75 was adopted in July 1971 by Gen. Arana Osorio's administration and aims at encouraging the growth of agriculture, expanding tourism to under-developed areas of the country and improving education and health services. Its target is a 7.8 per cent annual growth in gross domestic product.

Transport and Communications

There are 862.4 km. of railways operated by one state-owned and one private company, and 11,200 km. of roads. The first road in the Petén region is now being built. The chief ports are Puerto Barrios, San José, and Santo Tomás de Castilla and a new commercial fishing port is to be built on the Pacific coast at an estimated cost of 15 million quetzales. Internal and international flights are provided by two Guatemalan and five foreign lines.

Social Welfare

Social security is compulsory, all employers with five or more workers being required to enrol with the State Institute of Social Security. Benefits are available to registered workers for industrial accidents, sickness, maternity, disability, widowhood and hospitalization. A seven-year programme of rural aid involving expenditure of 44 million quetzales was instituted in 1964.

Education

Elementary education is free and, in urban areas, compulsory. Primary education lasts for six years and secondary education for five years. An intensive programme to eradicate illiteracy was launched at the end of 1964. A secondary education project involving expenditure of U.S. \$12.6 million was initiated in 1969. There are two state and two private universities.

Tourism

The main attractions lie in the mountain regions, with their volcanoes, lakes and mountain villages which remain much the same as in the days of the Maya Empire. The old capital, Antigua, retains the ruins of buildings wrecked in the great earthquake of 1773. In the National Development Plan 1971-75 approximately 11.2m. quetzales have been allocated to the development of tourist facilities, in particular in the El Petén region.

Sport

The main sports are football, baseball, swimming and basketball.

Public Holidays

1972: May 1 (Labour Day), July 1 (Bank Employees' Day), August 15 (Assumption Day), September 15 (Independence Day), October 12 (Columbus Day), October 20 (Revolution Day), November 1 (All Saints' Day), December 24, 25 (Christmas).

GUATEMALA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

1973: January 1 (New Year's Day), January 6 (Epiphany), April 19-22 (Easter).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in official use, but Spanish weights and measures are used in local trade.

1 libra=1.014 lb.	1 league=3.46 miles
1 arroba=25.35 lb.	1 vara=32.5 in.
1 quintal=101.4 lb.	1 quarta=8.224 in.
1 tonelada=18.10 cwt.	1 caballería=110 acres

Currency and Exchange Rates

The unit of currency is the Quetzal of 100 Centavos.

In common with the other members of the Central American Common Market, Guatemala has adopted the Central American Peso (C.A. \$) for transactions within the market. This peso is at par with the U.S. dollar.

Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 25, 50 centavos.

Notes: 1, 5, 10, 20, 100 quetzales; 50 centavos.

Exchange rate: 2.6 quetzales=£1 sterling

1 quetzal=\$1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (sq. km.)	POPULATION (1969 estimates)			
	Total	Births	Marriages	Deaths
108,889	5,030,000	201,816*	16,431*	70,907*

* 1967 estimates.

DEPARTMENTS

(1968 estimates)

Alta Verapaz . . .	285,734	Jalapa . . .	106,074
Baja Verapaz . . .	106,421	Jutiapa . . .	217,157
Chimaltenango . . .	177,948	Quezaltenango . . .	299,207
Chiquimula . . .	162,427	Retalhuleu . . .	142,590
El Petén . . .	31,259	Sacatepéquez . . .	87,113
El Progreso . . .	73,088	San Marcos . . .	366,799
El Quiché . . .	275,639	Santa Rosa . . .	172,974
Escuintla . . .	329,210	Sololá . . .	117,784
Guatemala . . .	959,253	Suchitepéquez . . .	207,249
Huehuetenango . . .	316,755	Totonicapán . . .	155,329
Izabal . . .	140,654	Zacapa . . .	104,704

CHIEF TOWNS

Guatemala City (capital) . . .	680,357	Cobán . . .	42,250
Escuintla . . .	66,122	Puerto Barrios . . .	39,430
Quezaltenango . . .	63,322	Zacapa . . .	32,933
Retalhuleu . . .	42,859		

AGRICULTURE PRINCIPAL CROPS

CROP	UNIT	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
Cotton . . .	'000 quintals	1,751.8	1,254.6	1,688.1
Maize . . .	" "	14,036.1	13,901.4	13,789.8
Rice . . .	" "	285.9	319.5	618.0
Beans . . .	" "	1,076.3	959.7	921.3
Wheat . . .	" "	590.5	644.4	687.4
Coffee . . .	" "	3,425.2	2,309.2	n.a.
Bananas . . .	'000 stems	2,973.4	3,550.4	4,550.4

Livestock (1964-66): Cattle 1,327,637, Horses 312,591, Sheep 794,137, Pigs 542,880; **(1966-67):** Cattle 1,295,224, Pigs 814,227; **(1967-68):** Cattle 1,230,467, Pigs 639,206, Poultry 5,494,385.

GUATEMALA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

MINING AND INDUSTRY

	1966	1967	1968
Cement (Index: 1950=100)	479	475	464
Beer ('000 litres)	24,128	24,384	24,712
Other Alcoholic Beverages ('000 litres)	8,283	8,329	8,374
Sugar ('000 quintals)	3,481	3,972	n.a.
Electricity (million kWh)	347,691	333,017	285,995
Cigarettes (million)	2,408	2,784	2,572
Lead (tons)	757	1,160	779
Zinc (tons)	276	434	n.a.

FINANCE

1 quetzal = 100 centavos

2.6 quetzales = £1 sterling; 1 quetzal = U.S. \$1.

100 quetzales = £41.67 sterling = U.S. \$100.00 = C.A. \$100.00.

BUDGET

(1970—million quetzales)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
Taxation	173.6	Education	36.5
Treasury Bills and Foreign Loans	46.6	Health	29.4
Other Receipts	1.2	Agriculture	16.7
		Defence	16.5
		Communications and Public Works	15.2
		Transportation	12.5
		Other Items	94.6
TOTAL	221.4	TOTAL	221.4

Budget Estimates: (1970) 212m. quetzales; (1971) 221.4m. quetzales; (1972) 250.9 quetzales.

COST OF LIVING INDEX

(August 1946 = 100)

	1965	1966	1967	1968
Food	149.1	149.0	149.0	154.4
Fuel	107.3	109.1	109.6	114.8
Housing	110.8	110.8	110.8	110.8
Clothing	129.0	134.2	131.9	115.4
Others	129.0	132.5	139.2	137.7
GENERAL	136.4	137.3	138.0	140.6

1969: General 145.0.

GUATEMALA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

(million quetzales)

	1968	1969	1970
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	1,533	1,645	1,786
Less balance of exports and imports	27	1	1
Less net factor income from abroad	33	35	40
AVAILABLE RESOURCES	1,593	1,681	1,827
of which:			
Private consumption expenditure	1,253	1,315	1,416
Government consumption expenditure	115	130	144
Gross domestic fixed capital investment	221	240	259
Increase in stocks	3	-5	8

RESERVES AND CURRENCY

('000 Central American pesos)

(C.A. \$1=1 quetzal)

	1968	1969	1970
Gross International Reserves	71,081	81,415	89,718
of which gold in Banco de Guatemala	67,790	76,652	83,561
Currency in Circulation	150,407	161,022	172,908
of which coins and notes	82,999	90,862	96,108

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

(million quetzales—minus sign indicates debit)

	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
<i>Goods and Services</i>	-45.7	-42.1	-23.3	-69.4	-57.5	-26.3	-17.7
Trade Balance (f.o.b.)	-6.2	-14.0	26.9	-22.6	4.2	21.6	31.7
Freight and Merchandise Insurance	-16.6	-17.5	-18.6	-21.0	-20.6	20.4	-24.4
Investment Income	11.9	-11.5	-18.6	-20.8	-28.1	-30.9	-33.1
Other	-11.0	0.9	-13.0	-5.0	-13.0	3.4	8.1
<i>Transfer Payments:</i>							
Private	5.7	3.5	6.2	7.4	8.8	12.5	17.0
Government	2.1	4.0	3.2	2.0	2.6	1.5	0.9
<i>Capital Movements:</i>							
Private	39.6	42.8	5.8	36.8	35.8	22.7	0.6
Government	-0.3	3.9	-2.1	11.9	10.4	4.2	13.7
<i>Net Errors and Omissions</i>	1.6	-20.9	-1.7	7.6	-6.6	-7.2	-13.6

GUATEMALA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

EXTERNAL TRADE

('000 quetzales)

YEAR	IMPORTS	EXPORTS
1965	228,728	185,794
1966	206,858	226,120
1967	247,291	197,935
1968	249,434	222,232

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

('000 quetzales)

IMPORTS	1965	1966	1967
Food, Drink, Tobacco	22,834	21,269	26,145
Fuels and Lubricants	15,872	11,033	9,414
Fertilizers	5,666	4,809	5,561
Textiles and Manufactures	21,318	20,797	26,226
Tractors and Lorries	7,724	4,006	4,220
Electrical Machinery	13,473	12,944	12,796
Other Machinery	44,625	41,727	73,364

EXPORTS	1965	1966	1967
Bananas	2,307	4,649	3,252
Chicle	1,333	352	1,951
Coffee	92,206	101,815	68,359
Cotton	34,447	44,535	30,386
Essential Oils	2,189	1,673	2,058
Wood and Timber	1,392	1,151	2,058
Zinc, Lead, Chrome	110	216	388

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

	1967		1968	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
Costa Rica	5,275.1	9,153.7	6,768	14,438
El Salvador	29,330.4	28,730.5	27,937	32,461
German Federal Republic	24,775.4	23,722.0	25,951	19,964
Honduras	5,414.6	9,425.7	5,663	12,729
Italy	4,849.6	5,211.9	n.a.	5,484
Japan	22,045.1	17,023.6	22,535	24,433
Netherlands	3,847.8	5,502.8	n.a.	5,800
Nicaragua	2,135.1	10,635.1	n.a.	11,264
United Kingdom	9,477.6	1,237.5	11,795	2,234
United States	100,190.5	61,098.8	101,599	61,247
Venezuela	5,450.0	10.2	n.a.	n.a.

Tourism: In 1966 there were 32,305 visitors; in 1967 39,422; in 1968 174,638.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

YEAR	PAS- SENGERS TRANS- PORTED (^{'000})	GOODS FOR EXPORT (^{'000} tons)	IMPORTED GOODS (^{'000} tons)	LOCAL GOODS (^{'000} tons)
1963 .	1,786.4	312.2	321.0	208.9
1964 .	1,757.4	244.7	293.6	187.8
1965 .	1,601.3	178.6	262.3	185.6
1966 .	1,647.2	232.8	238.9	223.1

ROADS

	1966	1967
Four-wheel Vehicles . .	51,512	59,625
Two-wheel Vehicles . .	68,701	70,912

CIVIL AVIATION

	1965	1966
Passengers Carried . .	53,667	59,901
Cargo Carried (kilos) . .	3,646,739	4,477,414

EDUCATION

(1967)

CATEGORY	NUMBER	PUPILS	TEACHERS
Primary . .	4,735	474,919	12,594
Secondary . .	342	60,340	4,919
Technical . .	18	2,835	86
University . .	4	11,307	834

Source: International Monetary Fund; Dirección General de Estadística, Guatemala City.

It is regretted that no statistics were received from Guatemala for this edition.

THE CONSTITUTION

The present constitution of Guatemala was decreed on September 15th, 1965. The main points are as follows:

Nation, State and Government

Guatemala is a free, sovereign, independent nation in which the inhabitants are guaranteed freedom, security and justice. It has a republican representative democratic system of government and power is exercised equally by the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Organisms. As a part of the Central American community Guatemala will maintain and cultivate relations of co-operation and solidarity with the other States of the Federation and will make every effort to take all just and peaceful measures to lead to the total or partial realization of Central American union. The official language is Spanish.

Suffrage is universal and secret, obligatory for those who can read and write and optional for those who are illiterate; electors are all Guatemalans in possession of their rights as citizens who are on the Electoral Roll. The State guarantees the free formation and growth of political parties whose aims are democratic; it is forbidden to form parties or groups with communist ideology or any which attack the sovereignty of the State or the democratic fundamentals of Guatemala. To register, parties must have at least 50,000 adherents, of which at least twenty per cent must be literate.

All elections must be completed in one day; elections for

President and Vice-President, deputies and their substitutes and members of municipal corporation in the Central District and departmental leaders will be general.

Constitutional Guarantees

In Guatemala all men are free and have equal dignity and rights. The State guarantees life, bodily inviolability, dignity and the security of the person and its effects; there is no discrimination on grounds of race, colour, sex, religion, birth, economic or social position or political opinions. The death penalty may be enforced in certain circumstances, but not to women, minors, those over 70, political offenders or those who are liable to extradition.

Social Guarantees

The State will promulgate the laws and dispositions necessary to protect the family as a fundamental element of society; motherhood, childhood, old age and infirmity will be the object of special protection. One of the prime objects of the State is to encourage and promote all aspects of culture. Freedom of education is guaranteed; religious education is optional in official establishments. Primary education is obligatory between the ages laid down by law and State primary education is free. Literacy is a primary aim of State and people. The State protects all objects making up the cultural wealth of the country and is responsible for conserving the natural beauty of the country.

Labour is a social obligation and every person has a right to it. Vagrancy is punishable. The State will give protection to capital and private enterprise in order to develop sources of labour and stimulate creative activity. The State is particularly concerned with the conservation and development of agricultural and natural resources. The State will aid technical development of any programme of health and welfare, either by itself or in co-operation with international bodies.

Monopolies are forbidden and the State will limit any enterprise which might prejudice the development of the community. The right to social security is recognized and it shall be on a national, unitary, obligatory basis, with decentralized executive offices; State, employers and employees have the obligation to contribute to its financing and to achieve its progressive improvement.

The municipalities and decentralized bodies, both autonomous and semi-autonomous, act through delegation by the State. Autonomy in the majority of cases is granted by a two-thirds favourable majority in Congress.

Public Power

Public power is exercised subject to the dispositions of the constitution and the law, and the authorities have the obligation of maintaining full constitutional rights for all the inhabitants of the Republic. Constitutional guarantees may be suspended in certain circumstances for up to thirty days (unlimited in the case of war).

Legislative Power

Legislative power is in the hands of Congress, which is made up of deputies elected directly by the people through universal suffrage. Congress meets on June 15th each year and ordinary sessions last four months; extraordinary sessions can be called by the Permanent Commission or the Executive. All Congress decisions must be taken by absolute majority of the members, except in special cases laid down by law. Deputies must be Guatemalan citizens, over thirty, in full exercise of their citizen's rights. They are elected for four years; they may be re-elected after a lapse of one session, but only once. Congress elects its *Management Committee* each year.

Congress is responsible for all matters concerning the President and Vice-President and their execution of their offices; for all electoral matters; for all matters concerning the laws of the Republic; for approving the Budget, decreeing taxes; for declaring war; for conferring honours, both civil and military; for fixing the coinage and the system of weights and measures; for approving, by two-thirds majority, any international treaty or agreement affecting the law, sovereignty, financial status or security of the country.

Laws must first be debated at three separate sessions and must be approved by a two-thirds majority of Congress, with favourable ruling by the Council of State. When the sessions of Congress close, eight deputies are elected to form the Permanent Commission, presided over by the President of the Legislature, and this functions during recesses of Congress.

The Executive

Executive functions are exercised by the President of the Republic, who represents national unity and is Head of State, together with the Ministers.

The President is elected by universal suffrage, by absolute majority for a non-extendable period of four years. The President must be a Guatemalan citizen, over forty, in full exercise of his citizen's rights. Re-election or prolongation of the presidential term of office are punishable by law. The President must call general elections to be held on the first or second Sunday in March at the end of

his term, giving four months' notice. The elected President will take office on July 1st following. The President is responsible for national defence and security, fulfilling the Constitution, leading the armed forces, taking any necessary steps in time of national emergency (and informing Congress thereof), passing and executing laws, international policy, nominating and removing ministers, officials and diplomats, co-ordinating the actions of Ministers of State.

The Vice-President is elected in the same way as the President and may not be re-elected, or elected President for the following term. His duties include presiding over Congress and taking part in the discussions of the Council of Ministers.

The Executive will have ministries, according to the law; each ministry is under a Minister of State, who is responsible for all matters concerning his Ministry and its officials. Ministers must be Guatemalan citizens, over thirty, in full exercise of their citizen's rights. The Minister of Defence is a special appointment of the Armed Forces and is not directly responsible to the President; during a state of siege matters of security are handled by the Ministry of Defence and not the Ministry of the Interior.

The *Council of State* is made up of the Vice-President of the Republic (Chairman), two councillors for each of the State organisms, designated by Congress, President and the Supreme Court of Justice respectively, one councillor designated by the recognized professional colleges of the University of San Carlos de Guatemala; one councillor named by the municipalities, one councillor for urban workers and one for agricultural workers; one councillor each for agriculture, industry, commerce and private banking. Councillors of State take office on August 1st following their selection and hold office for four years; they may only serve two terms, non-consecutively. Councillors must be over forty, and of recognized respectability and competence in State affairs and fulfil all the other qualities of a Minister of State. The functions of the Council are mainly advisory; it meets whenever necessary and decisions are taken by absolute majority.

The *Guatemalan Army* is intended to maintain national independence, sovereignty and honour, territorial integrity and peace within the Republic. It is an indivisible, apolitical, non-deliberating body and is made up of land, sea and air forces. The organization and functioning of militias other than the Guatemalan Army is a punishable offence. The President of the Republic is General Commander of the Army and gives his orders through the Minister of National Defence. The Army must co-operate in times of emergency or public disaster.

The functions of the *Public Ministry* are exercised by the Procurator-General, nominated by the President, and his agents. He represents the State and defends its rights and interests in both the judicial and extra-judicial spheres.

For the purposes of administration the territory of the Republic is divided into departments and these into municipalities, but this division can be modified by Congress to suit the interests and general development of the Nation without loss of municipal autonomy.

Municipal government will be exercised by municipal corporations presided over by mayors, in accordance with the law. Mayors and other corporation members will be elected by direct popular vote and cannot be re-elected for the immediately following period. Municipal autonomy is technical in nature and tends towards economic strengthening and administrative decentralization. Each year the Executive will divert a percentage of the ordinary budget revenue towards investment in fulfilling the needs of the municipalities, paying attention to requests from the municipalities; these arrangements in no way prejudice local or regional plans. The Executive is empowered to

GUATEMALA—(THE CONSTITUTION, THE GOVERNMENT)

undertake large-scale projects beyond the resources of the municipalities.

The Judiciary

Justice is carried out according to the Constitution and the laws of the Republic; it is exercised exclusively by the Supreme Court of Justice and other tribunals. Administration of Justice is obligatory, free and independent of the other functions of State. Judges and Magistrates should be Guatemalans, of recognized respectability and be in exercise of their citizen's rights; they should be qualified lawyers; municipal mayors may act as lesser judges in certain cases. The President of the Judiciary, judges and other officials are elected by Congress for four years.

The *Supreme Court of Justice* is made up of at least seven judges. The President of the Judiciary is also President of the Supreme Court, and his authority in

matters of administration and discipline of Tribunals extends throughout the Republic. The Supreme Court nominates all other judges. Under the Supreme Court come the Court of Appeal, the Administrative Disputes Tribunal, the Tribunals of Second Instance of Accounts, Jurisdiction Conflicts, First Instance and Military, the Extraordinary Tribunal of Protection. There is a Court of Constitutionality presided over by the President of the Supreme Court.

Constitutional Reforms

Congress and the Council of State, meeting together, may draft, with a two-thirds majority of each, any reforms of the Constitution which may be necessary to enable Guatemala to be organized as part of the total or partial union of Central America. They may also pass any decrees to reincorporate Belize into the National Territory.

THE GOVERNMENT

Constitutional President: Gen. CARLOS ARANA OSORIO.

Vice-President: Lic. EDUARDO CÁCERES LEHNHOFF.

THE CABINET

(April 1972)

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Dr. ROBERTO HERRERA IBARGÜEN.

Minister of Agriculture: Ing. MARIO MARTÍNEZ GUTIÉRREZ.

Minister of Communications and Public Works: Ing. JOSÉ FÉLIX REYES A.

Minister of Economy: Lic. CARLOS MOLINA MENCOS.

Minister of Education: Lic. ALEJANDRO MALDONADO AGUIRRE.

Minister of the Interior: Lic. JORGE ARENALES CATALÁN.

Minister of National Defence: Gen. LEONEL VASSAUX MARTÍNEZ.

Minister of Finance: Lic. JORGE LAMPORT RODIL.

Minister of Public Health and Social Assistance: Dr. JOSÉ TRINIDAD UCLÉS R.

Minister of Labour and Social Welfare: Lic. LIONEL LÓPEZ LIVERA.

Secretary-General to the Presidency: Lic. MARIO AGUILAR ARROYO.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES IN GUATEMALA CITY

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

(Guatemala City, unless otherwise stated.)

Argentina: 2A Avda. 11-22, Zona 10 (E); *Ambassador:* HORACIO GARCÍA FERNÁNDEZ.

Austria: Hotel Camino Real, Avenida Reforma y 15 Calle (E); *Chargé d'Affaires* (a.i.): Dr. UDO ERLICH-ADAM.

Belgium: 11 Calle 8-35, Zona 1 (E); *Ambassador:* MAURICE SEYNAVE (also accred. to Honduras and Nicaragua).

Bolivia: (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. ANGEL MENDIZÁBAL MOYA.

Brazil: Edificio La Continental, 6° piso, 7A Avda. 10-34, Zona 1 (E); *Ambassador:* MARIO VIEIRA DE MELLO.

Canada: Edificio Etisa, 7° piso, Plazuela España, Zona 9; *Chargé d'Affaires:* DEAN JOHN BROWN.

Chile: Edificio Etisa, 5° piso, Plazuela España, Zona 9 (E); *Ambassador:* MANUEL TELLO TRONCOSO.

China, Republic of: 13 Calle 6-77, Zona 1, Edif. Panamericano, 6° piso (E); *Ambassador:* FENG WANG.

Colombia: 5A Avda. 16-73, Zona 10 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. GUSTAVO SERRANO GÓMEZ.

Costa Rica: 2A Avda. 12-51, Zona 1 (E); *Ambassador:* Ing. EDWIN GÓNGORA ARROYO.

Denmark: Edificio "Anel" 3er piso, Avda. La Reforma 3-43 Zona 9; *Chargé d'Affaires:* SOREN STORGAARD.

Dominican Republic: 6A Avda. "A" 2-74, Zona 10 (E); *Ambassador:* LUIS NEY TEJEDA ALVAREZ.

Ecuador: Edificio Panamericano 13 Calle 6-79, Zona 1 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. JOSÉ MARÍA PONCE YÉPEZ.

Egypt: San Salvador, El Salvador (E).

El Salvador: 7A Avda. 13-56, Zona 9 (E); *Ambassador:* EDUARDO CASANOVA SANDOVAL.

Finland: Mexico D.F. (E).

France: 11 Calle 9-33, Zona 1 (E); *Ambassador:* HENRI RUFFIN.

German Federal Republic: 5A Avda. 11-70, Zona 1, Edif. Herrera, 6° piso (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* WERNER REICHENBAUM (a.i.).

Greece: Mexico D.F. (E).

Honduras: 15 Calle "A" 11-08, Zona 10 (E); *Ambassador:* Col. FEDERICO POUJOL FERNÁNDEZ.

Israel: 10A Calle 6-47, Zona 1 (E); *Ambassador:* ARIEH BUSTAN (also accred. to Honduras).

Italy: 16 Calle 0-55, Zona 10 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. EMILIO SAVORGNAN.

Japan: 12 Calle 6-41, Zona 9 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires* (a.i.): MIDORI ARAI.

Korean Republic: Mexico D.F. (E).

Lebanon: Mexico D.F. (E).

Malta: 7A Avda. 7-74, Zona 9 (L); *Minister:* PETER J. VÉLEZ DE SILVA.

Mexico: 4A Calle 6-55, Zona 9 (E); *Ambassador:* FREDERICO BARRERA FUENTES.

Netherlands: Galerías España, Plaza España, Zona 9 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* JACOBUS ARIE KOOY.

Nicaragua: 6A Calle 4-45, Zona 9 (E); *Ambassador:* CARLOS MANUEL PÉREZ ALONSO.

Norway: Mexico D.F. (E).

Panama: 3A Calle 6-40, Zona 10 (E); *Ambassador:* JOAQUÍN MEZA ICAZA.

Paraguay: San Salvador, El Salvador (E).

Peru: 14 Calle 9-30, Zona 10 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* BENJAMÍN RUIZ SOBERANO.

Portugal: 7A Avda. 2-29, Zona 9; *Chargé d'Affaires:* Dr. ARTUR DÍAS DA SILVA NOGUEIRA.

Spain: Galerías España, Plazuela España, 6° piso, Zona 9 (E); *Ambassador:* JUSTO BERMEJO Y GÓMEZ.

Sweden: 4A Avda. 12-59, Zona 10 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. HARALD EDELSTAM (also accred. to Nicaragua).

Switzerland: 12 Calle 6-51, Zona 1 (E); *Ambassador:* Lic. CHARLES MASSET (also accred. to Honduras and Nicaragua).

Turkey: Mexico D.F. (E).

United States: 8A Avda. 11-65, Zona 1 (E); *Ambassador:* WILLIAM G. BOWDLER.

Uruguay: 10A Calle 6-37, Zona 1 (E); *Ambassador:* ROMÁN MARQUINE GARAY.

Vatican: 10A Calle 4-47, Zona 9 (Apostolic Nunciature); *Nuncio:* Mgr. GEROLAMO PRIGIONE.

Venezuela: 8A Calle 0-56, Zona 9 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. HERNÁN GONZÁLEZ VALE.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

(March 1st, 1970)

Gen. CARLOS ARANA OSORIO (MLN)	234,625
MARIO FUENTES PIERUCCINI (PR)	194,798
JORGE LUCAS CABALLEROS (DCG)	116,865

Since no candidate achieved an overall majority, the final decision was made by Congress when it met in March 1970, and Gen. Carlos Arana Osorio was elected by 37 votes to 17.

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

President: ENRIQUE CLAVERIE D.

ELECTION, MARCH 1970

PARTY	SEATS
M.L.N.	34
P.R.	17
D.C.G.	4

POLITICAL PARTIES

Partido Revolucionario (PR): 3A Avda. 3-64, Zona 1, Guatemala City; f. 1957; democratic party; Leader JULIO CÉSAR MÉNDEZ MONTENEGRO; 97,000 mems.

Movimiento de Liberación Nacional (MLN): democratic party; Leader Lic. MARIO SANDOVAL ALARCÓN; 135,000 mems.

Partido Institucional Democrático (P.I.D.): democratic party.

Democracia Cristiana Guatemalteca: recovered legal status as a political party July 1968; Leader LUCAS CABALLEROS.

Fuerzas Armadas Rebeldes (F.A.R.): guerrilla organization; f. 1965.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

President of the Supreme Court: Lic. MIGUEL ORTIZ PASSARELLI.

Civil Courts of Appeal: 9 courts, 4 in Guatemala City, 2 in Quezaltenango, 1 each in Jalapa, Zacapa and Antigua. The two Labour Courts of Appeal are in Guatemala City.

Judges of the First Instance: 6 civil and 6 penal in Guatemala City, 2 civil each in Quezaltenango, Escuintla, Jutiapa and San Marcos, 1 civil in each of the 18 remaining departments of the Republic.

RELIGION

The predominant religion is that of the Roman Catholic Church.

ROMAN CATHOLIC

Metropolitan See:

Guatemala City: Most Rev. MARIO CASARIEGO.

Suffragan Sees:

Jalapa: Rt. Rev. MIGUEL ANGEL GARCÍA Y ARAUZ.

Quezaltenango: Rt. Rev. LUIS L. MANRESA FORMOSA.

San Marcos: Rt. Rev. CELESTINO MIGUEL FERNÁNDEZ PÉREZ.

Solola: Rt. Rev. ANGELICO MELOTTO MAZZARDO.

Vera Paz: Rt. Rev. JUAN GERARDI CONEDERA.

Zacapa: Rt. Rev. CONSTANTINO CRISTIANO LUNA.

PROTESTANT

Presbyterian: 6A Avenida "A" 6-48, Zona 1.

Union: Plazuela España, Zona 9.

Episcopal: Av. Castellana 40-06, Zona 8; 3 missions.

Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints: 12 Calle 3-37, Zona 9; 5 chapels; Pres. GUILLERMO ENRIQUE RITTSCHER.

There are also Anglican and Lutheran Churches, and Jewish synagogues.

THE PRESS

PRINCIPAL DAILIES

Guatemala City

Diario de Contro América: 9A Avenida 11-34, Zona 1; f. 1880; evening; official; Dir. BENJAMIN PANIAGUA SANTIZO; circ. 12,000.

El Gráfico: morning; Rep. JOSHUA B. POWERS; circ. 30,000.

El Guatemalteco: official gazette; circ. 3,000.

La Hora: 1A Avenida 9-18, Zona 1; f. 1920; evening; independent; Editor-Dir. CLEMENTE MARROQUÍN ROJAS; circ. 12,000.

Impacto: 9A Calle "A" 1-56, Zona 1; f. 1959; morning; independent; Dir. OSCAR MARROQUÍN ROJAS; circ. 14,000.

El Imparcial: 3A Avda. Sur; f. 1921; evening; independent; Dir. RAMÓN BLANCO; Editor DAVID VELA; circ. 34,000.

Prensa Libre: 13 Calle 9-31, Zona 1; f. 1951; morning; independent; Dir. PEDRO JULIO GARCÍA; Man. MARIO SANDOVAL FIGUEROA; circ. 32,000.

Headlines: English.

MAGAZINES AND PERIODICALS

Guatemala City

AGA: 9A Calle 3-43, Zona 1; agricultural monthly.

APG—Asociación de Periodistas de Guatemala (Organ of the Guatemalan Journalists' Association): 14 Calle 3-29, Zona 1; f. 1949; quarterly; Dir. LUIS EDGARDO TRJEDA; circ. 1,000.

Boletín del Colegio de Abogados de Guatemala: Avda. Elena 14-45, Zona 1; f. 1952; every four months.

Boletín Económico: f. 1964; monthly; publ. by Ministerio de Economía, Palacio Nacional.

Guayacán: 8A Calle 6-69, Zona 4; agricultural monthly; f. 1962; circ. 5,000; Editor Ing. JOSÉ GUILLERMO PACHECO.

La Hora Dominical: 9A Calle A, 1-56, Zona 1; f. 1948; weekly; Editor OSCAR MARROQUÍN ROJAS; circ. 26,000.

Industria: 3A Avenida 11-24, Zona 1; monthly; official organ of the Chamber of Industry.

Revista Cafetalera: Edif. Etisa, Plazuela España; monthly; official organ of the National Coffee Association; circ. 4,000.

Revista de la Economía Nacional: f. 1946; monthly; publ. by Ministerio de Economía, Palacio Nacional.

Revista de la Federación Médica de Guatemala: f. 1947; monthly.

Revista Militar: Ministerio de Defensa Nacional, Palacio Nacional; quarterly; military technics; publ. by the Army Staff; circ. 1,200.

Revista Oficial de la Cruz Roja Guatemalteca: 3A Calle 8-40, Zona 1; f. 1935; monthly; organ of the Guatemala Red Cross; Editor RODOLFO FIGUERA GUILLÉN.

PRESS ASSOCIATION

Asociación de Periodistas de Guatemala (APG): 14 Calle 3-29, Zona 1; Pres. MANUEL EDUARDO RODRÍGUEZ.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Agence France-Presse: 4A Calle 14-22, Zona 13; Chief JOAQUÍN MENDEZ.

ANSA: Ruta 1, 4-36, Zona 4, Guatemala City; Chief ALFONSO ANZUETO.

PUBLISHERS

Guatemala City

Sociedad Económica Financiera: 6 Avda. 14-33.

Editorial González Porto: 11 Calle 4-53; arts, science, fiction, education, textbooks; Man. SALVADOR MARBAN SANTOS.

Imprenta Iberia Gutenberg: 6A Avenida 15-70; Propr. J. M. ORDÓÑEZ.

Hispania: 5A Avenida 14-46, Zona 1; reorganized 1967; textbooks; Pres. WILLIAM A. ROBINSON.

Tipografía Nacional: 18 Calle y 7A Avenida, Zona 1; Government Printers.

Sánchez y de Guise: 8A Avenida 12-58, Zona 1; Propr. RAUL DE LA ROSA Y COBAR.

Editorial Universitaria: 10A Calle 9-59, Zona 1; Dir. GUILLERMO PUTZEYS.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Dirección General de Radiodifusión y Televisión Nacional: Guatemala City, Edificio Tipografía Nacional, Calle 18 de Septiembre 6-72, Zona 1; f. 1931; Government supervisory body; Dir.-Gen. C. A. MARROQUÍN G.

There are 5 government and 6 educational stations, including:

La Voz de Guatemala: Calle 18 de Septiembre 6-72, Zona 1, Guatemala City; Government station; Dir. MARIO MENDOZA HIDALGO.

Radio Cultural: 30 Calle No. 3-05, Zona 3, Guatemala City; Apdo. 601; religious and cultural station owned by Central American Mission, P.O.B. 28005, Dallas, Tex. 75228, U.S.A.; programmes in Spanish and English, Quiché and Cakchiquel; Dir. DONALD RUTLEDGE.

There are 77 commercial stations of which the most important are:

La Voz de las Américas: 2A Avenida 13-39, Zona 1, Guatemala City; Dir. JOSÉ FLAMENCO Y COTERO.

Radio Cinco Sesenta: 30 Avenida 3-40, Zona 11, Guatemala City; Gen. Man. W. G. CAMPBELL.

Radio Continental: 13 Calle 12-26, Zona 1, Guatemala City; Dir. R. VIZCAINO R.

Radio Fabulosa: Via 6, 3-74, Zona 4, Guatemala City; Propr. FRANCISCO MAZA C.

Radio Nuevo Mundo: 6A Avenida 10-45, Zona 1, Apdo. 281, Guatemala City; Man. H. GONZÁLEZ J.

Radio Panamericana: Km. 12, Carretera Roosevelt, Guatemala City; Dir. A. V. DE PANIAGUA.

Radio Super Radio: 6A Avenida 15-40, Zona 1, Guatemala City; Dir. M. A. RODRIGUEZ.

In 1971 there were 221,000 radio receivers.

TELEVISION

Televisión Nacional: Guatemala City, Edificio Tipografía Nacional, Calle 18 de Septiembre 6-72, Zona 1; Government station; Dir.-Gen. C. T. Y MURGA.

Radio-Televisión Guatemala, S.A.: Guatemala City, 30A Avenida 3-40, Zona 11, Apdo. 1367; f. 1956; commercial station; Gen. Man. W. G. CAMPBELL.

Televisión Centro: 3A Calle 6-24, Zona 9, Guatemala City; f. 1964; commercial station channel 7; Dir. Dr. J. VILLANUEVA P.

Tele Once: Calle 20, 5-02, Zona 10, Guatemala City; commercial; Dir. A. MOURRA.

In 1971 there were 85,000 TV receivers.

FINANCE

(cap.=capital; p.u.=paid up; dep.=deposits; m.=million; amounts in quetzales)

BANKING

Superintendent of Banks: TOMÁS VILLAMAR CONTRERAS.

CENTRAL BANK

Banco de Guatemala: 7A Avda. 22-01, Zona 1, Guatemala City; f. 1946; guarantee fund 10.3m. (Sept. 1969); Pres. AUGUSTO CONTRERAS GODOY; Gen. Man. MANUEL MÉNDEZ ESCOBAR.

COMMERCIAL BANKS

Guatemala City

Banco Agrícola Mercantil: Séptima Avenida 9-11, Zona 1; f. 1926; cap. p.u. 2m., dep. 27.5m. (Dec. 1970); Man. Dir. MANUEL SOTO MARROQUÍN.

Banco del Agro S.A.: 9A Calle 5-39, Zona 1; f. 1956; cap. 3.2m., reserves 256,372 (1970); Pres. RICARDO RODRÍGUEZ PAUL; Man. JULIO GÁNDARA VALENZUELA.

Banco de los Trabajadores: f. 1966; cap. 1.3m.; government owned; deals with loans for establishing and improving small industries as well as normal banking business.

Banco Granai y Townson S.A.: 7A Avenida 1-86, Zona 4; f. 1962; cap. p.u. 1.8m., dep. 30m.; 16 brs.; Pres. MARIO GRANAI ANDRINO; Gen. Man. ARTURO SAA DEL RÍO.

Banco Industrial, S.A.: f. 1964, operations began June 1968; to promote industrial development; privately owned; cap. p.u. 9m.; Pres. RAMIRO CASTILLO LOVE.

Banco Inmobiliario S.A.: 8A Avenida 10-57, Zona 1; f. 1958; cap. 2.5m., dep. 22.8m. (Dec. 1971); Pres. Dr. JULIO CLUEVEDO; Man. Dir. MARIO MORY.

Banco Nacional Agrario: Avda. de la Reforma y 3A Calle, Zona 9; f. 1953; government owned; Pres. and Man. Lic. MANUEL VILLACORTA ESCOBAR.

Crédito Hipotecario Nacional: 7A Avenida 10-35, Zona 1; f. 1930; government owned; cap. 3.2m., dep. 37.7m. (Dec. 1967); Pres. CARLOS CLAVERIE M.; Man. CARLOS E. MANDUJANO.

Instituto de Fomento de la Producción: 9A Calle 9-47, Zona 1; f. 1948; cap. and res. 9,572.4m. (Dec. 1969); Pres. ADOLFO GONZÁLEZ RODAS; Man. Lic. MANUEL VILLACORTA ESCOBAR. (See also under Trade and Industry.)

GUATEMALA—(FINANCE, TRADE AND INDUSTRY)

Quezaltenango

Banco de Occidente: 7A Av. 11-52, Zona 1; f. 1881; cap. and res. 2.6m., dep. 33.7m. (Jan. 1972); Man. HERCULANO AGUIRRE.

DEVELOPMENT BANK

Financiera Industrial y Agropecuaria (FIASA): Av. La Reforma 10-00 Zona 9, Guatemala City; f. 1967; private development bank; medium and long term loans to private industrial enterprises in Central America; init. cap. \$6.25m. (including \$5m. Aid loan); Man. JULIO VIELMAN.

FOREIGN BANKS

Bank of America National Trust and Savings Association: Bank of America Center, San Francisco, Calif.; 5A Avda. 10-55, Zona 1, P.O.B. 1335, Guatemala City; Man. R. K. JENSEN.

Bank of London and Montreal: 8A Avda. 10-67, Zona 1, Guatemala City; cap. 2.4m., dep. 41m. (Jan. 1972); Man. O. G. CÁCERES; agencies: 3 in Guatemala City, 1 at Escuintla, 1 at Puerto Barrios, 1 at Antigua.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Asociación General de Comerciantes Guatemaltecos: 11 Calle 4-81, Zona 1, Guatemala City.

Cámara de Comercio de Guatemala: 10A, Calle 3-80, Zona 1, Guatemala City; f. 1894; Pres. JULIO LOWENTHAL.

CHAMBER OF INDUSTRY

Cámara de Industria de Guatemala: 3A Avenida 12-22, Zona 1; Guatemala City; f. 1959; Pres. JOSÉ MARIA PASSARELLI; Man. Lic. CARLOS ENRIQUE RIVERA.

DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATIONS

Instituto de Fomento de la Producción: 9A Calle 9-47, Zona 1, Guatemala City; f. 1948; to promote the national economy, with particular respect to industry and agriculture, by means of electrification and irrigation projects, guaranteed prices, experimental stations; cap. p.u. and res. 9,572.4m. quetzales; Pres. Lic. LUIS A. CARRILLO; Man. Lic. JULIO GÁNDARA; publs. *Memoria anual de labores*, *Carta Mensual*.

Empresa Nacional de Fomento y Desarrollo Económico de El Petén (FYDEP): Guatemala City; attached to the Ministry of Economy; economic development agency for the Department of El Petén; Dir. OLIVERIO CASASOLA.

Instituto de Fomento de Hipotecas Aseguradas (FHA): Edificio La Continental, 4° piso, 7A Avenida 10-34, Zona 1, Guatemala City; f. 1961; insured mortgage institution for the promotion of house construction; Pres. JORGE EDUARDO GARCIA SALAS; Gen. Man. Lic. ENRIQUE SANTA CRUZ.

Instituto Nacional de Administración para el Desarrollo (INAD): f. 1965; provides technical experts to assist all branches of the government in administrative reform programmes; provides in-service training for local and central government staff; has research programmes in administration, sociology, politics and economics; provides post-graduate education. Dir. Dr. F. JOSÉ MONSANTO.

ASSOCIATION

Asociación de Banqueros de Guatemala: 5A Avda. 10-13, Zona 1, Guatemala City; f. 1961; represents all state and private banks; Pres. Lic. GUSTAVO HERRERA ORELLANA; Sec. Señorita THELMA ZEBADÚA.

INSURANCE

Guatemala City

Alianzadora Guatemalteca, S.A.: 8A Avenida 10-64, Zona 1; f. 1946; Gen. Man. JOSÉ ERNESTO ANDRADE KELLER.

Aseguradora Quetzal, S.A.: 5A Calle 4-67, Zona 1; f. 1952; Man. J. BONILLA BARNOYA.

Crédito Hipotecario Nacional: 7A Avda. 22-77, Zona 1; f. 1930; fire and other forms of insurance; Pres. CARLOS CLAVERIE M.

Comercial Aseguradora Suizo-Americana, S.A.: 6A Avda. No. 1-72, Zona 4, C.P. 132; Gen. Man. I. B. QUINTANA.

Granai Townson, S.A.: 7A Avda. 1-82, Zona 4.

La Previsora Ltda.: 8A Calle 3-68, Zona 1; f. 1961; Gen. Man. RAMÓN GARCÍA FARGAS.

Seguros Cruz Azul de Guatemala, S.A.: 5A Avenida 8-30, Zona 1; f. 1951; life, marine, fire, auto; Man. Dir. WILLIAM PENNINGTON BUZZINI.

Instituto Nacional de Transformación Agraria: f. 1962 to carry out agrarian reform; current programme includes development of Sebol and Chinaja projects.

Promotora de Mercados de Centro América—PROMERCA: 8A Calle, 6-69, Zona 4, Guatemala; Central America market promoters; technical studies; export products; Man. JOSÉ GUILLERMO PACHECO.

PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATIONS

Asociación General de Agricultores (Association of Agriculturalists): 9A Calle 3-43, Zona 1, Guatemala City.

Asociación Guatemalteca de Productores de Algodón (Cotton Producers' Association): Ruta 2, 2-26, Zona 4, Guatemala City; f. 1954; 60 mems.; Pres. FERMÍN COLINA CAMPOLLO; Man. RAÚL GARCÍA GRANADOS; publ. *Boletín Algodonero*.

Asociación de Productores de Aceites Esenciales (Essential Oils Producers' Association): 10A Calle 2-56, Zona 1, Guatemala City.

Asociación de Azucareros de Guatemala (Sugar Producers' Association): 4A Avenida 14-53, Zona 1, Guatemala City.

Asociación Nacional del Café—Anacafé (Coffee Planters, Association): Edif. Etisa, Plazuela España, Zona 9, Guatemala City; f. 1960.

Consejo Nacional del Algodón: Av. Las Americas 13-08, Zona 13, Guatemala City; f. 1965; consultative body for cultivation and classification of cotton; mems.: 14 growers; Man. AMILCAR ALVAREZ B.

TRADE UNIONS

Frente Nacional Sindical—FNS (National Trade Union Front): Apdo. 959, Guatemala City; f. 1968, to achieve united action in labour matters; affiliated are two confederations and eleven federations, which represent 97 per cent of the country's trade unions and whose General Secretaries form the governing council of the FNS. The affiliated organizations are:

Confederación General de Sindicatos: 18 Calle 5-50, Zona 1, Apdo. 959, Guatemala City.

GUATEMALA—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY, TRANSPORT)

Confederación Nacional de Trabajadores: 9A Calle 0-41, Zona 1, Guatemala City.

Consejo Sindical de Guatemala: r8c 5-50, Zona 1, Apdo. 959, Guatemala City f. 1955; admitted to CIOSL and ORIT; 30,000 mems. in 105 affiliated unions; Gen. Sec. JAIME V. MONGE DONIS.

Federación Sindical de Empleados Bancarios (*Bank Workers' Trade Union Federation*): Apdo. 959.

Federación de Trabajadores de Guatemala (*Guatemalan Workers' Federation*): 5A, Calle 4-33, Zona 1.

Federación Autónoma Sindical Guatemalteca: 2A Avda. 10-52, Zona 1.

Federación de Obreros Textiles (*Textile Workers' Federation*): Apdo. 959.

Federación Central de Trabajadores de Guatemala: 9A Calle 0-41, Zona 1.

Federación Nacional de Obreros del Transporte (*National Federation of Transport Workers*): 9A Calle 0-41, Zona 1.

Federación Campesina de Guatemala (*Guatemalan Rural Workers' Federation*): 7A Calle 0-50, Zona 1.

Federación Nacional Sindical Libre: Escuintla.

Federación Regional de Trabajadores: Morales, Izabal.

Federación Regional de Izabal: Izabal.

A number of unions exist without a national centre, including the Union of Chicle and Wood Workers and the Union of Workers of the Enterprise of the United Fruit Company.

Gremial de Ganaderos (*National Cattlemen's Guild*): Guatemala City; f. 1965, replacing former *Asociación Nacional de Ganaderos*; represents all beef and dairy cattlemen's interests.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Ferrocarriles de Guatemala—FEGUA: Guatemala City; f. 1969; government owned; Guatemalan concession of U.S. owned International Railways of Central America cancelled 1968; six year modernization programme with estimated expenditure of U.S. \$10m.; 484 miles open. The Railway extends from Puerto Barrios and Santo Tomás de Castilla on the Atlantic Coast to Tecún Umán on the Mexican border, via Zacapa, Guatemala City and Santa María. Br. lines: Santa María-San José; Las Cruces-Champicrico. From Zacapa another line branches southward to Anguiatú, on the border with El Salvador.

Verapaz Railway: Livingston, Izabal; 46.4 km., Panzos-Pancajche; serves the coffee district. The Company, which is under Government management, owns river steamers connecting the Polochic River and Livingston via Lake Izabal and Río Dulce. Man. Col. MANUEL MALDONADO.

ROADS

There are 11,230 km. of roads. The Guatemala section of the Pan-American highway is 516 miles long, including 343 miles of paved roads. The 115 km. section of the Inter-American Highway between Barberena and San Cristóbal on the Salvadorean frontier was completed in 1966; a 98km. road linking Río Hondo with Gualán, Esquipulas and the Honduran border was completed in 1968; work started in 1969 on a highway from Padre Miguel to Anguiatú

designed to improve communications between Guatemala's Atlantic ports and El Salvador; total estimated cost U.S. \$3.6m.

SHIPPING

Various port improvements are under way including a \$6m. expansion project for the State Port of Matías de Gálvez. Guatemala's merchant fleet has a total tonnage of 3,629 g.r.t.

Flota Mercante Gran Centro-Americana, S.A.: 1A Calle 7-21, Zona 9, 5° piso, Guatemala City; f. 1959; services from Europe (in association with WITASS), Gulf of Mexico, U.S. Atlantic and East Coast Central American ports and from the Far East to West Coast Central American ports in association with Japanese lines; Gen. Man. JUAN L. MIRÓN.

CIVIL AVIATION

AVIATECA—Empresa Guatemalteca de Aviación: Avda. Hincapié, Aeropuerto "La Aurora", Guatemala City; f. 1944; operate internal services connecting almost all the principal towns with the capital; external services to Miami, New Orleans, Mexico City, San Pedro Sula, Tegucigalpa and San Salvador; fleet: four DC-6B, one DC-4; two C-46, four DC-3; Administrator ANTONIO BÁTTRES BARREDA.

The following foreign airlines also serve Guatemala: Air Panama, Iberia, Pan Am, Sahsa (Honduras), Taca (El Salvador) and Sabena.

TOURISM

Junta Asesora de Turismo: f. 1966; policy and planning council; mems. Dir. and Asst. Dir. of Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Communications and Public Works, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Interior, Council of National Economic Plan, Guatemalan Chamber of Commerce, Chamber of Industry, Press Association, Guatemalan Travel Agencies Association, Hotel Association, Guatemalan Airlines Association and Guatemala Tourism Association.

Instituto Guatemalteco de Turismo (INGUAT): 6A Avda. No. 5-34, Zona 1, Guatemala City; f. 1967; executive body: Dir.-Gen. LIONEL SISNIEGA OTERO; publ. *Boletín Informativo* (monthly).

Asociación Guatemalteca de Agentes de Viajes (AGAV): 12 Calle 3-72, Zona 1, P.O.B. 67, Guatemala City; Pres. P. G. ORTEGA G.

Federación de Asociaciones de Agencias de Viajes de Centro América (FAAVCA): 6A Av. 15-01, Zona 1, Guatemala City; Pres. RONY E. LIANG L.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

Dirección General de Bellas Artes y de Extensión Cultural de Guatemala: Ministerio de Educación Pública, Guatemala City; seven branches covering all aspects of Fine Arts.

PRINCIPAL COMPANIES

Orquesta Sinfónica Nacional: f. 1944.

Ballet Guatemala: f. 1947.

Compañía Nacional de Teatro de Bellas Artes: 3A Avda. 7-40, Zona 1, Guatemala; f. 1965; state-aided; three seasons annually: classical, contemporary international, Guatemalan; Dir. HUGO CARILLO.

ATOMIC ENERGY

GUATEMALA CITY

Instituto Nacional de Energía Nuclear: Apdo. 1421; Pres. Dr. ALBERTO VIAV D.

UNIVERSITIES

Universidad de San Carlos de Guatemala: Ciudad Universitaria, Guatemala City; 665 teachers, 9,388 students.

Universidad Rafael Landívar: 17 Calle 8-64, Zona 10, Guatemala City; f. 1962; 162 teachers, 2,244 students.

PRIVATE UNIVERSITIES

Universidad Doctor Mariano Gálvez de Guatemala: 1811, Guatemala; 35 teachers, 560 students.

Universidad del Valle Guatemala: Apdo. 82, Guatemala City; 46 teachers, 250 students.

GUINEA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Republic of Guinea lies on the west coast of Africa with Sierra Leone and Liberia to the south, Senegal to the north and Mali and the Ivory Coast inland to the east. The coastal strip is hot and moist with temperatures ranging from about 62°F (17°C) in the dry season to about 86°F (30°C) in the wet season. The interior is higher and cooler. The official languages are French and one of the eight national languages, pending the introduction of either Soussou or Maninka as the official language. Most of the people are Muslims but some still adhere to traditional animist beliefs. There are a few thousand Roman Catholics. The flag consists of three vertical stripes—red, yellow and green. The capital is Conakry.

Recent History

Formerly a French Colony, Guinea became independent in October 1958. Given the choice between independence within the French Community and complete independence, Guinea voted to sever all ties with France, following which there was a brief period of union with Ghana. Under the leadership of President Sékou Touré (re-elected for a second seven-year term in 1968), the country has followed a policy of nationalization and state control of trade and industry. In March 1966 Guinea gave refuge to the deposed President of Ghana, Dr. Nkrumah. In 1967 a "cultural revolution" was begun with the aim of achieving total literacy in at least one of the eight national languages and of eventually eliminating French and other remaining symbols of colonization. During 1969 and 1970 reports from Conakry of abortive invasions from neighbouring countries and of attempts at assassinating President Touré increased. In November 1970 about 300 armed men, made up of Portuguese soldiers and Guinean exiles, invaded Conakry, attacking the headquarters of the PAIGC (the main liberation movement in Portuguese Guinea) and other targets, and releasing Portuguese and political prisoners. Portugal was later condemned in the UN Security Council. Since January 1971 many people have been tried for alleged involvement in the invasion and some sentenced to death or long periods of imprisonment. The invasion also brought Guinea and Sierra Leone closer together. A defence pact was signed in March 1971 after an attempted coup in Freetown when Guinean troops were flown in to assist loyal sections of the Sierra Leone army in protecting Siaka Stevens and restoring law and order.

Government

The Republic is governed by a president supported by a unicameral legislature. The president is elected by universal suffrage. There is only one political party, the *Parti Démocratique de Guinée (PDG)*. Tribal chieftaincies have been abolished, and the government is highly centralized.

Defence

The army, police and Republican Guard number in all about 2,000 men, and are equipped with modern weapons.

In January 1969 the General Staff of the Army was replaced by a Higher Defence Council, headed by the President.

Economic Affairs

Ninety-five per cent of the population are engaged in farming, the principal export crops being bananas, palm nuts, pineapples, and coffee. Iron ore, diamonds and bauxite are mined and exported, and there are important reserves of calcium carbide. Bauxite dominates the export trade and exploitation of the high-grade deposits at Boké, among the richest in the world, is going ahead as a result of the agreement in September, 1968, between the Guinea Government and an American company, Halco. In 1965 the Soviet Union agreed to finance a major hydro-electric dam and aluminium smelter at Konkouré. Foreign trade is controlled by the National Trade Office. The principal trading partners are the French Community and Eastern European countries. Guinea belongs to a West African Free Trade Area with Ivory Coast, Liberia and Sierra Leone. A Seven-Year Economic Development Plan commenced in 1964. In November 1968 all foreigners were barred from conducting business in Guinea. In January 1969 the establishment of a civic service scheme for all Guineans, mainly directed at the development of agriculture, was announced. Very few economic statistics have been published in recent years.

Transport and Communications

The capital, Conakry, has a large harbour. There is a railway, 411 miles long, to Kankan, but this is in a bad state of repair and a new line to Bamako in Mali is being planned in conjunction with the Mali and Chinese governments. The airport at Conakry is used by Air Guinea and international airlines. There are about 10,000 miles of roads, mostly soft-surfaced. A cross-country road runs from Conakry to Bamako, the capital of Mali (589 miles) and an international road crosses Guinea connecting Dakar, capital of Senegal, with Abidjan, capital of the Ivory Coast.

Social Welfare

All workers must belong to the National Confederation of Guinean Workers, which is affiliated to the General Union of the Workers of Black Africa, both of which are led by President Sékou Touré. Wages are fixed according to the government Labour Code. The 48-hour week is in force for industrial workers.

Education

Education is free. There were over 200,000 children at school in 1965. There are three grades of schools—Primary, Superior Primary, and Secondary. There are also vocational training institutes. In 1966, about 1,000 Guinean students were studying abroad. The eight national languages have been taught since April 1968, though French remains in use for the time being, and since August 1968 "councils of the cultural revolution" have been established in the villages to assist this programme.

GUINEA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

Tourism

Guinea is noted for the beauty of its scenery, especially in the mountains of the Futa Jallon. There is a National Theatre and the Keita Fodeba Ballet Company specializes in African dancing. The National Orchestra of Guinea is equipped with purely African instruments.

Visas are not required to visit Guinea by nationals of: Cameroon, Liberia, Morocco and Togo.

Sport

Football is the most popular sport.

Public Holidays

1972: May 1 (Labour Day), April 26 (Prophet's Birthday), September 28 (Referendum Day), October 2 (Repub-

lic Day), November 1 (All Saints'), November 8 (End of Ramadan), December 25 (Christmas).

1973: January 1 (New Year), April 23 (Easter Monday).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The unit of currency is the Guinean Franc. The Guinean Franc is not tied to any currency area, although it was equivalent to the Franc CFA until the Franc zone devaluation of August 1969, which Guinea did not follow.

Coins: 5, 10, 25 FG.

Notes: 50, 100, 500, 1,000, 5,000 and 10,000 FG.

Exchange rate: not available.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

(1964)

REGION	AREA (sq. km.)	POPULATION ('000)	REGION	AREA (sq. km.)	POPULATION ('000)
Beyla	17,452	170	Kindia	8,828	152
Boffa	6,003	90	Kissidougou	8,872	133
Boké	11,053	105	Kouroussa	16,405	93
Conakry	308	172	Labé	7,616	283
Dabola	6,000	54	Macenta	8,710	123
Dalaba	5,750	105	Mali	8,800	152
Dinguiraye	11,000	67	Mamou	6,159	162
Dubréka	5,676	86	N'Zérékoré	10,183	195
Faranah	12,397	94	Pita	4,000	154
Forécariah	4,265	98	Siguiri	23,377	179
Fria	n.a.	27	Télimélé	8,155	147
Gaoual	11,503	81	Tougue	6,200	75
Gueckédou	4,157	130	Youkounkoun	5,500	55
Kankan	27,488	176			
			TOTAL	245,857	3,420

1970 Estimate of Total Population: 4,000,000.

Principal Towns: Conakry (capital) 172,500 (1969 est.), Kankan 176,000, Kindia 152,000 (1964).

AGRICULTURE

PRODUCTION OF FOODSTUFFS

ANNUAL AVERAGES*
('000 tons)

	1960-65	1966-69
Rice	220-330	275-375
Maize	180-450	275-325
Millet	45-130	70-80
Manioc	420-450	400-475
Sweet Potatoes	55-90	75-85

* Estimated figures from different sources and not totally reliable.

LIVESTOCK

ANNUAL AVERAGES
('000 head)

	1960-65	1966-69
Cattle	1,500	1,700
Sheep and Goats	800	1,100

Industrial Sea-Fishing (annual averages): 1960-65 2,500 tons; 1966-69 1,500 tons.

GUINEA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS

ANNUAL AVERAGES

('000 tons)

	1960-63	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Bananas*	75	81	87	90	69	50	75
Coffee*	14	13	14	11	13	10	13
Palm Kernels.	26	20	25	28	24	25	28
Pineapples	11	11	13	12	13	15	25
Shelled Groundnuts	8	11	15	15	17	19	25

* The 1971 targets (100,000 tons of bananas; 40,000 tons of coffee) are unlikely to have been met; 1970 production of bananas: 30,000 tons.

MINING

ANNUAL AVERAGES

	1960-63	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Bauxite ('000 tons)*	340	184	241	251	250	1,000	1,000
Alumina ('000 tons)	330	484	520	525	530	535	535
Iron Ore ('000 tons)†	740	427	553	705	264	—	—
Diamonds ('000 carats)	45	52	42	49	29	—	—

* Excluding bauxite processed into aluminium by Fria.

† Kaloum iron ore worked-out; target for iron ore production of Mount Nimba mine is not yet known.

ELECTRICITY*

(million kWh.)

	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Fria	77	109	115	119	125	130	126	128	129
Public Sector	24	25	32	37	43	47	60	70	73

* 1971 targets: Fria and Boké 300 million kWh.; Public Sector 100 million kWh.

FINANCE

1 Guinea franc=100 centimes.

(Exchange rate for pound sterling and U.S. dollars not available at time of going to press.)

BUDGET

('000 million FG)

	1960	1961	1962	1963	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
Outturn:										
Revenue	7.6	8.7	9.1	10.4	12.2	13.2	16.2	14.4	15.6	n.a.
Expenditure	8.0	7.6	7.2	11.1	10.5	11.7	16.2	16.1	19.1	n.a.
Estimates:										
Fiscal, Parafiscal	7.7	8.3	9.5	10.0	10.5	9.8	11.8	11.0	14.5	13.3
Other Revenue*	0.5	0.4	0.2	1.2	1.2	6.4	6.2	9.6	7.7	10.0
Expenditure:										
Salaries and Wages	0.5	5.1	4.7	5.0	4.9	8.2	9.5	11.3	11.9	11.7
Goods and Services	0.5	3.0	3.1	2.5	1.8	3.1	3.9	4.2	4.6	5.2
Public Debt	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.8	1.0	3.7	3.3	3.8	4.4	5.6
Other Expenditure	0.5	0.5	1.8	2.9	4.0	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.0

* Since 1964 this figure includes payments into the Equalization Fund, and the depreciation funds of the state enterprises in 1966-67 it also includes the revenue of the National Railways Board.

1969-70 Budget: Revenue and Expenditure balanced at 25.8 million FG.

1970-71 Budget: Revenue and Expenditure balanced at 22.9 million FG.

GUINEA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

EXTERNAL TRADE

THE BALANCE 1965-69

('000 million current FG)

	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
Exports:					
Agricultural Products .	3.5	4.0	4.1	4.6	5.1
Minerals	9.3	8.8	8.5	8.5	9.0
Imports:					
Fria	2.9	2.4	1.6	1.8	1.8
Plan	3.2	3.3	2.4	4.7	3.0
Other	9.8	9.3	9.2	5.8	11.3
Balance.	-3.1	-2.2	-0.6	0.8	-2.1

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

(million FG-1962)

IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
Motor Cars and Parts	1,705	Fresh Bananas	1,120
Cotton Textiles	2,050	Raw Coffee	712
Machinery	1,195	Fresh Pineapple	167
Petroleum Products	1,188	Groundnuts	315
Iron and Steel	887	Palmetto	735
Metal Products	705	Iron Ore	665
Electrical Equipment	604	Aluminium Ore	23
Rice	1,546	Aluminium	6,663
Cement	420	Diamonds	498

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
France.	2,381	France.	2,036
Other Franc Zone	653	Other Franc Zone	1,680
German Federal Republic	1,252	Eastern Bloc	2,914
U.S.S.R.	3,269	Dollar Zone	1,462
United States	1,814	Netherlands	469

Imports: 70.0

(million U.S. \$—1968)

Exports: 55.0

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
France	9.2	Norway	9.9
U.S.A.	6.3	Spain	6.0
German Federal Republic	3.4	U.S.A.	4.5
United Kingdom	1.7	Cameroon	4.5
Switzerland	1.1	German Federal Republic	4.1
Spain	0.1	Switzerland	3.7
Cameroon	0.1	Austria	3.4

TRANSPORT

(1962)

Railways: Passengers 591,000, Passenger-km. 43m., Freight 123,000 metric tons, Freight ton-km. 42m.

Roads: Cars 3,242, Buses 93, Lorries and Commercial Vehicles 6,045, Tractors 125, Other 133.

Shipping: Vessels entered 709, Freight entered 614,163 metric tons, Freight cleared 1,314,154 metric tons, Passengers 8,008.

Civil Aviation (1961—Air Guinea): Passengers 16,242; Freight, ton-km. 120; Mail, ton-km. 7.

Education (1966-67): Primary: 1,605 schools, 149,527 pupils; Secondary: 252 schools, 36,379 pupils; Tertiary: 660 students.

Source: Direction de la Statistique Générale et de la Mécanographie, Conakry; IMF, *International Financial Statistics*.

THE CONSTITUTION

(promulgated November 1958; amended October 1963)

The Constitution was altered and enlarged according to Law No. 1 on October 31st, 1963. The principle of the Republic is "Government of the people by the people for the people".

1. The State is a Democratic Republic.

3. Sovereignty rests in the people, and is exercised by their representatives in the National Assembly.

The National Assembly

4-8. Equal and secret elections for the National Assembly on a national list are held every five years.

10. Representatives enjoy the usual parliamentary immunity.

11. A permanent Commission elected from the National Assembly manages the business of the Assembly between sittings (two per year).

9. The first duty of the Assembly is to pass laws.

14. The President and the Representatives are responsible for the initiation and formulation of laws.

17. The Representatives are in control of the Budget and expenditure; limited only in that any proposal for an increase in expenditure must be accompanied by a corresponding increase in revenue.

The President

20. The President is Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces.

21. Executive power is practised solely by the President; the Cabinet is nominated by him and subordinate to him.

22. The President is elected for a period of seven years and can stand for re-election as often as he wishes.

24. The President is responsible to the Assembly, but there are no definite curbs upon the executive.

28. If the Presidency is vacant the Cabinet continues to govern until a new President is elected.

The Judiciary

35. The President guarantees the independence of the judiciary; he also has the power to pardon. The Judges are responsible only to the law.

36. The accused has a right to defence.

The Basic Rights and Duties of the Citizen

39. All the inhabitants of the Republic of Guinea have the right to vote.

40-46. The Constitution confers the right of freedom of speech, assembly, coalition, demonstration and conscience upon all citizens; the Press is free, the post is secret, property is inviolable; all citizens have the right to work, go on holiday, to receive social support and education, and to go on strike.

42. It is the duty of all citizens to uphold the Constitution, to defend their country, and to fulfil social responsibilities.

45. Racial discrimination, or regional propaganda is punishable by law.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

President: SEKOU TOURÉ (*re-elected January 1968 by 99.7 per cent of electorate; sole candidate*).

CABINET

(April 1972)

President: SEKOU TOURÉ.

Secretary of State for Scientific Research: CAMARA NÉNEKALY CONDETTO.

Secretary of State for Defence: MAMADY KEITA.

Secretary of State for Ideological Training, Television, Education and Mass Education: Prof. LOUIS BEHANZIN.

Secretary of State for the Co-ordination of the Services of the Presidency: SIDI SISSOKO.

Secretary-General to the Government: BARRY BOCAR.

Minister for Foreign Affairs: Alhaji DIALLO SAIFOULAYE.

Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs: KASSORY BANGOURA.

Minister for Economic Affairs: LANSANA BEAVOGUI.

Secretary of State for Industry, Mines and Power: MOHAMED LAMINE.

Secretary of State for Public Works and State Property: EMILE CONDE.

Secretary of State for Rural Economy: DIALLO ABDOULAYE.

Secretary of State for Planning and Statistics: ALASSANE DIOP.

Minister of Finance: ISMAIL TOURÉ.

Secretary of State for Planning: ALIOUNE DRAME.

Secretary of State in Charge of the Central Bank of Guinea: LAMINI CONDE.

Secretary of State for Financial Control: FODE MANOUDOU TOURÉ.

Secretary of State for National and Local Budgets: GINGIYA MAMADOU BELLA.

Minister of Social Welfare: Gen. DIANE LANSANA.

Secretary of State for Education: MAMDY KEITA.

Secretary of State for Health: DIALLO TARAN.

Secretary of State for Youth, Sports, and Popular Education: ABDOULAYE BALDE DIAO.

Secretary of State for Public Service and Labour: SALIFOU TOURÉ.

Secretary of State for Social Welfare: HADJA MAFORY BANGOURA.

Minister of the Interior: LÉON MAKÀ.

Secretary of State for the Interior: MARCEL MATO.

Secretary of State for Justice: CISSE CAMARA.

Secretary of State for Information and Tourism: ALPHA AMADOU DIALLO.

Minister of Commerce: KEITA N'FAMARA.

Secretary of State for Transport: MORICANDIA SAVANE.

Secretary of State for Posts and Telecommunications: MOKTAR DIALLO.

Secretary of State for Internal Trade: MAMADY KABA.

Secretary of State for External Trade: KOUYATE DIRIBAKA.

Minister Delegate to Maritime Guinea: SORY BARRY.

Minister Delegate to Middle Guinea: ABDOULAYE THIAM.

Minister Delegate to the Forest Regions: BARRY ALPHA OUMAR.

Minister Delegate to Upper Guinea: MARCEL MATO BAMA.

PARTI DEMOCRATIQUE DE GUINEE (PDG)

The Party is the ultimate source of authority in the country, possessing "sovereign and exclusive control of all sections of national life".

Secretary-General: President SEKOU TOURÉ (*re-elected October 2nd, 1967, and designated "Supreme Head of the Revolution" and "Supreme Servant of the People"*).

Bureau Politique National: 25 members, including the Secretary-General and the six Ministers.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO GUINEA

Conakry, unless otherwise stated.

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation; (CA) Chargé d'Affaires.

Algeria: B.P. 1004 (E); *Ambassador:* MESSAOUDI ZITOUNI.

Belgium: (L); *Chargé d'Affaires:* MARCEL DE MOUDT.

Bulgaria: B.P. 629 (E); *Ambassador:* BORIS MILEV (also accred. to Congo Republic (Brazzaville)).

China, People's Republic: B.P. 714 (E); *Ambassador:* CHAI TSE-MIN.

Cuba: B.P. 71 (A); *Ambassador:* OSCAR ORAMAS.

Czechoslovakia: rue d l'Aviation, B.P. 1009 (E); *Ambassador:* MILOS VOJTA.

Egypt: (E); *Ambassador:* OSMAN ALY ASSAL.

German Democratic Republic: *Ambassador:* GUENTHER FRITSCH.

German Federal Republic: B.P. 540 (E); *Ambassador:* WALTER HAAS.

Hungary: B.P. 1008 bis (E); *Ambassador:* GUSZTAV GOGOLYAK (also accred. to Mali and Mauritania).

India: (E); *Ambassador:* R. R. SINHA (also accred. to Mali).

Indonesia: B.P. 722 (E); *Ambassador:* MOHAMED ALI MOERSID.

Italy: (E); *Ambassador:* MARIO UNGARO.

Japan: (E); *Ambassador:* TATSUO HIROSE.

Korea, Democratic Republic: (E); *Ambassador:* KIM KWAN SEUP.

Liberia: (E); *Ambassador:* CHRISTIE W. DOE.

Morocco: (E); *Ambassador:* MAHFOUD EL KHATIB.

Mongolia: (E); *Ambassador:* TOUMBACHIN POUREVJAL (also accred. to Mali).

Nigeria: (E); *Ambassador:* L. J. DOSUNMU.

Poland: B.P. 1063 (E); *Ambassador:* WLODIMIERZ MIGON.

Romania: (E); *Ambassador:* NICULAI IAAN VANCEA (also accred to Mali).

Saudi Arabia: (E); *Ambassador:* NASSER GOUTH.

Senegal: *Ambassador:* BAFFA GAYE.

Sierra Leone: (E); *Ambassador:* AHMED MAHMOUD.

Spain: (E); *Ambassador:* NICOLAS MARTIN.

Syria: (E); *Ambassador:* NAIM KADAH.

U.S.S.R.: (E); *Ambassador:* ALEXANDER STARTSEV.

United Kingdom: (E); *Ambassador:* JOHN CURLE.

U.S.A.: B.P. 603 (E); *Ambassador:* JAMES LOEB.

Viet-Nam, Democratic Republic: B.P. 551 (E); *Ambassador:* NGUYEN-THUONG (also accred. to Congo Republic (Brazzaville)).

Yugoslavia: (E); *Ambassador:* VRLJE CEDOMIL.

Guinea also has diplomatic relations with Albania, Cameroon, Canada, Ethiopia, Finland, The Gambia, Jordan, Lebanon, Mali, Mauritania, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Togo, Tunisia and Turkey.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

President: LÉON MAKA.

Composition: All 75 Deputies are members of the Parti Démocratique de Guinée.

Elections: January 1968; the term is for five years.

POLITICAL PARTY

Parti démocratique de Guinée (PDG): Conakry; *Congrès national* meets every four years; in the intervals the plenary body of the Party is the *Conseil national de la révolution (CNR)*; the chief executive body is the *Bureau politique national* of 25, including the President and the six Ministers, and the other executive bodies are the *Comité central* of 45 (15 elected by the *Congrès national*, plus the 30 secretaries of the local federal parties) and the *Comité exécutif de la révolution*, which corresponds to the local party organizations and which comprises the Secretary-General and six political commissars.

Other Party organizations: *Comité national des femmes; Confédération nationale des travailleurs guinéens (CNTG).*

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

There is a High Court whose jurisdiction covers political cases. The Cour d'Appel, the Chambre des Mises en Accusation and the Tribunal Supérieur de Cassation are at Conakry.

Tribunaux du 1er Degré exist at Conakry and Kankan and have jurisdiction over civil and criminal cases and also act as Industrial Courts. A Justice of the Peace sits at N'Zérékoré.

Procurator-General: CAMARA SIKHÉ.

Président, Cour d'Appel: FODÉ MAMADOU TOURÉ.

RELIGION

It is estimated that 62 per cent of the population are Muslims, about 35 per cent animists and 1.5 per cent Christians, mostly Roman Catholics.

In May 1967, the President ordered that all priests should be Guinean nationals.

Roman Catholic Missions: L'Archevêché, B.P. 1006 bis; in the archdiocese of Conakry there are about 32 mission centres, with a personnel of 41; Archbishop of Conakry Mgr. RAYMOND TCHIDIMBO (*condemned to hard labour for life January 1971 for plotting against state*).

Protestant Missions: There are six mission centres, four run by British and two by American societies.

PRESS AND RADIO

Horoya (*Dignity*): Guinea Press Service, Conakry, B.P. 191; three times a week; organ of the Parti démocratique de Guinée.

Horoya Hebdomadaire: B.P. 191, Conakry; f. 1969; weekly.

Journal officiel de Guinée: Conakry, B.P. 156; fortnightly government publication.

Travailleur de Guinée: Conakry; organ of the Confédération Nationale des Travailleurs Guinéens.

NEWS AGENCIES

Agence Guinéen de Presse: B.P. 191, Conakry; f. 1960; Dir. ALPHA DIALLO.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

APN—Novosti Press Agency: c/o U.S.S.R. Embassy, Conakry, Tass is also represented.

RADIO

Radiodiffusion Nationale de Guinée: B.P. 617, Conakry; programmes in French, English, Créole-English, Portuguese, Arabic and local languages; Dir. E. TOMPARA.

In 1968 there were about 85,000 receiving sets.

FINANCE

(cap. = capital; FG = Guinea franc.)

BANKING

CENTRAL BANK

Banque Centrale de la République de Guinée: Boulevard du Commerce, B.P. 692, Conakry; f. 1960; cap. 500m. FG; Gov. BALLA CAMARA.

Banque Guinéenne du Commerce Extérieur: Conakry; cap. 150m. FG.

Banque Nationale de Développement Agricole: Conakry; Dir. GNAN FELIX MATHOS.

Crédit National pour le Commerce, l'Industrie et l'Habitat: B.P. 137 Conakry; f. 1961; in 1962 it took over the Banque de l'Afrique Occidentale.

INSURANCE

Conakry

National Insurance Co.: B.P. 719; f. 1961; State company.

Société Guinéenne d'Assurances: B.P. 500.

Ten of the main French insurance companies maintain agencies in Conakry.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Chambre Economique de Guinée: B.P. 609, Conakry; f. 1960; replaces the former Chamber of Commerce and Chamber of Agriculture and Industry; Pres. BAIDI GUEYGE.

TRADE UNION

Confédération Nationale des Travailleurs Guinéens (CNTG): P.O.B. 237, Bourse du Travail, Conakry; Pres. MAMADI KABA; 100,000 mems.; 19 federations and national unions, 32 local administrative offices; integrated with PDG (see Political Party); publ. *Le Travailleur de Guinée*.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAY

Chemins de Fer de Guinée: B.P. 581, Conakry; Dir. PIERRE DIANÉ; 662 km. of 1 metre gauge track from Conakry to Kankan in the east of the country, crossing the Niger at Kouroussa. A second line links Conakry and the aluminium works at Fria. A new line from Kankan to Bamako in Mali is being financed by China.

ROADS

There are some 18,000 km. of classified roads and 2,500 km. of seasonal tracks. The main roads are those running along the coast from Sierra Leone to Portuguese Guinea (via Conakry) and from Conakry into the interior, with branches to the frontiers of Senegal, Sudan and the Ivory Coast.

SHIPPING

Conakry's 2,450 metres of quays provide 9 alongside berths for ocean-going vessels.

E.N.T.R.A.T.: P.O.B. 315, Conakry; state stevedoring and forwarding firm; Dir.-Gen. A. AMADOU BA.

Société Navale Guinéenne: P.O.B. 522, Conakry; f. 1968; state shipping firm; agents for Cie. Maritime des Chargeurs Réunis, Cie. de Navigation Fraissinet et Cyprien Fabre, Delta Steamship Lines Inc., Elder Dempster Line, Hanscatic Africa Line, Leif Hoëgh and Co. A/S, Lloyd Triestino, Nouvelle Compagnie de Paquebots (N.C.P.), Palm Line Ltd., Scandinavian West Africa Line, Société Navale de l'Ouest, United West Africa Service; Dir.-Gen. YAYA KEITA.

CIVIL AVIATION

Air Guinée: Conakry, B.P. 12; f. 1960; internal and regional services.

Aeroflot, Air Afrique, Air Mali, C.S.A. (Czechoslovakia), Interflug, Sabena and U.T.A. also serve Conakry.

POWER

Société Nationale d'Electricité: B.P. 322, Conakry; state-owned company for the production of electricity; Dir. MAMADOU LAMINE TOURÉ.

GUYANA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Guyana lies on the north coast of South America between Venezuela to the west and Surinam (Netherlands Guiana) to the east, with Brazil to the south. The narrow coastal belt which supports most of the population has a moderate climate with a wet season from April to August and a dry season from September to November; inland there are tropical forests and savannah and the dry season extends into February. The average temperature is 80°F (27°C). The two main ethnic groups are those of African and East Indian origin. There are also about 80,000 people of mixed racial origin and 32,000 Amerindians, who live mainly in the interior. English is the official language but Hindi, Urdu and Amerindian dialects are also spoken. The principal religions are Christianity, Hinduism and Islam. The flag consists of a yellow V outlined in white, enclosing a red V outlined in black on a green background. The capital is Georgetown.

Recent History

Formerly the British colony of British Guiana, Guyana achieved its independence on May 26th, 1966. A bicameral legislature was introduced in 1953, and the present Constitution was established in 1961, with subsequent modifications. A coalition of the People's National Congress and the United Force led the country to independence under Mr. Forbes Burnham. The People's National Congress won the general elections held in December 1968; Mr. Forbes Burnham continues as Prime Minister. An extensive area in the west of the country is claimed by Venezuela, but in June 1970 both sides signed the Port of Spain Protocol which it is hoped will ease tensions between the countries. Guyana hopes eventually to people the disputed area and to develop the rich mineral resources thought to exist there. Guyana's frontier is also disputed with Surinam, but a pact was signed in April 1970. In February 1970 Guyana became a Republic, and Arthur Chung was elected President in March.

Government

After the 1970 amendment of the Constitution, the President is Head of State. The executive body is the Council of Ministers, headed by the Prime Minister, and is responsible to Parliament. This consists of the 53-man National Assembly, elected by proportional representation for four years. There are independent Commissions for the judicial, police and public services. The country is divided into nine administrative districts.

Economic Affairs

The economy is based on agriculture, chiefly sugar and rice; bananas are increasingly being exported, coconuts are now the third most important agricultural crop and citrus production is increasing. Forestry, potentially an important source of income, is limited by insufficient transport facilities. There are important deposits of bauxite and calcine bauxite, gold, and diamonds; commercially viable deposits of copper and molybdenum have also been

discovered. A seven-year Development Programme (1966-72), with an estimated expenditure of \$300 million, was launched in 1966 and aims to increase economic growth to 5 or 6 per cent per annum by 1972. In January 1971 the government took over a controlling interest in the Canadian Demerara Bauxite Company (Demba), now the Guayana Bauxite Company. Only the shortage of electrical power prevents the establishment of a smelting works to serve the bauxite mining industry. In 1972 Guyana entered into a trade and technical assistance agreement with the People's Republic of China under which G\$ 30 million worth of goods would be exchanged annually. The Reynolds Metals Company was also invited to negotiate its future with the government. Guyana is a founder member of the Caribbean Free Trade Area (CARIFTA).

Transport and Communication

The coastal strip has a well developed road system and two state-owned railways with 80 miles of track. There are about 400 miles of hard-surfaced road out of a total of 1,700 miles. A new bituminous road to link Georgetown and Mackenzie, the centre for bauxite mining, was opened in 1968. Communication with the interior is still chiefly by river, the main rivers being the Mazuruni, the Cuyuni, the Essequibo, the Demerara, and the Berbice. There are airstrips at the more important settlements in the interior. A new airport at Timehri was opened in 1968.

Social Welfare

In 1967 there were 35 health centres, 15 general hospitals, 9 private hospitals, 3 specialized hospitals, 9 cottage hospitals, 3 sugar estate hospitals and 112 maternal and child health units in rural areas. Between 1950 and 1968 the death rate decreased from 14.6 to 7.7 per thousand (excluding Amerindians). In recent years improved water supplies, anti-tuberculosis campaigns and the control of malaria have steadily improved general health. A National Insurance scheme, compulsory for most workers and employers, was established in 1969.

Education

Education is free between the ages of 5 and 16, and compulsory between 6 and 14. The estimated literacy rate is 80 to 85 per cent. There are 380 state-aided primary schools and 38 state-aided secondary schools. The total number of pupils in all schools was over 190,000 in 1967. There are also 18 domestic science and 3 technical training centres. Proposals for the establishment of multilateral schools to remedy the divorce of technical from academic education are at present being put into effect. The University of Guyana is at Turkeycn and there is a Teacher Training Centre in Georgetown.

Tourism

Guyana has only begun to exploit the attractions of her beautiful scenery. Tours to the interior, especially to see the famous Kaieteur falls (741 ft.) may be arranged. In 1970 28,826 tourists visited Guyana.

GUYANA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

Visas are not required to visit Guyana by nationals of Australia, Belgium, Canada, Ceylon, Denmark, Finland, France, Ghana, Honduras, Iceland, India, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, San Marino, Singapore, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, United Kingdom, U.S.A. and Uruguay.

Sport

Cricket is very popular, also hockey, basketball, table tennis, lawn tennis, football, boxing, motor-racing and cycling.

Public Holidays

1972: May 1 (Labour Day), August 2 (Commonwealth Day), October 18 (Deepavali), December 25-26 (Christmas).

1973: January 1, February 23 (Republic Day), April 20, 23 (Good Friday, Easter Monday). In addition the festivals

of Eid-ul-Ahaz, Phagwah, Youman Naubi (in the first half of the year) and Deepavali (in the second half of the year) are celebrated. These festivals are dependent on sightings of the moon and their precise dates are not known until two months before they take place.

Weights and Measures

English weights and measures are used.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The main unit of currency is the Guyanese dollar which is divided into 100 cents.

Coins: 1, 5, 10, 25 and 50 cents.

Notes: 1, 5, 10, 20, and 100 dollars.

Exchange rate: 5.21 Guyanese dollar (\$G.) = £1 sterling
2 Guyanese dollar (\$G.) = U.S. \$1

STATISTICS

AREA AND POPULATION

Area (square miles): 83,000.

Population (1970 est.): 721,098 (East Indian 365,515, Africans 222,665, Mixed 82,240, Portuguese 9,522, Chinese 4,581, Europeans 3,992, Amerindians 32,013, Others 570); Georgetown (capital) 195,000.

Livestock (1969): Cattle 256,800, Pigs 80,900, Sheep 98,500, Goats 38,900, Poultry 6,500,000.

Fishing (1969): Fish 26m. pounds, Shrimp 9.6m. pounds.

AGRICULTURE

	UNIT	1967	1968	1969
Sugar	tons	344,000	317,000	364,465
Rum	proof gal.	3,406,000	3,276,000	3,200,000
Molasses	gallons	20,545,000	20,080,000	23,067,000
Rice (milled)	tons	129,000	117,000	170,549

FORESTRY

(cubic feet)

	1968	1969
Timber	7,376,111	7,554,051
Roundwood	76,938	95,558
Splitwood	37,591	60,070
Firewood	734,200	285,899
Charcoal	241,650	1,378,470
TOTAL	8,466,490	9,374,048

MINING

(1969 production)

Bauxite 4,238,346 tons, Alumina 293,370 tons, Diamonds 49,266 metric carats, Gold 12,102 oz.

GUYANA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FINANCE

5.21 \$G=£1 sterling; 2.00 \$G=U.S. \$1.00.

100 \$G = £19.20 sterling = U.S. \$50.00

BUDGET

(1970—\$G '000)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
Current Revenue	127,501	Education	19,001
Capital Revenue	41,847	Defence	6,409
		Health	12,009
		Transport	2,400
		Public Works	12,180
		Debt Charges	17,683
		Other Current Expenditure	54,940
		Capital Expenditure	51,486
TOTAL	169,348	TOTAL	176,108

Budget (1971 est.): Revenue \$G 205,833,446; Expenditure \$G 205,775,577.

CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION

(\$G million)

	1967	1968	1969
Government Notes	225	225	225
British Caribbean Currency Board	254	201	172
Bank of Guyana Notes	37,065	37,031	38,693
Commercial Bank Notes	39	27	—
TOTAL	37,583	37,484	39,090

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

(\$G million)

	1967	1968	1969
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	371.1	406.7	447.0
Net income paid abroad	—27.9	—31.7	—38.5
GROSS NATIONAL INCOME	348.2	375.0	409.5
Less depreciation	—23.4	—25.5	—31.0
NET NATIONAL INCOME	324.8	349.5	378.5

GUYANA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

(million U.S. \$)

	1968	1969	1970
<i>Goods and Services</i>	—13.0	—12.5	—19.3
Trade Balance c.i.f.	7.4	9.8	— 0.1
Transport and Merchandise Insurance	— 0.3	— 0.2	0.3
Investment Income	—15.1	—18.0	—17.8
Other Services	— 5.0	— 4.1	— 1.7
<i>Transfers:</i>			
Private	— 1.8	— 1.3	— 0.4
Government	2.2	1.3	0.4
<i>Capital n.i.e.:</i>			
Private	5.5	3.7	9.2
Government	11.3	5.8	9.8
<i>Deposit Money Banks:</i>			
Assets	5.3	3.7	9.2
Liabilities	11.3	5.8	9.8
Allocation of SDRs	—	—	2.5
Monetary Authorities	— 3.6	2.5	3.4
Monetary Gold	—	—	—
SDR Holdings	—	— 0.1	—
IMF General Account	—	—	— 0.6
Government Reserves	1.1	— 0.3	1.2
Currency Board and Bank of Guyana Assets	— 4.7	2.8	2.9
Net Errors and Omissions	— 6.2	— 1.3	— 6.5

EXTERNAL TRADE

(\$G '000)

	1966	1967	1968	1969
Imports	202,006	225,292	219,276	235,833
Exports	186,431*	197,519	211,450	242,017*

* Includes re-exports

COMMODITIES

IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1968	1969		1968	1969
Food	35,538	37,639	Food	98,747	117,278
Dairy Products	5,736	5,831	Rice	26,147	19,670
Cereals	7,928	4,352	Unrefined Cane Sugar	63,555	88,051
Mineral Fuels and Lubricants	20,746	18,615	Molasses	4,254	4,284
Gas, Diesel and other Fuel Oils	20,446	18,251	Shrimps	7,310	7,263
Chemicals	21,333	23,298	Beverages and Tobacco	4,338	3,204
Chemical Elements and Compounds	5,402	5,184	Crude Materials except Fuels	97,851	105,586
Manufactured Goods	52,836	61,873	Wood, Lumber and Cork	2,768	2,476
Manufactures of Metals	9,798	10,807	Alumina	33,060	38,936
Machinery and Vehicles	61,589	62,951	Bauxite	58,159	62,617
Electrical Machinery	10,198	10,078	Chemicals	1,397	1,443
Transport Equipment	8,967	10,607	Manufactured Goods	5,241	4,819
Miscellaneous Manufactures	20,610	23,538	Precious Stones	4,714	3,798
Other Items	1,170	1,361	Other Items	648	1,270
TOTAL	219,276	235,835	Re-Exports	5,559	8,344
			TOTAL	211,450	242,617

GUYANA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY, THE CONSTITUTION, THE GOVERNMENT)

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

IMPORTS	1968	1969
United Kingdom	64,453	74,038
U.S.A.	50,824	50,414
Canada	20,044	19,557
Commonwealth Caribbean Countries	29,416	32,450

EXPORTS	1968	1969
Canada	43,070	46,501
United Kingdom	46,340	58,282
U.S.A.	55,681	61,023
Commonwealth Caribbean Countries	28,853	29,499

TRANSPORT

(1968)

Railways: Passengers 3,020,146, Freight 38,657 tons.

Roads: Passenger Cars 13,632, Lorries and Vans 3,409, Buses 171, Tractors 3,201, Motor Cycles 9,021; long-distance buses link the principal towns, villages and sugar estate.

Shipping: Tonnage entered 3,851,995 net registered tons, cleared 3,498,854 net registered tons.

Civil Aviation: Passenger arrivals 52,331, departures 55,219; Freight picked up 6,367 tons, set down 7,259 tons.

TOURISM

	1968	1969
Total Arrivals	44,230	51,520
Sea	12,382	14,622
Air	31,848	36,898
Total Visitors	23,027	25,766

EDUCATION

(1968-69)

	PRIMARY	SECONDARY	TECHNICAL	TEACHER TRAINING	UNIVERSITY
Number of Schools . . .	381	80	3	2	1
Number of Pupils . . .	163,122	18,121*	1,979	470	1,100
Number of Teachers . .	5,421	782*	70	48	68

* Government and aided only.

Sources: Government Information Services, Georgetown; Bank of Guyana; International Monetary Fund.

THE CONSTITUTION

The Constitution of Guyana was originally prepared in July 1961 and modified by a British Guiana Order in Council on June 23rd, 1964. Following the agreement reached at the Independence Conference in November 1965 Guyana became an independent state on May 26th, 1966.

Guyana is a sovereign democratic state, and became a republic within the Commonwealth on February 23rd, 1970. The President is elected by the National Assembly.

The executive body consists of a Cabinet, presided over by the Prime Minister, which is collectively responsible to the legislature. The National Assembly, which has a term of four years, contains 53 members elected by a system of proportional representation. Adult suffrage is universal.

Impartial commissions exist for the judiciary, the public service and the police service, and incorporated in the constitution are safeguards to protect the rights to equality, personal freedom and property of all individuals and minority groups. An Ombudsman is appointed, after consultation between Prime Minister and leader of the Opposition, to hold office for four years.

THE GOVERNMENT

President: ARTHUR CHUNG.

CABINET

(April 1972)

Prime Minister: LINDEN FORBES SAMPSON BURNHAM.

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Agriculture: Dr. PTOLEMY A. REID.

Minister of Finance: DESMOND HOYTE.

Minister of Communications: MUHAMMAD KASIM.

Attorney-General and Minister of State: SHRIDATH S. RAMPHAL.

Minister of Education: Miss CECILY BAIRD.

Minister of Information and Culture: ELVIN McDAVID.

Minister of Works Hydraulics and Supply: HAMILTON GREEN.

Minister of Trade: DAVID SINGH.

Minister of Local Government: CLAUDE VIBERT MINGO.

Minister of Labour and Social Security: WINSLOW CARRINGTON.

Minister of Home Affairs: OSCAR CLARKE.

Minister of Housing and Reconstruction: BISHWAISHWAR RAMSAROOP.

Minister of Health: Miss SHIRLEY MERLE FIELD RIDLEY.

Minister of Mines and Forests: HUBERT O. JACK.

Minister of State and Co-operatives: WILLIAM HAYNES.

Minister for External Affairs: SONNY RAMPHALL.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND HIGH COMMISSIONS ACCREDITED TO GUYANA

(Georgetown unless otherwise indicated)

(E) Embassy; (HC) High Commission

Brazil: Regent and Hicks Sts. (E.); *Ambassador:* Brig-Gen José HORACIO DA CUNHA GARCIO.

Canada: Bank of Guyana Building (HC); *High Commissioner:* JOHN A. STILES.

German Federal Republic: 33 North St. (E); *Ambassador:* WERNER KLINGEBERG.

India: 78 Church St. (HC); *High Commissioner:* D. HEJMADI.

Israel: Bogotá, Colombia (E).

Italy: Bogotá, Colombia (E).

Jamaica: St. Clair, Port of Spain, Trinidad (HC).

Japan: Bogotá, Colombia (E).

Korea, Republic of: Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (E).

Nigeria: UN Permanent Representative, New York, U.S.A. (HC).

Pakistan: Ottawa, Canada (HC).

Tanzania: UN Permanent Representative, New York, U.S.A. (HC).

Trinidad and Tobago: 91 Middle St. (HC); *High Commissioner:* ERIC MURRAY.

United Kingdom: 44 Main St. (HC); *High Commissioner:* WILLIAM STANLEY BATES.

U.S.A.: 31 Main St. (E); *Ambassador:* SPENCER M. KING.

U.S.S.R.: Brasilia, Brazil.

Venezuela: 92 Middle St. (E); *Ambassador:* ANTONIO JOSÉ MALDONADO.

Yugoslavia: UN Permanent Representative, New York, U.S.A. (E).

Zambia: UN Permanent Representative, New York, U.S.A. (HC).

Guyana also has diplomatic relations with Argentina, Belgium, Costa Rica, Denmark, Finland, Haiti, Ireland, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, Panama, Poland, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Turkey.

PARLIAMENT

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Speaker: Hon. SASE NARAIN.

Elected Members: 53.

Non-Elected Members: 4.

ELECTION, 1968

PARTY	SEATS
People's National Congress	30
People's Progressive Party	19
United Force	4

POLITICAL PARTIES

People's National Congress: 227 Camp St., Georgetown; left-wing Socialist; f. 1955 after a split with the P.P.P.; Leader L. F. S. BURNHAM; Chair. R. J. JORDAN; Sec. HAMILTON GREEN; publ. *New Nation* (weekly).

United Force: 96 Robb St., Bourda, Georgetown; advocates rapid industrialization through Government partnership and private capital; Leader MARCELLUS I. SINGH; publ. *Sun* (weekly).

People's Progressive Party: 41 Robb St., Georgetown; f. 1950; extreme socialist party; Gen. Sec. Dr. CHEDDI JAGAN; International Affairs Sec. JANET JAGEN; publ. *Thunder* (quarterly).

The Guyana United Muslim Party: 1 Croal St., Stabroek, Georgetown; f. 1963; religious party formed to protect the interests of Muslims; Leader and founder HOUSEIN GHANIE; publ. *Truth* (weekly).

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The Judicature of Guyana comprises the Supreme Court of Judicature, which consists of a Court of Appeal and a High Court (both of which are superior courts of record), and a number of Courts of Summary Jurisdiction.

The Court of Appeal is constituted of the Chancellor as President, the Chief Justice and such number of Justices of Appeal as may be prescribed by Parliament. This Court came into operation on June 30th, 1966.

The High Court of the Supreme Court consists of the Chief Justice as President of the Court and nine Puisne Judges. Its jurisdiction is both original and appellate. It has criminal jurisdiction in matters brought before it on indictment. A person convicted by the Court has a right of appeal to the Guyana Court of Appeal. The High Court of the Supreme Court has unlimited jurisdiction in civil matters and exclusive jurisdiction in probate, divorce and admiralty and certain other matters. Under certain circumstances, appeal in civil matters lies either to the Full Court of the High Court of the Supreme Court, which is constituted by not less than two judges, or to the Guyana Court of Appeal.

A magistrate has jurisdiction to determine claims where the amount involved does not exceed \$250. Appeal lies to the Full Court.

Chancellor: Hon. Sir EDWARD VICTOR LUCKHOO, Q.C.

Chief Justice: Hon. Sir H. B. S. BOLLERS.

Justices of Appeal: Hons. G. L. B. PERSAUD, P. A. CUMMINGS, V. E. CRANE.

RELIGION

The principal Christian Religious bodies with places of worship in the state are Anglican (Church of the West Indies), Roman Catholic, Church of Scotland, Guyana Presbyterian, Methodist, Congregational Union, Moravian, Lutheran and Salvation Army. Hindus and Muslims also maintain places of worship.

Archbishop of the West Indies and Bishop of Guyana (Anglican): Most Rev. A. J. KNIGHT, C.M.G., D.D., LL.B., F.C.P., Austin House, Georgetown; Anglicans in Guyana number about 130,000.

Bishop of Georgetown (Roman Catholic): Rt. Rev. Monsignor R. L. GUILLY, S.J., O.B.E., 27 Brickdam, Georgetown; Roman Catholics number about 100,000.

Hinduism: The Hindu religious centre is Maha Sabha, Lamaha St., Georgetown; Hindus number about 300,000; Leader SASE NARINE, J.P., C.M.G.

Islam: Guyana United Sad'r Islamic Anjuman, 157 Alexander St., Kitty, Georgetown; Muslims number about 93,000; Gen. Sec. MUHAMMAD ZAHUR.

THE PRESS

Evening Post: La Penitence, East Bank, Demerara; f. 1957; daily; Editor PETER TAYLOR; circ. 9,500.

Guyana Graphic: Bel Air Park, Georgetown; f. 1945; circ. 31,000; owned by the Thomson Group; Gen. Man. RICARDO SMITH; Editor W. M. SMITH.

Mirror: Ruimveldt, East Bank, Demerara; circ. daily 16,800, Sun. 24,000; owned by the New Guyana Co. Ltd.; Editor JANET JAGAN.

Booker News: Universal Bldg., 22 Church St., Georgetown; f. 1955; monthly; house journal of the Booker Cos.; Editor McDONALD DASH; circ. 11,000.

Catholic Standard, Tho: Catholic Centre, Georgetown; f. 1905; circ. 5,000; weekly, Editor Rev. H. WONG, S.J.

Guyana Business: 156 Waterloo St., Georgetown; f. 1889; organ of the Georgetown Chamber of Commerce; quarterly; Editor C. D. KIRTON.

Labour Advocate, The: 61 Hadfield St., Lucytown, Georgetown; f. 1937; Sun.; organ of the M.P.C.A. Trade Union; Editor RICHARD ISHMAEL; circ. 20,000.

New Nation: 227 Camp St., Georgetown; f. 1955; organ of the People's National Congress; weekly; Editor FRANK AUGUST CAMPBELL; circ. 10,000.

News from Guyana: Ministry of Information, 18-20 Brickdam, Georgetown; weekly; circ. 1,600.

The Official Gazette of Guyana: Ministry of Information, 18-20 Brickdam, Georgetown; weekly; circ. 1,000.

Pace: Mackenzie, Demerara River; f. 1967; monthly; Editor/Publ. STEPHEN LEACOCK; circ. 2,000.

Sun: Unity House, 95 Robb St., Bourda, Georgetown; f. 1960; organ of the United Force; weekly; Editor BURCHELL O. WILLS; circ. 2,500.

Sunday Chronicle: 24 Main St., Georgetown; f. 1881; Democratic; circ. 16,800; Editor C. CHICHESTER; London Rep. Colin Turner (London) Ltd.

Sunday Graphic: Bel Air Park, Georgetown; circ. 50,100; owned by the Thomson Group; Gen. Man. RICARDO SMITH; Editor ULRIC MENTUS.

Thunder: 41 Robb St., Georgetown; f. 1950; organ of the People's Progressive Party; quarterly; Editor CHARLES JACOB, Jr.; circ. 10,000.

Week End Post and Sunday Argosy: La Penitence, East Bank, Demerara; f. 1880; weekly; Editor PETER TAYLOR; circ. 19,500.

NEWS AGENCY

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Agence France-Presse: P.O.B. 725, Georgetown; Correspondent PAUL PERSUAD.

PUBLISHERS

Guyana Graphic Ltd., The: Lama Ave., Bel Air Park, Georgetown.

Guyana Lithographic Co. Ltd.: La Penitence, East Bank, Demerara.

Guyana Times Publishing Co.: 45 Robb St., Georgetown.

Peter Taylor & Co. Ltd.: La Penitence, East Bank, Demerara.

RADIO

Guyana Broadcasting Co. Ltd. (Radio Demerara): P.O.B. 561, Georgetown; f. 1950; subsidiary of Rediffusion Ltd., London; commercial; one station (Radio Demerara) since 1958, with national coverage; Gen. Man. E. SAUL.

Guyana Broadcasting Service: "Alico" Bldg., Regent and Hinks Streets, Georgetown; f. 1968; acquired Radio GBS (previously owned by the Guyana Broadcasting Co. Ltd.); Man. Dir. HUGH N. J. CHOLMONDELEY, Jr.; publ. *Action Radio Times*.

In 1971 there were approximately 250,000 radios in use in Guyana.

FINANCE

BANKING

Bank of Guyana: P.O.B. 658, Georgetown; f. 1965; cap. p.u. \$G.4.3m.; Central Bank of note issue; Gov. W. P. D'ANDRADE, C.M.G.

National Co-operative Bank: 1 Lombard and Cornhill Streets, Georgetown; f. 1970; Man. Dir. W. O. BASCOM.

Bank of Baroda: Head Office: Mandvi, Baroda, India; 45 Water St., Georgetown; Man. I. M. DESAI.

Bank of Nova Scotia: Alico Bldgs, Regent and Hinks Sts., Georgetown.

Barclays Bank International Ltd.: Head Office: 54 Lombard St., London, E.C.3; 13 offices throughout Guyana; main branch Walter St., Georgetown; Man. JOHN R. BASCOM.

Chase Manhattan Bank: Head Office: New York, U.S.A.; Bank of Guyana Bldg., Georgetown; Man. BRIAN C. BENNETT.

Royal Bank of Canada: Head Office: Place Ville Marie, Montreal; 11 branches including 6 in Georgetown, 1 Bank Mobile; Man. S. J. R. AFFONSO.

INSURANCE

Guyana National General Insurance Co. Ltd.: 23 Brickdam, P.O.B. 549, Georgetown; f. 1963; cap. \$100,000; Gen. Man. Dr. THEODORE R. HARVEY; Sec./Dir. R. G. B. FIELD-RIDLEY.

Guyana and Trinidad Mutual Life Insurance Co. Ltd.: Lots 27/29 Robb and Hinks Streets, Georgetown; f. 1925; Chair. C. J. BETTENCOURT-GOMES; Sec. R. E. BOLLERS.

Demerara Mutual Life Assurance Society Ltd.: 61-62 and 91/92 Robb Street and Ave. of the Republic, Georgetown; f. 1891; Chair. B. A. GONSALVES; Sec. and Gen. Man. HUGH K. GEORGE.

Hand-in-Hand Mutual Fire Insurance Co. Ltd., Hand-in-Hand Mutual Life Assurance Co. Ltd.: Lots 1, 2 and 3. Ave. of the Republic, Georgetown; f. 1865; Chair. Maj. A. D. GOMES, M.B.E.; Sec./Man. CECIL P. FITT.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

ASSOCIATIONS AND CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Berbico Chamber of Commerce and Development Association: Esplanade Road, New Amsterdam; Pres. EDWARD BOWMAN; Sec. NADIR HASSAN.

Consultative Association of Guyanese Industry Ltd.: Fourth Floor, Bank of Guyana Building, High St., Georgetown, P.O.B. 527; f. 1962; 12 member associations; Chair. Col. G. B. THOMSON, C.B.E.

Forest Products Association of Guyana: 7 Water St., Werk-en-Rust, Georgetown; f. 1943; 20 mems.; Pres. L. C. WILLEMS; Sec. W. WELSHMAN.

Georgetown Chamber of Commerce: P.O.B. 10, Georgetown; f. 1889; 135 mems.; Pres. A. R. YHAP, O.B.E.; publ. *Guyana Business*.

Guyana Manufacturers' Association: Bank of Guyana Bldg., Georgetown; Pres. T. S. BURROWES; publ. *Guyana Handbook*.

Guyana Marketing Corporation: Georgetown; Chair. EUSI KWAYANA.

Guyana Rice Corporation: Georgetown; Chair. GAVIN KENNARD.

Guyana Rice Marketing Board: Georgetown; f. 1939 to handle exports; Chair. GAVIN KENNARD.

Guyana Sugar Producers' Association: Lot 201, Camp St., Georgetown; f. 1942; 7 mem. companies; Exec. Dir. P. E. FREDERICKS; Sec. W. E. V. HARRISON.

Rice Millers' Association: 13A Bentinck St., Georgetown; Pres. BENI PERSAUD; Sec. MUSTAPHA KARIM.

Rice Producers' Association: Lot 1, Water St., Georgetown; f. 1946; c. 45,000 families; Pres. D. RAMLAKHAN; Gen. Sec. LALTA RAMGOPAL; publ. *Rice Review* (quarterly).

Royal Agricultural and Commercial Society of Guyana: Georgetown; Hon. Sec. K. I. R. KIRKPATRICK, O.B.E.

Shipping Association of Georgetown: 28 Main and Holmes Sts., Georgetown; f. 1952; 5 mems.; Chair. M. A. MATTHEWS; Sec. and Man. GEORGE H. D. MORGAN.

TRADE UNIONS

There are 78 trade unions with a total membership of over 90,000. The **Trades Union Council (T.U.C.)** is the national trade union body, with 24 affiliates.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

Commissioner of Co-operative Development: C. R. JARVIS.

In 1968 there were 712 registered co-operative societies, mainly agricultural credit societies, with a total membership of 49,570.

DEVELOPMENT AGENCIES

Cane Farming Development Corporation Ltd.: 30-31 Hinks and Regent Sts., P.O.B. 404, Georgetown; f. 1965; 4 mems.; grants loans to peasant cane farmers; Chair. C. P. DE SOUZA.

Guyana Credit Corporation: 41 Brickdam and Boyle Place, Georgetown; f. 1954; financed by the Government; provides financial credits and is authorized to raise loans either privately or from the United Kingdom or Guyana Government; loans made to December 1968 G\$34,875,305.

Guyana Development Corporation: Bank of Guyana Bldg., Georgetown; f. 1963; public corporation to stimulate and facilitate economic development; allocated U.S.\$11.6m. for pioneer industries; Chair. C. J. B. HARRIS; Gen. Man. G. B. KENNARD, C.B.E.

Guyana National Co-operative Bank: 1 Lombard and Cornhill Streets, Georgetown; f. 1970; provides credit and expert advice to co-operative enterprises; Man. WILBERT BASCOM.

Guyana Rice Corporation: 117 Cowan St., Georgetown; f. 1969; to develop the rice industry and promote the expansion of its export trade, and to engage in commercial, industrial and agricultural activities necessary for the development of the rice industry; Co-ordinator S. A. STOREY; Sec. W. V. BUTLER.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

TRANSPORT

Transport and Harbours Department: 48 Main St., Georgetown; Gen. Man. W. A. GRIFFITH.

RAILWAYS

Guyana Railways and Shipping Services: Main St., Georgetown; f. 1847; transferred to government ownership 1922; there are two main railway lines, one running east from Georgetown for a distance of 60½ miles, to Rosignol on the west bank of the Berbice River, opposite New Amsterdam. A section of this service from Mahaica to Rosignol, a distance of 38½ miles, was closed in July 1970. The service from Georgetown to Mahaica, a distance of 22 miles, is still in operation. The other service, which is 18½ miles long, runs from Vreed-en-Hoop on the Demerara River opposite Georgetown, to Parika on the east bank of the Essequibo.

There are also two short railways: the Matthew's Ridge to Port Kaituma railway, now government owned, but formerly operated by the African Manganese Company; and the Demerara Bauxite Company's line on their concession, the longest section of which is thirty miles between Mackenzie and Ituni.

ROADS

Roads and vehicular trails total 1,565 miles, of which 409 are all-weather roads; 1,195 miles are maintained by the Government, 70 miles by the municipalities of Georgetown and New Amsterdam, and 300 miles by local authorities. Work started in 1968 on the reconstruction and improvement of 72 miles of road along the Corentyne coast at a cost of G.\$17.4m.

SHIPPING

Guyana's principal ports are at Georgetown and New Amsterdam.

Guyana Railways and Shipping Services operate passenger, cargo and ferry services in and across the main rivers, with a fleet of twelve vessels.

Shipping Association of Georgetown: 28 Main and Holmes Sts., Georgetown; Chair. Capt. R. N. KING; members:

Bookers Shipping (Demerara) Ltd.: 5/9 Lombard St., La Penitence, Georgetown; reps. for Alcoa Steamship Co., Inc., Booker, Harrison and Mitsui O.S.K. Lines, Pan American Airways and Lloyds Agencies.

Sandbach, Parker & Co. Ltd.: 45/48 Water St., Georgetown; reps. for Royal Netherlands Steamship Co. and K-Line.

Sproston's (Guyana) Ltd.: 3/9 Lombard St., Charles-town, Georgetown; reps. for Fabre, N.Y.K., Saguenay Steamship, West India Steamship Co., A/S Bulkhandling H. Bang & Co., and Stolt Nielsen Chartering Inc.

Caribbean Molasses Co. Ltd.: Mud Lots 1/2, Water St., Georgetown; exporters of molasses in bulk.

CIVIL AVIATION

The main airport is Timehri International, about 25 miles from Georgetown; it has been extended to take jet aircraft.

GUYANA—(TRANSPORT AND TOURISM, UNIVERSITY)

Guyana Airways Corporation: P.O.B. 102, Georgetown; state-owned, became a Corporation Sept. 1st, 1963; Chair. J. YIEIRA; Gen. Man. R. L. ABRAMS; operates internal scheduled services and internal and external charter flights; fleet of 4 DC-3, 1 Grumman Goose amphibious aircraft, 2 Twin Otter, 1 Cessna 310, 2 Caribou.

Guyana is also served by the following foreign airlines: Air France, B.O.A.C., B.W.I.A. (Trinidad), Cruzeiro do Sul (Brazil), K.L.M. and Pan Am.

TOURISM

TOURIST AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

Division of Tourism, Guyana Development Corporation: Fourth Floor, Bank of Guyana Bldg., Georgetown, P.O.B. 708; Tourist Development Officer M. I. ALL.

National History and Arts Council: Queen Elizabeth II National Park, Thomas Lands, Georgetown; f. 1965 to

promote the study of national history and to encourage cultural development in Guyana as a whole; a division of the Ministry of Education, run by Government funds; Chair. Miss LYNETTE DOLPHIN, A.A., M.B.E.; Sec. BASIL DE RUSHE.

The Theatre Guild of Guyana Ltd.: P.O.B. 814, Parade St., Kingston, Georgetown; f. 1957 to sponsor and support West Indian and international plays, promote the writing of local plays and encourage the development of all aspects of theatre in Guyana; non-profit organization, Government subsidy since 1966; Pres. PAT MAGALEE; Playhouse Dir. Mrs. PHYLLIS SHEPHERD; Sec. Mrs. BARBARA OSMAN.

UNIVERSITY

University of Guyana: P.O.B. 841, Georgetown; 86 teachers, 1,112 students.

HAITI

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Haiti occupies 27,750 sq. km. on the west of the island of Hispaniola in the West Indies. (The Dominican Republic occupies the rest of the island.) Cuba, to the west, is less than 50 miles away. The climate is tropical but the mountains and fresh sea winds mitigate the heat. Temperatures move little with the seasons, the average in Port-au-Prince being about 80°F (26.6°C). May to September is the rainy season. The official language is French but a Creole dialect is generally spoken. Roman Catholicism is predominant, although voodoo is also practised. The flag consists of vertical bands of black and red, with the red next to the hoist. The capital is Port-au-Prince.

Recent History

Haiti has a predominantly negro population, mainly the descendants of former slaves. A military coup in 1950 led to the present Constitution. There were further risings in 1956 and 1957 when Dr. François Duvalier was elected President. In May, 1963, Dr. Duvalier's term of office was extended for a further six years, and in 1964 this was extended to life Presidency. There were several abortive attempts to overthrow the regime. In January 1971 the President's son, Jean-Claude, was appointed as his successor. This was subsequently ratified unanimously by referendum, and on his father's death in April Jean-Claude Duvalier became President for life.

During François Duvalier's dictatorship relations with most foreign countries deteriorated but now show some signs of improvement, especially with the Dominican Republic and U.S.A.

Government

The country is governed by a President, elected for life by direct popular vote, and by a Cabinet of 12. There is a Chamber of Deputies of 67 members elected by direct popular vote for six years. There are nine Départements.

Defence

A member of the Organization of American States Haiti has an Army of about 400 officers and 5,000 men who also serve as a Gendarmerie. There is a small Air Corps and a Coastguard patrol force. The President's militia, the "Tontons Macoutes", have been partially disbanded and are being replaced by an anti-guerrilla force, the "Léopards". In addition the President retains a reserve force of armed supporters with basic military training.

Economic Affairs

Haiti is a predominately agricultural country with over 80 per cent of the population working on the land. A five-year plan introduced in May 1971 aims to increase farm production and raise the minimum wage, which is currently very low. In July 1971 a 31,400 kW. hydro-electric plant at Peligré became operational; it has doubled the country's electricity supply and will be used for irrigation. Food processing, notably sugar refining, is the main industry and in addition a small number of factories produce soap, cloth, cement, cigarettes and drinks. Haiti

supplies large quantities of baseball equipment to the U.S.A. The general economic decline of recent years was caused in part by the withdrawal of foreign aid and investment during the presidency of Dr. François Duvalier. Industrial investment by American companies, attracted by the low taxes and cheap labour, is now beginning to grow again. The country's considerable natural resources, which remain under-exploited, include timber, fishing and minerals (gold, silver, copper, bauxite, tin). Coffee accounts for 75 per cent of Haiti's exports followed by sugar, flour, sisal, oils, cocoa and cotton. Trade is almost entirely with the U.S.A.

Transport and Communications

Main roads are asphalted or concreted and in good repair. There are no railways and the Artibonite river, though largely navigable, is little used commercially. There are regular shipping services to New York, Panama and Jamaica and freight services to Europe and South America. The state airline COHATA operates an internal service, Haiti Airways, also state-owned, runs services between Haiti, Miami and Puerto Rico and foreign lines link Haiti internationally.

Social Welfare

Industrial and commercial workers are provided with free health care.

Education

Education is free and is provided by the State and by the Roman Catholic Church in nursery schools, elementary schools, secondary schools, including 12 *lycées*, and the State University. It is now compulsory between the ages of 6 and 12 years, but a large majority of children understand insufficient French to benefit. Basic education in Creole dialect is being undertaken by a new organization, ONEC, in rural areas, where a large proportion of the peasants are illiterate.

Tourism

Haiti's bays, beaches, mountains, folklore and bazaars are of interest to tourists. Another attraction is the magnificent 150-year old citadel and palace of King Henri Christophe. Tourism is Haiti's second source of external income (after coffee). The majority of tourists come from the U.S.A. and facilities are being developed by American companies.

Visas are not required to visit Haiti by nationals of U.S.A., U.K. and most European countries.

Sport

The most popular games are football and volleyball. There is gamehunting and sea-fishing.

Public Holidays

1972: March 31 (Good Friday), May 1 (Labour Day), May 7 (Ascension Day), May 18 (Flag Day), May 22 (National Sovereignty), June 1 (Corpus Christi), August 15 (Assumption Day), November 1 (All Saints' Day),

HAITI (INTRODUCTORY SURVEY)

December 8 (Army Day), December 25 (Christmas Day).

1973: January 1 (Independence), January 2 (Founder's Day), April 14 (Pan American Day).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is used.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The monetary unit is the gourde, which is divided into 100 centimes.

Coins: 5, 10, 20, 50 centimes.

Notes: 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 250, 500 gourdes.

Exchange rate: 13.06 gourdes = £1 sterling

5.23 gourdes = U.S. \$1

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA	POPULATION			
	1968 estimates	Males	Females	Port-au-Prince (capital)
27,750 sq. km.	4,671,461	2,329,190	2,342,171	200,000*

Total population in 1970 estimated at 4,870,000. Births (1965-70 est.—per '000): 37.3; Deaths (1965-70 est.—per '000): 16.9.

AGRICULTURE (metric tons)

PRODUCT	1966	1967-68
Sugar . . .	60,196	57,798
Coffee . . .	26,100	n.a.
Cocoa . . .	2,255	n.a.
Flour . . .	38,521	33,212

INDUSTRY

PRODUCT	UNIT	1965	1966	1967
Cement .	metric tons	42,129	38,369	34,903
Cotton Fabrics .	'000 metres	3,513	3,810	3,800
Cigarettes .	'000	1,753	1,721	1,763

Other industries: Rum, shoes, leather goods, handicrafts, lumber, salt.

FINANCE

1 Gourde = 100 cents

100 Gourdes = £7.62 sterling = U.S. \$ 19.10.

BUDGET

(1966-67—million gourdes)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
Customs Duties	59	Defence	28
Direct Taxation	68	Public Health	17
Indirect Taxation	—	Education	16
		Servicing Public Debt	11
		Other	55
TOTAL	127	TOTAL	127

RESERVES AND CURRENCY (million gourdes)

	1968
Notes in circulation at end of year . . .	84,516.7
Coins in circulation at end of year . . .	9,524.2

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

(million gourdes)

	1966-67			1967-68		
	Credit	Debit	Balance	Credit	Debit	Balance
Goods and Services:						
Merchandise f.o.b.	—	—	—	180.9	200.3	19.4
Non-monetary gold	—	—	—	0.8	0.5	— 0.3
Freight and insurance	—	—	—	—	20.7	20.7
Other transportation	—	—	—	7.7	8.4	0.7
Travel	—	—	—	22.4	17.9	— 4.5
Investment income	—	14.5	—14.5	—	15.6	15.6
Government n.e.s.	—	—	—	18.8	21.7	2.9
Other services	205.0	269.5	—64.5	6.9	11.8	4.9
Total	205.0	284.0	—79.0	237.5	296.9	59.4
Transfer Payments:						
Private	91.5	25.5	66.0	70.5	25.8	—44.7
Central Government	19.5	—	19.5	19.3	0.2	—19.1
Total	111.0	25.5	85.5	89.8	26.0	—63.8
CURRENT BALANCE			6.5			4.4
Capital and Monetary Gold:						
Non-monetary Sectors:						
Direct investment	5.1	—	5.1	—	5.7	5.7
Other private short-term	—	—	—	10.2	—	—10.2
Central Government	4.0	—	4.0	1.4	1.2	— 3.2
Total	9.1	—	9.1	14.6	6.9	— 7.7
Monetary Sectors:						
Commercial banks: liabilities	—	5.5	— 5.5	7.3	—	— 7.3
Commercial banks: assets	2.0	2.0	—	—	2.1	2.1
National bank: liabilities	—	12.5	—12.5	3.7	4.2	0.5
National bank: assets	10.0	1.5	8.5	—	24.4	24.4
Total	12.0	21.5	— 9.4	11.0	30.7	19.7
CAPITAL BALANCE			— 0.4	352.9	360.5	7.6
Net Errors and Omissions			— 6.0	—	—	—

EXTERNAL TRADE

(U.S. dollars)

	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
Imports	41,403,600	35,413,177	35,623,200
Exports	37,700,600	31,849,947	36,189,400

In 1970 imports totalled 262,200,000 gourdes.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

'000 gourdes

IMPORTS	1965-66	EXPORTS	1970
Cotton Textiles	13,002	Coffee	74,300
Pharmaceuticals	6,551	Bauxite	33,900
Cooking Oil	9,775	Sisal	7,700
Cars and Spare Parts	10,944	Sugar	16,600
Canned Milk	3,396	Other	69,300
Dried Fish	2,693	TOTAL	201,600

HAITI—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
	1965-1966		1965-66
U.S.A.	100,503,000	U.S.A.	81,706,000
United Kingdom	7,649,000	Belgium	22,402,000
German Federal Republic	8,557,000	Italy	20,958,000
Netherlands	6,254,000	Japan	9,940,000
France	4,261,000	France	17,248,000
Belgium		Netherlands	13,825,000

COFFEE EXPORTS

	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69*
60 kg. sacks .	282,793	324,982	280,340
'000 gourdes .	66,789	72,085	61,366

* 10-month figure

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

ROADS

	1964	1965	1966
Cars	5,098	4,721	4,779
Trucks	841	670	401

Shipping (1967): Goods loaded 485,470 metric tons, unloaded 195,863.

CIVIL AVIATION

	1966	1967
Number of Passengers on Internal Flights	9,481	4,938
Number of Passengers Arriving on International Flights	20,984	29,176
Number of Passengers Departing on International Flights	24,039	35,273

Tourism: About 100,000 visitors annually. Tourism comes second to coffee as a source of external income.

EDUCATION (1968)

	SCHOOLS	TEACHERS	PUPILS
Urban Primary	313	2,802	111,999
Country	508	1,632	100,148
Professional	16	344	4,521
Higher	15	244	1,313

Source: Institut Haitien de Statistique, Port-au-Prince.

It is regretted that no statistics were received from Haiti for this edition.

THE CONSTITUTION

Haiti acquired its independence from the French in 1804 but was controlled by the U.S.A. from 1915-34. The Constitution was promulgated in 1957 and revised in 1964.

President: Elected by direct vote of the people for life. The President is assisted by a Council of Secretaries of State nominated by him. The President may dismiss the National Assembly and Cabinet, and govern by decree, in cases of grave conflict.

Legislature: In April 1961 the two houses of the legislature

were amalgamated into one, with a National Assembly consisting of 67 deputies who are elected for six years. Men and women over 21 have the vote. Deputies may be re-elected for an indefinite period.

Judicature: A Supreme Court called the Court of Cassation, and subordinate courts.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF THE STATE

President of the Republic: JEAN-CLAUDE DUVALIER.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(April 1972)

Minister of Finance and Economic Affairs: EDOUARD FRANCISQUE.

Minister of the Interior, Defence and Police: LUCKNER CAMBRONNE.

Minister of Public Health: Dr. ALIX THÉARD.

Minister of Co-ordination and Information: FRITZ CINÉAS.

Minister of Foreign Affairs and Worship: ADRIEN RAYMOND.

Minister of Commerce and Industry: JEAN-PIERRE LEBERT.

Minister of Social Affairs and Works: MAX A. ANTOINE.

Minister of Public Works, Transport and Communication: PIERRE PETIT.

Minister of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development: JAURÈS LEVEQUE.

Minister of Education: EDNÈR BRUTUS.

Minister of Justice: ANDRÉ ROUSSEAU.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO HAITI

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation; (C) Consulate.

Argentina: Maison R. Martelly, impasse Mèrové, Bourdon (E); *Ambassador:* Mrs. ARTUR RICARDO CUETO.

Brazil: Maison Pierre Wiener, Bourdon (E); *Ambassador:* ANTÔNIO MENDES VIANNA.

Canada: rue Camille Léon, Bois Verni (E); *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:* WILLIAM MCKENZIE WOOD.

China (Taiwan): pl. Boyer 17, Pétionville (E); *Ambassador:* KAO SHIH-MING.

Colombia: rue Rigaud, Morne Calvaire, Pétionville (E); *Ambassador:* CARLOS ARTURO TORRES POVENA.

Dominican Republic: rue Panaméricaine 93, Pétionville (E); *Ambassador:* JACINTO PÉREZ ACOSTA.

France: pl. des Héros de l'Indépendance, 51 Bourdon (E); *Ambassador:* PHILIPPE KOENIG.

Germany, Federal Republic of: ave. Marie-Jeanne (Rond Point) (E); *Ambassador:* ERICH A. HEUSCH.

Italy: avc. José de San Martin, Pétionville (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Liberia: Canapé Vert 23 (E); *Ambassador:* CHARLES A. SNETTER.

Malta: rue Borno 31, Pétionville (L); *Minister:* FERDINAND FATTON.

Mexico: Maison Roger Esper, Route de Delmas (E); *Ambassador:* MARIO ARMANDO AMADOR DURÓN.

Panama: Berthe, Pétionville (E); *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:* OSVALDO OSORIO.

Peru: rue Villate ou Chavanne 54, Pétionville (E); *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:* JORGE ARANSAENZ.

Poland: Maison Pierre Louis, Bourdon (L); *Commercial Attache:* WIKTOR M. A. KARASINSKI.

Spain: Maison Mme Janine Flory, Lyles Estate (E); *Ambassador:* MARIANO SANZ BRIZ.

United Kingdom: Shell Bldg., rue Dantès Destouches 26 (C); *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:* The Hon. J. DALTON MURRAY, C.M.G.

U.S.A.: Port-au-Prince (E); *Ambassador:* CLINTON KNOX.

Vatican: ave. John Brown (Lalue) Apostolic Nunciature); *Apostolic Nuncio:* Mgr. LUIGI BARBARITO.

Haiti also has diplomatic relations with Austria, Belgium, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Israel, Ivory Coast, Japan, Lebanon, Mali, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, Senegal, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Uruguay, Venezuela.

CONGRESS

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

67 deputies—all supporters of President Duvalier—elected April 30th, 1961. No elections have been held since, although according to the Constitution these must take place every six years.

President: ULRICK ST. LOUIS.

POLITICAL PARTY

Parti de l'Unité Nationale: Port-au-Prince; f. 1963, as Parti Unique de l'Action Révolutionnaire et Gouvernementale; the official party; Leader President DUVALIER.

There are several unofficial opposition parties, some in exile, actively in rebellion against the régime of President Duvalier, including: *Front National de Résistance*, *Parti Uni des Démocrates Haïtiens*, *Parti d'Entente Populaire*, *Parti Unifié des Communistes Haïtiens*.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Law is based on the French Code, substantially modified during the presidency of Dr. François Duvalier.

Court of Cassation: Port-au-Prince.

President of the Court of Cassation: FELIX DIAMBOIS.

Courts of Appeal. Civil Courts. Magistrates' Courts Judges of the Supreme Courts and Courts of Appeal appointed by the President.

Courts of Appeal and Civil Courts sit at Port-au-Prince and the three provincial capitals: Gonaïves, Cap Haïtien and Port de Paix. In principle each commune has a Magistrates' Court.

RELIGION

Nearly all Haitians are Roman Catholics.

Archbishop of Port-au-Prince: FRANÇOIS WOLFF LIGONDÉ. Auxiliary Mgr. JEAN-BAPTISTE DÉCOSTE, The Cathedral, Port-au-Prince. There are four Suffragan Bishops.

There are a small number of Protestant missions in Haiti, mostly with their headquarters in the U.S.A., and these have a few adherents, as do the Salvation Army, Jehovah's Witnesses and the Anglican Church.

THE PRESS

DAILIES

Port-au-Prince

Le Nouveau Monde: Port-au-Prince; major newspaper of Haiti; Editor WALTER PRÉVAL.

Le Nouvelliste: P.O.B. 1013; f. 1896; oldest newspaper in the country; French; evening; independent; circ. 6,000; Editor LUCIEN MONTAS.

Haïti-Journal: P.O.B. 866; f. 1930; French; independent; Editor EDOVARO CHARLES; circ. 5,000.

Le Moniteur: the official gazette; three times weekly; Editor WALTER PRÉVAL.

Le Matin: Rue Américaine; f. 1908; French; independent; circ. 9,000; Editor DUMAIRIC CHARLIER.

Le Jour: French; pro-government; circ. 2,600; Editor WEBER ALEXANDRE.

Oedipe: French.

Panorama: French; Editor PAUL BLANCHET.

Conviction: pro-government; Editor ULRICK ST. LOUIS.

Provinces

Artibonite Journal: Gonaïves.

Le Courier du Sud: Les Cayes.

Le Journal Sud-Ouest: Jacmel; Editor EMILE DELINCE.

Le Septentrion: Cap Haïtien; Editor NELSON BELL.

PERIODICALS

Haiti Herald: Port-au-Prince; English weekly.

Le Messager du Nord-Ouest: Port de Paix; weekly.

Optique: P.O.B. 1316; monthly; magazine of the French Institute; literature and arts; Dir. LUCIEN MONTAS.

Revue Diplomatique: Port-au-Prince; French monthly.

Revue de la Société Haïtienne d'Histoire: Port-au-Prince; f. 1925; quarterly; Editor HENOCK TROUILLOT.

Rond Point: Port-au-Prince; French monthly.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Département des Travaux Publics: Service des Télécommunications, Port-au-Prince.

There are 4 religious stations and 12 commercial stations. Principal stations:

Radio Nouveau Monde: Pl. Sténis Vincent, Port-au-Prince.

Radio Métropole: Grand rue, Port-au-Prince.

Others include:

Radiodiffusion Haïtienne: ruelle Jeanty, Bois-Verna, Port-au-Prince; Dir. Y. MICHEL.

Radio Caraïbes: 23 rue Chavannes, Port-au-Prince; Dir. A. BROWN.

Radio Haïti: B.P. 737, Port-au-Prince; Dir. J. L. DOMINIQUE.

Radio Indépendance: rue Egalité, Gonaïves; Dir.-Gen. P. MITTON.

Radio Lumière: B.P. 1050, Port-au-Prince; Dir. L. A. MARKWOOD; non-commercial.

Radio Port-au-Prince: Stade Sylvio Castor, Port-au-Prince.

La Voix de la Révolution Duvalieriste: B.P. 1143, Port-au-Prince; Man. M. CANAL.

Magloire Broadcasting: Circuit, rue Américaine, Port-au-Prince.

La Voix Evangélique d'Haïti—Station 4 VEH: B.P. 1, Cap Haïtien; f. 1950; Dir.-Gen. W. DUEWEL; non-commercial.

In 1970 there were 85,000 radios in use in Haiti.

TELEVISION

Télé Haïti: B.P. 1126, Port-au-Prince; f. 1959; private, commercial company, at present holding monopoly rights of transmission; most programmes are transmitted by cable from the U.S.A.; Gen. Man. A. APAID; 11,000 receivers (1970).

FINANCE

cap.=capital; m.=million

BANKING

- Banque Colombo-Haïtienne:** rue du Quai, Port-au-Prince.
Banque Nationale de la République d'Haïti: corner rue Américaine and rue Férou, Port-au-Prince; f. 1911; the central bank and bank of issue; cap. 17m., dep. 186.2m. (Sept. 1967); 11 brs.; Pres. and Dir.-Gen. A. ANDRÉ; Vice-Pres. L. B. MIRAMBEAU.
First National City Bank: rue du Centre, Port-au-Prince.
Institut de Développement Agricole et Industriel: Port-au-Prince; f. 1961; state bank; cap. Gourdes 50 m.; Dir. J. DELEJ.
Royal Bank of Canada: rue Abraham Lincoln and rue des Miracles, Port-au-Prince.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Chambre de Commerce d'Haïti: Port-au-Prince; Pres. C. J. CHARLES; Sec. JULIEN LAUTURE; publ.: *Bulletin d'Information* (quarterly).

DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATIONS

- Conseil National de Développement et de Planification (CONADEP):** Palais des Finances, Port-au-Prince; f. 1963; deals with plans and major government projects, and general co-ordination of technical assistance. Pres. H.E. JEAN-CLAUDE DUVALIER; Exec. Sec. H.E. Dr. EDOUARD FRANCISQUE; Dir.-Gen. DONASSON ALPHONSE.
Institute of Agricultural and Industrial Development: Casier Postale 1313, Port-au-Prince; f. 1961 as an autonomous branch of the government with a \$3.5m. credit agreement with IDB; provides financial and technical assistance for the small farmer and a market for his product; loan programmes for industrial building; Pres. and Dir.-Gen. ANTONIO ANDRE.

TRADE UNIONS

- Union Nationale des Ouvriers d'Haïti—UNOH** (*National Union of Workers of Haiti*): P.O. Box 276, Port-au-Prince; f. 1951; admitted to ORIT; 3,000 mems. from 8 affiliated unions; Pres. MARCEL VINCENT; Sec.-Gen. FRITZNER ST. VIL.
Fédération Haïtienne de Syndicats Chrétiens (*Haitian Federation of Christian Unions*): B.P. 416, Port-au-Prince, Haiti; Pres. LÉONVIL LEBLANC.

A number of unions are non-affiliated and without a national centre, including a number of unions which have been organized for the workers of particular companies.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

RAILWAYS

There are no longer any railways in use.

ROADS

There are 3,157 km. of roads, of which 286 km. are asphalted or concreted. Over 54 per cent are not made up.

SHIPPING

Vessels of many European and American lines call at Haiti, most of them en route to other ports.

CIVIL AVIATION

Compagnie Haïtienne de Transports Aériens "Cohata". Bowen Field, Port-au-Prince; f. 1944; state-owned; internal services from Port-au-Prince to Hinche, Port-de-Paix, Jacmel, Cayes and Jérémie; Chief Officers Col. GABRIEL BRUNET, Lt. Col. JOSEPH SYLVA.

Haiti Airways: Cité de l'Exposition; services to Miami and Puerto Rico.

Haiti is also served by the following foreign airlines; Air France, A.L.M. (Netherlands Antilles), Caribair (Puerto Rico), Compañía Dominicana de Aviación, Pan Am, Trans Caribbean Airways (U.S.A.).

TOURISM

Département du Tourisme et des Relations Publiques: Port-au-Prince; Dir. ANDRÉ THEARD.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Commission Nationale à l'Energie Nucléaire: Port-au-Prince, Haiti.

UNIVERSITY

Université d'Etat d'Haïti: rue Oswald Durand, Port-au-Prince; 183 teachers, 1,750 students.

HONDURAS

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Honduras lies in the middle of the Central American isthmus linking North and South America. It has a long northern coastline on the Caribbean and a narrow southern outlet to the Pacific. Its neighbours are Guatemala to the west, El Salvador to the south-west and Nicaragua to the south-east. Mountainous areas and high plateau land divide the northern coastal region from the narrow southern area. The coastal areas have more extreme temperatures and a heavier rainfall than the high inland areas. The rainy season is from May to November. The national language is Spanish. Roman Catholicism is the predominant faith. The flag consists of three broad stripes of blue, white and blue, with a circle of five blue stars in the centre of the white band. The capital is Tegucigalpa.

Recent History

In October 1963 President Ramón Villeda Morales was deposed after a coup led by the Armed Forces. Colonel Oswaldo López Arellano became Head of State, and the constitution was suspended. In June, 1965, a new constitution was promulgated and Colonel (now General) López Arellano became constitutional President for 6 years. At the same time the constituent assembly which had been elected in February was transformed into a national congress. Friction has existed for some time with neighbouring El Salvador caused by the entry of an increasing number of Salvadoran immigrants into Honduras. Honduras' elimination from the qualifying rounds of the World Cup by El Salvador sparked off armed conflict between the two countries in June 1969. Although the OAS arranged a ceasefire in July, official contacts have remained broken and a number of border incidents have taken place. As from January 1971, the two political parties have had equal representation in Congress and the cabinet. Presidential elections took place in March 1971, in which Ramón Ernesto Cruz, the National Party candidate, was elected. He endorsed the policies of the outgoing President and there has been little change in the political climate.

Government

Under the 1965 constitution there is an elected President and a National Congress of 64 members elected by proportional representation for six years.

Defence

A period of military service is obligatory between the ages of eighteen and fifty-five. Active service lasts eight months, with subsequent reserve training. The size of the regular army is fixed at 2,500 men. The state has a squadron of fighter bombers.

Economic Affairs

Honduras is principally an agricultural country. Bananas form nearly half the exports. Coffee, tobacco, coconuts, cotton, beans, maize and sugar are also grown.

Timber is an important export. The most valuable mineral is silver and there is some gold, copper, titanium, zirconium, iron and antimony. Industry is still on a small scale but is being developed, particularly in the San Pedro Sula area. Honduras has been a member of the Central American Common Market since it was formed in 1960. It remains the poorest member country, even after substantial growth during the 1960s. In the gross domestic product the annual rate of increase of 4.3 per cent for 1961-64 rose to 7.0 per cent for the period 1965-68. Trade with El Salvador was broken off after the war in 1969 and serious disagreement on policy in the CACM led Honduras to suspend its trading pact with all the CACM countries in December 1970.

Transport and Communications

There are about 700 miles of railways, located entirely in the North and used to carry bananas to the ports. There are 2,080 miles of national roads. The five principal highways are: the Honduras sector of the Pan-American Highway (151 miles); the 75-mile spur connecting Tegucigalpa with the Pan-American Highway; the Inter-Coastal Highway connecting Tegucigalpa with San Pedro, Sula and Tela; the highway (170 miles) from the El Salvador border to San Pedro Sula and the road from Tegucigalpa to Catacamas (145 miles). There are airports at Tegucigalpa, Ruinas de Copán, Trujillo and Roatán; a new one is to be built at Tela. There are internal and international air services including daily flights to the United States.

Social Welfare

There is a state social security system in operation in the capital, which is expected to be extended to northern districts shortly; it provides benefits for sickness, maternity, orphans, unemployment, accidents and professional sickness and also family and old age allowances. A Labour Code affords guarantees for employees.

Education

Education is free and compulsory from seven to fifteen. There are 3,903 primary schools and 362 secondary and technical schools. There is a national university in Tegucigalpa.

Tourism

The ruins of Copán, second largest city of the old Mayan Empire, attract tourists and archeologists. Lake Yojoa, near San Pedro Sula, provides fishing and boating, and there is bathing on the Bay Islands and along the beaches of the Northern coast.

Visas are not required to visit Honduras by nationals of Belgium, Canada, Colombia, Denmark, Guatemala, Panama, United Kingdom and United States.

Sport

Basketball and football are the most popular sports in Honduras.

HONDURAS—(INTRODUCTORY SURVEY, STATISTICAL SURVEY)

Public Holidays

1972: May 1 (Labour Day), September 15 (Independence Day), October 3 (Morazán Day), October 12 (Discovery Day), October 21 (Army Day), December 25 (Christmas).

1973: January 1 (New Year's Day), April 19-22 (Easter), April 14 (Panamerican Day).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is officially recognised but the U.S.A. measures are in general use. The old Spanish measures are used locally.

1 libra=1.014 lb.

1 arroba=25.35 lb.

1 quintal=101.4 lb.

1 tonelada=18.10 cwt.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The monetary unit in Honduras is the Lempira (L), 100 centavos constitute 1 Lempira.

In common with the other members of the Central American Common Market, Honduras has adopted the Central American Peso (C.A. \$) for transactions within the Market. This peso is at par with the U.S. dollar.

Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100 Centavos

Notes: 1, 5, 10, 20, 100 Lempiras.

Exchange rate: 5.21 Lempiras = £1 sterling

2.00 Lempiras = \$1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (sq. km.)	POPULATION (1969 est.)		BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS (1967)		
	Total	Tegucigalpa (capital)	Births	Marriages	Deaths
112,088	2,500,000	210,000	102,606	7,505	19,655

AGRICULTURE

	AREA CULTIVATED ('000 hectares)		PRODUCTION ('000 quintals)	
	1966	1967	1966	1967
Maize	250	251	6,132	6,310
Rice	7	7	183	167
Bananas and Plantains	87	92	31,585	33,817
Dry Beans	65	66	912	947
Coffee	87	100	619	875
Tobacco	7	9	98	119

Forestry: There are many kinds of wood in the Honduran forests, including pine, mahogany, carreto, lignum vitae, grenadino, walnut and rosewood. The African palm is cultivated. The value of timber export in 1967 was 1,450,848 lempiras uncut and 22,862,034 lempiras cut.

Livestock (1965-66): Cattle 1,315,625; Pigs 488,040; Horses 185,292; Mules 78,285; Donkeys 25,572; Goats 19,238; Sheep 2,937; Poultry 2,298,830.

MINING

(1968 exports—fine metal)

Lead 28,275,770 libras, Zinc 21,426,386 libras, Silver 4,569,395 troy ounces, Gold 6,005 troy ounces.

INDUSTRY

	1967	1968
Sugar ('000 quintales)	995,000	1,075,000
Beer ('000 12 oz. bottles)	51,997	56,470
Cigarettes ('000 boxes)	60,877	67,267

HONDURAS—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FINANCE

1 lempira=100 centavos.

5.21 lempiras=£1 sterling; 2.00 lempiras=U.S. \$1.00.

100 lempiras = £19.19 sterling = U.S. \$50.00 = C.A.\$ 50.00.

BUDGET

(1969)

('000 lempiras)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
Import Duties	47,602.2	Communications and Public Works	58,320.0
Loans	36,158.1	Education	41,185.6
Internal Indirect Taxes	48,645.5	Public Credit	94,994.3
Income Tax	39,383.4	Health and Social Assistance	16,396.9
Export Taxes	6,096.8	Others	74,836.6
Others	37,847.4		
TOTAL	215,733.4	TOTAL	215,733.4

Budget estimate: (1970) 225.2m. lempiras (Communications 54m., Education 43m., Economy 9m. lempiras); (1971) 250.9m. lempiras; (1972) 267.8m. lempiras.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

(million lempiras)

	1967	1968	1969
Gross NATIONAL PRODUCT	1,144	1,238	1,293
Less balance of exports and imports	27	20	41
Less net factor payments abroad	39	42	33
AVAILABLE RESOURCES	1,210	1,300	1,367
of which:			
Private consumption expenditure	882	954	982
Government consumption expenditure	109	118	125
Gross domestic fixed capital investment	198	214	246
Increase in stocks	22	13	14

RESERVES AND CURRENCY

(million Central American pesos)

	1968	1969
Gross Reserves	38.2	35.2
of which gold	0.1	0.1
Total Currency in Circulation	67.6	77.7
of which notes and coins	29.8	36.2

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(million lempiras—minus sign indicates debit)

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
<i>Goods and Services</i>	-10.7	-23.5	-33.3	-30.9	-37.9	-70.8
Trade Balance (f.o.b.)	15.0	6.4	3.9	11.6	1.2	-25.6
Freight and Merchandise Insurance	-10.8	-13.1	-14.8	-15.8	-15.5	-18.4
Investment Income	-13.0	-15.5	-21.2	-23.1	-18.6	-22.5
Other	-1.9	-1.3	-1.2	-3.6	-5.0	-4.3
<i>Transfer Payments:</i>						
Private	0.4	0.5	0.5	3.0	3.5	2.9
Government	3.3	3.8	4.2	3.2	3.8	3.7
<i>Capital Movements, n.i.e.:</i>						
Private	11.2	9.3	13.1	22.8	17.4	25.7
Government	2.6	2.6	1.9	10.3	10.9	19.8
Net Errors and Omissions	-3.9	6.7	6.5	2.4	-3.3	1.1

EXTERNAL TRADE

Total Imports: (1968) L.369,427,785; (1969) L.368,500,000; (1970) L.444,100,000.

Total Exports: (1968) L.357,931,271; (1969) L.338,000,000; (1970) L.341,500,000.

COMMODITIES
(^{'000} lempiras)

IMPORTS	1968	EXPORTS	1968
Foodstuffs	95,744	Bananas	166,925
Fuels and Lubricants	538,973	Coffee	42,071
Fats and Oils (Animal and Vegetable)	8,469	Other Foodstuffs	21,975
Chemical Products	80,021	Drinks and Tobacco	2,402
Machinery and Transport Materials	27,816	Raw Materials, excluding Fuels	373,870
Various Manufactured Articles	8,418	Manufactured Articles	35,861

Exports: (1969) Bananas 148,200, Coffee 37,000; (1970) Bananas 143,000, Coffee 51,700.

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES
(lempiras)

IMPORTS	1968	EXPORTS	1968
Belgium	4,315,369	Canada	n.a.
Canada	2,796,511	German Federal Republic	66,833,010
German Federal Republic	16,679,339	Jamaica	4,482,776
Japan	19,925,023	Netherlands	1,412,645
Netherlands	5,345,412	Puerto Rico	4,206,364
Netherlands Antilles	7,191,735	United Kingdom	1,401,799
United Kingdom	9,197,423	United States	157,315,595
United States	169,136,584	Venezuela	1,176,837
Central American Common Market*	97,341,207	Central American Common Market*	63,695,139

* i.e. Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala and Nicaragua.

TRANSPORT

Railways: In 1965, 587,847 passengers and 595,969 tons of cargo were transported.

Roads: In 1968 there were 12,042 cars, 1,704 buses and 8,824 other vehicles; total 22,570.

Shipping: In 1966 1,082,862 tons were loaded and 503,063 tons unloaded.

CIVIL AVIATION

	1966		1967	
	Domestic	International	Domestic	International
Passengers	98,890	49,103	117,047	67,665
Freight (ton kilometres)	922,341	4,810,374	995,190	6,776,979
Mail (ton kilometres)	30,557	3	37,158	75

EDUCATION

(1968)

CATEGORY	NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS	NUMBER OF TEACHERS	NUMBER OF PUPILS
Infant and Primary	4,228	10,587	353,594
Secondary	353	2,516	33,392
University and Colleges	7	n.a.	2,883
Vocational	9	140	1,202

Sources: Dirección General de Estadística y Censos, Tegucigalpa; International Monetary Fund.

THE CONSTITUTION

A Constitution was passed by the Constituent National Assembly on June 5th, 1965.

The following are some of its main points:

Honduras is a sovereign and independent State, constituted as a democratic Republic, whose aim is to assure the maintenance of liberty and justice, the social and economic well-being and the individual and collective advancement of its citizens in whose hands sovereignty resides, and who exercise it directly or through the public power created by their freely-expressed will. All Hondurans over the age of 18 are citizens.

The Suffrage and Political Parties

The vote is direct and secret. The existence of political parties, other than those based on race, sex or class, is guaranteed by the Constitution, but any political party which proclaims or practises doctrines contrary to the democratic spirit, or which, by its ideological programme or foreign connections, acts against the sovereignty of the State, is forbidden. This ban does not extend to those parties which advocate Central American Union, or the doctrines of Pan-Americanism. A National

Electoral Council will be set up at the end of each Presidential term. Its general function will be to supervise all elections and to register political parties. Its members will be taken from each of the political parties and from commercial, industrial, agricultural, trade union, professional, student and women's organisations; it will sit for six years. A proportional system of voting will be adopted for the election of Deputies to Congress, and for the election of Municipal Corporations.

Individual Rights and Guarantees

The right to life is declared inviolable; the death penalty remains abolished. The Constitution recognises the right of Habeas Corpus and arrests may only be made by judicial order. Remand for interrogation may not last for more than six days, and no-one may be held *incomunicado* for more than twenty-four hours. No one may be forced to incriminate himself, nor to give evidence against his or her spouse, nor against relatives within the fourth degree of consanguinity or the second degree of affinity. The silence of the accused is neither to be taken into account nor held against him. There is to be no imprisonment for

debt and bail must always be allowed for accused facing a possible penalty of less than three years' imprisonment. The right to personal freedom is inviolable, and may only be temporarily restricted or suspended by legal disposition. The right to defence is inviolable, and no one may be judged for special offences not covered by the law, nor by judges other than those designated by the law. State lawyers are provided for the poor, minors and other incapacitated persons. Every man's home is inviolable. The Constitution recognizes the rights of free expression of thought and opinion, the free circulation of information, of peaceful, unarmed association, of free movement within and out of the country, of political asylum and of religious and educational freedom. Retroactive laws are unconstitutional, except those in favour of the criminal or accused. Ministers of religion may not hold office. Constitutional guarantees may only be suspended by the President, with the agreement of the Council of Ministers; in cases of invasion or serious disturbance of the peace.

Social Guarantees

Poor families of five or more children under age will receive special protection and assistance from the State, which holds itself responsible for the physical, mental and moral health of children, and will set up necessary and adequate institutions for this end. Civil marriage and divorce are recognized.

Worker's Welfare

All have a right to work, to free movement in work, to equitable and satisfactory conditions, and to protection from unemployment. Day work shall not exceed eight hours a day or forty-four hours a week; night work shall not exceed six hours a night or thirty-six hours a week. Equal pay shall be given for equal work, without distinction, and wages will be fixed by State intervention where necessary. Employers are responsible for hygiene and safety precautions. The Constitution recognises the legality of trade unions and syndicates, and of the right to strike. The law guarantees the stability of employment; every man has the right to security of means of subsistence during incapacity or unemployment.

Education

The State is responsible for education, which shall be free, lay, and, in the primary stage, compulsory. Private education is liable to State inspection and regulation.

Legislative Power

Congress is uni-cameral; its sessions begin in the capital on May 26th and continue until October 26th. Extraordinary sessions may be convened when one half plus one of the deputies desire, or when summoned by the Executive Power; only the matter in hand may be discussed at extraordinary sessions. Neither Congress itself, nor any other authority may prevent its installation or decree its dissolution. Should the Executive Power or any other authority impede its installation or sessions, any five members may convene an extraordinary session anywhere in the Republic. Deputies are obliged to attend meetings of Congress unless prevented by authentic illness. Deputies are obliged to vote, for or against, on any measure at the discussion of which they are present. Congress has power to grant amnesties to political prisoners; approve or disapprove of the actions of the Executive; declare part or the whole of the Republic subject to a state of siege; declare war; approve or withhold approval of treaties; withhold approval of the accounts of public expenditure when these exceed the sums fixed in the Budget; decree, interpret, repeal and amend laws, and pass legislation fixing the rate of exchange or stabilising the national cur-

rency. Congress may suspend certain guarantees in all or part of the Republic for sixty days in case of grave danger from civil or foreign war, epidemics or any other calamity. If Congress is unable to meet, the Executive may suspend these certain guarantees for thirty days, but must submit its reasons for doing so and an account of its actions during the period of suspension to the next Congress. Deputies are elected in the proportion of one Deputy and one substitute for every 30,000 inhabitants, or fraction over 15,000. Congress may amend the basis in the light of increasing population.

Executive Power

The Executive Power is exercised by the President of the Republic or, in his absence, by one of his three deputies. These are elected for a period of six years, beginning on June 6th, by a simple majority of the people. No President may serve two terms in succession, and should any President seek immediate re-election, the people have a right to rebel. The President appoints at least ten Secretaries of State, who are entirely responsible for their respective offices; the President may not take any action within the fields of any Secretary of State without the express approval of the Secretary concerned. Actions undertaken by the Council of Ministers must be approved by simple majority, in the case of an *impasse*, the President has a double vote.

Judicial Power

The Judiciary consists of the Supreme Court, the Courts of Appeal and various lesser tribunals. The seven judges and five substitute judges of the Supreme Court are elected by Congress for a period of six years. The Supreme Court will elect its President from among its members at the first session for the period of six years. Among the powers of the Supreme Court are that of declaring laws unconstitutional, and of taking cognisance of misconduct of ministers or officials when Congress has declared there is a case to answer.

National Economy

The State, through its Legislative and Executive powers, with the aid of a higher economic planning organisation and other technical organisations, will formulate and execute economic and social development aiming to attain a higher standard of living and a greater degree of social justice for every citizen. The Executive is responsible for directing and co-ordinating general economic policy. Economic activities are primarily in the hands of private enterprise, but the State reserves the right to intervene in certain basic industries and services to ensure greatest economic benefits; it will intervene in exploiting natural resources for the common good. The State guarantees freedom of consumption, savings and investment, trade and all other freedoms tending to strengthen the system of free trade.

The Armed Forces

The Armed Forces are declared by the Constitution to be essentially professional and non-political. Their duty is to defend the Republic, and not to violate the principles of free suffrage and non-re-election of the President. They are to be subject to law, and to co-operate with the Executive in all its tasks. The President exercises his power through a Commander-in-Chief who is designated for a period of six years by Congress, which alone, by a two-thirds majority, may dismiss him. Military service is obligatory.

Local Administration

The country is divided into eighteen departments for purposes of local administration; and these are subdivided into autonomous municipalities; the functions of local offices shall only be economic and administrative.

THE GOVERNMENT

President: RAMÓN ERNESTO CRUZ.

CABINET

(April 1972)

Minister of the Presidency: Lic. GUILLERMO LÓPEZ RODEZNO.

Minister of Interior and Justice: RICARDO ZÚÑIGA.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Lic. ANDRÉS ALVARADO PUERTO.

Minister of Education: Prof. GERTRUDIS BOGRÁN DE GÜELL.

Minister of Finance: Lic. ELIO YNESTROZA M.

Minister of Economy: Lic. RUBÉN MONDRAGÓN.

Minister of Public Works: Ing. JORGE ARTURO VALLE.

Minister of Health and Social Security: Dr. GILBERTO OSORIO CONTRERAS.

Minister of Natural Resources: Ing. EDGARDO SEVILLA IDÍÁQUEZ.

Minister of Labour: GAUTAMA BUDA FONSECA.

Minister of Defence and Public Security: Col. RAÚL GALA SOTO.

Minister for Communications: Ing. ROBERTO CANTERO.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO HONDURAS

(Tegucigalpa, unless otherwise indicated)

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Argentina: Edif. Lázarus, Calle 604, esq. Salvador Mendieta (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. CARLOS ADELMAR FERRO.

Austria: Mexico City, Mexico (L).

Belgium: 11 Calle 8-35 Zona 1 (L); *Minister:* MAURICE SEYNAVE.

Brazil: Edif. Baneo Atlántida 2 piso, 1 Avenida, Comayagüela, D.C. (E); *Ambassador:* FERNANDO RONALD DE CARVALHO.

Canada: Edif. Amalia, 5° piso, Calle 7a. Av. 1a. (E); *Ambassador:* DONAL WALLACE MUNRO.

Chile: Edif. Baneo La Capitalizadora Hondureña, despacho 203; Apdo. 222 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires* (a.i.): Dr. ANTONIO DE UNDURRAGA.

China Republic of (Taiwan): Colonia Reforma, casa 117, Calle Principal (E); *Ambassador:* TSUNG-YAO KUEI.

Colombia: Edif. Bancansa, 2 piso, 207; Apdo. 468 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. RAMÓN MARTÍNEZ.

Costa Rica: Colonia Palmira, Boulevard Morazán 113 (E); *Ambassador:* RAFAEL LÓPEZ GARRIDO.

Denmark: Mexico City, Mexico (E).

Ecuador: Avda. La Paz, 407, Colonia Matamoros; Apdo. 358 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires* (a.i.): CÉSAR VICENTE VELÁSQUEZ.

Egypt: San Salvador, El Salvador (E).

France: Avda. La Paz (E); *Ambassador:* JEAN DU BOISBERRANGER.

German Federal Republic: Calle la Fuente, esq. Avda. Lempira (E); *Ambassador:* EDGAR SCHWÖRBEL.

Greece: Mexico City, Mexico (E).

Guatemala: Altos del Almacén Fléfil, 2°, Callejón los Dolores (E); *Ambassador:* LUIS URRUTIA DE LEÓN.

Israel: Guatemala City, Guatemala (E).

Italy: Avda. Jérez, frente al Parque Finlay; Apdo. 317 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. GUALTIERO BENARDELLI.

Japan: Mexico City, Mexico (E).

Korea: Mexico City, Mexico (E).

Lebanon: Mexico City, Mexico (L).

Malta: Mexico City, Mexico (L).

Mexico: Edificio Larach 5°, 506; Apdo. 769 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. ERNESTO DE SANTIAGO LÓPEZ.

Netherlands: Guatemala City, Guatemala (E).

Nicaragua: Colonia Matamoros; Apdo. 392 (E); *Ambassador:* RICARDO GARCÍA LECLAIR.

Norway: Mexico City, Mexico (E).

Panama: Edif. Teatro Presidente; Apdo. 397 (E); *Ambassador:* VÍCTOR M. CHANSÓN.

Paraguay: San Salvador, El Salvador (L).

Peru: Colonia Lara, 1 Avda. y 2 Calle 101 (E); *Ambassador:* CARLOS LEGUÍA ROSS.

Poland: Mexico City, Mexico (L).

Spain: Colonia Matamoros, 103 (E); *Ambassador:* ALBERTO PASCUAL VILLAR.

Sweden: Guatemala City, Guatemala (E).

Switzerland: Guatemala City, Guatemala (E).

Turkey: Mexico City, Mexico (E).

United Kingdom: Avda. La Paz 419; Apdo. 290 (E); *Ambassador:* LAWRENCE PERCY FARRAR L'ESTRANGE.

U.S.A.: Avda. La Paz; Apdo. 105 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. HEWSON A. RYAN.

Uruguay: Calle 2-B, 308, Colonia Palmira, Apdo. 329 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires* (a.i.): JULIO CÉSAR CHALELA.

Vatican: Palacio de la Nunciatura Apostolica, Barrio Palmira; Apdo. 324; *Apostolic Nunciate:* Mgr. Dr. LORENZO ANTONETTI.

Venezuela: Edif. Midence Soto, despachos 510-512 (E); *Ambassador:* BENJAMÍN DELGADO L.

Yugoslavia: Mexico City, Mexico (L).

PRESIDENT AND CONGRESS

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

(March 28th, 1971)

CANDIDATES	VOTES
RAMÓN ERNESTO CRUZ (Partido Nacional)	306,028
Dr. JORGE BUESO ARIAS (Partido Liberal)	276,777

CONGRESS

As from January 1971, the *Partido Nacional* and the *Partido Liberal* have equal representation in Congress, with 32 seats each.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Partido Nacional (PN): Traditionally right-wing party; Leader Lic. MARTÍN AGÜERO VEGA.

Partido Liberal de Honduras (PLH): Liberal Party; Chair. CARLOS R. REINA.

Partido Popular Progresista: Leader Dr. Gen. TIBURCIO CARIAS ANDINO; not legally recognized; split from *Partido Nacional* in 1963.

Partido Republicano Ortodoxo: not legally recognized.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

There is a supreme court with seven judges elected by Congress for terms of six years. In addition, there are five courts of appeal and departmental courts with their own local jurisdiction.

Tegucigalpa has two courts of appeal which have jurisdiction (1) in the department of Francisco Morazán, and (2) in the departments of Choluteca Valle, El Paraíso and Olanchito.

The appeal court of San Pedro Sula has jurisdiction in the departments of Cortés, Atlántida and Colón, and the Bahía Islands. That of Comayagua has jurisdiction in the departments of Comayagua, La Paz and Yoro; that of Santa Bárbara in the departments of Santa Bárbara, Lempira, Copán, Intibueá and Acatépique.

President of the Supremo Court of Justice: Lic. FABIO MURILLO DÍAZ.

RELIGION

The majority of the population are Roman Catholics; the 1965 Constitution guarantees toleration to all forms of religious belief.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Metropolitan See: Tegucigalpa; Mgr. HÉCTOR ENRIQUE SANTOS HERNÁNDEZ.

Suffragan Sees:

Santa Rosa de Copán; Mgr. JOSÉ CARRANZA CHÉVEZ.
San Pedro Sula; Mgr. JAIME BRUFU MACÍ.
Comayagua; Mgr. BERNARDINO MAZZARELLA.

THE PRESS

DAILIES

Correo del Norte: San Pedro Sula; f. 1956; evening; independent; circ. 7,500.

El Día: Apdo. 185, Tegucigalpa; f. 1948; evening; independent, anti-Communist; Dir. and Gen. Man. JULIO LÓPEZ PINEDA; circ. 15,000.

La Gaceta: Tegucigalpa; morning; official Government paper.

El Nacional: Tegucigalpa.

El Pueblo: Tegucigalpa; f. 1949; Liberal; Dir. Lic. MANUEL DE J. PINEDA; circ. 7,500; evening.

El Cronista: 5 Ave. 5 y 6 Calles, Tegucigalpa; f. 1912; independent morning daily; Dir. ALEJANDRO VALLADARES; evening; circ. 23,000; Sunday 20,000.

El Faro Porteño: Puerto Cortes.

El Crisol: Puerto Cortes.

La Luz: Santa Bárbara; Catholic.

Diario del Norte: San Pedro Sula.

La Prensa: San Pedro Sula; f. 1964.

La Opinión: San Pedro Sula.

PERIODICALS

Acción Social: Tegucigalpa; monthly.

El Alfiler: San Pedro Sula; weekly.

El Atlántico: La Ceiba; weekly.

El Comercio: Cámara de Comercio e Industrias de Tegucigalpa; Edif. Barjum Tercer piso nos. 201, 202, and 203, Tegucigalpa; f. 1970; monthly; commercial and industrial news; Pres. Lic. EMÁN BARJUN MAHOMAR.

En Marcha: San Pedro Sula; weekly.

El Espectador: Tegucigalpa.

Guía Oficial de Centro-América: Apdo. 494, Tegucigalpa; f. 1922; monthly; general official, commercial, industrial and agricultural news; circ. 15,000.

Hacienda y Comercio: Tegucigalpa.
El Heraldo: La Ceiba; weekly.
El Heraldo: San Pedro Sula; weekly.
Honduras Agrícola: Tegucigalpa.
Honduras Rotaria: Apdo. 38, Tegucigalpa; f. 1943; monthly rotarian review; Dir. JORGE FIDEL DURÓN; Co-Editors GUILLERMO LÓPEZ RODEZNO, JOSÉ MARTÍNEZ O., JORGE E. ZEPEDA; circ. 1,000.
Impactos: Tegucigalpa; weekly.
Letras: Tegucigalpa; literary and political; quarterly.
El Mensajero del Maestro: Tegucigalpa; monthly.
Prensa Obrera: Tela; f. 1962; twice a week.
Presente: Tegucigalpa.
Revista del Archivo y Biblioteca Nacionales: Tegucigalpa; f. 1904; Historical Review of the Society of Geography and History of Honduras; Dir. ROBERTO GÓMEZ ROBELE; circ. 5,000.
Revista Farmacéutica: Tegucigalpa; scientific review; Dir. JOSÉ REINA VALENZUELA.
Revista Honduras: Tegucigalpa.
Revista Pan-Americana: Tegucigalpa; monthly.
Semáforo: Tegucigalpa; weekly.
Social: El Progreso; weekly.
Sucesos: Tegucigalpa; monthly.
Tribuna Gráfica: Tegucigalpa; weekly.
El Trópico: Av. Atlántida, 3A Calle, La Ceiba; f. 1938; weekly; independent; general news; Dir. RODOLFO ZAVALA.

NEWS AGENCY FOREIGN BUREAU

Agence France-Presse: Barrio La Hoya, Casa 907, Tegucigalpa; Correspondent ENRIQUE GOMEZ.

PRESS ASSOCIATION

Asociación de Prensa Hondureña (Press Assn. of Honduras): Casa del Periodista, Tegucigalpa; Pres. ORLANDO HENRÍQUEZ.

PUBLISHERS

Tegucigalpa

Biblioteca Nacional: Dpto. de Publicaciones, Avda. Mendicta.
Imprenta López & Cia.: 11A y 12A Calles No. 1112.
Compañía Editora Nacional, S.A.: 5A Calle Oriente No. 410.
Litografía e Imprenta Suárez Romero Ltda.: 3A Avda. No. 605.
Universidad Nacional Autónoma de Honduras: Oficina Co-ordinadora de Publicaciones y Relaciones Públicas.
Editorial Paulino Valladares, Carlota Vda. de Valladares: 5A Avda. 5A y 6A Calles.

Comayagüela

Imprenta Héctor A. Bulnes: 6A Avda., 4A y 5A Calles, No. 433.
Imprenta Cultura, Mario Mencia G.: 7A Avda. 8A y 9A Calles, No. 812.
Imprenta José Francisco Gómez Vallejo: 6A Avda., 5A Calle.
Talleres Gráficos, S.R.L.: 4A Avda., 11A Calle, No. 1102.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Dirección General de Comunicaciones Eléctricas: Tegucigalpa; Dir. *Radio Nacional:* H. ANDINO N.
La Voz de Honduras: 8A Calle 410, Tegucigalpa; Man. R. BREVE M.
Radio Católica: Apdo. Postal 480, Tegucigalpa; non-commercial.
Radio América: Apdo. Postal 259, Tegucigalpa.
Radio Castro: Apdo. Postal 642, Tegucigalpa.
Radio Morazán: Apdo. Postal 393, Tegucigalpa.
La Voz de Atlántida: La Ceiba.
La Voz del Junco: Ca. Independencia, Sta. Bárbara; f. 1954; Dir. MIGUEL HASBUN; Press and News Dir. J. CANDIDO RODRÍGUEZ.

There are 51 other commercial stations and religious stations. 147,000 receivers (1971).

TELEVISION

Compañía Televisora Hondureña S.A.: Tegucigalpa, Apdo. Postal 734; one station, four relay stations; transmissions began in 1959; Dir. Gen. J. R. FERRARI. 25,000 receivers (1971).

FINANCE

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; dep. = deposits; m. = million; amounts in lempiras)

BANKING

Tegucigalpa

CENTRAL BANK

Banco Central de Honduras: Calle Juan Ramón Molina entre 6A y 7A Avda.; f. 1950; cap. 5.2m., dep. 73.6m. (Dec. 1970); bank of issue; Pres. Lic. ALBERTO GALEANO MADRID; Vice-Pres. Lic. HÉCTOR CALLEJAS VALENTINE; Gen. Man. ARTURO H. MEDRANO; publs. *Boletín Mensual, Revista Trimestral, Memoria Anual*.
Banco Atlántida: 7A Avda. 501, csq. 5A Calle; f. 1913; 9 brs.; Pres. Dr. JOSÉ MENDOZA; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. PAUL VINELLI.
Banco Centroamericano de Integración Económica: Tegucigalpa, Apdo. 772; f. 1961; cap. p.u. 40m. U.S. dollars for the economic development of member countries and the Central American common market; mems. Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica; Pres. GUSTAVO A. GUERRERO; publ. *Annual Report*.
Banco de El Ahorro Hondureño S.A.: Colón, 711; f. 1960; cap. p.u. 400,000, dep. 25.8m. (December 1968); Pres. ALBERTO F. SMITH.
Banco de Honduras: Plaza Morazán; f. 1889; affiliated to First National City Bank, New York; cap. p.u. 3m., dep. 23.6m. (Dec. 1967); Pres. JUAN D. SÁNCHEZ; Gen. Man. H. ENRIQUE CHINCHILLA.
Banco de la Propiedad: Apdo. 343; f. 1952; savings bank.
Banco de los Trabajadores: Tegucigalpa; f. 1967; Government subsidised; 3 brs.; shares sold to workers.
Banco La Capitalizadora Hondureña S.A.—Bancahsa: 5A Calle 501, Juan D. Sánchez, Apdo. 344; f. 1948; Pres. ARMANDO SAN MARTÍN C.; Gen. Man. P. M. POMPILIO CORRALES H.; brs. San Pedro Sula, La Ceiba, Puerto Cortés, Progreso and 6 others.

Banco Nacional de Fomento: Apdo. 212; f. 1950; government development bank; cap. 18.8m., resources 77.4m. (Dec. 1967), loans mainly in agricultural sector, some also to industry; Pres. LIC ALBERTO GALEANO; Mans. H. CARCOMO TERCERO, EDUARDO MENDIETA G.

Financiera Hondureña, S.A.: Tegucigalpa; private finance organization but with loans from Alliance for Progress; industrial loans, some for construction industry, medium and long-term loans; Pres. GABRIEL MEJÍA.

FOREIGN BANK

Tegucigalpa

Bank of London and Montreal Ltd.: P.O.B. 29-C, Cruce entre 6a Avenida y 3a Calle No. 209; Man. B. W. MUSK; brs. at San Pedro Sula, P.O.B. 152 and La Ceiba, P.O.B. 11; agencies at Comayagüela, D.C., P.O.B. 29-c, Puerto Cortés, P.O.B. 26, Barrio Abajo, P.O.B. 29-c and Calle del Comercio, P.O.B. 152.

INSURANCE

Tegucigalpa

El Ahorro Hondureño, S.A.: Avenida Colón; f. 1917; Gen. Man. Lic. D. CASCO LÓPEZ.

Aseguradora Hondureña, S.A.: Avenida Jérez, C.P. 312; f. 1954; Gen. Man. S. DA COSTA GÓMEZ.

Compañía de Seguros Interamericana, S.A.: 3a Calle 1016, Apdo. Postal 593; Gen. Man. RUBÉN ALVAREZ H.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Cámara de Comercio e Industrias de Tegucigalpa: Edif. La Capitalizadora Hondureña, 2° piso, No. 209, Tegucigalpa; f. 1910; 184 mems.; Pres. SIMÓN S. KATIE; Sec. ADOLFO S. NÚÑEZ; publ. *El Comercio* (monthly).

Cámara de Comercio e Industrias de Cortés: San Pedro Sula; Pres. GABRIEL A. MEJÍA; f. 1931; 250 mems. publ. *Panorama Económico*.

There are also Chambers of Commerce at La Ceiba, Sanata Rosa de Copán, Choluteca and Puerto de Tela.

PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATIONS

Asociación Nacional de Industriales: Tegucigalpa.

Federación Hondureña de Cooperativas Cafetaleras (Fehcocal): Tegucigalpa; f. 1969.

Oficina del Café: Banco Nacional de Fomento, Apdo. 212, Tegucigalpa; Dir. Ing. JUAN R. MOLINA.

DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

Instituto Nacional Agrario: Tegucigalpa; agricultural development programmes; cap. 30m. lempiras.

TRADE UNIONS

Federación Sindical de Trabajadores Norteros de Honduras—FESITRANH (North Coast Federation of Workers' Unions of Honduras): Tela, Atlántida; f. 1957; 12,000 mems. from 14 affiliated unions; Sec.-Gen. CÉLEO GONZALES Y GONZALES; Organization Dir. LUIS FELIPE GUERRA.

Federación Central de Sindicatos de Trabajadores Libres de Honduras—FECESITLIH (Central Federation of Unions of Free Workers of Honduras): Tegucigalpa, D.C.; f.

1958; affiliated to ORIT; 2,400 mems. (est.) from 16 affiliated unions; Sec.-Gen. JULIO C. VILLALTA.

There are a number of unions not affiliated to a national centre, including the Standard Fruit Company Workers' Union.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

The greater part of the rail transport is in the hands of the fruit companies with plantations on the north coast. The companies transport chiefly bananas and sugar, although passengers are taken on most of the routes. The Ferrocarril Nacional de Honduras owns the railway which connects the northern terminus of the main highway system at Potrerillos with the largest port on the Atlantic side, Puerto Cortés. Near this port the railway turns east, passing through the port of Tela and, with one change, continues through another Atlantic port, La Ceiba, and terminates in the valley of the Aguan River. No railway goes direct to Tegucigalpa, the connection being made by road transport. The three railways, totalling approximately 1,075 km., are:

Ferrocarril Nacional de Honduras (National Railway of Honduras): San Pedro Sula; 160 km. of track open (3 ft. 6 in. gauge); owned by the Government, but operated by the Tela Railroad Co.; Gen. Man. HERMAN PASCUA LEIVA.

Tela Railroad Co.: Local Offices: La Lima; Head Office: Prudential Center, Boston, Mass., U.S.A.; 376 km. of track open (3 ft. 6 in. gauge), excluding track operated for the account of the F.C.N. de Honduras; Pres. J. M. FOX; Man. HARVEY W. JOHNSON; the railway is a common carrier.

Standard Fruit & Steamship Co. Railway (Vaccaro Line): Local Offices: La Ceiba; Head Office: 2 Canal St., International Trade Mart Bldg., New Orleans, La. 70150, U.S.A.; 471 km. of track (3 ft. gauge); routes between La Ceiba and Tela, and La Ceiba and Olanchito; a common carrier on all routes operated; Pres. R. H. SMITH (U.S.A.); Gen. Man. R. W. FISHER (La Ceiba).

ROADS

Dirección General de Caminos: Tegucigalpa; Highways board.

There are over 2,100 miles of roads in Honduras, including 250 miles of paved roads. The Pan American Highway section in Honduras has been completed, also a road connecting it with Tegucigalpa. An all-weather road from the Salvadorean frontier at Nueva Ocotepeque through to San Pedro Sula was completed in 1964. Work completed in 1966 totalled 240 km. of new highway constructed and 43 road bridges. A new highway is to be constructed linking Búfalo and Puerto Cortés with the Guatemalan frontier.

SHIPPING

The United Fruit Co. (U.S.A.), sailing from New York and New Orleans, calls at the Atlantic port of Tela and at Puerto Cortés in Honduras. The Standard Fruit Co. (who own one of the country's railways) also calls at La Ceiba. The ports on the Pacific coast may be reached by the Grace Line, sailing between San Francisco and Los Angeles and Amapala.

HONDURAS—(TRANSPORT AND TOURISM, ATOMIC ENERGY, UNIVERSITY)

Empresa Nacional Portuaria (*National Commission*): f. 1965; has jurisdiction over all ports in Honduras; manages Puerto Cortés on the Atlantic coast; an improvement programme costing 5.5m. is under way to increase the ports' traffic, a paved road connects Puerto Cortés with the port of San Lorenzo on the Pacific coast via Tegucigalpa. Work on a deep-water Pacific port in the Gulf of Fonseca will start in 1972. The estimated cost of the project is \$U.S. 5m. Man. FELIPE H. BUSTAMANTE; Asst. Man. FRANCISCO VALLADARES.

CIVIL AVIATION

Local airlines in Honduras supply the deficiencies of road and rail transport, linking together small towns and inaccessible districts. A second international airport was opened at La Mesa, San Pedro Sula, in 1965.

ANHSA (*Aerovías Nacionales de Honduras S.A.*): c/o Sahsa, Avda. Colón y 4ª Calle, Tegucigalpa; internal services.

SAHSA (*Servicio Aéreo de Honduras S.A.*): Avda. Colón y 4ª Calle, Tegucigalpa; owned by the State; operates internal routes and also to New Orleans, San Salvador, Guatemala, Belize, San José, San Andrés Islands and Panama; Pres. José T. MENDOZA; Gen. Man. Capt. JORGE A. TORRES (P.O.B. 129).

TAN Airlines (*Transportes Aéreos Nacionales, S.A.*): Edificio Salame, Tegucigalpa; operates passenger and cargo services, internal and international.

Honduras is also served by the following foreign airlines: Aviateca (Guatemala), Lanica (Nicaragua) and Pan Am.

TOURISM

Asociación Hondureña de Agencias de Viajes: Apdo. Postal 54, San Pedro Sula; Pres. LEÓN C. FUNES.

PRINCIPAL THEATRE

Teatro Nacional de Honduras.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Comisión Hondureña de Energía Atómica: Tegucigalpa; Pres. Dr. JESÚS AGUILAR PAZ.

Universidad Nacional Autónoma de Honduras: Tegucigalpa; atomic research in engineering, agronomy, physics, biology, mathematics, medicine, pharmacy and geology.

UNIVERSITY

Universidad Nacional Autónoma de Honduras: Tegucigalpa, D.C.; f. 1847; 4,047 students; 460 teachers. Rector Lic. CECILIO ZELAYA LOZANO.

INDIA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Union of India forms a natural sub-continent with the Himalayas to the north and is flanked by the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal. Its neighbours are China and Nepal to the north, Pakistan to the north-west and Burma to the east. Bangladesh lies wholly within Indian territory, except for a short frontier with Burma in the east. The climate ranges from temperate to tropical with an average summer temperature over the plains of approximately 85°F (27°C). There are heavy monsoons in June and July and rainfall varies widely. The official language is Hindi, and English is used as an associate language for many official purposes. Sixteen regional languages are also recognized. About 85 per cent of the population are Hindu and there are Muslim, Christian and Parsi minorities. The flag consists of horizontal stripes of saffron, white and green with a blue wheel on the white stripe. The capital is New Delhi.

Recent History

India became an independent State in 1947 when British India was partitioned into the independent states of India and Pakistan. In 1948 India occupied the large State of the Nizam of Hyderabad and within a year the Government had concluded agreements with the rulers of the 554 princely states, incorporating their territories into the Union of India. In 1949 a Kashmir Cease-Fire Agreement was negotiated with Pakistan, and Kashmir (except the area known as Azad Kashmir on the Pakistan side of the cease-fire line) is administered as a self-governing State pending a permanent Kashmir settlement. In 1961 Indian forces occupied Goa and other Portuguese enclaves on the west coast of India thus bringing to an end foreign rule on the sub-continent. Following clashes with Chinese troops at disputed points on the Himalayan frontier the Chinese launched a major attack on north-east India in October 1962. After an armed conflict in September 1965, India and Pakistan signed a declaration in Tashkent in January 1966 to seek peaceful settlements of disputes and to withdraw troops to positions existing on August 5th, 1965. In February 1968 the International Tribunal, set up in 1966 by India and Pakistan to determine their borders in the Rann of Kutch, awarded about 90 per cent of the territory to India and the rest to Pakistan. India's first Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru, died in May 1964, and was succeeded by Lal Bahadur Shastri, who maintained the same principle of international non-alignment. On his death in January 1966 he was succeeded by Mrs. Indira Gandhi. At general elections in February 1967 the Congress Party government was returned with a much reduced majority. The subsequent period was marked by political instability in several states, notably West Bengal, resulting in the imposition of direct Presidential rule during 1968 and again in early 1970. Disputes occurred within the central government during the latter part of 1969 and resulted in the splitting of the ruling Congress party into two distinct organizations, one supporting and the other opposing the Prime Minister Mrs. Gandhi. At the General Election in March 1971, the

ruling Congress party was overwhelmingly re-elected, gaining 350 of the 521 seats in the Lok Sabha.

Following frequent border clashes in East Pakistan (now Bangladesh) between Indian and West Pakistani troops, together with increasing guerrilla activity by the *Mukhti Bahini* (Bengalee freedom fighters) throughout October and early November 1971, Mrs. Gandhi called for the removal of all West Pakistani troops from East Pakistan as their presence, she claimed, constituted a threat to India's security. The appalling plight of the refugees from East Pakistan, the burden for whose survival was assumed by India, and the Pakistani air attacks on airfields in north-east India, caused India to intervene on the side of the Bengalee separatists on December 4th.

Indian forces quickly advanced into East Pakistan, which was recognized by India as Bangladesh on December 6th. 35,000 Pakistani troops surrendered unconditionally in the East in mid-December. A unilateral ceasefire was ordered by India to take effect in West Pakistan on December 17th, and was accepted by President Yahya Khan, who resigned two days later. A 25-year treaty of friendship, co-operation and peace was signed with Bangladesh on March 19th, 1972.

In the elections in March 1972 held in 18 states, the Ruling Congress gained victory in a number of states.

Government

India is a Union of States governed by an executive consisting of the President, the Vice-President and the Council of Ministers led and nominated by the Prime Minister. The President is elected for a five-year term. Parliament consists of two Houses, the Rajya Sabha and the Lok Sabha. The country is divided into twenty-one self-governing States each having a Governor, appointed by the President of India, a Council of Ministers headed by the Chief Minister and an elected Legislature. The States have bi-cameral Legislatures, except Assam, Gujarat, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Nagaland, Orissa and Rajasthan (uni-cameral). In January 1972 the former Union Territories of Tripura and Manipur were reconstituted as separate States. The Mizo district and the former North-East Frontier Agency became Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh, both new Union Territories. Meghalaya which since 1970 had been a sub-state of Assam, became a state in its own right.

Defence

India has an army of 860,000 men, a navy of 40,000 and an air-force of 80,000. Military service is voluntary. India's defence budget for 1971-72 was 12,420 million rupees.

Economic Affairs

Agriculture ceased to account for half of the national income in 1970, but it is still the largest single contributor, and about 70 per cent of the population depend on the land for livelihood. Both food crops and commercial crops are grown, and agriculture provides a large proportion of India's exports. India ranks first in the world in the production of tea, groundnuts and lac, second in the production of rice, jute, raw sugar, rapeseed,

sesamum and castor oil. Though drought caused fluctuations in the size of harvests in recent years, near-record harvests of 94 million tons were registered both in 1967-68 and 1968-69. For 1969-70, grain production is estimated at 99.5 million tons. Food imports, mainly of American wheat, are necessary to meet the needs of the rising population. The food-supply situation varies regionally, and the procurement and distribution of food throughout the Union is the responsibility of the Food Corporation of India.

India possesses large deposits of iron ore, which are found mainly in Bihar and Orissa. Since these States also provide three-quarters of India's limited coal reserves, this area has become the major industrial centre. Other important minerals include bauxite, titanium ore, manganese, rare metals and mica. Oil and natural gas have been found, mainly in Assam and Gujarat. The tenth oil refinery is already under construction and is expected to be completed some time in 1972. India's first offshore oil well struck oil (March 1971) in the Cambay Gulf, north of Bombay. Large-scale offshore oil exploration is expected to take place at Kuteh, in the Bengal Delta and in the Palk Straits in mid-1972. Electricity output totalled 18 million kWh. in 1971 and is expected to be doubled by 1976. A wide range of industries has been developed, from iron and steel to textiles and consumer goods industries, and power generation has been greatly expanded.

Economic planning began in 1961 and five Five-Year Plans were to be implemented with the aim of doubling per capita income by 1976. The success of the Plans has been seriously modified by the rapid growth in population, which increased by more than one-quarter between 1961 and 1971. In June 1966 the rupee was devalued, but another poor monsoon, the suspension of American aid and the continuing economic disruption from the Pakistan conflict caused the postponement of the start of the fourth Five-Year Plan from 1966 until April 1969 and will now run until 1974 but, owing to the recent war, it seems likely to be delayed even further. In August 1969 Congress passed a law nationalizing Indian banks, which, though declared by the Supreme Court to be unconstitutional in February 1970, was reintroduced with amendments granting full compensation.

Transport and Communications

There are more than 37,186 miles of railway track and 5,144 miles of navigable waterways, of which 1,557 miles are open to power-driven craft. There are 393,000 miles of road, including 15,000 miles of national highways connecting the main towns. Indian Airlines Corporation provides internal air transport and there are international airports at Calcutta, New Delhi and Bombay. Five new airports—at Tirupati in Andhra Pradesh, Calicut in Kerala, Barapani in Meghalaya and two at Nasikard Muzaffarpur—are to be built during the Fourth Plan (1969-74).

In February 1971, satellite communications were established by a link-up between the Arvi station at Poona and the U.K. station at Goonhilly. Construction of a second earth station began in February 1972. The station at Laohiwalla near Dehra Dun will carry television transmissions to all parts of the country by 1975.

Social Welfare

Health is primarily a concern of the State Governments but nearly Rs. 11,558 million of the Fourth Development

Plan has been set aside to improve public health services. Health insurance has made a start among Government employees in New Delhi and among certain industrial workers. The Central Social Welfare Board runs over 3,000 village centres dealing with crime, poverty and disease. Family planning plays an important part in India's social welfare services. A Special Officer, appointed by the President, supervises the welfare of members of the scheduled castes (harijans) and tribes (adivasis), which constitute over 20 per cent of the population.

Education

Each State is responsible for education under the overall supervision of the Central Ministry of Education. Where possible, education is both free and compulsory. Schooling is divided into pre-primary, primary and secondary grades. About 20 per cent of the primary schools use a basic education curriculum which teaches through social activity. Secondary education lasts from the age of eleven to seventeen. There are 62 universities and over 1,000 affiliated colleges and technical colleges.

Tourism

India's temples, palaces and fortresses, the achievements of Hindu and Moslem civilisations, attract visitors from all over the world. The most famous building in India is the Taj Mahal at Agra. Other attractions are the great Hindu temples of Banaras and South India, the carved caves at Ajanta and Ellora, the lower valleys and hill stations of the Himalayas, the three great ports, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras, and the modern cities of New Delhi and Chandigarh.

Visas: Citizens of Commonwealth countries do not require visas to visit India, with the exception of citizens of Ceylon and Pakistan, Commonwealth citizens of Chinese origin, and missionaries.

Sport

The most popular sports in India are hockey, cricket, football, tennis and badminton.

Public Holidays

1972: August 15 (Independence Day), August 31 (Janmashtami), October 2 (Mahatma Gandhi's Birthday), October 16-17 (Dussehra/Puja), November 6 (Diwali), November 8 (Id ul Fitr), November 20 (Guru Nanak's Birthday), December 25-26 (Christmas Day/Boxing Day).

1973: January 26 (Republic Day), February 4 (Muslim New Year), March (Holi), April 20 (Good Friday), Ramnavami (April).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System has been introduced although both Imperial and traditional Indian weights and measures continue in use:

1 tola = 11.66 grammes 1 lakh = (1,00,000) = 100,000
1 seer = 933.1 grammes 1 crore = (1,00,00,000) = 10,000,000
1 maund = 37.32 kg.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The unit of currency is the Rupee divided into 100 Paise.

Coins: 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 25, 50 Paise.

Old coins: 1 R; 4 and 8 Annas (16 Annas = 1 Rupee).

Notes: 1, 2, 5, 10, 100, 1,000, 5,000, 10,000 R.

Exchange rate: 18.97 Rs. = £1 sterling
7.28 Rs. = U.S. \$1

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

Area (sq. miles): 1,127,345.

Population (incl. Jammu and Kashmir): 1961 Census 439,072,582; 1971 Census 547,367,926.

STATES AND TERRITORIES

STATES	CAPITALS	AREA (sq. miles)	POPULATION 1961 Census	POPULATION (APRIL 1971 Census est.) million)
Andhra Pradesh . . .	Hyderabad . . .	106,052	35,983,447	43.39
Assam*	Shillong	30,400	—	14.61
Bihar	Patna	67,198	46,455,610	56.39
Gujarat	Ahmedabad	72,154	20,633,350	26.66
Haryana	Chandigarh	16,670	—	9.97
Himachal Pradesh	Simla	10,880	1,351,144	3.42
Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar	15,003	3,560,976	4.62
Kerala	Trivandrum	15,003	16,903,715	21.28
Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	171,210	32,372,408	41.45
Tamil Nadu†	Madras	50,132	33,686,953	41.10
Maharashtra	Bombay	118,530	39,553,718	50.23
Manipur	Imphal	8,628	780,037	1.07
Meghalaya*	Shillong	8,700	—	1.00
Mysore	Bangalore	74,122	23,586,772	29.22
Nagaland	Kohima	6,236	369,200	0.52
Orissa	Bhubaneswar	60,182	17,548,846	21.93
Punjab	Chandigarh	21,630	20,306,812	13.47
Rajasthan	Jaipur	132,150	20,155,602	25.72
Tripura	Agartala	4,022	1,142,005	1.56
Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	113,452	73,746,401	88.30
West Bengal	Calcutta	33,928	34,926,279	44.44
TERRITORIES	CHIEF TOWNS			
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Port Blair	3,215	63,548	0.12
Arunachal Pradesh	Ziro	31,400	—	0.44
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Silvassa	189	57,963	0.07
Delhi	Delhi	573	2,658,612	4.04
Goa, Daman and Diu	Panjim, Daman and Diu	1,619	626,667	0.86
Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindive Islands	H.Q.: Kozhikode	11	24,108	0.03
Mizoram*	Aijal	8,100	—	0.32
Pondicherry	Pondicherry	196	369,079	0.47

* Area and Population figures after North-Eastern reorganization of December 1971.

CHIEF TOWNS

POPULATION (1971 Census provisional estimate)

Greater Calcutta	7,040,345	Jaipur	613,144	Dhanbad	433,085
Greater Bombay	5,931,989	Varanasi	582,915	Trivandrum	409,761
New Delhi (capital)	3,629,842	Indore	572,622	Gwalior	406,755
Madras	2,470,288	Madurai	548,298	Srinagar	403,612
Bangalore	1,648,232	Jabalpur	533,751	Ludhiana	401,124
Ahmedabad	1,746,111	Allahabad	513,997	Sholapur	398,122
Hyderabad	1,798,910	Patna	490,265	Bhopal	392,077
Kanpur	1,273,042	Surat	471,815	Hubli-Dharwar	379,555
Poona	1,123,399	Baroda	467,422	Meerut	367,821
Nagpur	866,144	Jamshedpur	465,200	Visakhapatnam	362,270
Lucknow	826,246	Cochin	438,420	Mysore	355,636
Agra	637,785	Amritsar	432,663		

INDIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

BIRTH AND DEATH RATES

	1955-56	1958-59	1960	1963-64	1969-70
Birth Rate (per 1,000 population)*	38.9	38.3	38.9	38.4	37.0
Death Rate (per 1,000 population)	11.5	10.8	10.1	12.9	12.0

* Estimated annual averages based on National Sample Surveys for rural India.

EMPLOYMENT

(1961 Census—millions)

Agriculture	131.0	Construction	2.1
Mining, Fishing, Forestry, Hunting	5.2	Trade and Commerce	7.7
Domestic Service	12.0	Transport, Storage and Communications	3.0
Manufacturing	8.0	Other Services	19.6

Total Employed 188.7 million.

AGRICULTURE

LAND UTILIZATION

(1969-70—'000 acres)

TOTAL REPORTED AREA	PERMANENT PASTURES AND GRAZING LANDS	TOTAL IRRIGATED AREA	NET AREA SOWN	AREA SOWN MORE THAN ONCE	TOTAL CROPPED AREA
810,000*	n.a.	90,000*	340,000*	40,000*	380,000*

* Estimate.

CROPS

	AREA ('000 hectares)			PRODUCTION ('000 metric tons)		
	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
Rice	36,722	36,966	37,680	37,858	39,761	40,428
Jowar	18,630	18,731	18,605	10,107	9,804	9,721
Bajra	12,539	12,052	12,493	5,132	3,802	5,327
Maize	5,577	5,716	5,862	6,275	5,701	5,674
Ragi	2,531	2,238	18,605	2,031	1,648	9,721
Small Millets	4,756	4,748	4,737	1,912	1,803	1,732
Wheat	14,917	15,958	16,625	16,568	18,652	20,093
Barley	3,326	2,758	2,765	3,469	2,424	2,716
Total Cereals	98,818	99,166	101,547	83,352	83,595	95,412
Gram	8,236	7,105	7,751	6,042	4,309	5,545
Tur	n.a.	2,529	2,669†	n.a.	1,816	1,842†
Other Pulses	12,437	11,630	11,603	4,553	4,292	4,303
Total Food Grains	129,491	120,430	123,570	93,947	94,012	99,501
Groundnuts	7,553	7,091	7,219	5,829	4,476	5,143
Sesamum	2,687	2,410	2,307	422	414	433
Rape and Mustard	3,204	2,992	2,992*	1,482	1,572	1,572*
Linseed	1,671	1,707	1,740	398	352	415
Castor Seed	390	384	384*	107	111	111*
Total Oil Seeds	15,505	14,584	14,584*	8,238	6,926	6,926*
Cotton ('000 bales of 180 Kgs.)	8,047	7,685	7,712	5,562	5,270	5,233
Jute ('000 bales of 180 Kgs.)	885	529	770	6,369	3,052	5,609
Mesta ('000 bales of 180 Kgs.)	314	277	327	1,130	921	141
Tea	348	348*	348*	383	383*	383*
Guar	n.a.	n.a.	426	n.a.	n.a.	595
Sugar Cane	2,307	n.a.	2,307*	9,959	n.a.	9,959*
Tobacco	398	412	412*	344	347	347*
Potatoes	504	537	537*	4,233	4,773	4,773*
Chillies (dry)	760	760*	760*	487	487*	478*

* Estimate.

† Red Gram.

INDIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

Fisheries (metric tons): (1966) 1,367,400; (1967) 1,400,000;
(1968) 1,620,000; (1969) 1,605,000.

Livestock (1966 census—'000): Cattle 176,000, Buffaloes
52,900, Sheep 42,000, Goats 64,500, Horses 1,400,
Other Livestock 7,100, *Total Livestock* 343,900.

MINING

	UNIT	1967	1968	1969*
Bauxite	'000 metric tons	789	936	646
Iron Ore	" "	18,948	20,560	22,380†
Manganese Ore	" "	1,537	1,551	838
Salt	" "	4,470	5,040	2,362
Copper Ore	" "	459	476	332
Ilmenite	" "	41	59	32
Coal	" "	68,223	70,814	53,062
Mica, crude	Metric tons	17,017	17,667	11,242
Petroleum (crude)	'000 metric tons	5,670	5,853	6,800†
Gold (metal only)	Kilograms	3,161	3,588	2,170

* Jan.—Aug.

† Jan.—Sept.

‡ 1970.

INDUSTRY

	UNIT	1967	1968 (est.)	1969*
Pig Iron	'000 metric tons	6,911	n.a.	4,968
Finished Steel	" "	6,400	6,400	3,220
Cement	" "	11,300	11,900	10,856
Sulphuric Acid	" "	841	984	568
Fertilizers	" "	367†	550†	n.a.
Soda Ash	" "	359	385	280
Petroleum Products	" "	13,500	14,900	16,190
Sugar	" "	2,200†	3,600†	2,886†
Jute Goods	" "	1,560	1,085	n.a.
Paper and Paper Boards	" "	609	630	n.a.
Refrigerators (Domestic)	Units	39,000	50,000	32,906
Aluminium	Metric tons	96,000	120,000	87,418
Cotton Cloth	Million metres	40,980	43,720	23,560
Diesel Engines, Stationary	Units	115,000	118,000	n.a.
Motor Cars	"	33,000	37,000	23,514
Sewing Machines	"	358,000	416,000	282,989
Radio Receivers	"	852,000	1,360,000	1,128,326
Electric Fans	"	1,400,000	1,500,000	1,474,000
Bicycles	"	1,700,000	1,900,000	1,295,279

* Jan.—Aug.

† 12 months commencing November of the year stated.

‡ Figures relate to crop year (Nov.—Oct.).

INDIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FINANCE

1 Rupee=100 Paise.

Rs. 18.97=£1 sterling; Rs. 7.28=U.S. \$1.

100 Rupees=£5.27 sterling=U.S. \$13.75.

Rs. lakh=Rs. 100,000; Rs. crore=Rs. 10,000,000.

BUDGET

(million rupees)

REVENUE	1970-71 (Estimates)	1971-72 (Estimates)	EXPENDITURE	1970-71 (Estimates)	1971-72 (Estimates)
Revenue Receipts . . .	32,410	35,030	Developmental Outlay . .	11,520	11,780
Capital Receipts . . .	23,320	25,770	Non-Developmental Outlay .	21,580	24,090
			Discharge of Internal Loans .	2,930	3,320
			Discharge of External Loans .	2,000	2,160
TOTAL . . .	55,730	60,800	TOTAL (incl. other) .	58,000	64,770

ANNUAL PLAN OUTLAY (PUBLIC SECTOR)

(million Rs.)

	1968-69 (Proposed outlay)	1969-70	1970-71 (Proposed outlay)
Agriculture	3,277.8	3,321.6	4,709.0
Irrigation	1,546.9	1,555.5	2,034.5
Power	3,388.0	3,671.2	4,824.1
Organized Industry . .	5,393.3	5,796.1	6,223.3
Education	1,214.6	968.0	1,231.3
Health and Family Planning	888.0	972.1	1,154.5
Transport and Communica- tions	4,261.6	4,476.5	5,560.0
TOTAL (inc. others) .	23,374.1	24,648.4	30,707.3

INDIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FOURTH FIVE-YEAR PLAN, PUBLIC SECTOR (million Rupees)

	1969-74 ACTUAL OUTLAY
Agriculture	27,282
Irrigation, Flood Control and Power	35,342
Industry (including village and small industries) and Minerals	36,308
Transport and Communication	32,373
Education and Scientific Research	9,630
Health, Family Planning and Sanitation	11,558
Housing, Urban and Regional Development	2,370
Social Welfare	5,562
Other Programmes	19,231
Total	179,656

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS (at current prices—million Rs.)

	1966-67	1967-68*	1968-69*
NET DOMESTIC PRODUCT (at Factor Cost)	243,890	286,150	288,160
<i>of which:</i>			
Agriculture	120,510	146,650	139,160
Mining, quarrying	2,550	2,910	3,180
Manufacturing and building	46,190	46,230	49,720
Transport, communications and commerce	37,010	42,770	44,450
Banking and insurance	3,980	3,850	4,320
Property ownership	6,250	6,380	6,710
Public administration and defence	11,990	12,490	13,670
Other services	15,410	17,150	18,600
Net factor income from abroad	-2,320	-2,590	-8,600
NET NATIONAL PRODUCT (at Factor Cost)	241,570	283,560	279,810
Indirect taxes less subsidies	21,820	23,540	n.a.
NET NATIONAL PRODUCT (at Market Prices)	263,390	307,100	n.a.

* Provisional.

INDIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)
BALANCE OF PAYMENTS—WORLDWIDE
(million U.S.\$)

	1967			1968*		
	Credit	Debit	Balance	Credit	Debit	Balance
Goods and Services:						
Merchandise	1,640	2,774	-1,134	1,799	2,434	-635
Freight and insurance	74	11	66	80	14	66
Other transportation	60	65	-5	61	76	-15
Travel	4	20	-16	6	18	-12
Investment income	26	302	-276	33	311	-278
Government, n.i.e.	114	31	83	67	30	37
Other services	81	100	-19	99	102	-3
Total	1,999	3,303	-1,304	2,145	2,985	-840
Transfer Payments	233	50	183	221	45	166
Capital and Monetary Gold:						
Non-Monetary Sectors:						
Private long-term	56	46	10	—	17	-17
Private short-term	—	10	-10	4	—	4
Local government	3	—	3	—	—	—
Central government	1,452	253	1,199	927	—	927
Total	1,511	309	1,202	931	17	914
Monetary Sectors:						
Commercial banks; liabilities	—	7	-7	—	19	-19
Commercial banks; assets	36	—	36	36	—	36
Reserve bank; liabilities	99	—	99	—	52	-52
Reserve bank; assets	—	85	-85	—	24	-24
Total	135	92	43	36	95	-59
Total Capital and Monetary Gold	1,646	401	1,245	967	112	855
Net Errors and Omissions	—	124	-124	—	191	-191

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS—REGIONAL
(1968*—million U.S.\$)

	U.S.A. and Canada	United Kingdom	Other Sterling Countries	Other OECD Countries	Centrally Planned Economies	Inter- national Insts.	Other Countries	Total
Goods and Services:								
Merchandise	-636	9	92	-198	-38	-46	-23	-840
Freight and insurance	—	4	14	7	18	—	23	66
Other transportation	-7	5	—	-13	3	—	-3	15
Travel	-4	-2	—	-2	—	—	-4	-12
Investment income	-104	-53	-1	-42	-16	-48	-14	-278
Government, n.i.e.	31	3	—	—	6	1	-4	37
Other services	8	6	7	-12	-12	1	-1	3
Total	-712	-28	112	-260	-39	-92	-26	-1,045
Transfer Payments	138	14	34	6	—	-20	4	176
Capital and Monetary Gold:								
Non-Monetary Sectors:								
Private	7	-9	3	-1	—	-13	—	13
Local government	—	—	—	1	—	-1	—	—
Central government	595	64	8	92	7	83	78	927
Total	602	55	11	92	7	69	78	914
Monetary Sectors:								
Commercial banks:								
liabilities	-20	—	—	—	—	—	1	-19
assets	-5	42	1	-1	—	—	-1	36
Reserve bank:								
liabilities	—	—	-18	—	47	-83	2	-52
assets	60	-61	—	-25	—	—	2	-24
Total	35	-19	-17	-26	47	-83	4	-59
Total Capital and Monetary Gold	637	36	-6	66	54	-14	82	855
Net Errors and Omissions	-139	-59	-120	126	-16	80	-63	-191

* Preliminary.

INDIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

EXTERNAL TRADE

(million rupees)

Imports: (1967-68) 20,076; (1968-69) 19,086; (1969-70) 15,821; (1970-71) 16,239.

Exports: (1967-68) 11,928; (1968-69) 13,542; (1969-70) 14,084; (1970-71) 15,244.

COMMODITIES

IMPORTS (c.i.f.)	1969-70*	1970-71	EXPORTS	1969-70	1970-71
Food	3,206	2,718	Food	3,455	4,127
Cereals	2,610	2,130	Tea	1,245	1,482
Beverages and Tobacco	10	3	Beverages and Tobacco	334	326
Crude Materials, Inedible	1,767	2,003	Crude Materials, Inedible	2,314	2,517
Textile Fibres	1,111	1,267	Metal Ores and Scrap	1,185	1,421
Minerals, excl. Fuels and Precious Stones	197	230	Cotton Fibres	178	164
Mineral Fuels and Lubricants	1,379	1,360	Mineral Fuels and Lubricants	95	126
Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	296	385	Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	51	71
Chemicals	1,951	1,923	Chemicals	303	364
Fertilizers, Manufactured	771	612	Manufactures	6,300	6,157
Manufactures	2,300	3,448	Leather and Leather Goods	815	722
Iron and Steel	811	1,471	Textile Yarns, Fabrics, etc.	3,615	3,504
Copper	474	602	Cotton Manufactures, excl.		
Metal Manufactures	73	93	Yarn, Thread and Clothing	866	975
Machinery and Transport Equipment	3,959	3,845	Jute Manufactures	2,050	1,892
Non-electrical Machinery	2,803	2,569	Machinery and Transport Equipment		
Power-generating Machinery, non-electrical	252	231	Miscellaneous Manufactures	554	751
Metal-working Machinery	191	206	Other Items, n.e.s.	631	760
Industrial Machinery and Parts	2,117	1,819		49	45
Electrical Machinery	643	693			
Transport Equipment	512	583			
Miscellaneous Manufactures	252	324			
Other Items, n.e.s.	701	230			
TOTAL	15,821	16,239	TOTAL	14,084	15,244

* Revised

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS

IMPORTS	1969-70*	1970-71	EXPORTS (f.o.b.)	1969-70	1970-71
Australia	313	366	Australia	244	244
Belgium	81	115	Belgium	247	203
Burma	202	96	Canada	263	280
Canada	749	1,173	Ceylon	256	318
Ceylon	29	30	Czechoslovakia	301	294
Czechoslovakia	230	202	France	217	179
France	237	213	German Democratic Republic	200	245
German Democratic Republic	244	185	German Federal Republic	297	322
German Federal Republic	844	1,069	Italy	129	139
Iran	834	916	Japan	1,793	2,021
Italy	398	288	Malaysia	82	117
Japan	674	833	Netherlands	112	139
Malaysia	83	58	Nepal	273	242
Netherlands	158	191	New Zealand	58	60
Pakistan	—	—	Pakistan	—	4
Poland	235	280	Poland	213	221
Sweden	105	97	Sudan	198	383
Switzerland	110	115	U.S.S.R.	1,762	2,098
Thailand	152	95	United Arab Republic	346	553
U.S.S.R.	1,713	1,047	United Kingdom	1,642	1,700
United Kingdom	1,026	1,260	United States	2,376	2,068
United States	4,672	4,462	Yugoslavia	340	392
Yugoslavia	62	75			

* Revised

INDIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

TRANSPORT RAIL TRAFFIC (1969-70)

PASSENGERS CARRIED (million)	PASSENGER KM. (million)	FREIGHT TONS CARRIED (million)	TON-KM. (million)
6,200	107,293*	208.80	11,891*

* 1968-69

ROAD TRAFFIC FIRST QUARTER OF 1968 (Estimates)

MOTOR- CYCLES	PRIVATE CARS JEEPS	PUBLIC SERVICE VEHICLES	GOODS VEHICLES	MISCEL- LANEOUS	TOTAL
347,000	523,000	82,000	286,000	95,000	1,333,000

SEA TRAFFIC

SHIPS ENTERED	NET REGISTERED (million)	CARGO UNLOADED* (million metric tons)	CARGO LOADED* (million metric tons)
5,185†	24.2†	28.9§	26.9§

* At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Vishakhapatnam, Cochin and Kandla Mormugao.

† 1966-67. § 1968-69 for Calcutta and Vishakhapatnam only.

CIVIL AIR TRAFFIC (1969)

	KM. FLOWN ('000)	PASSENGERS CARRIED ('000)	FREIGHT CARRIED ('000 metric tons)	MAIL CARRIED ('000 metric tons)
Scheduled Services	66,559	2,490	31.9	n.a.
Non-scheduled Services	4,614	1,270	11.0	n.a.

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA (1969)

Radios (number)	8,080,095
Television sets (number)	12,303
Telephones (number)	1,200,000
Newspapers (number)	10,019*

* 1968.

TOURISM FOREIGN TOURISTS—1969

Australia/New Zealand	10,615
Benelux	3,098*
Canada	3,575*
Ceylon	18,004†
France	12,094
German Federal Republic	4,222
Japan	8,352
Malaysia	8,823
Scandinavia	3,792*
United Kingdom	43,212†
U.S.S.R.	2,057*
United States	58,793†
TOTAL (incl. others except Pakistan)	280,821†

* 1968

† 1970

EDUCATION

(1970-71)*

	PUPILS	TEACHERS
Primary: lower . . .	60,110,000	1,026,152
upper . . .	13,820,000	576,363
Secondary . . .	7,550,000	523,341
Higher . . .	2,000,000	119,000

* Academic year.

† 1968-69

Source: Central Statistical Organization, New Delhi; Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta.

THE CONSTITUTION

The Constitution of India, adopted by the Constituent Assembly in November 1949, was inaugurated on January 26th, 1950, on which date India became a sovereign democratic republic. India's relations with the British Commonwealth of Nations were defined at the London Conference of Dominion Prime Ministers in April 1949, when it was unanimously agreed that the Republic of India should remain a full member of the Commonwealth.

A Constituent Assembly was set up in 1946 in accordance with the Cabinet Mission Plan, and was subject to the final authority of the British Parliament. In consequence of the Indian Independence Act, 1947, it reassembled as a sovereign body to assume power on behalf of the Government of India, thereby superseding the former Indian legislature, consisting of the Council of States and the Legislative Assembly. The new Constitution provided, under Article 379, that the Constituent Assembly should act as the Provisional Parliament for the Union of India until both Houses of the new Parliament were constituted.

The Constitution declares in the preamble that the People of India solemnly resolve to constitute a Sovereign Democratic Republic and to secure to all its citizens justice, liberty, equality and fraternity. There are 397 articles and 9 schedules, which form a comprehensive document. The Constitution is flexible in character, and a simple process of amendment has been adopted.

Union of States. The Union of India comprises 21 states and 8 Union Territories (1972). There are provisions for the formation and admission of new states.

The Constitution confers citizenship on a threefold basis of birth, descent, and residence. Provisions are made for refugees who have migrated from Pakistan and for persons of Indian origin residing abroad.

Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles. The rights of the citizen contained in Part III of the Constitution are declared fundamental and enforceable in law. "Untouchability" is abolished and its practice in any form is a punishable offence. The Directive Principles of State Policy provide a code intended to ensure promotion of the economic, social and educational welfare of the State in future legislation.

The President is the head of the Union, exercising all executive power on the advice of ministers responsible to

Parliament. He is elected by an electoral college consisting of elected members of both Houses of Parliament and the Legislatures of the States. The President holds office for a term of five years and is eligible for re-election. He may be impeached for violation of the Constitution. The Vice-President is the *ex-officio* Chairman of the Upper House and is elected by a joint sitting of both Houses of Parliament.

The Parliament of the Union consists of the President of two Houses: the Rajya Sabha (Upper House) and the Lok Sabha (House of the People). The Rajya Sabha consists of not more than 240 members, of whom 12 are nominated by the President. One-third of its members retire every two years. Elections are indirect, each state's legislative quota being elected by the members of the state's legislative assembly. The Lok Sabha consists of not more than 525 members elected by adult franchise; not more than 500 represent territorial constituencies in the State and not more than 25 represent the Union Territories.

Government of the States. The governmental machinery of states closely resembles that of the Union. Each of these states has a governor at its head appointed by the President for a term of five years to exercise executive power on the advice of a Council of Ministers. The state's legislatures consist of the Governor and either one house (legislative assembly) or two houses (legislative assembly and legislative council). The term of the assembly is five years, but the council is not subject to dissolution.

Language. The Constitution provides that the official language of the Union shall be Hindi. (The English language will continue to be an associate language for many official purposes.)

Legislation—Federal System. The Constitution provides that bills, other than money bills, can be introduced in either House. To become law, they must be passed by both Houses and receive the assent of the President. In financial affairs the authority of the Lower House is final. The various subjects of legislation are enumerated on three lists in the seventh schedule of the Constitution: the Union List, containing over 90 entries, including external affairs, defence, communications, and atomic energy; the State List, containing over 60 entries, including local government, police, public health, education; and the Concurrent List,

INDIA—(THE CONSTITUTION, THE GOVERNMENT)

with under 40 entries, including criminal law, marriage and divorce, labour welfare. The Constitution vests residuary authority in the Centre. All matters not enumerated in the Concurrent or State Lists will be deemed to be included in the Union List, and in the event of conflict between Union and State Law on any subject enumerated in the Concurrent List, the Union Law will prevail. In time of emergency Parliament may even exercise powers otherwise exclusively vested in the states. Under Article 356, "If the President on receipt of a report from the Government of a State or otherwise is satisfied that a situation has arisen in which the government of the State cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution, the President may by Proclamation: (a) assume to himself all or any of the functions of the Government of the State and all or any of the powers of the Governor or any body or authority in the State other than the Legislature of the State; (b) declare that the powers of the Legislature of the State shall be exercisable by or under the authority of Parliament; (c) make such incidental provisions as appear to the President to be necessary": provided that none of the powers of a High

Court be assumed by the President or suspended in any way. Unless such a Proclamation is approved by both Houses of Parliament, it ceases to operate after two months. A Proclamation so approved ceases to operate after six months, unless renewed by Parliament. Its renewal cannot be extended beyond a total period of three years. An independent judiciary exists to define and interpret the Constitution and to resolve constitutional disputes arising between states, or between a state and the Government of India.

Other Provisions of the Constitution deal with the administration of tribal areas, relations between the Union and States, inter-state trade and finance.

The Panchayat Raj scheme, which is designed to decentralize the powers of the Central and State Governments, has been extensively introduced. This scheme is based on the Panchayat (Village Council) and the Gram Sabha (Village Parliament) and envisages the gradual transference of local government from State to local authority. Revenue and internal security will remain State responsibilities at present.

THE GOVERNMENT

President: V. V. GIRI.

Vice-President: G. S. PATHAK.

THE CABINET

(March 1972)

Prime Minister, Minister of Atomic Energy, Minister of Home Affairs, Minister of Planning, Minister of Information and Broadcasting: MRS. INDIRA GANDHI.

Minister of Finance: Y. B. CHAVAN.

Minister of Defence: JAGJIVAN RAM.

Minister of Food and Agriculture: FAKIRUDDIN ALI AHMED.

Minister of External Affairs: Sardar SWARAN SINGH.

Minister of Steel and Mines: M. KUMARAMAN-GALAM.

Minister of Law and Justice: H. R. GOKHALE.

Minister of Railways: K. HANUMANTHAIYA

Minister of Education and Culture and Minister without Portfolio with special responsibility for Refugee Affairs: SIDDHARTHA SANKAR RAY.

Minister of Health, Housing, Works and Family Planning: K. K. SHAH.

Minister of Planning, in charge of the Department of Science and Technology: MOINUL HUQ CHAUDHURY.

Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, Shipping and Transport: RAJ BAHADUR.

Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation: Dr. KARAN SINGH.

MINISTERS OF STATE

Supply: D. R. CHAVAN.

Foreign Trade: L. N. MISHRA.

Home Affairs: K. C. PANT, RAM NIWAS MIRDHA.

Information and Broadcasting: MRS. NANDINI SATPATHY.

Agriculture: Prof. SHER SINGH, A. P. SHINDE.

Finance: K. R. GANESHI

Defence Production: V. C. SHUKLA.

Company Affairs: K. V. R. REDDY.

Steel and Mines: SHAH NAWAZ KHAN.

Health and Family Planning: D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA.

Irrigation and Power: Dr. K. L. RAO.

Company Affairs: K. V. RAGHUNATHA REDDY.

Labour and Rehabilitation: R. K. KHADILKAR.

Petroleum and Chemicals: P. C. SETHI.

Communications: H. N. BAHUGUNA.

Works and Housing: I. K. GUJRAL.

Parliamentary Affairs, Shipping and Transport: OM MATHIA.

Industrial Development: GHAN SHYAM OZA.

Planning: MOHAN DHARIA.

Tourism and Civil Aviation: Dr. S. MAHESHI.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

HIGH COMMISSIONS AND EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO INDIA

(New Delhi, unless otherwise stated.)

(HC) High Commission; (E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Afghanistan: 9A Ring Road, Layapatnagar III(E); *Ambassador:* Dr. ABDUL HAKIM TABIBI.**Algeria:** 13 Sundar Nagar (E); *Ambassador:* ALI LAKHDARI.**Argentina:** South Extension Part II (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).**Australia:** No. 150-G Shantipath, Chanakyapuri (HC); *High Commissioner:* PATRICK SHAW.**Austria:** 3A Nyaya Marg, Chanakyapuri (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. JOHANNA NESTOR.**Belgium:** 7 Golf Links (E); *Ambassador:* CHARLES KERREMAN.**Brazil:** 8 Aurangzeb Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* WLADIMIR MURTINHO.**Bulgaria:** 198 Golf Links Area (E); *Ambassador:* NAYDEN BELTCHEV.**Burma:** Plot 3, Block 50F, Shantipath, Chanakyapuri (E); *Ambassador:* HLA MAW (also accredited to Nepal).**Canada:** 4 Aurangzeb Rd. (HC); *High Commissioner:* JAMES GEORGE.**Ceylon:** 27 Kautilya Marg, Chanakyapuri (HC); *High Commissioner:* (vacant).**Chile:** C-108 New Delhi South Ext., Part II (E); *Ambassador:* JULIO BARRENECHEA P.**China People's Republic:** 28 Prithviraj Rd. (E); *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.***Colombia:** 188 Jor Bagh (E); *Ambassador:* JOSE V. IRAGORRI.**Cuba:** 40 Ratendone Rd. (E); *Chargé d'Affaires ad int.:* J. ELOY VALDES.**Czechoslovakia:** 45-46 Sundar Nagar (E); *Ambassador:* R. DVORAK.**Denmark:** 6 Golf Links Area (E); *Ambassador:* HANS ADOLF BIERING.**Egypt, Arab Republic of:** 26 Jor Bagh (E); *Ambassador:* MOHAMED AMIN HELMY EL THANY.**Ethiopia:** 29 Prithviraj Rd. (E); *Chargé d'Affaires ad int.:* K. BELAI.**Finland:** 43A Prithviraj Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* WILHELM SCHRECK.**France:** 2 Aurangzeb Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* Count JEAN VYAU DE LEGARDE.**German Federal Republic:** 6 Block 50G, Shantipath, Chanakyapuri (E); *Ambassador:* GUNTHER DIEHL.**Ghana:** 2 Golf Links (HC); *High Commissioner:* B. K. OWUSU-ANSAH.**Greece:** Ashoka Hotel, Room No. 123 (E); *Ambassador:* JOHN YANNAKAKIS.**Guyana:** (HC); *High Commissioner:* JOHN CARTER.**Hungary:** 15 Jor Bagh (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. PETER VOS.**Indonesia:** 50A Chanakyapuri (E); *Ambassador:* Lt.-Gen. TJAKRADIPURA.**Iran:** 5 Barakhamba Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* MOHAMMED REZA AMIR TEYMOUR.**Iraq:** D-24, New Delhi South Ext., Part II (E); *Ambassador:* AL SAID K. AL-HINDAWI.**Ireland:** 55 Sundar Nagar (E); *Ambassador:* VALENTIN IREMONGER.**Italy:** 7 Jor Bagh (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. AMADEO GUIUET.**Japan:** Plot Nos. 4 and 5, Block 50G, Chanakyapuri (E); *Ambassador:* TAISAKU KOJIMA.**Jordan:** 154 Malcha Marg, Chanakyapuri (E); *Ambassador:* ANWAR NASHASHIBI.**Kenya:** *High Commissioner:* L. P. ODERO.**Khmer Republic:** 25 Golf Links Area (E); *Ambassador:* NONG KIMMY.**Kuwait:** 19 Friends Colony West (E); *Ambassador:* Issa A. AL-ESSA.**Laos:** 4 Circular Rd., South Western Ext., Chanakyapuri (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).**Lebanon:** 23/48 Panch Sheel Marg, Chanakyapuri (E); *Ambassador:* MOHAMMED FATHALLAH.**Malaysia:** 143 Sundar Nagar (HC); *High Commissioner:* YANG MULIA RAJA AZNAM BIN RAJA HAJI AHMAD.**Mauritius:** *High Commissioner:* RABINDRA GHURBURN.**Mexico:** 136 Gold Links (E); *Ambassador:* C. G. MACIAS.**Mongolia:** 21 Panch Sheel Marg, Chanakyapuri (E); *Ambassador:* TSEVEENGOMBYN DEMIDDAGVAG.**Morocco:** 109 Jor Bagh (E); *Ambassador:* ABDALLAH LAMRANI.**Nepal:** Barakhamba Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* Sardar BHIM BAHADUR PANDE.**Netherlands:** 4 Ratendone Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* A. F. CALKOE.**New Zealand:** 39 Golf Links Rd. (HC); *High Commissioner:* B. S. LENDRUM.**Nigeria:** D-7, Ring Rd., South Ext., Part II (HC); *High Commissioner:* JOHN NDUBEZE UKEGBU.**Norway:** Kautilya Marg, Chanakyapuri (E); *Ambassador:* HAAKON NORD.**Pakistan*:** 2/50G, Shantipath, Chanakyapuri (HC); *High Commissioner:* SAJJAD HYDER.**Panama:** (E); *Ambassador:* LICENCIADO ARMANDO MORENO GUILLEN.**Peru:** D-290 Defence Colony (E); *Ambassador:* EDUARDO SARMIENTO C.**Philippines:** 3rd Floor, Thapar House, Janpath (E); *Ambassador:* LEON MA. GUERRERO.**Poland:** 22 Golf Links Area (E); *Ambassador:* ROMUALD SPASOWSKI.**Romania:** 48 Golf Links (E); *Ambassador:* PETRE TANASIE.**Saudi Arabia:** 6 Tilak Marg (E); *Ambassador:* Shaikh ANAS YASSIN.**Singapore:** 16 Ring Rd., Lajpatnagar IV (HC); *High Commissioner:* P. COOMARASWAMY.**Spain:** 12 Prithviraj Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* G. NADAL.**Sudan:** 147 Sundar Nagar (E); *Ambassador:* HASSAON MOHD EL-AMIN.**Sweden:** Nyaya Marg, Chanakyapuri (E); *Ambassador:* Count AXEL LEWENHAUPT.**Switzerland:** Nyaya Marg, Chanakyapuri (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. FRITZ REAL.**Syria:** 10 Panch Sheel Marg, Chanakyapuri (E); *Ambassador:* HAMMOUD AL-CHOUFI.**Tanzania:** E-104, "Hill View", Greater Kailash (HC); *High Commissioner:* SEBASTIAN CHALE.

INDIA—(DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION, PARLIAMENT)

Thailand: 56-N Nyaya Marg, Chanakyapuri (E); *Ambassador:* H.H. Prince PREM PURACHATRA.

Trinidad and Tobago: (HC); *High Commissioner:* ASHFORD SINANAN.

Turkey: 27 Jor Bagh (E); *Ambassador:* MEHMET DIKERDEM.

Uganda: E-23 Defence Colony (HC); *High Commissioner:* (vacant).

U.S.S.R.: Shantipath, Chanakyapuri (E); *Ambassador:* N. MIKHAILOVITCH PEGOV.

United Kingdom: Shantipath, Chanakyapuri (HC); *High Commissioner:* Sir TERENCE GARVEY.

U.S.A.: Shantipath, Chanakyapuri (E); *Ambassador:* KENNETH KEATING.

Uruguay: 104 Golf Links (E); *Chargé d'Affaires ad int.:* Sr. ACREDDO URIOSTE.

Vatican: Niti Marg, Chanakyapuri (Apostolic Pronuncio); *Nuncio:* Most Rev. JOSEPH MARIE-LOMIEUX.

Venezuela: 184 Jor Bagh (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. JUAN PEDRO ABREU.

Yemen (Democratic People's Republic): B59 Greater Kailash 1 (E).

Yugoslavia: 3/506, Niti Marg, Chanakyapuri (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Zaire: Claridges Hotel, 12 Aurangzeb Rd.; *Ambassador:* JOSEPH UGOLIN NZEZA.

* Relations have been suspended.

Note: Diplomatic relations have been established at ambassadorial level with Bangladesh, Oman and the United Arab Emirates.

PARLIAMENT

RAJYA SABHA

Chairman: G. S. PATHAK.

(as at April 1972)

PARTY	SEATS
Congress (Ruling)	89
Congress (Opposition)	43
Jan Sangh	15
Swatantra	12
Communist	10
Communist (Marxist)	8
Samyukta Socialists	8
Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam	7
Praja Socialists	6
Moslem League	4
Bharatiya Kranti Dal	3
Akali Dal	3
Independents	32
TOTAL	240

Note: Biennial elections for 38 seats to the Rayya Sabha (Upper House) were held on April 8th, 1972. Detailed results are not yet available.

LOK SABHA

Speaker: GURDIAL SINGH DHILLON.

(Elections, March 1971)

PARTY	SEATS
Congress (Ruling)	350
Jan Sangh	22
Congress (Opposition)	16
Swatantra	8
Samyukta Socialists	3
Communists (Marxist)	25
Communist	23
Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam	22
Muslim League	3
Praja Socialists	2
Regional Parties	27
Independents	14
Others	6
TOTAL	521

Note: Following the split in the Indian National Congress of early November 1969, 65 Congress members of the Lok Sabha and 46 of the Rajya Sabha withdrew their support from the government of Mrs. Indira Gandhi and constituted themselves into India's first officially recognized opposition party, called the *Congress Party—Opposition*. The nominally Congress Government therefore lost overall party support but continued in office with the support of the D.M.K., some 25 independent members and the left-wing parties until elections were held in March 1971.

STATES

ANDHRA PRADESH
(Capital—Hyderabad)**Governor:** K. K. DESAI.MINISTRY
(Congress Party)**Chief Minister:** P. V. NARASIMHA RAO.**Deputy Chief Minister:** B. V. SUBBA REDDY.**Ministers:** KAKANI VENKATARATNAM, T. HAYAGRIVACHARI, I. A. ANSARI, J. VENGAK RAO, A. B. RAO, K. NAIDU, M. MANIK RAO, B. SUBBA RAO, S. R. V. P. MURTHY-RAJU, P. BASI REDDY, R. S. S. RAJU, M. N. LAKSHMAN DAS, T. ANJALIAH, M. V. KRISHNA RAO, B. JAYPRADA, K. P. REDDY, C. SUBBARAYUDA, G. RAJARAM, P. MAHENDRANATH, K. GOPALANAIDU, B. SREERAMA-MURTHY, K. BHEEM RAO, A. MADAN MOHAN, M. R. SHAM RAO, D. MUNISWAMY.LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
(Elected March 1972)

PARTY	SEATS
Congress (Ruling)	219
Independent	56
Communist	7
Swatantra	2
Others	2
Communist (Marxist)	1
TOTAL	287

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
90 seatsASSAM
(Capital—Shillong)**Governor:** B. K. NEHRU.MINISTRY
(Congress Party)**Chief Minister:** SARAT CHANDRA SINHA.**Law and Parliamentary Affairs:** SYED AHMED ALI.**Revenue and Forests:** PARAMANAND GOGLI.**Labour:** GAEN TANTI.**Industries and Excise:** Shri IDRIS.**Supply and Village Industries:** M. PURKAYASHTHA.**Agriculture:** UPENDRA DAS.**Welfare and Tribal Classes:** UTTAM BRAHMA.**Education, Transport and Tourism:** H. TALUKDER.LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
(Elected March 1972)

PARTY	SEATS
Congress (Ruling)	93
Independent	12
Socialist	4
Communist	3
Others	2
TOTAL	114

BIHAR
(Capital—Patna)
MINISTRY
(Congress Party)**Governor:** DEB KANT BOROOAH.**Chief Minister:** KEDAR PANDEY.**Ministers:** D. PRASAD RAI, ABDUL QAYUM ANSARI, L. P. SAHI, C. S. SINGH, JAGANATH MISRA, R. DULARI SINHA, L. CHOUDHARY, N. BAITHA, T. BODRA, T. V. M. RAM MUNDA, Dr. R. R. SINHA, RAFIQ ALAM.LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
(Elected March 1972)

PARTY	SEATS
Congress (Ruling)	167
Communist	35
Socialist	33
Congress (Opposition)	30
Jan Sangh	26
Independent	14
Others	11
Swatantra	2
TOTAL	318

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
96 seatsGUJARAT
(Capital: Ahmedabad)**Governor:** SHRIMAN NARAYAN.MINISTRY
(Congress Party)**Chief Minister, Home and General Administration:** GHANSHYAMDAS OZA.**Agriculture, Panchayats, Co-operation:** RATUBHAI ADANI.**Finance:** KANTILAL GHIYA.**Industries and Power:** CHIMANBHAI PATEL.**Education:** G. R. CHOKHAWALA.**Health and Local Government:** Dr. V. TRIPATHI.**Labour, Civil Supplies and Housing:** SANAT MEHTA.

INDIA—(STATES)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

(Elected March 1972)

PARTY	SEATS
Congress (Ruling) . . .	139
Congress (Opposition) . . .	16
Independent . . .	8
Jan Sangh . . .	3
Communist . . .	2
TOTAL . . .	168

HARYANA

(Capital—Chandigarh)

Governor: B. N. CHAKRAVARTY.

MINISTRY

(Congress Party)

Chief Minister, Justice, Finance, Planning, Parliamentary Affairs, Health, Co-operation, Food, Supplies, Education, Labour, Industries, Transport, Fisheries, Revenue, Rehabilitation, Consolidation, Irrigation, Power: BANSI LAL.

Agriculture, Forests, Conservation: BHAJAN LAL.

Home Affairs, Culture, Sport, Tourism, Civil Aviation: KANHAIYA LAL POSWAL.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

(Elected March 1972)

PARTY	SEATS
Congress (Ruling) . . .	52
Congress (Opposition) . . .	12
Independent . . .	12
Others . . .	3
Jan Sangh . . .	2
TOTAL . . .	81

HIMACHAL PRADESH

(Capital—Simla)

Governor: S. CHAKRAVARTY.

MINISTRY

(Congress Party)

Chief Minister, General Administration, Planning, Finance, Power: Dr. Y. S. PARMAR.

Public Works, Transport, Tourism, Law: RAM LAL.

Education, Social Welfare, Community Development and Panchayats, Rehabilitation: DESRAJ MAHAJAN.

Forests, Industries, Revenue, Local Government, Housing and Culture: LAL CHAND PRARTHII.

Agriculture, Fisheries, Civil Supplies, Health and Family Planning: Dr. SALIGRAM.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

(Elected March 1972)

PARTY	SEATS
Congress (Ruling) . . .	51
Independent . . .	7
Jan Sangh . . .	5
Communist (Marxist) . . .	1
Others . . .	1
TOTAL . . .	65

JAMMU AND KASHMIR

(Capital—Srinagar)

Governor: BHAGWAN SAHAY.

MINISTRY

(Congress Party)

Chief Minister, Law, Planning, Information and Publicity, Power, Trade and Commerce, Education: MIR QASIM.

Finance, Law, Industries, Minerals and Mining, Agriculture, Forests, Fisheries: G. L. DOGRA.

Food and Supplies, Relief and Rehabilitation: T. DATTA.

Irrigation and Flood Control, Housing, Urban Development, Town Planning, Health, Local Government, Transport: M. M. SAYEED.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

(Elected March 1972)

PARTY	SEATS
Congress (Ruling) . . .	57
Jan Sangh . . .	—
Independents . . .	—
Jammu and Kashmir National Peasants' Conference . . .	9
	8
TOTAL . . .	74

KERALA

(Capital—Trivandrum)

Governor: V. VISWANATHAN.

MINISTRY

(Non-Congress Coalition)

Chief Minister: CHELAT ACHUA MENON (Communist Party of India).

Ministers: C. H. MOHAMMED KOYA (Muslim League), AVUKADERKUTTY NAHA (Muslim League), T. K. DIVAKARAN, N. E. BALARAM, BABI JOHN, P. S. SREENIVASAN, P. K. RAGHAVAN, N. K. BALAKRISHNAN.

INDIA—(STATES)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY (Mid-term Elections September 1970)

PARTY	SEATS
Congress (Ruling)	32
Marxist Communist	28
Independents	28
Communist	16
Kerala Congress	12
Muslim League	11
Samyuhta Socialist	6
TOTAL	133

MADHYA PRADESH (Capital—Bhopal)

Governor: SATYA NARAYAN SINHA.

MINISTRY (Congress Party)

Chief Minister, Home Affairs, Information and Publicity, Planning and Development, Finance, Forests, Education, Housing, Irrigation and Power: PRAKASH CHAND SETHI.

Industry and Commerce, National Resources, Labour, Health: S. S. N. MUSHRAM.

Agriculture, Co-operation, Food and Civil Supplies, Tourism: VASANT RAO UIKAY.

Local Government, Rehabilitation: K. SHUKLA.

Law, Social Welfare, Panchayats: C. P. TIWARI.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY (Elected March 1972)

PARTY	SEATS
Congress (Ruling)	220
Jan Sangh	48
Independent	18
Socialist	7
Communist	3
TOTAL	296

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL 90 seats

MAHARASHTRA (Capital—Bombay)

Governor: Nawab Ali YAVAR JUNG BAHADUR.

MINISTRY (Congress Party)

Chief Minister, Home Planning, Information and Publicity, Rural Development, General Administration: V. P. NAIK.

Irrigation and Power: VASANTRAO PATIL.

Agriculture, Transport: S. B. CHAVAN.

Finance, Forests: M. D. CHOWDHURY.

Industries, Labour, Power, Legislative Affairs: N. M. TIDICE.

Health, Urban Development: Dr. RAFIQ ZAKARIA.

Co-operation and Housing: Y. J. MOHITE.

Relief and Rehabilitation, Food and Civil Supplies: H. G. VARTAK.

Construction, Communications, Law, Justice, Fisheries: A. R. ANTILAY.

Social Welfare, Culture: PRATIBHA PATIL.

Education, Sport: A. N. NAMJOSHI.

Prohibition: M. B. POBAT.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY (Elected March 1972)

PARTY	SEATS
Congress (Ruling)	222
Independent	28
Others	9
Jan Sangh	5
Socialist	3
Communist	2
Communist (Marxist) . . .	1
TOTAL	270

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL 78 seats

MANIPUR (Capital—Imphal)

Governor: B. K. NEHRU.

This State was created in December 1971, being formerly a Union Territory.

MEGHALAYA (Capital—Shillong)

Governor: B. K. NEHRU.

This State was inaugurated in April 1970 and became a fully independent State in December 1971.

MINISTRY (All Party Hill People's Conference)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY (Elected March 1972)

PARTY	SEATS
All Party Hill People's Conference .	32
Congress (Ruling)	9
Independent	19
TOTAL	60

INDIA—(STATES)

MYSORE

(Capital—Bangalore)

Governor: MOHAN LAL SUKHADIA.

MINISTRY

(Congress Party)

Chief Minister: D. DEVRAJ URS.

Ministers: H. M. CHEENABASAPPA, H. SIDDAVESRAPPA, R. B. BASALINGAPPA, Shri MALLIKARJUNASWAMY, A. R. BADRINARAYANA, K. S. ALVA, K. N. GOUDA, AZIZ SAIT, K. H. PATIL, M. Y. GORPADE, S. M. KRISNA, D. K. NAICKER.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

(Elected March 1972)

PARTY	SEATS
Congress (Ruling)	165
Congress (Opposition)	24
Independent	20
Communist	3
Socialist	3
Other	1
TOTAL	216

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

63 seats

NAGALAND

(Capital—Kohima)

Governor: B. K. NEHRU.

MINISTRY

(Nagaland Nationalist Organization)

Chief Minister, General Administration, Home, Information and Publicity: HOKISHE SEMA.

Finance, Planning and Industry: R. C. CHITTEN JAMIR.

Education, Forests, Mining and Geology: JOHN BOSCO JASOKIE.

Public Works and Electricity: T. N. ANGAMI.

Tuensang Affairs, Supplies and Excise: K. AKUM IMLONG.

Agriculture, Law and Parliamentary Affairs: T. KIKEN.

There are five Ministers of State and five Deputy Ministers.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

(as of December 1971)

PARTY	SEATS
Nagaland Nationalist Organization	43
United Front of Nagaland	9
TOTAL	52

ORISSA

(Capital—Bhubaneswar)

Governor: JOGINDER SINGH.

MINISTRY

(Congress Party)

Chief Minister, Finance, Home, Planning and Co-ordination: BISWANATH DAS.

Deputy Chief Minister, Political and Services, Education, Mining and Geology: R. N. SINGH DEO.

Labour and Housing: S. MURMU.

Agriculture: A. N. SINGH DEO.

Animal Husbandry and Fisheries: G. PRADHAN.

Revenue: P. C. MOHANTY.

Irrigation and Power: P. MALLICK.

Industries, Commerce, Home Education: DAYANIDHI NAYAK.

Law, Tribal and Rural Welfare: NATABAR PRADHAN.

Education and Cultural Affairs: SARAT KUMAR KAR.

Health: R. K. PATTANAICK.

Urban Development: BRUNDABAN NAYAK.

Works and Transport: AINTHU SAHU.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

(Elected March 1971)

PARTY	SEATS
Congress (Ruling)	51
Swatantra	36
Praja Socialist	4
Communist	3
Utkal Congress	30
Marxist Communist	2
Jana Sangh	1
Independents	13
TOTAL	140

PUNJAB

(Capital—Chandigarh)

Governor: Dr. D. C. PAVATE.

MINISTRY

(Congress Party)

Chief Minister, General Administration, Home Affairs, Transport, Justice, Industry, Culture, Co-operatives, Urban Development: ZAIL SINGH.

Development, Agriculture, Fisheries, Forests, Wild Life Preservation, Panchayats: RATAN SINGH.

Land Reform, Education, Relief and Rehabilitation, Sport, Civil Aviation, Parliamentary Affairs: UMRAO SINGH.

Finance, Planning, Health and Family Planning, Labour, Statistics: HANS RAJ SHARMA.

Irrigation and Power, Social Welfare, Health, Housing: GURMAIL SINGH.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

(Elected March 1972)

PARTY	SEATS
Congress (Ruling)	66
Others	24
Communist	10
Independent	3
Communist (Marxist)	1
TOTAL	104

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

40 seats

INDIA—(STATES)

RAJASTHAN

(Capital—Jaipur)

Governor: HUKAM SINGH.

MINISTRY

(Congress Party)

Chief Minister, General Administration, Home Affairs, Tourism, Industries, Civil Supplies: BARKATULLAH KHAN.

Health and Family Planning, Public Works, Transport, Power: HARI DEO JOSHI.

Agriculture, Forests, Legislative Affairs, Local Government, Town Planning: PARAS RAM MADERNA.

Education, Co-operatives, Minorities: N. S. MASUDA.

Finance, Planning, Health, Statistics, Revenue, State Enterprises: C. M. VAID.

Irrigation, Law and Justice: RAMCHANDRA CHOUDHURY.

Food, Panchayats, Community Development, Social Welfare, Relief and Rehabilitation, Labour: ONKAR LAL.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

(Elected March 1972)

PARTY	SEATS
Congress (Ruling)	145
Swatantra	11
Independent	11
Jan Sangh	8
Communist	4
Socialist	4
Congress (Opposition)	1
TOTAL	184

TAMIL NADU

(Capital—Madras)

Governor: K. K. SHAH.

MINISTRY

(DMK)

Chief Minister, General Administration, Legislative Matters, Elections and Prohibition: M. KARUNANIDHI.

Finance, Planning and Overseas Indians: K. A. MATHIAZHAGHAN.

Agriculture and Fisheries, Harijan, Women and Child Welfare, Tourism: MRS. SATHIAVANIMUTHU.

Industries, Mining, Justice: S. MADHAVAN.

Local Administration, Community Development and Panchayats: M. MUTHUSWAMY.

Public Works and Transport: S. J. SADIQ PASHA.

Labour: N. V. NATARAJAN.

Co-operation: S. B. ADITANAR.

Housing and Tourism: K. RAJARAM.

Religious Endowments: M. KANNAPPAN.

Electricity and Forests: O. P. RAMAN.

Food, Animal Husbandry: P. U. SHANMUGAI

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

(Elected March 1971)

PARTY	SEATS
Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK)	184
Congress (Opposition)	15
Swatantra	6
Muslim League	6
Praja Socialist	4
Communist	8
Forward Bloc	7
Others	4
TOTAL	234

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

63 seats

TRIPURA

(Capital—Agartala)

Governor: B. K. NEHRU.

This State was created in December 1971, being formerly a Union Territory.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

(Elected March 1972)

PARTY	SEATS
Congress (Ruling)	41
Communist (Marxist)	16
Independent	2
Communist	1
TOTAL	60

UTTAR PRADESH

(Capital—Lucknow)

Governor: S. GOPALA REDDY.

MINISTRY

(Congress Party)

Chief Minister: KAMLAPATI TRIPATHI.

Ministers: Dr. SITA RAM, N. D. TEWARI, A. P. SINGH, M. ALI KHAN, Dr. R. K. BAJPAI, B. S. YADAV.

There are also three Deputy Ministers.

INDIA—(STATES)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY (Elected February 1969)

PARTY	SEATS
Congress (Ruling) . . .	140
Congress (Opposition) . . .	74
Bharatiya Kranti Dal . . .	98
Bharatiya Jansangh . . .	48
Samyukta Socialist . . .	32
Swatantra . . .	5
Communist . . .	4
Praja Socialist . . .	3
Republican . . .	1
Marxist Communist . . .	1
Kisan Mazdoor . . .	1
Independents and Others . . .	18
TOTAL . . .	425

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL 108 seats

WEST BENGAL (Capital—Calcutta)

Governor: ANTHONY LANCELOT DIAS.

MINISTRY (Congress Party)

Chief Minister, Mines, Transport, Tourism, Planning and Development, Information and Publicity, Wadis, Youth Services: SIDDHARTHA SANKAR RAY.

Agriculture, Water Supply, Law: ABDUS SATTAR.

Public Undertakings, Small Industries: JAINUL ABEDIN.

Education: MRITUNJAY BANERJEE.

Irrigation and Power: A. B. G. K. CHOUDHURY.

Industries and Commerce: TARUN KANTI GHOSH.

Finance and Excise: TUSHAR SANKAR GHOSH.

Land Utilization and Reforms: GURPADA KHAN.

Forests, Animal Husbandry, Veterinary Services: SITARAM MAHATO.

Food, Supply: KASHI KANTO MAITRA.

Co-operation and Fisheries: ARUN MAITRA.

Labour: DR. GAPALDAS NAG.

Transport, Parliamentary Affairs: GYANSINGH SOHAN PAUL.

Health and Family Planning: AJIT PANJA.

Public Works, Housing: SANTOSH ROY.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY (Elected March 1972)

PARTY	SEATS
Congress (Ruling) . . .	216
Communist . . .	35
Communist (Marxist) . . .	8
Others . . .	14
Independent . . .	5
Congress (Opposition) . . .	2
TOTAL . . .	280

UNION TERRITORIES

Andaman and Nicobar Islands: *Chief Commissioner:* MAHABIR SINGH.

Arunachal Pradesh: *Lieut.-Governor:* (vacant).

Delhi: *Lieut.-Governor:* M. G. PIMPOTKAR.

Himachal Pradesh: *Lieut.-Governor:* Lt.-Gen. BAHADUR SINGH.

Laccadive and Amindive Islands: *Administrator:* C. H. NAIRE.

Mizoram: *Lieut.-Governor:* (vacant).

Pondicherry: *Lieut.-Governor:* S. L. SILAM.

Goa, Daman and Diu: *Lieut.-Governor:* NAKUL SEN

Dadra and Nagar Haveli: H. K. KHAN.

SIKKIM

Sikkim, in the Himalayas, is ruled by His Highness Maharaja Palden Thondup Namgyal with the assistance of a Principal Administrative Officer and Council. The Government of India is responsible for external relations, defence, communications and the maintenance of law and order.

Principal Administrative Officer: R. N. HALDIPUR.

(See chapter below.)

POLITICAL PARTIES

The principal parties are:

The Indian National Congress: 7 Jantar Mantar Road, New Delhi; was founded in 1885 by A. O. Hume, with the main object of creating national consciousness in India, and securing economic advance in the country. In 1907 Congress was split in two—the Extremists and the Moderates. In 1920, Mahatma Gandhi began to take a leading part in its activities and policies, and Congress soon became a mass organization fighting for complete independence. By 1939 Congress held power in six of the eleven provinces and in two others there were Congress-Coalition Governments. At the outbreak of war in 1939 these ministries gave up office. In 1942 the Congress adopted the policy of "quit India" towards the British. The 1946 elections led to Congress ministries in eight provinces, Congress-Coalition ministries in two, and a Muslim League ministry in one. In 1965 the Jammu and Kashmir National Conference was dissolved and its members joined Congress. Before the 1967 elections a number of splinter groups broke away from Congress to form new parties.

Aims: The well-being and advancement of the people and the establishment by peaceful means of a Socialist, co-operative Commonwealth based on equality of opportunity and rights, aiming at World peace. The provision of basic needs and opportunities for culture. Full employment in 10 years. Government control of large-scale industries and services. Co-operative industry and agriculture. A neutral foreign policy.

Membership: about 11 million, active members 208,954.

Note: On 1 November 1969, the Indian National Congress split into two distinct organizations when Mrs. Indira Gandhi set up a steering committee, composed of her supporters in the party, in opposition to the standing Working Committee of the Party. The standing Congress Working Committee meeting of 12 November, under the presidency of Mr. Nijalingappa, was attended by her party opponents and Mrs. Gandhi was formally expelled from membership of the party. When parliament re-assembled on 17 November, 111 Congress M.P.s in both house of parliament withdrew their support from Mrs. Gandhi's government, which continues in office with the support of the D.M.K., independent M.P.s and left-wing parties. The Congress parliamentary group opposing the government has become India's first recognized opposition party and has been designated the *Congress Party—Opposition*. At a convention in late 1969, the official Congress Party elected a new President and Working Committee.

Official Congress Party.

President: D. SANJIVAYYA.

Leader: Mrs. INDIRA GANDHI.

Congress Party—Opposition.

President: SADIQ ALI.

Chair. Parliamentary Group: MORARJI DESAI.

Leader in Lok Sabha: Dr. RAM SUBHAG SINGH.

Leader in Rajya Sabha: S. N. MISHRA.

Swatantra Party: 143 Mahatma Gandhi Rd., Bombay 1; f. 1959; aims: maximum individual freedom; peasant proprietorship in agriculture and free competitive enterprise in industry and trade; alignment with Western democracies in foreign policy; anti-communist.

Founder: C. RAJAGOPALACHARI.

President: H. M. PATEL, M.P.

General Secretary: MADHU MEHTA.

Bharatiya Jana Sangh (People's Party of India): Vithal Bhai Patel Bhavan Rafi Marg, New Delhi. Believes in

Integral Humanism as opposed to Marxist economic interpretation of history and the individual. Pledged to checkmate spread of communism, stands for Nationalism and Democracy. Opposed to discrimination against, or in favour of, any section of the people on the basis of caste or creed. Upholds the right of all citizens to freedom of conscience and faith and the right to work. Against the establishment of a theocratic state. Allowing full freedom of modes of worship does not recognize minorities on religious basis. Stands for co-partnership for labour in management and profits. Indianization of foreign-owned tea, drugs, soap, matches, vegetable products, jute and cigarettes industries and nationalization of foreign banks. Favours building up of an Indian nuclear deterrent and utilizing atomic power for speedy industrialization. Envisages foreign-aid-free Five-Year Plans and nationalization of foreign trade with Communist countries. Stands for establishment of diplomatic relations with Israel and Taiwan and supports the independence of Tibet.

President: ATAL BIHARI VAJPADEE, M.P.

General Secretary: S. S. BHANDARI, M.P.

Membership: 1,300,000.

Socialist Party: 16 Vithalbhai Patel House, New Delhi; f. 1971 as a result of union between the former Samyukta Socialist Party, Praja Socialist Party, Socialist Party and other socialist groups. Aims: its primary task is the building up of an effective organizational instrument which will lead people's struggle for economic equality, social mobility and meaningful participation of the people in building a socialist economy.

Chairman: KARPURI THAKUR.

General Secretary: MADHU DANDAVATE, M.P.

The Communist Party of India: Central Office, "Ajoy Bhavan", 15 Kootla Road, New Delhi.

Aims: The establishment of a socialist society led by the working class, and ultimately of a communist society. Its immediate task is the liquidation of feudal and imperialist survivals and the achievement of a national democratic state.

Chairman: S. A. DANGE.

General Secretary: C. RAJESWARA RAO.

Members of the Secretariat: S. A. DANGE, BHUPESH GUPTA, C. RAJESWARA RAO, N. K. KRISHNAN, BHOWANI SEN.

Membership: 245,000 approx.

Marxist Communist Party of India: 49 Lake Place, Calcutta-29; f. 1964 as pro-Peking breakaway group of C.P.I., the Party declared its independence of Peking in 1968.

General Secretary: P. SUNDARAYYA.

Membership: 85,000.

Communist Revolutionaries (Naxalites): Maoist break-away group from the Marxist Communist Party, its main strength lies in Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and Tamil Nadu; arose in 1968 as a result of divisions in the M.C.P.I. over the Naxalbari revolt (1967) and the degree of Chinese control over Indian communism.

Leaders include NAGI REDDI.

Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (D.M.K.): Arivaham, Suryanarayana Chetty St., Royapuram, Madras; aims at a sovereign, independent socialist State of Dravidanad, comprising Tamilnad, Andra, Karnatak and Kerala districts; regional languages as State languages, English as official language.

Leader: M. KARUNANIDHI.

Membership: over 200,000.

INDIA—(POLITICAL PARTIES; JUDICIAL SYSTEM)

Shiromani Akali Dal: Amritsar: Sikh nationalist party; aims at establishment of Punjabi-speaking state.

President: GIANI BHUPINDER SINGH.

General Secretary: Sardar ATMA SINGH.

There are two rival groups of the party, one led by Master TARA SINGH, the other by SANT FATEH SINGH.

Peasants and Workers Party of India: Jyotiba Phule Rd., Naigaum, Bombay 14; to establish a People's Democracy; to nationalize all basic industries; industrialization unitary state with provincial boundaries drawn on linguistic basis; Marxist.

General Secretary: DAJIBA DESAI.

Membership: about 10,000.

Akhil Bharat Hindu Mahasabha: Hindu Mahasabha Bhawan, Mandir Marg, New Delhi 1; aims: to establish a democratic Hindu state.

President: BRAJ NARAYAN BRAJESH.

General Secretary: H. B. BHIDE.

Membership: about 2 million.

All India Forward Block: 88 North Ave., New Delhi; socialistic principles, including nationalization of key industries, land redistribution; advocates military action against Pakistan over Kashmir.

Chairman: HEMANTA KUMAR BOSE, M.L.A.

General Secretary: R. K. HALDULKAR.

Republican Party of India: Gandhi Rd., Chanda; main aims and objectives are to realize the aims and objects set out in the preamble to the Indian Constitution.

President: DADASAHEB GAIKWAD.

General Secretary: B. D. KHOBRADE.

Revolutionary Socialist Party: 780 Ballimaran, Delhi 6; Marxist-Leninist party owing allegiance to neither Peking nor Moscow; emphasis on regional development.

General Secretary: TRIDIP KUMAR CHAUDHURI.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

THE SUPREME COURT

Article 124 of the Constitution provides for the establishment of a Supreme Court of India.

The Supreme Court exercises exclusive jurisdiction in any dispute between the Union and the States (although there are certain restrictions where an acceding state is involved). It has appellate jurisdiction over any judgment, decree or order of the High Court where that Court certifies that either a substantial question of law or the interpretation of the Constitution is involved.

Provision is made for the appointment by the Chief Justice of India of judges of High Courts as *ad hoc* judges at sittings of the Supreme Court for specified periods, and for the attendance of retired judges at sittings of the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court has advisory jurisdiction in respect of questions which may be referred to it by the President for opinion. The Supreme Court is also empowered to hear appeals against a sentence of death passed by a State High Court, in reversal of an order of acquittal by a lower court, and in a case in which a High Court has granted a certificate of fitness.

The Supreme Court also hears appeals which are certified by High Courts to be fit for appeal, subject to rules made by the Court. Parliament may, by law, confer on the Supreme Court any further powers of appeal.

HIGH COURTS

The High Courts are the Courts of Appeal from the lower courts, and their decisions are final except in cases where appeal lies to the Supreme Court.

Trial by jury is the rule in original criminal cases before the High Court, but juries are not employed in civil suits.

LOWER COURTS

Provision is made in the Code for Criminal Procedure for the constitution of lower criminal courts called Courts of Session and Courts of Magistrates. The Courts of Session are competent to try all persons duly committed for trial, and inflict any punishment authorized by the law.

Appeals can be made from a single judge's decision in the High Court, sitting as a court of original criminal jurisdiction, to a bench of not less than two judges of the same Court sitting as a Court of Appeal. The President and the local government concerned exercise the prerogative of mercy.

The constitution of inferior civil courts is determined by regulations within each state.

SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice of India: The Hon. J. C. SHAH.

Judges of the Supreme Court: The Hon. J. C. SHAH, The Hon. S. M. SIKRI, The Hon. J. M. SHELAT, The Hon. V. BHARGAVA, The Hon. G. K. MITTER, The Hon. C. A. VAIDIALINGAM, The Hon. K. S. HEGDE, The Hon. A. N. GROVER, The Hon. A. N. RAY, The Hon. P. JEGAN-NOHAN REDDY, The Hon. I. D. DUA.

RELIGION

The following is a brief summary of the origins and number of adherents of the major Indian faiths.

Hinduism, the predominant religion, originated as a simple form of nature worship. It is not a well-defined creed but a way of life, a fellowship of faiths. Hinduism has inspired a vast and poetic literature of which the *Vedas* are the earliest. According to the 1961 census, Hindus form 83.51 per cent of the population.

Islam was introduced in the seventh century by Arab traders, spreading much more widely after the conquest of India by Turko-Afghans in the twelfth century. Among the religions that entered India from abroad, Islam has the largest following. Muslims are divided into two main sects, Shi'as and Sunnis. Most of the Indian Muslims are Sunnis. In 1961 the Muslim population numbered about 50 million.

Buddhism arose in India in the sixth century B.C. as a revolt against Hindu ritual. Gautama Buddha, its founder, was a prince born in the present State of Bihar; he forsook his kingdom and practised austerities. Buddhism has spread to Ceylon, Burma, Tibet and Thailand and can claim more followers in these countries than in India. The Buddhists in Ladakh owe allegiance to the Dalai Lama. Head Lama of Ladakh: KAUSHAK SAKULA, Dalgate, Srinagar, Kashmir. In 1961 there were over three million Buddhists in India.

Sikhism, too, is an offshoot of Hinduism. The movement was founded by Guru Nanak, who was born in the Punjab, in 1469. His teachings are contained in the *Adi Granth*, the holy book of the Sikhs. Sikhs are conspicuous for their distinctive symbols such as wearing their hair long, steel bracelets and always carrying a dagger. There are about 6 million Sikhs in India, the majority living in the Punjab.

Jainism numbers about 1.5 million adherents. Its origins are obscure and it is likely that it existed in India before the arrival of the Indo-Aryans in about 1,500 B.C. The Jains claim that their religion is eternal and is renewed in successive ages by Jinas (conquerors) of whom the last was Mahavira who lived just before Gautama Buddha. Among the holy places of the Jains are Mount Abu, Girnar, Satrunjaya and Pavapuri.

Zoroastrians worship fire, the symbol of purity. More than 120,000 Parsis practise the Zoroastrian religion, their ancestors having migrated from Persia to the West coast of India in the eighth century.

Christians fall into two historical groups, the Syrian Christians, who trace their descent from converts in the first centuries of the Christian era, and Christians converted in modern times by Western missionaries. There are about 12 million Christians in India of whom more than half are Roman Catholics, the others being members of the ancient Syrian and the Protestant churches.

CHRISTIAN CHURCHES

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Apostolic Pro-Nuncio to India: H.E. the Most Rev. JOHN GORDON, Chanakyapuri, Niti Marg, New Delhi 11.

The Church has 18 Archdioceses, 58 dioceses and 5 Prefectures Apostolic, 4 Exarchates. Total number of Roman Catholics, 7,670,286.

Archbishops

Agra: The Most Rev. Dr. DOMINIC ATHAIDE, O.F.M.CAP.
Bangalore: (vacant).
Bhopal: The Most Rev. Dr. EUGENE D'SOUZA, M.S.F.S.
Bombay: H.E. Cardinal VALERIAN GRACIAS.
Calcutta: The Most Rev. LAWRENCE T. PICACHY, S.J.
Changanacherry: The Most Rev. Dr. ANTHONY PADIYARA.
Delhi: The Most Rev. Dr. ANGELO FERNANDES.
Ernakulam: H.E. JOSEPH Cardinal PARECATTIL.
Goa: H.E. the Most Rev. Dom JOSÉ VIEIRA ALVERNIZ.
Hyderabad: (vacant).
Madras-Mylapore: The Most Rev. ARULAPPA RAYAPPA.
Madurai: The Most Rev. Dr. JUSTIN DIRAVIAM.
Nagpur: The Most Rev. Dr. LEONARD RAYMOND.
Pondicherry and Cuddalore: The Most Rev. Dr. R. AMBROSE RAYAPPAN.
Ranchi: The Most Rev. Dr. PIUS KERKETTA, S.J.
Shillong-Gauhati: The Most Rev. HUBERT D'ROSARIO, S.D.B.
Trivandrum: The Most Rev. GREGORIOS B. VARGHESE THANGALATHIL.
Verapoly: The Most Rev. JOSEPH KELANTHARA.

THE CHURCH OF NORTH INDIA

In November 1970, the Church of India was united with seven other Churches, to become The Church of North India.

Total number of Anglican Christians: 2,690,500.

Bishops

Amritsar: Rt. Rev. S. G. QADIR.
Andamans and Nicobars: Rt. Rev. M. D. SRINIVASAN.
Assam: Rt. Rev. D. PRODHAM.
Barrackpore: Rt. Rev. D. GORAI.
Bombay: Rt. Rev. A. W. LUTHER.
Calcutta: Rt. Rev. J. AMRITANAND.
Chota Nagpur: Rt. Rev. S. A. B. DILBAR HANS.
Cuttack: Rt. Rev. J. K. MAHANTY.
Delhi: Rt. Rev. E. S. NASIR.
Gujrat: Rt. Rev. I. L. CHRISTACHARI.
Jabalpur: Rt. Rev. S. K. PATRO.
Lucknow: Rt. Rev. DIN DAYAL.
Nagpur: Rt. Rev. R. S. BHANDARE.
Nasik: Rt. Rev. A. V. JONATHAN.
Nandyal: Rt. Rev. E. JOHN.
Patna: Rt. Rev. R. R. SOREN.

CHURCH OF SOUTH INDIA

The Church of South India was founded in 1947 by the union of the Anglicans, Methodists, Congregationalists and Presbyterians in South India.

Officers of the Synod: Moderator Most Rev. P. SOLOMON, B.D.; Deputy Moderator Rt. Rev. Dr. LESSLIE NEWBIGIN, M.A.; Hon. Sec. (Acting) Dr. (Mrs.) R. M. SOMASEKHAR, M.A.; Hon. Treas. P. I. CHANDY, B.Sc.

Bishops

Coimbatore: Rt. Rev. S. JOSEPH SAMUEL.
Dornakal: Most Rev. P. SOLOMON.
Jaffna: (Vacant).
Kanyakumari: Rt. Rev. I. R. H. GNANADASON.
N. Kerala: Rt. Rev. T. B. BENJAMIN.
S. Kerala: Rt. Rev. V. WILLIAM.
Krishna-Godavari: Rt. Rev. N. D. A. SAMUEL.
Madhya Kerala: Rt. Rev. Dr. M. M. JOHN.
Madras: Rt. Rev. Dr. LESSLIE NEWBIGIN.
Madura-Ramnad: Rt. Rev. GEORGE DEVADOSS.
Medak: Rt. Rev. H. D. L. ABRAHAM.
N. Mysore: Rt. Rev. W. V. KARL.
S. Mysore: Rt. Rev. S. R. FURTADO.
C. Mysore: Rt. Rev. N. C. SARGANT.
Rayalaseema: Rt. Rev. C. S. SUNDARESAN.
Tirunelveli: (Vacant).
Trichy-Tanjore: Rt. Rev. SOLOMON DORAISAWMY.

Bishops without Diocesan responsibility: Rt. Rev. A. B. ELLIOTT, Rt. Rev. BUNYAN JOSEPH, Rt. Rev. Dr. A. J. APPASAMY.

There is a total congregation of about 1,376,824; publ.

The South India Churchman. Office: C.S.I. Synod Secretariat, Cathedral, Madras 6.

National Christian Council of India: Christian Council Lodge, Nagpur-1, Maharashtra; Pres. Rt. Rev. J. W. SADIQ; Vice-Pres. Rt. Rev. A. J. SHAW and Prof. F. THAKURDAS; Gen. Sec. M. A. Z. ROLSTON; publ. *National Christian Council Review*.

The National Christian Council of India represents all the major Christian churches except the Roman Catholic Church and the Syrian Orthodox Church in India. This Council was organized in 1914 and is a constituent body of the commission on World Mission and Evangelism of the World Council of Churches. It seeks to serve all Churches.

Federation of Evangelical Lutheran Churches in India Ranchi, Bihar; Pres. Rt. Rev. R. B. MANIKAM; Sec. Dr. M. BAGE.

Mar Thoma Syrian Church of Malabar: Mar Thoma Sabha Office, Tiruvalla P.O., Kerala.

Orthodox Syrian Church of Malabar: Cheria Pally, Kottayam, Travancore; Sec. Father K. PHILIPPOS.

United Church of North India and Pakistan: Church House, Mhow, M.P.; Sec. Rev. KENNETH YOHAN MASIH. Other groups include Baptist and Methodist Churches.

THE PRESS

The Indian Press owes a large part of its development and present form to the traditions established at the time of the British raj. With the coming of independence the National Congress adopted a number of the press controls instituted by the colonial rulers. The right to freedom of speech and expression is guaranteed by Article 19 of the Constitution, which also empowers the central or state governments to impose restrictions through laws relating to libel, contempt of court or to matters liable to offend public morality or weaken the security of the state. This qualification was extended in 1951 to apply to matter likely to incite offence or to prejudice relations with other countries. Conditions for the reporting of political debate in either of the Houses of Parliament were improved by the Parliamentary Proceedings Act of 1956, which gave protection from prosecution to reports which could claim to be "substantially true".

In 1962 the Defence of India Rules were instituted, giving the government complete control of the Press in times of crisis in order to prevent the publication of matter on specified subjects prejudicial to the interests of the state. As the government supplies most of the advertisement matter, which provides the main source of press revenue, its power to withhold this might constitute a means of pressure on editors.

The growth of a thriving Press has been made difficult by cultural barriers caused by religious, caste and language differences. Consequently the English Press, with its appeal to the educated middle-class urban readership throughout the state, has retained its dominance. Though there are more papers in Hindi, the total circulation of the English Press is the greater. The main Indian language dailies also appeal to the urban reader but by paying little attention to rural affairs they fail to cater for the increasingly literate provincial population who know no English. Most Indian papers have a relatively small circulation. Provincial papers frequently play upon religious or local sympathies to ensure their circulation.

The art of reporting and probing for news is far less developed in India than in the West. Many papers, particularly the smaller ones, depend for news on government handouts and on the small number of news agencies, which results in a lack of variety in news content. Provincial papers which cannot afford agencies depend entirely on government handouts. All except the largest newspapers, which have their own correspondents, make use of agencies for foreign news.

The daily papers provide a relatively large proportion of domestic and international news particularly on politics; sports and finance receive good coverage. There is little sensationalism. Advertisements constitute on average 50 per cent of the contents of the larger papers. In contrast to the dailies the periodical press offers more articles of human interest, more coverage of local affairs and among periodicals the English sector plays a far less prominent role.

Problems confronting the Press are the shortage of newsprint, allocation of which is controlled by the government, and, in the case of the smaller papers, the lack of an adequately trained staff and suitable equipment. The Government will shortly introduce legislation to ensure that all papers over a certain circulation have broad based ownership. A newspaper finance corporation has been proposed to render financial assistance to small newspapers.

According to the Press Registrar's Annual Report of 1970 there were nearly 700 dailies and about 11,000 non-daily papers and periodicals. 72.9 per cent of the dailies had circulations of less than 10,000, and constituted 22 per cent of the total circulation; 21.5 per cent had circulations of 10,000-50,000 and constituted 38 per cent; 56 per cent had circulations of over 50,000 and constituted 40 per cent.

In 1970 there were 72 newspaper groups owning 272 newspapers with a total circulation of 7.6 million. The most powerful groups own most of the large English dailies and frequently have considerable private commercial and industrial holdings. Three of the major groups are as follows:

Times of India Group (controlled by the JAIN and DALMIA families): includes the dailies, *Times of India* the *Evening News of India* (Bombay) and the Hindi *Navbharat Times*, weeklies including the *Illustrated Weekly of India* and the Hindi *Dharmayug*, the fortnightly *Femina* and *Filmfare* and the Hindi monthly *Parag*.

Indian Express Group (controlled by the GOENKA family): the dailies, the *Indian Express*, the Marathi *Lokasatta*, the Tamil *Dinamani*, the Telugu *Andhra Prabha*, the Kannada *Kannada Prabha* and the English *Financial Express*, and the English weeklies the *Sunday Standard* and *Screen* and the Telugu *Andhra Prabha Illustrated Weekly*.

Hindustan Times Group (controlled by the BIRLA family): several dailies including the *Hindustan Times* (Delhi), the *Hindustan Times Evening News*, the *Hindustan Times Kanpur Supplement*, the *Leader* (Allahabad), the *Searchlight* (Patna), the Hindi *Hindustan* (Delhi) and *Bharat* (Allahabad), and the weekly *Overseas Hindustan Times*, *Eastern Economist*, the Hindi *Saptahik Hindustan* (Allahabad) and *Pradeep* (Patna).

The widest circulating and most influential newspapers are the metropolitan dailies in English, closely followed by the principal Hindi and Bengali papers. A few papers are published simultaneously from several centres, notably the *Indian Express* in six cities, and the *Times of India*, the *Statesman* and the *Navbharat Times* at two each. But English papers published from a single centre have frequently a very widespread readership and have a reasonable claim to constitute a national Press.

Among the most highly respected daily papers are the *Times of India* and the Hindi *Navbharat Times* (Bombay), the *Statesman* (Calcutta), the *Hindu* (Madras), and the *Hindustan Times* and the Hindi *Hindustan* (New Delhi).

In order of circulation the most popular dailies are: the *Indian Express*, the Tamil *Thanthi*, *Mathrubhumi*, the *Times of India*, the Bengali *Ananda Bazar Patrika*, the *Statesman*, the Malayalam *Malayala Manorama*, the Hindi *Navbharat Times*, the *Hindu*, the Marathi *Loksatta*, the *Hindustan Times* and the *Dinamani*.

The more popular weekly periodicals range from the cultural Tamil publications *Kumadam*, *Kalki* and *Anandavikatan* to the sensationalist English *Blitz*. *Filmfare*, *Sports and Pastime* and *Women's Own Weekly* are leading magazines, each catering for a particular readership. Among the largest monthly periodicals are the *Reader's Digest* and the Hindi religious publication *Kalyan*.

PRINCIPAL DAILIES

DELHI

Hindustan: P.B. 40, Connaught Circus; f. 1933; morning; Hindi; Editor R. L. JOSHI; circ. 84,764.

Hindustan Times: Connaught Circus; London Office: Hindustan Times House, 2/3 Salisbury Court, Fleet St., E.C.4; f. 1923; morning; English; Nationalist; Gen. Man. G. N. SAHI; Editor B. G. VERGHESE; circ. 113,557.

Indian Express: P.O.B. 570, Mathura Rd.; f. 1932; morning; English; published simultaneously in Delhi, Madurai (Tamilnadu), Madras (Tamilnadu), Bangalore (Mysore), Vijayawada (Andhra Pradesh), Bombay (Maharashtra) and Ahmedabad (Gujarat); Editor-in-Chief FRANK MORAES; circ. (national) 440,640, (Delhi) 88,505.

Milap: 16B Asaf Ali Rd.; f. 1923; Urdu; Nationalist; Editor RANBIR SINGH; Man. T. R. KAPUR; Advt. Man. R. D. CHOPRA; also published from Jullundur and Hyderabad; circ. 41,850.

Motherland: f. 1971; English; Editor D. R. MANKEKAR.

National Call: Sohanganj St.; f. 1958; Independent; English; Editor H. C. BANHAJI; circ. 3,000.

Navbharat Times: 7 Bahadur Shah Zaffar Marg; f. 1950; published also from Bombay; Hindi; Editor A. K. JAIN; circ. (Delhi) 123,111.

Patriot: P.B. 727, Link House, Bahadur Shah Zaffar Marg; f. 1963; English; Editor P. VISWANATH; circ. 47,813.

Pratap: Bahadur Shah Zaffar Marg; f. 1919; Urdu; Editor K. NARENDRA; circ. 31,000.

Statesman: Chowringhee Square, Calcutta, P.B. 4; English; Editor N. J. NANPORIA.

Times of India: 7 Bahadur Shah Zaffar Marg; f. 1838; English; published from Bombay, Delhi and Ahmedabad; Resident Editor GIRILAL JAIN; circ. (Delhi) 88,203.

Vir Arjun: Pratap Bhawan, Bahadur Shah Zaffar Marg; f. 1954; Hindi; Editor K. NARENDRA; circ. 29,000.

ANDHRA PRADESH

Hyderabad

Andhra Janata: Lingampally, Hyderabad-27; f. 1955; Telugu; Editor P. N. RAO.

Rehnuma-e-Deccan (formerly *Rahabar-e-Deccan*): Afzalgunj; f. 1949; morning; Urdu; Independent; Editor SYED VICARUDDIN; circ. 13,900.

Vijayawada

Indian Express: George Oakes Building, Besant Rd., Gandhinagar 3; see under Delhi; circ. (Vijayawada, Bangalore, Madras and Madurai) 210,420.

ASSAM

Assam Tribune: Tribune Buildings, Gauhati; f. 1938; English; Editor S. C. KAKATI; circ. 23,200.

BIHAR

Patna

Aryavarta: Mazharul Haque Path; f. 1940; Hindi; morning; Editor S. K. TRIKUR; circ. 62,340.

Patna Indian The Nation: Mazharul Haque Path; f. 1930; morning; Editor BRAJ NANDAN AZAD; Sec. and Man. KALI KANT JHA; circ. 42,528.

Sangum: Lalazar Manzil, Patna-4 (Bihar); f. 1953; Urdu; morning; Editor GHULAM SARWAR; circ. 13,200.

Searchlight: Buddha Marg; f. 1918; English; morning; Editor S. C. SARKER.

GUJARAT

Ahmedabad

Gujarat Samachar: Gujarat Samachar Bhavan, Kanpur; f. 1932; Gujarati; morning; Editor SHANTILAL A. SHAH; circ. 50,841.

Indian Express: "Jaldarshan", opp. Natraj Theatre, Ashram Rd.; English; see under Delhi; circ. (Ahmedabad) 12,834.

Sandesh: Sandesh Building, Cheekanta Road; f. 1923; Gujarati; Editor C. S. PATEL; circ. 50,300.

KERALA

Trivandrum

Kaumudi: Vanchiyoor, P.B. 130, Trivandrum 1; f. 1957; Malayalam; Editor K. P. PILLAI.

Kerala Kaumudi: P.B. 77, Pettah, Trivandrum; f. 1940; Malayalam; Editor K. SUKUMARAN; circ. 82,175.

Other Towns

Malayala Manorama: P.O.B. 26, K. K. Rd., Kottayam; f. 1888; Malayalam; morning; Chief Editor K. M. CHERIAN, M.A.; circ. 295,175.

Mathrubhumi: P.B. No. 46, Robinson Rd., Kozhikode; f. 1923; Malayalam; Editor K. P. KESAVA MENON; also published from Cochin; circ. 218,296.

MAHARASHTRA

Bombay

Bombay Samachar: Red House, Sayed Abdulla Brelvi Rd., Fort; f. 1822; morning and Sunday weekly; Gujarati; political and commercial; Editors MINOO DESAI (daily), SHANTIKUMAR J. BHATT (Sunday); circ. 93,796 (daily), 111,721 (weekly).

Economic Times: The Times of India Press, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Rd.; London Office: 3 Albemarle St., W.1; f. 1961; English; Editor D. K. RANGNEKAR; circ. 23,302.

Evening News of India: Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Rd.; London Office: 3 Albemarle St., W.1; f. 1923; evening; English; Editor SHAM LAL; circ. 16,121..

The Financial Express: Express Tower, Nariman Point, 1; f. 1961; daily; English; Editor V. K. NARASIMHAN; circ. 15,000.

Free Press Bulletin: 21 Dalal St., Fort 1; f. 1947; English; Independent Nationalist; Editor A. B. NAIR; circ. 21,904.

Free Press Journal: 21 Dalal St., Fort, 1; f. 1930; Independent Nationalist; English; Editor A. B. NAIR; circ. 76,464.

Indian Express: Express Tower, Nariman Point, 1; English; *see* under Delhi; circ. (Bombay) 91,295.

Jam-e-Jamshed: Ballard House, Mangalore St.; f. 1832; English and Gujarati; Chair. RUSTOM P. MARZBAN; Editor ADI MARZBAN; circ. 9,000.

Janashakti: 21 Dalal St., Fort, 1; f. 1950; Gujarati; Independent Nationalist; Editor C. P. SHUKLA; circ. 25,152.

Janmabhoomi: Janmabhoomi Bhavan, 24 Ghoga St., Fort; f. 1934; Gujarati; Propr. Saurashtra Trust; Editor M. V. MEHTA; circ. 42,107.

Lokasatta: Newspaper House, Sassoon Dock, Colaba, 5; f. 1948; Marathi; Editor H. R. MAHAJANI; circ. 122,120.

Maharashtra Times: The Times of India Press, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Rd.; London Office: 3 Albemarle St., W.1; f. 1962; English; circ. 60,979.

Maratha: Lovegrove Rd., Worli; f. 1956; Marathi; Editor Mrs. SHIRISH V. PAI.

Navbharat Times: Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Rd.; f. 1950; also published from Delhi; Hindi; Editor A. JAIN; circ. (Bombay) 66,124; (Delhi) 185,300.

Navashakti: 21 Dalal St., Fort; f. 1932; Marathi; Editor P. V. GADGIL; circ. 31,982.

Prajatantra: 211-219 Frere Rd., Fort, 1; f. 1954; evening; Gujarati; Editor JAGDISH C. SHAH; circ. 23,457.

Sakal: Old Prabhadevi Rd.; f. 1970; daily and Sunday; Marathi.

Times of India: Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Rd.; London Office: 3 Albemarle St., W.1; f. 1838; morning; English; published from Bombay, Delhi and Ahmedabad; Editor SHAM LAL; circ. (Bombay and Ahmedabad) 185,397; circ. (Delhi) 48,721.

Nagpur

Hitavada: Wardha Rd.; f. 1911; morning; English; Editor A. D. MANI; circ. 15,002.

Maharashtra: Ogale Rd., Mahal; f. 1914; Marathi; Nationalist; Editor D. B. PANDIT; circ. 7,000.

Nagpur Times: 37 Farmland, Ramdaspath; f. 1933; English; Editor A. G. SHEOREY; circ. 15,410 (Nagpur).

Poona

Kesari: 568 Narayan Peth 30; Marathi; Editor J. S. TLAK; circ. 41,474.

Poona Daily News: 303 Narayan Peth; f. 1956; English; Editor C. H. GANDHI.

Sakal: 595 Budhwar Peth, 2; f. 1932; daily and Sunday; Marathi; Editor-in-Chief Dr. N. B. PARULEKAR; Gen. Man. Lt.-Col. V. V. JOSHI (retd.); circ. daily 101,000, Sunday 110,000.

MYSORE

Bangalore

Alkalam: 2 New Patnoolpet Kala Sipalyam High Road; f. 1924; Urdu; Editor S. G. MOHIYUDDIN; circ. 5,200.

Deccan Herald: 16 Mahatma Gandhi Road; f. 1948. morning; English; Editor V. B. MENON; circ. 64,063.

Indian Express: 1 Queen's Rd.; *see* under Delhi; circ. (Bangalore, Madras, Madurai and Vijayawada) 210,420.

Kannada Prabha: 1 Queen's Rd.; Kannada; f. 1967; Editor K. S. RAMAKRISHNA MURTHY; circ. 53,561.

Tainadu: 22 Cubbon Rd.; f. 1927; Kannada; Editor M. V. RAMAKRISHNAIAH; circ. 23,860.

PUNJAB

Tribune: Chandigarh; f. 1881; English; Editor R. M. NAIR; circ. 107,610.

RAJASTHAN

Lokvani: Sawai Man Singh Highway, Jaipur; f. 1946; Hindi; Editor SUDHAKAR SHASTRI; circ. 12,668.

TAMIL NADU

Madras

Andhra Patrika: 7 Thambu Chetty St.; f. 1914; evening; Telugu; Editor S. SAMBHU PRASAD; circ. 46,295.

Andhra Prabha: Express Estates, Mount Rd. 2; Telugu; circ. 87,900.

Daily Thanthi: 1 Rundalls Rd., Vepery; f. 1948; Tamil; Editor R. S. RATHNAM; circ. 244,369.

Hindu, The: 201A Mount Rd.; London Office: 2/3 Salisbury Court, Fleet St., E.C.4; f. 1878; morning; English; Independent; Managing Editor G. NARASIMHAN; Editor G. KASTURI; circ. 185,000.

Indian Express: Express Estates, Mount Rd. 2; *see* under Delhi; circ. (Madras, Madurai, Bangalore and Vijayawada) 210,420.

Mail, The: Mail Buildings, Mount Rd.; London Office: 151 Fleet St., E.C.4; f. 1867; evening; English; Independent; Editor V. P. V. RAJAN; circ. 40,000.

Swadesamitran: Victory House, Mount Road; London Office: 2-3 Salisbury Court, E.C.4; f. 1880; evening; Tamil; Man. Editor C. S. NARASIMHAN; circ. 43,272.

Madurai

Dinamani: 137 Ramnad Rd. 9; f. 1951; morning; Tamil; Editor A. N. SIVARAMAN; circ. 140,440.

Indian Express: 137 Ramnad Rd. 9; *see* under Delhi; circ. (Madurai, Madras, Bangalore and Vijayawada) 210,420.

UTTAR PRADESH

Agra

Amar Ujala: City Station Rd., Agra 3, and 6 Maknair Rd., Bareilly; f. 1948 and 1969, respectively; Hindi; Editor D. L. AGRAWAL; circ. (Agra) 32,000, (Bareilly) 12,000.

Sainik: Kaserat Bazar; f. 1925; Hindi; Editor SANTI PRASAD PATHAK; circ. 18,196.

Allahabad

Bharat: Leader Rd.; f. 1928; Hindi; Man. Editor Dr. M. D. SHARMA.

Leader, The: Leader Rd.; f. 1909; English; Nationalist; Editor M. CHATTERJI.

Northern India Patrika: 10 Edmonstone Road; f. 1959; English; Chief Editor TUSHAR KANTI GHOSH; Gen. Man. KALYAN DASBUPTA; Resident Editor S. K. BOSE; circ. 33,276.

Kanpur

- Daily Jagran:** 2 Sarvodaya Nagar, P.O.B. 214; f. 1947; Hindi; Man. Editor P. C. GUPTA, Editor NARENDRA MOHAN; circ. 49,685.
- Pratap:** 22/120 Shri Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi Rd.; f. 1932; Hindi; Editor SURESH CHANDRA BHATTACHARYA; circ. 10,139.
- Telegraph:** 48/15 Lathimohal, Kanpur; f. 1943; English; Editor A. K. PANDEY.

Lucknow

- National Herald:** published by Associated Journals Ltd., P.O. Box 122; f. 1938; English; Editor M. CHALAPATHI RAU; circ. 20,786.
- Pioneer, The:** 20A Vidhan Sabha Marg; f. 1865; English; Editor S. N. GHOSH; circ. 16,300.
- Tarun Bharat:** P.O.B. 207, Raghuvir Nagar; f. 1961; Hindi; Editor B. P. SHUKLA; circ. 10,400.

Varanasi

- AJ:** Kabirchaura, P.O.B. 7; f. 1920; Hindi; Editor S. K. GUPTA; circ. 33,050.

WEST BENGAL
Calcutta

- Amrita Bazar Patrika:** 14 Ananda Chatterji Lane; f. 1868; published at Calcutta; morning; English; Nationalist; Editor TUSHAR KANTI; circ. 112,000.
- Ananda Bazar Patrika:** 6 Prafulla Sarkar St.; f. 1878; morning; Bengali; Editor A. K. SARKAR; circ. 204,561.
- Basumati:** 166 Bepin Bhari Ganguly St.; f. 1921; Bengali; independent Nationalist; Editor PRANTOSH GHATAK; circ. 112,000.
- Daily Calcutta Cycle Samachar:** Samachar Publications, 3 Bentinck St. 1; f. 1953; five times a week and quarterly special issues; small-scale industries journal (mainly bicycle trade and industry); Editor D. P. GUPTA; Man. Editor M. K. GUPTA.
- Hindusthan Standard:** 6 Prafulla Sarkar St.; f. 1937; English; Editor SUDHANSHU KUMAR BASU; circ. 75,850.
- Jugantar:** 12 Ananda Chatterji Lane; Bengali; f. 1937; Editor SUKAMAL GOSH; circ. 131,004.
- Sanmarg:** 160c Chittaranjan Avenue; f. 1948; Hindi; Nationalist; Editor P. A. MISHRA; circ. 12,881.
- Statesman:** Statesman House, 4 Chowringhee Square, also at Statesman House, New Delhi; London Office: Whitehall House, 41-43 Whitehall, S.W.1; f. 1875; morning; English; Independent; Editor N. J. NANPORA; circ. 162,490.
- Vishwamitra:** 12 Dalhousie Square East; f. 1916; morning; Hindi; commercial; Dir B. C. AGARWAL; Editor KRISHNA CHANDRA AGRAWAL; circ. 87,000.

SELECTED PERIODICALS

NEW DELHI

- Africa Diary:** F-15 Bhagat Singh Market; f. 1961; African events, with Index; weekly; circulation in 75 countries; Editor HARI SHARAN CHHABRA.
- African Recorder:** C-1/9 Tilak Marg, P.O.B. 595, 1; f. 1962; fortnightly reference work on African affairs; Editor M. S. R. KHEMCHAND.
- Akashvani:** Gurudwara Rakabganj Rd. Barracks; All India Radio programmes; Sunday; English; Editor R. S. SHARMA; circ. 6,000.
- Alochana:** 8 Faiz Bazaar, 6; f. 1951; quarterly; literary criticism; Hindi; circ. 2,000.
- Asian Recorder:** C-1/9 Tilak Marg, P.O.B. 595, 1; f. 1955; weekly reference work on Asian affairs; circ. in 70 countries; Editor M. HENRY SAMUEL.

- Astana:** 722 Jama Masjid; f. 1950; Urdu; religion and philosophy; Editor M. M. FARUQI; circ. 60,041.
- Awaz:** 10 Gurudwara Rakabganj Rd.; All India Radio programmes; fortnightly; Urdu; Editor R. S. SHARMA; circ. 1,300.
- Caravan:** Jhandewalan Estate, Rani Jhansi Rd.; f. 1940; fortnightly; English; Editor VISHWA NATH; circ. 13,500.
- Careers and Courses:** 94 Baird Rd.; f. 1949; monthly; English; Editor A. C. GOYLE; circ. 45,809.
- Dinaman:** 7 Bahadurshah Zaffar Marg; f. 1965; Hindi news weekly; Editor RAGHUVIR SAHAY; circ. 45,800.
- Diplomat's Directory, The:** C-1/9 Tilak Marg; f. 1961; half-yearly journal for diplomats; Editor M. HENRY SAMUEL.
- Eastern Economist:** United Commercial Bank Building, Parliament St.; f. 1943; weekly; English; Editor V. BALASUBRAMANIAN; circ. 5,600.
- Filmi Duniya:** 16 Darya Ganj, Delhi 6; f. 1958; monthly; Hindi; Editor NARENDRA KUMAR GUPTA; circ. 65,000.
- Foreign Affairs Reports:** Indian Council of World Affairs, Sapru House, Barakhamba Road 1; f. 1952; monthly; Editor S. L. POPLAI.
- Income & Opportunity:** 94 Baird Rd.; f. 1968; monthly; English; Editor KULDIP GOYLE; circ. 18,000.
- India Quarterly:** Indian Council of World Affairs, Sapru House, Barakhamba Rd.; f. 1944; quarterly; Editor S. L. POPLAI.
- Indian and Foreign Review:** Shastri Bhavan; f. 1963; fortnightly; review of political, socio-economic and cultural aspects of India and India in relation to the world; Chief Editor R. P. DHAMIJA.
- Indian Economic Diary:** F-15 Bhagat Singh Market; f. 1970; weekly; Editor HARI SHARAN CHHABRA.
- Indian Journal of Biochemistry and Biophysics:** Hillside Rd., New Delhi 12; f. 1964; quarterly; original research papers; Chief Editor A. KRISHNAMURTHI; circ. 1,200.
- Indian Journal of Chemistry:** Hillside Road, 12; f. 1963; monthly; original research papers; Chief Editor A. KRISHNAMURTHI; circ. 1,400.
- Indian Journal of Experimental Biology:** Hillside Road, 12; f. 1963; quarterly; original research papers; Chief Editor A. KRISHNAMURTHI; circ. 1,200.
- Indian Journal of Medical Research:** Indian Council of Medical Research, Medical Enclave, P.O.B. 4508; f. 1913; monthly; English; Editor Lt.-Col. M. L. AHUJA; Asst. Editor Mrs. A. S. BALASUBRAMANIAN.
- Indian Journal of Pure and Applied Physics:** Hillside Road, 12; f. 1963; monthly; original research papers; Chief Editor A. KRISHNAMURTHI; circ. 1,200.
- Indian Journal of Technology:** Hillside Road, 12; f. 1963; monthly; original research papers in applied sciences and technology; Chief Editor A. KRISHNAMURTHI; circ. 1,200.
- Indian Observer:** 26F Connaught Place; f. 1958; weekly; English; Editor DURLAB SINGH; circ. 66,733.
- Indian Railways:** P.O.B. 467, Ministry of Railways, Govt. of India; f. 1956; English; monthly; Editor BEJAN MITRA; circ. 12,000.
- Indo-Asian Culture:** Azad Bhavan, Indraprastha Estate; f. 1951; quarterly; published by the Indian Council for Cultural Relations; Editor SACHINDRA LAL GHOSH.
- Intensive Agriculture:** Ministry of Food and Agriculture; monthly; English; circ. 45,000.
- Jagat:** 818 Kunde Walan, Ajmere Gate; f. 1958; monthly; Hindi; literary and cultural; Editor PREM CHAND VERMA; circ. 23,500.

Journal of Industry and Trade: Ministry of Commerce; f. 1952; English; monthly; Dir. of Commercial Publicity V. R. RAO; circ. 4,000.

Journal of Scientific and Industrial Research: Hillside Rd., 12; f. 1942; monthly; news, articles, conference reports, book reviews; Chief Editor A. KRISHNAMURTHI; circ. 1,600.

Krishak Samachar: A-1 Nizamuddin West; f. 1957; monthly; English, Hindi, Marathi; agriculture; Editor Dr. D. A. BHOLAY; circ. (English) 4,000, (Hindi) 4,000, (Marathi) 4,900.

Kurukshetra: Patiala House; fortnightly; English; community development and village democracy; Editor K. G. RAMAKRISHNAN; circ. 12,000.

Lalita: 92 Daryaganj; f. 1959; monthly; Hindi; Editor SULBHA GUPTA; circ. 19,367.

Link Indian News Magazine: Link House, Mathura Rd.; f. 1958; Independent; weekly; Chair. of the Editorial Board EDATATA NARAYANAN.

Nav Chitrapat: 92 Daryaganj; f. 1932; monthly; Hindi; Editor SATYENDRA SHYAM circ. 27,000.

New Age: 5 Rani Jhansi Rd.; f. 1953; organ of the Communist Party of India; weekly; English; Editor BHUPESH GUPTA, M.P.; circ. 14,875.

Organiser: Sanskrit Mandir, Jhan dewala, 55; f. 1947; weekly; English; Editor K. R. MALKANI; circ. 40,000.

Panchjanya: Sanskriti Mandir, Jhan dewala, 55; f. 1947; weekly; Hindi; Gen. Man. JWALA PRASAD CHATURVEDI; Chief Editor K. R. MALKANI; circ. 44,000.

Parag: 10 Daryaganj; f. 1958; monthly; Hindi; London Office: 3 Albemarle St., W.1; Editor A. P. JAIN; circ. 75,000.

Picturegoer: 92 Daryaganj; f. 1940; monthly; English; Editor SATYENDRA SHYAM; circ. 5,000.

Picture Parade: 5A/15 Ansari Rd., Darya Ganj; English; film monthly; Editor D. P. BERRY; circ. 10,000.

Prakashan Samachar: 8 Faiz Bazaar, 6; f. 1953; monthly; trade journal; Hindi; Editor Mrs. S. SANDHU; circ. 3,000.

Priya: 92 Daryaganj; f. 1960; monthly; Hindi; Editor SATYENDRA SHYAM; circ. 25,760.

Radical Humanist: F-8, Hauz Khas Enclave; f. 1937; monthly; English; Editor V. M. TARKUNDE; circ. 2,000.

Rang Bhumi: 5A/15 Ansari Road, Darya Ganj; f. 1941; Hindi; films; Editor D. P. GUPTA; circ. 25,269.

Review: Bombay Life Bldg., Connaught Circus; f. 1928; monthly; English; Editor FRANK ANTHONY; circ. 5,025.

Sainik Samachar: AFO Mess, Dr. Rajendra Prasad Rd., f. 1909; weekly; English, Hindi, Urdu, Tamil, Punjabi; Telugu, Marathi, Gorkhali, Malayalam editions; for the Indian Defence Forces; Principal Officers Lt.-Col. J. S. GULERIA and Dr. S. S. SHASHI.

Saptahik Hindustan: N-Block, Connaught Circus; f. 1950; weekly; Hindi; Editor M. S. JOSHI; circ. 68,904.

Sarita: Jhandewala Estate, Rani Jhansi Road; f. 1945; fortnightly; Hindi; Editor VISHWA NATH; circ. 65,000.

Sarvadeshik: Ram Lila Ground; f. 1927; weekly; organ of Int. Aryan League; Assistant Editor RAGHUNATH PRASAD PATHAK.

Shama: 13/14 Asaf Ali Rd., Ajmeri Gate; f. 1939; monthly; Urdu; Editor M. YUSUF DEHLVI; circ. 120,583.

Shankar's Weekly: Odeon Top, Connaught Place; f. 1948; weekly; English; Editor K. S. PILLAI; circ. 10,995.

Sher-i-Punjab: Union Bank Bldg., Ajmalkhan Rd.; P.O.B. 2549; f. 1911; weekly news magazine; Urdu; Chief Editor Sardar JANG BAHADUR SINGH; Gen. Man. Shri S. B. SINGH; circ. over 10,000.

Social Action: Indian Social Institute, New Delhi, South Extension Part II, D-25/D; f. 1951; quarterly; Editor A. FONSECA, S.J.

Spokesman: 34 Theatre Communication Bldg., Connaught Place; f. 1951; weekly; English; Man. Editor GHANISHAM SINGH PASRICHA; circ. 10,000.

Sunday Standard: Sassoon Dock, Colaba; f. 1936; weekly; English; published simultaneously in Delhi, Madurai (Tamilnadu), Madras (Tamilnadu), Bangalore (Mysore), Vijayawada (Andhra Pradesh), Bombay (Maharashtra) and Ahmedabad (Gujarat); Editor-in-Chief FRANK MORAES; circ. (national) 600,000.

Sushama: 13/14 Asaf Ali Rd.; f. 1959; monthly; Hindi; Editor M. YUNUS DEHLVI; circ. 62,750.

Thaqafatu'l-Hind: Azad Bhavan, Indraprastha Estate, 1; f. 1949; quarterly; Arabic; published by Indian Council for Cultural Relations; Editor (vacant).

Traveller in India: P.O.B. 2011, Delhi 6; f. 1957; monthly; English; transport and communication; Editor Director of Publications Division; circ. 17,551.

Vedic Light: Ram Lila Ground, Mahrshi Dayanand Bhawan; f. 1967; monthly; journal for Vedic ideology; Editor ACHARYA VAIDYANATH SHASTRI.

Women on the March: Women's Department, Indian National Congress, 7 Jantar Mantar Road; f. 1957; women's rights and welfare; English and Hindi, monthly; Editor Mrs. MUKUL BANERJEE; circ. 2,000.

Yojana: Planning Commission, Yojana Bhavan; f. 1957; fortnightly; English, Tamil, Bengali and Hindi; Chief Editor S. SANYAL; circ. 15,000.

ANDHRA PRADESH

Hyderabad

Islamic Culture: P.O. Box 171; f. 1927; quarterly; English; Editor Dr. M. A. MUJID KHAN.

Vijayawada

Sunday Standard: George Oakes Bldg., Besant Rd., Gandhinagar 3; see under Delhi; circ. (Vijayawada, Bangalore, Madras and Madurai) 235,600.

BIHAR

Patna

Balak: P.O.B. 5, Govind Mitra Rd.; f. 1926; monthly; Hindi; for children; Man. Editor M. S. SINGH; circ. 18,614.

Bihar Herald: Kadamkuan, Patna 3; f. 1874; weekly; English; Editor ARUN ROY CHOUDHURY; circ. 11,950.

Chunumunu: Naya Tola; f. 1950; monthly; Hindi; for children; Editor J. N. MISHRA; circ. 20,000.

Spark: Patna-3; f. 1947; weekly; English; Editor B. LALL; circ. 7,000.

Yogi: Buddha Marg; f. 1934; weekly; Hindi; Editor B. S. VERMA; circ. 16,295.

GUJARAT

Ahmedabad

Akhand Anand: Sastu Sahitya Mudranalaya Trust, Swami Akhandanand Road, Bhadra; f. 1947; monthly; Gujarati; mems. A.B.C. Ltd. and I. & E.N.S.; Editor T. K. THAKKAR; circ. 43,816.

Aram: Sandesh Limited Press Building, Gheekanta Road; f. 1961; monthly; Gujarati; Editor C. S. PATEL; circ. 7,549.

Chitralok: Gujarat Samachar Bhavan, Khanpur, P.O.B. 254; f. 1952; weekly; Gujarati; films; Editor SHREYANS SHAH; circ. 22,551.

Lokjivan: Navajivan Trust, P.O. Navajivan, 14; f. 1948; fortnightly; Gujarati; Editors BALMUKUND DAVE, RAGHUNATHJI NAIK.

Shrirang: Gujarat Samachar Bhavan, Khanpur; f. 1955; monthly; Gujarati; Editor S. A. SHAH; circ. 4,623.

Sunday Standard: "Jaldarshan", opp. Natraj Theatre, Ashram Rd.; see under Delhi; circ. (Ahmedabad) 14,500.

Zagmag: Gujarat Samachar Bhavan, Khanpur; f. 1952; weekly; Gujarati; for children; Editor SHREYANS S. SHAH; circ. 29,730.

KERALA Trivandrum

Dakshina Bharathi: Convent Road; f. 1924; weekly; bilingual; Editor N. V. NAIR; circ. 2,000.

Janapatham: Government of Kerala; f. 1970; monthly; Malayalam; Editor M. DIVAKARAN; circ. 4,500.

Other Towns

Kerala Law Journal: 46 Robinson Rd., Calicut 1; f. 1956; English; weekly; Editor M. C. SEN.

Malayala Manorama: P.O.B. 26, Kottayam; f. 1956; weekly; Malayalam; Editor K. M. MATHEW; circ. 276,038.

Mathrubhumi Illustrated Weekly: Robinson Rd.; Kozhikode, Calicut; f. 1932; weekly; Malayalam, Chief Editor K. P. K. MENON; circ. 105,372.

MADHYA PRADESH

Krishak Jagat: P.O.B. 3, Bhopal; f. 1946; weekly; Hindi; also Marathi edition in Bombay; Man. Editor S. C. GANGRADE; Editor M. C. BONDRIYA; circ. 15,513.

MAHARASHTRA Bombay

Aryan Path: 40 New Marine Lines, 20 B.R.; London Office: 62 Queen's Gardens, W.2; f. 1930; monthly (except June and July); comparative religion and philosophy, literature and social problems; English; Editor SOPHIA WADIA.

Asia Bulletin: c/o Asia Publishing House, Calicut St., Ballard Estate; f. 1954; monthly; English; publicity journal; Editor P. S. JAYASINGHE; circ. 22,000.

Beej: 62 Karwar Street; f. 1952; monthly; Gujarati; Editor Mrs. M. V. KOTAK; circ. 15,200; other publ. *See:* cine-monthly.

Bharat Jyoti: 21 Dalal St., Fort, 1; f. 1938; weekly; English; Editor A. B. NAIR; circ. 69,243.

Bhavan's Journal: Bharratiya Vidya Bhavan, Chowpatty Rd.; f. 1954; fortnightly; English; Man. Editor J. H. DAVE; Editor S. RAMAKRISHNAN; circ. 37,180.

Blitz News Magazine: 17/17-H Cawasji Patel Street, Fort; f. 1941; weekly; English; also Hindi and Urdu editions; Editor R. K. KARANJIA; circ. 235,639.

Chitrallekha: Star Printery, 62 Karwar St.; f. 1950; weekly; Gujarati; Editor Mrs. M. V. KOTAK; circ. 9,904.

Commerce: Manek Mahal, 90 Veer Nariman Rd., Churchgate, 20; f. 1910; weekly; English; Editor VADILAL DAGLI; circ. 10,000.

Current: 15 Cawasji Patel Street; f. 1949; weekly; English; Editor D. F. KARAKA; circ. 23,128.

Dharmayug: Dadabhai Naoroji Road; London Office: 3 Albemarle Street, W.1; weekly; Hindi; Editor D. V. BHARATI; circ. 163,580.

Examiner: 35 Dalal St., Fort; f. 1850; weekly; English; religion, philosophy and general culture; Editor Rev. B. M. AGUIAR; circ. 8,500.

Hindvasi: 23 Hamam St., Fort; f. 1939; weekly; Sindhi; Editor MANSING CHUHEMAL.

Illustrated Weekly of India: Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road; f. 1929; weekly; English; Editor KHUSHWANT SINGH; circ. 225,000.

Imprint: Surya Mahal, Military Square Lane, 1; f. 1961; monthly; English; Editor R. V. PANDIT; circ. 25,000.

India Quarterly: c/o Asia Publishing House, Calicut St., Ballard Estate, 1; f. 1953; journal of the Indian Council of World Affairs; Editor S. L. POPLAI.

Indian and Eastern Engineer: Sohrab House, 235 Dadabhai Naoroji Rd.; f. 1858; monthly; English; Dir. and Editor MICK DE SOUZA; Technical Editor S. K. GHASWALA.

Indian P.E.N.: Theosophy Hall, 40 New Marine Lines, 20 B.R.; f. 1934; monthly; organ of Indian Centre of the International P.E.N.; Editor SOPHIA WADIA; Asst. Editor URMILA RAO.

Industrial Times: Peraj Building, Apollo Street; Editor SUBHASH J. RELE.

Janmabhoomi Pravasi: Janmabhoomi Bhavan, Ghoga St., Fort; f. 1939; weekly; Gujarati; Editor M. V. MEHTA; circ. 70,656.

Journal of the Indian Institute of Bankers: Apollo Street; f. 1930; quarterly; English; Editor VADILAL DAGLI; circ. 50,000.

Kaiser-i-Hind: Kaiser Chambers, Town Hall Road, Fort; f. 1881; weekly; Anglo-Gujarati; National; Editor J. E. HEERJIBHEDIN; circ. 6,316.

Kavita: Janmabhoomi Bhavan, Ghoga St., Fort; f. 1967; bi-monthly; devoted to poetry and criticism; Gujarati; Editor Dr. S. P. DALAL; circ. 1,650.

Marg: Army-Navy Bldg., Mahatma Gandhi Rd.; f. 1946; quarterly; arts; Editor Dr. MULK RAJ ANAND.

Medical Mirror: P.O.B. 16554, Bombay 18 WB; f. 1959; bi-monthly; English; Editor Dr. VISHNU KAKKAR, M.D.; circ. 20,000.

Mother India: Sumati Publications Ltd.; f. 1960; monthly; English; Editor BABURAO PATEL, M.P.; circ. 12,500.

Onlooker: Seervai Bldg., 206 Seater Rd., 7; f. 1939; monthly; English; Editor Mrs. FIROZE N. KANGA; circ. 6,000.

People's Raj (Lokrajya): Directorate of Publicity, Government of Maharashtra, Sachivalaya; f. 1947; government activities and publicity; fortnightly; edition in Marathi and English; circ. (all editions) 15,500.

Radio Times of India: 29 New Queen's Road; f. 1946; monthly; Editor D. D. LAKHANPAL.

Reader's Digest: Orient House, Mangalore St., Ballard Estate, 1; f. 1954; monthly; English; Dir. and Publisher T. PARAMESHWAR; circ. 150,000.

Samarpan: Bhartiya Vidya Bhavan, Chaupatty; f. 1957; fortnightly; Gujarati; circ. 5,966.

Sarika: Times of India Building, Dadabhai Naoroji Rd.; London Office: 3 Albemarle St., W.1; f. 1960; short story monthly; Hindi; Editor KAMLESHWAR; circ. 31,200.

Screen: Express Towers, Nariman Point; f. 1951; film weekly; English; Editor S. S. PILLAI; circ. 142,000.

Star and Style: Apollo St., Fort; incorporating *Trend*; film and fashion fortnightly; English; Editor Mrs. GULSHAN EWING; circ. 50,000.

Sudha: Janmabhoomi Bhavan, Ghoga St., Fort; f. 1968; Women's weekly; Gujarati; Propr. Saurashtra Trust; Editor V. J. PUROHIT; circ. 10,344.

Sunday Lokasatta: Newspaper House, Sassoon Dock, Colaba 5; f. 1948; Marathi; Editor R. N. LATE; circ. 28,996.

Sunday Standard: Sassoon Dock, Colaba; f. 1936; *see* under Delhi; circ. (Bombay) 110,700.

Teaching: Oxford University Press, Oxford House, Apollo Bunder, 1; f. 1928; quarterly; Editor MARGARET BENJAMIN; circ. 1,600 (*temporarily suspended*).

Urvashi: Lamington Road; f. 1959; weekly; Hindi; Editor R. R. K. NAHATA; circ. 11,292.

Vyapar: Janmabhoomi Bhavan, P.O.B. 62, Ghoga St., Fort; f. 1949; twice weekly; Gujarati; Editor H. Z. GILANI; Gen. Man. RATILAL SHETHI; Dir.-in-Charge B. K. DOSHI; circ. 20,257.

Nagpur

All India Reporter: Congress Nagar; f. 1922; monthly; English; Chief Editor S. APPU RAO; circ. 29,795.

Criminal Law Journal: All India Reporter Ltd., Congress Nagar; f. 1904; monthly; Editor S. APPU RAO; circ. 10,500.

Labour and Industrial Cases: Congress Nagar; f. 1968; monthly; English; Editor S. APPU RAO; circ. 3,000.

Rekha: Chitar Oli Chowk, P.O.B. 373, Central Ave.; f. 1955; monthly; Hindi; Editor S. RANDIVE; circ. 22,766.

Poona

Swaraj: Bombay Papers Ltd., 595 Budhwar Peth; f. 1936; weekly; Marathi; Editor Dr. N. B. PARULEKAR; Man. Lt.-Col. V. V. JOSHI (Retd.); circ. 101,000.

MYSORE

Bangalore

Mysindia: 38A Mahatma Gandhi Road; f. 1939; weekly; English; Editor D. N. HOSALI; circ. 10,500.

Prajamata: North Anjaneya Temple Rd., Basavangudi; f. 1931; weekly; Kannada; Editor K. SIDDARAMANNA; circ. 43,000.

Sunday Standard: 1 Queen's Rd.; *see* under Delhi; circ. (Bangalore, Madurai, Madras and Vijayawada) 235,600.

RAJASTHAN

Dharti-Ko-Lal: P.O.B. 12, Kota; f. 1953; monthly; Hindi; agricultural; Editor BABU HINDU; circ. 33,927.

Navajeevan Sandesh: Sawai Man Singh Highway, Jaipur; f. 1954; weekly; Hindi; Editor S. SHASTRI; circ. 9,480.

Rastravani: Shayam Sunder Bhargava Building, Jaipur Road, Ajmer; f. 1951; weekly; Hindi; Editor K. BARNWALL; circ. 11,132.

TAMIL NADU

Madras

Amgili Ammavan: 2-3 Arcot Rd.; f. 1970; monthly; Malayalam; Editor CHAKRAPANI; circ. 8,000.

Amgulimama: 2-3 Arcot Rd., Vadapalani; monthly; Tamil; Editor CHAKRAPANI; circ. 31,000.

Ananda Vikatan: 151 Mount Rd.; f. 1924; weekly; Tamil; Editor S. BALASUBRA MANIAN; circ. 207,662.

Andhra Prabha Illustrated Weekly: Express Estates, Mount Rd., Madras 2; f. 1959; weekly; Telugu; Editor N. VENKATASESHAIAH; circ. 111,700.

Andhra Sachitra Varapatrika: 6 and 7 Thambu Chetty St.; f. 1908; weekly; Telugu; Chief Editor S. SAMBHU PRASAD.

Antiseptic: 323/24 Thambu Chetty Street; f. 1904; monthly; English; Editor Dr. U. VASUDEVA RAU; circ. 13,975.

Bharatham: 2 R. K. Mutt Rd., Mylapore; f. 1959; weekly; Tamil; Editor P. S. RAJAGOPALAN; circ. 25,031.

Chandamama: 2-3 Arcot Road, Vadapalani; f. 1947; monthly; editions in five languages; for children; Editor CHAKRAPANI; circ. 238,000.

Chandoga: 2-3 Arcot Rd., Vadapalani; f. 1952; monthly; Marathi; Editor CHAKRAPANI; circ. 59,000.

Free India: 77 General Patters Road, Mount Road; f. 1939; weekly; English; Editor D. KRISHNAMURTHY; circ. 9,400.

Kalai: 193 Mount Rd.; f. 1958; monthly; Tamil; films; Editor A. SEENU; circ. 26,575.

Kalai Magal: P.O.B. 604, Madras 4; f. 1931; monthly; Tamil; Man. Editor K. V. JAGANNATHAN, M.A.; circ. 38,365.

Kalki: 20 Dr. Guruswamy Mudaliar Rd., Chetput; f. 1941; weekly; Tamil; Editor T. SADASIVAN; circ. 106,513.

Kumudam: 83 Purasawalkam High Road; f. 1947; weekly; Tamil; Editor S. A. P. ANNAMALAI; circ. 304,170.

Madras Law Journal: P.O.B. 604, Madras 4; f. 1891; weekly; English; Editor K. SANKARANAYANA; circ. 2,582.

Malai Mani: 50 Edward Elliotts Rd.; f. 1958; weekly; Tamil; Editor P. S. ELANGO; circ. 48,000.

My Magazine of India: 11 Barracks Street, Seven Wells; f. 1929; monthly; English; Editor Miss V. SIVAGAMA-SUNDARI; circ. 12,000.

New Leader: 6 Armenian St.; f. 1887; weekly; English; Editor Rev. Fr. JAMES KOTTOOR; circ. 8,692.

Pesum Padam: 65/5 Arcot Road, near Power House, 24; f. 1942; monthly; Tamil; films; Editor T. V. RAMANATH; circ. 67,427.

Picturpost: 65/5 Arcot Rd.; f. 1943; monthly; English; films; Editor T. V. RAMANATH; circ. 86,000.

Puthumai: 101 Purasawalkam High Road; f. 1957; monthly; Tamil; Editor K. T. KOSALRAM; circ. 34,875.

Sunday Standard: Express Estates, Mount Rd. 2; *see* under Delhi; circ. (Vijayawada, Bangalore, Madras and Madurai) 235,600.

Sunday Times: 69 Peters Rd.; f. 1956; weekly; English; Editor S. V. S. VINOD; circ. 45,923.

Swarajya: 20 Dr. Guruswamy Mudaliar Rd., Chetput; f. 1956; English; weekly; Editor PHILIP SPRATT; circ. 12,805.

Tamilnad Times: 105 C. N. Krishnaswamy Road; f. 1953; fortnightly; English; Editor M. RODGERS; circ. 30,341.

Thanga Thirai: 17 Whites Road, Royapettah; f. 1960; fortnightly; Tamil; Editor A. RAMANURTHI; circ. 28,000.

Thayaga Kural: 2-16 Mount Road; f. 1961; weekly; Tamil; Editor A. MA. SAMY; circ. 48,900.

Vani: f. 1949; fortnightly; Telugu; All India Radio journal; circ. 16,000.

Vanoli: f. 1939; fortnightly; Tamil; All India Radio journal; circ. 54,000.

Vazha Vazhi: 8 Somasundara Thevar, 2nd St.; f. 1960; weekly; Tamil; Editor K. U. KUMAR; circ. 8,744.

Other Towns

Dinamani Kadir: 137 Ramnad Rd. 9; Tamil; weekly; circ. 75,660.

Mathajothidam: 3 Arasamaram, Vellore; f. 1949; monthly; astrology; Tamil; Editor V. K. V. SUBRAMANYAM; circ. 25,961.

Sunday Standard: 137 Ramnad Rd., Madurai 9; *see* under Delhi; circ. (Madurai, Madras, Vijayawada and Bangalore) 235,600.

UTTAR PRADESH

Allahabad

Jasoosi Duniya: 5 Kolhan Tola St.; f. 1953; monthly; Hindi; Editor S. ABBAS HUSAINY; circ. 31,500.

Jasoosi Duniya: 5 Kolhan Tola St.; f. 1952; monthly; Urdu; Editor S. ABBAS HUSAINY; circ. 20,000.

Goenda Jagat: 5 Kolhan Tola St.; f. 1967; monthly; Bengali; Editor S. ABBAS HUSAINY; circ. 3,000.

Kahani: 5 Sardar Patel Marg; f. 1954; monthly; Hindi; Editor SRIPAT RAI; circ. 39,380.

Manmohan: Mitra Prakashan Ltd., 166 Muthiganj; f. 1949; monthly; Hindi; Editor S. V. A. MITRA; circ. 17,750.

Manohar Kahaniyan: Mitra Prakashan Ltd., 166 Muthiganj; f. 1940; monthly; Hindi; Editor R. P. SINGH and A. MITRA.

Manorma: Mitra Prakashan Ltd., 166 Muthiganj; f. 1924; monthly; Hindi; Editor H. D. CHATURVEDI; circ. 17,885.

Maya: 166 Muthiganj; f. 1929; monthly; Hindi; Editors R. P. SINGH and A. MITRA; circ. 35,306.

Saraswati: 36 Pannalal Road; f. 1900; monthly; Hindi; Editor S. N. CHATURVEDI.

Kanpur

Tho Gitizen: P.O.B. 188, Bhargova Estate; f. 1940; weekly; English; Editor S. P. MEHRA; circ. 3,780.

Civic Affairs: P.O.B. 188, Bhargova Estate; f. 1953; monthly journal of city government in India; English; Editor S. P. MEHRA; circ. 2,605.

Vyapar Sandesh: 26/104 Birhana Rd.; f. 1950; weekly; Hindi; gives latest market reports and rates of various commodities; Editor HARISHANKAR SHARMA; circ. 19,700.

Lucknow

Gyan Bharati: Aminabad Park; f. 1959; monthly; Hindi; Editor S. RAMESHWARAM; circ. 15,263.

Janmat: Bhopal House, Lall Bagh, P.O.B. 123; f. 1954; Sunday; Bengali; Editor NARENDRA PANDE; circ. 6,000.

Jan Yug: 22 Kaiserbagh; f. 1942; weekly; Hindi; Editor RAMESH SINHA; circ. 12,098.

People (Tho): 10 Bhopal House, Lall Bagh; f. 1959; weekly; English; Editor N. L. GAUTAM; circ. 7,001.

Rashtra Dharma: P.O.B. 207, Dr. Raghubir Nagar; f. 1964; monthly; Hindi; Editor VACHNESH TRIPATHI; circ. 15,000.

Other Towns

Current Events: 15 Rajpur Rd., Dehra Dun; f. 1955; monthly review of national and international affairs; English; Editor DEV DUTT; circ. 10,000.

Dhanwantari: P.O. Bijai Garh, Distt., Aligarh; f. 1924; monthly; Hindi; Editor V. D. S. GARG; circ. 17,756.

Indian Forester: F.R.I. and Colleges, P.O. New Forest, Dehra Dun; monthly; English; a journal of forestry, agriculture, Shikar, and travel; Editor I. M. QURESHI.

Jeevan Shiksha: Sarvodaya Sahitya Prakashan, Chowk, Varanasi; f. 1957; monthly; Hindi; Editor TARUN BHAI; circ. 11,550.

WEST BENGAL

Calcutta

Akashi: Eden Gardens; f. 1958; fortnightly; Assamese; radio journal; Editor Dr. A. B. GANGULY; circ. 500.

Asian Books Newsletter: 55 Gariahat Rd., P.O.B. 10210; record of books in English published in Asia; monthly; Editor K. K. ROY; also publish *African Books Newsletter*, *Latin American Books Newsletter*, *Religious Books Review Index* and *Bibliographia Africana*.

Assam Review and Tea News: 20 Waterloo St.; f. 1928; monthly; tea plantation industry; Editor J. N. BANERJEE.

Betar Jagat: Eden Gardens; f. 1929; fortnightly; Bengali; radio journal; Editor Dr. A. B. GANGULY; circ. 43,000.

Bulletin of the Institution of Engineers (India): 8 Gokhale Rd.; f. 1920; monthly; Editor Col. B. T. NAGRANI; circ. 65,000.

Calcutta Medical Journal: Calcutta Medical Club, 91-B Chittaranjan Avenue; f. 1906; Editor Dr. K. K. SEN GUPTA.

Capital: 19 R. N. Mookerjee Rd.; f. 1888; weekly; English; leading financial weekly in India; Editor A. K. GANGULY; circ. 2,655.

Chitra Bharati: 3 Bysak Dighi Lane; f. 1955; weekly; Hindi; Editor M. P. PODDAR; circ. 45,000.

Desh: 6 Prafulla Sarkar St.; f. 1933; weekly; Bengali; Editor A. K. SARKAR; circ. 66,243.

Fashion: 3 Bysak Dighi Lane, 7; f. 1961; monthly; Hindi; Editor M. P. PODDAR; circ. 20,000.

Finance and Commerce: 4 Synagogue St., 1; monthly; company law, taxation, accountancy, economics, finance and allied matters; Editorial Board M. C. BHANDARI, S. BHATTACHARYA, S. N. MISHRA; Exec. Editor R. N. BHADURI.

Herald: 10 Government Place East, P.O. Box 445; f. 1931; weekly; English; Editor H. ROZARIO, S.J.; circ. 15,500.

Indian Medical Gazette: Block F, 105c New Alipore; f. 1961; monthly; English; Editor L. K. PANDEYA; circ. 7,689.

Indian Medical Review: 48B Sankaritola Street; f. 1953; monthly; English; Editor Dr. S. GHOSH; circ. 12,000.

Indian Minerals: Geological Survey of India; 29 Jawaharlal Nehru Rd., 16; f. 1947; Editors M. S. BALASUNDARAM, P. V. RAO, A. BHATTACHARYA; circ. 1,250.

India Railway Gazette: 13 Ezra Mansions, P.O.B. 2361, 1; London Office: 69 Fleet St., E.C.4; f. 1903; monthly; English; circulates in India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Malaysia, U.K., U.S.A., Japan and other countries; Editor L. K. PADMA ABHAN; circ. 7,669.

Indian Trade Journal: Ministry of Commerce and Industry; weekly; English; circ. 4,487.

Journal of the Indian Medical Association: 23 Samavaya Mansions, Corporation Place; f. 1930; twice monthly; English; Editor Dr. N. BANERJEE; circ. 32,000.

Journal of the Institution of Engineers (India): 8 Gokhale Rd.; f. 1920; monthly; English; Editor Col. B. T. NAGRANI; published in 8 parts, circ. of each part 15,000.

Journal of the Institution of Engineers (India) (Hindi Section): 8 Gokhale Rd.; f. 1920; 3 a year; Hindi; Editor Col. B. T. NAGRAWI; circ. of each part 10,000.

Modern Review: 77/2/1 Dharmtalla St.; f. 1907; monthly; English; independent; illustrated; socio-political; Editor ASHOKEE CHATTERJEE.

Mohammadi: 49 Gardner Lane; f. 1904; weekly; Bengali; leading organ of the Muslims; Independent; Editor Md. GHOSUL ANAM KHAN.

Monthly Review: 5 Mission Row; f. 1936; monthly; English; Editor W. A. STUFF; circ. 4,000.

Naba Kallol: 11 Jhamapooker Lane; f. 1960; monthly; Bengali; Editor S. C. MAZUMDAR; circ. 45,000.

Neetee: 4 Sukhlal Johari Lane; f. 1955; weekly; English; Editor M. P. CHOUDHURY; circ. 25,000.

Planters Journal and Agriculturalist, The: 13 Ezra Mansions, P.O.B. 2361, 1; London Office: 69 Fleet St., E.C.4; f. 1924; monthly; English; circulates in India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Malaysia, U.K., U.S.A., Japan and other countries; Editor L. K. PADMANABHAN; circ. 8,593.

Sachitra Bharat: 86 Dharmtalla St.; f. 1936; weekly; Bengali; Editor U. N. S. GUPTA.

Screen: 5 Sukhlal Johari Lane, 7; f. 1960; weekly; Hindi and Bengali; Editor M. P. PODDAR; circ. 50,000.

Soviet Dosh: 1/1 Wood St., 16; f. 1960; fortnightly; Bengali, Oriya and Assamese; Editor G. L. KOLOKOLOV; circ. 66,000 (Bengali), 10,500 (Oriya), 12,500 (Assamese).

Statesman: Chowringhee Square; f. 1875; overseas weekly; English; Editor N. J. NANPORIA.

Students' Journal of the Institution of Engineers (India): 8 Gokhale Rd.; f. 1920; quarterly; English; Editor Col. B. T. NAGRANI; circ. of each part 40,000.

Suktara: 11 Jhamapooker Lane, 9; f. 1948; monthly; juvenile; Bengali; Editor M. MAJUMDAR; circ. 72,000.

Sunday Statesman: Chowringhee Square; weekly; Editor N. J. NANPORIA.

NEWS AGENCIES

Press Trust of India: 357 Dr. D. Naoroji Rd., Bombay; obtains world news from Reuters, Agence France Presse and United Press International, as well as from its own foreign correspondents; Gen. Man. K. S. RAMACHANDRAN.

Nafen (Near and Far East News Ltd.): 70 Forbes Street, Bombay, 1; British-owned; distributes news in English and Indian languages.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

A.N.S.A.: D-31, South Extension Part 2, New Delhi 16; Chief Rep. Dr. LAMBERTO A. REM PICCI.

A.P.: 19 Narendra Place, Parliament St., New Delhi; Chief MYRON BELKIND.

Ceskoslovenská Tiskova Kancelár: 115A Jor Bagh, New Delhi.

Middle East News: 1B-120 Lapatnager, New Delhi; Correspondent K. G. GANABATHY.

Reuters Ltd.: 27-A Prithviraj Rd., New Delhi 11. DPA, Kyodo News Service, and Tass also maintain offices in India.

PRESS COUNCIL

Press Council of India: 10 Janpath, New Delhi 11; f. 1966; a statutory body formed to preserve the freedom of the Press and to maintain and improve the standards of newspapers and news agencies in India, the Council represents the newspaper management, journalistic profession, news agencies, Parliament, science, law and letters, and has power to examine journalists under oath, and may censure objectionable material, even if no law has been infringed; Chair. Justice N. RAJA-GOPALA AYYANGAR; Sec. V. P. MALIK; 26 mems., excluding chairman.

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

All-India Newspaper Editors Conference: Pres. A. D. MANI (*Hilavada*, Nagpur).

Commonwealth Press Union (Indian Section): c/o *Hindustan Times*, Delhi.

Indian and Eastern Newspaper Society: I.E.N.S. Bldgs., Rafi Marg, New Delhi; f. 1939; 248 mems.; Pres. C. A. NARAYAN; Sec. R. D. SETH.

Indian Federation of Working Journalists: New Delhi; f. 1950; Pres. CHATURVEDI.

Indian Journalists Association: 1249-B Bowbazar Street, Calcutta 12; f. 1922; Pres. ADHIRCHANDRA BANJEE.

Indian Languages Newspapers Association: Janmabhoomi Bhavan, Ghoga Street, Fort, Bombay; f. 1941; 220 mems.; Pres. A. R. BHAT; publ. *Language Press Bulletin* (non-political monthly); circ. 450.

Press Club of India: New Delhi; f. 1958; Pres. DURGA DAS (INFA); Gen. Sec. A. E. CHARLTON (Statesman).

Press Institute of India: Sapru House Annexe, Barakhamba Rd., New Delhi 1; f. 1963; publ. *Vidura* (quarterly) and special surveys.

Southern India Journalists' Federation: 15 Ritchie Street, Mount Road; Madras; f. 1950; 326 mems.; Pres. S. A. SUBBIAH; Sec. T. VADIVELU; publ. *The South Indian Journalist*; circ. 500.

PUBLISHERS

BOMBAY

Allied Publishers Private Ltd.: 15 Graham Rd., Ballard Estate, 1; Chair. and Man. Dir. R. N. SACHDEV.

Asia Publishing House: Calicut St., Ballard Estate, 1; f. 1942; humanities, social sciences, science and general; English and Indian languages. Branches: Bangalore, Calcutta, Chandigarh, New Delhi, Lucknow, Madras; London Office: 447 Strand, W.C.2; New York Office: 420 Lexington Ave., N.Y. 10017.

Blackie and Son (India) Ltd.: Blackie House, 103-5 Fort St., 1; f. 1901; educational, scientific and technical, general and juvenile; brs. at 285/J Bepin Behari Ganguly St., Calcutta 12; 2-18 Mount Rd., Madras 2; and 4/21-22B Asaf Ali Rd., New Delhi 1; Man. Dir. D. R. BHAGI.

Bombay Book Depot: Raja Ram Mohan Roy Marg, Girgaum 4; f. 1947; Partners S. BHATKAL, L. BHATKAL, P. N. KUMTNA, S. BHATKAL.

George Allen and Unwin (India) Pvt. Ltd.: 103-105 Fort St., 1; f. 1970; Man. Dir. D. R. BHAGI.

Hind Kitabs Ltd.: 32-34 Veer Nariman Rd., 1.

Jaico Publishing House: 125 Mahatma Gandhi Rd.; f. 1947; general paperbacks also scientific, technical and educational books; Dirs. JAMAN SHAH, ASHWIN SHAH.

Kitab Mahal Publishers (Wholesale Division) Private Ltd.: Zero Rd. 56-A, Allahabad; high-class Hindi general and educational; Propr. S. M. AGARWAL.

Nirmala Sadanand Publishers: 25C Tardeo Rd., 34 WB; f. 1967; Partners NIRMALA BHATKAL, MANMOHAN BHATKAL.

- Popular Book Depot, The:** Abid House, Dr. Bhadkamkar Rd., 7 W.B.; f. 1924; Partners G. R., S. G. and R. G. BHATKAL.
- Popular Prakashan Pvt. Ltd.:** 35C Tardeo Rd., 34; f. 1963; Partners G. R., S. G., and R. G. BHATKAL.
- Prakashan Mandir:** Dadysbeth Agyary Lane 42; Propr. OMKAR KUMAR; importers and educational publishers.
- Taraporevala, D. B., Sons and Co. (Private) Ltd.:** 210 Dr. D. Naorji Rd., Fort; f. 1864; general; Dir. M. J. TARAPOREVALA; Chief Executive R. J. TARAPOREVALA; publ. *Book Bulletin* (monthly); circ. 6,500.
- N. M. Tripathi (Private) Ltd.:** Samaldas Gandhi Marg, 2; f. 1888; Chair. P. J. PANDYA; publishers and book-sellers, specializing in law and rare books; Dir. and Gen. Man. A. S. PANDYA.

CALCUTTA

- All-India Publishing Co. Ltd.:** 30 Bidhan Sarani, 6; f. 1920; Man. Dir. K. G. DAS, B.L.
- Assam Review Publishing Co.:** 29 Waterloo St., 1; general; Man. J. N. BANNERJEE.
- J. Banerjee and Co.:** 29 Joy Mitter Street, 5; f. 1891; statisticians and market reporters; Propr. B. CHATTERJEE; Manager B. S. BANERJEE.
- Book Co. Ltd., The:** 53 Harrison Rd., 9; f. 1919; economics, politics, scientific, oriental, general and rare books; Dir. G. N. MITRA.
- Britannia Publishers:** 201 Harrison Road, 7; rare British, American and Continental publications.
- British India Publishing Co.:** Stephen House, Dalhousie Square, 1; Manager A. BRIMS; Asst. Manager S. J. HONEYWELL.
- Chuckerverty, Chatterjee and Co. Ltd.:** 15 College Square, 12; Dir. BINODELAL CHAKRAVARTI.
- David Maximilian and Co.:** 12B Windsor House, Mission Row Extension, 1; Propr. C. C. DAVID.
- Eastern Law House (Private) Ltd.:** 54 Ganesh Chunder Ave., 13, P.O.B. 7810, Calcutta 12; f. 1918; legal, commercial, accountancy and general; Dirs. B. C. DE, A. K. DE, A. DE.
- Essco (Private) Ltd.:** 25 Ganesh Chunder Avenue, 13; f. 1940; general; Dirs. G. KIDD, S. H. ELLIOTT, B. SEE.
- Firma K. L. Mukhopadhyay:** 6/1A Dhiren Dhar Sarani, 12; f. 1950; Man. Dir. K. L. MUKHOPADHYAY.
- Gurudas Chatterjee and Sons:** Bidhan Sarani 203, 6; Editor B. P. N. MUKHERJEE; general.
- Ideal Publishers:** 28/14 Station Road, 31; Propr. Mrs. P. DAS; Manager U. DAS.
- Intertrade Publications (India) Private Ltd.:** 55 Gariahat Rd., P.O.B. 10210; f. 1954; publ. *Nepal Trade Directory*, technical and general books; Man. Dir. K. K. ROY.
- Khadi Pradisthan:** 15 College Square, 12; Manager A. C. DAS GUPTA; Sec. H. P. DEVI.
- Macmillan Company of India Pte., The:** 294 B. B. Ganguly St., 12; Head Office: 6 Patullo Rd., Madras 2; Man. U. N. BANERJEE; Asst. Man. A. K. ROY.
- Market Reports Publishing Co.:** 9 Royal Exchange Place, 1; general; Propr. R. D. KHEDIA.
- A. Mukherjee & Co. (P) Ltd.:** 2 Bankim Chatterjee St., 12; f. 1940; educational and general; Man. Dir. AMIYA RANJAN MUKHERJEE.
- New Era Publishing Co.:** 31 Gauri Bari Lane, 4; f. 1944; Propr. Dr. P. N. MITRA, M.A., B.L., D.S.C (U.S.A.); Man. S. K. MITRA.
- W. Newman and Co. Ltd.:** 3 Old Court House St., 1; f. 1854; general; Man. Dir. O. P. BHARGAVA.

- Orient Longmans Ltd.:** 17 Chittarangan Avenue, 13; Dir. and Sec. N. P. SUBRAMANIAN.
- Oriental Publishing Co.:** 110 Arpuli Lane, 12; f. 1910; Propr. D. N. BOSE; Man. D. P. BOSE.
- Oxford and IBH Publishing Co.:** Park Hotel Bldg., 17 Park St., 16; Branch Office: Oxford Bldg., N-88 Connaught Circus, New Delhi 1; science and technology; Mans. GULAB PRIMLANI, MOHAN PRIMLANI.
- Oxford Book and Stationery Co.:** 17 Park St., 16; f. 1921; Man. GULAB PRIMLANI.
- Ray, Chaudhury and Co.:** 119 Ashutosh Mukherjee Rd., 25; Man. A. C. R. CHAUDHURY.
- Renaissance Publishers Private Ltd.:** 15 Bankim Chatterjee St., 12; philosophy; founder M. N. ROY.
- M. G. Sarkar and Sons (Private) Ltd.:** 14 Bankim Chatterjee St., 12; general.
- Thacker's Press and Directories Ltd.:** 6B Bentinck St., 1; London Agents: Keith & Slater Ltd., 24-27 High Holborn, W.C.1; *Indian Directory and World Trade*.

DELHI

- Amerind Publishing Co. Ltd.:** Oxford Bldg., Connaught Circus; offices at Calcutta, Bombay and New York; Dirs. G. PRIMLANI, M. PRIMLANI.
- Atma Ram and Sons:** Kashmere Gate, 6; brs. Jaipur, Lucknow, Chandigarh.
- S. Chand and Co.:** Ram Nagar, New Delhi 55; f. 1917; educational books in Hindi and English; brs. in Jullundur, Lucknow, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Hyderabad, Indore and Patna.
- City Booksellers:** Sohanganj St.; f. 1939; general; Propr. H. CHANDRA.
- Eurasia Publishing House (Private) Ltd.:** Ram Nagar, New Delhi 55; educational books in English and Hindi; Dirs. S. L. GUPTA, RAJ KUMAR SETH, R. K. GUPTA.
- George G. Harrap and Co. Ltd.:** c/o Oxford University Press, 2/11 Ansari Rd., Daryaganj, 6; educational.
- Hind Pocket Books Private Ltd.:** G. T. Rd., Shahdara, Delhi, 32; f. 1958; paperbacks in English, Hindi and Urdu; Managing Dir. DINA NATH MALHOTRA; Sec. VISHWA NATH.
- Indian University Publishers Ltd.:** Kashmere Gate, 6; f. 1950; technical and general in English, Hindi, Urdu and Punjabi; Man. C. B. MENDIN.
- Khosla Publishing Co.:** 3 Netaji Sukhas Marg, Daryaganj, P.O.B. 1389, Delhi 6; f. 1901; directories; Partners K. R. and K. R. KHOSLA.
- Neel Kawal Prakashau:** Raj Bhawan, 4/C Daryaganj; educational; Propr. S. K. AGGARWAL.
- New Book Society of India:** 6A, 53 W.E.A. Pusa Rd.
- Oxford University Press:** 2/11 Ansari Rd., Daryaganj, 6; brs. at Bombay, Calcutta and Madras; Gen. Man. C. H. LEWIS.
- People's Publishing House Ltd.:** Rani Jhansi Rd.; f. 1943; Gen. Man. N. PISHARODI.
- Publications Division, The:** Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India, Patiala House, New Delhi; art, literature, planning and development, general publications.
- Rajkamal Prakashan (Private) Ltd.:** 8 Faiz Bazar, 6; f. 1946; Hindi; literary books, quarterly journal of literary criticism, monthly trade journal.
- Rajpal and Sons:** Kashmere Gate, 6; f. 1891; literary criticism, social and general, humanities, text books, juvenile literature; Hindi and English; Partners DINA NATH MALHOTRA, VISHWA NATH.

INDIA—(PUBLISHERS, RADIO AND TELEVISION)

Ranjit Printers and Publishers: 4872 Chandni Chowk, 6; f. 1949; historical, economical, political and general in Hindi and English; Managing Dirs. M. C. GUPTA and R. M. SHAHANI.

Roshan Book Depot: Nai Sarak; educational; Propr. G. DASS AGGARWAL.

Sahgal, N. D., and Sons: Dariba Kalan; f. 1917; politics, history, general knowledge, sport, fiction and children's books, in Hindi; Manager G. SAHGAL.

Shiksha Bharati: Madarsa Rd., Kashmere Gate, 6; f. 1955; textbooks, popular science books and children's books in Hindi and English; General Man. SMT. VEENA MALHOTRA.

Technical and Commercial Book Co.: 75 Gokhale Market, Tis Hazari; f. 1913; Propr. B. R. MALHOTRA, B.A.; Man. D. N. MEHRA.

Yadav Prakashan: Ajmeri Dwar; anatomy books, and charts in Hindi and English; Proprs. Y. N. and S. MITAL.

MADRAS

Higginbothams (Private) Ltd.: 165 Mount Rd., 2; branches at Bangalore, Ootacamund and Trivandrum.

B. G. Paul and Co.: 4 Francis Joseph St.; f. 1923; general, educational and oriental; Man. K. NILAKANTAN.

Ranga Raju and Bros: Jagannadha Baugh, Saidapet; general; Propr. J. R. RANGA RAJU; Mans. J. P. RAJU, J. K. RAJU.

Srinivasa Varadachari and Co.: 2-16 Mount Rd.; f. 1879; educational; Propr. G. VENKATACHARI.

Thompson and Co. (Private) Ltd.: 33 Broadway, 1; general.

OTHER TOWNS

Balkrishna Book Co.: Hazratganj, Lucknow; f. 1944; general, scientific and oriental; Propr. BALKRISHNA.

Banaras Book Corpn.: University Rd., Banaras; educational; Dir. L. N. AGARWAL; Man. R. K. AGARWAL.

Catholic Press: Ranchi (Bihar); f. 1930; Dir. Rev. A. DELBEKE, S.J.

Central Book Depot: 44 Johnston-gunj, Allahabad; Man. B. K. CHATTERJI.

Chand Book Depot: 42 Tashkent Rd., Allahabad; Propr. N. G. SAIGAL; Man. R. K. SAIGAL.

P. C. Dwadash Shreni and Co. Ltd.: Barasani Bazaar, Aligarh; f. 1895; Dirs. H. C. DWADASH SHRENI, T. C. DWADASH SHRENI.

Garga Bros.: 1 Katra Rd., Allahabad; f. 1949; educational and reference; Partners R. N. GARGA, T. N. GARGA, P. N. GARGA, SANJAI GARGA.

Hindi Sahitya Sadan: Jahanabad P.O., Gaya; general; Proprs. R. PATHAK, K. N. SINHA; Man. N. K. PATHAK, M.I.S.A.

Hindusthan Publishing House: Shanti Bhawan, Nayagaon, Lucknow; Propr. A. KUMVR; Man. M. KUMAR.

Kitabistan: 17A Kamala Nehru Rd., Allahabad.

Law Book Co.: Sardar Patel Marg, P.O.B. 4, Allahabad 1; f. 1929; legal books; Partners R. R. BAGGA, L. R. BAGGA, S. B. BAGGA, D. BAGGA.

Maheshanand and Sons: Bhaskar Bhavan, Ashoknagar, Lucknow; Man. SHIV PRASAD NAUTYAL.

Narain Publishing House: Ajitmal, Etawah, Uttar Pradesh; f. 1941; publishers of illustrated *Hindi Who's Who*, directories and general; Propr. Mrs. LILA AGRAWAL.

Navajivan Publishing House: P.O. Navajivan, Ahmedabad, 14; f. 1919; Gandhian literature; Chair. MORARJI DESAI; Sec. JITENDRA DESAI.

Rabindra Book Depot: Hospital Rd., Agra; educational; Propr. S. S. LALL BUDHIRAJA; Man. R. K. BUDHIRAJA.

Ram Prasad and Sons: Hospital Rd., Agra 3; f. 1905; agricultural, arts, commerce, education, general, science, technical, economics, mathematics, sociology; Dirs. H. N., R. N., B. N. and Y. N. AGARWAL; Mans. S. N. AGARWAL and R. S. TANDON.

S. J. Singh and Co.: 51-52 Gwynne Rd., Lucknow; nature cure, health, general; Man. S. J. SINGH.

Standard Book Depot: Chowk, Kanpur; official agents for Govt. of U.P.; Propr. G. P. GARG; Man. B. N. AGARWAL.

United Publishers: 1 Katra Rd., Allahabad; f. 1964; reference and degree class publishers; Propr. Mrs. SHILA GARGA.

University Book Agency: 15B Elgin Rd., Allahabad; law; Partners S. D. KHANNA, L. KHANNA, N. KHANNA, K. KHANNA.

Upper India Publishing House Pvt. Ltd.: Aminabad, Lucknow; f. 1921; publishers of books in English and Hindi special subjects—Indian philosophy, history, religion, art and science; Man. Dir. S. BHARGAVA.

Uttarakhand Press: Bhaskar Bhavan, Ashoknagar, Lucknow.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

All India Radio (AIR): Akashvani Bhavan, Parliament St., New Delhi 1; broadcasting in India is controlled by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. The service is financed from grants voted by Parliament annually; Dir.-Gen. SUBHAS KUMAR MUKHERJEE.

A comprehensive development plan has been evolved and there are now seventy-one broadcasting stations in the whole of India. There are at present regional stations operating from the following centres:

North: Delhi, Ajmer, Allahabad, Bhagalpur, Bhopal, Bikaner, Chandigarh, Gwalior, Indore, Jabalpur, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Jullundur, Kanpur, Lucknow, Mathura, Patna, Ranchi, Raipur, Rampur, Simla, Udaipur, Varanasi and Aligarh.

West: Bombay, Nagpur, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Poona, Rajkot, Bhuj, Parbhani, Panaji, Sangli, Rajkot.

South: Madras, Tiruchi, Vijayawada, Trivandrum, Alleppey, Hyderabad, Trichur, Dhawar, Bangalore, Tirunelveli, Calicut, Vishakhapatnam, Cuddapah, Bhadravathi, Pondicherry, Gulbarga, and Coimbatore.

East: Calcutta, Cuttack, Gauhati, Kohima, Sambalpur, Siliguri, Port Blair, Imphal, Kurseong, Agartala, Shillong, Aijal, Tezu, Pasighat and Dibrugarh.

Radio Kashmir broadcasts from Srinagar, Jammu and Leh. Broadcasting is particularly important in India owing to the difficulty of reaching the vast masses of the people by any medium other than the spoken word. To enable AIR to reach rural areas, listening is arranged by means of community sets installed for public use in a large number of villages.

AIR network is equipped with a total of 129 transmitters (medium and shortwave) and covers all the important linguistic areas in the country.

The News Services Division, centralized in New Delhi, is one of the largest news organizations in the world. In all, it broadcasts 228 daily news bulletins in 33 languages and in as many dialects, from Delhi in Home and External Services and from regional stations. The External Service transmit 52 news bulletins daily in 24 languages.

In 1970 there were an estimated 11,746,000 receiving sets.

TELEVISION

Akashvani Doordarshan (*All India Radio-Television*): Television Centre, Akashvani Bhawan, Parliament St., New Delhi 1; f. 1959; Dir. ROMESH CHANDER; programmes: 25½ hours weekly (15½ hours general service, 10 hours school service).

In 1969 there were approximately 10,000 receiving sets; 625 lines system on Channel 4. During the current Fourth Plan, new television stations are to be set up at Srinagar, Amritsar, Bombay-Poona, Calcutta, Madras and Lucknow-Kanpur. Satellite facilities will be available by 1973-74.

FINANCE

(cap.=capital; p.u.=paid up; dep.=deposits; m.=million; Rs.=rupees)

BANKING

STATE BANKS

Reserve Bank of India: Mint Road, Bombay 1; f. 1935; nationalized January 1949; has the sole right to issue notes in India; cap. Rs. 50m. (1969); Gov. S. JAGANNATHAN; Deputy Govs. J. J. ANJARIA, P. N. DAMRY, R. K. HAZARI.

State Bank of India: Bank St., Fort, Bombay 1; London Office: 14-18 Gresham St., E.C.2; inc. in India under the State Bank of India Act, 1955; cap. Rs. 56.3m., dep. Rs. 12,274.7m. (Dec. 1969); Chair. R. K. TALWAR; Man. Dirs. T. R. VARADACHARY; Chief Man. Int. Div. K. K. BANERJI.

India's 14 major commercial banks, listed below, were nationalized by special ordinance in July 1969. Though this was declared to be unconstitutional by the Supreme Court in February 1970, subsequent legislation was passed granting compensation while still allowing the banks to operate as independent units. Eventually they are to be managed by fifteen-member Boards of Directors, five of whom will be government appointed. The Managing Director, to be designated the Chief Executive Officer, will assume the functions of the government *Custodian* or Bank Chairman. The Department of Banking of the Ministry of Finance now controls all banking operations.

Allahabad Bank Ltd.: 14 India Exchange Place, Calcutta 1; f. 1865; dep. Rs. 1,407m. (Dec. 1970); Custodian B. K. MOOKERJEA; Gen. Mans. Shri B. N. KAPUR, Shri B. LONGMATE, Shri A. GHOSH.

Bank of Baroda: Head Office: Mandvi, Baroda; London Office: 31-32 King's St., E.C.2; Custodian M. G. PARIKH.

Bank of India: 70/80 Mahatma Gandhi Rd., Fort, Bombay 1; London Office: Kent House, 11-16 Telegraph St., E.C.2; f. 1906; cap. p.u. Rs. 40.5m., dep. Rs. 3,950m. (Dec. 1968); Custodian JAGDISH N. SAXENA.

Bank of Maharashtra Ltd.: 1177 Budhwar Peth, P.O.B. 514, Poona City; f. 1935; cap. Rs. 15m., dep. Rs. 730m. (Dec. 1968); Custodian C. V. JOAG.

Canara Bank Ltd.: Head Office, 112 Jayachamarajendra Rd., Bangalore-2, P.B. 6648; f. 1906; cap. p.u. Rs. 17.5m., dep. 2,399m. (Dec. 1970); Custodian K. P. J. PRABHU; 504 brs. Publ. *Canara Bank Quarterly*.

Central Bank of India: Mahatma Gandhi Rd., Fort, Bombay 1; London office: 42-45 New Broad St., E.C.2;

f. 1911; cap. p.u. Rs. 47.5m., dep. Rs. 5,633.5m. (Dec. 1970); Custodian B. N. ADARKAR.

Dena Bank Ltd.: Devkaran Nanjee Bldgs., 17 Horniman Circle, Bombay 1; f. 1938 as Devkaran Nanjee Banking Co. Ltd.; name changed 1966; cap. p.u. Rs. 12.5m., dep. Rs. 1,210m. (Dec. 1968); Chair. and Man. Dir. PRAVINCHANDRA V. GANDHI; Gen. Man. H. K. SWALI.

Indian Bank: Indian Bank Bldgs., 17 North Beach Rd., Madras 1; f. 1907; cap. p.u. Rs. 8.8m., dep. Rs. 1,017m. (Dec. 1970); Custodian G. LAKSHMINARAYANAN; Sec. K. VENKATRAMA AIYER.

Indian Overseas Bank Ltd.: 151 Mount Rd., Madras 2; f. 1937; cap. p.u. Rs. 10m., dep. Rs. 932.2m. (Dec. 1968); Chair. R. N. CHETTUR; Gen. Man. A. M. KADHIRESAN.

Punjab National Bank Ltd.: 5 Parliament St., New Delhi; f. 1895; cap. p.u. Rs. 20m., dep. Rs. 3,139.2m. (Dec. 1967); Chair. S. C. TRIKHA; Gen. Man. Shri S. R. MOHINDROO.

Syndicate Bank Ltd.: Manipal, South Kanara, Mysore; f. 1925 as *Canara Industrial and Banking Syndicate Ltd.*, name changed 1964; nationalized July 1969; cap. Rs. 11.4m.; Custodian K. K. PATI.

Union Bank of India: 66-80 Apollo St., Fort, Bombay 1; f. 1919; wholly-owned by Govt. of India since July 1969; 402 brs.; cap. p.u. Rs. 125m., dep. Rs. 1,850m. (June 1971); Custodian P. F. GUTTA.

United Bank of India Ltd.: 16 Old Court House St., Calcutta 1; f. 1950; cap. p.u. Rs. 26.9m., dep. Rs. 2,036.5m. (Dec. 1970); Custodian B. K. DATTA; Gen. Man. M. SEN SARMA.

United Commercial Bank Ltd.: 10 Brabourne Rd., Calcutta 1; London Office: 12 Nicholas Lane, E.C.4; f. 1943; cap. p.u. Rs. 28.0m., dep. Rs. 2,151m. (Dec. 1967); Chair. R. B. SHAH.

OTHER COMMERCIAL BANKS

Andhra Bank Ltd.: 11/666 Rabindranath Tagore Rd., Machilipatnam; f. 1923; Chair. Sri K. GOPAL-RAO; Gen. Man. Sri M. V. SUBBA RAO.

Bank of Cochin Ltd.: Broadway, Ernakulam; f. 1928; cap. p.u. Rs. 475.62.5, dep. Rs. 81.8m. (Dec. 1969); Chair. K. M. THARIYAN; Asst. Man. E. K. ANDREW, B.A., B.COM.

Hindusthan Mercantile Bank Ltd.: 10 Clive Row, Calcutta; cap. p.u. Rs. 5m.; Chair. SETH MOHANLAL JALAN.

Mysore State Co-operative Apex Bank Ltd., The: 1 Pamamahakavi Rd., P.B. 654, Chamarajpet, Bangalore 18; f. 1915; cap. Rs. 18.6m.; dep. Rs. 17.1m.; Pres. A. B. PATEL, B.A., LL.B.; Man. Dir. A. KRISHNAMURTHY, M.A., G.A.H.B.; Sec. H. K. CHINDIAH, B.A., LL.B.

State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur: Jaipur, Rajasthan; f. 1944; re-formed 1960 as a subsidiary of the State Bank of India; cap. Rs. 8m., dep. Rs. 605.8m. (Dec. 1968); Chair. V. T. DEHEJIA; Gen. Man. SATYA DEV.

State Bank of Hyderabad: Gunfoundry, Hyderabad; f. 1941; re-constituted 1959 as subsidiary of the State Bank of India; cap. Rs. 5m., dep. Rs. 647.7m. (Dec. 1970); Chair. R. K. TALWAR; Gen. Man. S. K. DATTA.

State Bank of Indore: Bombay Agra Rd., Indore; f. 1920; re-formed 1960 as a subsidiary of the State Bank of India; Chair. R. K. TALWAR; Gen. Man. V. N. NADKARNI.

State Bank of Mysore: Avenue Rd., Bangalore; f. 1913; re-formed 1960 as a subsidiary of the State Bank of India; Chair. V. T. DEHEJIA; Gen. Man. S. BALAKRISHNAN.

State Bank of Patiala: The Mall, Patiala; f. 1917; in 1960 re-formed as a subsidiary of the State Bank of India; cap. Rs. 3.5m., dep. Rs. 543.2m. (Dec. 1969); Chair. Shri R. K. TALWAR; Gen. Man. K. SUBRAMANIAN.

State Bank of Saurashtra: P.O.B. 51, Bhavnagar; f. 1950; re-formed 1960 as a subsidiary of the State Bank of India; Chair. Shri R. K. TALWAR; Gen. Man. Shri B. K. CHATTERJI.

State Bank of Travancore: P.O.B. 34, "Devaswom Board Building", Trivandrum 1 (Kerala); f. 1945; re-formed 1960 as a subsidiary of the State Bank of India; cap. Rs. 10m., dep. Rs. 58 crs. (Sept. 1971); Chair. Shri R. K. TALWAR; Gen. Man. Shri S. NIYOGI.

FOREIGN BANKS

Algemene Bank Nederland, N.V.: 32 Vijzelstraat; Amsterdam; Bombay; Man. M. W. VAN HULZEN; also in Calcutta.

American Express Co. Inc.: 65 Broadway, New York, N.Y.; Oriental Building, 364 Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road, Bombay; also in Delhi and Calcutta; f. 1919.

Bank of Tokyo Ltd.: 6, 1-chome, Nihombashi Hongoku-cho, Chuo-ku, Tokyo, Japan; Calcutta, Bombay, New Delhi.

Banque Paribas de Paris: 16 blvd. des Italiens, Paris 9; offices in India: Bombay, Calcutta; representative in New Delhi.

British Bank of the Middle East: 20 Abchurch Lane, London, EC4 N7AY; 314 Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Rd., Fort, Bombay 1.

The Chartered Bank: 38 Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2; Indian branches: Amritsar, Bombay (6 offices), Calcutta (8 offices), Calicut, Cochin, Delhi, Kanpur, Madras (3 offices), New Delhi, Sambhaji.

First National City Bank: 399 Park Avenue, New York 10022, N.Y.; Bombay (3 offices); 293 Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Rd.; Calcutta (2 offices), Madras (2 offices), New Delhi.

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation: 1 Queen's Rd. Central, Hong Kong; Bombay, Calcutta.

Mercantile Bank Ltd.: 15 Gracechurch St., London, E.C.3; Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Madras and Visakhapatnam.

Mitsui Bank Ltd.: 12 Yurakucho 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; Bombay.

National and Grindlays Bank Ltd.: 26 Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2; Netaji Subhas Rd., Calcutta; Amritsar, Bangalore, Bombay, Cochin, Darjeeling, Delhi, Lahore, Madras, Simla, etc.

BANKING ASSOCIATION

Indian Banks' Association: Stadium House, 81-83 Veer Nariman Rd., Bombay 20; founded to promote the interests of Indian Banks; 57 mems.; Chair. B. N. ADARKAR; Sec. S. G. SHAH.

DEVELOPMENT FINANCE ORGANIZATIONS

Agricultural Refinance Corporation: Post Box No. 6552, Bombay 1; f. 1963 to provide medium-term or long-term finance to the various special schemes of agricultural development which cannot be satisfactorily financed by existing credit agencies; auth. cap. Rs. 250m.

Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI): New India Centre, 17 Cooperage, P.O.B. 1241, Bombay 1; f. 1964; wholly owned subsidiary of the Reserve Bank to co-ordinate and supplement other financial organizations and to finance and promote industrial development; regional offices at Calcutta, Madras, New Delhi and bns in 9 states; auth. cap. Rs. 500m.; Chair. Shri S. JAGANNATHAN; Vice-Chair, Shri V. V. CHARI; Board of Dirs. (see Reserve Bank of India); Gen. Man. Dr. V. V. BHATT.

Industrial Finance Corporation of India: Bank of Baroda Bldg., 16 Parliament St., New Delhi 1, bns at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Ahmedabad, Hyderabad, and Ganhati; f. 1948 under the Industrial Finance Corporation Act to provide medium- and long-term finance to public limited companies and Co-operative Societies incorporated and registered in India. Public sector projects set up as public limited companies, can also receive assistance on the same basis as private sector industrial projects. Finance is also provided on concessional terms to eligible concerns for projects that may be set up in districts/territories notified by the Central Government as qualifying for the concessions from financial institutions. IFC's activities are: (i) Granting of loans in rupees and foreign currencies; (ii) Subscribing to and underwriting of equity, preference and debenture issues of capital; (iii) Guaranteeing deferred payments for machinery imported or purchased within the country and (iv) Guaranteeing of foreign currency loans raised from foreign financial institutions or loans from domestic banks, state co-operative banks or floated on the public market; cap. p.u. Rs. 83.5m.; Chair. C. D. KHANNA; Gen. Man. BALDEV PASRICHA.

The Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India Ltd.: 163 Backbay Reclamation, Bombay 20 BR; f. 1955 to assist industrial enterprises in the private sector by providing finance in both rupee and foreign currencies in the form of long- or medium-term loans or equity participations, sponsoring and underwriting new issues of shares and securities, guaranteeing loans from other private investment sources, furnishing managerial, technical and administrative advice to Indian industry; share cap. Rs. 75m.; res. Rs. 82.3m.; Chair. G. L. MEHTA; Deputy Chair./Man. Dir. H. T. PAREKH.

The National Industrial Development Corporation Ltd.: Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs (Department of Industrial Development), Chanakya Bhavan, N.D.M.C. Complex, Vinay Marg, P.O.B. 458, New Delhi; f. 1954; auth. cap. Rs. 10,000,000; Chair. K. B. RAO; Man. Dir. R. K. SETHI; Sec. K. C. BHALLA.

National Small Industries Corporation Ltd.: Near Okhla Industrial Estate, P.O.B. 349, New Delhi; f. 1955; cap. auth. Rs. 35m., issued Rs. 35m.; established to aid, counsel, finance, protect and promote the interests of small industry; all shares held by the Government of India; Chair. K. N. SAPRU.

In addition, the Life Insurance Corporation of India and the Unit Trust of India provide loans for private development. There are also statutory finance corporations in each State.

STOCK EXCHANGES

Ahmedabad Share and Stock Brokers' Association: Manckchowk, Ahmedabad; f. 1894; 457 mems.; Pres. MAHENDRAKUMAR CHANDULAL SHETH; Sec. J. C. PANDYA.

Bombay Stock Exchange: Dalal St., Bombay; f. 1875; 504 mems.; Pres. LALDAS JAMNADAS; Chair. P. J. JEEJEEBHAY; Sec. A. J. SHAH.

Calcutta Stock Exchange Association Ltd.: 7 Lyons Range, Calcutta; f. 1908; 636 mems.; Pres. S. K. BAGLA; Sec. B. MAJUMDAR.

Delhi Stock Exchange Association Ltd., The: 3 & 4/4B Asaf Ali Rd., New Delhi; f. 1947; 87 active mems.; Pres. BHAGWAN DASS GUPTA; Exec. Dir. Col. H. C. VERMA.

Madras Stock Exchange Ltd.: 16/17 Second Line Beach, Madras 1; f. 1937; 24 mems.; Pres. M. SANKARAN; Exec. Dir. E. R. KRISHNAMURTI; Sec. Y. SUNDARA BABU.

INSURANCE

In May 1971 107 Indian and foreign insurance companies were nationalized by government ordinance. Twenty-one Custodians have been appointed for 84 companies based in Calcutta, 7 for 15 companies in Madras and 2 for 3 companies in Delhi.

Life Insurance Corporation of India: Jeevan Bima Marg, Bombay 20; London Office: York House, 6th Floor, Empirc Way, Wembley, Middlesex; f. 1956 by an Act of Parliament nationalizing life assurance industry; controls all life insurance business in India; transacting general insurance since April 1964; Chair. T. A. PAI.

Advance Insurance Co. Ltd.: 251 Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Rd., Fort, Bombay; f. 1942; Man. Dir. M. C. KEDIA.

All India General Insurance Co. Ltd.: Podar Chambers, Sayyed Abdulla Brelvi Rd., P.O.B. 435, Fort, Bombay 1; f. 1944; Chair. R. A. PODAR; Gen. Man. R. R. NAIK.

Anand Insurance Co. Ltd.: Yusuf Building, 43 Mahatma Gandhi Road, P.O. Box 344, Fort, Bombay; f. 1942; Chair. Sir CHUNILAL B. MEHTA; Man. Dir. A. C. MEHTA.

Bharat General Reinsurance Ltd.: 65 Regal Bldgs., P.O.B. 92, New Delhi 1; f. 1942; Custodian S. C. CHATTERJEE.

Bombay Fire and General Insurance Co. Ltd.: Henley House, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, P.O. Box 548, Bombay 1; f. 1935; Chair. M. DOONGURSEE; Man. K. K. DASTUR.

British India General Insurance Co. Ltd.: Mehta House, 79-91 Apollo St., Fort, P.O.B. 950, Bombay; f. 1919; Chair. HOMI F. MEHTA; Custodian C. M. TELIVALA; Gen. Man. M. S. DASTUR.

Calcutta Insurance Ltd.: Reg. Office: 24 Chittaranjan Avenue, P.O. Box 7832, Calcutta; f. 1923; Man. Dir. M. R. DAS GUPTA.

Central India Insurance Co. Ltd.: 56 Mahatma Gandhi Road, Indore; f. 1946; Chair. K. N. BHANDARI; Man. R. S. S. BHANDARI.

Commonwealth Assurance Co. Ltd.: Commonwealth Building, 2-4 Oak Lane, 82 Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay; f. 1928; Chair. R. V. DONGRE.

Concord of India Insurance Co. Ltd.: Himalaya House, 38 Chowringhee Rd., P.O.B. 9118, Calcutta 16; f. 1931.

Co-operative Assurance Co. Ltd.: Hall Bazar, Amritsar; f. 1906; Man. Dir. L. JAG RAJ.

Co-operative General Insurance Society Ltd.: Narayanguda, P.O.B. 212, Hyderabad 29; f. 1947; Custodian T. S. KRISHNAMURTI; Chief Man. RAM BHAT.

Dena Insurance (Dovkaran Nanjee Insurance Co. Ltd.): Devkaran Nanjee Bldg., Fort, Bombay; Chair. L. C. D. NANJEE.

General Assurance Society Ltd., The: 5 Mission Row, Calcutta 1; 1907; Gen. Man. A. GOENKA.

Great Pyramid Insurance Co. Ltd., The: National Tobacco Bldgs., 1 and 2 Old Court House Corner, Calcutta 1; f. 1944.

Hercules Insurance Co. Ltd.: "Dare House Extension", 4th Floor, 2/1 North Beach Rd., P.O.B. 242, Madras 1; f. 1935; Chair. H. V. R. IENGAR; Custodian T. S. MUTHUSWAMI; Man. E. J. PONCHA.

Hindustan General Insurance Society Ltd.: 4 Chittaranjan Ave., P.O.B. 8921, Calcutta 13; f. 1944; Chair. P. N. TALUKDAR, M.A.

Hukumchand Insurance Co. Ltd.: 38 Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta 1; f. 1929; Gen. Manager K. R. V. ACHARYA.

Indian Guarantee and General Insurance Co. Ltd.: Gresham Assurance House, P. Mehta Road, P.O. Box No. 165, Bombay 1; f. 1922; Chair. T. A. PAI; Gen. Man. K. S. SHENOY; Jt. Gen. Man. F. K. DARUWALLA.

Indian Mercantile Insurance Co.: 14 Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay 1; f. 1907; Chair. K. M. D. THACKERSEY; Custodian T. S. SWAMINATHAN.

Indian Mutual General Association Ltd.: 35 Mount Road, P.O. Box 392, Madras; f. 1946; Manager S. K. SRIVARAMAN.

India Reinsurance Corporation Ltd.: Industrial Assurance Building, Churchgate, Bombay 1; f. 1965; Chair. TULSIDAS KILACHAND.

Indian Trade and General Insurance Co. Ltd.: Jehangir Building, Mahatma Gandhi Rd., P.O.B. 146, Fort, Bombay; f. 1944; Custodian E. S. RAMAKRISHNAN; Deputy Gen. Man. H. GANPATH RAO.

Jayabharat Insurance Co. Ltd.: French Bank Bldg., Homji St., Bombay; f. 1943; Chair. CHANDULAL P. PARIKH; Gen. Man. RASIKLAL C. PARIKH.

Jupiter General Insurance Co. Ltd.: State Bank Bldg. Annexe, Fort, Bombay 1; f. 1919; Gen. Man. R. G. BHENDE; Mans. Y. B. KUNDER, K. L. SHAH; Sec. Y. S. RAMAMURTHY.

National Insurance Co. Ltd.: 18 Rabindra Sarani, P.O.B. 2378, Calcutta 1; f. 1906; Pres. L. P. SINGHANIA; Gen. Man. S. N. GUPTA; Man. R. S. AGRAWAL.

Neptune Assurance Co.: 104 Apollo St., Fort, Bombay; f. 1930; Man. Dir. M. T. MEHTA.

New Great Insurance Co. of India Ltd.: Bank Building, Mandvi, Baroda; Main Office: 7 Jambhedji Tata Road, Churchgate Reclamation, Bombay 20; f. 1943; Chair. TULSIDAS KILACHAND.

New India Assurance Co. Ltd.: Mahatma Gandhi Rd., Fort, P.O.B. 969, Bombay 1; f. 1919; Chair. J. D. CHOKSI; Custodian B. K. SHAH.

Oriental Fire and General Insurance Co., Ltd.: Oriental Buildings, Mahatma Gandhi Rd., Fort, P.O.B. 1989, Bombay 1; f. 1947; Gen. Man. G. V. JANNAH.

Pandyan Insurance Co.: Pandyan Building, West Veli St., P.O.B. 74, Madurai; f. 1933; Chair. T. V. SIVASAMBAN; Man. S. VINAYAKAM.

Ruby General Insurance Co. Ltd.: Ruby House, 8 India Exchange Place, P.O.B. 2573, Calcutta 1; f. 1936; Custodian Shri P. C. SEKHAR.

Sentinel Assurance Co. Ltd.: Moti Mahal, Jamshedji Tata Rd., Fort, P.O.B. 17, Bombay 1; f. 1934; Chair. RATILAL NATHALAL; Gen. Man. G. K. PAREKH.

South India Insurance Co. Ltd.: Moti Mahal, Jamshedji Tata Rd., Bombay 20; f. 1934; Man. M. R. RAYAKAR.

Sterling General Insurance Co. Ltd.: Scindia House, P.O.B. 12, New Delhi 1; f. 1943; Custodian P. N. SHARMA.

Triton Insurance Co. Ltd.: 4 Clive Row, Calcutta 1; f. 1850; Man. Dir. G. M. MACKINLAY.

United India Fire and General Insurance Co. Ltd.: Indian Overseas Bank Bldg., 151 Mount Rd., P.O.B. 3719, Madras 2; Gen. Man. V. S. KANAGASABAI.

Universal Fire and General Insurance Co. Ltd.: Universal Insurance Building, Sir P. Mehta Road, P.O. Box 1394, Fort, Bombay; f. 1919; Chair. P. U. PATEL.

Vulcan Insurance Co. Ltd.: Industrial Assurance Building, Fort, Bombay; f. 1919; Gen. Man. V. C. SETALVAD.

Zenith Assurance Co. Ltd.: Mehta House, Apollo St., Fort, Bombay; f. 1916; 85 mems.; Chair. HOMI F. MEHTA; Gen. Man. M. S. DASTUR.

INSURANCE ASSOCIATION

Indian Insurance Companies' Association: Co-operative Insurance Building, Sir P. Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay; f. 1928 to protect the interests of the insurance industry in India; 43 mems.

UNIT TRUST

Unit Trust of India: Bombay Life Bldg., 45 Veer Nariman Rd., Bombay 1; f. 1964; controlled by the Reserve Bank of India; total assets Rs. 1,071m.; branches at New Delhi, Calcutta and Madras; Chair. of Trustees Shri R. S. BHATT; Exec. Trustee Shri S. D. DESHMUKH.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

TRADE ORGANIZATIONS

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Chambers of Commerce have been established in almost all commercial and industrial centres. The following are among the most important.

Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry of India: Royal Exchange, Calcutta; a central organization of Chambers; 12 mems.

Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry: Federation House, New Delhi; 206 assns. affiliated as ordinary mems., and 395 concerns as associate mems.; Pres. S. S. KANORIA; Sec.-Gen. G. L. BANSAL; publ. *Fortnightly Review*.

Indian National Committee of International Chamber of Commerce: Federation House, New Delhi 1; f. 1928; organization mems. 45, associate mems. 163; Pres. M. V. ARUNACHALAM; Sec.-Gen. G. L. BANSAL; Joint Sec.-Gen. P. CHENTSAL RAO.

Bengal Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Royal Exchange, Calcutta; f. 1934; 245 mems.; Pres. J. M. PARSONS; Sec. W. M. PARIS.

Bengal National Chamber of Commerce and Industry: P-11 Mission Row Extension, Calcutta; f. 1887; 265 mems. and 46 industrial and trading associations are affiliated, some having common working arrangements; Pres. SACHINDRA BHUSAN DUTT; Sec. A. R. DUTTA GUPTA, M.A.

Bharat Chamber of Commerce: State Bank Bldg., Barrabazar Branch, Mahatma Gandhi Rd., Calcutta; f. 1900; 601 mems.; Pres. G. N. KHAITAN; Sec. L. R. DASGUPTA.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Mackinnon Mackenzie Bldg., Ballard Estate, Bombay 1-BR; P.O.B. 473; f. 1836; 582 mems.; Pres. V. G. RAJADHYAKSHA; Vice-Pres. J. B. BOWMAN, M.B.E.

Cocanada Chamber of Commerce: Commercial Rd., Kakinada 1 (Andhra Pradesh); f. 1868; 12 mem. firms; Chair. S. SIBGATHULLAH; Hon. Sec. N. NAGABHUSHANAM.

Gujarat Chamber of Commerce and Industry (Gujarat Vepari Mahamandal): Ranchhodlal Rd., P.O.B. 162, Ahmedabad; f. 1949; 3,379 mems.; Pres. Shri BALKRISHNAN HARIVALLABHDAS; Vice-Pres. Shri INDULAL DAHYABHAI; Hon. Sec. Shri BIPINCHANDRA M. JAGABHAIWALA; Sec. Shri L. V. DANI; publs. monthly bulletin, annual report, special issues on petrochemicals, sales tax, industries, export promotion, Gujarat Businessmen's Convention Souvenir, Seminar on Ahmedabad Metropolitan Planning, etc.

Indian Chamber of Commerce: India Exchange, India Exchange Place, Calcutta 1; f. 1923; 400 mems.; Pres. Shri R. P. GOENKA; Sec. Shri C. S. PANDE.

Indian Merchants' Chamber: Back Bay Reclamation, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay; f. 1907; Pres. D. MAGANLAL; Vice-Pres. P. A. NASIELWAHA; Sec. C. L. GHEEWAHA; publ. *Journal* (monthly).

Madras Chamber of Commerce and Industry: P.O.B. 35, 3/4 Moore St., Madras 1; f. 1836; 138 mem. firms, 6 affiliated and 7 honorary; Chair. C. P. FEATHERSTONE; Sec. C. S. KRISHNASWAMI; Labour Officer N. KANNAN.

Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce: 12 Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay; f. 1927; over 1,500 mems.; Pres. M. L. ARTE; Sec. R. G. MOHADIKAR; publ. *Trade, Commerce and Industry Bulletin* (English).

Marwari Association: 160A Chittaranjan Ave., Calcutta; f. 1898; Pres. GOBARDHANDAS SHROFF; Hon. Sec. BALMUKUND BAJORIA.

Merchants' Chamber of Uttar Pradesh: 14/38 Civil Lines, Kanpur; f. 1932; 300 mems.; Pres. Dr. G. H. SINGHANIA, M.A., PH.D.; Sec. J. V. KRISHNAN, M.A.

Northern India Chamber of Commerce: 27-B, Sector 18C, Chandigarh, Punjab; f. 1912; 270 mems.; Pres. S. CHARANJIT SINGH; Hon. Sec. H. S. BALHAYA.

Oriental Chamber of Commerce: 6 Clive Row, Calcutta 1; f. 1932; 115 mems.; Pres. RUSI B. GIMI; Sec. M. S. SALEHJEE.

Punjab, Haryana and Delhi Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Phelps Bldg., 9A Connaught Place, P.B. 130, New Delhi 1; f. 1905; 267 mems.; Chair. Shri MAN PHOOL CHOPRA; Deputy Chair. Shri PREM PANDHI; Sec. M. L. NANDRAJOG.

Southern India Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Indian Chamber Buildings, Esplanade, Madras 1; f. 1909; 900 mems.; Pres. Shri M. A. M. RAMASWAMY; Secs. Shri P. S. SUBRAMANIAM, F.C.A. and Shri D. SRINIVASAN.

United Chamber of Trade Assn.: Katra Rathai Nai Sarak, Delhi; Pres. Shri MA'HESHWAR DAYAL.

Upper India Chamber of Commerce: 14/69 Civil Lines, Kanpur; f. 1888; 145 mems.; Pres. H. K. SRIVASTAVA.

Uttar Pradesh Chamber of Commerce: 15/197 Civil Lines, Kanpur; f. 1914; 200 mems.; Pres. SARDAR INDERSINGH; Hon. Sec. B. K. SAKSENA.

FOREIGN TRADE CORPORATIONS

Export Credit and Guarantee Corporation Ltd.: Express Towers, Nariman Point, Bombay; transformed from Export Risks Insurance Corporation Ltd. in 1964; to assist exporters by insuring risks involved in exports on credit terms and to supplement credit facilities by issuing guarantees, etc.; entire capital owned by the Government; Man. Dir. C. M. GHORPADE.

State Trading Corporation of India Ltd.: 36 Janpath, 2 Chandralok, New Delhi; f. 1956; a Government of

India undertaking dealing in exports and imports; bns. in Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, and in 17 overseas countries; Chair. Shri PRAKASH TANDON; Sec. HARISH C. NAKRA.

The Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India, Ltd.: Express Bldg., 9 and 10, Bahadur Shah Zaffar Marg, New Delhi 1; f. 1963; export of minerals and ores and import of metals, fertilizers and raw materials; auth. cap. Rs. 50m.; Chair. S. RAMACHANDRAN; Sec. K. N. BHANOT.

The Handicrafts and Handlooms Exports Corporation of India Ltd.: Lok Kalyan Bhavan, 11A, Rouse Ave. Lane, New Delhi 1; f. 1958; a subsidiary of State Trading Corp. of India Ltd.; direct exports of handicrafts and handloom goods, with the main object of introducing new items and exploring new markets; boutiques Sona of India in New Delhi, New York, Boston, Paris and Nairobi and Carpet Warehousing Depot at Hamburg; auth. cap. Rs. 10m.; Chair. Mrs. PUPUL JAYAKAR; Sec. S. P. S. SODHI, I.A.A.S.

The Indian Motion Pictures Export Corporation Ltd.: Shivsagar Estate, D Block, 5th Floor, Dr. Annie Bcsant Rd., Worli, Bombay 18; Chair. A. M. TARIQ; Man. Dir. A. K. SUB.

The Trade Development Authority: 9 Bahadur Shah Marg, Manakalya, New Delhi; f. 1971 to assist small- and medium-sized firms in developing and improving products, services and markets in the export field.

INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

GENERAL

Cotton Corporation of India Ltd.: Air India Bldg., 12th Floor, Nariman Point, Bombay 1; f. 1970 to act as an agency in the public sector for the purchase, sale and distribution of home-produced cotton and controls the import of imported cotton; Man. Dir. N. S. KULKARNI.

Indian Dairy Corporation: 7th Floor, Yashkamal Bldg., Lokmanya Tilak Rd., Baroda 5; objects: to increase the capacity of dairies in the UN World Food Projects area; to facilitate the resettlement in rural areas of city-kept cattle and the improvement in productivity; to develop a national grid with basic transport and storage facilities.

National Coal Development Corporation Ltd.: Darbhange House, Ranchi; operations extend to Bihar, Orissa, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh States, recent activities have included the opening of deep shaft mines in the coal fields of Central Jharia (Dhanbad, Bihar) which is expected to be producing 30 million tonnes by 1974; washeries are in operation in Kargali, Kathara, Sawang and Gidi; Chair./Man. Dir. RANCHOR PRASAD.

National Commission on Agriculture: Vigyan Bhavan, New Delhi; f. Aug. 1970 to examine the current progress of agriculture in India and to make recommendations for its improvement and modernization with a view to promoting the welfare and prosperity of the people; Vice-Chair. S. SUBRAMANIAM.

National Development Council: Yojana Bhavan, Parliament St., New Delhi; to strengthen and mobilize the effort of the nation in support of the Five-Year Plans, to promote common economic policies in all spheres, and to ensure the rapid and balanced development of all parts of the country; composed of the Prime Minister of India, Chief Ministers of all States and the Members of the Planning Commission; Chair. Mrs. INDIRA GANDHI, Prime Minister of India.

National Mineral Development Corporation Ltd.: 61 Ring Rd., Lajpat Nagar III, New Delhi 24; to exploit minerals in the public sector (excluding copper, coal, lignite oil and natural gas) and for this purpose the corporation may buy, take on lease or otherwise acquire mines for prospecting and developing.

National Productivity Council: 38 Golf Links, New Delhi; f. 1958 to increase productivity and to improve quality by improved techniques which aim at efficient and proper utilization of available resources of man-power, machines, materials, power and capital, raise the standard of living of the people, and improve the working conditions and welfare of labour; autonomous body representing national organizations of employers and labour, government ministries, professional organizations, Local Productivity Councils, small-scale industries and other interests; total mems.: 75; publs. *Productivity* (quarterly), *Productivity News* (monthly), Study Team Reports, training manuals, pamphlets, studies and reports, *Utpadakta* (monthly in Hindi).

National Co-operative Development Corporation: 1C-56, South Extn. 11, New Delhi 49; f. 1962 to plan and promote programmes for the production, processing, marketing, storage, export and import of agricultural produce and notified commodities through co-operative societies; Chair. FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMAD, Minister of Agriculture; Sec. Shri M. WALI; publs. *Bulletin* (quarterly), *Report* (annual).

The Food Corporation of India: 1 Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi; f. January 1965 to undertake trading in foodgrains on a commercial scale but within the framework of an overall government policy; the important task of the Corporation is to implement effectively the policy of ensuring that the primary producer obtains a remunerative price and to protect the consumer from the vagaries of speculative trade;

the Corporation purchases, stores, distributes and sells foodgrains and other foodstuffs and is entrusted with the task of arranging for imports (subject to the decision of the Government of India) and handling of foodgrains at the ports. Chair. SHAH NAWAZ KHAN; Man. Dir. J. A. DAVE.

National Research Development Corporation of India: 61 Ring Rd., Lajpat Nagar III, New Delhi 24; f. 1953 to stimulate development and commercial exploitation of patents and inventions arising from national research; Man. Dir. Dr. C. V. S. RATNAM.

National Seeds Corporation Ltd.: F-44/A, South Extension, Part II, Ring Rd., New Delhi 49; f. 1963 to improve and develop the seed industry in India; concentrates on the development and introduction of improved varieties of seeds; Chair. DEORAO S. PATIL.

Rehabilitation Industries Corporation Ltd.: 25, Free School St., Calcutta 16; f. 1959 to create employment opportunities through industries for refugees from Pakistan, repatriates from Burma and Ceylon, and other persons of Indian extraction who have immigrated to India; Chair. V. RAMAKRISHNA; Man. Dir. A. K. GHOSH, I.A.S.; Joint Man. Dir. and Sec. M. N. CHAUDHURI, I.A.S.

State Farms Corporation of India Ltd.: A-21 West End Colony, Rao Tula Ram Marg, New Delhi 23; f. 1969 to take over the administration of Central State Farms set up originally for the production of foodgrain seeds, oil seeds, fruit and vegetables; activities include the production of quality seeds of high yielding varieties of wheat, paddy, maize, barja and jowar; provides advice regarding soil conservation, repair and servicing of tractors, consultancy services on farm mechanization; cap. Rs. 70m.; Chair. SURENDRA SINGH; Man. Dir. F. C. GERA.

There are also industrial development corporations in the separate States. Organizations engaged in the financing of agricultural and industrial development are listed under *Finance*.

INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATIONS

Ahmedabad Millowners' Association: Ranchhodlal Marg, Navrangpura, Ahmedabad 9; f. 1891; Pres. Shri JAYANTILAL BHIKHABHAD; Vice-Pres. Shri NAUNITAL RANCHHODLAL; Sec. Shri R. M. DAVE.

Bengal Millowners' Association: 2 Church Lane, Calcutta.

Bombay Piece-Goods Merchants' Mahajan: Shaikh Memon St., Bombay 2; f. 1881; 1,627 mems.; Pres. N. L. SHAH; Vice-Pres. V. K. MEHTA; Sec. N. M. BORADIA.

Bombay Presidency Association: 107 M. Gandhi Rd., Fort, Bombay 1; f. 1886; Pres. NAUSHIR BHARUCHA; Hon. Secs. DARA VANIA, E. A. SETHNA.

Bombay Textile and Engineering Association: 343 opp. Railway Station, Grand Rd., Bombay; est. 1900; Pres. N. F. BHARUCHA; Hon. Sec. K. S. PUNEGAR.

Calcutta Baled Jute Association: Royal Exchange, Calcutta; f. 1892; 58 mems.; Chair. S. C. BOTHRA; Sec. A. T. ROBERTSON.

Calcutta Flour Mills Association: Royal Exchange, 6 Netaji Subhas Rd., Calcutta; f. 1932; 25 mems.; Sec. A. R. ROBERTSON.

Calcutta Hydraulic Press Association: 6 Netaji Subhas Rd., Calcutta; f. 1903; 13 mems.; Chair. B. L. LOHIA; Sec. A. T. ROBERTSON.

Calcutta Trades Association: 18H Park Street, Stephen Court, Calcutta 16; f. 1830; Sec. P. E. WALDE; Master A. F. S. MASCARENHAS.

East India Cotton Association, Ltd.: Cotton Exchange, Marwari Bazar, Bombay 2; f. 1921; 386 mems.; Pres. M. R. RUIA; Sec. D. G. DAMLE; publ. *Indian Cotton Annual*.

Engineering Association of India: India Exchange, India Exchange Place, Calcutta; f. 1942; 15 affiliated assns.; Pres. Shri STYA PAUL; Sec.-Gen. C. S. PANDE; Sec. Dr. R. D. VIDYARTHI.

Federation of Gujarat Mills and Industries: Federation Building, Race Course Dutt Rd., Baroda 5; f. 1918; 225 mems.; Pres. Shri CHARAN SINGH CHAWLA; Sec. H. M. SHAH.

Grain, Rice and Oilseeds Merchants' Association: Grain-seeds House, 72/80 Yusuf Mcherali Rd., Bombay 3; f. 1899; 700 mems.; Pres. Shri DEVJI RATTANSEY; Sec. Shri RASIKLAL J. BHATT, M.A.; publ. *Vanijya* (monthly).

Indian Chemical Manufacturers Association: India Exchange, Calcutta; f. 1938; 160 mems.; Pres. Shri C. D. THAKKAR; Sec.-Gen. C. S. PANDE; Sec. R. D. VIDYARTHI; publ. *Chemical Industry News* (monthly), and others.

Indian Colliery Owners' Association: I.C.O. Association Rd., P.O.B. 70, Dhanbad (Dt. Dhanbad), Bihar; f. 1933; 131 mems.; Pres. RASIKLAL WORAH.

Indian Engineering Association: Royal Exchange, 6 Netaji Subhas Rd., Calcutta 1; f. 1895; 524 mems.; Pres. SANJOY SEN; Sec. A. T. ROBERTSON.

Indian Jute Mills Association: Royal Exchange, Calcutta 1; sponsors and operates export promotion, research and product development; regulates labour relations.

Indian Mining Association: 6 Netaji Subhas Rd., Calcutta 1; f. 1892; 50 mems.; Sec. K. MUKERJEE.

Indian Mining Federation: 135 Biplabi Rashbehari Basu Rd., Calcutta 1; est. 1913; to aid and stimulate mining, particularly coal, and to protect the commercial interests; Chair. Shri H. N. MOOKHERJEE; Sec. Shri M. DAS.

Indian National Shipowners' Association: Scindia House, Ballard Estate, Bombay; f. 1930; 19 mems.; Pres. Shri VASANT J. SHETH; Sec. S. K. AIER; publ. *Indian Shipping*.

Indian Paper Mills Association: India Exchange Bldg., Calcutta; f. 1939; 31 mems.; Sec. T. R. KRISHNASWAMI.

Indian Sugar Mills Association: India Exchange Bldg., Indian Exchange Place, Calcutta; est. 1932; 151 mems.; affiliated to the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta; Sec.-Gen. C. S. PANDE; Sec. J. S. MEHTA.

Indian Tea Association: Royal Exchange, P.O.B. 2261, Calcutta 1; f. 1881; 159 mems.; 336 tea estates; Chair. S. K. MEHERA; Sec. J. D'SOUZA.

Indian Tea Association (Assam Branch): Dikom P.O., Assam; f. 1899; 260 mems.; Sec. E. K. RAWSON-GARDINER.

Indian Tea Association (Surma Valley Branch): Silchar, Cachar, Assam; Chair. S. CHATTERJEE, M.A.; Sec. Capt. J. TESSIER-YANDELL.

Jute Balers' Association: 12 India Exchange Place, Calcutta; f. 1909; ordinary and Exchange mems. number over 500; represents all Indian Jute Balers; Chair. N. C. JHANWAR; Sec. R. N. MOHNOR; publ. *The Jute Trade* (English, fortnightly).

Jute Development Office: 4 K. S. Roy Rd., Calcutta; f. 1966; Dir. Shri H. D. NAITHANI.

Master Stevedores' Association: Royal Exchange, Calcutta; f. 1934; 27 mems.; Pres. K. C. MOCKERJEE; Sec. A. T. ROBERTSON.

Millowners' Association: Elphinstone Bldg., Vicer Nariman Rd., Fort, Bombay; f. 1875; 114 mem. companies; Chair. S. R. DAMANI, M.P.; Sec. R. L. N. VIJAYANAGAR.

Motor Manufacturers' and Importers' Associations Ltd.: Bombay.

Silk and Art Silk Mills' Association Ltd.: Resham Bhavan, 78 Veer Nariman Rd., Churehgate, Bombay 1; f. 1939; 531 mems.; Chair. SURENDRA M. MEHTA; Sec. Mrs. M. SAPRU.

Southern India Millowners' Association: Racecourse, Coimbatore, Madras; f. 1933; 144 mems.; Sec. C. G. REDDI.

EMPLOYERS FEDERATIONS

Council of Indian Employers: Federation House, New Delhi; f. 1956; consists of:

All-India Organization of Employers: Federation House, New Delhi; f. 1932; mems. 43 industrial associations and 143 large industrial concerns; Pres. G. K. DEVARAJULU; Sec.-Gen. G. L. BANSAL; Sec.-Gen. P. CHENTSAL RAU.

Employers' Federation of India: Army and Navy Building, 148 Mahatma Gandhi Rd., Bombay; f. 1933; 179 mems.; Pres. N. H. TATA.

Employers' Association of Northern India: 14/69 Civil Lines, P.O.B. 344, Kanpur; f. 1937; 160 mems.; Chair. Shri S. M. BASHIR; Sec. D. N. NIGAM.

Employers' Federation of Southern India: Dare House Annexe, 3/4 Moore St., P.O.B. 35, Madras; 141 mem. firms; Chair. S. N. LAL; Sec. C. S. KRISHNASWAMI.

Bharat Krishak Samaj (Farmers' Forum, India): A-1 Nizamuddin West, New Delhi 13; f. 1954 by the late Dr. Panjabrao Deshmukh; national organization of farmers; Chair. Shri S. N. MUSHRAN, M.L.A.; Sec.-Gen. Dr. D. A. BHOLAY.

TRADE UNIONS

Indian National Trade Union Congress—INTUC: 17 Janpath, New Delhi 1; f. 1947; the largest and most representative T.U. organization in India; over 2,135 affiliated unions with a total membership of over 2,174,999; affiliated to ICFTU; 20 state branches and 27 national industrial federations; Pres. Dr. (Mrs.) MAITREYEE BOSE, M.P.; Gen. Sec. Shri G. RAMANUJAM; Asst. Secs. Shri R. L. THAKAR, Shri H. D. MUKERJI; Treas. A. N. BUCH; publs. *The Indian Worker* (English weekly).

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL FEDERATIONS

Indian National Cement Workers' Federation: Mazdoor Karyalaya, Congress House, Bombay 4; Pres. H. N. TRIVEDI.

Indian National Chemical Workers' Federation: Gandhi Majoor Sevalaya, Bhadra, Ahmedabad.

Indian National Defence Workers' Federation: 26/104 Birhana Rd., Kanpur; Pres. Dr. G. S. MELKOTE.

Indian National Electricity Workers' Federation: 19 Japling Rd., Lucknow; Pres. Shri I. G. DESAI.

Indian National Iron and Steel Workers' Federation: 17K Rd., Jamshedpur; Pres. Shri MICHAEL JOHN.

Indian National Mineworkers' Federation: 9 Lala Lajpatrai Sarani, Calcutta 20; f. 1949; 180,000 mems. (est.) in 90 affiliated unions; Pres. Shri R. K. MALVIYA; Gen. Sec. KANTI MEHTA.

Indian National Paper Mill Workers' Federation: Shram Shivir, Workshop Rd., Yamunanagar, Ambala; Pres. Shri NIRMAL KUMAR SEN.

Indian National Plantation Workers' Federation: P.O.B. 13, Rehakari, Dibrugarh; 261,000 mems. (est.) in

24 affiliated unions; Pres. G. RAMANUJAM; Gen. Sec. G. SARMAH.

Indian National Port and Dock Workers' Federation: Mazdoor Karyalaya, Congress House, Bombay 4; f. 1954; Pres. H. N. TRIVEDI; Gen. Sec. Dr. Mrs. M. BOSE.

Indian National Press Workers' Federation: 19 Japling Rd., Lucknow.

Indian National Sugar Mills Workers' Federation: 19 Japling Rd., Lucknow; 50,000 mems. (est.); Pres. Shri R. P. SINHA; Gen. Sec. Shri KASHINATH PANDEY.

Indian National Textile Workers' Federation: Gandhi Majoor Sevalaya, Bhadra, Ahmedabad; f. 1948; 390,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. A. N. BUCH.

Indian National Transport Workers' Federation: Gandhi Majoor Sevalaya, Bhadra, Ahmedabad; Gen. Sec. CHANDULAL G. SHAH.

National Federation of Petroleum Workers: Tel-Rasayan Bhawan, Tilak Rd., Dadar, Bombay 14, f. 1959; 22,000 mems.; Pres. N. K. BHATT; Gen. Sec. RAJA KULKARNI.

All-India Trade Union Congress: 5 Jhandewalan Rani Jhansi Rd., New Delhi; f. 1920; admitted to WFTU; 1,100,000 mems. (est.), 1,600 unions; 16 regional branches; Pres. S. S. MIRAJKAR; Gen. Sec. S. A. DANGE; publ. *Trade Union Record* (English).

MAJOR AFFILIATED UNIONS

Annamalai Plantation Workers' Union: Valparai, Via Pollachi, Tamilnad; mems. over 20,000.

Zilla Cha Bagan Workers' Union: Malabar, Jalpaiguri, West Bengal; 21,000 mems.

United Trades Union Congress—UTUC: First Floor, Bow Bazar Street, Calcutta 12; f. 1949; 185,649 mems; from 327 affiliated unions; Pres. N. SRIKANTAN NAIR; Gen.-Sec. Miss SUDHA ROY; Sec. JATIN CHAKRAVORTY.

MAJOR AFFILIATED UNIONS

Bengal Provincial Chatkal Mazdoor Union: 64 Chittarajan Avenue, Calcutta 12; textile workers; over 25,000 mems. (est.).

All-India Farm Labour Union: Bharathi Press Buildings, Mithapur, Patna 1, Bihar; over 35,000 mems. (est.).

Hind Mazdoor Sabha—HMS: Nagindas Chambers, 167 P. D'Mello Rd., Bombay 1; f. 1968; admitted to ICFTU; mems. 897,908 from 450 affiliated unions; 17 regional branches; Pres. A. SUBRAMANIAM, M.L.A.; Gen. Sec. MAHESH DESAI; publ. *Hind Mazdoor*.

MAJOR AFFILIATED UNIONS

Koyla Mazdoor Panchayat—KMP: Jharia, District Manbhum, Bihar; miners' union; 22,000 mems. (est.); Gen. Sec. MAHESH DESAI.

Western Railway Employees' Union—WREU: Grant Rd. Station (East), Bombay 7; f. 1920; 65,090 mems.; Pres. Miss MANIBEN KARA; Gen. Sec. U. M. PUROHIT; Joint Gen. Sec. JAGDISH AJMERA; Sec. K. C. TRIVEDI; publ. *Railway Sentinel*.

Transport and Dock Workers' Union—TDWU: D'Mello Bhavan, P. D'Mello Rd., Carnac Bunder, Bombay 1; f. 1954; 19,000 mems.; Sees. K. A. KHAN, S. R. KULKARNI, M. G. KOTWAL.

Confederation of Central Government Employees' Unions: New Delhi; 700,000 mems. (est.); Gen. Sec. S. MADHUSUDAN.

INDIA—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY, TRANSPORT)

AFFILIATED UNION

National Federation of Post, Telephone and Telegraph Employees—NFPTE: 9 Pusa Road, New Delhi; f. 1954; mems. 170,000 (est.); Gen. Sec. P. S. R. ANJANEYALU.

National Federation of Indian Railwaymen—NFIR: 166/1 Panchkuian Rd., New Delhi; f. 1953; mems. 348,000 (est.); Pres. A. P. SHARMA; Gen. Sec. KESHAV H. KULKARNI.

AFFILIATED UNION

All-India Railwaymen's Federation—AIRF: 125E Babar Rd., New Delhi 1; f. 1924; mems. 441,346 (1970); Pres. PETER ALVARES; Gen. Sec. PRIYA GUPTA; publ. *Indian Railwaymen*.

All-India Bank Employees' Federation—AIBEF: 26/104 Bihana Rd., Kanpur 1; Gen. Sec. V. N. SEKHRI.

All-India Defence Employees' Federation—AIDEF: Kirkee, Poona; 300,000 mems. (est.); Gen. Sec. S. M. JOSHI.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Indian Government Administration (Railway Board): New Delhi; Chair. (vacant).

The Indian Government exercises direct or indirect control over all railways in the Republic of India through the medium of the Railway Board.

STATE RAILWAYS

The railways have been grouped into nine zones as follows:

Northern: Delhi; Gen. Man. M. N. BERY.

Western: Bombay; Gen. Man. B. M. KAUL.

Central: Bombay; Gen. Man. P. N. MATHUR.

Southern: Madras; Gen. Man. P. C. MATHEW.

Eastern: Calcutta; Gen. Man. G. P. WARRIER.

South Eastern: Calcutta; Gen. Man. S. S. MUKERJEE.

South Central: Secunderabad; Gen. Man. M. T. LEE.

North Eastern: Gorakhpur; Gen. Man. B. D. GAUR.

Northeast Frontier: Pandu; Gen. Man. N. N. TANDON.

The total length of Indian railways is 37,186 route miles (1970).

Note: An underground railway for Calcutta is scheduled for completion by 1978. It is expected to serve more than one million people and to total 20 km. in length.

ROADS

Ministry of Transport and Shipping (Roads Wing): Transport Bhawan, Parliament Street, New Delhi 1; there were 849,767 miles of roads in 1965; by 1969 the total had risen to 964,515 miles. India has a system of National Highways, with an aggregate length of about 25,218 kilometers running through the length and breadth of the country, connecting the State capitals and major ports and linking with the highway systems of its neighbours. This system includes 50 highways and they constitute the main trunk roads of the country.

Central Road Transport Corporation Ltd.: 4 Fairlie Place, Calcutta 1; f. 1964 to supplement the transport capacity by road on inter-state routes, especially the eastern sector of the country; operates a fleet of some 279 trucks; Man. Dir. Shri K. SRINIVASAN.

Border Roads Development Board: f. 1960 to accelerate the economic development of the North and Northeastern border areas; improvement of certain existing roads and tracks and construction of some new ones.

INLAND WATERWAYS

At present 1,557 miles of rivers are navigable by mechanically propelled country vessels and 3,587 miles by large country boats. Services are mainly on the Ganges and Brahmaputra.

Central Inland Water Transport Corpn.: 4 Fairlie Place, Calcutta; state-run body.

East Bengal River Steam Service Ltd.: 87 Sovabazar Street, Calcutta 5; f. 1906; Man. Dirs. K. D. ROY, B. K. ROY.

SHIPPING

BOMBAY

Africana Company Pr. Ltd.: 289-93 Narshi Natha Street, Masjid Bridge; Chair. G. PADAMSHI.

American President Lines Ltd.: Forbes Bldg., Home St., Fort.

Bharat Line Ltd.: Bharat House, 104 Apollo Street, Fort, 1; also at Calcutta, Bhavnagar and Madras.

Bombay Steam Navigation Co. (1953) Ltd.: 100 Frere Rd., 9; Chair. and Man. Dir. Dr. V. MADHAVLAL.

Ellerman and Bucknall Steamship Co. Ltd.: Forbes Bldg., Home St., Fort.

Gill Amin Steamship Co. (Private) Ltd.: 15 Khorshed Building, Sir P.M. Road 1; services: Bombay-Karachi-Colombo-East and West Coast India-Burma.

Great Eastern Shipping Co. Ltd.: Mercantile Bank Bldg., 60 Mahatma Gandhi Rd.; f. 1948; Chair. A. H. BHIWANDIWALLA; Deputy Chair. and Man. Dir. VASANT J. SHETH.

Jayanti Shipping Co. Ltd.: Rehem Mansion No. 1, 42 Colaba Causeway, Bombay; f. 1961; State-owned; Chair. Shri S. K. DATTA.

Lloyd Triestino: Neville House, Ballard Estate; also agents Anchor Line Ltd.

Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co. (Private) Ltd.: P.O.B. 122, Bombay; agents for British India Steam Navigation Co. Ltd.; P. & O. Lines; States Marine Lines; Isthmian Lines, Inc.; Bank Line Ltd.; Union Steam Ship Co. of New Zealand Ltd.; Hain-Nourse Ltd.; Damodar Bulk Carriers Ltd.; South India Shipping Corpn. Ltd.; Mauritius Steam Navigation Co. Ltd.; Cities Service Tankers Corpn.; Stravelakis Bros. Ltd.

Malabar Steamship Co. Ltd., The: 4th Floor Express Towers, Nariman Point, 1; f. 1935; Chair. PRATAPSIKH SHOORJI VALLABHDASS, J.P.; Man. Dir. DILIP SHOORJI.

Merchant Steam Navigation Co. Pr. Ltd.: 283-93 Narsi Natha Street.

Mitsui OSK Lines Ltd.: Marshall's Bldg., 2nd Floor, Ballard Rd. 1.

Mogul Line Ltd.: 16 Bank St.; f. 1877; state-owned; Chair. C. P. SRIVASTAVA; Man. Dir. S. K. VENKATACHALAM.

Nedlloyd and Hoegh Lines: Patel-Volkart Ltd., 19 Graham Rd., Ballard Estate, 1.

NYK Line: c/o Indian Maritime Enterprises Pvt. Ltd., 6th Floor, New Kamani Chambers, Mangalore St., Ballard Estate, 1.

Polish Ocean Line: Bharat Insurance Bldg., 15a Horniman Circle, 1.

Scindia Steam Navigation Co. Ltd.: Scindia House, Narot-tam Morarjee Marg, Ballard Estate, 1; f. 1919; Chair. K. M. D. THACKERAY; Dir.-in-Charge Mrs. SUMATI MORARJEE; Chief Exec. T. M. GOCULDAS; Joint Chief Exec. R. A. PATEL; also at Calcutta, Saurashtra and Mangalore ports.

Shipping Corporation of India Ltd.: Steelcrete House, 4th Floor, Dinshaw Wacha Rd. 20; f. 1961 as a Government undertaking; fleet of 78 vessels, consisting of tankers, freighters, passenger-cum-cargo ships; operates bulk carriers; operates 27 services; Chair. and Man. Dir. C. P. SRIVASTAVA, I.A.S.

South-East Asia Shipping Co. Private Ltd.: Himalaya House, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Rd., Fort 1; f. 1948; Dirs. N. H. DHUNJIBHOY, J. P. BRAGG, D. H. DHUNJIBHOY, Prof. M. S. THACKER, K. N. DHUNJIBHOY.

United Liner Agencies of India (Private) Ltd.: Wavell House, Graham Rd., Ballard Estate, 1.

Yugoslav Line: Alice Building, Dadabhai Naoroji Road.

CALCUTTA

American President Lines Ltd.: 3 Netaji Subhas Rd., 1.

Anchor Brocklebank Line: Agents Turner, Morrison & Co. Ltd., 6 Lyons Range, 1.

Anchor Line Ltd.: 4/5 Bankshall St., 1.

Asiatic Steam Navigation Co. Ltd.: 16 Strand Rd., 1.

Bharat Line Ltd.: 13 Brabourne Rd.

Brocklebanks' Cunard Services: Agents Turner, Morrison & Co. Ltd., 6 Lyons Range, 1.

Central Gulf Steamship Corporation: 4 Clive Row, Calcutta.

The City Line Ltd.: Messrs. Gladstone Lyall & Co. Ltd., 4 Fairlie Place.

Ellerman and Bucknall Steamship Co. Ltd.: Messrs. Gladstone Lyall & Co. Ltd., 4 Fairlie Place.

Great Eastern Shipping Co. Ltd.: 5 Clive Row, P.B. 566.

Great India Steam Navigation Co. Ltd.: 8 Lyons Range.

India Shipping Co. Ltd.: 21 Old Court House Street, P.O.B. 2090.

India Steamship Co. Ltd.: 21 Old Court House St., P.O.B. 2090, Calcutta.

Indo-Burma Petroleum Co. Ltd.: Gillander House, Netaji Subhas Rd.; f. 1909; Man. Dir. S. B. BUDHIRAJA.

The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co. Ltd.: 4 Clive Row.

Java Bengal Line: br. of Patel-Volkart Ltd., 5-7 Netaji Subhas Rd.; Man. S. N. MIRCHANDANI.

Jayanti Shipping Co. (Private) Ltd.: 4-5 Bankshall St.

Malabar Steamship Co. Ltd.: 4 Lyons Range; f. 1935; Chair. PRATAPSIKH SHOORJI VALLABHDASS, J.P.; Man. MULJI K. TANNA.

Mitsui OSK Lines Ltd.: Agents F. W. Heilgers & Co. (Private) Ltd., Shipping Dept., 1 India Exchange Place, 1, P.O.B. 185.

NYK Line: 2 Netaji Subhas Rd., 1; Agents James Finlay & Co. Ltd.

Scindia Steam Navigation Co. Ltd.: 33 Netaji Subhas Road.

Union Steamship Co. (New Zealand) Ltd.: 16 Strand Road.

MADRAS

American Mail Lines and American President Lines Ltd.: 5 McLean Street, P.O. Box No. 37.

Bharat Line Ltd.: 8 Second Line Beach; also in Bombay, Calcutta and Bhavnagar.

East Asiatic Co. (India) (Private) Ltd.: P.O.B. No. 146, Madras; also in Bombay, New Delhi and Calcutta.

Ellerman and Bucknall Steamship Co. Ltd.: P.O.B. No. 63.
Messageries Maritimes Co.: 6-20 North Beach Rd. (P.O.B. 181).

Mitsui OSK Line: P.O.B. No. 63.

Yugoslav Line: 2-21 First Line Beach.

(Shipping companies are also represented at Alleppey, Calicut, Cochin, Kakinada, Pondicherry and Tuticorin.)

CIVIL AVIATION

NATIONAL AIR LINES

Air-India Corporation: 218 Backbay Reclamation, Nariman Point, Bombay 1 BR; f. 1953; Air-India at present operates seven services a week to New York via London. London is also served with five additional terminator services, three via Moscow and two via Middle East/Europe. In addition, Air-India has introduced a thrice weekly Gulf terminator service, two terminating at Kuwait and the third at Bahrain. The airline also operates five services a week to Tokyo; three to Nairobi, one of which is extended to Entebbe; and three to Singapore, one of which is extended to Djakarta. Of the remaining two services to Singapore, one is operated to Nandi via Perth and Sydney, in addition a weekly service is operated to Mauritius. Offices in India at Ahmedabad, Banaras, Bangalore, Baroda, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Bombay, Calcutta, Chandigarh, Cochin, Coimbatore, Delhi, Durgapur, Goa, Hyderabad, Indore, Jabalpur, Jaipur, Jamshedpur, Jullundur, Kanpur, Lucknow, Ludhiana, Madras, Madurai, Mangalore, Moradabad, Nagpur, Nawanshahar, Patna, Poona, Rourkela, Srinagar, Surat, Trivandrum, Visakhapatnam; Chair. J. R. D. TATA; Gen. Man. Air Marshal M. S. CHATURVEDI; mems. of Board Air Chief Marshal M. S. CHATURVEDI, Y. T. SHAH, N. KHOSLA, RAVI J. MATTHAI, N. P. SEN, Air Vice-Marshal S. A. HUSSAIN, A.V.S.M., M. S. SUNDARA, K. N. MOOKERJEE; unduplicated route km. 134,633; operates four Boeings 707-437, three 707-337B and two 707-337C and has also received delivery of two Boeing 747 Jumbo Jets.

Indian Airlines: Airlines House, 113 Gurudwara Rakab-ganj Rd., New Delhi; f. 1953; 4 management regions: Delhi, Bombay, Madras and Calcutta; services to Afghanistan, Nepal, Burma and Ceylon; Chair. N. P. SEN; mems. J. R. D. TATA, K. N. MOOKERJEE, M. S. SUNDARA, RAVI J. MATTHAI, Air Marshal M. S. CHATURVEDI, Air Vice Marshal S. A. HUSSAIN, Y. T. SHAH, N. KHOSLA; unduplicated route kilometres 34,754; operates Boeing 737-200s, Caravelles, Viscounts, Friendships, HS-748s, DC-3s, DC-4s.

FOREIGN AIRLINES

The following foreign airlines serve India: Air Ceylon, Air France, Alitalia, B.O.A.C., Cathay, Ceskoslovenske Aerolinie, East African Airways Corporation, Garuda, Iranair, Japan Airlines Co., K.L.M., Kuwait Airways Corporation, Lufthansa, M.E.A., P.A.A., Pakistan International Airlines Corporation, Qantas, Sabena, S.A.S., Saudi Arabian, Swissair, Thai Airways International, Trans World Airlines Inc., Union of Burma Airways Board, United Arab Airlines.

TOURISM

Department of Tourism of the Government of India: Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation, No. 1 Parliament St., Transport Bhawan, New Delhi; responsible for the formulation and administration of government policy for active promotion of tourist traffic to India, and for planning the organization and development of tourist facilities; regional offices at Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras; sub-offices at Agra, Aurangabad, Cochin, Jaipur, Jammu, Khajur-aho, Varanasi; overseas offices at New York, San Francisco, Chicago, Toronto, London, Mexico, Geneva, Frankfurt, Paris, Sydney, Brussels, Stockholm, Milan and Tokyo.

India Tourism Development Corporation Ltd.: Jeewan Vihar, 3 Parliament St., New Delhi 1; f. 1966; aims to promote tourism in India; Chair. and Man. Dir. M. S. SUNDRA.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

Lalit Kala Akademi (National Academy of Art): Rabindra Bhavan, New Delhi 1; semi-autonomous, government financed; sponsors national and international exhibitions; arranges seminars, lectures, films, etc.; Chair. Dr. MULK RAJ ANAD; Sec. B. C. SANYAL; publs. on ancient and modern Indian art; two journals *Lalit Kala* (ancient Indian art, annual), *Lalit Kala Contemporary* (modern art, half-yearly).

Sangeet Natak Akademi: National Academy of Dance, Drama and Music; Rabindra Bhavan, Feroze Shah Rd., New Delhi 1; f. 1953; autonomous body responsible for promotion and organization of the arts; maintains Asavari, a gallery of musical instruments, Yavanika, a gallery of theatre arts and a listening room for research scholars; Chair. Smt. INDIRA GANDHI; Sec. Dr. SURASH AWASTHI; publs. *Sangeet Natak* (quarterly) and a bi-monthly News Bulletin.

THEATRE GROUPS

Bharatiya Natya Sangh: 34 New Central Market, New Delhi; Pres. Smt. KAMLADEVI CHATTOPADHYAYA.

Bohurupee: 11-A Nasiruddin Rd., Calcutta 17; Dir. Shri SOMBHU MITRA.

Children's Little Theatre: Aban Mahal, Gariahat Rd., Calcutta 19; f. 1951; Pres. Dr. BIBEK SEN GUPTA; Hon. Gen. Sec. Sri SAMAR CHATTERJEE.

Little Theatre Group: 6 Beadon St., Calcutta 6; Dir. Shri UPTAL DUTT.

Little Theatre Group: Flat 10, Shankar Market, Connaught Circus, New Delhi; Arts Dir. INDER DASS.

There are fourteen state Academies of music, dance and drama; ten Colleges of Music, sixteen of Dance and Ballet and fourteen other Theatre Institutes, some of which have semi-professional companies.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Atomic Energy Commission: Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Marg, Bombay 1; Minister in Charge Mrs. INDIRA GANDHI; Chair. and Sec. Dept. of Atomic Energy H. N. SETHNA. *Note:* Three more atomic power stations each of 500 MW capacity are to be set up by 1979.

Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC): Trombay, Bombay-85; f. 1957; national centre for research in and development of atomic energy for peaceful uses; 3 reactors: APSARA (1 MW, research and isotope production), CIRUS (40 MW, research, isotope production and materials testing), ZERLINA (Zero Energy Reactor for Lattice Investigations and New Assemblies); other facilities include a 5.5 MeV Van de Graaff accelerator, radio-chemistry and isotope laboratories, electronics prototype engineering laboratory, isotope production and processing unit, pilot plants for production of heavy water, zirconium, titanium, etc., a Thorium plant, a Uranium metal plant, a fuel element fabrication facility, a fuel reprocessing plant, Food Irradiation and Processing Laboratory (FIPLY) and a library and information section. A fast reactor was planned by the end of 1967, and three atomic power plants by 1971; research laboratories at Kodaikanal and Nainital; Dir. H. N. SETHNA.

Indian National Committee for Space Research (INCOSPAR): c/o Physical Research Laboratory, Navrangpura, Ahmedabad-9; f. 1962; Chair. Prof. M. G. K. MENON; Mem. Sec. Prof. P. D. BHAVSAR.

Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO): c/o Physical Research Laboratory, Navrangpura, Ahmedabad-9; f. 1969; Chair. Prof. V. A. SARABHAI; Sec. Prof. E. V. CHITNIS.

Institute of Nuclear Medicine and Allied Sciences: Delhi-7; f. 1963; run by Research and Development Organization of the Ministry of Defence; carries out investigation into anaemia, Parkinson's disease, liver and kidney diseases, thyroid disorders; undertakes research in health physics, clinical biochemistry, radiation entomology and experimental medicine; also trains physicians and technicians in nuclear medicine; Dir. Col. S. K. MAZUMDAR, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.P.

Madras Atomic Power Project: Kalpakkam; will consist of two reactor units each of 200 MW capacity; it is expected to go critical at end of 1974.

Rajasthan Atomic Power Station: Consists of 2 units of 200 MWe each; first unit is expected to have started in 1971 and the second in 1974.

Rana Pratap Sagar Atomic Power Station: Rajasthan; Consists of 2 units of 200 MWe each; first unit went into operation in 1969 and second in 1971.

Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics: 92 Acharya Prafulla Chandra Rd., Calcutta 9; f. 1951; Dir. Prof. D. N. KUNDU.

Tarapur Atomic Power Station: Tarapur, Maharashtra; a 400 MW nuclear power station became operational in October 1969.

Tata Institute of Fundamental Research: Homi Bhabha Rd., Bombay 5; f. 1945; fundamental research in nuclear science and in mathematics; national research centre of the Government of India; Dir. Prof. M. G. K. MENON, F.R.S.

UNIVERSITIES

- Agra University:** Agra, U.P. 45,534 students.
- University of Agricultural Sciences:** Hebbal, Bangalore 24; 150 teachers, 2,000 students.
- Aligarh Muslim University:** Aligarh, U.P.; 539 teachers, 5,500 students.
- University of Allahabad:** Allahabad, U.P.; 296 teachers, 7,706 students.
- Guru Nanak University of Amritsar:** Amritsar Punjab.; 8 Constituent Colleges.
- Andhra University:** Waltair, A.P.; 376 teachers, 47,000 students.
- Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University:** Rajendranagar, Hyderabad-30, A.P.; 6 constituent colleges.
- Annamalai University:** Annamalaiagar, South Arcot, Madras State; 339 teachers, 6,150 students.
- Banaras Hindu University:** Varanasi 5, U.P.; 1,068 teachers, 11,334 students.
- Bangalore University:** Bangalore 1, Mysore State; 1,332 teachers, 27,432 students.
- The Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda:** Baroda, Gujarat; 778 teachers, 15,311 students.
- University of Bihar:** Patna 4, Bihar; 1,009 teachers, 28,743 students.
- University of Bombay:** Bombay 1; 91,714 students.
- University of Burdwan:** Burdwan, West Bengal; 1,490 teachers; 35,799 students.
- University of Calcutta:** Calcutta 12; 40 professors, 196,257 students.
- University of Delhi:** Delhi 7; 43 professors, 43,542 students.
- Dibrugarh University:** Rajabhetta, Dibrugarh, Assam; 849 teachers, 15,437 students.
- Gauhati University:** Gauhati 14, Assam; 2,657 teachers, 50,181 students.
- Gorakhpur University:** Gorakhpur, U.P.; 206 teachers, 22,484 students.
- Gujarat University:** Navrangpura, Ahmedabad 9, Gujarat State; 72,537 students in affiliated colleges.
- Indira Kala Sangeet University:** Khairagarh, Madhya Pradesh; 107 teachers, 1,905 students.
- University of Indore:** Indore, Madhya Pradesh; 774 teachers, 19,736 students.
- Jabalpur University:** Jabalpur, M.P.; 683 teachers, 13,131 students.
- Jadavpur University:** Calcutta 32; 398 teachers, 5,130 students.
- Jamia Millia Islamia:** New Delhi 25; 172 teachers, 2,094 students.
- University of Jammu and Kashmir:** Srinagar, Kashmir; 1,018 teachers, 13,216 students.
- Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya (Jawaharlal Nehru Agricultural University):** Krishnagar, Jabalpur, M.P.
- Jiwaji University:** Vidhya Vihar, Gwalior 2; 708 teachers, 15,380 students.
- University of Jodhpur:** Rajasthan; 400 teachers, 7,153 students.
- Kalyani University:** P.O. Kalyani Dt. Nadia, West Bengal.
- Kameshwara Singh Darbagha Sanskrit University:** Darbagha, Bihar; over 500 affiliated institutions.
- Karnatak University:** Dharwar, Mysore State; 60,311 students.
- University of Kerala:** Trivandrum, Kerala State; 20 heads of departments, 138,695 students.
- Kurukshetra University:** Kurukshetra, Punjab; 475 teachers, 4,919 students.
- University of Lucknow:** Lucknow, U.P.; 597 teachers, 19,754 students.
- University of Madras:** Chepauk, Madras 5; 180 teachers, 78,561 students.
- Madurai University:** Madurai, T. N.; 65 teachers, 56,040 students.
- Marathwada University:** Aurangabad (Deccan), Maharashtra State, 1,375 teachers, 36,558 students.
- University of Mysore:** P.O.B. 14, Mysore; 287 teachers, 41,389 students.
- University of Nagpur:** Nagpur, Maharashtra; 3,164 teachers, 74,087 students.
- University of North Bengal:** Darjeeling, W.B.; 21,979 students.
- Orissa University of Agriculture and Technology:** Bhubaneswar 3, District Purri, Orissa; 144 teachers.
- Osmania University:** Hyderabad, A.P.; 54 professors, 62,061 students.
- Panjab University:** Chandigarh 3; 363 teachers (excl. affiliated colleges), 129,453 students (incl. affiliated colleges).
- University of Patna:** Patna 5, Bihar; 735 teachers, 12,346 students.
- University of Poona:** Ganeshkhind, Poona 7; 109 teachers, 53,639 students.
- Punjab Agricultural University:** Ludhiana, Punjab.
- Punjabi University:** Patiala; 551 teachers, 7,131 students.
- Rabindra Bharati University:** Calcutta 7; 185, teachers, 3,914 students.
- University of Rajasthan:** Gandhi Nagar, Jaipur; 477 teachers, 7,390 students.
- Ranchi University:** Ranchi-1, Bihar; 1,571 teachers, 36,892 students.
- Ravishankar University:** Raipur, Madhya Pradesh; 1,024 teachers, 16,750 students.
- University of Roorkee:** Roorkee, U.P.; 283 teachers, 2,248 students.
- Sardar Patel University:** Vallabh Vidyanagar, Gujarat; 592 teachers, 12,045 students.
- University of Saugar:** Saugar, M.P.; 184 teachers, 24,939 students.
- Saurashtra University:** Rajkot.
- Shivaji University:** P.B. 203, Kolhapur 3, Maharashtra; 2,173 teachers, 47,159 students.
- Shreemati Nathibai Damodar Thackersey Women's University:** 1 Nathibai Thackersey Rd., Bombay 20; 507 teachers, 13,309 students.
- Sri Venkateswara University:** Tirupati, Andhra Pradesh; 167 teachers, 1,074 students.
- University of Udaipur:** Udaipur, Rajasthan; 7,208 students.
- Utkal University:** Vani Vihar, Bhubaneswar 4; 1,673 teachers, 28,693 students.
- Uttar Pradesh Agricultural University:** Pantnagar, Nainital, Uttar Pradesh; 205 teachers, 1,822 students.
- Varanaseya-Sanskrit University:** Varanasi 2, Uttar Pradesh.
- Vikram University:** Ujjain, M.P.; 34,007 students.
- Visva-Bharati:** P.O. Santiniketan, District of Birbhum, W. Bengal; 214 teachers, 951 students.

SIKKIM

Sikkim is a small mountainous state in the Himalayas bounded by the Tibetan Autonomous Region of China, India, Nepal and Bhutan. It is closely related to India by Treaty and is of great strategic importance in the border dispute between India and China.

STATISTICS

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (sq. miles)		POPULATION (1961 Census)			
Total	Forest	Total	Males	Females	Gangtok (capital)
2,828	748	161,080	83,917	77,163	12,000

Population estimates (July 1st, 1970): 194,000.

The population includes Nepalese, Bhutias, Lepchas and Tsongs. Principal languages: Sikkimese, Nepalese and Lepcha.

PRINCIPAL PRODUCTS

Crops: Maize (150,000 acres), paddy (30,000 acres), millets (12,000 acres), wheat and barley (11,000 acres), marna, buck-wheat (2,000 acres), cardamom (150,000 acres), potatoes (2,500 acres), other vegetables (200 acres).

Fruits: Oranges (5,000 acres), apples (200 acres), pineapples, bananas. There are government orchards at Lachung and Lachen.

Animals: Cattle, yak, sheep, goats, horses, mules, buffalo and pigs.

Minerals: Copper, graphite, gypsum, iron, gold, silver, lead and zinc.

Industry: Cloth, blankets, copper ware, wooden goods, carpets, hand-made paper. Work began on April 2nd, 1972, on a hydro-electric project at Lower Lagaap which when completed will produce about 12,000 kWh.

Forests: Fir, bamboo, walnut, sal, orchids and medicinal plants.

FINANCE

The Indian Rupee is widely used and there is much barter.

One Rupee = 100 Naya Paise

£1 sterling = Rs. 18.97

U.S. \$1 = Rs. 7.28

THIRD FIVE-YEAR PLAN 1966-71 (million Rs.)

	1961-66 ACTUAL	1966-71 ACTUAL
Agriculture and Minor Irrigation	3.037	7.261
Animal Husbandry and Dairying	1.388	3.871
Forestry, Fishing and Soil Conservation	5.861	6.488
Co-operation and Fair Price Shops	0.315	0.650
Power	5.305	2.800
Industry	1.176	16.777
Roads and Road Transport	30.484	27.675
Tourism	0.524	0.100
Education	7.682	10.842
Health and Housing	4.899	9.613
Others	2.966	3.923
TOTAL	63.637	90.000

AID

In the financial year, 1968-69, India gave more than Rs. 50 million as development aid to Bhutan and Sikkim to cover new schemes as well as those already in hand, in such fields as agriculture, animal husbandry, forestry, cottage industries, road building, education and health.

SOCIAL SERVICES

Medical and hospital care is provided free; there are 6 hospitals, 24 dispensaries and 4 sub-dispensaries.

SIKKIM—(STATISTICS, CONSTITUTION, THE GOVERNMENT)

EXTERNAL TRADE

EXPORTS

(1960 est.—Rupees)

CARDAMOM	ORANGES	APPLES	POTATOES
5,000,000	1,400,000	100,000	400,000

IMPORTS

Machinery, cotton piece goods, foodstuffs and consumer goods.

Education (1963): Schools: Lower Primary 177, Upper Primary 47, Middle 13, Junior High 7, High 2, Higher Secondary 4, Basic Training 1.

Pupils: 11,620, of which about 1,930 are girls.

CONSTITUTION

Sikkim is an hereditary monarchy, enjoying full autonomy. The present ruler, the Maharaja **PALDEN THONDUP NAMGYAL, P.V., O.B.E.**, was proclaimed in December 1963. He is Head of State and administers Sikkim through a government. Relations between India and Sikkim are governed by the Treaty signed in 1950 (*q.v.*). The Government of India is represented in Sikkim by the Political Officer.

Executive: The Executive Council consists of the Principal Administrative Officer (whose office replaced that of the Dcwan in 1963) and a number of elected members of the State Council, who are chosen from time to time and hold office during the pleasure of the Maharaja. The Principal Administrative Officer is *ex officio* President of the State Council as well as the Executive Council. Elected members are in charge of Education, Public Health, Excise, Press, Transport, Bazaars, Forests, Public Works and Agriculture. At present (March 1972) the Executive Council consists of three Executive Councillors and three Deputy Executive Councillors; two members are from the Sikkim National Party and one from the Sikkim National Congress.

Legislature: The Sikkim State Council, under the Constitution of 1953, with amendments of 1958, consists of a President, nominated and appointed by the Maharaja, 18 elected members and 6 members nominated by the Maharaja at his discretion. Of the elected members, 7 seats are

reserved for Bhutias and Lepchas, 7 for the Nepalese, one each for Scheduled Castes, Tsongs and Sangha (monks) and one general. The State Council with the assent of the Maharaja, enacts laws for the peace, order and good government of the State. The State Council cannot discuss or deal with matters relating to the Maharaja and members of the ruling family, external relations particularly with the Government of India and the appointment of the Principal Administrative Officer and members of the Judiciary.

The Sikkim State Council elected in 1958 was dissolved in 1962 at the end of its term. Fresh elections, due to be held in that year, were postponed because of the emergency following the Chinese attack on India, and they could not be held in 1963 or 1964 because of the mourning for the late Maharaja, Sir Tashi Namgyal. The Elections took place in March 1967.

INDO-SIKKIM TREATY OF 1950

Under this Treaty, Sikkim is recognized as a Protectorate of India, but enjoying full internal autonomy. India is responsible for Sikkim's defence and external relations, with the right to build and maintain communications. There is freedom of trade between the two countries and free movement of subjects.

THE GOVERNMENT

Head of State: The Maharaja His Highness **PALDEN THONDUP NAMGYAL, P.V., O.B.E.**

Principal Administrative Officer: **R. N. HALDIPUR, I.F.A.S.**
Chief Secretary and Home Secretary: **DORJI DAHDUL.**

Ecclesiastical and Establishment Secretary: **SHERAB GYALTSHEN.**

Finance Secretary: **KUNZANG SHERAB.**

Land Revenue Secretary: **MOHAN PRATAP PRADHAN.**

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

(March 1972)

President: **R. N. HALDIPUR.**

Executive Councillor in Charge of Public Works, Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Bazaars, Press and Publicity:
NETHUK TSHERING.

Executive Councillor in Charge of Education, Forests and Transport: **B. B. GURUNG.**

Executive Councillor in Charge of Public Health and Excise: **NAHKUL PRADHAN.**

Deputy Executive Councillors: **NAYAN TSERING, NIMA TENZING, THAKUR SINGH RAI.**

STATE COUNCIL

Elections to the third Sikkim State Council were held in March 1967. The 18 elective seats were distributed as follows: Sikkim National Congress, 8; Sikkim National Party, 5; Sikkim State Congress, 2; Scheduled Castes League, 1; two other small groups, 2. Six members were appointed by the Maharaja.

INDIAN REPRESENTATIVE

Indian Political Officer in Sikkim: K. S. BAJPAI.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Sikkim National Congress: Gangtok; advocates constitutional monarchy and other political reforms; Pres. The Kazi LHENDUP DORJI (Khangsapa of Chakhung).

Sikkim National Party: Gangtok; Conservative.

Sikkim State Congress: Gangtok; advocates full responsible government under a constitutional monarchy, internal autonomy and close relations with India; Pres. KASHIRAJ PRADHAN.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The Judicial System in Sikkim is similar to that of India. The former system whereby landlords enjoyed certain civil and criminal powers was revoked in 1948 and now Magistrates and Judges administer the Judiciary.

High Court Judge: SHIV KUMAR PRASAD.

Chief Magistrate: (vacant).

There are four Assistant Magistrates.

RELIGION

Mahayana Buddhism is the State Religion. Most of the Buddhists are Bhutias and Lepchas. There are 67 monasteries and nearly 3,000 lamas. The main monasteries are at Pemiongchi, Tashiding, Phensung, Phodong, Rumtek and Ralong.

The immigrant Nepalese are mainly Hindus, although a number are either Buddhist or animist. There are also Jains, Muslims and Christians. Christian Missions: Church of Scotland and Scandinavian Alliance Mission.

PRESS

There is one Sikkimese newspaper and the Government publishes papers and bulletins from time to time. There is a printing press in Gangtok, printing in Tibetan, Nepalese, Hindi and English.

PERIODICAL

Sikkim: Gangtok; fortnightly; Editor KAISER BAHADUR THAPA.

FINANCE

Local banking facilities are provided by Private Banks.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Sikkim Mining Corporation: Rangpo; f. 1960; joint venture of Governments of India and Sikkim. Mines and processes complex base metal ores to produce copper, lead and zinc concentrates in Sikkim; Chair. RAI BAHADUR ATHING T. D. DENSAPA; Gen. Man and Ex Officio Sec. M. S. KOTHARI.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

TRANSPORT

There is no railway or airport in Sikkim.

Roads: At the end of 1961, there were about 8 miles of roads open to vehicular traffic and 130 miles of village paths. During the Third Five-Year Plan Rs. 27 million was spent on roads and road transport.

Until trade ceased between Sikkim and Tibet in 1962 there was regular vehicle and mule traffic between the two territories.

A 72-mile road from Gangtok connects with the railhead at Siliguri in West Bengal (India) and an 80-mile road with the airport at Bagdogra.

Sikkim Nationalized Transport Service: Gangtok; State road haulage company.

Aerial Ropeway: A ropeway, 13 miles long, links Gangtok to the foot of the Nathu La Pass.

Himalayan Passes: The principal passes into Tibet are the Jelep La (14,000 ft.), the Nathu La (14,200 ft.) on the main routes to the Chumbi Valley. The Dongkya Pass (18,400 ft.) and the Chola Pass (14,500 ft.) also lead to Tibet.

TOURISM

There is a growing tourist industry, consisting mainly of European mountaineers and visitors on trekking holidays along the lower passes. Tourists are also attracted by the wide variety of flora—more than 600 varieties of orchid and 40 varieties of rhododendron.

The highest peaks are Kanchenjunga, 28,146 ft., the third highest mountain in the world, and Kabur, Pyramid Peak, Tent Peak, Talung and the Twin Peak, all over 24,000 ft.

INDONESIA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Republic of Indonesia consists of a group of over 3,000 islands between South-East Asia and Australia and stretching from the Malayan peninsula to New Guinea. The principal islands are Java, Sumatra, Kalimantan (Borneo), Sulawesi (Celebes), West Irian (West New Guinea) and the Moluccas. The climate is tropical with an average temperature of 80°F (26°C) and heavy rainfall during most seasons. The official language is Bahasa Indonesian but more than 200 languages and dialects are spoken. About 89 per cent of the population are Muslims, 5 per cent Protestant, 2 per cent Roman Catholic and 1 per cent Hindu or Buddhist. The flag consists of horizontal bands of red and white. The capital is Djakarta on the island of Java.

Recent History

Long under Dutch rule and occupied by the Japanese from 1942 to 1945, Indonesia was proclaimed independent by nationalist leaders in 1945, an independence recognized by the Netherlands in 1949. In 1962 West Irian (West New Guinea) was transferred by the Netherlands to the United Nations and subsequently handed over to Indonesia in April 1963. West Irian voted to continue under Indonesian sovereignty in July 1969. Indonesia opposed the setting up of Malaysia in September 1963, and in February 1965, Indonesia withdrew from the United Nations in protest against Malaysia's admission to the Security Council. An abortive Communist coup occurred in September 1965 and local insurrections have continued in remote areas. Early in 1966 student demonstrations led to a government reorganization and the removal of left-wing elements. In February 1967 President Sukarno bowed to mounting criticism and surrendered his powers to General Suharto, who was appointed Acting President in the following month. In March 1968, he was sworn in as President for 5 years. Following the ending of economic confrontation with Malaysia in August 1966, Indonesia has played a more active role in international and regional affairs. The country rejoined the UN and was prominent in the formation of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) in August 1967. Diplomatic relations were restored with Malaysia (August 1967) and Singapore (September 1967).

At the general election on July 3rd, 1971, the *Sehker Golkar* (a government alliance of functional groups) secured a two-thirds majority of seats (360) in the Council of Representatives (DRP). A new 920 seat People's Consultative Assembly (MRP) is to be convened in March 1973. On December 3rd, 1971, Pope Pius VI visited Indonesia.

Government

Indonesia is a Republic with executive power resting with the President, who is also the Prime Minister and leader of the Cabinet. The Provisional People's Consultative Assembly elects the President and also lays down the outlines of national policy. Legislation is carried out by the Council of Representatives in co-operation with the

President. The Supreme Advisory Council of which the President is Chairman, advises the Government on important state matters.

Defence

The Armed Forces were combined as a single force in 1966 and placed under the single administration of the Ministry of Defence and Security in October 1967. The total strength is about 319,000 men: Army 198,000, Navy 34,000 and Air Force 35,000. Military spending was drastically cut in the budgets of recent years.

Economic Affairs

About 52 per cent of the national income is derived from agriculture and more than 70 per cent of the working population are farmers. The richest island is Java. Peasant farming is mainly at subsistence level, cash crops being produced by small-holders and on larger state-owned and private plantations. The principal commercial products are rubber, tobacco, coffee, tea and spices. Petroleum and tin are valuable exports and some industry is being developed. The progressive centralization of the economy under Dr. Sukarno has been reversed by the present government and many economic reforms have been introduced. During 1967, a number of measures were introduced to encourage greater foreign participation in the economy, including the return to their owners of foreign companies confiscated during the period of confrontation with Malaysia, and a new foreign investment law. A Five-Year Plan was introduced early in 1969, laying emphasis on agriculture and light and medium industry based on agriculture. Over four hundred heavy industrial projects, commenced during the rule of Dr. Sukarno, have been abandoned. In the second half of 1970, oil discoveries were made in the Java Sea, about 70 miles north-east of Djakarta, by a U.S. oil consortium in co-operation with PERTAMINA, the Indonesian state oil concern. The first off-shore production of oil in commercial quantities began in 1971.

Transport and Communications

Inter-island shipping is in the hands of state and private shipping lines and there are many small craft. Three free trade zones and a free port at Sabang were established in 1963. There are railways on Java and Sumatra. In Java there are adequate roads but on most of the other islands traffic is by jungle track and river boat. Major highway schemes are under construction in Borneo and Sumatra. Domestic air services link the major cities and international services are provided by the state airline P.N. Garuda Indonesia Airways and eighteen foreign lines.

Social Welfare

There is a limited state welfare service providing old-age pensions and medical care for Government workers. Malaria has been brought under control, but many endemic diseases persist. In 1969, there were an estimated 650 hospitals with 62,130 beds.

INDONESIA—(INTRODUCTORY SURVEY)

Education

In 1970, 12.8 million pupils between 6 and 12 were enrolled in primary schools representing some 58.6 per cent of all children of this age group. Literacy levels are high except in West Irian. The six-year compulsory education programme was extended to the whole country in 1969. There are twenty-nine state and several private universities.

Tourism

Tourism is based mainly on the islands of Java and Bali. Java is famous for mountains and volcanoes and for Buddhist and Hindu temples. Bali, the only remaining Hindu area in South-East Asia, is renowned for traditional dancing and religious festivals.

Sport

Organized sports include football, basketball, badminton and athletics. Cock-fighting is popular, particularly in Bali.

Public Holidays

1972: May 1 (May Day), June 1 (Birth of Pantjasila),

August 17 (Independence Day), November 8 and 9 (Id ul Fitir), December 25 (Christmas Day).

1973: January 1 (New Year's Day), January 15 (Id ul Adha).

Easter is not an official holiday but is observed by the Christian community. Several religious holidays are celebrated by Muslims.

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The unit of currency is the Rupiah (Rp.) of 100 Sen.

Notes: 1, 2½, 5, 10, 25, 50, 100 Rp.

Exchange rate:

1,081 Rp. = £1 sterling (export, import and tourist rate)

378.00 Rp. = \$1 U.S. (export, import and tourist rate)

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA (sq. km.)

TOTAL	JAVA AND MADURA	SUMATRA	KALIMANTAN (Borneo)	SULAWESI (Celebes)	BALI	NUSA TENGGARA (Lesser Sunda Is.)	MALUKU (Moluccas)	IRIAN BARAT (West New Guinea)
1,904,345	132,174	473,606	539,460	189,035	5,561	68,053	74,505	421,951

POPULATION (1961 census—'000)

TOTAL	JAVA AND MADURA	SUMATRA	KALIMANTAN (Borneo)	SULAWESI (Celebes)	BALI	NUSA TENGGARA (Lesser Sunda Is.)	MALUKU (Moluccas)	IRIAN BARAT (West New Guinea)
97,387	63,226	15,803	4,120	7,109	1,790	3,785	793	761

(1971 census—'000)

TOTAL	JAVA AND MADURA	SUMATRA	KALIMANTAN (Borneo)	SULAWESI (Celebes)	BALI	NUSA TENGGARA (Lesser Sunda Is.)	MALUKU (Moluccas)	IRIAN BARAT (West New Guinea)
122,864	79,849	19,829	5,307	8,921	2,247	4,759	997	955

1972 est.: 124,200,000.

CHIEF TOWNS POPULATION ('000)

	1961 CENSUS	1971 CENSUS		1961 CENSUS	1971 CENSUS
Djakarta (capital)	3,694	5,849	Malang	341	429
Bandung	973	1,152	Jogjakarta	313	394
Surabaya	1,008	1,269	Bandjarmasin	214	277
Semarang	503	633	Tjirebon	158	187
Medan	479	620	Pontianak	150	194
Palembang	475	614	Bogor	154	183
Makasar	384	497	Padang	144	187

AGRICULTURE PRINCIPAL CROPS

	AREA ('000 ha.)				PRODUCTION ('000 tons)			
	1966	1967	1968	1969	1967	1968	1969	1970
Rice (paddy)	7,683	7,520	8,194	8,014	17,632	19,881	20,766	23,064
Maize	3,778	2,536	3,263	3,245	2,510	3,055	2,284	2,888
Sweet Potatoes	402	359	371	369	2,218	2,282	1,904	3,029
Cassava	1,513	1,515	1,491	1,491	10,621	11,072	10,845	n.a.
Soya Beans	605	590	676	554	406	389	416	488
Groundnuts	388	351	390	372	245	273	257	293

INDONESIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

RICE PRODUCTION

(1970)

('000 tons)

PADDY	RICE
23,064	11,993

1,000 tons of paddy = 518 tons of rice.

FORESTRY

(U.S. \$'000)

	1969	1970	1971*
Logs and Sawn Wood } Firewood . . . }	26,015	100,511	111,257

* To Oct.

LIVESTOCK

(hundred heads)

(1968)

Cattle	68,162
Buffaloes	27,317
Horses	6,321
Pigs	32,356
Goats	70,927
Sheep	37,043
Poultry	763,407

FISHING

(tons)

	1968	1969*
Sea Fisheries	722,511	762,400
Inland Fisheries	436,528	446,940

* Provisional.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

(1970)

Woven Textiles	(million metres)	598.0
Textile Yarn	('000 bales)	217.0
Fertilizer	('000 tons)	103.0
Cement	" "	577.0
Paper	" "	22.0
Glass	" "	11.6
Tyres, Tubes	(million)	1.6
Batteries	('000 cases)	56.0
Radio Sets	('000)	393.0
Television Sets	" "	4.7
Motor Cars*	" "	2.9
Motor Cycles*	" "	31.0
Cigarettes	(million)	13.3
Matches	(million boxes)	296.0
Toothpaste	(million tubes)	25.2
Soap	('000 tons)	132.2

* Assembled

MINING

	TIN (quintal)	NICKEL (metric tons)	BAUXITE (metric tons)	GOLD (kg.)	SILVER (kg.)	COAL (metric tons)	OIL ('000 barrels)
1966	127,696	117,402	701,223	128,190	6,867,181	319,829	170,073
1967	138,187	170,601	912,266	241,138	9,610,852	208,363	186,138
1968	169,390	240,726	879,323	185,638	9,613,258	176,214	219,863
1969	174,130	254,139	765,282	256,603	10,589,944	191,412	270,942
1970	192,605	400,000	1,299,168	236,646	8,802,958	172,361	311,552

OIL

CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION BY COMPANY

('000 barrels)

COMPANY	1967	1968	1969
Lemigas	n.a.	445	375
Pertamina	3,627	37,111	35,290
Stanvac	19,102	18,534	17,365
Caltex	129,928	163,773	217,912
TOTAL	186,138	219,863	270,942

CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION BY PRODUCING AREA

('000 barrels)

AREA	1967	1968	1969
Sumatra	175,997	210,246	261,798
Djawa	537	483	453
Kalimantan	9,018	8,572	8,149
West Iran	586	562	542
TOTAL	186,138	219,863	270,942

INDONESIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

CRUDE OIL EXPORTS

DESTINATION	1967	1968	1969
Japan . . .	46,595	69,059	108,201
Australia . . .	30,661	33,661	31,565
U.S.A. . . .	16,626	26,020	27,133
Philippines . . .	12,529	12,934	15,767
Hawaii . . .	5,407	2,432	2,624
Other Countries . . .	875	1,369	3,527
TOTAL . . .	112,693	145,475	188,817

Source: P. N. PERTAMINA, Biro Statistik & Perpustakaan.

FINANCE *

1 rupiah = 100 sen.

Import, Export and tourist rate: 1,081 Rp. = £1 sterling; 378 Rp. = U.S. \$1.

1,000 Rp. = £0.93 sterling = U.S. \$2.68.

The New Rupiah was introduced in 1966; 1 New Rupiah = 1,000 Old Rupiahs.

THE BUDGET (million Rp.—Est.)

REVENUE	1969-70	1970-71	EXPENDITURE	1969-70	1970-71
<i>Current Receipts</i> . . .	228,000	320,583	<i>Current Expenditure</i> . . .	204,044	283,475
Direct Taxes . . .	91,200	117,120	On Personnel and Pensioners . . .	93,408	119,439
Income Tax . . .	15,500	13,250	Rice Allowances . . .	—	30,734
Corporation Tax . . .	15,000	21,250	Salaries/Wages/Pensions . . .	—	51,938
Foreign Oil Companies Cor- poration Tax . . .	48,700	61,470	Salary Increases (50 per cent). Other Domestic Personnel Ex- penditure . . .	—	21,584
M.P.O. . . .	11,500	20,900	Foreign Personnel . . .	—	10,922
Others . . .	500	250	Foreign Personnel . . .	—	4,191
<i>Indirect Taxes</i> . . .	134,300	200,810	<i>Material Expenditure</i> . . .	50,524	69,443
Sales Tax . . .	12,000	19,000	Subsidies/Financial Balance	—	—
Sales Tax on Imports . . .	10,000	19,500	Autonomous Regions . . .	41,412	53,219
Excise Tax . . .	28,200	39,460	Interest/Debt Repayment . . .	16,500	31,374
Import Duties . . .	60,000	70,000	General Elections . . .	—	10,000
Export Tax . . .	7,000	7,000	Other Current . . .	2,200	—
Other Receipts from Oil	14,100	33,600	<i>Development Expenditure</i> . . .	123,374	161,424
Others . . .	3,000	4,250	Economic Sector . . .	94,435	81,644
Non-Tax Receipts . . .	2,500	2,653	Social Sector . . .	19,604	21,612
<i>Development Receipts</i> . . .	99,418	124,316	General Sector . . .	9,335	12,528
Foreign Credits . . .	63,184	78,676	Project Loans . . .	—	45,640
Project Loans . . .	36,234	45,640			
TOTAL . . .	327,418	444,899	TOTAL . . .	327,418	444,899

Source: Department of Finance.

REVENUE	1970-71 (Actual)	1971-72 (Estimated)	EXPENDITURE	1970-71 (Actual)	1971-72 (Estimated)
Direct Taxes . . .	121.7	144.0	Personnel Pensioners . . .	131.4	153.8
Indirect Taxes . . .	209.8	267.7	Food Procurement . . .	—	12.1
Non Tax Receipts . . .	13.1	4.2	Material Expenditures . . .	62.6	67.2
Development Receipts . . .	120.5	169.2	Subsidies, Autonomous Regions	56.2	37.6
			Interest and Debt Repayment	25.6	37.2
			Other . . .	12.4	6.2
			Development Expenditures . . .	169.8	221.0
TOTAL	465.1	585.1	TOTAL	458.0	585.1

* From 1969, the Indonesian fiscal year runs from April to March instead of, as formerly, from January to December.

INDONESIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

Money Supply: (end-1965) 2,572m. Rp.; (end-1966) 122,208m. Rp.; (end-1967) 51,372m. Rp.; (end-1968) 112,303m. Rp.; (end 1969) 114,245m. Rp.; (March 1970) 127,671m. Rp.; (May 1971) 171,700m. Rp.

FIVE-YEAR PLAN 1969-74

The Five-Year Plan (REPELITA) lays stress on the development of agriculture. Projected rice production by 1974 is 15.4 million tons, rendering the country independent of rice imports. A total of 21,000 million Rp. is to be spent on rice production during the Plan, and a further 236,000 million Rp. is allocated to the rehabilitation and construction of irrigation works. The planned increase in domestic production of fertilizers is from the present level of about 100,000 tons to 1.4 million tons, and

the area of land under cultivation is to be increased to 9.3 million hectares. Those industries supporting the agricultural sector will be developed; an increase of 90 per cent of industrial production is estimated during the period of the Plan.

Of a total amount of 1,420,000 million Rp. to be invested under the Plan, state funds will provide 1,059,000 million Rp. (see below).

STATE BUDGET ALLOCATIONS TO PLAN PROJECTS

	1969-70	1969/70-1973/74 PLAN
<i>Economic Sector:</i>		
Agriculture and Irrigation	53.1	319
Industry and Mining	18.3	130
Electric Power	10.9	100
Communications and Tourism	27.1	230
Village sector	3.0	50
Total	112.4	829
<i>Social Sector:</i>		
Health and Family Planning	4.6	42
Education and Culture	10.5	95
Social and Others	4.5	35
Total	19.6	172
<i>General:</i>		
Defence and Security	4.0	28
Others	5.3	30
Total	9.3	58
GRAND TOTAL	121.3	1,059

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (‘000 million Rupiahs at 1960 market prices)

	1960	1967	1968
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	390.2	448.3	477.8
<i>of which:</i>			
Agriculture	210.4	232.1	247.1
Mining	14.4	16.7	19.7
Manufacturing	32.6	37.5	40.8
Construction	7.9	7.3	9.2
Transport and Communications	14.5	15.7	15.4
Wholesale and Retail Trade	55.8	70.8	76.1
Ownership of Dwellings	7.7	8.8	9.4
Public Administration and Defence	17.6	25.0	25.0
Other Services	24.3	28.8	29.4

Foreign Aid: (1968) \$325m.; (1969 request) \$500m., of which food requirements \$135m.; (1970 request) \$600m.

Foreign Investment (May 1970): U.S.A. \$472.33m.; Japan \$143.09m.; Western Europe \$75m.

EXTERNAL TRADE
COMMODITY GROUPS
(million U.S. \$)

EXPORTS	1968	1969	1970*	IMPORTS (c.i.f.)	1968	1969*	1970*
Animals and Animal Products	7.6	6.6	12.0	Consumer Goods	327.9	223.7	348.4
Vegetable Products	333.2	309.0	382.7	<i>of which:</i>			
Mineral Products	333.1	372.8	523.6	Rice	152.4	45.1	111.2
Other Products	14.9	142.8	91.0	Wheat Flour	43.0	32.1	59.1
				Textiles	58.5	26.2	32.7
				Raw Materials and			
				Auxiliary Goods	294.3	309.9	389.7
				<i>of which:</i>			
				Chemicals and Pro-			
				ducts	24.4	54.9	11.5
				Fertilizers	57.3	30.2	22.5
				Weaving Yarns	51.3	53.1	35.6
				Capital Goods	103.0	238.2	397.1
				<i>of which:</i>			
				Machinery and			
				Engines	11.9	36.6	42.5
TOTAL	688.7	831.2	1,009.3	TOTAL	725.2	1,030.0	1,135.2

* Estimates.

MAIN EXPORT COMMODITIES
(million U.S. \$)

	1968	1969	1970*
Rubber	174.7	160.3	193.1
Copra	39.6	7.6	18.7
Coffee	44.2	47.2	53.9
Tobacco	21.8	5.2	2.9
Palm Oil	21.0	11.3	19.4
Palm Kernels	4.7	2.3	2.8
Pepper	13.5	9.8	2.6
Tin	48.7	40.5	17.2
Tea	16.9	7.7	14.3
Copra Cakes	2.4	1.4	3.9
Hard Fibre	—	0.1	0.1
Hides	4.5	4.1	4.3
Rattan	1.2	0.7	1.5
Mace and Nutmeg	1.9	1.2	4.9
Lumber	12.3	3.4	13.9
Other Foodstuffs	9.2	6.5	—
Other Spices	5.2	1.7	—
Others	27.4	38.0	109.0
TOTAL (excl. Oil)	449.2	349.4	462.5

* Preliminary.

INDONESIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

IMPORTS BY COUNTRY
(million U.S. \$)

COUNTRY	1969	1970*
Singapore	39.8	49.1
Thailand	8.9	10.1
Hong Kong	27.1	20.5
Japan	225.9	262.8
China	43.0	30.6
United States	155.1	157.7
Canada	1.8	2.2
U.K.	27.3	30.3
Netherlands	39.4	46.0
German Federal Republic .	64.6	84.8
Belgium/Luxembourg . .	4.9	6.4
France	10.6	15.5
U.S.S.R.	4.5	5.1
Others	133.7	157.7
TOTAL	790.6	878.8

* Preliminary.

EXPORTS BY COUNTRY
(million U.S. \$)

	1967	1968	1969	1970*
Europe	208.70	140.63	103.08	153.80
United Kingdom	23.90	9.42	6.98	12.23
Federal Rep. of Germany	55.10	48.06	33.05	44.70
Netherlands	79.90	43.57	32.38	41.94
America	103.70	112.77	110.31	114.07
U.S.A.	101.50	112.71	107.31	110.68
Africa	1.20	1.21	0.71	0.89
Asia	272.20	358.58	460.84	511.13
India	—	—	0.01	0.05
Malaysia	1.50	27.90	26.61	16.21
Singapore	64.80	115.69	136.17	152.70
Hong Kong	12.90	9.23	6.71	9.78
Japan	155.60	172.16	243.91	296.67
Australia	72.00	73.33	61.08	27.36
Others	—	2.19	94.46	2.04
TOTAL	657.80	688.71	831.20	809.29

* Preliminary.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

	1962*	1963*
Freight . . . ('000 tons)	5,608	5,182
Passengers . . . ('000)	172,437	122,388

VEHICLES IN USE (as at December 31st)

	1969	1970
Cars	212,123	235,816
Trucks	95,660	99,814
Buses	20,497	23,451
Motor Cycles	308,404*	424,809
TOTAL	636,684	784,890

* 1968.

SHIPPING

	1962*	1963*
Number of Ships registered .	304	349
Tonnage (gross registered tons) .	301,374	485,815

* Latest available figures.

CIVIL AVIATION

	1962*	1963*
Kilometres flown . . . ('000)	9,495	9,594
Freight and Mail . . . (tons)	n.a.	3,879

* Latest available figures.

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

Radio Licences: (1970) 2,550,000.

TV Licenses: (1970) 90,000.

TOURISM

Visitors (1967): 40,000.

Receipts (1967): \$8.9 million.

EDUCATION

(1965-66)

	SCHOOLS	TEACHERS	PUPILS AND STUDENTS
Primary . . .	61,678	343,029	12,805,000*
Secondary . . .	7,409	67,605	1,154,540*
Higher . . .	257	11,902	127,000*

* 1970

Sources: Central Statistical Office, Djakarta; Far Eastern Economic Review, Hong Kong; Journal of Indonesian Statistics, Manila.

THE CONSTITUTION

Indonesia has had three Constitutions, all provisional: August 1945, February 1950 and August 1950. In July 1959, the constitution of 1945 was re-enacted by Presidential decree.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES

The 1945 Constitution consists of 37 articles, 4 transitional clauses and 2 additional provisions, and is preceded by a preamble. The preamble contains an indictment of all forms of colonialism, an account of Indonesia's struggle for independence, the declaration of that independence and a statement of fundamental aims and principles. Indonesia's National Independence, according to the text of the preamble, has the state form of a Republic, with sovereignty residing in the People, and is based upon the *Pantjasila*:

1. Belief in One Supreme God.
2. Just and Civilized Humanity.
3. Nationalism; the Unity of Indonesia.
4. Democracy; guided by the wisdom of unanimity arising from deliberations (*musjawarah*) and mutual assistance (*gotong royong*).
5. Social Justice; equality of political rights, equality of the rights of citizenship, social equality, cultural equality.

THE STATE ORGANS

Madjelis Permusjawaratan Rakjat (*People's Consultative Assembly*)

Sovereignty is in the hands of the People and is exercised in full by the People's Consultative Assembly as the embodiment of the whole Indonesian People. The Consultative Assembly is the highest authority of the State, and is to be distinguished from the legislative body proper (*Dewan Perwakilan Rakjat*, see below) which is incorporated within the Consultative Assembly. The Consultative Assembly is composed of all members of the Dewan, augmented by delegates from the regions and representatives of the functional groups in society (farmers, workers, businessmen, the clergy, intelligentsia, armed forces, students, etc.). The Assembly sits at least once every five years, and its primary competence is to determine the Constitution and the broad lines of the policy of the State and the Government. It also elects the President and Vice-President, who are responsible for implementing that policy. All decisions are taken unanimously in keeping with the traditions of *musjawarah*.

Members are to be chosen by national elections. Following the dissolution of the elected Assembly in 1960 and

pending general elections, a Provisional People's Consultative Assembly (MPRS) is exercising the authority laid down in the 1945 Constitution.

The President

The highest executive of the Government, the President, holds office for a term of five years and may be re-elected. As Mandatory of the MPRS he must execute the policy of the State according to the Decrees determined by the MPRS during its Fourth General and Special Sessions. In conducting the administration of the State, authority and responsibility are concentrated in the President. The Ministers of State are his assistants and are responsible only to him.

Dewan Perwakilan Rakjat Gotong Royong—DPRGR (*Council of Representatives*)

The legislative branch of the State, the Council of Representatives, sits at least once a year. Every statute requires the approval of the DPRGR. Members of the Council of Representatives have the right to submit draft bills which require the ratification by the President, who has the right of veto. In times of emergency the President may enact ordinances which have the force of law, but such Ordinances must be ratified by the Council of Representatives during the following session or be revoked.

Dewan Pertimbangan Agung—DPA (*Supreme Advisory Council*)

The DPA is an advisory body assisting the President who chooses its members from political parties, functional groups and groups of prominent persons. A law on the task and composition of the DPA is awaiting the approval of the DPRGR.

Mahkamah Agung (*Supreme Court*)

The judicial branch of the State, the Supreme Court and the other courts of law are independent of the Executive in exercising their judicial powers.

Guarantees of judicial independence are to be established eventually by statute.

Badan Pemeriksa Keuangan (*State Comptrolling Body*)

Controls the accountability of public finance, enjoys investigatory powers and is independent of the Executive. Its findings are presented to the DPRGR.

THE GOVERNMENT

President: Gen. T. N. I. SUHARTO; inaugurated 27 March 1968.

CABINET

"Development Cabinet", appointed 6 June 1968.

(April 1972)

Minister for Defence and Security: Gen. SHUARTO.
Minister for Foreign Affairs: H. ADAM MALIK.
Minister for Home Affairs: Lt-Gen. AMIR MACHMUD.
Minister of Justice: Prof. UMAR SENOAJI.
Minister of Information: Air Marshal BUDIARDJO.
Minister of Education and Culture: Dr. MASHURI.
Minister for Religious Affairs: Prof. H. A. MUKTI ALI.
Minister for Social Affairs: Dr. H. M. S. MINTAREDJA.
Minister for Health: Prof. Dr. G. A. SIWABESSY.
Minister for Labour Affairs: Prof. MOHAMMAD SADLI.

Minister for Trade: Prof. Dr. SUMITRO DJOJOHADIKUSUMO.
Minister for Finance: Prof. Dr. AL WARDHANA.
Minister for Communications: Dr. FRANS SEDA.
Minister for Agriculture: Prof. THOJIB HADIWIDJAJA.
Minister for Industrial Affairs: Lt. Gen. MOHAMMAD JUSUF.
Minister for Transmigration and Co-operatives: Prof. SUBROTO.
Minister for Mining Affairs: Prof. SUMANTRI BRODJONEGORO.
Minister of Public Works Affairs: Dr. SUTAMI.

Minister of State for Economic, Financial and Industrial Affairs: Sultan HAMENGKU BUWONO IX.
Minister of State for Public Health: Dr. K. H. IDHAM CHALID.
Minister of State for Supervision of State Projects: Prof. SUNAWAR SUKAWATI.

Minister of State for National Development: Prof. WIDJOJO NITISASTRO.
Minister of State for Security: Gen. M. PANGGABEAN.
Minister of State for the Reorganization of the State Apparatus: Dr. EMIL SALIM.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO INDONESIA

(Djakarta unless otherwise stated)

Afghanistan: 16 Djalan Tosari.
Algeria: 60 Djalan Tjik Ditiro.
Argentina: 1 Djl. Diponegoro.
Australia: 15 Djalan Thamrin, Gambir; *Ambassador*: G. A. JOCKEL.
Austria: 99 Djalan Hos. Tjokroaminoto.
Bangladesh: *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.*
Belgium/Luxembourg: 4 Djl. Tjitjurug.
Brazil: 38 Djalan Salemba Tengah.
Bulgaria: 34 Djalan Imam Bondjol.
Burma: 109 Djalan Hadji Agus Salim.
Canada: 6 Djalan Budi Kemuliaan.
Ceylon: 45 Djl. Lembang.
Cuba: 57 Djalan Teuku Umar.
Czechoslovakia: 29 Djalan Prof. Mohd. Yamin.
Denmark: 12 Djalan Taman Tjut Mutiah.
Egypt, Arab Republic (of): 68 Djalan Teuku Umar.
Finland: 72 Djalan Imam Bondjol.
France: 11 Djalan Imam Bondjol; *Ambassador*: PIERRE GORCE.
German Democratic Republic: 74 Djalan Diponegoro.
German Federal Republic: Djl. M. H. Thamrin.
Hungary: 36 Djalan Diponegoro.
India: 44 Djalan Kebonsirih.
Iran: 2 Djalan Mangunsarkoro.
Iraq: 38 Djalan Teuku Umar.
Italy: 47 Djalan Diponegoro.

Japan: 24 Djl. Thamrin; *Ambassador*: AKIRA NISHIYAMA.
Khmer Republic: 6 Djalan Tjitjurug.
Korea, Democratic People's Republic: 72/74 Djalan Teuku Umar; *Ambassador*: MUNSUNG SUL.
Malaysia: 17 Djl. Imam Bondjol.
Mexico: 46 Djalan Imam Bondjol.
Netherlands: 18 Djl. Kebon Sirih; *Ambassador*: HUGO SCHELTEMA.
New Zealand: 60 Djalan Prof. Mohd. Yamin; *Ambassador*: R. D. G. CHALLIS.
Pakistan: 15 Djalan Teuku Umar.
Philippines: 8 Djalan Imam Bondjol.
Poland: 65 Djalan Diponegoro.
Romania: 45 Djalan Teuku Umar; *Ambassador*: ALEXIE MARIN (also accred. to Singapore).
Saudi Arabia: 3 Djalan Imam Bondjol (pav).
Singapore: 23 Djl. Proklamasi.
Sweden: 12 Djalan Taman Tjut Mutiah.
Switzerland: 23 Djl. J. Laturharhary, s.h.
Syria: 78 Djalan H. A. Salim.
Thailand: 23 Djalan Diponegoro.
Turkey: 43 Djalan Imam Bondjol.
United Kingdom: 75 Djl. Thamrin.
U.S.A.: 5 Djalan Merdeka Selatan.
U.S.S.R.: 60 Djalan Imam Bondjol.
Vietnam: 25 Djalan Teuku Umar.
Yugoslavia: 41 Djalan Diponegoro.

PARLIAMENT

COUNCIL OF REPRESENTATIVES

MUTUAL CO-OPERATION

In March 1960, a Presidential decree prorogued the elected Council of Representatives and replaced it by a nominated House of 283 members (increased to 460 in 1968). Elections were held, for the first time since 1945, on July 3 when 53 million votes were cast representing a 79 per cent poll. Seats have been distributed as shown below:

Speaker: ARUDJI KARTAWINATA.

ELECTION (July 3rd, 1971)

	SEATS
Sekber Golkar (Government Alliance of Functional Groups)	230
Armed Forces (ABRI)	100
Indonesian National Party (PNI)	20
Nahdlatul Ulama (Moslem Scholars Party)	58
Indonesian Moslem Party (Parmusi)	30
Others	22
TOTAL	460

PROVISIONAL PEOPLE'S CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY (MPRS)

The Assembly, provided for under the 1945 Constitution, was inaugurated in November 1960. It consists of the members of the Council of Representatives and delegates of regional territories and of corporations and functional groups. It must meet at least once every five years. It is the highest authority in the State and appoints the President which it is due to elect in March 1973 and who is responsible to the Assembly. Sixth session to be held in March 1973; total membership: 920.

Chairman: Gen. A. H. NASUTION.

Permanent Deputy Chairman: H. M. SUBCHAN, OSA MALIKI, M. SIREGAR, Maj.-Gen. MASHUDI.

	SEATS
Elected Representatives	460
Presidential Nominees	207
Provincial Representatives Including Governors	131
Seats Selected According to Party Election Results	112
Seats Allocated to Smaller Parties	10
TOTAL	920

POLITICAL PARTIES

A Presidential decree of January 1960 enables the President to dissolve any party whose membership does not cover a quarter of Indonesia, or whose policies are at variance with the aims of the State.

The following parties and groups participated in the general elections held in July 1971:

Partai Nasional Indonesia (Nationalist Party): Dji. Salemba Raya 23, Djakarta; f. 1927; 20 seats; Leader MH. ISNAENI.

Nahdlatul-'Ulama (Moslem Scholars Party): Muslim; 58 seats; Chair. K. IDHAM CHALID.

Partai Kristen Indonesia (Protestant Party): Matraman Raya 10A, Djakarta; f. 1945; 25 seats in Provisional People's Consultative Assembly; mems. (1967): one million; Gen. Chair. MELANCHTHON SIREGAR; Sec.-Gen. SABAM SIRAIT; Publs. *Sinar-Harapan*, *Komunikasi* (bi-weekly) *Berita-Parkindo* monthly).

Partai Sjarikat Islam Indonesia (Islamic Association Party): f. 1912; mems. 1,500,000; Chair. ANWAR TJOKROAMINOTO; publ. *Nusaputera* (daily).

Partai Katolik (Catholic Party): Leader T. J. KASIMO.

Peratuan Tarekat Islam Indonesia (Moslem Party).

Partai Ikatan Pendukung Kemerdekaan Indonesia (Independence Party).

Partai Muslimin Indonesia: The formation of this Muslim party, approved during 1967, was announced in February 1968. The party is a merger of sixteen Islamic organizations and aims to fill the gap left by the mass Muslim party *Masjumi* which was banned in 1960; 30 seats; Chair. MOHAMMED ROEM.

Sekber Golkar (Secretariat of Functional Groups): a Government alliance of groups representing farmers, youth, veterans, co-operatives, entrepreneurs, women, labour; 230 seats.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Supreme Court. The final court of appeal (cassation).

High Courts in Djakarta, Surabaya, Medan, Makassar, Banda Atjeh, Bukit Tinggi, Palembang, Bandung, Semarang, Bandjarmasin, Menado, Den Pasar, Ambon and Djaya Pura deal with appeals from the District Courts.

District Courts deal with marriage, divorce and reconciliation.

Chief Justice: SUBETKI.

There is one codified criminal law for the whole of Indonesia. The (Dutch) codified civil code applies to foreign persons and causes. For Indonesians the civil law is the uncoded or "Adat" (customary) law which varies from region to region. The work of codifying this law has been begun but in view of the great complexity and diversity of customary law it may be expected to take a considerable time to achieve.

RELIGION

Religious divisions (1962):

	Per cent
Muslim	90
Christian	4
Hindu	3
Others	3

It was estimated that 10 per cent of the population were Christians in 1967.

MUSLIM

Leader: IDHAM CHALID.

ROMAN CATHOLIC

Archbishop of Djakarta: Mgr. LEO SOERATA, S.J.

Archbishop of Semarang: H.E. Cardinal JUSTINIUS DARMAJUWANA.

Archbishop of Ende: Mgr. DONATUS DJAGOM, S.V.D.

Archbishop of Medan: Mgr. Dr. F. A. H. VAN DEN HURK.

Archbishop of Pontianak: Mgr. HERCULANUS J. M. VAN DEN BURGT.

Archbishop of Makasar: Mgr. NICOLAUS M. SCHNEIDERS.

Archbishop of Merauke: Mgr. H. M. M. TILLEMANS, M.S.C.

PROTESTANT CHURCHES

Evangelical Christian Church in West Irian: P.O.B. 14, Sukarnapura; f. 1956; 900 local congregations, 225,000 mems.; publs. *Pedoman Rohani, Serikat*.

Geredja Kalimantan Evangelis (*Kalimantan Evangelical Church*): 8 Djalan Djenderal Sudirman, Bandjarmasin, Kalimantan; f. 1935; 80,000 mems.; Pres. Rev. C. A. KITING; Gen. Sec. Rev. HERMOGENES UGANG.

Geredja Kristen Sulawesi Tengah (*Christian Church of Central Celebes*): Poso, Sulawesi, Tengah, Central Celebes; mems. 125,000; Chair. Rev. J. MELAHA.

Geredja Kristen Djawa Wetan (*East Java Church*): Djl. Kelud 10, Maland, Java; mems. 100,000; Chair. Ds. R. ARDI SOEJATNO; Gen. Sec. Ds. SARDJONAN.

Geredja Masehi Indjili Timor (*Christian Evangelical Church of Timor*): Kupang, Timor; Sec. Rev. RADJAHABA.

Geredja Masehi Indjili Minahasa (*Christian Evangelical Church in Manahasa*): Kantor Synode Tomohon, Sulawesi-Utara; f. 1829; Moderator Rev. REIN M. LUNTUNGAN; Gen. Sec. Rev. W. ABSALOM ROEROE; 500,000 mems., 134 pastors; member of National Council of Churches in Indonesia.

Geredja Protestant Maluku (*Protestant Church of Moluccas*): Kantor Pusat G.P.M., Batungantung, Amboina.

Geredja Protestant di Indonesia (*Protestant Church in Indonesia*): Medan Merdeka Timur no. 10, P.O.B. 2057, Djakarta; Principal Officers Rev. R. M. LUNTUNGAN, Rev. P. H. ROMPAS, M.TH.

Gereformeerde Kerken in Indonesia: Kwutang 28, Djakarta.

Huria Kristen Batak Protestant (*Christian Batak Protestant Church*): Pearadja-Tarutung, Sumatra, Utara; f. 1861; 818,852 mems.; Gen. Sec. Rev. G. H. M. SIAHAAN.

Huria Kristen Batak Protestant (*Christian Batak Protestant Church*): Pearadja-Tarutung, Sumatra-Utara; f. 1861 by Nommensen, a Missionary from Germany (R.M.G.), 1,471 preaching places; 922,939 mems.; Ephorus: Rev. T. S. SIHOMBING; Gen. Sec. Rev. G. H. M. SIAHAAN.

THE PRESS

PRINCIPAL DAILIES

Java

- Abadi:** Djakarta; Muslim.
- Ampera:** Kramat V 14, Djakarta; Trade Unionist; Editor MUDJONO; circ. 20,000.
- Angkatan Bersenjata:** Djalan Asemka 29, Djakarta; official armed forces paper; Dir. Brig.-Gen. H. SUGANDHI; Editor Col. S. Djojopranoto; circ. 40,000.
- API Pantjasila:** Gunung Sahari Antjol 13, Djakarta; Communist; Editor A. SUKARMADIDJAYA; circ. 25,000.
- Armed Forces Courier:** Medan Merdeka Barat 13, Djakarta; formerly *Armed Forces Daily Mail*; name changed 1967; twice a week; Man. Dir. Col. N. J. SOFJAN; circ. 8,000.
- El Bahar:** Djakarta; Navy paper; Editor Comdr. R. S. POEGOEH; circ. 45,000.
- Berita Yudha:** Djl. Tanah Abang 11/35, Djakarta, official Army paper; Editor Brig. Gen. M. NAWAWI ALIF; circ. 95,000.
- Djakarta Times:** 8 Dj. Hajam Wuruk, Djakarta; Dir. and Chief Editor ZEIN EFFENDI, S.H.; Man. Editor FAHMI MU'THI; circ. 20,000.
- Djaya:** Military Command H.Q., Djl. Hayam Wuruk 8, Djakarta; Editor Major WIRJADA; circ. 15,000.
- Duta Masjarakat:** Djl. Menteng Raya 24, Djakarta; Nahdat Ulamaorgan; Editor MAHBUB DJUNAIDI; circ. 38,000.
- Indonesian Daily News:** Kaliasin 52, Teromol Pos 90, Surabaya; f. 1957; English; Editor THUNG KIM PIAUW; circ. 5,000.
- Indonesian Observer:** Djalan M. Sangadji 11, Djakarta; English; independent; mornings; Editors Mrs. HERAWATI DIAH, SUTOMO SATIMAN, TRIBUANA SAID, Mrs. D. HADMOKO SOEHOED; circ. 16,500.
- Indonesia Raya:** Djakarta; republished October 31st, 1968
- Java Post:** Kembang Djepun 166, Surabaya; f. 1949; Indonesian; Editor THIO OEN SIK; circ. 18,000.
- Kami:** Kramat VIII 2-4, Djakarta; f. 1966; students'; Editor and Publ. NONO ANWAR MAKARIM; circ. 25,000.
- Kedaulatan Rakjat:** Djalan P. Mangkubumi 40-42, Jogjakarta; f. 1945; Indonesian; independent; Dir. SAMAWI; Editor M. WONOHILO; circ. 30,000.
- Kompas:** 104 Djalan Gadjah Mada, P.O.B. 615 DAK, Djakarta; mornings; Editor Drs. J. OETAMA; circ. 84,000; audited June 1971.
- Merdeka:** Djalan M. Sangaoji 11, Djakarta; f. 1945; Indonesian; independent; Editor-in-Chief B. M. DIAH; circ. 120,000.
- Nasional:** Bedji 33, Jogjakarta; f. 1946; Indonesian; nationalist (PNI); Editor ISSUTHIAR; circ. 17,000.
- Operasi:** 39 Kebon Sirih, Djakarta; f. 1966; independent; Editor-in-Chief and Man. Dir. BACHTIAR DJAMILLY; circ. 25,000.
- Pelopop Baru:** Djl. Asemka 29-30, Djakarta; Army; Editor H. SUGANDHI; circ. 15,000.
- Perwarta Surabaya:** Petjinan Kulon 23, Surabaya, P.O.B. 85; f. 1905; Indonesian; Editors TJIOOK SEE TJIOE TAN, PHOA TJONG HWAY, S. RIDWAN, B. P. PARWAN; circ. 10,000.

- Pikiran Rakjat:** 133 Djalan Asia-Afrika, Bandung; f. 1950; independent; Editor SAKTI ALAMSJAH; circ. 25,000.
- Sinar Harapan:** Djl. Pintu Besar Selatan 93, Djakarta; f. 1961; Independent; Editor SOEBAGYOPR; circ. 60,000.
- Sipatahoonan:** Djalan Dalem Kaum 42-44, Bandung; Sundanese; Editor Hadji MUHAMMAD KENDANA; circ. 7,000.
- Suara Merdeka:** Semarang; f. 1950; Indonesian; Editor Mr. HETAMI; circ. 50,000.
- Suluh Marhaen:** Pintu Besi 31, Djakarta; f. 1953; Indonesian; Nationalist (PNI); Editor SABILAL RASJAD; circ. 15,000.
- Suluh Marhaen (People Guide):** Djalan Kepodang 20/22, Semarang; f. 1957; Indonesian, independent; Dir. CHANDRA NAINGGOLAN; circ. 20,000.
- Surabaja Post:** Surabaya; independent; Prop. and Editor A. AZIZ; circ. 14,000.
- Utusan Indonesia:** Djalan Veteran 111/3, Djakarta; f. 1963; independent; Editor H. RAHARDJO; circ. 15,000.
- Warta Bandung:** Bandung; Indonesian.
- Warta Harian:** Kosgoro, Djakarta; co-operatives' organ; Editor MAS ISMAN; circ. 25,000.

Kalimantan (Borneo)

- Indonesia Berjuang:** Djalan Pangeran Samudra 71, Bandjarmasin; f. 1946; Indonesian; Editor A. S. MUSAFFA SH; circ. 7,500.
- Indonesia Merdeka:** Djalan Pasar Baru 11, Bandjarmasin; Indonesian; Editor Gt. A. SUGIAN NOVRI; circ. 5,000.
- Masjarakat Baru:** Samarinda; Indonesian.
- Pembangunan:** Pontianak; Indonesian.
- Pembina:** Samarinda; Indonesian.
- Suara Kalimantan:** Djalan Kalimantan 41, Bandjarmasin; Indonesian; circ. 5,000.

Sumatra

- Haluan:** Djalandamar 59 D-E, Padang; f. 1948; Editor-in-Chief CHAIRUL HARUN.
- Mimbar Umum:** Djalan Riau 79, Medan; f. 1947; Indonesian; independent; Editor ARIF LUBIS; circ. 50,000.
- Penerangan:** Djalan Sungai Bong 9/13, Padang; Indonesian; Editor M. RIDWAN; circ. 6,000.
- Suara Rakjat Semesta Palembang-Indonesia:** Palembang; Indonesian; Editor DJADIL ABDULLAH; circ. 10,000.
- Waspada:** Djalan Suprpto/Katamso 1 and Pusat Pasar 126, Medan; Indonesian; f. 1947; Dir. Mrs. ANIDRUS SAID; Editors TRIBUANA SAID, AMMARY IRABI; circ. 35,000 (daily); weekly edition 15,000.

Sulawesi (Celebes)

- Pedoman Rakjat:** Makassar; independent; Editor M. BASIR; circ. 7,000.
- Tegas:** Djl. Elang 28, Makassar; Editor J. MEWENGKANG; circ. 7,500.

Bali

- Suara Indonesia:** Den Pasar; Indonesian.

Lombok

- Lombok Baru:** Ampenan; Indonesian.

Timor

- Kupang:** Indonesian.

PRINCIPAL WEEKLIES

Java

- Berita Minggu:** Djalan Pintu Besi 31, Djakarta; Indonesian; Editor MAWARDI RIVAL; circ. 10,000.
- Berita Negara:** Djalan Pertjetakan Negara 21, Kotakpos 2111, Djakarta; f. 1960; official gazette; three times weekly.
- Bina Pantjasila:** Djalan Dr. Wahidin 11/2, Djakarta; bi-weekly; Editor Dr. M. HOETAROEROEK; circ. 25,000.
- Business News:** Djalan H. Abdul Muis 70, Djakarta; f. 1956; Indonesian and English; Chief Editor SANJOTO SASTROMIHARDJO; circ. 10,000.
- Djaja:** Djakarta; independent; illustrated; Editor S. HADISUMARTO; circ. 40,000.
- Djakarta Weekly Mail:** Djakarta; Indonesian.
- Djojoberjo:** Pasar Besar Wetan 32, Surabaya; Indonesian.
- Koran Minggu:** Djalan Suari, Purwodinatan Tengah 7, Semarang; Indonesian.
- Lembaran Minggu:** Djalan Asia Afrika 133, Bandung; Indonesian.
- Madjalah Merdeka:** Djalan Hajam Wuruk 9; Indonesian.
- Mahasiswa Indonesia:** Djakarta; youth; Editor LOUIS TAOLIN; circ. 20,000.
- Mangle:** Djl. Buah Batu 45, Bundung; f. 1947; Sudanese; circ. 30,000.
- Minggu Warta Bhakti:** Djalan Asemka 29-30, Djakarta; Indonesian.
- Panjerbar Semangat:** Djalan Penghela 2, Surabaya; f. 1933; Javanese; circ. 75,000.
- Pesat:** Pakuningratan 67, Jogjakarta; Indonesian.
- Sapta Marga:** Djalan Segara 5, Djakarta; Indonesian.
- Selecta:** Djakarta; illustrated; Editor SAMSUDIN; circ. 30,000.
- Skrikandi:** Djakarta; Editor Mrs. SOEDJONO; circ. 15,000.
- Varia:** Djakarta; illustrated; Editor R. ARIFIEN; circ. 40,000.
- Wanita Nasional:** Semarang; f. 1950; Indonesian; Editors Miss CHAFSAH AMIRIN, Miss SETIOWATI RAMELAN; circ. 10,000.

PRINCIPAL PERIODICALS

- Al-Djami'ah:** Institut Agama Islam Negeri, Demangan, Tromelpos 82, Jogjakarta; f. 1962; university journal of Islam; bi-monthly.
- Aneka:** Djalan Kebon Sirik 71, Djakarta; Indonesian; every ten days.
- Angkasa:** Djalan Tanah Abang Bukit 36, Djakarta; Indonesian Air Force magazine; Indonesian; monthly.
- Bahasa dan Kesusastraan:** Djalan Dlponegoro 82, Djakarta; f. 1967; linguistics and literature; bi-monthly.
- Basis:** P.O.B. 20, Jogjakarta; f. 1951; general Indonesian culture; monthly; Editor TH. GELDORP, S.J.; circ. 5,000.
- Budaya:** Djalan Faridan M. Noto 11, Jogjakarta; f. 1952; Indonesian culture; monthly.
- Dunia Wanita:** Djalan Pusat Pasar, P. 125, Medan; f. 1949; Indonesian; women; fortnightly; Chief Editor Mrs. ANIDRUS SAIM; circ. 10,000.
- Economic Review of Indonesia:** Ministry of Economic Affairs, Djalan Gadjah Mada 8, Djakarta; f. 1947; English; quarterly.
- Gadjah Mada:** Djalan Merapi 16, Jogjakarta; Indonesia; monthly.

- Hemera Zoa** (*Indonesian Journal of Animal Science*): Djalan, Bubulak 32A, Bogor; f. 1886; bi-monthly; English, French, German.
- Horison:** Djakarta; cultural; independent; Editor MOCHTAR LUBIS; circ. 10,000.
- Idea:** Fakultas Pertanian, Bogor; f. 1935; quarterly; English, Dutch.
- Ilmu, Teknik dan Hidup:** Djalan Sukabami 36, Djakarta; f. 1949; natural sciences; monthly; Indonesian.
- Indonesia Magazine:** Medan Merdeka Barat 28, Djakarta; monthly; Indonesian, English.
- Indonesian Perspectives:** Asean Publishing House, 128-130 Anson Rd., Singapore 2; trade, industry and tourism; monthly, English.
- Insinjur Indonesia** (*Indonesian Engineer*): Djl. W. Monginsidi 13, Kebajoran Baru; f. 1954; monthly; Editor Ir. J. B. SOEMARGO.
- Intisari:** 104 Djalan Gadjah Mada, P.O.B. 615 DAK, Djakarta; monthly digest; Editor Drs. J. OETAMA; circ. (Dec. 1971) 85,500.
- Japenna Features:** Djl. Kebon Sirih 76, Djakarta; Indonesian Overseas Feature Service; twice a month; English; Man. Editor N. SURYANTI.
- Laporan Lembaga Penelitian Ekonomi dan Masyarakat Universitas Indonesia:** Djalan Salemba 4, Djakarta; f. 1954; Economic and Social; Dir. S. B. JOEDONO.
- Majalah GPS Grafika:** Djalan Sawah Besar 29, Djakarta; f. 1962; Indonesian; graphic arts; monthly.
- Madjalah Kedokteran Indonesia** (*Journal of the Indonesian Medical Association*): Djalan Kesehatan 111/29, Djakarta 11/16; f. 1951; monthly; Indonesian, English; Editor Prof. Dr. BAHDER DJOHAN.
- Mimbar Kabinet Pembangunan:** Merdeka Baratag, Djakarta; f. 1966; monthly; Indonesian; published by Dept. of Information.
- Mimbar Pembangunan:** Merdeka Barat 9, Djakarta; f. 1968; Indonesian; monthly; published by Dept. of Information.
- Mimbar Penerangan:** Merdeka Barat 9, Djakarta; f. 1950; Indonesian; quarterly; published by Dept. of Information.
- Nasional:** Matraman Raja 50, Djakarta; f. 1948; Indonesian; Editor WIENAKTOE; circ. 20,000.
- Pentja:** Djalan Gadjah Mada 25, Djakarta; Indonesian fortnightly.
- Pertani:** Perusahaan Pertanian Negara, Djalan Pasar-minggu, Kalibata, Djakarta; f. 1963; Indonesian; agricultural; monthly; Pres./Dir. S. WARDJOJO.
- Praba:** Bintaran Kidul 5, Jogjakarta; Javanese; fortnightly.
- Publisistik:** University of Djakarta; Djl. Gondangdia Lama 3, Djakarta; quarterly; Gen. Man. Drs. D. H. ASSEGAF, Man. Editor Drs. ALADDIN.
- Purnama:** Parapatan 34A, Djakarta; Indonesian; fortnightly; films.
- Radjawali:** Djalan Ir. H. Djuanda 15, Djakarta; Indonesian; monthly; Civil Air Transport and Tourism; Dir. SALMAN HARDANI; Man. Editor MOERTHIKO.
- Suara-Guru:** Djalan Tanah-Abang III/24, Djakarta; f. 1958; Indonesian; teachers' magazine.

NEWS AGENCIES

- Antara** (*Indonesian National News Agency*): 57 Djalan Pos Utara, Djakarta; f. 1937, merged with Persburo Indonesia (P.I.A.) 1963; 46 newspapers subscribe to the Agency (1961); 13 brs. in Indonesia, 5 abroad; connected with 20 foreign agencies; Gen. Man. Mr. HARSONO; Editor-in-Chief MOH NAHAR.

INDONESIA—(THE PRESS, PUBLISHERS, RADIO AND TELEVISION)

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Agence France-Presse (AFP): Djalan Indramaju 18, Djakarta.

D.P.A., Jiji Press, Kyodo News Service, Reuters and Tass also have offices in Djakarta.

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Persatuan Wartawan Indonesia (*Journalists' Association of Indonesia*): Djalan Veteran 7-C, Djakarta; f. 1946; 3,000 mems.; Chair. ROSIHAN ANWAR, B. M. DIAH.

Persatuan Wartawan Tionghoa (*Chinese Journalist's Association*): 29 Pantjoran, Djakarta.

PUBLISHERS

Djakarta

Badan Penerbit Kristen: Kwitang 22, Djakarta IV/11; Man. A. SIMANDJUNTAK.

Balai Pustaka: Djalan Dr. Wahidin; f. 1908; children's, literary and scientific publications, periodicals; Pres. Brig.-Gen. SOEJATMO.

Bulan Bintang: Djakarta.

Djambatan: Djl. Ir. H. Djuanda 15 (2nd Floor), Djakarta; f. 1952; textbooks, religion, philosophy, social sciences, natural and applied sciences, mathematics, art, language and literature; Board of Management Miss ROSWITHA PAMOENTJAK, Mrs. S. R. RASID.

Endang: Djl. Tanah Abang Barat 80-A, Djakarta.

Gunung Agung: 6, Djalan Kwitang, Postbag 145, Djakarta; f. 1953; Pres. MASAGUNG; Vice-Pres. ADISURIA; Gen. Man. WAHJUDI SUNARJA.

Jajasan Pembangunan: Gunung Sahari 84; brs. in Jogjakarta, Madiun, Surabaya and Medan; textbooks; Dir. D. HAZIL.

Jajasan Penerbit Universitas Indonesia: Salemba 4; f. 1969; scientific journals and textbooks.

Obor: Gunung Sahari 91, Djakarta IV/17; f. 1957; Dirs. I. R. POEDJAWIJATNA, AL LIE KWED FA.

P.T. Pembimbing Masa: Kebon Sirih 71, Djakarta; Dir. H. MACHMOED.

Penerbit "Elita": Djalan Pos Utara 19.

Pradjna Paramita: 8 Djalan Madiun, Djakarta; f. 1963 educational; Gen. Man. SADONO DIBJOWIROJO.

P.T. Dian Rakjat: Djalan Ketapang Utara 1/17, P.O.B 51, Djakarta; Man. Dir. S. T. ALISJAHBANA.

P.T. Indira: 37, Dj. Dr. S. Ratulangi, Djakarta; f. 1954 general and textbooks; Man. Dir. WAHJUDI DA.

Tintamas: Kramat Raya 60, Djakarta; f. 1947; modern science and culture, especially Islamic works; Editor ALI AUDAH.

Universitas Krisnadwipajana: Taman Suropati.

Universitas P.T. Penerbit: Djl. Madjapahit 6, Tromolpos 185.

Usaha Penerbitan Gapura: Molenvliet T. 8-9 (Djalan Hajam Wuruk).

Medan

Gedung Pustaka: Djalan Antara 187c; f. 1948; Pres. A. K. LATHIEF; Sec. AMIRSJAH.

PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION

Serikat Perusahaan Surat-Kabar: 23 Djalan Taman Tanah, Abang Tiga, Djakarta; f. 1946; Chair. T. SJAHRIL; Sec. M. SJUREICH; 379 mems.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Radio Republik Indonesia: R.R.I., Medan Merdeka Selatan 17, P.O.B. 157, Djakarta; f. 1945; 47 stations; Dirs. ABDUL HAMID (Dir.), M. SANI (Home and Overseas Service), Ir. HENDRO SIDHARTO (Engineering), R. HUTAPEA (Administration), R. SARWOKO (News Service), MOH RAIS BAHERAMSJAH (Public and International Relations); publ. *Media* (fortnightly).

In addition to national daily broadcasts in Indonesian, which include school and educational programmes, there

are daily broadcasts overseas in Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Hindi and Urdu.

In 1970 2,550,000 radio licences were issued.

Televisi Republik Indonesia (TV-R.I.): Jajasan Televisi R.I.; Senajan, Djakarta; f. August 1962; Gen. Man. Drs. SUMADI; Dir. of Programmes SOENARTO DARJO PRANOTO; Dir. of Technical Services Ir. T. SUMARTONO.

In 1970 there were about 90,000 receivers.

FINANCE

(cap. = capital; dep. = deposits; p.u. = paid up; m. = million; amounts in Rupiah.)

BANKING

The General Law on Banking, enacted in December 1967, remodelled the banking structure in Indonesia, which now comprises the following five categories of banks: Central Bank; General Banks; Savings Banks; Development Bank; Special Banks. Special Banks may be set up by the Government to provide banking facilities for specific sectors, e.g. agriculture, industry, communications; a Special Bank is planned to grant credit to farmers, retailers and other small businessmen.

The formerly integrated structure of the Central Bank, composed of five units, was replaced in January 1969 by a single Central Bank and six State banks.

CENTRAL BANK

Bank Indonesia: 2 Djalan Thamrin, Jakarta; f. 1882; nationalized 1951; promulgated the Central Bank in 1968; Gov. RADIUS PRAWIRO; Man. Dirs. M. DJOENAN KOESOEMAHARDJA, RACHMAT SALEH, SUDIARSO, R. A. KARTADJOEMENA, MARATHON WIRIJA MIHARDJA, PRANOWO SOEWANDI, SOEKSMONO B. MARTOKOESOEMO.

STATE BANKS

Bank Ekspor Impor Indonesia: Head Office: Djl. Lapangan Setasiun 1, P.O.B. 32, Jakarta; cap. 200m.; specializes in credits for the production, processing and marketing of export products.

Bank Rakjat Indonesia (Indonesian People's Bank): Djalan Veteran 8, Jakarta; cap. 300m.; specializes in credits to co-operatives in agriculture and fisheries, and in rural credit generally.

Bank Negara Indonesia 1946: 1, Djalan Lada, P.O.B. 1412/DAK, Jakarta-Kota; f. 1946; cap. 500m.; first and largest State-owned commercial bank; specializes in credits to the industrial sector as well as commercial transactions; Pres. E. SOEKASAH SOMAWIDJAJA; Man. Dir. Lt. Col. SOEDJIWO, B.C. HK., HASAN SATIR, M.L.L., CHAIROEL ZAHAR, M. BACHTIAR; 238 domestic brs. and overseas brs. in Singapore, Hong Kong and Tokyo; Representative offices in London and New York.

Bank Bumi Daya: Head Office: Djl. Kebonsirih 66-70, P.O.B. 106, Jakarta; f. 1959 as *Bank Umum Negara*, on August 17th, 1965 name changed to *Bank Negara Indonesia Unit IV*; a state-owned commercial foreign exchange bank; f. June 1971; cap. p.u. 300m.; Pres. R. A. B. MASSIE, S.H.; Man. Dirs. SOESILO SARDADI, S.E., R. PRASODJO, R. S. NATALEGAWA; 45 brs. in Indonesia; Overseas Representative Office in Hong Kong.

Bank Tabungan Negara (State Savings Bank): Jakarta; cap. 100m.; specializes in promotion of savings among the general public.

Bank Dagang Negara (State Commercial Bank): Djalan Mitl. Thamrin 5, P.O.B. 338 DKT, Jakarta; f. 1960; authorized State Foreign Exchange Bank; specializes in credits to the mining sector; cap. 250m.; Pres. OMAR ABDALLA, Drs. Ec., Man. Dirs. MOELJOTO DJOJOMARTONO; Drs. Ec. M. WIDARSADIPRADJA.

DEVELOPMENT BANK

Bank Pembangunan Indonesia (Development Bank of Indonesia): Gondangdia Lama 2-4, Jakarta; f. 1960; formerly Bank Industri Negara; state bank; financial assistance to Government enterprises as well as to privately-owned industrial and other productive enterprises; helps in development or establishment of new industries and other productive ventures, or expansion and modernization of existing enterprises; conducts feasibility studies of Government projects; auth. cap. 1100m. N. Rupiah; cap. p.u. 60m. N. Rupiah; total financial resources 28.329m. N. Rupiah (Mar. 1970); cap. and dep. 4.549m. N. Rupiah (Mar. 1970); Pres. S. PAMUNGKAS.

NATIONAL PRIVATE BANKS

P.T. Bank Agung: 338 Djalan Overste Slamet, Rijadi, Solo; f. 1965; Pres. and Dir. R. SABARDI; Dirs. A. KARSONO, R. BUCHARI SOEKARDJO.

P.T. Bank Amerta: 12-14 Djalan Roa Malaka Selatan, Jakarta; formerly Indonesian Banking Corpn.; Pres. Dir. SOEDARJO; Man. Dir. SOEMARNO; Chair. SOEKARDJO.

P.T. Bank Buana Indonesia: 34 Djalan Asemka, Jakarta; f. 1956; cap. p.u. 100.000m.; brs. at Medan and Surabaya.

P.T. Bank Dagang Nasional Indonesia (The Indonesian National Commercial Bank Ltd.): 2 Djalan Balai Kota, Medan; f. 1945; foreign exchange bank.

P.T. Bank Niaga: 21 Djalan Roa Malaka Utara, Jakarta; f. 1955.

N.V. Bank Pasifik: 52 Djalan Tiang Bendera, Jakarta-Kota; Man. Dir. R. M. MOERSODO.

P.T. Bank Patriot: 18 Djalan Veteran 1, Jakarta; f. 1958.

Bank Pembangunan Swasta: 2 Djalan Lapangan Stasiun, Jakarta; private development bank; f. 1962.

P.T. Bank Persatuan Dagang Indonesia (United Commercial Bank of Indonesia Ltd.): 24 Djalan Pasar Pagi, Jakarta; f. 1954; foreign exchange bank; Chair. SOETOPO JANANTO; Pres. G. KARJADI; Man. Dir. P. H. SUGIRI.

P.T. Bank Umum Agraria (Indonesian General and Agricultural Bank): 45 Djalan Roa Malaka Selatan, P.O.B. 1032/DAK, Jakarta-Kota; f. 1967; Chair. JUSUF WIBISONO; Man. Dirs. Ir. R. M. SANSITO MANGONKOSOEMO, PADMO SUMASTO.

Bank Surakarta M.A.I.: 24 Djalan Kapten, Muljadi-Solo; f. 1945.

Bank Umum Nasional P.T.: 20 Djalan Kali Besar Barat, Jakarta-Kota; f. 1952; foreign exchange bank; cap. 100m.; dep. 969.6m.; Principal Officers Njodo HAN SIANG, M. A. GOWI, BASUKI SAJONO.

There is a large number of small private banks operating in Indonesia.

BANKING ORGANIZATION

Indonesian National Private Banks Association (Perbankan Nasional Swasta—PERBANAS): Djalan Sindanglaja 1, Jakarta; f. 1952; 127 mems.; Sec.-Gen. O. P. SIMORANGKIR; publ. *Keuangan dan Bank (Finance and Banking)* (quarterly).

FOREIGN BANKS

The General Law on Banking permits foreign banks to operate in Indonesia under certain conditions. The following twelve foreign banks have been granted permission to resume operations for the first time since 1963: Chase Manhattan, American Express, Bank of America, First National City Bank, Chartered Bank, Pierson, Halbring and Pierson, Nederlandse Overzee Bank, Algemene Bank Nederland, Bank of Tokyo, Bangkok Bank, Hongkong and Shanghai Bank; United California Bank International has entered into a joint venture with an Indonesian Bank.

Algemene Bank Nederland: Djaln Ir. H. Djuanda 23, P.O.B. 2950, Jakarta; Man. C. H. J. VAN VUURDEN.

American Express International Banking Corporation: Djl. Thamrin, Hotel Asoka, P.O.B. 131/DKT, Jakarta.

Bangkok Bank Ltd.: Kali Besar Barat 37, enr. Djaln Kopi; opened June 1968; Man. and Asst. Vice-Pres. BOONCHARN TAYJASANANT.

The Chase Manhattan Bank, N.A.: New York; Jakarta Branch; Djaln Medan Merdeka Barat 6, P.O.B. 311; sub-br. at Jakarta-Kota; Vice-Pres. and Man. ADRIAN NOE.

Deutsch-Asiatische Bank: 80 Djaln Imam Bondjol, Jakarta.

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp.: Djaln Gadjah-Mada No. 18, P.O.B. 2307, Jakarta.

STOCK EXCHANGE

Stock Exchange of Indonesia: c/o Perserikatan Perdagangan Uang dan Efek-Efek; P.O.B. 1224/Dak, Jakarta-Kota; f. 1952; 17 mems.; Chair. Drs. SOEKSMONO BESAR MARTOKOESOEMO; Sec. Drs. KHO HAN TIONG.

INSURANCE

NATIONAL COMPANIES

ARDJOENO, Assurantie Maatschappij: Kali Besar Timur 10, P.O.B. 1338, Jakarta; f. 1886; Man. Dir. H. F. THENU.

Djasa Rahardja: Perusahaan Negara Asuransi Kerugian, Djaln Kali Besar Timur 10, Jakarta-Kota.

Gadjah Mada Insurance Co. Ltd.: Tiang Bendera 90, Jakarta.

Garuda Insurance Co. Ltd.: Chartered Bank Bldg., 2 Kali Besar Barat, P.O.B. 1316 Dak, Jakarta; f. 1952; Chair. A. RAMEHDAN.

Insurance Society Murni Ltd.: Tiang Bendera 90, Jakarta; f. 1953.

Javasche Zee- en Brandassurantie Maatschappij: Kali Besar Timur 10, P.O.B. 703, Jakarta; Mans. Sluyters and Co.

Lloyd Indonesia Baru P.T. Maskapai Asuransi: Kepodang 12/14, Semarang; f. 1953.

Lloyd Indonesia P.T. Perusaha'an Asuransi Umum: Kepodang 12/14, Semarang; f. 1916; Man. Dir. HAN BING HOO.

Mercurius N.V. Brandverzokering Maatschappij: Kali Besar Timur 8, P.O.B. 582, Jakarta-Kota; f. 1865; Mans. Reijnst and Vinju.

P.N. Asuransi Djiwasraja (Djiwasraja State Life Insurance Co.): 34 Djl. Ir. H. Djuanda, Jakarta; f. 1859; Sec. Drs. HADY SOESETO.

Perusahaan Negara Asuransi Bendasraja: 4 Djl. Pintu Besar Utara, P.O.B. 1226, Jakarta-Kota; f. 1966; Gen. Man. Z. A. ACHIR.

Reasuransi Umum Indonesia P.N.: Salemba Raya 30, P.O.B. 2635, Jakarta IV/3; f. 1954.

Samarang Sea and Fire Insurance Co. Ltd.: Djl. Ir. H. Djuanda 30, Jakarta; f. 1866; Mans. M. B. MURPHY and T. E. O'KEEFE.

Veritas Insurance Co. Ltd.: Kali Besar Timur 10, P.O.B. 1338, Jakarta; f. 1878; Man. Dir. H. F. THENU.

Waringin Lloyd N.V. Maskapai Asuransi: Kali Besar Timur 26, P.O.B. 606, Jakarta.

Wuwungan N.V. Maskapai Asuransi Umum: Pintu Besar Utara 32, Jakarta.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CENTRAL ORGANIZATION

National Development Planning Agency (BAPPENAS): 2 Taman Suprpati, Jakarta; Chair. Prof. WIDJOJO NITISASTRO.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Dewan Perniagaan dan Perusahaan—DPP (Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry): Djaln Modjopahit 2, Jakarta; Pres. M. SOEBEHAN Z. E.

TRADE ORGANIZATIONS

CAFI (Commercial Advisory Foundation in Indonesia): 9 Djl. Lombok, Jakarta; f. 1958; information services; Chair. Dr. R. Ng. S. SOSROHADIKUSUMO; Man. Dir. B. R. RANTI.

GINSI (Importers' Association of Indonesia): Wisma Nusantara Bldg., Djaln Madjapahit No. 1, Jakarta, P.O.B. 2744 Dkt.; f. 1956; mems.: 3,200 importers

throughout Indonesia; Chair. B. R. MOTIK; Sec.-Gen. ZAINI NOORDIN.

Organisasi Exportir Hasilbumi Indonesia—OEHI (Association of Exporters of Indonesian Produce): Djl. Tjikini Raya 29, P.O.B. 13, Jakarta; f. 1946; 84 mems.; Chair. R. Ng. S. SOSROHADIKOESOEMO.

Perkumpulan Koperasi Gabungan Pembelian Importir Indonesia G.A.—GAPINDO (Indonesian Importers' Co-operative Union): Kali Besar Timur 5-7, Jakarta.

Persatuan Exportir Indonesia PEKSI (Indonesian Exporters' Union): Djaln Modjopahit 2, Jakarta.

Perserikatan Perdagangan Uang Efek-Efek (Association of Money and Stockbrokers): 3 Pintu Besar Utara, P.O.B. 1224/Dak, Jakarta-Kota; f. 1951; organizes the Stock Exchange; 37 mems. (15 banks and 3 brokers); Chair. Drs. SOEKSMONO BESAR MARTOKOESOEMO; Sec. Drs. KHO HAN TRONG; publ. *Daftuar Kurs Resmi* (Official List of Prices) (daily).

STATE TRADING ORGANIZATIONS

General Management Board of the State Trading Corporations (BPU-PNN): 94-96 Djalan Kramat Raya, CTC Bldg., Djakarta; f. 1961; Pres. Col. SUHARDIMAN; publ. *Madjalah Perekonomian Nasional*.

P.N. Aneka Niaga: Djl. Kali Besar Timur IV/I, P.O.B. 1213 DAK, Djakarta-Kota; f. 1964; import and distribution of basic goods, bulb articles, sundries, provisions and drinks, and export of Indonesian produce.

P.N. Dharma Niaga Ltd.: Djalan Abdul Muis 6/8/10, Djakarta; P.O. Box 2028; f. 1964; import of technical articles, equipment and plant; factory representatives, repair and after sales service; export.

P.T. Pantja Niaga: C.T.C. Bldg., 94-96 Djl. Kramat Raya, Djakarta; f. 1964; import, export and distribution.

TRADE UNION ORGANIZATIONS

Serikat Organisasi Buruh Seluruh Indonesia (SOBSI): (*All-Indonesia Central Council of Trade Unions*): Kramat V 14, Djakarta; f. 1946; affiliated unions from all branches of labour; 3,277,032 mems.; affiliated to WFTU; Pres. Njono; publs. *Ampera* (Indonesian), *Indonesian Trade Union News* (English, monthly).

Gabungan Serikat Buruh Indonesia (GSBI) (*Federation of Unions in Java*): Djakarta; about 89,215 mems.; Chair. R. H. KOESNAN.

Kongress Buruh Seluruh Indonesia (KBSI) (*All Indonesian Congress of Workers*): Djalan Tuku Djihik Ditiro 44, Djakarta; about 735,000 mems.; Chair. Dr. KUSNA PURADIREJA.

Hispaunan Serikat Buruh Indonesia (HISBI) (*Federation of Indonesian Trade Unions*): Mampang 44, Djakarta; about 413,975 mems.; Pres. A. Z. ABIDIN.

Serikat Buruh Islam Indonesia (SBII) (*Central Indonesian Islamic Trade Union*) Djalan Tambora Dalam 62,

Djakarta; f. 1947; Pres. S. NARTO; Sec.-Gen. ASEP HALIM; in April 1967 the SBII merged with:

Kongress Buruh Islam Merdeka (KBIM) (*Free Islamic Trade Union Congress*): Djalan Kramat-Raya 45, Djakarta; f. 1956; 295,000 mems.; Chair. Dr. Haji ALI AKBAR; Sec.-Gen. SADIKIN W.

Kesatuan Buruh Kerakjatan Indonesia (KBKI) (*Indonesian Democratic Workers' Federation*): Djalan Tuku Tjhik Ditiro 44, Djakarta; about 500,000 mems.; Sec.-Gen. J. I. SUDARWO.

KESPEKRJ (*Indonesian Christian Workers' Union*): 43 Djalan Guntur, Djakarta 3/10; f. 1955, reconstituted 1963; 16 affiliated unions; Pres. DARIUS MARPAUNG; Sec. ROBERT SMK. SILITONGA; publ. *Bachtera* (monthly).

Serikat Buruh Muslimin Indonesia (SERBUMUSI) (*Muslim Workers' Union*): Surabaya, East Java; about 82,000 mems.; Chair. K. H. MASJKUR; Sec. KI BAGUS PRAKTIKO.

Gabungan Serikat Buruh Islam Indonesia (GASBIINDO) (*Federation of Indonesian Islamic Trade Unions*): Djalan Tanah Abang III/6, Djakarta; f. 1947 in Jogjakarta; affiliated to ICFTU; 17 affiliated unions; 3,244,593 mems.; Pres. AGUS SUDONO; Sec.-Gen. SJOFFAN HAMDANY.

Gabungan Organisasi Buruh Serikat Islam Indonesia (GOBSII) (*Federation of Indonesian Muslim Trade and Labour Unions*): Djalan Ungaran 34, Djakarta III/10; f. 1956; 45,000 mems.; Sec.-Gen. MOCHTAR KARTOWIDJIHARDJO.

Sentral Organisasi Karyawan Sosialis Indonesia (SOKSI) (*Central Organisation of Indonesian Socialist Workers*): Djalan Potjenongan 40, Djakarta; f. 1961; 600,000 mems.; Chair. Dr. SUHARDIMAN; Sec.-Gen. Dr. SOEROWO ABDOELMANAG.

There are also independent local unions throughout Indonesia.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Perusahaan Negara Kereta Api—P.N.K.A. (State Railways): Geredja 1, Bandung; seven regional offices; controls 7,927 (1967) km. of track, mainly on Java; Dir.-Gen. R. ABOEPRAJITNO.

ROADS

Total length of roads in 1970 was 84,292 km., of which about 22,682 km. were asphalted.

MOTORISTS' ORGANIZATION

Notary Public: 8 Djl. Museum, Djakarta; Public Notary TAN THONG KIE.

SHIPPING

Indonesian Commercial Shipping Association: Chair. MOHAMMAD SAAD.

Pelajaran Nasional Indonesia—Pelni Lines: Djalan Patrice Lumumba, Djakarta; State-owned national shipping company; 83 ships.

P.N. Djakarta Lloyd: 2 Raya Pelabuhan Priok, Djakarta; f. 1950; services to U.S.A., Europe, Far East and Australia; twenty-four ships; Pres. and Dir. M. J. P. HAHIJARY.

P.N. Pertambangan Minyak Dan Gas Bumi Nasional (PERTAMINA): Djalan Perwira 2, Djakarta; Pres. and Chair. Maj.-Gen. Dr. IBNU SUTONO; cargo and tanker service of state oil mining company.

P.T. Gesuri Lloyd: 70 Djl. Tiang Bendera, Djakarta; private company.

P.T. Perusahaan Pelajaran Samudera—SAMUDERA INDONESIA: 43, Djl. Kali Besar Barat, Djakarta Kota; private company.

P.T. Trikora Lloyd: 1 Djl. Malaka, Djakarta-Kota, P.O.B. 1076/Dak.; f. 1964; Pres. Dir. S. BOEDIHARDJO.

Sriwidjaja Raja Lines: Djalan Tiang Bendera 52, Djakarta-Kota; Pres. A. D. HARRIS; interinsular cargo and passenger services.

N.S.M. Ocean Blue Funnel Line: agents: P.T. Gesuri Lloyd, 18 Djalan Gadjah Mada (Top Floor), P.O.B. 289/Dkt, Djakarta; regular services between Indonesia and Europe, U.S.A. and Australia.

INDONESIA—(TRANSPORT AND TOURISM, ATOMIC ENERGY)

Thai Mercantile Marine Ltd.: agents: P. T. Samudera Indonesia, Kali Besar Barat 43, P.O.B. DAK/1244, Djakarta.

CIVIL AVIATION

P.N. Garuda Indonesian Airways: Djl. Ir. H. Djuanda 15, Djakarta; f. 1950; operates interinsular services and services to Singapore, Kuala Lumpur, Penang, Bangkok, Manila, Hong Kong, Tokyo, Bombay, Karachi, Damascus, Beirut, Athens, Cairo, Frankfurt, Amsterdam; fleet of 5 Dakotas, 2 Electras, 2 DC-8, 2 DC-9; Pres. Dr. WIWEKO SOEPONO.

Merpati Nusantara Airlines: Djl. Patrice Lumumba 2, Kemayoram, Djakarta; domestic and regional services.

PRIVATE COMPANIES

Air Indonesia: Sumatra.

P.T. Zamrud Airlines: Nusa Tenggara.

P.T. Deraya: West Java.

P.T. Briston Masayu: Sumatra.

P.T. Seulawan: Sumatra.

The following foreign airlines also serve Djakarta: Aeroflot, Air France, Air India, Alitalia, B.O.A.C., Cathay Pacific Airways, Ceskoslovenske Aerolinie, Japan Air Lines (J.A.L.), K.L.M., Lufthansa, Malaysia-Singapore Airlines, P.A.A., Qantas Airways, Scandinavian Airlines System (S.A.S.), Swissair, Thai Airways International, United Arab Airlines, U.T.A.

TOURISM

Dewan Pariwisata Indonesia (*Indonesian Council for Tourism*): Djalan Diponegoro 25, Djakarta; f. 1957; private body to promote national and international tourism; Chair. H.R.H. Prince HAMENGKU BUWONO IX; Vice-Chair. Sri BUDoyo.

ATOMIC ENERGY

National Atomic Energy Agency (*Badan Tenaga Atom Nasional*): Djalan Palatehan 1/26, Blok-K.V., Kebajoran Baru, Djakarta; f. 1958; Dir.-Gen. Prof. G. A. SIWABESSY; publ. *Madjalah Badan Tenaga Atom Nasional*.

Institute for Atomic Energy: c/o Atomic Energy Council Djakarta; f. 1958; operates a small research reactor; Dir.-Gen. Prof. G. A. SIWABESSY; publ. *Manfaat Tenaga Atom*.

UNIVERSITIES

STATE

- Universitas Airlangga:** Surabaya, Java.
- Universitas Andalas:** Djalan Djati 77, Padang, West Sumatra; 487 teachers, 3,521 students.
- Bambang Moertoyo Institute:** Djalan Djendral Achmad Yani; 11/5 Purwokerto, Central Java.
- Universitas Brawidjaja:** Djalan Guntur 1, Malang; 497 teachers, 4,255 students.
- Universitas Diponegoro:** Pelcburan, Semarang; 207 teachers, 4,943 students.
- Universitas Negeri Djambi:** Djalan Merdeka 16, Djambi; 47 teachers, 371 students.
- Universitas Negeri Djember:** Djalan Moh. Serudji 120, Djember; 436 teachers, 1,687 students.
- Universitas Negeri Djendral Soedirman:** Djalan Pengadilan 1, Purwokerto; 182 teachers, 1,820 students.
- Universitas Gadjah Mada:** Bulaksumur, Jogjakarta; 1,344 teachers, 16,680 students.
- Universitas Hasanuddin:** Djalan Mesdjid Raya, Makassar; 825 teachers, 6,506 students.
- University of Indonesia:** Salemba Raya 4, Djakarta, Java; 1,569 teachers; 14,308 students.
- Universitas Kalimantan Barat:** Djalan Raja 17, Pontianak.
- Universitas Kalimantan Timur:** Samarinda, Kalimantan Timur.
- Universitas Lambung Mangkurat:** Bandjarmasin, Kalimantan.
- Universitas Maluku:** Ambon.
- Universitas Negeri Mataram:** Taman Majura, Tjakranegara, Lombok, N.T.B.; 68 teachers, 785 students.
- Universitas Negeri Padjadjaran:** Djalan Dipati Ukur 37, Bandung, Java; 1,789 teachers, 9,794 students.
- Universitas Nusa Tjendana:** Kupang Timor.
- Universitas Palangka Raya:** Palangka Raya.
- Universitas Riau:** Pakanbaru, Sumatra.
- Sjah Kuala University:** Darusalam Banda, Atjeh, S.U.
- Universitas Negeri Sriwidjaja:** Djalan Bukit Besar, Palembang; 516 teachers, 3,804 students.
- Universitas Sulawesi Utara (University of North and Central Sulawesi):** Tengah Di Menado.
- Universitas Sumatera Utara (University of North Sumatra):** Djalan Universitas 22, Medan; 153 teachers, 3,659 students.
- Universitas Tjenderawasin:** P.O.B. 120, Abe-Sukarnapura, West Irian; 33 teachers, 575 students.
- Udayana University:** Denpasar, Bali.
- Institut Pertanian Bogor (Bogor Agricultural University):** Djalan Oto Iskandardinata, Bogor; 417 teachers, 2,085 students.
- Institut Teknologi Bandung:** Djalan Ganeca 10, Bandung, Java; 300 teachers, 5,000 students.
- Institut Teknologi 10 Nopember Surabaya (Surabaya Institute of Technology):** Djl. Kaliasin 84, Surabaya; 304 teachers, 3,000 students.

PRIVATE

- Perguruan Tinggi 17 Augustus 1945 (University of the 17 August 1945):** Djalan Teuku Tjhik Ditiro 46, Djakarta.
- Perguruan Kristen Indonesia (Christian University of Indonesia):** Salemba 10, Djakarta; 401 teachers, 2,843 students.
- Universitas Bogor:** Djalan Bioskop 31, Bogor; 64 teachers, 350 students.
- Universitas Djababaja:** Djakarta.
- Universitas Ibnu Chaldun Bogor:** Djalan Papandajan 25, Bogor.
- Universitas Ibnu Chaldun:** Senen Rya 45-47, Djakarta; 80 teachers, 3,000 students.
- Universitas Islam Djakarta:** Djalan Prof. Muh. Yamin 57; 34 teachers, 309 students.
- Universitas Islam Indonesia:** Djalan Tjik di Tiro (Terban Taman) No. 1, Jogjakarta, Java; 246 teachers, 5,500 students.
- Universitas Islam Sjariief Hidajatullah Tjeribon:** Djalan Kapten Samadikun, Tjeribon.
- Universitas Islam Sumatera Utara (Islamic University of North Sumatra):** Djalan Singamangaradja, Teladan, Medan; 1,000 students.
- Universitas Katolik Indonesia "Atma Jaya":** P.O.B. 2639 Dak, Djakarta; 180 teachers, 1,030 students.
- Universitas Katolik Parahyangan:** Djalan Merdeka 32, Bandung; 200 teachers, 3,800 students.
- Universitas Krisnadwipajana:** Djalan Tegal 10, Djakarta; 128 teachers, 2,000 students.
- Universitas Kristen Indonesia:** P.O.B. 2, Djakarta; 374 teachers, 2,393 students.
- Universitas Muhammadiyah:** Djakarta.
- Universitas Nahdlatul Ulama:** Bandung.
- Universitas Nasional (National University):** Kramat Raya 47, Djakarta.
- Universitas H.K.B.P. Nomensen:** Medan.
- Universitas Kristen Satya Watjana Salatiga:** Djalan Diponegoro 54-56, Salatiga, Java; 116 teachers, 1,227 students.
- Universitas Sawerigading:** Djalan Sembilan 24, Makassar; 158 teachers, 1,372 students.
- Universitas Tandjungpura Pontianak:** 17 Djalan Tandjungpura Pontianak, Kalimantan Barat; 154 teachers, 934 students.
- Universitas Tarnmanegara:** Djakarta; 214 teachers, 1,750 students.
- Universitas Tjokroaminto Surakarta:** Djalan Asrama 22, Surakarta; 100 teachers, 4,000 students.
- Universitas Trisakti:** Djl. Kiai Tapa-Grogol, Djakarta; 449 teachers, 4,245 students.
- Universitas Veteran Republic Indonesia:** Makassar.

IRAN

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Iran is situated in western Asia. It is bordered by the Soviet Union to the north, Turkey and Iraq to the west, the Persian Gulf and the Sea of Oman to the south, and Pakistan and Afghanistan to the east. The climate is one of great extremes. In summer temperatures of over 55°C (130°F) have been recorded, while in the winter, the great altitude of much of the country results in temperatures of -18°C (0°F) and below. The official language is Persian (Farsi), but various dialects of Kurdish and Turki are spoken. The great majority of Persians are Shi'i Muslims. The flag consists of green, white and red horizontal stripes, with a Lion and Sun Emblem on the central white stripe. The capital is Tehran.

Recent History

After the Second World War British and American occupying forces left Iran, Soviet forces remaining in Azerbaijan until 1946. In 1951 the Prime Minister, Dr. Mussadeq, nationalized the oil industry and in 1954 an agreement was reached with foreign interests whereby oil concessions were granted to a consortium of eight companies. Since 1949 Iran has placed great emphasis on economic planning. Early in 1963 the Shah began an extensive re-distribution of large estates among small farmers. In the same year women were given the vote, despite opposition from traditionalists which culminated in the assassination of the Prime Minister, Mr. Mansur, in January 1965. Iran became a founder member of the Regional Co-operation for Development (RCD) in 1964. In 1966 Iran joined the Colombo Plan. Relations with Iraq are soured by a continuing dispute over rights in Shatt el Arab, and further friction was caused in November 1971, when Iran occupied the Greater and Lesser Tumb islands, belonging to Ras al-Khaimah. Iraq broke off relations with both Iran and Britain, and expelled 60,000 Iranians.

In October 1971 Persia celebrated the 2,500th anniversary of the foundation of her empire. Over 40 heads of state attended the major ceremonies at Persepolis.

Government

Iran is a constitutional monarchy, with executive power resting with the Shah. Legislative power rests with the Senate and the National Consultative Assembly (*Majlis*). The Senate has 60 members, half of whom are elected, and half are nominated by the Shah. The National Consultative Assembly consists of 219 elected members. Iran is divided into 14 provinces (*Ostan*), administered by Governors-General nominated by the Ministry of the Interior. These provinces are sub-divided into counties (*Shahrestan*), municipalities (*Bakhsh*), and rural districts (*Dihestan*).

Defence

The Iranian Army consists of six corps, comprising 12 divisions. Its estimated strength is 200,000. There are also naval and air forces. Iran is a member of the Central Treaty Organisation (CENTO) and has received considerable military aid from the United States.

Economic Affairs

Iran is one of the world's leading oil producers, and the massive oil revenues have been instrumental in developing the rest of the economy. Although industry now predominates over agriculture in the formation of the gross national product, the majority of the Iranian people are engaged in agriculture. Most types of grain, sugar beet, fruit, nuts and vegetables are grown. Dairy produce, wool, hair and hides are also produced, especially by the nomads. There is a large fishing industry, both in the Caspian Sea, where caviar is obtained, and in the Persian Gulf. Forests, owned chiefly by the State, cover nearly 50 million acres. A large deposit of copper was discovered in south eastern Iran in October 1967 and large scale mining is due to begin in 1974. Oil refining is an important source of employment and a petrochemical complex was built close to the Khuzestan oilfield in 1965-67. The largest industry, after oil, is the textile industry. Carpets are an important export. At the initiative of the Shah, a programme of agrarian reform is now in progress, and about 2 million acres of land have been distributed to peasants. In November 1963, the U.S.S.R. agreed to give a 25 per cent tariff discount to Iranian goods in transit to Europe by the Russian route. A series of discounts have also been granted by Turkey. In 1966 a technical assistance agreement was signed with the U.S.S.R. under which a steel mill was built at Isfahan in exchange for Iranian natural gas. The Fourth Development Plan, begun in March 1968, involves a total investment of U.S. \$10,800 million and fixes the annual growth rate at 9 per cent.

Transport and Communications

Communications are made difficult in Iran by the extensive mountain ranges, but there are over 3,500 km. of railways, and extensions are under construction. There are 35,000 km. of national and provincial roads, and, when completed, the CENTO highway will link Turkey, Iran and Pakistan. The principal ports on the Persian Gulf are Bushire, Lingah, Bandar Abbas, Khorramshahr and Bandar Shahpur. Ports on the Caspian Sea are Bandar Shah and Pahlavi. Iran National Airlines Corporation provides internal and international air services.

Social Welfare

The Pahlavi Foundation established in 1958 has received considerable gifts from the Shah for improving the education, health and social welfare of the poorer classes. National service draftees with medical experience have been formed into a Health Corps, bringing medical assistance to outlying areas of the country. The Fourth Development Plan provides for 14,000 new hospital beds.

Education

Primary education is free and compulsory for both sexes, but this has not been fully implemented in rural areas. In 1972, 92 per cent of urban children and 55 per cent of rural children will be at primary schools. 426,000 pupils received secondary education in 1965, and there were 96 technical schools. There are eight universities. Vital to the campaign for literacy has been the conscription

IRAN—(INTRODUCTORY SURVEY)

of young secondary school and college graduates as teachers in place of normal military service. The illiteracy rate, at present nearly 60 per cent, is expected to be reduced to 43 per cent in 1972.

Tourism

Iran's chief attraction for the tourist is its wealth of historical sites—notably Isfahan, Rasht, Tabriz, Susa, Persepolis—and its museums of Persian art and culture. Tourism is under the care of the Iranian National Tourist Organisation, Teheran.

Visas are not required to visit Iran by nationals of Belgium, France, German Federal Republic, Greece, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Pakistan, Poland, Turkey and the U.S.S.R.

Sport

Wrestling is the national sport of Iran. Basketball and polo are also popular. Winter sports are drawing more visitors to the Elburz mountains.

Public Holidays

1972: August 5 (Constitution Day), September 18 (Ascension of Muhammad), October 6 (Birthday of Twelfth

Imam), October 26 (The Shah's Birthday), November 10 (Death of Imam Ali), November 20 (Id ul Fitr), December 14 (Death of Imam Jafar Sadiq), December 30 (Birthday of Imam Reza).

1973: January 27 (Id ul Qurban), February 4 (Id ul Ghadir), February 26 (Ashoura), March 21–25 (Nowrouz—Iranian New Year), April 2 (13th Day of Nowrouz).

(The Iranian year 1350 began on March 21st, 1971).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force, but some traditional units are still in general use.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The currency is the Iranian Rial of 100 Dinars.

Notes: 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 200, 500 and 1,000 rials.

Coins: 50 dinars; 1, 2, 5, 10 rials; $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, 5 gold pahlavis (1 pahlavi = 750 rials).

Exchange rate: 197.5 rials = £1 sterling

76 rials = \$1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY*

AREA AND POPULATION

(1969)

TOTAL AREA	POPULATION
627,000 sq. miles	28,386,000

CHIEF TOWNS

POPULATION (1967)

Teheran (capital)	2,719,730	Shiraz	269,278	Rezaieh	110,749
Isfahan	424,045	Ahwaz	206,375	Kerman	85,404
Meshed	409,616	Kermanshah	187,930	Khoramabad	59,578
Tabriz	403,413	Rasht	143,557	Sanandaj	54,578
Abadan	270,726	Hamadan	124,167	Shareh Kord	23,757

FACTORY EMPLOYMENT (1969)

	EMPLOYEES	FACTORIES
Food Manufactures	122,207	21,866
Tobacco	3,933	3
Weaving	182,431	28,220
Wood Manufactures	107,510	48,036
Paper and Board	2,772	281
Printing and Publishing	6,522	1,220
Leather	5,827	1,344
Rubber	8,291	6,061
Chemicals	9,759	685
Non-Metals	38,891	4,472
Petroleum	640	7
Basic Metal Industries	6,415	1,584
Metal Manufactures	58,566	19,387
Cars, Machinery, Radio	16,184	3,853
Transport Equipment	34,311	10,004
Misc. Manufacturing	16,501	5,683
Electric Power	8,059	485
Railways	29,600	—

AGRICULTURE

PRODUCTION

('000 metric tons)

	1967-68	1968-69
Wheat	3,853	3,861
Milled Rice	1,083	1,170
Barley	582	962
Sugar Beet	2,830	3,412
Cotton	378	545
Tea	16	20
Tobacco	23	19

Pulses, Sesame, Cotton and Flax are also grown.

LIVESTOCK

('000)

	1967-68	1968-69
Sheep	30,407	31,130
Goats	13,329	13,388
Cows	4,946	4,971
Buffaloes	256	260

Fishing: Persian Gulf 14,000 tons, Caspian Sea 3,250 tons (inc. 2,000 tons of sturgeon and over 200 tons of caviar)—annually.

MINING

('000 metric tons)

	1964-65	1966-67	1968-69
Iron Ore	1.8	1.8	2.2
Copper Ore	8.8	8.9	14.3
Lead	62.2	64.9	85.5
Zinc	47.7	47.7	36.2
Chromite	98.0	101.0	149.9
Barite	43.0	43.0	88.5
Coal	274.0	248.0	300.0
Ferrous Oxide	7.2	9.1	9.9
Silica	17.5	19.0	29.7

OIL

CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION

('000 long tons)

	TOTAL	EXPORT
1965	88,473	68,311
1966	103,563	79,000
1967	120,900	99,500
1968	127,325	105,329
1969	165,694	139,942

*The Iranian year begins in March.

IRAN—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

INDUSTRY

	UNIT	1968-69
Cotton Ginning . . .	metric tons	152,000
Rice Cleaning . . .	"	700,000
Sugar (refined) . . .	"	415,000
Edible Oils (refined) . . .	"	149,000
Non-Alcoholic Beverages . . .	million litres	55
Cigarettes . . .	million	11,000
Tobacco . . .	metric tons	3,000
Cotton Piece-Goods . . .	'000 metres	600,000
Ice . . .	"	1,200
Cement . . .	"	2,420
Glassware . . .	"	19,125

FINANCE

1 rial=100 dinars.

197.5 rials=£1 sterling; 76 rials=U.S. \$1.

1,000 rials = £50.6 sterling = U.S. \$13.07.

BUDGET 1968 (million rials)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
Direct Taxes	2,950	General Services	22,548
Indirect Taxes	35,368	Defence and Security	37,703
Monopolies, Government Undertakings	73,684	Social Services	42,283
Government Service Revenues	5,917	Economic Services	72,976
Loans, Aids	60,143	Debt Repayments	14,356
Profit-making Enterprises	42,852	Profit-making Enterprises	42,852
Commercial Agencies	109,150	Commercial Agencies	109,150
Social Welfare Institutions	6,872	Social Welfare Institutions	6,872
TOTAL	273,189	TOTAL	273,189

1968-69: Total Budget (including Development expenditure) 262,800 million rials.

OIL REVENUES

Total Revenues paid to the state by the Iranian Oil Operating Companies Consortium, in U.S. \$ million: (1966) 581.0,
(1967) 710.1, (1968) 803.9, (1969) 905.5.

FOURTH DEVELOPMENT PLAN (March 1968-March 1973) (billion rials)

	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT		GROWTH (per cent)	INVESTMENT
	1967-68	1972-73		
Agriculture	113.6	145.0	27.6	66.1
Mining and Manufacturing	70.5	129.9	84.3	211.8
Petroleum and Gas	112.0	188.7	68.5	85.0
Water and Electricity	5.7	11.4	100.0	100.9
Construction	30.6	58.9	92.5	} 346.6
Other Sectors	205.6	303.3	47.5	
TOTAL	538.0	837.2	55.7	810.4

IRAN—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT
(constant 1959 prices; billion rials)

KIND OF ACTIVITY	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
Agriculture	99	103	111	120	122
Industry and Mining	49	57	66	75	83
Oil	94	109	127	147	166
Construction	20	21	25	26	26
Electricity and Water	6	8	10	12	14
Transport and Communication	26	27	28	29	40
Commerce, Banking and Insurance	41	45	51	58	63
Rent	24	25	27	29	31
Private Services	41	45	49	55	61
Public Services	18	20	21	25	30
Discrepancies	9	1	-3	-12	-7
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (factor cost)	427	461	512	564	629
Net Indirect Tax	26	31	35	42	44
Net Factor Income from Abroad	-43	-45	-52	-65	-74
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	410	447	495	541	599

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(\$U.S. million)

	1968-69			1969-70		
	Credit	Debit	Balance	Credit	Debit	Balance
<i>Goods, Services, and Transfer Payments:</i>						
Merchandise	1,935.5	1,516.3	419.2	2,144.4	1,735.0	409.4
Transport, freight and insurance	15.6	12.9	2.7	14.2	17.4	- 3.2
Travel	42.2	68.7	- 26.5	38.0	70.8	- 32.8
Investment income	8.4	687.5	-679.1	10.4	785.1	-774.7
Government, n.e.s.	35.8	127.5	91.7	53.3	137.4	- 84.1
Other services	63.4	85.5	- 22.1	79.2	133.8	- 54.6
Private transfer payments	5.0	0.5	4.5	1.0	1.0	—
Government transfer payments	6.0	1.0	5.0	5.0	1.0	4.0
TOTAL AND CURRENT BALANCE	2,111.9	2,499.9	-388.0	2,345.5	2,881.5	-536.0
<i>Capital and Monetary Gold:</i>						
Private investment	75.9	13.1	62.8	114.4	12.3	102.1
Central government loans and aid	474.9	103.2	371.7	529.1	136.6	392.5
Private monetary transactions	—	8.3	- 8.3	15.5	—	15.5
Government monetary transactions (with IMF and other central institutions)	103.2	4.8	98.4	134.3	37.0	97.3
TOTAL AND CAPITAL BALANCE	2,765.9	2,629.3	136.6	3,138.8	3,067.4	71.4
Net Errors and Omissions	—	136.6	-136.6	—	71.4	- 71.4

EXTERNAL TRADE
IMPORTS AND EXPORTS
(million rials)

	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
Imports	90,451	106,724	115,567
Exports (excluding oil)	13,633	16,268	18,533
Oil Exports	133,455	135,509	149,079

IRAN—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

OIL EXPORTS

('000 long tons)

	1966	1967	1968	1969
Crude Oil	79,000	99,500	99,460	139,942
Crude Oil Delivered to Refinery for subsequent Export in Other Forms	13,900	14,200	14,400	16,108

COMMODITIES

(million rials)

	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
Iron and Steel	17,032	18,994	20,689
Motor Vehicles and Parts	8,687	10,171	10,537
Electrical Machinery and Apparatus	6,297	8,263	11,510
Boilers and other Machinery	21,735	24,687	27,163
Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals	7,175	8,682	8,662
Textiles	4,224	5,135	7,552
Wool and Animal Hair	2,758	2,504	985
Animal and Vegetable Fats	2,080	1,997	2,148
Paper, Paperboard, etc.	1,958	2,515	2,788
Rubber and Products	1,644	2,088	2,789
Sugar and Confectionery	981	622	446
Cereals	524	3,405	34

PRINCIPAL EXPORTS (excl. Oil)	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
Raw cotton	2,846	3,217	3,746
Wool	237	200	92
Hides and leather	894	1,027	1,277
Fruit	1,606	2,126	2,786
Gum Tragacanth	261	300	361
Carpets	3,718	4,470	4,486
Mineral ores	527	552	897
Oil-bearing seeds	423	415	471

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

(million rials)

	1967-68		1968-69		1969-70	
	Imports	Exports (excl. Oil)	Imports	Exports (excl. Oil)	Imports	Exports (excl. Oil)
Czechoslovakia	1,020	548	1,035	561	1,258	858
France	4,941	315	6,894	301	6,483	427
German Federal Republic	20,914	2,055	22,383	2,380	23,288	2,690
India	1,718	104	2,018	147	3,167	129
Italy	4,570	251	6,347	289	5,150	421
Japan	6,965	268	10,025	420	12,621	705
U.S.S.R.	2,525	2,249	3,376	3,013	8,785	4,357
United Kingdom	10,596	725	13,623	608	14,243	731
United States	16,144	1,542	17,579	1,692	15,904	1,923

IRAN—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

		1967-68	1968-69
Passengers	('000)	2,788	3,090
Passenger-kilometres	(millions)	1,161	1,595
Freight tons carried	('000)	3,778	2,257

ROADS

	1968-69
Passenger Cars	257,550
Commercial Vehicles	72,529

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	1968-69
Radio Receivers	2,933,000
Television Receivers	198,000
Telephones	268,980
Books Published (titles)	1,757
Daily Newspapers	22
Total Circulation	200,000

TOURISM

	1968-69	1969-70
Number of Visitors	298,411	241,198
Approximate Money Spent (\$)	42,163,250	36,725,220

SHIPPING

		1967-68	1968-69
Ships entered		1,858	2,561
Freight loaded	('000 m. tons)	7,688	15,820
Freight unloaded	('000 m. tons)	2,330	2,766

CIVIL AVIATION

		1967-68	1968-69
Flight-km.	('000)	7,724	9,928
Passenger-km.	('000)	341,576	478,572
Cargo	('000 ton-km.)	2,120	4,425
Mail	('000 ton-km.)	210	426,719

EDUCATION

(1969-70)

	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS	NUMBER OF PUPILS
Kindergartens	376	20,214
Primary Schools	15,776	2,916,266
High Schools	2,298	897,443
Agricultural High Schools	1	19
Commercial High Schools	27	2,710
Vocational Schools	136	20,606
Teacher's Training Colleges	126	4,118
Universities and Higher Education Institutes	81	67,268

Sources: Ministry of Finance, Teheran; General Department of Trade Statistics, Ministry of Economy, Teheran; Ministry of Education, Teheran; Iranian State Railways, Teheran; National Iranian Oil Co., London.

THE CONSTITUTION

On August 15th, 1906, an Imperial Decree was issued to convoke a Constituent Assembly. This Assembly adopted the Constitution of Iran on December 30th of that year.

THE EXECUTIVE POWER

The executive power rests in the Shah. He appoints the Prime Ministers, who must be approved by the *Majlis*. In addition to their individual responsibility for their departments, ministers have a joint responsibility for the affairs of the country.

In 1949 a new amendment to the Constitution was made whereby the Shah was granted the right to dissolve the *Majlis* when it was deemed necessary, provided that a new election was ordered to take place soon afterwards.

THE LEGISLATIVE POWER

According to the Constitutional Law the legislative power comprises the Senate and the National Consultative

Assembly. The latter Assembly consists of 219 members elected for four years; the number of members rises with the growth of the population. The Senate, which was convened for the first time in February 1950, comprises 60 Senators: 30 nominated by the Shah, 15 representing Teheran, and 15 representing the provinces. Senators must be Muslims. Their term of office is six years.

PROVINCIAL DIVISIONS

Iran is divided into fourteen provinces (*Ostan*). They are administered by Governors-General (*Ostandar*), who are directly responsible to the central Government. These provinces are sub-divided into counties (*Shahrestan*), municipalities (*Bakhsh*), and rural districts (*Dihestan*).

All towns have a municipality administration, the director of which is chosen by the town council. The nomination must be approved by the Ministry of the Interior.

THE GOVERNMENT

THE HEAD OF STATE

H.I.M. MUHAMMAD REZA PAHLAVI ARYAMEHR, SHAHANSHAH OF IRAN
(succeeded to the throne on the abdication of his father, September 16th, 1941).

THE CABINET

(April 1972)

Prime Minister: AMIR-ABBAS HOVEIDA.
Minister of Interior: MOHAMED SAM.
Minister of Economy: Dr. HOOSHANG ANSARI.
Minister of Education and Training: Mrs. F. PARSA.
Minister of Finance: Dr. JAMSHID AMUZEGAR.
Minister of Culture and Art: MEHRDAD PAHLBOD.
Minister of Foreign Affairs: ABBAS ALI KHALATBARI.
Minister of Health: Dr. MANOUCHEHR SHAHGHOLI.
Minister of Information: HAMID RAHNEMA.
Minister of Agriculture: MANSUR ROUHANI.
Minister of Justice: SADEQ AHMADI.
Minister of Labour and Social Affairs: Dr. MAJID MAJIDI.
Minister of Posts, Telegraph and Telephone: Eng. FATHOLLAH SOTOUDEH.
Minister of Roads: Eng. HASSAN SHALCHIAN.
Minister of War: Gen. REZA AZIMI.
Minister of Water and Power: IRAJ VAHADI.
Minister of Agricultural Co-operatives: ABDUL AZIM VALIAN.

Minister of Science, Technology and Higher Education: HOSSEIN KAZEMZADEH.
Minister of Natural Resources: NASSIR GOLESORKHY.
Minister of Land Reform and Rural Co-operatives: ABDOL-AZIM VALIAN.
Minister of Development and Housing: KUROS AMUZEGAR.
Director of Budget Bureau: ALI HEZAREH.
Minister of State without Portfolio and Director of Civil Services: Dr. MAHMOUD KASHFAN.
Minister of State without Portfolio: Dr. MOHAMEDI NASSIRI.
Minister of State: H. HEDAYATI.
Minister of State in Charge of Economics and Development: Eng. S. ASFIA.
Minister of the Imperial Court: ASSADOLLAH ALAM.
Assistants to the Prime Minister: Gen. NEMATOLLAH NASSIRI, Dr. GHASSEM REZAI, YADOLLAH SHAHBAZI, Dr. HOSSEIN TADAYYON, NASSIR ASSAR, Gen. P. KHOSROVANI.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO IRAN

(Teheran unless otherwise stated.)

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Afghanistan: Pahlavi Rd., Yussefabad, 16 Ebn-Sina Ave., Kucheh Rassai (E); *Ambassador:* Gen. SARDAR ASSADOLLAH SERAJ.

Algeria: Baghdad, Iraq.

Argentina: Pahlavi Rd., Mahmudujeh (E); *Ambassador:* CARLOS ALFRED CASAL (also accred. to Afghanistan).

Australia: Fisherabad Ave., 23 Arak St., P.O.B. 3408 (E); *Ambassador:* F. B. HALL.

Austria: Takhte Jamshid, Forsat Ave. (E); *Ambassador:* GEORGE SEYFFERTITZ.

Belgium: Bu-Ali Sina Ave. Park, Amin-Dowlah 6 (E); *Ambassador:* MARC TAYMANS (also accred. to Kuwait).

Brazil: Pahlavi Rd., Tajrish (E); *Ambassador:* LANDULPO ANTONIO BORGES DA FONSECA.

Bulgaria: Aramehr Ave. (E); *Ambassador:* CHRISTO ZDRAVCHEV.

Canada: Takhte Jamshid Forsat, P.O.B. 1610 (E); *Ambassador:* CHRISTOPHER C. EBERTS (also accred. to Iraq and Kuwait).

Ceylon: Islamabad, Pakistan (E).

China, Republic (Taiwan): Abbas-Abad, Television Rd., 14 Kucheh Dan Metri (E); *Ambassador:* SHIH-YING Woo.

Czechoslovakia: 61 Kucheh Sarshar (E); *Ambassador:* ZDENEK HRADEC.

Denmark: Copenhagen Ave. 13 (E); *Ambassador:* FREDERIK DE JONQUIERES (also accred. to Afghanistan).

Egypt: Ravamos-Saltaneh Ave. (E); *Ambassador:* MUHAMMAD SAMI ANQAR.

Ethiopia: New Delhi, India (L).

Finland: Ankara, Turkey (E).

France: France Ave. (E); *Ambassador:* FRANÇOIS CHARLES-ROUX.

German Federal Republic: Ferdowsi Avenue (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. GEORG VON LILIENFELD.

Greece: Kheradmand Ave., Kucheh Salm (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Hungary: Pahlavi Ave., 3 Nassirzadeh (E); *Ambassador:* JOZSEF VARKONRI.

Iceland: Bonn, German Republic (L).

India: N. Saba Ave. (E); *Ambassador:* M. A. RAHMAN.

Indonesia: Bid. Elizabeth II, N. Kakh. (E); *Ambassador:* ZAINOEL ARIFFIN OESMAN.

Italy: France Ave. 81 (E); *Ambassador:* GEROLAMO PIGNATTI MORANO DI CUSTOSA.

Japan: Northern Saba Ave. 53 (E); *Ambassador:* KENSAKU MAEDA.

Jordan: 25 Shahrivar Ave., 143 Abbas-Abad Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* DAOUD ABU-GHAZALEH (also accred. to Afghanistan).

Korea, Republic: Kakh Ave., Heshmatoddowleh St. (E); *Ambassador:* SUK CHAN LO.

Kuwait: Maikadeh Ave., 3-38 Sazman Ali St. (E); *Ambassador:* Shaikh NASSER MUHAMMAD AHMAD AL-SABER AL-SABAH.

Morocco: Dorahiye Yussefabad, Muhammad Reza Shah Ave. (E); *Ambassador:* MEHDI ABDOL-JAMIL (also accred. to Turkey).

Nepal: Karachi, Pakistan.

Netherlands: Villa Ave., Nasser St. 21 (E); *Ambassador:* HENDRIK JONKER.

Norway: Aban Ave. 3 (E); *Ambassador:* NILS ANTON JORGENSEN (also accred. to Afghanistan).

Pakistan: 199 Iranshah Ave. (E); *Ambassador:* SHAH NAVAZ KHAN.

Philippines: Karachi, Pakistan (E).

Poland: 140 Takhte Jamshid Ave. (E); *Ambassador:* BRONISLAW MUSIELAK.

Portugal: Ankara, Turkey (E).

Romania: Falkhrabad Ave. 12 (E); *Ambassador:* PAVEL SILARD (also accred. to Kuwait).

Saudi Arabia: Villa Ave., Nasser St. 29 (E); *Ambassador:* Sheikh MUHAMMAD ARAB HASHEM.

Spain: Fisherabad Ave., Khoshbin St. 29 (E); *Ambassador:* JOSE MANUEL DE ALAROA Y GONI.

Sweden: Takhte Jamshid Ave., Forsat St. (E); *Ambassador:* Comte GUSTAF BONDE (also accred. to Afghanistan).

Switzerland: Pasteur Ave. (E); *Ambassador:* DANIEL GAGNEBIN (also accred. to Afghanistan).

Syria: Tajrish, Maqsudbak Ave. (L); *Chargé d'Affaires:* ZOUHEIR MOURABET.

Thailand: Bahar Ave., 46 Kucheh Mozayeni (E); *Ambassador:* CHAREN PLEN IDYA.

Tunisia: Ankara, Turkey (E).

Turkey: Ferdowsi Ave. (E); *Ambassador:* NAMIK YOLGA.

United Kingdom: Ferdowsi Ave. (E); *Ambassador:* PETER RAMSBOTHAM.

U.S.A.: Takhte Jamshid Ave., Roosevelt Ave. (E); *Ambassador:* DOUGLAS MACARTHUR II.

U.S.S.R.: Churchill Ave. (E); *Ambassador:* V. Y. EROFEYEV.

Vatican: France Ave. 97 (Apostolic Internunciature); Mgr. PAOLINI LIMONGI.

Venezuela: Aban Ave. (E); *Ambassador:* FREDI AROCHA.

Viet-Nam: Ankara, Turkey (L).

Yugoslavia: Villa Ave. (E); *Ambassador:* LASLO BALA.

Iran also has diplomatic relations with Malaysia.

PARLIAMENT

THE SENATE

President: Eng. JA'AFAR SHARIF-EMAMI.

The Senate consists of 60 members, 30 of which are appointed by the Shah, and 30 are elected (15 from Teheran and 15 from the Provinces). Each year the Shah appoints 15 members for a four-year term, and 15 members are elected from Teheran and the Provinces for a four-year term.

NATIONAL CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY

(The Majlis)

President: Eng. A. RIAZI.

Elections to the 23rd session of the Majlis were held in July 1971.

ELECTIONS JULY 1971*

	SENATE	MAJLIS
Iran Novin Party . . .	28†	230
Mardom Party . . .	n.a.	37
Independent . . .	n.a.	1
TOTAL . . .	60	268

* Source: *Le Monde*. Other reports give slightly different figures.

† Elected members only.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Iran Novin Party (*New Iran Party*): Teheran; governing party since 1960; Sec. ATTAOLLAH KHOSROVANI.

Mardom Party (*People's Party*): Teheran; f. 1957; programme includes agrarian reform, limitation of land ownership and labour welfare; Sec.-Gen. Y. ADL.

Pan Iranist Party: Teheran; extreme right-wing; boycotted 1971 elections; Leader Dr. FAZALOLLAH SADR.

Tudeh Party (*Party of the Masses*): Communist; proscribed since 1949; Leader Dr. REZA RADMANESH.

Free Iran Movement (*in exile*): Box 3, 1 Vanderbilt Ave., New York City 10017, U.S.A.; Chair. HOSSEN HABIBY.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Prosecutor-General: Dr. ABDUL HUSSEIN ALIABADI.

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court: EMAD-E-DIN MIRMO-TAHARI.

SUPREME COURT

The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in Teheran includes disputes about the competence of Government departments in relation to the existing laws, and it also acts as a Court of First Instance when ministers are prosecuted, either for personal offences or in respect of the affairs of their department. It is also the highest court of appeal. In exceptional cases, at the request of the Prosecutor-General, the Supreme Court deals with criminal cases.

PROVINCIAL COURTS

Courts of Appeal and Central Criminal Courts are established in each province.

OTHER COURTS

There are Courts of First Instance in the towns. The Arbitration Council was established in 1966 to examine and rule on all petty offences. The courts of lowest jurisdiction are those of the Justices of the Peace, which are

established in most villages and small towns and deal with small civil cases and petty offences. On June 30th, 1966, the Arbitration Council was added to the judicial organs of the state. This Council is competent to deal with all complaints and petitions filed by businessmen and craftsmen, claims for damages and losses sustained in driving accidents, and domestic disputes, up to a claimed amount of ten thousand Rials in all cases. The Arbitration Council also examines and rules on petty offences (misdemeanour and felony) for which punishment does not exceed two months and/or one thousand two hundred Rials fine. Trials and examinations in such cases are undertaken free of charge.

SPECIAL TRIBUNALS

Special tribunals include Ecclesiastical Courts, which have a limited jurisdiction on matters of marriage and personal status; the Civil Servants' Criminal Court, in Teheran; and Permanent and Temporary Military Courts. Permanent Military Courts exist in all provinces and deal with treasonable offences; Temporary Military Courts are established whenever martial law is declared in a region, and are competent to hear certain cases which are normally within the jurisdiction of the ordinary courts.

RELIGION

MUSLIMS

The great majority of the Iranian people are Shi'i Muslims, and Iran with Iraq and the Yemen Arab Republic are notable as the only countries in the world where Shi'i adherents are in a majority. About five per cent of the population are Sunni Muslims, but there is complete religious toleration. Iran is thus in many ways the centre of the Shi'i faith, and pilgrimage to Iranian shrines is an important activity: Qum and Meshed are in particular regarded as holy cities.

ZOROASTRIANS

There are about 21,000 Zoroastrians, a remnant of a once widespread sect. Their religious leader is MOUBAD. Zoroastrianism was once the State religion of ancient Iran. Many adherents were compelled by Arab persecution to emigrate, and the main centre of their faith is now Bombay.

OTHER COMMUNITIES

Communities of Armenians, and somewhat smaller numbers of Jews, Assyrians, Greek Orthodox, Uniates and Latin Christians are also found, and the Baha'i faith, which originated in Iran, has about 60,000 adherents.

Baha'i faith: Shirtat-i-Nawnahalan, Manuchchri Avenue, Teheran; 1,854 centres, 1 school.

Roman Catholic Archbishop of Urmia, Bishop of Salmas and Metropolitan of Iran: Archbishop's House, Rezaieh; Most Rev. ZAYA DACHTOU.

Anglican Bishop in Iran: Rt. Rev. HASSAN BARNABA DEHQANI-TAFTI, Bishop's House, P.O.B. 12, Isfahan. Diocese founded 1912.

Synod of the Evangelical (Presbyterian) Church in Iran: Assyrian Evangelical Church, Khiaban-i Shapur, Khiaban-i Aramanch, Teheran; Moderator Rev. ADLB NAKHOSTEEN.

THE PRESS

The working of the Iranian Press is set out in the 1955 Press Law as modified in 1963. This legislation defines the qualities of education and character required in persons intending to publish newspapers; and stipulates that no newspaper may be banned without a court order, except for criticism of religion or the monarchy, for disclosing military information or for provoking the people to oppose government troops. With the exception of scientific, cultural and government publications, newspapers with less than 3,000 circulation and magazines with less than 5,000 are illegal, but this point has not been fully implemented as no official circulations bureau exists.

In 1965 the cabinet approved the Reporters' Code of Journalism which required reporters to be licensed by the Ministry of Information, prevented them accepting government service and prohibited the reporting or photography of specified military areas and closed court sittings, etc. All communist publications are prohibited in Iran.

Teheran dominates the press scene as almost all daily papers are published there and the bi-weekly, weekly and less frequent publications in the provinces generally depend on the major metropolitan dailies as a source of news. In the city are published some 20 daily and 21 weekly newspapers, and 27 weekly and 44 monthly magazines. There are at least 85 registered provincial papers.

The total estimated circulation of dailies is 200,000, as all dailies have circulations of less than 6,000 copies with four exceptions: *Ettela'at* (70,000), *Kayhan* (100,000), *Kayhan International* (12,000) and *Peyghame Emrooz* (23,000). Total weekly paper circulations are estimated at 50,000 and weekly magazine circulations at 200,000. Some dozen weekly magazines have circulations of over 10,000 copies including the women's *Ettela'ate Banovan* (40,000), *Tehran Mossavar* (35,000), *Rowshanfekr* (32,000) and *Sepid va Siyah* (30,000); the weekly newspaper *Towfigh* sells 35,000 copies. (These circulation figures, supplied by the *Iran Almanac*, may be over-estimated.)

Few, if any, newspapers are financed by sales revenue alone. Most papers' budgets depend heavily on revenues from advertising, of which a large portion comes from the government.

With the exception of a small number of political organs and official publications, all newspapers are owned by private individuals. The chief party organs are the dailies *Nedaye Iran Novin* (New Iran Party) and *Mehre Iran* (Mardom Party) and the weekly *Khak-o-Khum* (Pan-Iranist Party).

The major dailies have each published other papers and periodicals so forming small publishing groups which are still largely family concerns. The *Ettela'at Group* (Prop. ABBAS MASSOUDI) includes *Ettela'at* with two foreign language daily and two weekly newspapers and four popular weekly magazines, including one for women and two for children. The *Kayhan Group* (Prop. Dr. M. MESBAZADEH) includes *Kayhan* with its English daily, a weekly sports paper, two popular weekly magazines and a medical magazine. The *Echo of Iran Group* (Prop. JAHANGIR BEHROUZ) includes the daily, weekly and monthly *Echo of Iran*, the monthly *Iran Trade* and the annual *Almanac*, all in English.

Although the press has made several technical advances in recent years, including the use of colour and rotary printing machinery, and major papers now have introduced teleprinter contact with international news agencies, the standard both of reporting and news presentation remains low in comparison with that of the West. To help improve this situation two courses of journalism were established in 1965 at Teheran University. One obstacle limiting the press's progress is the illiteracy rate; in urban areas nearly 40 per cent and in rural areas over 75 per cent.

Among the most influential and respected dailies are the *Echo of Iran* which gives summarized news and opinion, and the two wide circulation papers: *Kayhan*, with its sister English paper *Kayhan International*, and *Ettela'at*, with its English and French co-publications *Tehran Journal* and *Journal de Tehran*. *Bourse* is the national financial daily. Among the most respected weekly publications are *Khandaniha*, *Tehran Mossavar* and the satirical paper *Towfigh*. Two of the most popular weekly magazines are *Zan-E-Ruz* for women and *Javanan* for youth.

PRINCIPAL DAILIES

Alik: Naderi Ave., Teheran; f. 1931; political and literary; Armenian; Prop. Dr. R. STEPANIAN; circ. 10,000.

Azhang: Roosevelt St., Tehran; airmail edition *Azhang Havaii*; Editor KAZEM MASOUDI.

Bourse: Kh. Sevom Esfand, Ku. Mobarshakat, Teheran; f. 1961; financial; Editor Dr. Y. RAHMATI.

Echo of Iran: Ave. Shiraz, Kuche Khalkhali No. 4, P.O.B. 2008, Tcheran; English; political and economic press review; circ. 6,000; Editor JAHANGIR BEHROUZ.

Erfan: Isfahan; f. 1924; literary; Editor Mrs. MALEK ERFAN; circ. 3,000.

Ettela'at: Kayyam Ave., Tcheran; f. 1925; evening; political and literary; Editor ABBAS MASSOUDI; circ. 70,000.

Ettela'ate Hawaci: Air edition of above; Editor HAMID MASHOUR; circ. 6,000.

Farman: 69 Manuchehri Ave., Tcheran; political; Editor A. SHAHANDEH; circ. 15,000.

Iran Presse: Ave. Kheradmand, Ku. Tahbaz No. 19, Teheran; French; Editor S. FARZANI.

Kayhan: Kh. Ferdowsi, Teheran; evening; Farsi; circ. 100,000; Editor Dr. M. MESBAZADEH.

Kayhan International: Ferdowsi Ave., Kuche Atabak, Teheran; political; morning; English; circ. 20,000; Prop. Dr. MESBAZADEH.

Khorasan: Meshed; f. 1948; circ. 15,000; Owner and Editor MUHAMMAD SADEGH TEHRANIAN.

Koushesh: Forughi Ave., Tcheran; morning; political and scientific; Editor SHOKRULLAH SAFAVI.

Le Journal de Tehran: Kayyam Ave., Tcheran; f. 1934; morning; French; Editor AHMAD CHAHIDI; circ. 8,000.

Mahde Azadi: Tabriz; political and social; Prop. ESMAIL PEYMAN.

Mardo Mobarez: Kh. Manouchehri; political and social; Prop. ASSAD RAZMARA.

Mehro Iran: Zhaleh Ave., Teheran; affiliated to Mardom Party; morning; Editor MOHSEN MOVAGHAR.

Nedaye Iran-Rovin: Fishcrabad Ave. 41, Sepand St., Teheran; affiliated to New Iran Party; Editor M. A. RASHTI.

Peyghame Emrouz: Kh. Qavam Saltaneh, Teheran; evening; political and social; Dr. ABDOLRASUL AZIMI; circ. 23,000.

Poste Teheran: Kh. Shahabad, Teheran; political evening; circ. 8,000; Editor MUHAMMAD ALI MASSOUDI.

Sedaye Mardom: Kh. Hafez, Teheran; political and literary; morning; Editor MUHAMMAD HUSSEIN FARIPOUR.

Tehran Journal: Kayyam Ave., Teheran; f. 1954; morning; English; Editor VAHE PETROSSIAN; circ. 10,000.

PRINCIPAL PERIODICALS

Aftabe Shargh: Meshed; weekly; political; Prop. Mrs. NARGESS AMOOZEGAR.

Al-Akha: Khayyam Ave., Tcheran; f. 1960; Arabic; weekly; Editor NAZIR FENZA.

Asiaye Javan: Kh. Opera, Tcheran; weekly; Editor CYRUS BAHMAN; circ. 4,000.

Bamshad: Pich Shemran, Teheran; weekly; Editor E. POURVALI; circ. 4,000.

Bourse Monthly: Sevom-Esfand Ave., Kuche Bakht 15, Teheran; f. 1963; economic; Editor Dr. Y. RAHMATI.

Daneshkade Pezeshki: Faculty of Medicine, Teheran University; medical magazine; monthly; Editor Dr. M. BEHESHTI.

Donya: Istanbul Ave., Teheran; weekly; Editor A. K. TABATABA'I.

Doyaye Varzesh: Khayyam Ave., Tcheran; f. 1970; weekly sport magazine; Editor BIJAN RAFTI.

Ettela'at Banovan: Kayyam Ave., Teheran; women's weekly magazine; Editor Mrs. PARI ABASALTI; circ. 40,000.

Ettela'at Javanan: Khayyam Ave., Teheran; f. 1958; youth weekly; Editor R. ETTEMADI.

Ettela'at Kodekan: Khayyam Ave., Tcheran; f. 1957; teenage weekly; Editor NADER AKHVAN HEYDARI.

Ferdowsi: Ramsar Ave., Tcheran; weekly; Editor N. JAHANBANOIE; circ. 8,000.

Film-Va-Honar: Roosevelt Ave., Teheran; weekly; Editor A. RAMAZANI.

Iran Tribuno: P.O.B. 11/1244, Tcheran, Iran; monthly; socio-political-business; English.

Iran Trade and Industry: Echo of Iran, P.O.B. 1228, Shiraz Ave., Teheran; f. 1965; monthly economic periodical; Editor HASSAN SHAIDA; circ. 10,000.

Javanan: Ave. Sepah, Teheran; weekly magazine for young people; circ. over 10,000.

Kayhan Bacheha: Kh. Ferdowsi, Tcheran; children's weekly; Editor DJAAFAR BADI; circ. 60,000.

Kayhan Varzeshi: Kh. Ferdowsi, Teheran; sport weekly; Editor Dr. M. MESBAZADEH; circ. 40,000.

Khandaniha: Kh. Ferdowsi; f. 1939; weekly; circ. 25,000; Editor A. A. AMIRANI.

Khorasan Banovan: Plasco Bldg., Stanbul Ave., Teheran; weekly; published in Meshed.

Khushsh: Safi Ali Shah Avenue, Teheran; f. 1954; weekly; Editor Dr. AMIR HOUSHANG ASKARI.

Music Iran: 1029 Amirye Ave., Teheran; f. 1951; monthly; Editor BAHMAN HIRBOD; circ. 7,000.

Navaye-Khorasan: Meshed; political; weekly; Prop. H. MAHBODI.

Nedaye Pezeshkan: Teheran; f. 1942; medical monthly; Editor AHMAD PAKRAVAN.

Omide Iran: Kh. Ferdowsi; weekly; Editor A. SAFIPOUR.

Pars: Shiraz; twice weekly; circ. 3,500; Editor F. SHARGI.

Rahnejat: Darvazeh Dowlat, Isfahan; political and social weekly; Prop. N. RAHNEJAT.

Rowshanfekr: Ramsar Ave., Teheran; f. 1953; political weekly; circ. 32,000; Editor Dr. R. MOSTAFAVI.

Sepahan: Baharestan Square, Teheran; literary; weekly.

Sepid va Siyah: Kh. Ferdowsi; popular monthly; Editor Dr. A. BEHZADI; circ. 30,000.

Setareye Cinema: Lalezar-Now Ave., Teheran; film weekly; Editor P. GALUSTIAN.

Setareye Esfahan: Isfahan; political; weekly; Prop. A. MEHANKHAH.

Sobhe Emrouz: Ferdowsi Ave., Teheran; Editor Mrs. AMIDI-NURI.

Sokhan: Hafiz Ave., Zomorrod Passage, Teheran; f. 1943; literary monthly; Editor Dr. P. N. KHANLARI; circ. 5,000.

Sport: P.O.B. 342, Ebne Sina St., Park Aminoddole, Kakhe Markazi Taj; Teheran; sports, weekly.

Taraqqi: Kh. Sevom Esfand, Teheran; f. 1927; weekly; Editor L. TARRAQGI; circ. 21,000.

Tehran Chamber of Commerce Monthly Journal: Teheran; Farsi; circ. 5,000; also **Weekly Bulletin**, circ. 5,000; both distributed mainly to members.

Tehran Economist: 99 Sevom Esfand Ave., Teheran; f. 1953; Persian and English; weekly; Editor Dr. B. SHARIAT; circ. 12,000 Persian, 4,000 English.

IRAN—(PRESS, PUBLISHERS, RADIO AND TELEVISION)

Tehran Mossavar: Ave. Jaleh, Teheran; popular weekly; Editor ABDULLAH VALA; circ. 35,000.
Towfigh: Istanbul Ave., Teheran; f. 1921; satirical weekly; Editor HASSAN TOWFIGH; circ. 65,000; also **Towfigh Monthly**; f. 1961; humorous; circ. 37,000; Editor HOSSEYN TOWFIGH.
Veazarate Keshavarzi: Teheran; agriculture; monthly.
Zan-E-Ruz (*Women Today*): Kh. Ferdowsi, Teheran; women's weekly; circ. 120,000; Editor Mrs. F. MESBAZADEH.

NEWS AGENCIES

International Press Agency of Iran: Teheran Ghvansaltaneh Square, P.O.B. 1125, Teheran.
Pars News Agency: General Department of Publications and Broadcasting, Maidan Ark, Teheran; f. 1936; Pres. NASSER SHIRZAD.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

A.F.P.: P.O.B. 1535, Teheran; Correspondent JEAN-CLAUD BRARD.
A.N.S.A.: Ave. Hafez, Kuche Hatef 11, Teheran; Chief GINA CARUSO.

A.P.: 11-13 3rd St. (East), Ave. Anjoman Iran-America, Teheran; Correspondent PARVIZ RAEIN.
Reuter: P.O.B. 1607, Teheran; Correspondent ALI MEHR-VARI.
Tass: Kheyaban Hamid, Kouche Masoud 73, Teheran; Correspondents VSEVOLOD POLOWSKY and Dr. ASHRAF AHMADJANOV.
U.P.I.: P.O.B. 529, Teheran; Correspondent YUSEF MAZANDI.

PRESS UNIONS

United Press Front: Teheran; f. 1960; without political affiliation but pro-Constitutional; formed of 20 newspapers; Chair. MOHAMMED-BAGER HEJAZI; Sec. JAMAL ASHTIANI.
Press Club of Iran: Teheran; f. 1961; Chair. ABBAS MAS-SOUDI; Sec. Gen. Dr. M. MESDAZADEH.
Press Association of Iran: Teheran; f. 1960; includes about 40 newspapers and journals; Praesidium of 9 leading journalists; Sec. ESMAIL PURVALI.
Writers and Press Reporters Syndicate: Teheran.

PUBLISHERS

Ali Akbar Elmi: Shahabad Ave.; Dir. ALI AKBAR ELMI.
Amirkabir: Avenue Shahabad; Dir. ABDULRAHIM JAFARI
Boroukhim: Avenue Ferdowsi, Teheran; dictionaries.
Bungah Tarjomeh va Nashr Ketah: Teheran; affiliated to the Pahlavi foundation.
Bungah Safi Ali Shah: Avenue Safi Ali Shah, Teheran.
Danesh: 357 Ave. Nasser Khosrow, Teheran; f. 1931 in India, transferred to Iran in 1937; literary and historical (Persian); imports and exports books; Man. Dir. NOOROUAH IRANPARAST.
Ebn-e-Sina: Mokherberodowleh Square, Teheran; f. 1957; educational; Dir. EBRAHIM RAMZANI.
Eghbal: Shahabad Avenue; Dir. DJAVAD EGHBAL.
Franklin Book Programs Inc.: 2 Alborz Ave., Shahreza Ave., Teheran; f. 1952; a non-profit organization for International Book Publishing Development; main office in New York; Dir. ALI ASGHAR MOHAJER.
Guity Publishing Co.: Avenue Ferdowsi, Teheran.
Ibn-Sina: Shahabad St. Teheran.

Iran Chap Company: Ave. Khayyam, Teheran; f. 1966; newspapers, books, magazines, colour printing and engraving; Man. Dir. FARHAD MASSOUDI.
Khayyam: Shahabad Avenue; Dir. MOHAMMAD ALI TARAGHI.
Majlis Press: Avenue Baharistan, Teheran.
Marefat: Lalezar Avenue; Dir. HASSAN MAREFAT.
Nil Publications: Mokherberodowleh Sq., Kouteheh Rafahi, Teheran. Dir. A. AZIMI.
Pirouz: Shahabad Avenue; Dir. MIRMOHAMMADI.
Safiali Shah: Baharistan Square; Dir. MANSOUR MOSH-FEGH.
Taban Press: Avenue Nassir Khosrow, Teheran; f. 1939; Propr. A. MALEKI.
Teheran Economist: Sevom Esfand Ave. 99, Teheran.
Teheran University Press: Avenue Shah-Reza.
Towfigh: Istanbul Ave., Teheran; publishes Almanac and pocket books; distributes humorous and satirical books; Dir. Dr. FARIDEH TOWFIGH.
Zowar: Shahabad Avenue; Dir. AKBAR ZOWAR.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Radio Iran: Ministry of Information, Meidan Ark, Teheran; f. 1940; Home service programmes broadcast in Persian; foreign service programmes are broadcast in Urdu, Arabic, Turkish, English, Russian, French, Armenian and Assyrian; Gen. Man. M. R. ATEFI; publs. *Iran Today* (quarterly magazine in English, French, German), *Facts About Iran* (weekly bulletin in English, French, Arabic), *Press Conferences of His Majesty the Shah*, *Guides to Historical Sites and Cities*, *Radio Iran Monthly*.

There are twelve regional services, at Ahwaz, Gorgan, Isfahan, Kerman, Kermanshah, Meshed, Rasht, Reza'ieh, Sanandeh, Shiraz, Tabriz and Zahedan. The most powerful transmitters are at Ahwaz, Kermanshah and Zahedan; these broadcast in Arabic, in Kurdish, and in Baluchi and Urdu respectively.

Number of radio receivers: 1,810,000.

TELEVISION

National Iranian Television: P.O.B. 2559, Pahlavi Ave., Jame Jam St., Teheran; f. 1967; state owned network with limited advertising; coverage by eight stations due to be completed during 1969; broadcasts for about 60 hours weekly; Dir.-Gen. Eng. R. GHOTBI.

Television of Iran: P.O.B. 1015, Ave. Pahlavi, Teheran; f. 1958; a private commercial company with stations in Teheran, Ahwaz (relay station), and Abadan; Pres. IRAJ SABET; Man. Dir. PARVIS PARTOVI; Chief Engineer DAVID LINFORD.

Number of television receivers: 250,000.

American Forces Radio and Television: Teheran; f. 1954; recordings and films of American programmes.

FINANCE

(cap.=capital; p.u.=paid up; dep.=deposits; m.=million; all figures stated in Rials)

BANKING

CENTRAL BANK

Bank Markazi Iran (*Central Bank of Iran*): Ferdowsi Ave., Teheran; f. 1960; central note-issuing bank of Iran; cap. 3,600m., dep. 53,500m.; Gov. Dr. ABDUL ALI JAHANSHAHI; Deputy Gov. Dr. CYRUS SAMII.

Bank Assnaf Iran: Baharestan Square, Teheran; f. 1957; cap. p.u. 100m.; Chair. General ALI AKHBAR ZARGHAM; Gen. Man. GHOLAM REZA ZAERIN.

Bank Bazargani Iran (*Commercial Bank of Iran*): Maidan Sepah, Teheran; reps. abroad: 91 Moorgate, London, E.C.2, England and 10 Bleichenbrücke, Kaufmannhaus, Hamburg 36, German Federal Republic; f. 1950; cap. p.u. 250m., dep. 11,268m. (March 1970); 165 brs.; Chair. and Man. Dir. Senator MOSTAFA TADJADOD.

Bank Bimeh Bazarganan (*Merchants Insurance Bank*): Ave. Bouzerjomehri, Teheran; f. 1952; cap. 220m.; dep. 784m.; Chair. H. E. A. A. SEPEHR; Gen. Man. ALI MOHAMED SHERAFETIAN.

Bank Bimeh Iran: Teheran; under auspices of Government-sponsored Sherkate Sahami Bimeh Iran (Insurance Company of Iran); cap. p.u. 422.5m.

Banque Etebarat Iran (*Iran Credit Bank*): 50 Ave. Sevom Esfand, Teheran; f. 1958; cap. p.u. 200m., dep. 2,957m. (March 1968); Chair. and Man. Dir. H.E. AHMED CHAFIK.

Bank Etebarat Sanati (*Industrial Credit Bank*): Khiaban Ateshkadeh, Teheran; f. 1956; stock owned by the Plan Organization and two subsidiary companies; cap. p.u. 2,448.4m., dep. 1,613.7m. (1970); Chair. H.E. Eng. AHMAD ZANGENEH; Man. Dir. Dr. ALINAGHI FARMAN-FARMAIAN.

Bank Kar: Ave. Hafez, Teheran; cap. 400m., dep. 2,021m.; Man. ARSEN BARKHORDARIAN.

Bank Kargosha'i Iran (*Pawn Bank*): Moulavi Ave., Teheran; cap. provided by Bank Melli Iran; Principal Officer ESMAIEL TAHERI.

Bank Keshavarzi Iran (*Agricultural Bank of Iran*): Khiaban Park Shahr (North), Teheran; f. 1933; cap. p.u. 9,334.2m.; Government Bank; Pres. H.E. Eng. R. SADAGHIANI.

Bank Melli Iran (*The National Bank of Iran*): Khiaban Ferdowsi, Teheran; brs. abroad in London, Hamburg, New York and Dubai; f. 1928; cap. p.u. 3,000m., dep. 105,000m.; reserves 1,629m. (Dec. 1971); affiliation Bank Tedjarat Kharedji Iran; 1,200 brs. throughout Iran; Pres. YOUSSEF KHOSHKISH.

Bank of Iran and the Middle East: Kueh Berlin, Ave. Ferdowsi, P.O.B. 1680, Teheran; f. 1959; brs. at Khorramshahr, Abadan and Teheran (10); The British Bank of the Middle East owns 49 per cent of the issued capital; 51 per cent is held by Iranian interests; cap. p.u. 250m., dep. 3,997m.; Chair. Dr. G. H. KHOSHBIN; Gen. Man. M. H. VAKILI; Adviser to the Board K. BRADFORD.

Bank of Teheran: 25 Pahlavi Ave., Teheran; f. 1953; cap. p.u. 250m., dep. 6,688.9m. (March 1971); Pres. MOSTAFA FATEH; Man. Dir. BAHMAN BEHZADI.

Bank Omran (*Development Bank*): Teheran; f. 1952 to provide technical guidance and financial support to farmers of distributed Crown villages; also acts as a

commercial bank; 144 brs.; assets U.S. \$159.5m. (1969); Pres. HOUSHANG RAMI.

Bank Pars: Avenue Takht-Jamshid, Teheran; f. 1952; cap. p.u. 250m.; Chair. and Pres. E. NIKFOUR.

Bank Rahni Iran (*The Mortgage Bank of Iran*): Ferdowsi Street, Teheran; f. 1939; Government bank (affiliate of Ministry of Development and Housing) which grants loans for building houses; cap. p.u. 4,080m., total assets 11,987m. (March 1971); Chair. and Man. Dir. Eng. A. BEHNIA.

Bank Refah Kargarani (*Workers' Welfare Bank*): 125 Roosevelt Ave., Teheran; f. 1960; cap. p.u. 1,000m.; Chair. Dr. MEHDI A. ALIABADI.

Bank Russo-Iran: Jonoobe Park Shahr (South), Teheran; cap. 300m., reserves 45m.

Bank Saderat Iran (*The Export Bank of Iran*): Ave. Shah, Teheran; P.O.B. 2751; f. 1951; cap. p.u. 1,500m.; 2,500 brs. in Iran, branches in Dubai, Abu Dhabi, Fujairah, Ras Al Khaimah (Trucial States), Qatar, offices in London, Hamburg, Paris, Beirut, Hong Kong, New York; Man. Dir. Eng. M. A. MOFARAH.

Bank Sepah: Avenue Sepah, Teheran; f. 1925; cap. p.u. 1,500m., dep. 29,007m. (Sept. 1971); 365 brs. and agencies; Pres. Gen. F. AGHEVLI; Deputy Pres. DJALIL SASSINI.

Bayerische Vereinsbank: Munich, German Federal Republic; Ave. Audsar 29, P.O.B. 2437, Teheran; Rep. PETER SCHMID-LOSSBERG; Berliner Bank A.G. and Vereinsbank in Hamburg.

Distributors' Co-operative Credit Bank: 37 Ave. Ferdowsi, Teheran.

Foreign Trade Bank of Iran (*Bank Tedjarat Kharedji Iran*): Avenue Saadi, Teheran; f. 1960; jointly owned by Bank Melli Iran, Bank of America, Banca Commerciale Italiana and Deutsche Bank A.G.; cap. 275m., dep. 2,997m., reserves 208m. (March 1970); Man. Dir. ASHOT SAGHATELIAN.

Industrial and Mining Development Bank of Iran (IMDBI): 133 Shiraz St., Teheran, P.O.B. 1801; f. 1959 by private investors from Iran, the United States, the United Kingdom, France, Belgium, Germany, Holland and Italy; aims: to stimulate private industrial development in Iran by making medium- and long-term loans and by investing in share capital; cap. 1,500m.; total assets 16,641m. (Dec. 1971); Man. Dir. A. GHASSEM KHERADJOU.

International Bank of Iran and Japan: 750 Ave. Saadi, P.O. Box 1837, Teheran; f. 1959; cap. 200m.; Chair. MOSTAFA MESBAH-ZADEH; Gen. Man. EBRAHIM KASHANI.

Iranians' Bank: 351 Takhte Jamshid Ave., Teheran; f. 1960; cap. 250m., dep. 2,280m. (1972); associated with First National City Bank; Chair. and Pres. A. H. EBTEHAJ.

Irano-British Bank: Avenue Saadi, P.O. Box 1584, Teheran; f. 1959; affiliated with the Chartered Bank and the Eastern Bank; cap. p.u. 200m.; Gen. Man. D. K. WROE.

Mercantile Bank of Iran and Holland: Ave. Saadi, P.O.B. 1522, Teheran; f. 1959; affiliated with Algemene Bank Nederland N.V., Amsterdam; cap. p.u. 300m., dep.

IRAN—(FINANCE, OIL)

1,387m.; 6 brs. in Teheran, 1 in Ahwaz; Chair. SOLEYMAN VAHABZADEH; Man. Dir. AHMAD VAHABZADEH; Resident Dir. A. A. DEN HARTOG.

Bankers' Association of Iran: Teheran; Pres. Gen. FARAJOLLAH AGEVLI.

STOCK EXCHANGE

Teheran Stock Exchange: Teheran; f. 1968.

INSURANCE

Sherkate Sahami Bimeh Iran (*The Insurance Co. of Iran*): Avenue Saadi, Teheran; f. 1935; Government-sponsored insurance company; all types of insurance; cap. p.u. 200m.; Chair. and Man. Dir. Dr. FARHANG MEHR.

Alborz Insurance Co. Ltd.: 5, Amir Kabir Ave., Teheran; most classes of insurance except livestock insurance; five brs.; Management Habibollah Nahai and Brothers.

Omid Insurance Co. Ltd.: Philips Building, 315 Ave. Shahreza, Teheran; f. 1960.

Pars, Société Anonyme d'Assurances: Avenue Saadi, Teheran; f. 1955; fire, marine, motor vehicle and personal accident insurance; Gen. Man. MADJID MALEK; Tech. Man. YERVANT MAGARIAN.

Sherkate Sahami Bimeh Arya (*Arya Insurance Co. Ltd.*): 213 Sorya Ave., Villa Sq., Teheran; f. 1952, re-named 1968; cap. 100m.; Chair. HABIB NAFIGY; Man. Dir. MUHAMMAD ALI HANDJANI.

Sherkate Sahami Bimeh Asia (*Asia Insurance Co. Ltd.*): Shiraz St., Ave. Esfandiary 37, Teheran; f. 1960; Man. Dir. R. SHAMS.

Sherkate Sahami Bimeh Melli (*The National Insurance Co.*): Avenue Shah Reza and Avenue Villa, P.O. Box 1786, Teheran; f. 1956; all classes of insurance; Chair. H. E. AHMED CHAFIK; Managing Dir. EDWARD JOSEPH.

Sherkate Sahami Bimeh Omid: Ferdowsi Ave., Sabt St. 3, Teheran; f. 1960.

OIL

National Iranian Oil Company (NIOC), Takhto Jamshid Street, P.O. Box 1863, Teheran

A state organization controlling all oil and gas operations in Iran.

NIOC

The National Iranian Oil Company (NIOC) was incorporated April 1951 on nationalization of oil industry to engage in all phases of oil operations; auth. cap. 10,000 million rials, in 10,000 shares, 50 per cent paid up; all shares held by Iranian Government and are non-transferable; Chair. of Board and Managing Dir. H.E. Dr. MANOUTCHEHR EGHBAL; Dirs. H.E. M. FOUROUGH, H.E. A. K. BAKHTIAR, H.E. Dr. R. FALLAH, H. FARKHAN.

In October 1954 an agreement was concluded between the Iranian Government and NIOC on the one hand and eight major oil companies (subsequently increased to seventeen) on the other, to operate the southern oilfields (as defined) on behalf of NIOC. These companies are collectively known as the Consortium, for which see below. The agreement is for twenty-five years with provision for three five-year extensions, at the option of the Consortium under specific terms and conditions. NIOC is responsible for non-industrial activities in the agreement area. It directly operates the Naft-i-Shah oilfield, the Kermanshah refinery and Teheran refineries; it also carries out exploration and drilling in all parts of the country not subject to special agreements. NIOC is solely responsible for internal distribution of petroleum products and has laid over 3,600 km. of pipeline throughout Iran. The Petroleum Act of 1957 empowered NIOC to divide Iran into a number of petroleum districts, to invite bids for their exploitation, and to sign agreements. NIOC has signed a series of agreements: in 1957 with AGIP Mineraria (an Italian company); in 1958 with Pan American Petroleum Corp.; in 1965 with six groups listed below, for exploration of offshore areas. In all eight of the companies formed, NIOC has 50 per cent participation. In September 1966 agreement was reached with the French state organization Entreprise des Recherches et d'Activités Pétrolières (ERAP) to operate as a contractor on behalf of NIOC in exploration both on and offshore.

In December 1966 the Consortium relinquished one-quarter of the Agreement Area, comprising three parcels

totalling 25,069 sq. miles, one in the north-west and two in the south-east, to NIOC. The north-western parcel is adjacent to NIOC's Naft-i-Shah oilfield and Kermanshah refinery: the middle parcel runs from the eastern boundary of the Consortium's Agreement Area to the Persian Gulf coast and its relinquishment divides the area retained by the Consortium into two parts: the southern parcel covers an area from the eastern boundary of the Consortium's Agreement Area to a line some ten miles inland from the port of Bandar Abbas at the entrance of the Gulf.

The company has formed two subsidiaries to represent it in two associated fields—The National Iranian Petrochemical Company and The National Iranian Gas Company. The latter has signed an agreement to supply the Soviet Union with large quantities of natural gas, beginning in 1970.

Société Irano-Italienne des Pétales (SIRIP): Ave. Abbas Abad 30, P.O.B. 1434, Teheran; f. 1957; owned jointly by NIOC and AGIP S.p.A.; Man. Dir. R. FARINON.

Iran-Pan American Oil Co. (IPAC): 315 Takhte Jamshid Avenue, Teheran; f. 1958; owned jointly by NIOC and Amoco Iran Oil Co.; to exploit Persian Gulf offshore deposits in their agreement area.

Iranian Marino International Oil Company (IMINOCO): 128 Roodsar Ave., Teheran; f. 1965; formed with Phillips Petroleum Co., AGIP (a subsidiary of the Italian ENI) and Hydrocarbons India Pvt. Ltd. (a subsidiary of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission of India); Chair. A. FARHI; Man. Dir. GAETANO PERROTTI.

Lavan Petroleum Company (LAPCO): Teheran; f. 1965; formed with Atlantic Richfield, Murphy Oil Corporation, Sun Oil Co., and Union Oil Co. of California, who own 50 per cent interest, and the National Iranian Oil Co., who own the remaining 50 per cent.

Dashtestan Offshore Petroleum Company (DOPCO): Teheran; formed with Shell.

Iranian Offshore Petroleum Company (IROPCO): P.O.B. 3257, Teheran; f. 1965; formed with CEPESA, and Cities Service Co., Kerr-McGee Corp., Atlantic-

Richfield Co., Skelly Oil Co., Superior Oil Co., and Sunray D.X. Oil Co.; Chair. E. SALJOOGHI; Man. Dir. ROBERT H. ROBBIE.

Persian Gulf Petroleum Company (PEGUPCO): Teheran; f. 1965; formed with Deutsche Erdöl, Preussag, Wintershall, Deutsche Schachtbau und Tiefbohrgesellschaft, Gelsenkirchener Bergwerke, Gewerkschaft Elwerath, and Scholven-Chemie.

Sofiran: P.O.B. 3220, Teheran; French oil interests. A subsidiary of Elf. ERAP.

Continental Oil Co. of Iran: P.O.B. 14/1686, Pahlavi Ave., corner Kashan St., Teheran; signed agreement with NIOC in April 1969 for exploration and development of a 5,000 square mile area in South Iran; Pres. BERNARD B. COLLEY.

ERAP: Teheran; holds a 32 per cent share in a consortium exploring a 10,000 square mile area in Fars province; ENI has a 28 per cent share, Hispanoil 20 per cent, Petrofina 15 per cent and OMV of Austria 5 per cent.

THE CONSORTIUM

Consortium members, with percentage shareholdings: Gulf Oil Corporation (7%), Mobil Corporation (7%), Standard Oil Co. (New Jersey) (7%), Standard Oil Co. of California (7%), Texaco Inc. (7%), The British Petroleum Co. Ltd. (40%), Bataafse Petroleum Maatschappij N.V. (14%), Compagnie Française des Pétroles (6%), the remaining 5 per cent being divided amongst the following six American companies: The American Independent Oil Co., The Atlantic Richfield Co., Signal Oil and Gas Co., Getty Oil Co., The Standard Oil Company (Ohio), and Continental Oil Co. Two operating companies, both incorporated under the laws of the Netherlands, were formed by the Consortium:

Iraanse Aardolie Exploratie en Productie Maatschappij (Iranian Oil Exploration and Production Co.): P.O.B. 1065, Khiaban Shah, Kucheh Yaghma, Teheran; solely responsible for exploration and production in a defined area in south Iran; Chair. C. A. E. O'BRIEN.

Iraanse Aardolie Raffinage Maatschappij (Iranian Oil Refining Co.): P.O. Box 1065, Khiaban Shah, Kucheh Yaghma, Teheran; solely responsible for the operation of the refinery at Abadan; Chair. C. A. E. O'BRIEN.

While the NIOC owns the fixed assets of the oil industry in south Iran, the Operating Companies have the unrestricted use of them during the period of the agreement. The Operating Companies do not themselves buy or sell oil, their function being solely confined to producing and refining it. Each of the Consortium members is represented in Iran by a Trading Company which purchases crude oil from NIOC and resells it to customers for export, either as crude or as products. The Trading Companies deal individually and independently of one another. The net effect of the financial aspects of the sale of oil by the NIOC to the Trading Companies for export is to bring about an equal sharing between Iran and each Trading Company of the profits arising in Iran from the Trading Companies' operations.

REFINERIES' THROUGHPUT (million barrels)

Year	Abadan	Masjed-i-Sulaiman
1965	137.3	20.7
1966	139.8	22.4
1967	144.7	20.4
1968	150.3	12.5
1969	149.5	10.0

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Teheran Chamber of Commerce: 254 Takhte Jamshid, Teheran; supervises the affiliated Chambers in the provinces and major cities; Pres. MOHAMED KOSHROV-SHAHI.

Teheran Chamber of Industries and Mines: Teheran; Pres. Eng. J. SHARIF-EMAMI; Vice-Pres. Eng. ABU-NASR AZOD; Secs. ABDOL-ALI FARMANFARMAIAN, ALI REZAI.

Ahwaz Chamber of Commerce: Ahwaz; Pres. HADJ MOHAMED HASSAN KOMAILI.

Arak Chamber of Commerce: Arak.

Babol Chamber of Commerce: Babol.

Bandar Abbas Chamber of Commerce: Bandar Abbas.

Bandar Pahlavi Chamber of Commerce: Bandar Pahlavi; Pres. AZIZ DAD-GAR.

Bushire Chamber of Commerce: Bushire; Pres. SHAFI NASSIRI.

Hamadan Chamber of Commerce: Hamadan; Pres. HADJ SAID HASSAN HASSANIN.

Isfahan Chamber of Commerce: Isfahan; Pres. HADJ ZEINOLABEDIN AMIN.

Kashan Chamber of Commerce: Kashan.

Khorramshahr and Abadan Chamber of Commerce: Khorramshahr; Pres. DJALAL MOVAGHAR.

Meshed Chamber of Commerce: Meshed.

Rasht Chamber of Commerce: Rasht; Pres. KARIM NOSSRATIAN.

Rezaieh Chamber of Commerce: Rezaieh.

Shiraz Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Mines: Shiraz; Pres. AZIZ MALJAI; Treasurer and Vice-Pres. GHASSEM MONTAKHAB.

Tabriz Chamber of Commerce: Tabriz; Pres. ALI AKBAR SADAGHIANI.

Yazd Chamber of Commerce: Yazd.

Zahedan Chamber of Commerce: Zahedan; Pres. MOHAMED RAZAGHZADEH.

R.C.D. Joint Chamber of Commerce: Teheran; f. 1965 with Pakistan and Turkey under auspices of Regional Co-operation for Development.

EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATION

Association des Employeurs Industriels de l'Iran: Teheran.

LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS

All Trade Unions were dissolved in 1963, and syndicates of workers must be registered with the Government. In March 1963 there were 67 syndicates representing various trades, of which the largest included the *National Iranian Oil Company Workers' Syndicate* with 6,000 members.

CO-OPERATIVES

Central Organization for Rural Co-operatives of Iran (C.O.R.C.): Teheran; Man. Dir. MANOUCHEHR MA'REFAT. Following the implementation of the Land Reform Act, the C.O.R.C. was established by the Government in

IRAN—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY, TRANSPORT)

1963. The aim of the organization is to offer educational, technical and credit assistance to rural co-operative societies and their unions. The C.O.R.C. will gradually transfer its stocks to rural co-operative unions and become the National body for Rural Co-operatives. By Dec. 1970, 8,224 rural co-operatives societies and 117 unions with a combined total membership of 1,549,202 had availed themselves of the C.O.R.C. facilities. The share capital of the societies is 1,852m. rials.

TRADE FAIR

Trade Fair and Exhibition Organization: P.O.B. 22, Tajrish, Teheran; principal events in 1971 are an exhibition of housing and building materials in April and a special national exhibition "The Progress of the Iranian Provinces", October 7th to November 1st, 1971, to celebrate the 2,500th anniversary of the founding of the Persian Empire by Cyrus the Great; Dir.-Gen. M. SHEEDFAR; publ. *Exhibition News*.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Iranian State Railway: Head Office: Teheran; f. 1938; Pres. Eng. PARVIZ AVINI; Financial Gen. Dir. MOHAMMADIAN; Administrative Gen. Dir. H. MALEKI.

The Iranian railway system includes the following main routes:

Trans-Iranian Railway runs 1,440 km. from Gorgan, in the north, through Teheran, and south to Bandar Shahpur on the Persian Gulf.

South Line links Teheran to Khorramshahr via Ghom, Arak, Dorood, Andimeshk and Ahwaz; 937 km.

North Line links Teheran to Gorgan via Garmsar, Firooz Kooh and Sari; 499 km.

Teheran-Tabriz Line linking with the Azarbaijan Railway (736 km.).

Garmsar-Meshed Line connects Teheran with Meshed, via Semnan, Damghan, Shahrud and Nishabur; 812 km.

Ghom-Zahedan Line. When completed, this will be an intercontinental line linking Europe and Turkey, through Iran, with India. Zahedan is situated 91.7 km. west of the Baluchistan frontier, and is the end of the Pakistani broad gauge railway. The section from Ghom to Kashan is open, and that from Kashan to Yazd is under construction. A branch line from the Kashan-Yazd line is under construction which will run through Isfahan and the Riz Lendjan where the Iranian Steel Corporation is to be installed.

Ahwaz-Bandar Shahpur Line. Connects Bandar Shahpur with the Trans-Iranian railway at Ahwaz (123 km.).

Azarbaijan Railway extends from Tabriz to Julfa (146.5 km.), meeting the Caucasian railways at the Soviet frontier with a branch line connecting with Sharaf-Khaneh on Lake Rezaiyeh; also administers shipping on Lake Rezaiyeh.

The total distance covered by railways in Iran was 3,510 km. in 1969. The fourth Development Plan aims at completion of the rail link between Iran and Turkey, and the laying of 1,150 more kilometres.

ROADS

Ministry of Roads: Ministry of Roads and Communications, Teheran; Minister Eng. H. SHALCHIAN.

There are about 40,000 km. of roads, of which some 11,000 km. had asphalt or paved surfaces by 1972. The Asian (CENTO) Highway now provides a good surface running from Teheran across Turkey to join up with the European road system.

MOTORISTS' ORGANIZATIONS

Iran Automobile Association: Teheran; Pres. G. H. EBTEHAJ.

Touring and Automobile Club of Iran: 37 Varzesh Ave., Teheran.

INLAND WATERWAYS

Principal waterways:

Lake Rezaiyeh (Lake Urmia) 50 miles west of Tabriz in North-West Iran; and River Kharun flowing south through the oilfields into the River Shatt al Arab thence to the head of the Persian Gulf near Abadan.

Lake Rezaiyeh: From Sharafkhaneh to Golmankhaneh there is a twice-weekly service of tugs and barges for transport of passengers and goods.

River Karun: Regular cargo service is operated by the Mesopotamia-Iran Corp'n. Ltd. Iranian firms also operate daily motor-boat services for passengers and goods.

SHIPPING

Persian Gulf: Principal ports are Khorramshahr, Bushire, Bandar Mashur, Bandar Abbas, Bandar Shahpur. Oil exports from the Abadan refinery are now handled by the new Mahshahr installations (opened December 1967) and Kharg Island terminal in the Persian Gulf. Bushire is being developed to supplement the facilities at Khorramshahr, while the capacity of Bandar Abbas will reach 0.9 million tons with the construction of new deep-water jetties.

Caspian Sea: Principal port Bandar Pahlavi.

Arya National Shipping Lines: 2 Pahlavi Ave., Khorramshahr; 13 vessels; liner services between the Persian Gulf and Europe.

CIVIL AVIATION

Iran National Airlines Corporation: 44 Villa Ave., Teheran; f. 1962; replaces Iranian Airways Co.; serves Iran, the Middle East and Europe, Karachi, Kabul and Bombay; Chair. Gen. M. KHATAMI; Man. Dir. Lt.-Gen. ALI M. KHADEMI; fleet of two Boeing 707, four Boeing 727, three Boeing 737 and four DC-6.

Teheran is also served by the following foreign lines: Aeroflot, Air France, Air India, Alia (Jordan), Alitalia, Ariana Afghan Airlines, B.O.A.C., C.S.A. (Czechoslovakia), El Al, Iraqi Airways, J.A.L., K.L.M., Kuwait Airways, Lufthansa, M.E.A., P.A.A., P.I.A., Qantas, Sabena, S.A.S., Swissair, Syrian Arab Airlines.

TOURISM

Iran National Tourist Organization (INTO): Vesale Shirazi Avenue 107, Teheran; f. 1963; Dir. Dr. GHASSEM REZAI. Types of publication: *Monthly Statistics Bulletin*, brochures, tourist guide books, road maps, posters.

CULTURAL AFFAIRS

The history of Iran has been one of successive waves of invaders, the first important one being the Aryans, who gave Iran her two names: Iran meaning "Land of the Aryans" and Persia, the name of one of the Aryan tribes. Cyrus, leader of the Parsa tribe, gave the idea of empire to the country and made himself king from the Mediterranean to the Indus in the sixth century B.C. He founded the Achaemenian dynasty in Iran, a later monarch of which, Darius, began building the ceremonial city of Persepolis in 521 B.C. There is practically nothing remaining of the original national Achaemenian basis of art, for with the extension of the empire new crafts were introduced and by the time of the building of Persepolis a fully-developed style had evolved. Another important era was the Sassanian (third to seventh centuries A.D.) when art flourished, particularly work in silver and bronze and silk textiles. During the tenth and eleventh centuries the province of Shiraz was a centre for Islamic art, teaching and science, and rivalled Baghdad in its culture and scholastic studies. Sassanian design and workmanship in silk was used extensively by the Byzantines until they discovered the process of its manufacture, but even then the influence of Persian design was very marked.

Many of the great works of art and architecture in Iran were destroyed by the many invaders, especially the Mongols, who overran most of the country in the early thirteenth century; only the most remote cities escaped their ravaging. Gradually, however, the Mongols adopted Persian customs and tastes and by the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries the country was noted for its artistic achievements: Khatam—miniature mosaic, made with ivory, ebony, wood and glass on a wooden base—intricate metalwork, calligraphy, illuminated manuscripts and books and bookbindings; Persian craftsmen were in demand in foreign capitals and their influence can be seen in many places in Western Europe. Persian art is characterized from the Sassanian period by the love of ornamentation and decorative detail, usually on a simple basis; this can be seen in the metalwork and textiles and later in buildings, such as the facades of mosques, where tilework predominated in the execution of intricate designs. One of the most complex examples of fifteenth-century architecture is the Congregational Mosque at Isfahan, which epitomizes the art and architecture of the Seljuq dynasty during which a definite style was established throughout the country.

The country again flourished under the Safavid Dynasty in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries and there are many beautiful mosques dating from this period, par-

ticularly at Isfahan. To the present day, Persian handicrafts are widely renowned—carpets, famous for five centuries, miniature paintings, embroidery and textiles, as well as those mentioned earlier. Carpets have been woven in Iran since earliest times, with records of famous examples from the Sassanian period. The earliest surviving examples date from the sixteenth century and carpet-weaving reached its greatest perfection during the Safavid period and did not decline under subsequent dynasties when many other forms of art were overinfluenced by European trends. Miniature painting was also popular during the Safavid era and has since wavered in popularity and absorbed foreign influences before regaining its essentially Persian character. In modern times there has been a revival of interest in traditional forms in metalwork, inlay and textiles and this has been stimulated by the Ministry of Culture and Arts; styles in architecture, painting and pottery, however, have tended to be more international in feeling.

While the main attraction to tourists visiting Iran will probably be the great diversity of art and architecture, the country also provides a wide variety of scenery and climate (which in turn give rise to different types of game hunting) and also mineral-water resorts and spas.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

Ministry of Culture and Arts: Kh. Kamal-ol-Molk, Teheran; f. 1964 to replace the Fine Arts Administration; depts. of Music, Cinematography, Arts Education (Dramatic Arts, Music, Decorative Arts, Plastic Arts, National Arts), Archaeology, and Ethnography, Museums and Historical Monument Preservation, Artistic Creation, Libraries, Academy, Cultural Relations, Arts Exhibitions, Superior Council of Culture and Arts; supervises nine orchestras, one of which is international; Minister of Culture and Arts MEHRDAD PAHLBOU.

Teheran Symphonic Orchestra: Kh. Kamal-ol-Molk, Teheran; 75 mems.; Leader HESHMAT SANJARI.

Fine Arts Theatre Group: c/o Ministry of Culture, Teheran; produces weekly programmes for television.

Music Council of Radio Iran: Maidan Ark, Teheran; supervises three radio orchestras, specializing in Iranian instrumental music, light music, and western jazz; Dir. MOSHIR HOMAYUN SHAHRDAR.

Shiraz-Persepolis Festival of Arts: Shiraz; f. 1967; plays, films and music representing both Eastern and Western culture; held for a short fortnight at end of Aug. and beginning of Sept.; partly staged in the ruins at Persepolis; Pres. Dr. MEMD Boushehri; publs. various books and brochures in Persian on music and drama, festival brochure annually.

ATOMIC ENERGY

National Iranian Atomic Energy Commission: Ministry of Economy, Tcheran; co-ordinates nuclear research, and is undertaking construction of a small research reactor; Sec. Eng. A. SEIRAFI.

Tehran University Nuclear Centre: P.O.B. 2989, Teheran; f. 1958; research in nuclear physics, electronics, nuclear chemistry, radiobiology and health physics; training and advice on nuclear science and the peaceful applications of atomic energy; a 5-MW pool-type research reactor on the new campus of Tehran University was completed in November 1967; a 3-MeV Van de Graaff-type accelerator will begin to operate in 1969; Acting Dir. Dr. H. ROUHANINEJAD.

UNIVERSITIES

University of Isfahan: Isfahan; 200 teachers, 2,350 students.

Jundi-Shapur University: Ahwaz, Khuzestan Province; 132 teachers, 1,100 students.

University of Meshed: Meshed; 269 teachers, 3,054 students.

National University of Iran: Evin, Tehran; 3,000 students.

Pahlavi University: Shiraz; 200 teachers, 3,200 students.

University of Tabriz: Tabriz; 287 teachers, 3,441 students.

University of Tehran: Ave. Shah Reza, Tehran; 1,325 teachers, 17,305 students.

Arya Mehr Industrial University: Karadj Rd., Tehran; 162 teachers, 1,500 students.

IRAQ

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Iraq is an almost landlocked state in the Middle East with a narrow outlet on to the Persian Gulf. Its neighbours are Iran, Turkey, Syria, Jordan, Saudi Arabia and Kuwait. The climate is extreme, with hot, dry summers rising to over 110°F (43°C) and cold winters. Summers are humid near the Persian Gulf. The official language is Arabic, spoken by about 80 per cent of the population. Kurdish, Persian and Turkish are spoken by the tribesmen of the northern and eastern highlands. Ninety per cent of the population is Muslim. The flag is a horizontal tricolour, red, white and black, the white band charged with three green, five-pointed stars. The capital is Baghdad.

Recent History

A coup d'état by the army in 1958 resulted in the assassination of King Faisal and the establishment of a Republic under General Kassem. Iraq's withdrawal from the Baghdad Pact soon followed. For over four years General Kassem maintained a precarious and increasingly isolated position opposed by Pan-Arabs, Kurds and other groups. In February 1963 the Pan-Arab element in the armed forces staged a coup d'état in which General Kassem was assassinated and a new government set up under Colonel Aref, who initiated a policy of closer relations with Egypt. Martial Law, in force since 1958, was brought to an end in January 1965, and a purely civilian government was inaugurated in September 1965. In March 1966 President Aref was killed in an air accident, and was succeeded by his brother, Major-General Abdul Rahman Muhammad Aref. The second President Aref was ousted by members of the Baath Party in July 1968. General Ahmed Hassan al Bakr, a former Prime Minister, became President and Prime Minister. The new regime adopted more militant policies at home and abroad; fighting was resumed against the Kurdish rebels in the north-east and more than 50 alleged Israeli and American spies were executed during 1969. Relations with Iran deteriorated after April 1969 following a dispute over the Shatt el Arab waterway which forms the frontier; Iran was further accused of complicity in an abortive coup in Baghdad in January 1970. The Kurdish war ended in March 1970, the Kurds being granted autonomy; five Kurdish ministers then joined the Baghdad cabinet. Fresh friction with Iran was caused by that country's occupation in November 1971 of the Greater and Lesser Tumb islands in the Gulf belonging to Ras al-Khaimah. Relations with Iran and Britain were broken off and 60,000 Iranians expelled.

Government

Power rests with the President and a five-man Revolutionary Council, while the day-to-day running of the country is carried out by a Council of Ministers. The country is divided into 16 provinces.

Defence

Military service is compulsory for all men at the age of eighteen years and comprises two years active service and eighteen years with the reserve. The Iraq Army has a total

strength of about 70,000 men and there are Air Force and Naval units. The Naval units operate on the rivers Tigris and Euphrates. Some 15,000 troops were based in Jordan from the six-day war with Israel in 1967 until early 1971.

Economic Affairs

Iraq's wealth is based on oil which is mostly exploited by foreign companies. In 1969 Iraq received about £200 million in oil revenues. Since 1961 the government has requisitioned all the oil concession areas where oil is not being produced at present; the state oil company is to develop these areas with foreign assistance. The few industries are mainly connected with oil, and other mineral resources are scarcely exploited. Agriculture is the mainstay of the population, although only half the total land area is cultivable, the remainder being desert. Dates form the chief export crop. A land reform project to distribute land among the peasants, and major irrigation projects on the Tigris, Euphrates and their tributaries are in hand. Iraq is a member of the Arab Common Market and has a special customs pact with Kuwait.

Transport and Communication

Iraq has about 1,500 miles of railway track; half of this is of the narrow one metre gauge, but this is being converted to standard gauge. The principal means of communication is by road. A number of new trunk roads have been built and the current development plan provides for building and extending the road system. In many desert areas the natural surfaces are passable for vehicles. The lower reaches of the Euphrates and the combined mouth of the Tigris and Euphrates, the Shatt el Arab, are navigable and deep-water oil berths have been built to serve the oil fields. The first vessel of the Iraqi shipping line was brought into service in 1962. Iraqi Airways operate services to other Middle Eastern countries, Europe and India.

Social Welfare

A limited Social Security Scheme was introduced in 1957. Benefits are given for old age, sickness, unemployment, maternity, marriage and death.

Education

Education is free and great efforts are being made to reduce illiteracy. Since 1958, over 1,600 new primary schools have been opened. There are six universities. Many Iraqis study abroad.

Tourism

Iraq is the ancient Mesopotamia of early history, and one of the oldest centres of civilization. The ruins of Ur of the Chaldees, Babylon, Nineveh and other relics of the Sumerian, Babylonian, Assyrian and Persian Empires are of interest to the tourist. Hatra and Ctesiphon represent the early mediaeval period.

Visas are not required to visit Iraq by nationals of the following countries: Egypt, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon and Syria.

IRAQ—(INTRODUCTORY SURVEY, STATISTICAL SURVEY)

Sport

There is little organized sport. Football is played, while duck shooting, hawking and other field sports are enjoyed.

Public Holidays

1972: May 1 (Labour Day), April 26 (Birth of the Prophet), July 14 (1958 Revolution Day), July 17 (1968 Revolution Day), November 8 (Id ul Fitr).

1973: January 6 (Army Day), January 15 (Id ul Adha), February 4 (New Year), February 13 (Ashoura), March 9 (Nowrooz).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force. Meshara or dunum = 0.62 acres (2,500 sq. m.).

Currency and Exchange Rates

The currency is the Iraqi dinar of 1,000 fils.

Coins: 1, 5, 10, 25, 50, 100 fils.

Notes: $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, 1, 5, 10 dinars.

Exchange rate: 0.859 ID = £1 sterling

0.327 ID = \$1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

TOTAL AREA	ARABLE	POPULATION (1968 est.)	BAGHDAD (capital)	MOSUL	BASRA
438,446 sq. km.	75,364 sq. km.	8,800,000	1,884,151	343,121	420,145

A neutral zone of 7,000 sq. km. between southern Iraq and northern Saudi Arabia is administered jointly by the two countries. Nomads move freely through it, but there are no permanent inhabitants.

POPULATION BY PROVINCE (MUHAFADHA)

(1970)

Naynawa . . .	1,010,534	Babil . . .	471,377
Sulaimaniya . . .	469,200	Kerbela . . .	447,900
Arbil . . .	421,000	Qadisiyah . . .	559,800
Kirkuk . . .	535,700	Maysan . . .	355,900
Diyala . . .	445,300	Dhiqar . . .	524,100
Anbar . . .	345,600	Basra . . .	799,300
Baghdad . . .	2,696,000	Muthanna . . .	000,000
Wasit . . .	346,988	Duhok . . .	000,000

EMPLOYMENT

(1967)

Agriculture . . .	1,600,000	Railways . . .	17,818*
Industry . . .	145,000	Port of Basra . . .	14,848
Oil Companies . . .	10,909	Construction . . .	59,138

* 1966

AGRICULTURE

AREA AND PRODUCTION OF PRINCIPAL WINTER CROPS

CROP	1966-67		1967-68		1968-69	
	AREA ('000 dunums)	PRODUC- TION ('000 tons)	AREA ('000 dunums)	PRODUC- TION ('000 tons)	AREA ('000 dunums)	PRODUC- TION ('000 tons)
Wheat . . .	7,367.0	860.0	8,040.0	1,371.0	8,355.0	1,371.0
Barley . . .	4,342.0	855.0	4,873.0	931.0	4,872.0	1,250.0
Linseed . . .	64.2	12.7	61.8	11.9	64.9	11.5
Lentils . . .	38.6	6.0	42.9	7.5	39.0	6.5
Vetch (Hurtman) . . .	4.5	1.3	3.8	1.0	3.4	0.8
Broad Beans . . .	73.1	18.9	69.7	20.3	67.2	17.7

1970 Figures: Wheat 1,235,600 tons, Barley 682,200 tons.

IRAQ—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

AREA AND PRODUCTION OF PRINCIPAL SUMMER CROPS

CROP	1967		1968		1969	
	AREA (^{'000} dunums)	PRODUC- TION (^{'000} tons)	AREA (^{'000} dunums)	PRODUC- TION (^{'000} tons)	AREA (^{'000} dunums)	PRODUC- TION (^{'000} tons)
Rice	563.0	308.4	573.0	324.5	558.7	284.2
Sesame	68.2	12.0	68.6	12.0	68.4	12.0
Maize	16.6	4.5	15.5	4.4	16.1	4.8
Green grams	64.7	14.0	62.4	10.6	53.5	9.0
Millet	31.8	8.2	22.4	5.6	5.7	1.3
Giant millet	28.3	9.1	22.7	7.1	12.5	2.4

Livestock (1969): Sheep 12,000,000; Goats 1,000,000;
Cattle 1,650,000; Donkeys 500,000; Horses 120,000.

Fruits: Date, Orange, Pomegranate, Apple, Peach,
Grape, Pear, Fig and Olive.

DATE CROP

(tons)

1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
280,000	380,000	330,000	260,000

AREA AND PRODUCTION OF COTTON

YEAR	AREA (dunums)	SEED COTTON Pro- duced (tons)	No. OF BALES	OUTPUT WEIGHT (tons)
1966 . . .	132,047	28,710	56,934	9,316
1967 . . .	157,835	35,032	57,320	11,569
1968 . . .	182,568	40,570	69,196	13,429
1969 . . .	238,081	40,033	58,170	11,312

IRRIGATION

	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
Number of Pumps . . .	9,740	10,236	11,612	13,066
Total Horse Power . . .	296,021	306,900	328,680	357,099

OIL

PRODUCTION OF CRUDE OIL (^{'000} long tons)

COMPANY	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971 (Jan.-Sept.)
Iraq Petroleum Co. Ltd.	37,625	54,828	55,441	56,893	38,100
Basra Petroleum Co. Ltd.	20,049	16,511	16,587	17,067	21,600
Mosul Petroleum Co. Ltd.	1,264	1,281	1,281	1,281	1,000
TOTAL	58,938	72,620	73,309	75,241	60,700

IRAQ—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

INDUSTRY

('000 units)

	1964	1965	1966	1967
Leather tanning:				
Upper leather (sq. ft.) . . .	5,365.5	5,300.6	6,140.0	6,110.9
Toilet Soap (tons) . . .	5.8	4.6	7.2	5.9
Vegetable oil (tons) . . .	37.1	46.7	43.1	50.2
Woollen textiles:				
Cloth (square metres) . . .	824.6	880.7	937.7	868.2
Blankets (number) . . .	388.5	461.7	510.9	506.8
Cotton textiles (metres) . . .	24,699.0	24,975.9	25,353.9	25,003.4
Beer (litres) . . .	3,773.4	4,803.1	5,639.8	5,523.2
Matches (gross) . . .	1,148.4	1,102.5	1,031.0	1,275.3
Cigarettes (million) . . .	5.0	5.1	5.2	4.9
Shoes (pairs) . . .	5,426.3	5,203.6	5,363.5	5,145.0

FINANCE

I.D. 1 (Iraqi Dinar)=1,000 fils=10 riyals=20 dirhams.

I.D. 0.859=£1 sterling; I.D. 0.327=U.S. \$1.00.

I.D. 100 = £116.25 sterling =U.S. \$305.

Combined Ordinary and Development Budget 1967-68 (estimates): Revenue I.D. 337 million; Expenditure I.D. 424 million
1968-69 (estimates): Revenue I.D. 291 million; Expenditure I.D. 351 million.

FIVE YEAR DEVELOPMENT PLAN 1965-70 (million I.D.)

GOVERNMENT INVESTMENT	
Agriculture	173.6
Industry	187.2
Transport and Communications	110.1
Hospitals, schools, public building and housing	134.8
TOTAL	605.7

The new 1970-74 Development Plan calls for total investment of I.D. 973 million, of which I.D. 490 million will accrue from oil revenues. 41 per cent of the latter figure will be invested in agriculture, and 35 per cent will be devoted to industry.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS (million I.D., at 1966 prices)

SECTOR	1966	1967	1968	1969
Agriculture	13.9	18.3	20.4	17.1
Mining and Quarrying	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.5
Manufacturing Industries	36.4	33.2	34.3	35.1
Construction	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.2
Electricity, Water and Gas	5.2	16.5	10.3	10.6
Transport, Communication and Storage	23.0	19.5	17.3	21.6
Wholesale and Retail Trade	6.8	6.4	7.0	7.2
Banking and Insurance	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.7
Ownership of Dwellings	29.1	23.9	28.6	29.3
Public Administration	19.9	18.9	20.4	20.8
Services	7.7	9.8	10.3	10.6
TOTAL	144.7	149.0	151.9	155.7

IRAQ—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (million I.D.)

	1966			1967		
	Credit	Debit	Balance	Credit	Debit	Balance
<i>Goods, Services and Transfer Payments:</i>						
Merchandise	333.6	176.0	157.6	295.8	151.7	144.1
Transport, freight and insurance	10.6	0.9	9.7	10.4	0.8	9.6
Travel	16.5	29.7	— 13.2	16.1	15.8	0.3
Investment income	4.2	141.9	— 137.7	3.6	126.2	— 122.6
Government, n.e.s.	2.3	9.1	— 6.8	2.2	10.6	— 8.4
Other services	1.4	4.5	— 2.9	1.6	4.7	— 3.4
Private transfers	1.5	0.4	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.3
Government transfers	0.3	1.3	— 1.0	5.1	0.4	4.7
TOTAL AND CURRENT BALANCE	370.4	364.6	5.8	335.7	310.4	25.3
<i>Capital and Monetary Gold:</i>						
Private investment	25.3	—	25.3	3.6	—	3.6
Central government loans and aid	3.6	2.2	1.4	3.2	—	3.2
Private monetary movements	3.5	—	3.5	1.2	0.7	0.5
Government monetary transactions (with IMF and other central institutions)	10.4	36.1	— 25.7	5.7	15.0	— 8.3
CAPITAL BALANCE	—	—	2.8	—	—	2.0
Net Errors and Omissions	—	—	— 8.6	—	—	23.3

EXTERNAL TRADE

TOTAL TRADE (^{'000} I.D.)

YEAR	IMPORTS	EXPORTS*	RE-EXPORTS	TRANSIT
1967	151,243	20,664	3,198	11,504
1968	144,164	23,029	4,541	20,492
1969	157,200	22,000	3,937	20,356
1970	181,651	22,565	2,163	27,941

* Exports of crude oil are not included

EXPORTS OF CRUDE OIL (^{'000} I.D.)

1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
293,595	307,046	274,396	344,154	346,185
(million long tons)				
58.2	64.1	56.6	69.3	69.7

COMMODITIES (^{'000} I.D.)

IMPORTS	1968	1969	1970
Tea	6,098	7,061	6,052
Sugar	6,268	8,151	7,927
Pharmaceutical products	3,118	5,816	5,481
Clothing	15,162	n.a.	664
Boilers and engines	10,981	30,194	28,808
Automobiles and parts	58,715	8,143	12,076
Timber	2,853	3,024	2,910

EXPORTS	1968	1969	1970
Barley	667	1,278	n.a.
Dates	6,439	7,444	n.a.
Straw and fodder	452	305	27
Raw wool	1,234	1,591	n.a.
Raw cotton	879	1,204	n.a.
Hides and skins	1,482	1,699	1,693
Cement	4,357	2,142	n.a.

IRAQ—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

COUNTRIES

('000 I.D.)

IMPORTS	1969	1970	IMPORTS	1969	1970
Jordan	1,184	986	Germany (Federal Republic) .	5,867	6,459
Kuwait	1,006	640	Italy	12,304	5,460
Lebanon	3,745	4,971	Netherlands	2,495	4,006
Syria	2,029	2,200	U.K.	18,814	21,821
U.A.R. (now Egypt) .	3,697	3,420	Bulgaria	2,397	3,486
Ceylon	5,236	3,846	Czechoslovakia	3,188	4,709
China (People's Republic)	7,093	8,174	Germany (Democratic Republic)	1,447	2,876
India	4,809	5,281	Hungary	2,158	2,029
Japan	12,645	5,606	Poland	2,205	5,129
Malaysia	3,546	6,746	Romania	2,263	689
Pakistan	1,074	2,221	U.S.S.R.	15,514	19,263
Austria	1,930	2,426	Yugoslavia	1,575	1,307
Belgium	5,270	9,270	Cuba	1,600	625
Denmark	1,194	3,683	U.S.A.	5,783	6,531
France	7,988	10,714			

EXPORTS (excluding oil)	1969	1970
China (People's Republic) .	1,871	1,440
India	1,268	1,333
Kuwait	2,331	2,647
Lebanon	3,914	2,825
Syria	1,130	1,430
U.S.S.R.	1,467	2,029
U.A.R. (now Egypt) . . .	2,640	3,301

EXPORTS OF CRUDE OIL BY COUNTRY (million long tons)

	1966	1967	1968	1969
United Kingdom	10.2	3.1	3.1	3.2
France	10.3	14.4	15.7	14.8
Italy	8.7	9.9	17.6	18.0
Netherlands	5.3	4.7	5.1	6.7
German Federal Republic .	3.6	1.7	2.5	2.1
Japan	4.6	2.7	1.4	0.2
Belgium	n.a.	n.a.	3.2	1.3
Brazil	n.a.	n.a.	2.9	3.1
Greece	n.a.	n.a.	1.7	3.0
South Africa	n.a.	n.a.	1.9	1.9
Spain	n.a.	n.a.	1.8	2.0
Turkey	n.a.	n.a.	2.0	2.0
TOTAL (incl. others) . . .	64.1	56.6	69.3	69.7

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
Passenger km. ('000)	443,697	431,186	366,716
Freight ton km. ('000)	1,008,804	1,079,132	1,131,232

ROADS
('000)

	1966	1967	1968
Cars . . .	58.2	60.6	61.5
Lorries . . .	27.5	30.1	31.3
Buses . . .	9.5	9.1	9.2
Motor Cycles . . .	5.6	5.8	5.9

INLAND WATERWAYS

	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
Total net reg. tonnage . . .	218,469	218,589	218,051
Number of Vessels . . .	1,350	1,358	1,322

SHIPPING

Movement of Ocean-going Merchant Vessels at Port of Basra

YEAR	No. of PASSENGERS (Arrivals and Departures)	No. of VESSELS		TONNAGE OF CARGO	
		Loaded (Entered and Cleared)	In Ballast (Entered and Cleared)	Imported	Exported
1965 . . .	12,707	1,020	527	973,538	539,298
1966 . . .	10,470	1,094	602	1,069,940	717,286
1967 . . .	8,002	1,006	578	1,088,502	411,391
1968 . . .	8,127	926	577	870,271	270,420

SHIPPING AT FAO OIL TERMINAL

	1965	1966	1967
Number of ships docking	8	18	76
Net registered tonnage	77,120	163,042	726,430

TOURISM

	1966	1967	1968
Number of Visitors .	395,016	391,569	396,275

EDUCATION
(1968-69)

	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS	NUMBER OF PUPILS
Primary . . .	5,137	1,017,050
Secondary . . .	840	285,721
Vocational . . .	43	10,388
Teacher Training . . .	48	10,861
Colleges . . .	45	41,189

Source: Central Statistical Organization, Ministry of Planning, Baghdad.

PROVISIONAL CONSTITUTION

The following are the principal features of the Provisional Constitution issued on September 22nd, 1968:

The Iraqi Republic is a popular democratic state. Islam is the state religion and the basis of its laws and constitution.

The political economy of the state is founded in socialism.

The state will protect liberty of religion, freedom of speech and opinion. Public meetings are permitted under the law. All discrimination based on race, religion or language is forbidden. There shall be freedom of the Press, and the right to form societies and trade unions in conformity with the law is guaranteed.

The national rights of the Kurdish people are guaranteed within the framework of the unity of Iraq.

The highest authority in the country is the Council of Command of the Revolution, which will promulgate laws until the election of a National Assembly. The (five) members of the Council of Command of the Revolution are nominated Vice-Presidents of the State.

Two amendments to the constitution were announced in November 1969. The President, already Chief of State and head of the government, also became the official Supreme

Commander of the Armed Forces and President of the Command Council of the Revolution. Membership of the latter body, was to increase from five to a larger number at the President's discretion.

Earlier, a Presidential decree replaced the 14 local government districts by 16 governorates, each headed by a governor with wide powers.

The fifteen-article agreement which ended the Kurdish war was issued on March 12th, 1970. A new provisional constitution was announced in July 1970 which took account of this agreement. It had 67 articles, the most prominent being the article which further defined the Revolutionary Command Council. This now has 12 members, all members of the National Command Party. The President is elected by a two-thirds majority of the Council; he is responsible to the Council and the Vice-Presidents and Ministers will be responsible to him.

In November 1971 President Bakr announced a National Charter as a first step towards a permanent constitution. A National Assembly and popular councils are features of the Charter.

THE GOVERNMENT

President: General AHMED HASSAN AL BAKR.

Vice-President: HAMMAD SHEBAB.

COUNCIL OF COMMAND OF THE REVOLUTION

Members: The President, the Vice-President, and twelve other members.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(April 1972)

Prime Minister: Gen. AHMAD HASSAN AL BAKR.

Minister of the Interior: Gen. SAADOUN GHAIKAN.

Minister of Defence: Gen. HAMMAD SHEBAB.

Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Economy: MORTADA AL HADITHI.

Minister of Information: SHAFIQ KAMALI.

Minister of Justice: AZIZ SHERIF.

Minister of Transport: KHALID MAKKI AL HASHIMI.

Minister for Youth: HAMED AL JOUBOURI.

Minister of Communications: ADNAN AYUB SABRI.

Minister of Municipalities: IHSAN SHIRZAD.

Minister of Northern Development: MUHAMMAD MAHMOUD ABDUL RAHMAN.

Minister of Labour and Social Affairs: ANWAR ABDUL KADER AL HADITHI.

Minister of Housing: NOURI SHAOUIS.

Minister of Agriculture: NAFTHED JALAL.

Minister of Agrarian Reform: IZZAT AL DOURI.

Minister of Oil and Minerals: Dr. SAADOUN HAMADI.

Minister of Education: Dr. AHMED ABDUL SATTAR AL JIWARI.

Minister of Higher Education: FOUAD KHALIL ISMAIL.

Minister of Planning: Dr. RASHID RIFAI.

Minister of Finance: AMIN ABDUL KERIM.

Minister of Health: Dr. IZZAT MUSTAFA.

Minister of State for Military Affairs: KHALID MAKKI AL HASHIMI.

Minister of State for Presidential Affairs: Dr. ABDUL SATTAR AL JIWARI.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO IRAQ

(Baghdad unless otherwise stated.)

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Afghanistan: 28/10 Waziriyah (E); *Ambassador:* SAID TAJEDDIN (also accred. to Jordan).

Algeria: Karradat Mariam (E); *Ambassador:* AHMAD TEFWIK AL-MADANI.

Austria: Masbah (E); *Ambassador:* WALTER DE COMTES.

Belgium: Abu Nawas Street, Kard el Pasha (E); *Ambassador:* MARCEL DUPRET.

Bulgaria: 35/1 Karradat Mariam (E); *Ambassador:* PENYU DOKUZOV.

Canada: Teheran, Iran (E).

Ceylon: 10B/6/12 Alwiyah (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* H. O. WIJEGONAWARDENA.

China, People's Republic: Karradat Mariam (E); *Ambassador:* KUNG TA-FEI.

Czechoslovakia: 1/7 Karradat Mariam (E); *Ambassador:* JAN GAZIK.

Denmark: 204 Nidhal St., Alwiyah (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* (vacant).

Egypt: Zahawi St. (E); *Ambassador:* AHMED LUTFY METWALLY.

Ethiopia: Cairo, Egypt (E).

Finland: Masbah 37/7/35 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* ARTO TANNER.

France: Kard el Pasha 9/G/3 (E); *Ambassador:* PIERRE CERLES.

German Democratic Republic: (address not available) (E); *Ambassador:* HANS JÜRGEN WEITZ.

Greece: Beirut, Lebanon (E).

Guinea: Cairo, Egypt (E).

Hungary: 40/35 Masbah (E); *Ambassador:* LAJOS S. NAGY (also accred. to Afghanistan and Kuwait).

India: Taha Street, Najib Pasha, Ahmadiya (E); *Ambassador:* MAHBOOB AHMED.

Indonesia: Masbah 22/9/21 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* SOETAN BAHROEM SJAII.

Italy: Karradat Mariam (E); *Ambassador:* FRANCESCO V. MARERI.

Japan: 40/7/35 Masbah (E); *Ambassador:* TATSUO FUKAI.

Jordan: 10/9/22 Masbah (E); *Ambassador:* ZUHAIR AL-MUFTI.

Korea, Democratic People's Republic: KIM KYO-NAM.

Kuwait: al-Mansour Street, Karradat Mariam (E); *Ambassador:* MOHAMMED A. A. AL-HAMAD.

Lebanon: 11/35 Masbah (E); *Ambassador:* FAWZI AL-BARDAWIL.

Libya: Saadoun Park (E); *Ambassador:* FADHL AL-AMIR.

Morocco: 3/1/37 Masbah (E); *Ambassador:* ABDELHADI TAZI.

Netherlands: Nidhal St. (E); *Ambassador:* HUGO SCHELTEMA (also accred. to Iran).

Norway: Ankara, Turkey (E).

Pakistan: Karradat Mariam (E); *Ambassador:* ABD AL FADL MUHAMMAD ABD AL FATH.

Poland: Karrada al-Sharkiya, Masbah (E); *Ambassador:* STANISLAW TURBANSKY.

Portugal: Ankara, Turkey (L).

Saudi Arabia: Waziriyah (E); *Ambassador:* MOHAMMED AL-HAMAD AL-SHEBAILY.

Somalia: Cairo, Egypt (E).

Spain: Saadoun Park 162/2 (E); *Ambassador:* Marques DE SANTA CRUZ DE IGNACIO (also accred. to Afghanistan).

Sweden: 132/2 Al Nidhal St. (E); *Ambassador:* BENGT OHDNER.

Switzerland: 3/1/2 Saadoun St. (E); *Ambassador:* ANDRÉ DOMINCE.

Syria: 160/2 Saadoun Park (E); *Ambassador:* BAHAEDDIN NAKKAR.

Thailand: Karachi, Pakistan (E).

Turkey: 2/8 Waziriyah (E); *Ambassador:* ALI WINKAYA.

U.S.S.R.: 140 Mansour St., Karradat Mariam (E); *Ambassador:* VENIAMIN ANDREVITCH LIKHACHEV.

Vatican: Karrada al-Sharkiya, Saadoun St. (Apostolic Nunciature); *Apostolic Pro-Nuncio:* Mgr. MAURICE PERRIN.

Viet-Nam, Democratic Republic: Damascus, Syria (E).

Viet-Nam, Republic: (E); *Ambassador:* HUYNH PHAN.

Venezuela: Cairo, Egypt (E).

Yemen: Karradat Mariam (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* ALI AL-UNSI.

Yugoslavia: 10/11/1 Asfar Quarter, Battaween (E); *Ambassador:* ZVANKO ROAS (also accred. to Kuwait).

Iraq also has diplomatic relations with Albania, Bahrain, Ghana and Ireland.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

No form of National Assembly has existed in Iraq since the 1958 revolution which overthrew the monarchy. The existing provisional constitution contains provisions for the election of a new 100-member assembly at a date to be determined by the government.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Baath Party: Baghdad; revolutionary Arab socialist movement, founded in Damascus in 1947; has ruled Iraq since July 1968; Regional Sec.-Gen. AHMED HASSAN AL BAKR; Vice Regional Sec.-Gen. SADDAM HUSSAIN.

Kurdish Democratic Party: seeks special status for the Kurdish minority in north-eastern Iraq; Leader Gen. MUSTAFA AL-BARZANI.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Courts in Iraq consist of the following: The Court of Cassation, Courts of Appeal, First Instance Courts, Peace Courts, Courts of Sessions, Shara' Courts and Penal Courts.

The Court of Cassation: This is the highest judicial bench of all the Civil Courts; it sits in Baghdad, and consists of the President and a number of Vice-Presidents and not less than fifteen permanent judges, delegated judges and reporters as necessity requires. There are four bodies in the Court of Cassation, these are: (a) The General body, (b) Civil and Commercial body, (c) Personal Status body, (d) The Penal body.

A Technical Bureau has been established which is related to the Court of Cassation and is carrying out the work of abstracting and classifying the legal principles which are contained in the judgments issued by it.

Courts of Appeal: The country is divided into five Districts of Appeal: Baghdad, Mosul, Basrah, Hilla, and Kirkuk, each with its Court of Appeal consisting of a President, Vice-Presidents and not less than three members, who consider the objections against the decisions issued by the First Instance Courts of first grade.

Courts of First Instance: These courts are of two kinds: Limited and Unlimited in jurisdiction.

Limited Courts deal with Civil and Commercial suits, the value of which is five hundred Dinars and less; and suits, the value of which cannot be defined, and which are subject to fixed fees. Limited Courts consider these suits in the final stage and they are subject to Cassation.

Unlimited Courts consider the Civil and Commercial suits irrespective of their value, and suits the value of which exceeds five hundred Dinars with first grade subject to appeal.

First Instance Courts consist of one judge in the centre of each *Liwa*, some *Qadhas* and *Nahiyas*, as the Minister of Justice judges necessary.

Revolutionary Courts: These deal with major cases that would affect the security of the state in any sphere:

political, financial or economic. In December 1968 the death penalty was introduced for espionage; a special three-man court was then set up to try such cases.

Courts of Sessions: There is in every District of Appeal a Court of Sessions which consists of three judges under the presidency of the President of the Court of Appeal or one of his Vice-Presidents. It considers the penal suits prescribed by Penal Proceedings Law and other laws. More than one Court of Sessions may be established in one District of Appeal by notification issued by the Minister of Justice mentioning therein its headquarters, jurisdiction and the manner of its establishment.

Shara' Courts: A Shara' Court is established wherever there is a First Instance Court; the Muslim judge of the First Instance Court may be a *Qadhi* to the Shara' Court if a special *Qadhi* has not been appointed thereto. The Shara' Court considers matters of personal status and religious matters in accordance with the provisions of the law supplement to the Civil and Commercial Proceedings Law.

Penal Courts: A Penal Court of first grade is established in every First Instance Court. The judge of the First Instance Court is considered as penal judge unless a special judge is appointed thereto. More than one Penal Court may be established to consider the suits prescribed by the Penal Proceedings Law and other laws.

One or more Investigation Court may be established in the centre of each *Liwa* and a judge is appointed thereto. They may be established in the centres of *Qadhas* and *Nahiyas* by order of the Minister of Justice. The judge carries out the investigation in accordance with the provisions of Penal Proceedings Law and the other laws.

There is in every First Instance Court a department for the execution of judgments presided over by the Judge of First Instance if a special President is not appointed thereto. It carries out its duties in accordance with the provisions of Execution Law.

There is a Notary Public for the swearing of contracts and he carries out his duties in accordance with the provisions relating to Notaries Public.

RELIGION

ISLAM

Over 90 per cent of the population are Muslims. The Arabs of northern Iraq, the Bedouins, the Kurds, and some of the inhabitants of Baghdad and Basra, are mainly of the Sunni sect, the remaining Arabs south of the Diyala, belong to the Shi'a sect. Leaders: Mr. ALWAIDH (Sunni), Prof. ABDUL QASSEM AL MOUSAWI AL KHOUTI (Shi'a).

CHRISTIANITY

There are Christian communities in all the principal towns of Iraq, but their principal villages lie mostly in the Mosul district. The Christians of Iraq fall into three groups: (a) the free Churches, including the Nestorian, Gregorian, and Jacobite; (b) the churches known as Uniate, since they are in union with the Roman Catholic Church including

the Armenian Uniates, Jacobite Uniates, and Chaldeans; (c) mixed bodies of Protestant converts, New Chaldeans, and Orthodox Armenians.

Catholic:

Latin Rite: Archbishop of Baghdad Most Rev. MAURICE PERRIN; approx. 2,000 adherents.

Armenian Rite: Archbishop of Baghdad, Most Rev. NERSES TAYROYAN.

Chaldean Rite: Patriarch of Babylon of the Chaldeans: His Beatitude PAUL II CHEIKHO, with 13 Archbishops and Bishops in Iraq, Iran, Syria and Lebanon. Approx. 330,000 adherents.

Syrian Rite: Archbishop of Mosul, Most Rev. EMANUEL BENNI; Archbishop of Baghdad, Most Rev. ATHANASE J. D. BAKOSE; approx. 25,000 adherents.

Orthodox Syrian Community: 12,000 adherents.

Orthodox (Gregorian) Community: 12,000 adherents, mainly Armenians; Acting Bishop of Baghdad KRIKOR HAGOPIAN.

JUDAISM

The Jewish community numbered some 250,000 in 1939, but most Jews have left the country since the Second World War, particularly during the nineteen-fifties; unofficial estimates put the present size of the community at 2,500, almost all living in Baghdad.

OTHERS

About thirty thousand Yazidis and a smaller number of Turcomans, Sabeans, and Shebeks make up the rest of the population.

Sabean Community: 20,000 adherents; Head Sheikh DAKHL, Nasiriyah; Mandeans, mostly in Nasiriyah.

Yazidis: 30,000 adherents; TASHIN BAIK, Asifni.

THE PRESS

The daily press was completely reorganized in December 1967 when by special decree all private newspapers were closed and a total of five government-controlled newspapers were recognized. Under the new law cabinet permission will be required to establish a new daily. Management control is by an institute attached to the Ministry of Information. An official statement said that the new press organs would serve as observers of the government, not official mouthpieces. A Kurdish language newspaper was allowed to resume publication in 1968. Some 15 magazines covering a wide range of interests are published by the Ministry of Information.

DAILIES

al Horriya: Baghdad; circ. 3,000.

al Jumhuriya (*The Republic*): Waziriyah, Baghdad; f. 1963, re-founded 1967; Editor FAWZI ABDUL JABBAR; circ. 20,000.

al Masa: Baghdad; f. 1967; evenings; Editor AZIZ MADI.

al Mouaten: Baghdad; f. 1967; Editor ABDULLAH SALAH.

al Noor: Baghdad; circ. 2,000.

al Taakhi (*Brotherhood*): Baghdad; re-founded 1968; privately-owned; Kurdish language.

al Thawrah al Arabiya (*Arab Revolution*): Baghdad; f. 1964, re-founded 1967; organ of the Arab Socialist Union; Editor HAZEM MUSHTAQ.

Baghdad Observer: P.O.B. 257, Karantina, Baghdad; f. 1967; daily newspaper; English language; Editor-in-Chief MUHAMMAD KHIDHER ABBAS; circ. 13,000.

The Sportsman: Baghdad; f. 1971; published by Ministry of Youth.

WEEKLIES

al-Ahwaz: Basra; f. 1971; published twice weekly by Popular Front for the Liberation of Arabistan.

al Anba al-Jadida: Baghdad; circ. 10,000.

al-Aswaq al-Tijariya (*The Commercial Markets*): 28/13 Sharia Hassan Ben Thabit, Baghdad; f. 1951; economic and commercial; Propr. and Editor JAMAL DAWOOD; circ. 3,000.

Alif Ba: Baghdad; published by Ministry of Information; circ. 2,000.

al-Iqtisad al-Iraqi (*The Iraq Economy*): Baghdad; economic affairs; Editor A. B. MAHMUD AL-UMAR.

al-Kashkal: Mosul; humorous.

al Khalij al-Arabi: Baghdad; f. 1963; pro-Government.

Kul Shi': Baghdad; general interest.

al-Mutafarrij: Rashid St., Hayderkhana, P.O.B. 409, Baghdad; f. 1965; satirical; Editor MOUJIB HASSOON.

al-Nahdha: Sulaymaniya; Arabic and Kurdish; general interest.

L'Opinion de Baghdad: L'Etablissement Général de la Press et de l'Imprimerie, B.P. 257, Baghdad; f. 1970; French; Editor-in-Chief ALI SMIDA.

al Rasid: Baghdad; circ. 2,000.

Saut al Fallah: Baghdad; circ. 5,000.

Saut al-Ummal: Baghdad; trades union.

al Shuoun al Zirayah wal Iqtisadiyah: Baghdad.

al Watan al-Arab: Baghdad.

PERIODICALS

al Adib: Mosul; political; fortnightly.

al Amilun fil Naft: Baghdad; petroleum news; monthly; Editor FAKHRU KHALIL AZIZ.

al Aqlam (*The Pen*): Baghdad; literary; monthly; Ministry of Culture and Information; f. 1964.

Commerce: Chamber of Commerce, Baghdad; f. 1938; quarterly; commercial and economic; circ. 2,000; also a weekly bulletin dealing in commodity prices and market conditions; circ. 2,000.

al-Fikr al-Arabi: Mosul; political; fortnightly.

al-Hadaf: Mosul; political; fortnightly.

al-Ithaa wat-Television: Baghdad; radio and television programmes and articles; fortnightly.

Iraq Government Gazette, The: Ministry of Information, Baghdad; f. 1922; Arabic edition irregular, English edition weekly; legal and official; circ. Arabic 4,000, English 500.

Journal of the Faculty of Medicine, The: College of Medicine, University of Baghdad, Baghdad; f. 1941; quarterly; Arabic and English; medical and technical; published by the Faculty of Medicine, Baghdad; Edited by Prof. YOUSIF D. AL NAAMAN, M.D., D.Sc.

Majallat al-Ziraa al-Iraqiyah: Baghdad; quarterly; agricultural; published by the Ministry of Agriculture.

IRAQ—(PUBLISHERS, RADIO AND TELEVISION, FINANCE)

Majallat-al-Majma al-'Ilmi al-Iraqi: Iraqi Academy, Waziriyah, Baghdad; f. 1947; quarterly; scholarly magazine on Arabic Islamic culture.

al-Mu'allim al-Jadid: Ministry of Education, Baghdad; f. 1935; quarterly; educational, social, and general; owned and published by the Ministry of Education; Editor ALI AL-SHOBAKI.

Majalat Huwatal Tuwabiya al Iraqiyah: Baghdad; monthly.

Nation, The: Mid-East House, Shahrāh; f. 1960; monthly; English; Editor MUMTAZ TARIQ.

Review of Arab Petroleum and Economics: Baghdad; English and Arabic; monthly.

al Sadura: Baghdad; bi-monthly; religious and cultural.

al Sinai (*The Industrialist*): P.O.B. 11120, Baghdad; publ. by Iraqi Federation of Industries; Arabic and English quarterly.

Sumer: Directorate-General of Antiquities, Jamal Abdul Nasr Street, Baghdad; f. 1945; archaeological, historical journal; publ. by the Directorate-General of Antiquities; Chair. of Ed. Board: Dr. FAISAL EL-WAELY (Dir.-Gen. of Antiquities); twice yearly.

Tourism in Iraq: Ministry of Information, Tourism and Administration; monthly.

Wace Ul-Omal (*Workers of Consciousness*): Headquarters of General Federation of Trade Unions in Iraq, Abu Nawas St., P.O.B. 2307, Baghdad; Iraq Trades Union organ; Chief Editor MOHAMMAD AYESH.

NEWS AGENCIES

Iraqi News Agency: Baghdad; f. 1959; gathers and circulates news and photographs for use at home and abroad; independent in financial and administrative affairs; has contracts and agreements with various international commercial agencies and government newsagencies; Board of Directors includes representatives from the Ministries of Culture and Information, Foreign Affairs, Dir. of Military Intelligence, Dir. Gen. of Broadcasting and Television; offices in Beirut, Amman and Kuwait and correspondents in the Arab foreign countries; Dir.-Gen. BAHJAT SHAKIR.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Agence Franco Presse: P.O.B. 5699, South Gate, Baghdad; Chief NAGIB FRANGIEH.

Middle East News Agency: Rasheed Str., al-Morabaa, Zaki Gamil Building, P.O.B. 2, Baghdad.

D.P.A. and Tass also have offices in Baghdad.

PUBLISHERS

al Ahliya: Mutanabi St., Baghdad.

Dar al Basri: Amin Square, Rashid Street, Baghdad.

Dar al Bayan: Mutanabi Street, Baghdad.

al Irshad: Baghdad; Arab literature.

Jamahir Publishing House: Baghdad; f. 1971; government publishing house.

al Jumhuriyah Printing and Publishing Co.: Waziriyah, Baghdad; f. 1963; the principal Iraqi publishers of newspapers and books.

al Ma'arif Ltd.: Mutanabi Street, Baghdad; f. 1929; publishes periodicals and books in Arabic, Kurdish, Turkish, French and English.

al Muthanna: Mutanabi St., Baghdad.

al Nahdah: Mutanabi St., Baghdad; politics, Arab affairs.

Dar al Nathir: North Gate, Baghdad.

Dar al Shafik: Baghdad; art books.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Broadcasting Station of the Republic of Iraq: Ministry of Information, Iraqi Broadcasting and Television Establishment, Salhiya, Baghdad; home service broadcasts in Arabic, Kurdish and Turkuman; foreign service in French, German, English, Russian, Persian, Hebrew, Turkish and Urdu; Dir.-Gen. M. S. AL-SAHAF.

Idaa'h Baghdad: f. 1936; 20 hours daily.

Idaa'h Sawt AlJamahir: f. 1970; 12 hours daily.

Idaa'h Dar Al-Salam: f. 1971; commercial; 12 hours daily.

Number of radio receivers: 201,000.

TELEVISION

Baghdad Television: Ministry of Information, Iraqi Broadcasting and Television Establishment, Salhiya, Baghdad; government station operating 7 hours daily; Dir.-Gen. MOHAMMED S. AL-SAHAF.

Kirkuk Television: f. 1967; 6 hours daily.

Mosul Television: f. 1968; 6 hours daily.

Basrah Television: f. 1968; 6 hours daily.

Number of TV receivers: 200,000.

FINANCE

All banks and insurance companies, including all foreign companies, were nationalized in July 1964. The assets of foreign companies were taken over by the state.

(cap.=capital; p.u.=paid up; dep.=deposits; m.=million; amounts in Iraqi dinars.)

BANKING

CENTRAL BANK

Central Bank of Iraq: Banks St., Baghdad; f. 1947 as National Bank of Iraq; branches in Mosul and Basra; has the sole right of note issue; cap. p.u. 25m., dep. 69.1 (Oct. 1970); Gov. Dr. ABDUL HASSAN ZALZALA; publs. *Quarterly Bulletin, Annual Report*.

COMMERCIAL BANKS

Commercial Bank of Iraq: New Banks St., Baghdad; f. 1953; nationalized 1964; 35 branches; cap. p.u. 3.75m.; absorbed the Baghdad Bank and the Credit Bank of Iraq in 1970; Chair. and Gen. Man. ADNAN AL TAYYAR; Assistant Gen. Mans. I. H. SHAWKI, SABIH SADIQ, JAMIL KADHIM.

Rafidain Bank: New Banks St., Baghdad; f. 1941; cap. 10.2m., dep. 83m.; took over the Mortgage Bank of Iraq in 1970; six overseas branches; Gen. Man. Dr. FAWZI AL-KAISSI.

SPECIALIZED BANKS

Agricultural Bank of Iraq: Rashid St., Baghdad; 24 branches; cap. p.u. 6.4m.; Gen. Man. ABDUL RAZZAK AL-HILALI.

Estate Bank of Iraq: Hassan ibn Thanit St., Baghdad; f. 1949; 18 branches; gives loans to assist the building industry; cap. p.u. 25m.; acquired the Co-operative Bank in 1970; Dir.-Gen. Dr. A. K. KANNUNA.

Industrial Bank of Iraq: Industrial Bank Building, Baghdad; 5 branches; f. 1940; cap. p.u. 4.75m.; Gen. Man. Dr. FARHANG JALAL; publ. *Annual Report*.

INSURANCE

Iraqi Life Insurance Co.: Shabander Bldg., New Banks St., Baghdad; f. 1960; cap. p.u. ID325,000; Chair. and Gen. Man. MUMTAZ AL-UMARI.

Iraq Reinsurance Company: Reinsurance Building, Khulani Square, P.O.B. 297, Baghdad; f. 1961; to transact reinsurance business on the international market; Chair. and Gen. Man. Dr. MUSTAFA RAJAB; London Office: 5 Fenchurch St., E.C.3.

National Insurance Co.: Al-Jamhouriya St., Khulani Square, P.O.B. 248, Baghdad; f. 1950; cap. p.u. ID1m.; state monopoly for all direct non-life insurance; Chair. and Gen. Man. ABDULBAKI REDHA.

OIL AND GAS

Iraq National Oil Company (INOC): P.O.B. 476, Saadoun Street, Baghdad; f. 1967 to operate in all stages of the oil industry outside and within the country. With Cabinet approval INOC may form or participate in other companies and contract loans. The Government will receive 50% of INOC's net annual profits until INOC has recovered its capital, when the payment shall be 75%. INOC may operate throughout Iraq except in the areas allocated to the oil companies under Law 80 (about 740 square miles); in August 1967 INOC was authorised by the government to exploit oilfields taken over from Western companies in 1961; in February 1968 agreement was reached with the French state-owned company ERAP, which will act as contractors for INOC for these areas; the Rumaila field is, however, being exploited directly by INOC with Soviet aid. Production is expected to be 100,000 barrels a day by 1971. There are plans to build a new deep-water oil terminal at a site to be determined. INOC is to participate in the building of a Central European crude oil pipe-line to carry Iraqi oil to Yugoslavia, Hungary and Czechoslovakia. Chair. SAADOUN HAMADI; Dep.-Chair. ALI HADI AL JABIR; board of 5 mems.

Gas Distribution Administration (G.D.A.): Baghdad; f. 1964 to supervise all gas projects, and to distribute and market natural and liquid gas all over Iraq. A sulphur recovery plant is under construction at Kirkuk. Two gas pipelines are being laid from Kirkuk to Baghdad, and a liquid gas processing plant (12,000 b/d) has been erected at Taji, north of Baghdad.

Government Oil Refinery Administration: Baghdad; operates refineries at Baghdad, Khanaqin, Kirkuk, Hadithah and Qayyarah; capital investment I.D. 30m.; annual turnover I.D. 25m. approx.

Iraq Petroleum Co. Ltd.: Office: 33 Cavendish Square, London, W.1; Chair. C. M. DALLEY; Man. Dir. G. G. STOCKWELL; Exec. Dirs. J. F. MOORE, C. E. HAHN.

On January 1st, 1951 the Iraq Petroleum Company and its associated companies operating in Iraq entered into an agreement with the Government to share equally in the profits accruing from the production and export of crude oil; this agreement is still operative. Oil from the fields in northern Iraq is exported via pipelines to terminals in Syria and Lebanon. Combined group exports totalled 53.6 million tons in 1969; payments to the government in respect of these exports amounted to approximately £200 million.

Basrah Petroleum Co. Ltd.: Office: 33 Cavendish Square, London, W.1; an associate company of the Iraq Petroleum Co. Ltd.; Chair. C. M. DALLEY; Man. Dir. G. G. STOCKWELL.

On November 30th, 1938, the Company was granted a concession over southern Iraq, south of latitude 33°, for 75 years. Oil was found in 1948 at Zubair and in 1953 at Rumaila. Production has reached an annual rate of over 20 million tons, but it has declined recently; in 1969 it amounted to 16,587,000 tons.

Oil is exported by tankers from a deep-water terminal at Khor al Amaya, twenty-four miles offshore (opened

IRAQ—(OIL AND GAS, TRADE AND INDUSTRY)

in 1962). A system of pipelines carries the crude oil from the fields to the terminal.

Mosul Petroleum Co. Ltd.: Office: 33 Cavendish Square, London, W.1; an associate company of the Iraq Petroleum Co. Ltd.; Chair. C. M. DALLEY; Man. Dir. G. G. STOCKWELL; Exec. Dirs. J. F. MOORE, C. E. HAHN.

After many years' exploration, oil was first exported in 1952. The Ain Zalah and Butmah fields are now in production. Total production has stagnated in recent years; in 1969 it was 1,281,000 tons. A 12-inch diameter pipeline, 134 miles long, carries the oil to K.2 Pumping Station where it joins the main Iraq Petroleum Company pipeline system to the Mediterranean.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Federation of Iraqi Chambers of Commerce: Mustansir St., Baghdad.

Amarah Chamber of Commerce: Al-Amarah; f. 1950; Pres. HAJ MUHSIN AL-RAMADHAN; Sec. HAJ SALMAN HASSAN.

Arbil Chamber of Commerce: Arbil; f. 1966; Pres. SHEKHEEL HAJ HASSAN; Sec. MUHYEE UDDIN HAJ ABDUL RAZZAK.

Baghdad Chamber of Commerce: Mustansir St., Baghdad; f. 1926; 14,296 mems.; Pres. SHA'ABAN JASSIM AL RIJAB; Sec. ZAKI HASSAN; Dir.-Gen. MUNIER SAID; publs. *Weekly Bulletin*, *Commerce* (quarterly magazine), *Trade Directory*.

Basra Chamber of Commerce: Basra; f. 1926; Pres. JAA'FER AL-BADER; Sec.-Gen. ABDUL KERIM AL-ATTAR; publ. *al Tajir* (monthly).

Diwaniya Chamber of Commerce: Diwaniya; f. 1961; Pres. HAJ DHAHIR HAJ YOUSUF; Sec. TALIB AL-IDHARI.

Diyala Chamber of Commerce: Diyala; f. 1966; Pres. ABDUL RAZZAK RASHEED AL-SHIBANI; Sec. NASSIR JABIR AL-DULAIMI.

Hillah Chamber of Commerce: Hillah; f. 1949; Pres. ANWAR AL JEWHAR; Sec. MOHAMMAD INAD AL ALI.

Karbala Chamber of Commerce: Karbala; f. 1952; Pres. JAWAD ABULHAB; Sec. HUSAIN AHMED.

Kirkuk Chamber of Commerce: Kirkuk; f. 1957; Pres. MOHAMMAD AL-SALHI; Sec. IZZUDDIN KOUJA WAH.

Mosul Chamber of Commerce: P.O.B. 35, Mosul; f. 1926; Pres. ABDUL GHANI AL ANNAZ; Vice-Pres. ABDUL MAJEED AL NAFOUSSI; Sec. ABDUL JAWAD AL NEAIMI.

Najaf Chamber of Commerce: Najaf; f. 1950; Pres. SAYYID SHUBBAR MUSA SHUBBAR; Sec. ABDUL AMEER AL-TUFAILI.

Nasiriya Chamber of Commerce: Nasiriya; f. 1958; Pres. ADEL ABDUL GHANI; Sec. SUHAIL ABED AL YASEEN.

Sulaimaniya Chamber of Commerce: Sulaimaniya; f. 1967; Pres. AHMAD JALAL TAHA; Sec. ABDUL RAHMAN MALLA SAEED.

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATION

Iraq Federation of Industries: Credit Bank Bldg., 5th Floor, Bank St., Baghdad; f. 1957; 1,800 mems.; Pres. Dr. MUHAMMAD KHALIL AL TAVIL; publs. *Al Sinai* (quarterly), *Directory of Iraqi Industries* and monthly reports.

INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

General Establishment for Industry: Baghdad; state organization controlling most of Iraq's industry; organized into 5 departments covering (1) Clothing, Hides and Cigarettes, (2) Construction industries, (3) Weaving and Textiles, (4) Chemicals and Foodstuffs, (5) Engineering.

Iraqi Dates Organization: Baghdad; responsible for date exports; Dir. Dr. BABA SHUBBAR.

Iraqi National Minerals Corporation: Baghdad; responsible for exploiting all minerals in Iraq except oil; Pres. Dr. SHAKIR SAMARRAI.

TRADE UNIONS

General Federation of Iraqi Trade Unions: Adj. Iranian Embassy, Karradat Mariam, Baghdad; f. 1964; 19 unions, with a membership of 250,000, are affiliated to the General Federation and registered with the Ministry of Labour and Social Security Affairs; Pres. HASHIM ALI MOHSIN; Sec.-Gen. NOURI NAJIM; publ. *Sa'at al-Ummal*.

Union of Teachers: Baghdad; Pres. IBRAHIM MARZOUK.

Union of Palestinian Workers in Iraq: Baghdad; Sec.-Gen. SAMI AL SHAWISH.

CO-OPERATIVES (1965)

NAME	NUMBER
<i>Consumers' Co-operatives</i> (provide members with foodstuffs and clothing)	65
<i>Agricultural and Credit Co-operatives</i> (provide member farmers with loans at low rates)	297
<i>Housing Co-operatives</i> (provide members with houses at cost price)	269
<i>Producers' Co-operatives</i>	3
TOTAL	634

PEASANT SOCIETIES

General Federation of Peasant Societies: Baghdad; f. 1959; has 734 affiliated Peasant Societies.

TRADE FAIR

Baghdad International Fair: Damascus St., Al Mansour, Baghdad; held annually in October.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Iraqi Republican Railways: Baghdad; length of track 1,462 miles (714 miles—4 ft. 8½ in.; 742 one-metre gauge); Dir. Gen. ABDUL JABBAR SA'ADI.

The standard gauge line serves as a link between Europe and the Arabian Gulf States as well as Iran, Pakistan and India; the Port of Basra handles freight. Direct passenger trains run twice a week between Istanbul and Baghdad. There are also internal express train services with air-conditioned coaches hauled by electric locomotives between Mosul, Baghdad and Basra.

ROADS

The most important roads are: Baghdad-Kirkuk-Mosul, 300 miles (485 km.); Baghdad-Shargat-Mosul, 270 miles (433 km.); Kirkuk-Sulaimaniya, 72 miles (116 km.); Baghdad-Amarah-Basra, 370 miles (598 km.); Baghdad-Hillah-Basra, 386 miles (622 km.); Baghdad-Damascus, 425 miles (685 km.); Baghdad-Tehran, 620 miles (1,000 km.); Baghdad-Hail-Medina, 680 miles (1,100 km.).

The total length of metalled and unmetalled roads is approximately 8,500 km., of which 3,500 km. are metalled. Under the 1965-70 Development Plan \$125m. have been allocated to rebuilding and extending the present road system, including the completion of the Basra-Mosul highway. The World Bank has made a \$23m. loan towards the project.

Iraq Automobile and Touring Association: Al Mansoor, Baghdad; f. 1931; 3,500 mems.; Sec.-Gen. NAFIE FAJIR AL QASIR.

INLAND WATERWAYS

Directorate-General of Navigation: Basra; Dir.-Gen. (vacant); in 1961-62 there were 1,613 registered river craft and 195 steam- and motor-propelled boats.

SHIPPING

Iraqi Ports Administration: Basra; Dir.-Gen. ADNAN AL-QASAB.

The Ports of Basra and Um Qasr are the commercial gateway of Iraq. They are connected by various ocean routes with all parts of the world, and constitute the natural distributing centre for overseas supplies. The Iraqi Maritime Company maintains a regular service between Basra, Arab Gulf and north European ports. Other shipping lines operate cargo and passenger services from Basra and Um Qasr to all parts of the world. There are fast mail and passenger services from Basra to Bombay via Khorramshahr, Bushire, and Karachi, connecting at Bombay with the Peninsula and Orient Mail Services to England, Australia, South Africa, and the Far East.

In 1969-70 the revenue of the Iraqi Ports Administration was ID11,089,022 against a general expenditure of ID9,937,915, including capital works. Expenditure on planning schemes was ID459,110. The tonnage of imports at the Port of Basra was 1,031,021 and exports (excluding oil) 597,413. Oil exports totalled 16,357,918 tons.

Four wharves of reinforced concrete are under construction to supplement the one already in existence. In 1969-70 there were 2,505 registered river craft.

Iraqi Maritime Transport Co.: P.O.B. 3052, Baghdad; f. 1952; Dir.-Gen. and Chair. of Board HAFEZ TOUG-MATCHI.

CIVIL AVIATION

A new international airport for Baghdad came into operation in the summer of 1969.

Iraqi Airways: Al Kharkh, Baghdad; f. 1945; Dir.-Gen. MUHAMMAD SAID KHALIL; regular services from Baghdad to Amman, Bahrain, Basra, Beirut, Berlin, Cairo, Damascus, Dhahran, Doha, Frankfurt, Geneva, Istanbul, Kuwait, London, Mosul, Paris, Prague, Teheran, Vienna, Copenhagen, Karachi, New Delhi; fleet: 3 Tridents, 3 Viscounts.

The following airlines also operate services to Iraq: Aeroflot, Balkan (Bulgaria), BOAC, CSA (Czechoslovakia), EgyptAir, Interflug (German Dem. Rep.), Iranair, KLM (Dutch), Kuwait Airways, Lufthansa, MEA, PIA, Saudi Arabian Airlines, Swissair, Syrian Arab Airlines, TMA (Lebanon).

TOURISM AND CULTURE

Ministry of Information, Tourism and Administration: Khulani Sq., Baghdad; f. 1956; Dir.-Gen. ALA AL-BAKRI; publs. *Tourism in Iraq* (monthly), Tourist guide books and pamphlets.

THEATRE GROUPS

1. OFFICIALLY SPONSORED

National Group for Acting: Department for Cinema and Theatre, Ministry of Culture and Information, Baghdad.

Rashid National Group: Department for Cinema and Theatre, Ministry of Culture and Information, Baghdad; folklore group providing dancing and singing concerts.

2. PRIVATE

Baghdad Theatre Group: Baghdad; f. 1967.

Contemporary Theatre Group: Baghdad; f. 1966.

Folklore Group: Baghdad; f. 1965; theatrical performances.

Free Theatre Group: Baghdad; f. 1965.

14 July Theatre Group: Baghdad; f. 1966.

Modern Art Group: Baghdad; f. 1967.

Theatre Arts Group: Baghdad; f. 1967.

United Artists' Group: Baghdad; f. 1967.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Atomic Energy Commission: Baghdad; f. 1957; Sec.-Gen. Dr. MOYASSAR YAHIA AL MALLAH; an atomic reactor, built with Soviet aid at Tuwaitha, south of Baghdad, was inaugurated in 1968. The reactor will provide isotopes for teaching and civilian research.

UNIVERSITIES

University of Baghdad: Baghdad; 968 teachers, 20,066 students.

Basra University: Basra; 126 teachers, 3,213 students.

al Hikma University of Baghdad: P.O.B. 2125, Baghdad; 65 teachers, 610 students.

al Mustansiriya: Baghdad; 450 teachers, 9,716 students.

Mosul University: Mosul; 149 teachers, 3,275 students.

University of Sulaimaniya: Sulaimaniya; 74 teachers, 1,130 students.

ISRAEL

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Israel lies at the eastern end of the Mediterranean Sea. All Israel's frontiers are with Arab countries, the longest frontiers being with Egypt and Jordan. To the north Israel shares short frontiers with Syria and the Lebanon. The climate is Mediterranean, with hot dry summers when the temperature approaches 100°F (38°C) and mild rainy winters. The language is Hebrew. Arabic is spoken by the quarter of a million Arab minority (as well as the population of the "occupied areas") and many European languages are spoken. Judaism is the religion followed by the great majority of the population. The flag consists of a white background, with a blue six-pointed star composed of two equilateral triangles (the "Star of David") between two blue horizontal stripes. The capital is Jerusalem.

Recent History

Before 1948 Palestine (of which present-day Israel now forms a part) was a Mandated Territory under British colonial administration. Zionists had long sought to establish a National Home in Palestine; the flow of Jewish immigration, and Arab concern over the displacement of the Palestinians and the impending creation of an alien state, finally led to war between Jews and Arabs in 1947. The State of Israel was created following the termination of the Mandate in May 1948. Fighting continued until January 1949. No peace treaty has been signed and no Arab state has diplomatic relations with Israel. A UN Truce Supervisory Organization continues to operate. A six-day war against the neighbouring Arab countries in June 1967 left the country in possession of all Jerusalem, the west bank of the Jordan, the Sinai peninsula, the Gaza Strip and the Golan Heights. East Jerusalem was almost immediately integrated into the state of Israel; the other regions still retain the status of "occupied areas". There is considerable freedom of movement between the occupied areas and restricted access to and from the state of Jordan. On the death of Mr. Levi Eshkol in February 1969 Mrs. Golda Meir was elected Prime Minister by the Labour Party executive, and continued in office following the general election of October 1969. Hostilities continued on a limited scale along the present cease-fire lines, especially the Suez Canal, against both the neighbouring Arab states and the Palestinian guerilla organizations until cease-fire agreement was reached in August 1970.

Government

Supreme authority in Israel rests with the *Knesset* (Assembly), which is elected by universal suffrage under proportional representation for four years. The President, who is Head of State, is elected by the *Knesset* for a period of five years. The Cabinet, which is headed by the Prime Minister, is responsible to the *Knesset*. Ministers are usually members of the *Knesset*, but non-members may be appointed. The country is divided into six administrative districts. Local authorities are elected once every four years at the same time as the *Knesset*. There are 27 municipalities (2 Arab), 117 local councils (45 Arab and Druze)

and 47 regional councils (one Arab) comprising representatives of 674 villages.

Defence

The Israel Defence Forces consist of a small nucleus of commissioned and non-commissioned regular officers, a contingent called up for national service, and a large reserve. Unmarried women between the ages of eighteen and twenty-six are called up for twenty months of military service, and men between eighteen and twenty-nine are called up for thirty-six months of military service. Defence estimates for 1970-71 account for about 50 per cent of total budget expenditure.

Economic Affairs

Thirteen per cent of the labour force is employed in agriculture, and 25 per cent in mining and industry. Continuous immigration and an Arab economic boycott have obliged Israel to develop both agriculture and industry on an intensive scale and to seek far afield for international trade. Particular features of agriculture are the *Kibbutzim* (collective settlements), the irrigation schemes and the reclamation of the Negev desert in the south. Citrus fruit is the main export crop. A wide variety of industrial goods is produced. Israel is second only to Belgium in processing of diamonds. Some 15 per cent of industry is controlled by the *Histadrut* (Israel Federation of Labour) which, in addition to its trade union activity, fosters economic development. Israel receives much aid from Jews in North America and Europe and has many tourists. In 1964 Israel reached agreement with the European Common Market on a reduction of import duties for selected Israeli products.

Since the June war of 1967 Israel has undertaken exploration and exploitation of the mineral reserves of the occupied Sinai peninsula, in particular of crude oil. There is one oil refinery at Haifa and another under construction at Ashdod.

Transport and Communications

The Israel Railway Administration runs 464 km. of main line. Ultimately Eilat, the port on the Gulf of Aqaba, will be served by rail. 3,918 km. of roads are metalled and over 195,000 motor vehicles are in service. Communications with the Arab countries are severely limited. Israel has a merchant fleet of 107 vessels with a capacity of 1,415,000 tons. El Al Israel Airline operates international services and Arkia Israel Inland Airlines provide domestic route coverage. Since 1968 El Al has suffered from numerous sabotage or hijacking attempts made by members of Palestinian guerilla organizations. In February 1970 a 42-inch crude oil pipeline running from Eilat to the Mediterranean was completed.

Social Welfare

There is a highly advanced system of social welfare. Old age pensions, industrial injury and maternity benefits,

ISRAEL—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

and allowances for large families, are provided under the National Insurance Law. The *Histadrut*, to which almost 90 per cent of all Jewish workers belong, provides sickness benefit and medical care. The Ministry of Social Welfare provides for general assistance, relief grants, child care and other social services.

Education

Israel has European standards of literacy and educational services. Free compulsory primary education is provided for all children between the ages of five and sixteen. There is secondary, vocational and agricultural education. There are three universities, two university institutes and one institute of technology.

Tourism

Israel's tourist attractions include biblical sites, collective farms and sunshine. The Government Tourist Corporation maintains offices in New York, Chicago, London, Paris, Rome, Stockholm, Buenos Aires, Montreal and Zürich. 436,800 tourists visited Israel in 1970.

Citizens of Austria, Belgium, Central African Republic, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Dutch Antilles, Ecuador, Finland, France, Greece, Holland, Hong Kong, Iceland, Jamaica, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Mauritius, Norway, Paraguay, Philippines, Surinam, Sweden, Switzerland, Trinidad-Tobago, U.K., and Uruguay do not require *visas* for stays of up to three months. *Visas* can be had free on entry by citizens of Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, New Zealand, and U.S.A. All other visitors to Israel are required to obtain *visas* before their departure.

Sport

All sport in Israel is amateur. Football, basketball, swimming, athletics, hockey, tennis, rowing, handball, volleyball, gymnastics, boxing, wrestling and fencing all have their followers.

Public Holidays

The Sabbath starts at sunset on Friday and ends at nightfall on Saturday. The Jewish year 5732 begins on September 21, 1971.

1972: March 30–April 5 (Passover*), April 19 (Independence Day), May 19 (Pentecost), July 31 (Tisha B'ab) September 9–10 (New Year), September 18 (Yom Kippur—Day of Atonement), October 23–29 (Tabernacles*) September 30 (Simhat Torah).

*Half-day holidays only.

1973: 18 March (Purim).

Muslim holidays are observed by Muslim Arabs and Christian holidays by the Christian Arab Community.

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

1 dunam = 1,000 sq. metres.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The principal currency unit is the Israeli Pound (₪), which is divided into 100 agorot (singular agora).

Coins: 1, 5, 10, 25 agorot, ½ pound, 1 pound.

Notes: 5, 10, 50 and 100 Israeli Pounds.

Exchange rate: ₪10.94 = £1 sterling

₪4.2 = \$1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (sq. miles)	POPULATION 1970	BIRTH RATE (per '000) 1970	MARRIAGE RATE (per '000) 1970	DEATH RATE (per '000) 1970
8,017	2,998,400*	27.0	10.1	7.0

* This includes the population of the Old City of Jerusalem and the surrounding areas (68,000 inhabitants), which Israel annexed in 1967.

ADMINISTERED TERRITORIES (1970)

	AREA (sq. miles)	POPULATION
Golan	444	n.a.
Judea and Samaria	2,270	610,300
Gaza	140	372,400
Sinai	23,622	
TOTAL	26,476	982,700

POPULATION OF CHIEF TOWNS

(January 1970)

Jerusalem (capital)	291,700	Holon	88,500
Tel-Aviv—Jaffa	384,000	Petach-Tikva	83,200
Haifa	217,000	Beersheba	77,400
Ramat Gan	115,500	Bene Beraq	72,100

GROWTH OF POPULATION AND JEWISH IMMIGRATION, 1958-70

END OF YEAR	TOTAL POPULATION	Jews	OTHERS	IMMIGRATION
1958	2,031,072	1,810,148	221,524	27,082
1959	2,088,685	1,858,841	229,344	23,895
1960	2,150,400	1,911,200	239,200	24,510
1961	2,234,200	1,981,700	252,500	47,638
1962	2,331,800	2,068,900	262,900	61,328
1963	2,430,100	2,155,500	274,600	64,364
1964	2,525,600	2,239,000	286,400	54,716
1965	2,598,400	2,299,100	299,300	30,736
1966	2,657,400	2,344,900	312,500	15,730
1967*	2,773,900	2,383,600	390,300	14,327
1968*	2,841,100	2,434,800	406,300	20,544
1969*	2,919,200	2,496,600	422,700	23,510
1970*	3,001,400	2,561,400	440,000	20,624

* These figures exclude the population of the areas occupied by Israel since June 1967 and now known in Israel as the "Administered Territories" (*see above*), but include the population of the Old City of Jerusalem and the surrounding areas, which Israel annexed in 1967 and regards as Israeli territory (the UN Security Council and General Assembly have declared this annexation invalid).

EMPLOYMENT

(Percentage)

	1967	1968	1969	1970
Agriculture, forestry and fishing.	12.6	11.2	10.5	8.8
Industry, crafts and quarrying	24.6	26.0	26.2	24.3
Construction and public works	7.6	8.1	8.2	8.3
Electricity, water and sanitation	2.2	2.1	1.9	1.2
Commerce and banking	13.5	13.3	12.9	13.0
Transport, storage and communications	7.3	7.3	7.7	7.5
Government and public services.	24.1	23.8	24.2	24.0
Personal Service and Entertainment	8.1	8.2	8.4	7.7
TOTAL (incl. others)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL LAND USAGE

('000 dunums or '00 hectares)

	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
Field Crops	2,774	2,674	2,750	2,780
Fruit	877	853	853	860
Vegetables, potatoes, etc.	321	342	366	370
Nurseries, flowers, fish ponds, etc.	259	233	232	235
TOTAL Cultivated Area	4,190	4,102	4,201	4,280

PRODUCTION

(metric tons)

	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
Wheat	221,600	175,000	155,800	125,000
Barley	56,000	25,000	20,500	13,600
Sorghum	23,850	20,650	16,400	10,900
Hay	137,100	113,000	139,900	137,300
Groundnuts	12,900	10,600	12,400	18,700
Cotton Lint	28,500	33,000	39,200	35,300
Cottonseed	48,000	55,000	61,000	55,000
Sugar Beet	239,300	248,000	214,600	237,000
Melons and Pumpkins	92,000	94,100	119,900	131,500
Vegetables	342,400	381,000	443,000	472,300
Potatoes	93,400	110,000	114,600	137,100
Citrus Fruit	1,082,000	1,265,000	1,178,100	1,261,900
Other Fruit	309,500	275,000	304,800	291,200
Milk (kl.)	428,700	442,700	456,000	487,700

PRODUCTION OF CITRUS FRUIT

(metric tons)

	1967/68	1968/69	1969/70
Grapefruit	264,770	263,400	284,300
Lemons	42,890	36,800	39,800
Oranges: Shamouti	684,580	593,300	677,900
Lates	218,300	228,100	207,600
Other varieties	54,760	56,500	52,300
TOTAL	1,265,300	1,178,100	1,261,900

LIVESTOCK
(thousands)

ANIMAL	1968*	1969	1970*
Cattle (excl. oxen)	232	240	251
Poultry	8,000	8,150	8,850
Sheep	196	194	188
Goats	141	135	135
Work Animals (incl. oxen)	25	24	23

FISHERIES
(tons)

1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
24,550	21,900	21,800	24,500

* Figures include non-Jewish farming.

INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT

(I£ million at 1965 prices)

	1967	1968	1969
Foodstuffs and Beverages	1,691	1,976	2,010
Textiles and Clothing	927	1,208	1,255
Metals and Machinery	889	1,323	1,583
Chemicals and Petroleum Products	583	760	590
Diamond Industry	480	681	563
Wood and Wood Products	391	560	329
Transport Equipment	408	593	441
Electrical Equipment	232	398	625
Rubber and Plastics	196	292	408
Printing and Publishing	216	251	246
Leather and Leather Products	155	184	104
Mining and Quarrying	157	207	222
Paper and Cardboard	546	748	209
Miscellaneous	103	145	106
TOTAL	6,899	9,166	9,008

FINANCE

1 Israeli Pound=100 agorot.

I£10.94=£1 sterling; I£4.20=U.S. \$1.

I£100=£9.14 sterling=U.S. \$23.81.

BUDGETS

(I£ million)

ORDINARY BUDGET

(1970-71)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
Income and Property Taxes	2,618.0	Defence	3,762.4
Customs and Excise	1,326.0	Education and Culture	528.8
Transfer from Development Budget	409.8	Health	209.2
		Police	145.5
		Labour and Housing	94.2
		Other Ministries	541.8
		Interest	925.0
		Subsidies	568.0
TOTAL (incl. other items)	7,567.0	TOTAL ORDINARY BUDGET (incl. other items)	7,567.0

ISRAEL—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS
(million I£)

	1966	1967	1968
NET DOMESTIC PRODUCT (at Factor Cost)	9,641.5	9,923.0	11,524
<i>of which:</i>			
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	763.3	893.5	903
Manufacturing and mining	2,209.8	2,205.4	2,833
Construction and utilities	788.7	695.8	918
Transport and communications	868.3	889.6	1,061
Finance and insurance	528.5	553.8	699
Ownership of dwellings	664.0	684.6	754
Government and central institutions	2,055.3	2,218.4	2,364
Trade and services	1,763.6	1,781.9	2,042
Inventory and depreciation adjustments	-419.9	-345.8	-459
NET DOMESTIC PRODUCT (Adjusted)	9,221.6	9,577.2	11,065
Net factor payment abroad	-81.0	-123.0	-155
NATIONAL INCOME (NET NATIONAL PRODUCT at Factor Cost)	9,140.6	9,454.2	10,910
Indirect taxes less subsidies	1,053	1,086	1,147
Depreciation allowances	1,144	1,240	1,318
Errors and omissions	46	154	242
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (at Market Prices)	11,384	11,934	13,617
Balance of exports and imports of goods and services	4,185	4,420	2,726
AVAILABLE RESOURCES	15,569	16,354	16,343
<i>of which:</i>			
Private consumption expenditure	7,909	8,166	9,289
Government consumption expenditure	2,643	3,411	4,109
Gross fixed capital formation	2,504	1,868	2,945

MONEY SUPPLY
(million I£ at year end)

	1967	1968	1969	1970
Currency held by the public	965.8	1,091.2	1,128.9	1,281
Demand deposit at banks	1,572.7	1,807.3	1,841.2	2,102
TOTAL MONEY SUPPLY	2,538.5	2,898.5	2,970.1	3,383

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS—ALL FOREIGN COUNTRIES
(million U.S.\$)

	1969			1970		
	Credit	Debit	Balance	Credit	Debit	Balance
<i>Goods and Services:</i>						
Merchandise	746.5	1,152.1	-405.6	792.4	1,274.7	-482.3
Freight and merchandise insurance	79.7	42.2	37.5	107.4	33.8	73.6
Other transport	86.3	141.8	- 55.5	94.9	164.6	- 69.7
Other insurance	70.0	78.0	- 8.0	107.1	110.2	- 3.1
Travel	89.6	68.2	21.4	105.1	57.7	47.4
Investment income	72.5	152.3	- 79.8	52.7	178.5	-125.8
Other governmental	27.4	423.3	-395.9	28.0	678.2	-650.2
Other services	84.2	91.9	- 7.7	98.5	99.0	0.5
Total	1,256.2	2,149.8	-893.6	1,386.1	2,600.7	-1,214.6
<i>Transfer Payments</i>	489.1	10.9	478.2	640.7	8.9	631.8
<i>Capital and Monetary Gold:</i>						
Private long-term	190.4	131.9	58.5	245.9	148.0	97.9
Private short-term	148.4	215.4	67.0	201.4	152.6	48.8
Government long-term	368.1	213.5	154.6	736.1	175.9	560.2
Government short-term	77.1	77.0	0.1	64.7	48.9	15.8
Central monetary institutions	370.5	1.8	368.7	8.5	25.7	- 17.2
Other monetary institutions	70.9	117.2	- 46.3	168.6	183.7	- 15.1
Total	1,225.4	756.8	468.6	1,425.2	734.8	690.4
Errors and Omissions	—	53.2	- 53.2	—	122.7	122.7

EXTERNAL TRADE

('000 U.S.\$)

YEAR	IMPORTS	EXPORTS	BALANCE
1964	815,500	351,801	463,699
1965	814,523	406,095	408,428
1966	817,091	476,926	340,165
1967	756,935	517,245	239,690
1968	1,093,192	602,105	491,087
1969	1,302,476	688,697	613,779
1970	1,422,632	730,534	692,098

* November.

ISRAEL—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

COMMODITIES

('000 U.S. \$)

IMPORTS	1968	1969	1970
Diamonds, rough	180,528	210,373	174,785
Boilers, machinery and parts	105,420	150,709	171,705
Electrical machinery	60,512	88,903	91,638
Iron and steel	83,074	103,710	132,983
Vehicles	55,252	82,665	87,579
Chemicals	68,517	81,464	64,548
Crude oil	62,715	70,325	64,548
Cereals	64,147	65,778	82,109
Textiles and textile articles	54,546	59,429	64,572
Ships, boats, etc.	55,695	17,437	58,437

EXPORTS	1968	1969	1970
Diamonds, worked	229,253	253,543	244,586
Edible fruits	94,061	97,409	91,785
Textiles and textile articles	62,817	81,122	96,237
Fruit and vegetable products	28,123	35,111	39,447
Resins and plastics	18,559	21,481	26,131
Fertilizers	13,867	14,535	25,552
Rubber, including synthetic	10,992	13,852	23,529
Organic chemicals	9,137	12,309	13,926
Mineral products	8,676	8,737	5,356
Plywood	6,591	6,756	6,673

COUNTRIES
('000 U.S. dollars)

	1968		1969		1970	
	IMPORTS	EXPORTS	IMPORTS	EXPORTS	IMPORTS	EXPORTS
Australia and New Zealand	3,066	3,830	3,997	5,638	4,271	5,495
Austria	6,289	6,724	11,260	6,616	13,848	5,247
Belgium-Luxembourg	40,669	40,034	48,351	45,177	62,639	38,167
Canada	8,568	12,271	9,609	16,841	16,114	15,067
Denmark	4,788	4,624	7,179	5,694	8,997	4,425
Finland	9,531	4,646	10,949	6,648	14,855	6,430
France	52,827	30,523	52,024	36,905	60,942	39,582
German Federal Republic	114,208	57,935	154,520	63,462	174,265	64,732
Hong Kong	975	25,127	1,950	33,890	1,728	37,204
Iran	1,171	16,636	2,733	19,846	2,663	22,298
Italy	54,892	8,456	70,266	11,024	75,659	14,851
Japan	12,562	24,210	18,939	30,416	62,110	32,298
Netherlands	51,474	32,222	71,210	30,961	71,485	45,177
Romania	10,009	10,068	17,391	14,898	25,082	11,030
South Africa	5,229	5,661	5,790	8,181	10,217	10,682
Sweden	14,909	9,480	31,683	11,316	28,581	11,522
Switzerland	36,267	29,821	50,230	33,579	48,958	33,200
Turkey	2,327	3,618	3,344	2,013	3,734	2,617
United Kingdom	216,005	70,641	245,417	74,850	228,228	81,108
U.S.A.	245,394	119,645	310,773	135,712	326,125	149,114
Yugoslavia	7,668	11,411	10,753	6,864	14,625	9,439

* Oceania (unclassified countries).

ISRAEL—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
Passengers ('000) . . .	4,082	4,007	4,117
Passenger/km. (millions) . .	342	341	358
Freight ton/km. (millions) .	402	435	467

ROADS 1970
MOTOR VEHICLES

Private Cars	147,785
Trucks, Trailers, Tractors	66,013
Buses	4,655
Taxis	3,420
Motorcycles, Motorscooters	42,035
Other Vehicles	2,325
TOTAL	266,233

SHIPPING
(‘000 tons)

	1968	1969	1970
Cargo Loaded	2,900	2,925	3,345
Cargo Unloaded	3,391	3,569	4,273

Merchant Fleet (1968): 1,619,000 d.w.t.

TOURISM

NUMBER OF TOURISTS

1966	328,077
1967	291,168
1968	432,000
1969	409,000
1970	486,710

Tourist Accommodation (1968): 13,091 rooms.

CIVIL AVIATION (El Al revenue flights only)
(‘000)

	1968	1969	1970
Kilometres flown	22,972	26,859	29,471
Passenger-km.	2,262,414	2,220,981	2,531,248
Cargo ton-km.	259,000	284,000	332,000
Mail (tons)	643	670	745

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA
(1970)

Radios licensed	n.a.
Televisions licensed	n.a.
Telephones	525,600
Daily Newspapers	24

EDUCATION
(1969-70)

	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS	NUMBER OF PUPILS
JEWISH:		
Kindergarten	3,343	107,574
Primary Schools	1,219	369,805
Secondary Schools	200	58,199
Vocational Schools	265	53,754
Agricultural Schools	30	7,462
Teachers' Training	50	8,598
Others (Evening, Handicapped)	171	14,210
ARAB:		
Kindergarten	225	14,211
Primary Schools	277	89,841
Secondary Schools	46	6,933
Agricultural	19	1,048
Agricultural Schools	1	393
Teachers' Training	1	358
Others (Evening, Handicapped)	36	303

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, Jerusalem.

THE CONSTITUTION

There is no written Constitution. In June 1950, the Knesset voted to adopt a State Constitution by evolution over an unspecified period. A number of laws, including the Law of Return (1950), the Nationality Law (1952), the State President (Tenure) Law (1952), the Education Law (1953) and the "Yad-va-Shem" Memorial Law (1953) are considered as incorporated into the State Constitution. Other constitutional laws are: The Law and Administration Ordinance (1948), the Knesset Election Law (1951), the Law of Equal Rights for Women (1951), the Judges Act (1953), the National Service and National Insurance Acts (1953), and the Basic Law (The Knesset) (1958).

The President

The President is elected by the Knesset for five years.

Ten or more Knesset Members may propose a candidate for the Presidency.

Voting will be by secret ballot.

The President may not leave the country without the consent of the Government.

The President may resign by submitting his resignation in writing to the Speaker.

The President may be relieved of his duties by the Knesset for misdemeanour.

The Knesset is entitled to decide by a two-thirds majority that the President is incapacitated owing to ill-health to fulfil his duties permanently.

The Speaker of the Knesset will act for the President when the President leaves the country, or when he cannot perform his duties owing to ill-health.

The Knesset

The Knesset is the parliament of the State. There are 120 members.

It is elected by general, national, direct, equal, secret and proportional elections.

Every Israel national of 18 years or over shall have the right to vote in elections to the Knesset unless a court has deprived him of that right by virtue of any law.

Every Israel national of 21 and over shall have the right to be elected to the Knesset unless a court has deprived him of that right by virtue of any law.

The following shall not be candidates: the President of the State; the two Chief Rabbis; a judge (*shofet*) in office; a judge (*dayan*) of a religious court; the State Comptroller; the Chief of the General Staff of the Defence Army of Israel; rabbis and ministers of other religions in office; senior State employees and senior Army officers of such ranks and in such functions as shall be determined by law.

The term of office of the Knesset shall be four years.

The elections of the Knesset shall take place on the third Tuesday of the month of Cheshven in the year in which the tenure of the outgoing Knesset ends.

Election day shall be a day of rest, but transport and other public services shall function normally.

Results of the elections shall be published within fourteen days.

The Knesset shall elect from among its members a Chairman and Vice-Chairman.

The Knesset shall elect from among its members permanent committees, and may elect committees for specific matters.

The Knesset may appoint commissions of inquiry to investigate matters designated by the Knesset.

The Knesset shall hold two sessions a year; one of them shall open within four weeks after the Feast of the Tabernacles, the other within four weeks after Independence Day; the aggregate duration of the two sessions shall not be less than eight months.

The outgoing Knesset shall continue to hold office until the convening of the incoming Knesset.

The members of the Knesset shall receive a remuneration as provided by law.

The Government

The Government shall tender its resignation to the President immediately after his election, but shall continue with its duties until the formation of a new Government.

After consultation with representatives of the parties in the Knesset, the President shall charge one of the Members with the formation of a Government.

The Government shall be composed of a Prime Minister and a number of Ministers from among the Knesset Members or from outside the Knesset.

After it has been chosen, the Government shall appear before the Knesset and shall be considered as formed after having received a vote of confidence.

Within seven days of receiving a vote of confidence, the Prime Minister and the other Ministers shall swear allegiance to the State of Israel and its Laws and undertake to carry out the decisions of the Knesset.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF THE STATE

President of the State of Israel: ZALMAN SHAZAR (re-elected March 1968).

THE CABINET

(April 1972)

Prime Minister: Mrs. GOLDA MEIR (Labour Party).
Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Education and Culture: YIGAL ALLON (Labour Party).
Foreign Minister: ABBA EBAN (Labour Party).
Minister of Defence: Gen. MOSHE DAYAN (Labour Party).
Minister of Social Welfare: MIKHAIL HAZANI (Nat. Religious Party).
Minister of Housing: ZE'EV SHAREF (Labour Party).
Minister of Agriculture: HAIM GVATI (Labour Party).
Minister of Religious Affairs: ZERAH WARHAFTIG (Nat. Religious Party).
Minister of Labour: JOSEPH A. ALMOGI (Labour Party).

Minister of Justice: YA'ACOV SHIMSHON SHAPIRO (Labour Party).
Minister of Finance, Commerce and Industry: PINHAS SAPIR (Labour Party).
Minister of the Interior: SHLOMO YOSEF BURG.
Minister of Police: SHLOMO HILLEL (Labour Party).
Minister of Health: VICTOR SHEM-TOV (Mapam).
Minister of Posts and Transport and Communications: SHIMON PERES.
Minister of Tourism: MOSHE KOL (Independent Liberal).
Minister of Immigrant Absorption: NATHAN PELED (Mapam).
Ministers without Portfolio: ISRAEL GALILI (Labour Party).

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO ISRAEL

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Argentina: 62 Yehuda Halevi St., Tel-Aviv (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. EDUARDO PIZARRO JONES.
Australia: 145 Hayarkon St., Tel-Aviv (E); *Ambassador:* WILLIAM GEORGE ALEXANDER LANDALE.
Austria: 11 Herman Cohen St., Tel-Aviv (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. ARTHUR AGSTNER.
Belgium: 76 Eben Gevirol St., Tel-Aviv (E); *Ambassador:* GEORGES CASSIERS.
Bolivia: 5 Ha'Keshet St., Jerusalem (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* Col. EDUARDO RIVIERA.
Brazil: 57 Sderoth Hen, Tel-Aviv (E); *Ambassador:* José OSWALDO DE MEIRA PENNA.
Burma: 11 Hagilgal St., Ramat Gan (E); *Ambassador:* U THEIN DOKE.
Canada: 84 Hashmonayim St., Tel-Aviv (E); *Ambassador:* CHARLES MCGAUGHEY.
Central African Republic: 22 Keren Hayesod St., Jerusalem (E); *Ambassador:* ALBERT SATO.
Chile: 10 Brener St., Jerusalem (E); *Ambassador:* EUGENIO CRUZ DONOSO.
Colombia: 34 Keren Hayesod St., Jerusalem (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* LUIS SANIN AGUIRRE.
Congo, Peoples Republic: 18 Balfour St., Jerusalem (E); *Ambassador:* LUCIEN MOUMBOU.
Costa Rica: P.O.B. 1316, Kings Hotel, Jerusalem (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* José ESCALANTE ROJAS.
Cuba: Villa Antil, Herzliya-Pituah (L); *Minister:* RICARDO SUBIRANO Y LOBO.
Dahomey: (see Ivory Coast).
Denmark: 23 Buei Moshe St., Tel-Aviv (E); *Ambassador:* SIGVALD ALEXANDER KRISTENSEN.
Dominican Republic: 5 Bustenai St., Jerusalem (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* ADOLFO RAFAEL CAMARENA DIDIEZ.

Ecuador: 37 Jabotinsky St., Jerusalem (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* LUIS ENRIQUE JARRAMILLO.
El Salvador: Rome, Italy (E).
Finland: 224 Hayarkon St., Tel-Aviv (E); *Ambassador:* A. VON HEIROTH.
France: 112 Tayeleth Herbert Samuel, Tel-Aviv (E); *Ambassador:* FRANCIS HURÉ.
Gabon: 8 Shoshana St., Kiryat Moshe, Jerusalem (E); *Ambassador:* ARISTIDE ISSEMBE.
Germany (Federal Republic of): 16 Sutin St., Tel-Aviv (E); *Ambassador:* KARL HERMANN KNOKE.
Ghana: 37 Brandeis St., Tel-Aviv (E); *Ambassador:* S. J. A. OTU.
Greece: 31 Rachel Imenu St., Jerusalem (L); *Diplomatic Representative:* BASILE ELEFTHERIADES.
Guatemala: 3 Azza St., Jerusalem (E); *Ambassador:* Miss FRANCISCA FERNANDEZ HALL (also accred. to Greece).
Honduras: Jerusalem (E).
Iceland: Oslo, Norway (E).
Italy: 24 Hubermann St., Tel-Aviv (E); *Ambassador:* GIUSEPPE WALTER MACCOTTA.
Ivory Coast: 14 Ramban St., Jerusalem (E); *Ambassador:* ANOMA KANIE (also accred. to Cyprus).
Japan: 10 Huberman St., Tel-Aviv (E); *Ambassador:* SHIGEO YOSHIKAWA.
Kenya: Addis Ababa, Ethiopia (E).
Korea: Rome, Italy (E).
Laos: Paris, France (E).
Liberia: 5 Maneh St., Tel-Aviv (E); *Ambassador:* ERNEST JEROME YANCY.
Malagasy Republic: 1 Eli Cohen St., Jerusalem; *Chargé d'Affaires:* JACQUES RAZAFIARISON.

ISRAEL—(DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION, PARLIAMENT)

Malawi: Addis Ababa, Ethiopia (E).

Malta: Rome, Italy (E).

Mexico: 22 Huberman St., Tel-Aviv (E); *Ambassador:* JOAQUIN BERNOL Y GARCIA PIMENTEL.

Nepal: Paris, France (E).

Netherlands: Beth Yoel, 33 Yaffo St., Jerusalem (E); *Ambassador:* Baron OSWALD FRANÇOIS BENTINCK VAN SCHOONHETEN.

Niger: (see Ivory Coast).

Norway: 21 Hess St., Tel-Aviv (E); *Ambassador:* KAARE INGSTEAD (also accredited to Cyprus).

Panama: 6 Magnus Square, Jerusalem (E); *Ambassador:* ELIO V. ORTIZ.

Peru: 19 Weizmann St., Tel-Aviv (E); *Ambassador:* FELIPE PORTOCARRERO OLAVE.

Philippines: 12 Smilansky St., Tel-Aviv (E); *Ambassador:* ENRIQUE M. GARCIA.

Romania: 24 Adam Hachohen St., Tel-Aviv (E); *Ambassador:* VALERIU GEORGESCU.

Sweden: 198 Hayarkon St., Tel-Aviv (E); *Ambassador:* Bo L. SIEGBARN.

Switzerland: 228 Hayarkon St., Tel-Aviv (E); *Ambassador:* HANSJOERG HESS (also accredited to Cyprus).

Thailand: Rome, Italy (E).

Turkey: 20 Bialik St., Tel-Aviv (L); *Chargé d'Affaires:* MELIH AKBIL.

United Kingdom: 192 Hayarkon St., Tel-Aviv (E); *Ambassador:* JOHN BARNES.

U.S.A.: 71 Hayarkon St., Tel-Aviv (E); *Ambassador:* WALWORTH BARBOUR.

Upper Volta: (see Ivory Coast).

Uruguay: Gad Building, Hasoreg St., Jerusalem (E); *Ambassador:* YAMANDÚ LAGUARDA.

Venezuela: 28 Rachel Imenu St., Jerusalem (E); *Ambassador:* NAPOLEON GIMÉNEZ.

Zaire: 23 Hovevei Zion St., Jerusalem (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* J. L. BOTETI.

Israel also has diplomatic relations with Jamaica, Rwanda and Singapore.

PARLIAMENT

Speaker of the Knesset: REUVEN BARKAT

The state of the parties in the 7th Knesset, following the General Election of October 1969, was as follows:

PARTY	VOTES	PERCENTAGE	SEATS
Labour-Mapam Alignment	632,035	46.22	56
Herut-Liberal Bloc	296,294	21.67	26
National Religious Party	133,238	9.74	12
Arab Lists (affiliated to Labour)	47,989	3.51	4
National List	42,654	3.11	4
Independent Liberals	43,933	3.21	4
Agudat Israel	44,002	3.22	4
New Communist List	38,827	2.84	3
Poalei Agudat Israel	24,968	1.83	2
Ha'olam Hazei	16,853	1.23	2
Free Centre	16,393	1.20	2
Israel Communist Party	15,712	1.15	1

There was an 82 per cent poll from the 1,758,685 people eligible to vote in the 1969 elections. The Knesset is elected by proportional representation by universal suffrage for four years.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Israel Labour Party: P.O.B. 36, Tel-Aviv; formed in 1968 as a merger of the three former Labour groups, Mapai, Rafi and Achdut Ha'avoda; Zionist Social Democratic party, membership 300,000, including most of Kibbutz (collective) and Moshav (co-operative) villages. In 1969 elections, in alignment with another Zionist Socialist party, Mapam, gained 65.17% in Histadrut (General Federation of Labour) and, together with affiliated Arab and Druze factions, 60 out of 120 Knesset (Parliament) seats. Holds all central cabinet positions and heads almost all important municipalities.

Gahal (the Herut Movement and Liberal Party Bloc): formed in 1965 as the result of an agreement between:

The Herut (Freedom) Movement: P.O.B. 23062, Tel-Aviv; was founded in 1948 by the Irgun Zvai Leumi, which played an activist part in the underground struggle against the British in the closing years of the Mandate.

The Herut Party strives to extend the present frontiers of Israel to its historic boundaries extending on both sides of the Jordan. The party stands for private initiative; 61,000 mems. Founder and Chair. MENACHEM BEGIN, M.K.

The Liberal Party of Israel: 68 Ibn Gvirol St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1961 by merger of the General Zionists' and Progressive Parties; "Includes all strata of Israel's society. Its basic principles are those of the liberal philosophy. It strives for: national unity, political and economic consolidation of the state, safeguarding its security and integrity; unceasing efforts to achieve a durable peace with our neighbours; a community based on democracy and social justice; insuring freedom of the individual and his liberties; stimulation of private enterprise; reform of the tax system; narrowing the social and educational gap between the various strata of the nation; extensive immigration and complete material and social integration of newcomers; equal rights and chances for all citizens of the state."

National Religious Party: f. 1956; stands for strict adherence to Jewish religion and tradition, and strives to achieve the application of the religious precepts of Judaism in everyday life. It is also endeavouring to establish the constitution of Israel on Jewish religious law.

The United Workers' Party—Mapam (Mifletet Hapoalim Hameuchedet): P.O. Box 1777, Tel-Aviv; f. January 1948.

Mapam is a left-wing Socialist-Zionist party, participating in the coalition government; membership: urban workers, professionals, 75 Kibbutzim; aims: public-owned enterprise, guaranteed real wages, progressive taxation, independence of labour movement from state control,

large-scale Jewish immigration equal rights for Arabs, neutralist foreign policy, atomic demilitarization of Israel-Arab region, a negotiated Israel-Arab peace; branches in North and South America, Europe and Australia; in January 1969 formed an "alignment" with the Israel Labour Party (see above).

The Kibbutz Artzi Federation of collective settlements (affiliated with Mapam) maintains *Hashomer Hatzair*, which educates Jewish youth to pioneer life in Israel, and operates *Sifriat Poalim (The Workers' Library)* and *Hadfus Hehadash (The New Press)*.

Daily newspaper *Al Hamishmar*; weeklies in Arabic, Yiddish, Bulgarian, Persian and Romanian.

Gen. Sec. MEIR YAARI; Political Sec. NAPHTALI FEDER; Organizing Sec. NAPHTALI BEN-MOSHE; International Sec. PERETZ MERHAV.

Independent Liberal Party: set up in 1965 by 7 Liberal Party Knesset members after the formation of the Herut Movement and Liberal Party Bloc; Pres. PINHAS ROSEN.

Ha'olam Hazei (New Force): 12 Carlebach St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1965; supports an Israeli-Arab federation, separation of religion and state, civil-rights and freedom of speech and the press; Pres. URI AVNERV.

Communist Party of Israel: P.O.B. 1843, Tel-Aviv; f. 1919; previously known as the Palestine Communist Party; opposes Soviet policy; aims include non-alignment and independence for Israel, and for peace with the Arab States based on mutual recognition of the just national rights of Israeli and Arab peoples. Publishes the Hebrew weekly *Kol Haam* and Arabic *Sout el Shaab* (monthly). Other weeklies in Yiddish, Romanian; monthly in English; fortnightly in Bulgarian and French.

New Communist List of Israel: broke away from the Communist Party of Israel in 1965.

The National List: f. 1969 by former members of Rafi.

Agudat Israel and Poalei Agudat Israel are also Orthodox Jewish parties, the membership of the Poalei Agudat Israel being drawn largely from wage-earners.

The official organ of Agudat Israel is the daily *Hamodia*; that of the Poalei Agudat Israel is the daily *Shearim*.

Pres. of Poalei Agudat Israel Dr. K. KAHANA.

Co-operation and Fraternity Party: an Arab party associated with the Mapai party; has two seats in the 7th Knesset.

Progress and Development Party: an Arab party associated with the Mapai party; has two seats in the 7th Knesset.

THE JEWISH AGENCY

P.O.B. 92, Jerusalem.

Chairman, Executive Committee: ARYE LOUIS PINCUS.**Director-General:** MOSHE RIVLIN.**History:**

Article Four of the League of Nations' Mandate provided for the establishment of a Jewish Agency to co-operate with the administration in the economic and social development of the Jewish national home. The Zionist Organisation served as this agency until 1929, when the Jewish Agency was finally constituted, with the admission of non-Zionists as well as Zionists to its Council. The Zionist Congress of 1925 bound the Agency to the following "inviolable principles": a continuous increase in the volume of Jewish immigration, the recovery of the land as Jewish public property, agricultural colonisation based on Jewish labour, and the promotion of the Hebrew language and Hebrew culture.

When the State of Israel was established in 1948, the provisional Government was formed from the members of the Executive of the Va'ad Leumi (the representative organ of Palestinian Jewry) and members of the Jewish Agency Executive resident in Palestine at the time. The division of tasks between the Jewish Agency and the Government was defined in a law of 1952 and in a Covenant entered into in 1954.

In March 1970 the Executive of the Jewish Agency was authorized to enter into agreements with the United Israel Inc. representing the American Jewish Community and other appropriate fund-raising organisations through-

out the world for the purpose of assuring the broadest representation of world Jewry in carrying out the work of the Jewish Agency.

Functions:

Under the Covenant, the functions of the Jewish Agency included the promotion of interest in and the organization of emigration to Israel of Jews abroad; the transportation of immigrants and their belongings to Israel; assistance in absorbing the immigrants in Israel and participation in the cost; care of youth and children among the immigrants; agricultural settlement; land amelioration and afforestation by the Jewish National Fund; participation in development projects and the raising of funds to finance all these activities.

Revenue and Expenditure

The Jewish Agency's chief source of revenue are the voluntary fund-raising campaigns throughout the world. Approximately two-thirds of the campaign income is derived from the U.I.A. Inc. in the United States, and the rest from campaigns conducted under the auspices of or in cooperation with the Foundation Fund (Keren Hayesod). The Agency also received 18 per cent of German Reparations from 1952-66.

Expenditure abroad, apart from debt service, includes transport of immigrants, aid to Jewish education and cultural activities as well as purchases of equipment and stocks for the new settlements established by the Agency.

Budget: (1969-70) £1,154,927,000; (1970-71) £1,338,572,000.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The law of Israel is composed of Ottoman law, British law, Palestine law, applicable in Palestine on May 14th, 1948, when the independence of the State of Israel was declared, the substance of the common law and doctrines of equity in force in England, as modified to suit local conditions, and religious law of the various recognized religious communities as regards matters of personal status, in so far as there is nothing in any of the said laws repugnant to Israeli legislation and subject to such modifications as may have resulted from the establishment of the State of Israel and its authorities, and also of the laws enacted by the Israeli legislature of which there are already over 1,000. The pre-1948 law is increasingly being replaced by original local legislation.

CIVIL COURTS

The Supreme Court is the highest Civil Court in Israel. It has jurisdiction as an Appellate Court from the District Courts in all matters, both civil and criminal (sitting as a Court of Civil Appeal or as a Court of Criminal Appeal), and as a Court of First Instance (sitting as a High Court of Justice) in matters in which it considers it necessary to grant relief in the interests of justice and which are not within the jurisdiction of any other court or tribunal. This includes applications for orders in the nature of *habeas corpus*, *mandamus*, prohibition and *certiorari*, and enables the court to supervise the legality of acts of administrative authorities of all kinds.

President of the Supreme Court: S. AGRANAT.

Permanent Deputy Presidents of the Supreme Court: Y. SUSSMAW, M. ETZIONI, Y. KAHAN.

Justices of the Supreme Court: M. LANDAU, Z. BERINSON, A. WITKON, H. COHN, E. M. MANNY, I. KISTER.

The District Courts: Jerusalem, Tel-Aviv-Jaffa, Haifa, Beersheba, Nazareth. They have unlimited jurisdiction as Courts of First Instance in all civil and criminal matters not within the jurisdiction of a Magistrates' Court, all matters not within the exclusive jurisdiction of any other tribunal, and matters within the concurrent jurisdiction of any other tribunal so long as such tribunal does not deal with them, and as an Appellate Court in appeals from judgments and decisions of Magistrates' Courts and judgments of Municipal Courts and various administrative tribunals.

Magistrates' Courts: There are 26 Magistrates' Courts, having criminal jurisdiction to try contraventions and misdemeanours, and civil jurisdiction to try actions concerning possession or use of immovable property, or the partition thereof, and other civil actions where the amount of the claim, or the value of the subject-matter, does not exceed ₪ 10,000.

Labour Courts: Established in 1969. Regional Labour Courts in Jerusalem, Tel-Aviv, Haifa and Beersheba, composed of Judges and representatives of the Public. One National Labour Court in Jerusalem, presided over by Judge Z. Bar-Niv. The Courts have jurisdiction over all matters arising out of the relationship between employer and employee; between parties to a collective agreement; matters concerning the National Insurance Law and the Labour Law and Rules.

Municipal Courts: There are 5 Municipal Courts, having criminal jurisdiction over any offences against municipal

regulations and by-laws and certain other offences, such as town planning offences, committed within the municipal area.

RELIGIOUS COURTS

The Religious Courts are the Courts of the recognized religious communities. They are competent in certain defined matters of personal status concerning members of their community. Where any action of personal status involves persons of different religious communities the President of the Supreme Court will decide which Court shall have jurisdiction. Whenever a question arises as to whether or not a case is one of personal status within the exclusive jurisdiction of a Religious Court, the matter must be referred to a Special Tribunal composed of two Justices of the Supreme Court and the President of the highest court of the religious community concerned in Israel.

The judgments of the Religious Courts are executed by the process and offices of the Civil Courts.

Jewish Rabbinical Courts: These Courts have exclusive jurisdiction in matters of marriage and divorce of Jews in Israel who are Israeli citizens or residents. In all other matters of personal status they have concurrent jurisdiction with the District Courts with the consent of all parties concerned.

Muslim Religious Courts: These Courts have exclusive jurisdiction in matters of marriage and divorce of Muslims who are not foreigners, or who are foreigners subject by their national law to the jurisdiction of Muslim Religious Courts in such matters. In all other matters of personal status they have concurrent jurisdiction with the District Courts with the consent of all parties concerned.

Christian Religious Courts: The Courts of the recognized Christian communities have exclusive jurisdiction in matters of marriage and divorce of members of their communities who are not foreigners. In all other matters of personal status they have concurrent jurisdiction with the District Courts with the consent of all parties concerned. But neither these Courts nor the Civil Courts have jurisdiction to dissolve the marriage of a foreign subject.

Druze Courts: These Courts, established in 1963, have exclusive jurisdiction in matters of marriage and divorce of Druze in Israel, who are Israeli citizens or residents, and concurrent jurisdiction with the District Courts in all other matters of personal status of Druze with the consent of all parties concerned.

MILITARY COURTS

Courts-Martial: A Court-Martial is competent to try a soldier within the meaning of the Military Justice Law, 1955, who has committed an act constituting a military offence, without prejudice to the power of any other Court in the State to try him for that act if it constitutes an offence under any other law. A Court-Martial is also competent to try a soldier for any offence which is not a military offence, but the Attorney General may order that he be tried by another Court if he is of the opinion that the offence was not committed within the framework of the Army or in consequence of the accused's belonging to the Army.

RELIGION

JUDAISM

Judaism, the religion evolved and followed by the Jews, is the faith of the great majority of the population, although certain features of Jewish traditional ritual and observance are less rigidly maintained by sections of the community than in European Jewish life of former centuries. Its basis is a belief in an ethical monotheism.

There are two main Jewish communities: the Ashkenazim and the Sephardim. The former are the Jews from Eastern, Central, or Northern Europe, while the latter originate from the Balkan countries, North Africa and the Middle East. Although they have separate synagogues, and differ somewhat in their ritual and pronunciation of Hebrew, there is no doctrinal distinction. The prevailing influence is that of the Ashkenazim Jews, who are more modern and westernized, but the recent Hebrew revival has been based on the Sephardi pronunciation of the ancient Hebrew tongue.

The supreme religious authority is vested in the Chief Rabbinate, which consists of the Ashkenazi and Sephardi Chief Rabbis and the Supreme Rabbinical Council. It makes decisions on interpretation of the Jewish law, and supervises the Rabbinical Courts. There are 8 regional Rabbinical Courts, and a Rabbinical Court of Appeal presided over by the two Chief Rabbis.

According to the Rabbinical Courts Jurisdiction Law of 1953, marriage and divorce among Jews in Israel are exclusively within the jurisdiction of the Rabbinical Courts. Provided that all the parties concerned agree, other matters of personal status can also be decided by the Rabbinical Courts.

There are 185 Religious Councils, which maintain religious services and supply religious needs, and about 380 religious committees with similar functions in smaller settlements. Their expenses are borne jointly by the State and the local authorities. The Religious Councils are under the administrative control of the Ministry of Religious Affairs. In all matters of religion, the Religious Councils are subject to the authority of the Chief Rabbinate. There are 365 officially appointed rabbis. The total number of synagogues is about 4,000.

Head of the Ashkenazi Community: The Very Rev. The Chief Rabbi ISER UNTERMANN (*elected* March 1964).

Head of the Chief Rabbinate of Israel, President of the Rabbinical Supreme Court and Head of the Sephardic Community: The Very Rev. The Chief Rabbi YITZCHAK NISSIM, Balfour St. 7, Jerusalem.

Two Jewish sects still loyal to their distinctive customs are:

The Karaites, a sect which recognizes only the Jewish written law and not the oral law of the Mishna and Talmud. The community of about 12,000 many of whom live in or near Ramla, has been augmented by immigration from Egypt.

The Samaritans, an ancient sect mentioned in 2 Kings xvii, 24. They recognize only the Torah and the Book of Joshua. The community in Israel numbers about 100; they live in Holon, where a Samaritan synagogue is now being built. Their High Priest lives in Nablus, near Mt. Gerizim, which is sacred to the Samaritans.

ISLAM

The Muslims in Israel are in the main Sunnis, and are divided among the four rites of the Sunni school of Muslim thought: the Shafe'i, the Hanbali, the Hanafi, and the Maliki. Before June 1967 they numbered approximately 175,000.

CHRISTIAN COMMUNITIES

The Greek Catholic Church, P.O.B. 279, Haifa; numbers about 35,000 and Haifa is the seat of the Archbishop of Aere, Haifa, Nazareth and all Galilee; Archbishop JOSEPH M. RAYA; publ. *Ar-Rabita* (Arabic monthly; circ. 4,000).

The Greek Orthodox Church in Israel has approximately 16,000 members. The Patriarch of Jerusalem is His Beatitude BENEDIKTOS.

The Latin (Roman Catholic) Church has about 7,000 native members in Israel plus about 3,000 Polish and Hungarian Catholic refugees. The Latin Patriarch of Jerusalem is His Beatitude ALBERTO GORI.

The Maronite Community, with approximately 3,000 members, has communal centres in Haifa, Nazareth and Jaffa. The Maronite Patriarch resides in the Lebanon.

The Evangelical Episcopal Church in Israel, which belongs to the Anglican Communion, has 1,000 members and was officially recognised by Israel in April 1970; it comes under the jurisdiction of the Archbishop in Jerusalem (The Most Rev. GEORGE APPLETON, St. George's Close, Jerusalem).

Other denominations include the *Armenian Church* (900 members), the *Coptic Church* (700 members), the *Russian Orthodox Church*, which maintains an Ecclesiastical Mission, the *Ethiopian Church*, and the *Baptist Lutheran* and *Presbyterian Churches*.

THE PRESS

With its broad range of political representation and multilingual news coverage the Israeli Press may fairly claim to be one of the most vigorous in the Middle East. Most legislation relating to the press dates from before the founding of the state. The printing and publication of newspapers is governed by the Press Ordinance of 1933, which is carried out by the Minister of the Interior. There is no political censorship though a very close control is exercised over matters affecting public security. The Censorship Laws, which originated in the British emergency regulations of 1945, require all articles dealing with military information and matters of state security to be approved by the military censorship authority, before which the press is represented by the Committee of Editors. If a paper edited by a member of the Committee infringes the censorship regulations, instead of being taken to court the matter is dealt with by a three-man censorship committee composed of one army officer, one editor and the president of the Bar Association. Any editor may lodge an immediate appeal with this committee which, by deciding against the censors, may authorize publication. The Editors' Committee also meets to hear background information from Cabinet members and other leading figures on major national issues and is at times a vehicle for mild government pressure when informal appeals may be made to a pressman to play down a delicate item of news in the national interest.

In July 1965 a Defamation Law was passed to protect organized bodies and communities as well as individuals. Printers, newsvendors and the person supplying defamatory information became liable to prosecution; and the defence of good faith must now demonstrate both the truth and the public interest of the point at issue.

There are twenty-four morning daily papers and two appearing at noon. Seventeen, including these two, are in Hebrew and one each in nine other languages including Arabic, English, French, Polish, Yiddish, Hungarian and German. The total daily circulation is 500,000-600,000 copies, or twenty-one papers per hundred people, although most citizens read more than one daily paper.

Tel-Aviv is the main publishing centre, only three dailies being published in Jerusalem. Largely for economic reasons there has developed no local press away from these cities; hence all papers regard themselves as national. Friday editions, Sabbath eve, are increased to up to twice the normal size by special weekend supplements, and experience a considerable rise in circulation. No newspapers appear on Saturday.

National and international news, politics and finance in particular, receive very good coverage; local news has received growing attention since the establishment in 1950 of ITIM, the national news agency. Though there is no lack of journalistic vitality, the press is characterized by restraint in the presentation and appearance of material; photographs are few, sensationalism rare. There is no tabloid press.

The venerable *Ha'aretz* and the newly established *Hayom* are politically independent. Otherwise except for the sports and financial papers all Hebrew morning dailies have strong political or religious affiliations. *Lamerhav* is affiliated to Achdut Ha'avoda, *Al Hamishmar* to Mapam, *Hatzofeh* to the Religious National Party—World Mizrahi. *Davar* is the long-established organ of the Histadrut. Mapai publishes the weekly *Hapoel Hatzair* but no daily. Although the revenue from advertisements is increasing,

very few dailies are economically self-supporting; most depend on subsidies from political parties, religious organizations or public funds. The limiting effect on freedom of commentary entailed by this party press system has provoked repeated criticism.

The Jerusalem Arabic daily *Al Anba* has a small circulation (8,000) but an increasing number of Israeli Arabs are now reading Hebrew dailies. A new daily, *Al Quds*, was founded in 1968 for Arabs in Jerusalem and the West Bank; the small indigenous press of occupied Jordan has largely ceased publication or transferred operations to Amman.

There are 400 other newspapers and magazines including 50 weekly and 150 fortnightly; 260 of them are in Hebrew, the remainder in eleven other languages.

The most influential and respected dailies, for both quality of news coverage and commentary, are *Ha'aretz*, characterized by its sober but proudly independent editorials, and the Union paper, *Davar*, which frequently has articles by government figures. With circulations of 50,000 and 40,000 respectively these are the widest read of the morning papers, exceeded only by the popular afternoon press, *Ma'ariv* (160,000) and *Yediot Aharonot* (85,000), whose circulations rise on Fridays to 210,000 and 102,000. The *Jerusalem Post* (27,000) gives detailed and sound news coverage in English.

The Israeli Press Council, established in 1963, deals with matters of common interest to the Press such as drafting the recently published code of professional ethics which is binding on all journalists.

The Daily Newspaper Publishers' Association represents publishers in negotiations with official and public bodies, negotiates contracts with employees and purchases and distributes newsprint, of which Israel now manufactures 75 per cent of her needs.

DAILIES

Al-Anba: P.O.B. 428, Hachavazelet St., Jerusalem; f. 1968; published by Jerusalem Publications Ltd.; Editor YA'ACOV HAZMA; circ. 8,000.

Al Hamishmar (*The Guardian*): Hamishmar House, 4 Ben Avigdor St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1943; morning; organ of the United Worker's Party (Mapam); Editor YA'AKOV AMIT; circ. 25,000.

Al Quds (*Jerusalem*): Jerusalem; f. 1968; Arabic; Editor ABU ZALAF.

Chadshot Hasport: Tushia St., 2, P.O.B. 20011, Tel-Aviv; f. 1954; sports; independent; circ. 30,000.

Davar (*The Word*): P.O.B. 199, 45 Sheinkin St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1925; morning; official organ of the General Federation of Labour (Histadrut); Editor HANNAH ZEMER; circ. 50,000.

Ha'aretz (*The Land*): 56 Mazeh St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1918; morning; Liberal, independent; Editor GERSHOM G. SCHOCKEN; circ. 50,000 (week-days), 70,000 (week-ends).

Hamodia: Kikar Hacheruth, P.O.B. 1306, Jerusalem; organ of World Agudat Israel Org.; morning; Editor YEHUDA L. LEVIN; circ. 8,000.

Hatzofeh: 66 Hamasger St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1938; morning; organ of the National Religious Front; Editor S. DANIEL; circ. 11,000.

L'Information d'Israel: 52 Harakeveth St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1957; supports Israel Labour Party; daily; French; Editor NATHANIEL GRYN; circ. 8,000; also overseas weekly selection; circ. 10,000.

Israelski Far Tribuna: 113 Givat Herzl St., Tel-Aviv; became daily in 1959; Bulgarian.

Jerusalem Post (formerly *Palestine Post*): P.O.B. 81, Hachavazelet St., Jerusalem; f. 1932; morning daily except Saturdays; independent; English; Editor TED R. LURIE; circ. 26,000 (weekdays), 35,000 (weekend edition); there is also a weekly overseas edition.

Lamerhav: 1 Nahal Ayalon St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1954; morning; socialist; Chief Editor DAVID PEDAHZUR; circ. 18,000.

Letzte Nyess (*Late News*): 52 Harakevet St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1949; Yiddish; morning; Editor M. TSANIN; circ. 23,000.

Ma'ariv: Ma'ariv House, P.O.B. 20010, Tel-Aviv; f. 1948; evening; independent; Editor ABIE DISSENTSHIK; circ. daily 160,000, Friday 210,000.

Nowiny i Kurier: 52 Harakevet St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1952; Polish; morning; Editor S. YEDIDYAH; circ. 10,000.

Omer: 45 Sheinkin St., Tel-Aviv; Histadrut popular vovelled Hebrew paper; f. 1951; Chief Editor MEIR BARELI; circ. 10,000.

Sha'ar: 15 Hatzfira St., Tel Aviv; economy and finance; Hebrew.

Shearim: 114 Allenby St., Tel-Aviv; organ of Poalei Agudat Israel; Editor YEHUDA NAHSHONI; circ. 5,000.

Ujkelet: 52 Harakevet St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1918; morning; Hungarian; independent; Editor Dr. G. MARTON; circ. 20,000.

Viata Noastra: 52 Harakevet St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1950; Romanian; supports the Israel Labour Party; morning; Editor MEIR ZAIT; circ. 30,000.

Yediot Aharonot: 5 Yehuct Mozes St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1939; evening; independent; Editor Dr. H. ROSENBLUM; circ. 120,000, Friday 170,000.

Yedioth Hadashot: P.O.B. 1585, 66 Harakevet St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1935; morning; German; independent; Editor Dr. I. LILIENTHAL; circ. 18,000.

Yom Yom: Tel-Aviv; f. 1964; morning; economy and finance; Editor P. MERSTEN.

WEEKLIES AND FORTNIGHTLIES

A-Taawun: P.O.B. 303, Tel-Aviv; f. 1961; published by the Arab Worker's Dept. of the Histadrut and the Co-operatives Dept. of the Ministry of Labour; co-operatives quarterly; Editor TUVIA SHAMOSH.

Advarul: 21 Hasharon St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1949; Romanian; weekly; Editor IEHUDA MAERSON-SEVERIN.

Al Harriya: 38 King George St., Tel-Aviv; Arabic weekly of the Herut Party.

Al-Iktihad: P.O.B. 104, Haifa; f. 1944; Arabic; journal of the Israeli Communist Party; Chief Editor EMILE TOUMA.

Al Marsad: P.O.B. 1598, Haifa; Mapam; Arabic.

Bama'alah: P.O.B. 303, Tel-Aviv; journal of the young Histadrut Movement; Editor N. ANAELY.

Bamahane: Military P.O.B. 1013, Tel-Aviv; f. 1948; military, illustrated weekly of the Israel Army; Editor-in-Chief IZHAK LIVNI.

Bitson Heyl Ha'avir (*Air Force Magazine*): Doar Zvavi 2704; f. 1948; Editor M. HADAR; Managing Editor Y. OFFER; circ. 33,000.

Business Diary: 37 Harbour St., Haifa; f. 1947; twice a month; English; news digest, trade, finance, economics, shipping; Editor G. ALON.

Dvar Hashavua: 45 Sheinkin St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1946; popular illustrated; weekly; published by Histadrut, General Federation of Labour; Editor O. ZMORA; circ. 49,000.

Economic Review: P.O.B. 7053, Tel-Aviv; Editor Dr. L. BERGER.

Ethgar: 75 Einstein Street, Tel-Aviv; twice weekly; Editor NATHAN YALIN-MOR.

Frei Israel: Eilath Street, P.O.B. 1427, Tel-Aviv; Yiddish, progressive weekly, publ. by Asscn. for Popular Culture; Editor I. LIPSKI.

Glasul Populurui: Eilath Street, P.O.B. 2675, Tel-Aviv; weekly of the Communist Party; Romanian; Editor M. HARGOR.

Hamis'har (*Commerce*): P.O.B. 852, Tel-Aviv; f. 1932; Hebrew; economic and commercial; Chamber of Commerce Tel-Aviv-Yafo; Editor Dr. E. W. KLIMOWSKY; circ. 39,000.

Haolam Hazeh: P.O.B. 136, 12 Carlebach St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1937; independent; illustrated news magazine; weekly; Man. Editor URI AVNERV; Editor ELI TAVOR.

Ha'poel Hatzair: 110 Hayarkon St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1907; weekly; organ of the Israel Labour Party; Editor ISRAEL COHEN.

Hed Hahinukh: 8 Ben-Saruk Street, Tel-Aviv; f. 1926; weekly; educational; published by the Israeli Teachers' Union; Editor ZVI ARAD; circ. 26,000.

Ilustrirte Weltwoch: P.O.B. 2571, Tel-Aviv; f. 1956; Yiddish; weekly; Editor M. TSANIN.

Israel Digest of Press and Events: P.O.B. 92, Jerusalem; f. 1957; independent; fortnightly; circ. 25,000; Editor ZVI SOIFER.

Jerusalem Post Overseas Weekly: P.O.B. 81, Hahavazelet Street, Jerusalem; f. 1959; English; Overseas edition of the *Jerusalem Post* (q.v.); circ. 30,500.

Kol Ha'am (*Voice of the People*): Eilath St., P.O.B. 2675, Tel-Aviv; f. 1947; organ of the Communist Party of Israel; Editor MOSHE SNEH.

Laisha: P.O.B. 28122, 7 Fin St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1946; Hebrew; women's magazine; Editor DAVID KARASSIK.

Liawladina: Arabic Publishing House, P.O.B. 28049, Tel-Aviv; f. 1960; children's; fortnightly; Chair. and Editor E. AGHASSI.

Maariv Lanoar: 2 Carlebach St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1956; weekly for the youth; Editor YANAI REUBEN; circ. 25,000.

MB (formerly *Mitteilungsblatt*): P.O.B. 1480, Tel-Aviv; f. 1932; German; journal of the Irgun Olei Merkaz Europa; Editor Dr. HANS TRAMER.

Min Hayesod: Tel-Aviv; fortnightly; Hebrew; news and political commentary.

Reshumot: Israel Government Printer, Jerusalem; f. 1948; Hebrew and Arabic; official Government gazette, edited by the Ministry of Justice.

Sada-A-Tarbia (*The Echo of Education*): published by the Histadrut and Teachers' Association, P.O.B. 28049, Tel-Aviv; f. 1952; Arabic; educational fortnightly; Editor TUVIA SHAMOSH.

El Tiempo: P.O.B. 671, Tel-Aviv; weekly; Ladino.

MONTHLY AND QUARTERLY PERIODICALS

- Al-Bushra:** P.O.B. 6088, Haifa; f. 1935; monthly; Arabic; organ of the Ahmadiyya movement; Editor FAZL ILAH BASHIR.
- Al Hamishmar:** 20 Yehuda Halevy Street, Tel-Aviv; Bulgarian monthly of United Workers' Party.
- Al Jadid:** P.O.B. 104, Haifa; Arabic; literary monthly; Editor HANA NAKARA.
- Ariel:** Cultural and Scientific Relations Division, Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Jerusalem; f. 1962; quarterly review of the arts and letters in Israel; Editor T. CARM.
- Avoda Ubituach Leumi:** P.O.B. 915, Jerusalem; f. 1949; monthly review of the Ministry of Labour, and the National Insurance Institute, Jerusalem; Editor Z. HEYN; circ. 2,500.
- Christian News from Israel:** 23 Shlomo Hamlech St., Jerusalem; quarterly issued by the Ministry of Religious Affairs; in English, French, Spanish; Editor Dr. Y. MALACHY; circ. 20,000.
- Dapim Refuim:** 101 Arlosoroff St., P.O.B. 16250, Tel-Aviv; f. 1935; eight times a year; medical; Hebrew with English and French summaries; circ. 5,000; Editor Dr. M. DVOR-JETSKI.
- Divrei Haknesset:** c/o The Knesset, Jerusalem; f. 1949; records of the proceedings of the Knesset, published by the Government Printer, Jerusalem; Editor D. NIV; circ. 300.
- Dvar Hapoelet:** P.O.B. 303, Tel-Aviv; f. 1934; monthly journal of the Council of Women Workers of the Histadrut; Hebrew; Founder and Past Editor Mrs. RACHEL SHAZAR; Editor SHULAMIT OR; circ. 11,000.
- Folk un Zion:** P.O.B. 92, Jerusalem; f. 1950; monthly; current events relating to Israel and World Jewry; circ. 6,000; Editor MOSHE HORVITZ.
- Gazit:** 8 Zvi Brook St., P.O.B. 4190, Tel-Aviv; f. 1932; monthly; Hebrew and English; art, literature; Publisher G. TALPHIR.
- Goldene Keit, Die:** Weizman Str. 30, Tel-Aviv; f. 1949; Yiddish; literary quarterly; published by the Histadrut; Editor A. SUTZKEVER; Co-Editor E. PINES; Man. Editor M. KARPINOVITZ.
- Hameshek Hahaklai:** 21 Melchett St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1929; agricultural; Editor ISRAEL INBARI.
- Hamizrah Hehadash:** (*The New East*): The Hebrew University of Jerusalem; f. 1949; quarterly of the Israel Oriental Society; Hebrew with English summary; Middle Eastern, Asian and African Affairs; Editor YEHOASHA PORATH.
- Hamilonai** (*The Hotelier*): 13 Montefiore Street, P.O.B. 2032, Tel-Aviv; f. 1962; monthly of the Israel Hotel Association; Hebrew and English; Editor Dr. K. LICHT.
- Hapraklit:** P.O.B. 788, Tel-Aviv; f. 1943; quarterly; published by the Israel Bar Association; Editor A. POLONSKY; Editorial Sec. J. Gross; circ. 5,000.
- Harefuah:** 39 Shaul Hamelech Blvd., Tel-Aviv; f. 1920; with English summary; fortnightly journal of the Israeli Medical Association; Editor I. SUM, M.D.; circ. 6,000.
- Hassadeh:** 25 Lilienblum St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1920; monthly; review of mixed farming; Editor J. M. MARGALIT; circ. 10,000.
- Hataassiya (Israel Industry):** 13 Montefiore St., P.O.B. 2032, Tel-Aviv; f. 1941; monthly review of the Manufacturers' Assn. of Israel; Man. Dir. Z. PELTZ.
- Hed Hagan:** 8 Ben Saruk St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1935; educational; Editor Mrs. ESTHER RABINOWITZ; circ. 3,500.

- International Monetary Issues:** P.O.B. 1313, Haifa; f. 1969; monthly; English; monetary theory for investment and economic policy decision; Editor G. ALON.
- Israel Annals of Psychiatry:** Jerusalem Academic Press, Givat Saul, P.O.B. 2390, Jerusalem; f. 1963; three numbers yearly; Editor-in-Chief Prof. H. Z. WINNIK.
- Israel Economist:** 16 King George Ave., Jerusalem; f. 1945; monthly; English; political and economic; Independent; Editor J. KOLLEK, M.JUR.; also publishes *The Tel-Aviv Stock Exchange Information Card Service*.
- Israel Exploration Journal:** P.O.B. 7041, Jerusalem; f. 1950; quarterly; Editor Prof. M. AVI-YONAH; circ. 2,000.
- Israel Export and Trade Journal, The:** 13 Montefiore Street, P.O.B. 2032, Tel-Aviv; f. 1949; monthly; English; commercial and economic; published by Israel Periodicals Ltd.; Editor YOANNE YARON; Man. Dirs. F. A. LEWINSON and ZALMAN PELTZ.
- Israel Industry and Commerce:** P.O.B. 1199, Tel-Aviv; English; monthly; serves Israeli exporters; Editor SH. YEDIDYAH.
- Israel Journal of Medical Sciences:** P.O.B. 2196, Jerusalem; incorporating *The Israel Journal of Experimental Medicine* and *The Israel Medical Journal*; f. 1965; monthly; Editor-in-Chief Dr. M. PRYVES; circ. 5,500.
- Israel Labour Party Bulletin:** 110 Ha'yarkon St., Tel-Aviv; monthly; published by the International Department of the Israel Labour Party; English.
- Israels Aussenhandel:** 13 Montefiore Street, Tel-Aviv; f. 1967; monthly; German; commercial; Editor N. PELTZ.
- Iyyun:** Jerusalem Philosophical Society, c/o The Hebrew University, Jerusalem; f. 1945; quarterly; Hebrew (English summaries); Editor EDWARD I. J. POZNANSKI.
- Kalkalan:** 8 Akiva St., P.O.B. 7052, Jerusalem; f. 1952; monthly; Hebrew commercial and economic; independent; Editor J. KOLLEK, M.JUR.
- Kirjath Sepher:** P.O.B. 503, Jerusalem; bibliographical quarterly of the Jewish National and University Library, Jerusalem; f. 1924.
- Labour in Israel:** 93 Arlosoroff St., Tel-Aviv; periodic bulletin of the Histadrut; English, Swedish, French, Portuguese and Spanish.
- Leshonenu:** Academy of the Hebrew Language, P.O.B. 3449, Jerusalem; f. 1929; quarterly; for the study of the Hebrew language and cognate subjects; Editor Y. E. KUTSCHER.
- Leshonenu La'am:** Academy of the Hebrew Language, P.O.B. 3449, Jerusalem; f. 1945; popular Hebrew philology; Editors E. ETAN, M. MEDAN.
- Ma'arachot:** Ha'Kirya, 1 Rechov Gimmel, Tel-Aviv; f. 1939; military; Editor Col. GERSHON RIVLIN.
- Mada:** Weizmann Science Press, P.O.B. 801, Jerusalem; f. 1956; popular scientific bi-monthly in Hebrew; Editor-in-Chief KAPAI PINES; circ. 10,000.
- Mibifnim:** Ein-Harod, Hakibbutz Hameuchad; f. 1924; quarterly of the United Collective Settlements (Hakibbutz Hameuchad); Editor ZERUBAVEL GILEAD; circ. 8,000.
- Molad:** P.O.B. 1165, Jerusalem; f. 1948; bi-monthly; independent political and literary review; Hebrew; published by Miph'al Molad Ltd.; Editor EPHRAIM BROID.

Monthly Bulletin of Statistics: Israel Central Bureau of Statistics, Jerusalem; f. 1949; monthly.

Monthly Statistics of the Administered Territories: f. Jan. 1971; Hebrew and English.

Foreign Trade Statistical Quarterly: f. 1969; Hebrew and English.

Moznayim (Balance): P.O.B. 7098, Tel-Aviv; f. 1929; literature and culture; monthly; circ. 2,500; Editor K. A. BERTINI.

Ner: Ihud, P.O.B. 451, Jerusalem; f. 1948; monthly on political and social problems; advocates Arab-Jewish reconciliation; Hebrew, English, Arabic; circ. 1,500.

New Outlook: 8 Karl Netter Street, Tel-Aviv; f. 1957; monthly; circ. 10,000; Editor SIMAH FLAPAN.

Proche-Orient Chrétien: B.P. 19079, Jerusalem; f. 1951; quarterly.

Quarterly Review of the Israel Medical Association (Mif'al Haverut Hutz—Overseas Fellowship of the Israel Medical Association): 39 Shaul Hamelekh Blvd., Tel-Aviv; English; also published in French and Spanish; quarterly; Editor Dr. V. RESNEKOV.

Refuah Veterinari: 25 Lilienblum Street, P.O.B. 4, Tel-Aviv; f. 1943; quarterly review of veterinary surgery; Editor Dr. F. G. SULMAN.

La Revue de l'A.M.I.: (Overseas fellowship of the Israeli Medical Association); 39 Shaul Hamelekh Blvd., Tel-Aviv; French, English and Spanish; Editor Dr. S. ZALUD.

Scopus: Hebrew University of Jerusalem; f. 1946; published by Department of Information and Public Affairs, Hebrew University of Jerusalem; twice yearly; English; Editor D. A. SUSMAN.

Shituf (Co-operation): 24 Ha'arba St., Tel-Aviv, P.O.B. 7151; monthly; Hebrew co-operative journal; published by the Central Union of Industrial, Transport and Service Co-operative Societies; Editor L. LOSH.

Sinai: P.O.B. 642, Jerusalem; Torah, science and literature; Editor Dr. YITZCHAK RAPHAEL.

Sindbad: P.O.B. 28049, Tel-Aviv; f. 1969; children's monthly; Chair, WALID HUSSEIN; Editors ELIAHU AGHASSI, JAWAD UTHMAN.

Sion: P.O.B. 14001, Jerusalem; f. 1866; bi-monthly of religion, literature and philology; official organ of the Armenian Patriarchate of Jerusalem; circ. 1,200; Editor His Beatitude Patriarch Y. DERDERIAN.

Sulam: 2 Ben Yehuda St., Jerusalem; political; monthly; Editor Y. SHAIB.

Tarbiz: Magnes Press, the Hebrew University, Jerusalem; f. 1929; quarterly; for Jewish studies; Editor E. E. URBACH; circ. 750.

Terra Santa: P.O.B. 186, Jerusalem; f. 1921; monthly; published by the Custody of the Holy Land (the official custodians of the Holy Shrines); Italian, Spanish, French and Arabic editions published in Jerusalem, by the Franciscan Printing Press, English edition in Washington, German edition in Vienna, Maltese edition in Valletta.

Teva Vaarez: 25 Lilienblum Street, P.O.B. 4, Tel-Aviv; f. 1958; monthly; review of agriculture, nature and geography; Editor Dr. DANIEL RIMON.

Tmuroth: 48 Hamelekh George St., P.O.B. 23076, Tel-Aviv; f. 1960; organ of the Liberal Labour Movement; monthly; Editor D. SHLOMI.

Urim La-Orim: 93 Arlosoroff St., P.O.B. 303, Tel-Aviv; educational problems in the family; monthly; Editor HAYIM NAGID.

Vilner Pinkas: P.O.B. 28006, Tel-Aviv; f. 1968; periodical review of current affairs for Vilna-Jews the world over; Yiddish; Editor M. KARPINOVITZ.

WIZO Review: Women's International Zionist Organization, 38 Sderoth David Hamelekh, Tel-Aviv; English, French, Spanish and German editions; Editor SYLVIA SATTEN BANIN; circ. 50,000.

Yam: Israeli Maritime League, P.O.B. 706, Haifa; f. 1937; review of marine problems; Editor Z. ESHEL; Pres. S. TOLKOWSKY; circ. 10,000.

Zion: P.O.B. 1062, Jerusalem; f. 1935; research in Jewish history; quarterly; Hebrew and English; Editors I. F. BAER, B. DINUR, H. H. BEN-SASSON, S. ETINGER, I. HALPERN.

Zraim: 7 Dubnov Street, P.O.B. 20126, Tel-Aviv; f. 1935; journal of the Bnei Akiva (Youth of Hapoel Hamizrachi) Movement; Editor MENACHEM MICHELSON.

The following are all published by Weizmann Science Press Israel, P.O.B. 801, Jerusalem; Exec. Editor L. LESTER.

Israel Journal of Botany: f. 1951; Editor Prof. LEONORA REINHOLD; quarterly.

Israel Journal of Chemistry: f. 1951; Editor Prof. Y. ELIEZER; bi-monthly.

Israel Journal of Earth-Sciences: f. 1951; quarterly.

Israel Journal of Mathematics: f. 1951; Editors Prof. B. WEISS, A. PAZY; 2 vols. of 4 issues each per year.

Israel Journal of Technology: f. 1951; Editor Prof. D. ABIR; 8 issues per year.

Israel Journal of Zoology: f. 1951; quarterly.

PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION

Daily Newspaper Publishers' Association of Israel: P.O.B. 2251, 4 Kaplan St., Tel-Aviv; safeguards professional interests and maintains standards, supplies newsprint to dailies; negotiates with trade unions, etc.; mems. all daily papers except *Ha'arets*; affiliated to International Federation of Newspaper Publishers.

NEWS AGENCIES

Jewish Telegraphic Agency (JTA): Israel Bureau, "Post" Building, 9 Havazelet Street, Jerusalem; Dir. AMOS BEN-VERED.

Israeli News Agency (INA): Israel Affiliate of JTA; 59 Sheinkin St., Tel-Aviv; 9 Havazelet St., Jerusalem; London Office: 182 Fleet St., London, E.C.4; f. 1923; Dir. A. SCHWARTZ; publ. *Hebrew News Bulletin* (daily).

ITIM, News Agency of the Associated Israel Press: 10 Tiomkin Street, Tel Aviv; f. 1950; co-operative news agency; Dir. and Editor HAYIM BALTSAN.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Agence France-Presse: 7 Sehderot Kheu, Tel-Aviv; Chief NATHAN GURDUS.

ANSA: 20 29th November Street, Jerusalem; Bureau Chief REPHAEL MIGDAL.

Middle East Bureau: Jerusalem Post Bldg., Jerusalem 94 467.

The following are also represented: AP, DPA, North American Newspaper Alliance, Reuters, Tass.

PUBLISHERS

- Achiasaf Ltd.:** 13 Yosef Hanassi St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1933; general; Man. SH. ACHIASAF.
- Am Hassefer Ltd.:** 9 Bialik St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1955; Man. Dir. DOV LIPETZ.
- "Am Oved" Ltd.:** 22 Mazah Street, Tel-Aviv; f. 1942; fiction, scientific, sociology, textbooks, children's books; Manager EL. PERI.
- Amichai Publishing House Ltd.:** 5 Yosef Hanassi St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1948; Man. Dir. YEHUDA ORLINSKY.
- Arabic Publishing House:** 17A Hagra Street, P.O.B. 28049, Tel-Aviv; f. 1960; established by the Histadrut (trade union) organization; periodicals and books; Dir. and Gen. Editor ELIAHU AGHASSI.
- Bialik Institute, The:** P.O.B. 92, Jerusalem; f. 1935; classics, encyclopaedias, criticism, history, archaeology, art, reference books, Judaica.
- Carta:** Mazie St., P.O.B. 2500, Jerusalem; f. 1958; the principal cartographic publisher; Man. Dir. EMANUEL HAUSMAN.
- Cosmopolite:** 57 Yehuda Halevy St., P.O.B. 1643, Tel-Aviv.
- Dvir Ltd.:** 58 Mazeh St., Tel-Aviv; literature, science, art, education; Man. Dir. A. BROIDO.
- Eked Publishing House:** 29 Bar-Kochba St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1959; poetry; Dirs. ITAMAR YAOZ-KEST, MARITZA ROSMAN.
- Ever:** 56 Jaffa St., Jerusalem; general and sport; Dir. M. ROLNIK.
- Franciscan Printing Press:** P.O.B. 186, Jerusalem; f. 1847; archaeology, theology, Holy Land guides, catholic liturgy in Arabic; Dir. CLAUDIO BARATTO.
- Gazit:** 8 Zvi Brook St., Tel-Aviv, P.O.B. 4190; art publishers; Editor GABRIEL TALPHIR.
- Haifa Publishing Co. Ltd.:** 9 Habroshim Avenue, Haifa; f. 1960; fiction.
- Hakibutz Hameuchad Publishing Co.:** P.O.B. 16040, Pumbadita St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1945; Gen. Dir. SENED ALEXANDER.
- Hamenorah Publishers Ltd.:** 24 Zangwill St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1958; books in Hebrew and Yiddish; Dir. MORDECHAI SONNSCHEIN.
- Israel Program for Scientific Translations Ltd.:** Kiryat Moshe, P.O.B. 7145, Jerusalem; f. 1958; original and translated works in all fields of science and humanities, published in English; publishing imprints: Israel Universities Press, Keter Books, Encyclopaedica Judaica; Man. Dir. YITZHAK RISHIN.
- Israeli Music Publications Ltd.:** 105 Ben Yehuda St., P.O.B. 6011, Tel-Aviv; f. 1949; books on music and musical works; Dir. Dr. PETER E. GRADENWITZ.
- Israel Periodicals Co. Ltd.:** Tel-Aviv.
- Izreel Publishing House Ltd.:** 76 Dizengoff St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1945 Man. ALEXANDER IZREEL.
- Jerusalem Academic Press:** Shattner Industrial Centre, P.O.B. 2390, Jerusalem; f. 1959; science publications; Dir. ITZHAK LAHAD.
- Jerusalem Publishing House:** 2 Magnes Squarc, Jerusalem, P.O.B. 7147; f. 1967; traditional works; Dir. SHLOMO S. GAFNI.
- Jewish Agency Publishing Department:** P.O.B. 704; Jerusalem; f. 1945; Palestinology, Judaism, scientific, classics, and publicity brochures; Dir. M. SPITZER.
- Karni Publishers Ltd.:** 11 Yehuda Halevi St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1951; children's and educational books; Dir. SAMUEL KATZ.
- Kiryath Sepher Ltd.:** 15 Arlosorov St., Jerusalem; f. 1933; dictionaries, text books, maps, scientific books; Dir. SHALOM SIVAN (STEPANSKY).
- Lewin-Epstein Ltd.:** P.O.B. 61, 27 Rothschild St., Bat Yam; f. 1930; Man. Dir. YAACOV SALMON.
- Magnes Press, The:** The Hebrew University, Jerusalem; f. 1929; general studies; Dir. CHAIM TOREN.
- Mass, Rubin:** P.O.B. 990, Jerusalem; Tel-Aviv branch: Allenby 62; f. 1927; Hcbraica, Judaica; Dir. Mr. MASS.
- Massada Ltd.:** 21 Jabotinsky St., Ramat Gan; f. 1931; art, encyclopaedias, literature; Dirs. B. PELI, A. PELI, Y. BARASH, S. BARACH; Chair. BRACHA PELI.
- Ministry of Defence Publishing House:** Hakiriya, Tel-Aviv; f. 1939; military literature; Dir. ISAIA WEINBERG.
- Mizrachi, M. Publishers:** 67 Levinsky St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1960; children's books; Dir. MEIR MIZRACHI.
- Orim Ltd.—The Israeli Publishing Institute:** Mount Scopus Rd., P.O.B. 7065 Sheik Jarrah, Jerusalem; f. 1958; historical; Pres. ORI MAZAR; Dir. GAALYAHU CORNFELD.
- Otsar Hamoreh:** 8 Ben Saruk, Tel-Aviv; f. 1951; educational; Dir. MENACHEM LEVANON.
- I. L. Peretz:** 31 Allenby Rd., Tel-Aviv; f. 1956; Man. Dir. SHLOMO SCHWETZER.
- Rabbi Kook Foundation:** P.O.B. 642, Jerusalem; religious and scientific; Dir. Z. BLUMENZWEIG.
- Schocken Publishing House Ltd.:** P.O.B. 2316, Tel-Aviv; f. 1938; general; Dir. J. HERRMANN.
- Sifriat-Ma'Ariv, Ltd.:** Ma'ariv House, 2 Carleback St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1954; general; Man. YAKIR WEINSTEIN.
- Sifriat Poalim Ltd. Workers Book Guild (Hashomer Hatzair):** 73 Allenby St., P.O.B. 526, Tel-Aviv 65-171; f. 1938; Gen. Man. JACOB TZVIELI.
- Samuel Simson Publishing House:** 100 Yehuda Halevi St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1946; children's books; Man. Dir. SAMUEL SIMSON.
- Sinai Bookstore and Publishers:** 72 Allenby Rd, Tel-Aviv; Hebrew books and religious articles; Dir. Mr. SCHLESINGER.
- Tarbut Ve'Hinuch Publishers:** 93 Arlosorov St., Tel-Aviv; educational; Man. IZAAK KOTUNSKY.
- Tarhish Books:** P.O.B. 4130, Jerusalem 91-040; f. 1940; plays, poetry, bibliophile, classics; Man. Dir. Dr. MOSHE SPITZER.
- Weidenfeld and Nicholson:** 19 Herzog St., P.O.B. 7545, Jerusalem; branch of the London publishing company; established in Israel 1969; Man. Dir. ASHER WEILL.
- Weizmann Science Press of Israel:** 33 King George Ave., P.O.B. 801, Jerusalem; f. 1951; publishes scientific books and periodicals; Exec. Editor L. LESTER.
- Yachdav United Publishers Co. Ltd.:** 29 Carlebach St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1960; educational; Dir. BENJAMIN SELA.
- Yavneh Publishing House Ltd.:** 4 Mazeh St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1930; general; Dir. Dir. YEHOASHUA ORENSTEIN.
- S. Zack and Co.:** 2 King George St., Jerusalem; f. c. 1930; reference books; Dirs. DAVID and MICHAEL ZACK.
- Israel Book Publishers Association:** 64 Rothschild Blvd., Tel-Aviv; f. 1939; mems.: 70 publishing firms; Dir. MORDECHAI BERNSTEIN.
- Jerusalem International Book Fair:** P.O.B. 1508, Jerusalem; takes place in alternate years; 800 publishing firms from 30 countries were represented in 1971; next fair April 25-30th, 1973.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

I.B.A.: the Israel Broadcasting Authority; f. 1948; station, Jerusalem with studios in Tel-Aviv and Haifa; Dir.-Gen. S. ALMOG. I.B.A. broadcasts on fifteen wavelengths (eleven medium and four short) in eleven languages; Hebrew, Arabic, English, Yiddish, Ladino, Romanian, Hungarian, Moghrabit, Persian, French and Russian.

Number of radio receivers: 700,000.

TELEVISION

Programmes for schools started in spring 1966, and programmes for the general public, run by the Israel Broadcasting Authority, began in 1967.

Instructional Television Centre: Ministry of Education and Culture, Tel-Aviv; f. 1963 by Hanadiv (Rothschild Memorial Group) as Instructional Television Centre; began transmissions in 1966; now broadcasts on a national scale to 1,300 schools with 540,000 pupils, 70 per cent of the high school population; the programmes form an integral part of the syllabus in a wide range of subjects.

Number of TV receivers: 430,000.

FINANCE

(cap.=capital; p.u.=paid up; dep.=deposits; m.=million; ₪=Israeli ₪.)

BANKING

CENTRAL BANK

Bank of Israel: Mizpah Building, Jerusalem, P.O.B. 780; f. 1954 as the Central Bank of the State of Israel; (Dec. 1970) cap. ₪10m.; Gov. D. HOROWITZ; Mans. M. HETH, Y. J. TAUB, J. MILO, Dr. E. SHEFFER, Z. SUSSMAN; publs. *Annual Report, Bulletin*.

ISRAELI BANKS

Arab Israel Bank Ltd.: 2 Shivat Zion Street, Haifa; f. 1960 to serve primarily the Arab sector of the economy; cap. p.u. ₪3.5m., dep. ₪26m.; Gen. Man. S. MOAULLEM.

Bank Hapoalim B.M.: 50 Rothschild Boulevard, Tel-Aviv; f. 1921; cap. p.u. ₪58.2m., dep. ₪6.140m. (Dec. 1971); Chair. of Board of Dirs. A. ZABARSKY; Man. Dirs. J. LEVINSON (Chair.), E. AVNEYON, A. DICKENSTEIN, E. MARGALIT, B. RABINOW, M. OLENIK.

Bank Lemelacha Ltd.: 9 Carlebach St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1954; cap. p.u. ₪85m., dep. ₪71m. (Dec. 1971); Chair. CHAIM STOUSSEL; Gen. Man. A. FEIN.

Bank Leumi le-Israel B.M.: 24-32 Yehuda Halevy Street, Tel-Aviv; f. 1902; cap. p.u. ₪37.4m., consolidated dep. ₪6,033m. (1970); Chair. E. LEHMANN; Gen. Man. E. I. JAPHET; publ. *Review of Economic Conditions in Israel* (quarterly).

Foreign Trade Bank Ltd., The: 39 Rothschild Blvd., P.O.B. 2110, Tel-Aviv; f. 1955; cap. p.u. ₪7.2m., dep. ₪243.3m.; Chair. A. FRIEDMANN; 29 brs.

Israel American Industrial Development Bank Ltd.: 50 Rothschild Blvd., Tel-Aviv; f. 1956; cap. p.u. ₪12m.; dep. ₪165m. (Dec. 1971); Chair. A. DICKENSTEIN; Gen. Man. H. DUVSHANI.

Israel Bank of Agriculture Ltd.: 83 Hashmonayim Street, Tel-Aviv; f. 1951; cap. p.u. ₪104.2m., dep. ₪266m. (March 1970); Chair. Prof. H. HALPERIN.

Israel British Bank Ltd.: 20 Rothschild Boulevard, Tel-Aviv; f. 1930; cap. p.u. ₪28.4m., dep. ₪700m. (Dec. 1971); Chair. H. LANDY.

Israel Discount Bank Ltd.: 27-29 Yehuda Halevy St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1935 as Palestine Discount Bank Ltd., name changed 1957; cap. p.u. ₪37m.; dep. ₪5,815m. (Dec. 1971); Chair. DANIEL RECANATI; brs. throughout Israel and in New York and Nassau.

Affiliated Bank: Mercantile Bank of Israel Ltd.: 24 Rothschild Boulevard, Tel Aviv; cap. p.u. ₪2.0m., dep. ₪62.6m. (Dec. 1970).

Israel Industrial Bank Ltd.: 13 Montefiore St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1933; cap. ₪8.6m., dep. ₪60m. (Dec. 1970); Man. Dir. A. D. KIMCHI.

Israel Loan and Savings Bank Ltd.: 21 Herzl St., Tel-Aviv; cap. ₪10.3m.; Chair. E. AVEYON; Man. Dir. I. GAFNI.

Jacob Japhet and Co. Ltd.: 11 Rothschild Boulevard, Tel-Aviv; f. 1933; Chair. D. DUNSKY; Man. Dir. I. KLAUSNER.

Kupat Am Bank Ltd.: 13 Ahad Haam Street, P.O.B. 352, Tel-Aviv; f. 1918; cap. p.u. ₪11.8m.; Chair. O. BEN-AMI; Gen. Man. SIMCHA GAFNY.

Mercantile Bank of Israel Ltd.: 24 Rothschild Blvd., Tel-Aviv; cap. p.u. ₪1m.; dep. ₪39,800m. (Dec. 1969).

Trado Bank Ltd.: 42 Lilienblum St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1937; cap. p.u. ₪1m., dep. ₪4.5m. (Dec. 1967); Mans. M. KAPLAN, M. STERN.

Union Bank of Israel Ltd.: 6-8 Ahuzat Bait St., P.O.B. 2428, Tel-Aviv; f. 1951; cap. p.u. ₪11.0m., dep. ₪665.6m. (Dec. 1970); Chair. (vacant); Gen. Mans. W. HAUCK, M. MAYER; publ. *Newsletter* (monthly).

United Mizrahi Bank Ltd.: 48 Lilienblum St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1923; cap. p.u. ₪22.7m., dep. ₪674m. (Dec. 1971); Chair. Dr. JOSEF BURG.

MORTGAGE BANKS

General Mortgage Bank Ltd.: 13 Ahad Haam Street, Tel-Aviv; f. 1921; cap. p.u. ₪12.1m., dep. ₪358m. (1969); Chair. (vacant); Vice-Chair. E. LEHMANN.

Housing Mortgage Bank Ltd.: Tel-Aviv; f. 1951; subsidiary of Bank Hapoalim B.M.; cap. p.u. ₪12.0m., dep. ₪230.2m. (Dec. 1971); Chair. A. OFFER.

Israel Development and Mortgage Bank Ltd.: Tel-Aviv; subsidiary of Israel Discount Bank Ltd.

Tefahot, Israel Mortgage Bank Ltd.: 9 Heleni Hamalka St., Jerusalem; f. 1945; cap. p.u. £42m.; Chair. DAVID TANNE; Man. Dir. MOSHE MANN.

Unico Mortgage and Investment Bank Ltd.: Shalom Tower, 9 Ahad Ha'am Street, Tel-Aviv; f. 1961.

FOREIGN BANKS

Barclays Bank D.C.O.: London, E.C.3; 103 Allenby Rd., Tel-Aviv (Head Office); brs. throughout Israel.

Exchange National Bank of Chicago: Tel-Aviv; f. 1970; Gen. Man. AVIEZER CHELOUCHE.

STOCK EXCHANGE

Tel-Aviv Stock Exchange: 113 Allenby Rd.; Chair. Dr. E. LEHMANN; Exec. Dir. D. OTENSOOSER; Publs. *Official Quotations* (daily, monthly, annually), *Financial Structure and Performance of Companies Listed on the Tel-Aviv Stock Exchange* (annual).

INSURANCE

Ararat Insurance Company Ltd.: Ararat House, 32 Yavneh St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1949; Man. Dir. PHILIP ZUCKERMAN.

Argus, the National Insurance Company Ltd.: 37 Jaffa-Tel-Aviv Road, Tel-Aviv; br. in Haifa; f. 1948; Gen. Manager SORIN RAND.

Aryeh Insurance Co. Ltd.: Shalom Tower, Tel-Aviv; f. 1948; Chair. JUDAH M. TOCATLY.

Hassneh Insurance Company of Israel Ltd.: 27 Montefiore St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1929; Chair. ABRAHAM ZABARSKI; Man. Dir. MORDECHAI ZILIST.

Israel Phoenix Assurance Company Ltd., The: 30 Levontin St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1949; Chair. of Board and Man. Dir. DAVID J. HACKMEY.

Israel Reinsurance Company Ltd., The: 7 Shadal St., P.O.B. 29163, Tel-Aviv; f. 1951; Chair. Board of Dirs. A. SACHAROV; Man. S. JANNAL.

Maoz Insurance Company Ltd.: 113 Allenby Rd., Tel-Aviv; f. 1945; formerly Binyan Insurance Co. Ltd.; Chair. M. W. ERHARD.

Mazada Insurance Service Ltd.: 3 Ahuzat Bait St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1932; Mans. S. SPIGELMAN, A. SPIGELMAN.

Menorah Insurance and Reinsurance Company Ltd.: Menorah House, 73 Rothschild Boulevard, Tel-Aviv; f. 1935; Gen. Man. DAVID HIRSCHFELD.

Migdal-Binyan Insurance Company Ltd.: 53 Rothschild Blvd., Tel-Aviv; f. 1934; Chair. M. W. ERHARD; Man. Dir. J. GRUENGARD.

Palglass Palestine Plate Glass Insurance Co. Ltd.: 30 Achad Ha'am Street, Tel-Aviv; f. 1943; Gen. Manager AKIVA ZALZMAN.

Sahar Insurance Company Ltd.: Sahar House, 23 Ben-Yehuda St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1949; Chair. and Managing Dir. AHARON SACHAROV; Manager MOSHE KEREN.

Samson Insurance Co. Ltd.: 27 Montefiore St., P.O.B. 29277, Tel-Aviv; f. 1933; Gen. Man. S. RUDA.

Sela Insurance Company Ltd.: 6 Ahuzat Bait St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1938; Gen. Man. J. N. DANON.

Shiloah Company Ltd.: 2 Pinsker St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1933; Gen. Man. R. S. BAMIRAH; Man. Mme BAMIRAH.

Yardenia Insurance Company Ltd.: 22 Maze Street, Tel-Aviv; f. 1948; Gen. Man. S. LEBANON, H. LEBANON.

Yivtakh Ltd.: 19 Lilienblum Street, Tel-Aviv; f. 1945; Gen. Man. GEORGE SHAPIRO; Man. ZIGFRIED JACOBSON.

Yuval Insurance Company of Israel: Tel-Aviv; f. 1962; Dir. J. KAPLAN.

Zigug Glass Insurance Company Ltd.: 34 Sheinkin Street, Tel-Aviv; f. 1952; Gen. Manager CARL WOLFSON, Manager Z. ZALHAIMER.

Zion Insurance Company Ltd.: 120 Allenby Rd., Tel-Aviv; f. 1935; Chair. HAIM TAIBER.

THE HISTADRUT

Hahistadrut Haklalit shel Haovdim Beeretz Israel, 93 Arlosoroff Street, Tel-Aviv.

(GENERAL FEDERATION OF LABOUR IN ISRAEL)

Secretary-General: YITZHAK BEN-AHARON.

The General Federation of Labour in Israel, usually known as the Histadrut, is the largest voluntary organization in Israel, and the most important economic body in the State. It is open to all workers, including members of co-operatives and of the liberal professions, who join directly as individuals. The Histadrut engages in four main fields of activity: trade union organization; economic development; social insurance based on mutual aid; and educational and cultural activities. Dues—between 3 per cent and 4.5 per cent of wages (up to I£700)—cover all its trade union, health and social services activities. The Histadrut was founded in 1920.

ORGANIZATION

In 1970 the Histadrut had a membership of 1,120,000, including over 275,000 in collective, co-operative and private villages (*kibbutzim*, *moshavim* and *moshavot*), affiliated through the Agricultural Workers' Union, and 279,400 wives (who have membership status); 41,000 of the members were Arabs. In addition some 110,000 young people under 18 years of age belong to the Organization of Working and Student Youth, a direct affiliate of the Histadrut. The main religious labour organizations, *Histadrut Hapoel Hamizrachi* and *Histadrut Poalei Agudat Israel*, belong to the trade union section and welfare services, which thus extend to 90 per cent of all workers in Israel.

All members take part in elections to the Histadrut Convention (*Veida*), which elects the General Council (*Moetsa*) and the Executive Committee (*Vaad Hapoel*). The latter elects the 19-member Executive Bureau (*Vaada Merahez*), which is responsible for day-to-day implementation of policy. The Executive Committee also elects the Secretary-General, who acts as its chairman as well as head of the organization as a whole and chairman of the Executive Bureau. Nearly all political parties are represented on the Histadrut Executive Committee. Throughout Israel there are 65 local Labour Councils.

The Executive Committee has the following departments: Trade Union, Arab Affairs, Mutual Aid, Organization, International, Finance, Legal, Employment, Vocational Training, Absorption and Development, Academic Workers, Pensions, Religious Affairs and Higher Education.

TRADE UNION ACTIVITIES

Collective agreements with employers fix wage scales, which are linked with the retail price index; provide for social benefits, including paid sick leave and employers' contributions to sick and pension and provident funds; and regulate dismissals. Dismissal compensation, until recently fixed by collective agreements, is now regulated by law. The Histadrut actively promotes productivity through labour management boards and the National Productivity Institute, and supports incentive pay schemes.

There are unions for the following groups: clerical workers, building workers, teachers, engineers, agricultural workers, technicians, textile workers, printing workers, diamond workers, metal workers, food and bakery workers, wood workers, government employees, seamen, nurses, civilian employees of the armed forces, actors, musicians and variety artists, social workers, watchmen, cinema technicians, institutional and school staffs, pharmacy employees, medical laboratory workers, X-ray technicians, physiotherapists, social scientists, microbiologists,

psychologists, salaried lawyers, pharmacists, physicians, occupational therapists, truck and taxi drivers, hotel and restaurant workers, workers in Histadrut-owned industry, garment, shoe and leather workers, painters and sculptors and industrial workers.

OFFICERS AND PUBLICATIONS

The principal officers engaged in the Histadrut are as follows:

Secretary-General: YITZHAK BEN-AHARON.

Deputy Secretary-General: S. G. YERUHAM MESHEL.

Secretary of Labour Economy (Hevrat Odim): ASHER YADLIN.

Chairman of Trade Union Department: URIEL ABRAHAMOVICZ.

Chairman of Mutual Aid and Insurance: AHARON EFRAT.

Chairman of Culture and Education Department: RAPHAEL BASH.

Chairman of Sports and Youth Department: ISRAEL KEISAR.

Treasurer: YEHOShUA LEVI.

Chairman of Organization Department: AHARON HAREL.

The principal newspapers and periodicals published by the Histadrut are as follows:

Davar (The Word) (daily), *Al-Yaum* (Arabic, daily), *Omer* (daily), *Dvar Hashavua* (illustrated weekly), *Davar Liyeladim* (children's weekly), *Bahistadrut* (monthly review), *Devar Hapoalei* (women's monthly), *Israel au Travail* (French, monthly), *Labour in Israel* (English, monthly), *Trabajo en Israel* (Spanish, monthly), *Work* (English, illustrated quarterly), *Trabajo* (Spanish, quarterly). (See also Press section).

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

General Co-operative Association of Labour in Israel (Hevrat Odim): Every member of the Histadrut is simultaneously a member of Hevrat Odim, and therefore a part-owner in its economy, whether or not he works within its framework. This labour economy includes a variety of structural forms, falling into two main types: co-operative societies run by their own members, such as all *kibbutzim* and *moshavim* and the producer, service, transport and consumer co-operatives; and the collectively-owned enterprises which are initiated by Hevrat Odim. The following are among the enterprises controlled by Hevrat Odim.

Industry and Production

Koor Industries Ltd.: 99 Ben Yehuda St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1944; a group of 43 plants, including chemical works, engineering works, foundries, cement factories, rubber products, plastics, plywood, and light industry, electronic plants, vehicles, cardboard containers; Gen. Man. General MEIR AMIT.

Hamashbir Hamerkazi I'Ta'asiah (Co-operative Society for Industry): 60 Salame Road, Tel-Aviv.

Tiyyus (Establishment of Industries in Development Areas): 33 Lilienblum Street, Tel-Aviv.

The Co-operative Centre of Producers, Transport and Public Services: 24 Ha'azba St., Tel-Aviv.

Agriculture

YAKHIN Agricultural Company Ltd.: 2 Kaplan St., P.O.B. 332, Tel-Aviv.

Nir Ltd.: 28 Rothschild Boulevard, Tel-Aviv P.O.B. 1294.

Nachson Ltd.: 1 Nathan St., Haifa; fishing company.

Yona Ltd.: 1 Nathan St., Haifa; fishing company.

Marketing and Services

Hamashbir Hamerkazi Co-operative Wholesale Soc. Ltd.: 76 Giborey-Israel Rd., Tel-Aviv; main supplier of the *kibbutzim* and *moshavim*.

Hamashbir Latzarchan Consumers' Co-operative Association: 58 Salame Rd., Tel-Aviv; department store chain company with 18 branches throughout Israel.

Tnuva, Co-operative Centre for Marketing of Agricultural Produce in Israel Ltd.: 17 Yehuda Halevi St., P.O.B. 265, Tel-Aviv; f. 1927; markets two-thirds of all farm produce in Israel, and is increasingly active in exports.

Histour: 32 Ben Yehuda St., P.O.B. 3341, Tel-Aviv; travel and tourism agency.

Finance and Insurance

Bank Hapoalim B.M.: 50 Rothschild Blvd., Tel-Aviv (see entry under banks).

Ampal, American Israel Corporation: 17 East 71st St., New York, U.S.A.

Hassneh Insurance Co. Ltd.: 27 Montefiore St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1929; Chair. ABRAHAM ZABARSKI.

Co-operative Savings and Loan Society: 5 Hehoshmal St., Tel-Aviv.

Building and Housing

Solel Boneh Company for Building and Public Works Ltd.: and **Solel Boneh Overseas and Ports Works Ltd.:** Solel Boneh House, Solel Boneh Square, Haifa. This is the largest Histadrut concern, the Building and Public Works Company, and the Overseas and Ports Works Company, which has carried out important works in Africa, Asia and the Middle East.

Shikun Ovdim Ltd.: 21 Leonardo da Vinci Street, Tel-Aviv; Workers' Housing.

Transport and Haulage

Arkia Israel Inland Air Lines Ltd.: 88 Ha'hashmonaim St., Tel-Aviv.

Ophir Fishing Society Ltd.: 19 Jaffa Rd., Haifa.

Tarshish Navigation Co. Ltd.: 60 Atzmaut Street, Haifa.

Egged Ltd.: 3 Finn Street, Tel-Aviv; road transport.

Dan Ltd.: 17 Arlosoroff Street, Tel-Aviv; road transport.

The Centre for Producers, Service and Transport Co-operatives: 24 Arbra'al St., Tel-Aviv.

Special Services

Mekorot: f. 1937; for exploration for water and the exploitation of discovered sources for large scale irrigation.

The Histadrut is also an important partner in *Zim*, the Israel Navigation Company, and in *El Al*, Israel Air Lines.

SOCIAL WELFARE

All the Histadrut's social welfare institutions are based on the principal of mutual aid, and over 75 per cent of membership dues is allocated to them.

Kupat Holim (The Workers' Sick Fund): 14 Ben Ami Street, Tel-Aviv; the largest health organization in Israel; over 850 clinics, 14 hospitals, 17 convalescent homes; also conducts preventive health services; serves 77 per cent of the population.

Mishan: 27 Bloch St., Tel-Aviv; grants loans to needy members and maintains old-age homes and children's institutions.

Dor I'Dor: 27 Bloch St., Tel-Aviv; assists elderly workers, in particular those not covered by a regular pension scheme.

Matsiv: 93 Arlosoroff Street, Tel-Aviv; assists dependents of deceased members.

Seven central pension and provident funds operate within the Histadrut framework, with contributions coming from both their members and the employers. In addition to providing a wide range of benefits, these funds constitute the principal source of savings of the population. These long-term savings are directed to the development of the economy; moreover, by absorbing monies, they also act as an anti-inflationary influence. Accumulated funds total £2,150 million.

EDUCATION AND CULTURE

The Centre for Education and Culture: 93 Arlosoroff Street, Tel-Aviv; initiates, plans and co-ordinates activities on a national scale, among them immigrant education courses, evening courses for adults, a theatre company, and numerous choirs, folk-dance groups and popular art circles; arranges theatrical performances and concerts in rural centres, supplies films weekly to agricultural villages and produces its own documentary films.

Amal: 93 Arlosoroff Street, Tel-Aviv; a special Histadrut department to operate and co-ordinate a network of 32 technical high schools.

The Organization of Working and Student Youth: 91 Hachashmonaim St., Tel-Aviv; for young people under the age of 18 who have commenced work or are still at secondary school; 110,000 mems.

Hapoel: 8 Haarba St., P.O.B. 7170, Tel-Aviv; f. 1926; the Histadrut sports organization; 600 hrs. with 92,500 mems.

The Women Workers' Council (Moetzot Hapoalot) and Union of Working Mothers (Irgun Imahot Ovdot): 93 Arlosoroff Street, Tel-Aviv; cover both women workers and women members who do no paid outside work but actively help in the absorption of immigrants, the welfare of children of members, the promotion of education programmes for women, including the eradication of illiteracy, good citizenship courses and consumers' activities, etc.; 700 summer camps for 20,000 children; vocational and agricultural training for 6,500 boys, girls and women; over 100 women's club rooms for both Jewish and Arab women.

ISRAEL—(THE HISTADRUT)

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

The Histadrut is affiliated to the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, is active in the International Labour Organization and the International Co-operative Alliance, and has active and friendly relations with labour movements all over the world. Most of its national unions are affiliated to their respective International Trade Secretariats.

Afro-Asian Institute for Labour Studies and Co-operation; f. 1960; has conducted courses for over 1,000 participants from 77 countries.

Centro for Labour and Co-operative Studies for Latin America: f. 1962; has conducted courses for some 400 participants from all the countries of Latin America, and from the Caribbean.

BUDGET OF THE HISTADRUT EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

(1)

EXPENDITURE	1968	1969*
Local Labour Councils . . .	24,065,000	25,350,000
Executive Committee . . .	1,635,000	1,607,000
Properties and Investments . . .	999,000	990,000
Hevrat Ovdim Secretariat . . .	750,000	805,000
Workers' Participation . . .	62,500	95,000
Trade Union Department . . .	4,753,000	4,962,000
Organization . . .	541,000	570,500
Activities Among Arab Workers . . .	1,302,500	1,398,000
Mutual Aid and Social Welfare . . .	217,000	222,500
Education and Culture . . .	3,978,000	4,745,000
Vocational Training . . .	1,695,000	1,785,000
Encouragement of Study and Research . . .	331,000	303,000
Higher Education . . .	339,000	341,000
Youth and Sports . . .	4,179,000	4,872,000
"Hechalutz" Youth in Diaspora . . .	497,000	504,000
Immigrant Absorption and Development . . .	529,000	519,000
Internal Relations . . .	1,532,000	1,475,000
Judiciary and Control . . .	1,485,500	2,156,000
Administration and Maintenance . . .	2,366,000	2,525,000
General and Special Expenditure . . .	258,500	978,000
Total . . .	51,515,000	56,203,000
Less Savings and Reductions in Expenditure . . .	—	1,000,000
TOTAL . . .	51,515,000	55,203,000

REVENUE	1968	1969
Membership Dues . . .	45,170,000	46,350,000
Institutions and Enterprises Fund for Encouragement of Study and Research . . .	5,400,000	6,300,000
Dividends and Miscellaneous Services . . .	37,500	—
Income from Funds and Interest . . .	111,500	600,000
Deficit . . .	420,000	853,000
	—	1,100,000
	376,000	—
TOTAL . . .	51,515,000	55,203,000

* Provisional.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Joint Representation of the Israeli Chambers of Commerce: P.O. Box 501, Tel-Aviv; co-ordinates the Tel-Aviv, Jerusalem and Haifa Chambers of Commerce; Sec. F. B. WAHLE.

Jerusalem Chamber of Commerce: P.O.B. 183, 10 Hillel St., Jerusalem; f. 1908; about 300 mems.; Pres. M. H. ELIACHAR; publ. *Bulletin* (Hebrew and English).

Haifa Chamber of Commerce and Industry (Haifa and District): P.O.B. 176, 53 Haatzmaut Rd., Haifa; f. 1921; 700 mems.; Pres. M. LUNCZ; Gen. Sec. A. MEHOULAL.

Chamber of Commerce, Tel-Aviv-Jaffa: P.O.B. 501, 84 Hachashmonaim St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1919; Pres. A. BENYAKAR; Secs. D. GRAJCAR, F. B. WAHLE; publ. *Hamishar*.

Association of Bi-National Chambers of Commerce in Israel: 82 Allenby Road, Tel Aviv; incorporates the following bi-national chambers of commerce: Israel-America Chamber of Commerce and Industry; Anglo-Israel Chamber of Commerce; Australia-Israel Chamber of Commerce; Chamber of Commerce and Industry Israel-Africa and the Malagasy Republic, Canada-Israel Chamber of Commerce and Industry; Israel-Danish Chamber of Commerce; Chambre de Commerce Israel-France; Camera di Commercio Israel-Italia; Israel-Japan Chamber of Commerce; Israel-Latin America Chamber of Commerce; Netherlands-Israel Chamber of Commerce; Israel-Sweden Chamber of Commerce; Chambre de Commerce Israel-Belgique; Israel-Cyprus Chamber of Commerce; and Israel-Germany Chamber of Commerce; Chair. E. IZAKSON; Exec. Dir. H. ZUCKERMAN, O.B.E. and also incorporates Bi-National Chambers of Commerce existing in 22 foreign countries with Israel.

Anglo-Israel Chamber of Commerce (Israel): 82 Allenby Rd., Tel-Aviv, P.O.B. 1127; f. 1951; 380 mems.; Pres. Dr. A. S. ARNON, C.B.E.; Chair. A. S. COHEN, C.B.E.; Gen. Sec. H. ZUCKERMAN, O.B.E.; publs. *Anglo-Israel Trade Journal* (monthly).

TRADE AND INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

Agricultural Union, The: Tohlenov 20, Tel-Aviv; consists of more than 50 agricultural settlements and is connected with marketing and supplying organizations, and Bahan Ltd., controllers and auditors.

Central Union of Artisans and Small Manufacturers: P.O.B. 4041, Tel-Aviv; f. 1907; has a membership of 40,000

divided into 70 groups according to trade; the union is led by a seven-man Presidium; publ. *Hamlakha*.

Citrus Control and Marketing Boards: 69 Haifa Road, Tel-Aviv; the government-established institution for the control of the Israel citrus industry; Boards made up of representatives of the Government and the Growers. Functions: Control of plantations, supervision of picking and packing operations; marketing of the crop overseas and on the home markets; shipping; supply of fertilisers, insecticides, equipment for orchards and packing houses and of packing materials; technical research and extension work; long-term financial assistance to growers.

Diamond Exchange of Israel: Tel-Aviv; f. 1968; production, export and finance facilities; estimated exports (1968) U.S. \$200m.

Farmers' Federation: P.O. Box 209, Tel-Aviv; has a membership of 7,000 independent farmers and citrus growers; Pres. ZVI IZACKSON; Dir.-Gen. ITZHAK ZIV-AY; publ. *The Israeli Farmer* (monthly).

General Association of Merchants in Israel: 6 Rothschild Boulevard, Tel-Aviv; the organization of retail traders; has a membership of 30,000 in 60 brs.

Histadrut: 93 Arlosoroff Street, Tel-Aviv; f. 1920; membership of the Histadrut is open to all self-employed persons with no staff under them; Chair. of Employment Dept. BERL REPETUR (Aebdut Ha'avoda); Sec. for Economic Enterprises ZEEV ONN (Mapai); (see also above, *The Histadrut* section.)

Israel Journalists' Association Ltd.: Tel-Aviv; Sec. MOSHE RON.

Manufacturers' Association of Israel: 13 Montefiore St., P.O.B. 29116, Tel-Aviv; Pres. MARK MOSEVICS; Gen. Man. Col. PELEG TAMIR; Gen. Sec. A. Z. CRYSTAL, F.C.C.S.; publ. *News Bulletin* (every two months).

TRADE UNIONS

Histadrut: (see *The Histadrut* section above).

Histadrut Haovdim Haleumit (National Labour Federation): 23 Sprinczak St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1934; 84,000 mems.; publs. *Hazit Ha'Oved*, *Lapid*.

Histadrut Hapoel Hamizrahi (Mizrahi Workers' Organization): 108 Ahad Haam St., Tel-Aviv; has 55,000 members in 75 settlements.

Histadrut Poalei Agudat Israel (Agudat Israel Workers' Organization): Geula Quarter, Corner Yehezkel St., Jerusalem; has 19,000 members in 12 settlements.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Israel Railways: P.O. Box 44, Haifa; a department of the Ministry of Communications. All its lines are managed and operated from Haifa. The total length of track in operation is 733 km. Traction is wholly diesel. Construction has begun on a railway to Eilat.

All lines in operation are standard gauge (4 ft. 8½ in.).

The main flow of traffic is from Haifa Port and from the oil installations and industrial centres in the vicinity of Haifa and of minerals from Beersheba and Dimona to the north. Most of the citrus destined for export is shipped by rail to Haifa Port. The bulk of freight traffic consists of grain, provisions, cement and building materials, heavy bulk imported commodities, citrus, minerals and oils. Passenger traffic is operated between the main towns: Jerusalem, Tel-Aviv, Haifa and Beersheba.

Gen. Man. A. ZWICK; Principal Asst. M. ESHEL.

ROADS

Ministry of Labour, Public Works Dept., Jerusalem.

There are 3,700 km. of metalled main roads not including roads in towns and settlements. Under a five-year plan ending in 1975 the following works will be completed:

One hundred km. new roads to be built, 25 km. additional two-lanes for existing roads, 400 km. widening and improving existing roads.

In addition, a 150 mile long first class road has been built between Eilat and Sharm el Sheikh during 1970-71.

Automobile and Touring Club of Israel (ATCI): 19 Petah Tikva Road, P.O.B. 2877, Tel-Aviv; f. 1949; over 11,000 mems.; Sec.-Gen. Mrs. C. NAHMIA; publ. *Mems* (monthly).

SHIPPING

The Israel Ports Authority: Maya Building, 74 Petah Tikva Rd., Tel-Aviv; f. 1961; to plan, build, develop, administer, maintain and operate the ports. In 1968/69 investment amounted to 1½18.7m. in expanding facilities in Haifa, Ashdod and Eilat Ports. Cargo traffic in 1970-71 amounted to 7.7m. tons (oil excluded).

ZIM Israel Navigation Co. Ltd.: 209 Hameginim Blvd., Haifa; f. 1945; runs cargo services in the Mediterranean and to N. Europe, N. and S. America, Far East, Africa and Australia; Chair. M. TZUR, Gen. Man. M. KASHRI.

Atid Cargo Lines Ltd.: P.O.B. 416, Haifa; f. 1955, runs a small freighter fleet in the Mediterranean and to the U.K.

Cargo Ships "El-Yam" Limited: P.O.B. 2303, Tel-Aviv; P.O.B. 182, Haifa; f. 1953; Man. Dir. RAPHAEL RECANATI; a world-wide cargo tramp service.

Mediterranean Seaways Ltd.: P.O.B. 1755, Haifa; br. P.O.B. 409, Tel-Aviv; f. 1956.

Tanker Services Ltd.: 6 Achusat Bayit St., Tel-Aviv; Man. Dir. E. RAINE; Man. A. MAYRON.

Haifa and Ashdod are the main ports in Israel. The former is a natural harbour, enclosed by two main breakwaters and dredged to 37 ft. below mean sea level. An auxiliary harbour was opened in 1955. In 1965 the new deep water port was completed at Ashdod which has a capacity of about 4 million tons per year. The Tel Aviv/Jaffa ports were closed down in 1965 as their facilities were no longer adequate for Israel's needs.

Israel had (in 1966) a merchant fleet of 100 ships, with a displacement of approximately 1,000,000 tons.

The port of Eilat is Israel's gate to the Red Sea. It is a natural harbour, operated from a wharf. A new port, to the south of the original one, started operating in 1965.

CIVIL AVIATION

EL AL Israel Airlines Ltd.: Lod Airport, Tel-Aviv; f. 1949; daily services to Europe; over twenty flights weekly to New York; services to Johannesburg, Teheran, Nairobi, Addis Ababa, Nicosia, Istanbul; fleet consists of two Boeing 720-058B, three Boeing 707-458, two Boeing 707-320B; Pres. M. BEN-ARI.

Arkia, Israel Inland Airlines Ltd.: 88 Ha'Hashmonaim St., Tel-Aviv, f. 1950; daily services between Tel-Aviv and Eilat; Tel-Aviv and Jerusalem; Tel-Aviv and Galilee; Tel-Aviv and Massada; Tel-Aviv and Abu-Rodeis; Tel-Aviv and Sharam-E-Sheikh; Eilat and Sharam-E-Sheikh; Haifa and Eilat; Jerusalem and Eilat; Jerusalem and Galilee; Man. Dir. L. BIGON.

The following airlines also serve Israel: Air France, Alitalia, AUA, British Caledonian, BOAC, Cyprus Airways, KLM, Lufthansa, Olympic Airways, Sabena, SAS, Swissair, Tarom (Romania), THY (Turkey), TWA.

TOURISM

Ministry of Tourism: Hakirya, P.O. Box 1018, Jerusalem; information offices at Jerusalem, Tel-Aviv, Haifa; Nazareth, Safad, Lod International Airport, Beersheba, Tiberias, Ashkelon, Arad, Bethelhem, Acre, Netanya, Nahariya and Eilat; Minister of Tourism MOSHE KOL; Dir.-Gen. H. GIVTON; publ. *Annual Report, Statistical Year-Book*.

There are also offices in the following countries: England (London), France (Paris), German Federal Republic (Frankfurt), Italy (Rome), Netherlands (Amsterdam), Switzerland (Zürich), Sweden (Stockholm), U.S.A. (New York, Chicago, Boston, Beverly Hills, Atlanta), Argentina (Buenos Aires), Canada (Montreal), Denmark (Copenhagen), Belgium (Brussels), South Africa (Johannesburg), Brazil (São Paulo), Australia (Sydney).

CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

Israel Festival Association: Migdal Shalom, Tel-Aviv, P.O.B. 29874; organizes the Israel Festival which takes place in August in Caesarea and Jerusalem; Dir. A. Z. PROPOS.

Israel Music Institute: P.O.B. 11253, Tel-Aviv; f. 1961; publishes and promotes Israeli music and musicological works abroad; member since 1969 of International Music Information Centre; Chair. ELIEZER PERI; Man. Dir. WILLIAM ELIAS.

The National Council of Culture and Art: Hadar Daphna Bldg., Shaul Hamelech Blvd., Tel-Aviv.

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

Cameri Theatre: Tel-Aviv; f. 1944; actor-members co-operative; tours abroad.

Habimah National Theatre of Israel: P.O.B. 222, Tel-Aviv; f. 1918 in Russia, moved to Palestine 1928; Jewish, classical and modern drama.

Israel National Opera and Israel National Opera Ballet: 1 Allenby St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1947 by Edis de Philippe (Dir.); classical and modern opera and ballet; open 50 weeks of the year.

PRINCIPAL ORCHESTRAS

Haifa Symphony Orchestra: 50 Pevsner St., Haifa; Music Dir. AVI OSTROWSKY.

Israel Chamber Orchestra: 103 Ibn Gvirol St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1965; 35 mems.; Artistic Dir. GARY BERTINI.

Israel Philharmonic Orchestra: Frederic R. Mann Auditorium, Tel-Aviv; f. 1936 by Bronislaw Huberman; 106 mems.; frequent tours abroad; 35,000 subscribers. Concert Masters CHAIM TAUB, URI PIANKA.

The Israel Broadcasting Symphony Orchestra: Israel Broadcasting Authority, P.O.B. 1082, Jerusalem; f. 1938; 70 mems.; Dir. YEHUDA FICKLER, Chief Conductor MENDI RODAN.

DANCE TROUPES

Bat-Dor Dance Company: 30 Ibn Gvirol St., Tel-Aviv; Dir. BAT SHEVA DE ROTHSCHILD.

Batsheva Dance Company: 9 Sderoth Hahaskala, Tel-Aviv.

Inbal Dance Theatre: Tel-Aviv; f. 1949; modern Israeli dance theatre specializing in their traditional folk art, with choreographic themes from the Bible; frequent tours abroad; Founder and Artistic Dir. SARA LEVI-TANAI.

FESTIVALS

Israel Festival: Caesarea; international festival; of music, dance and drama; f. 1961; one month annually July-August; organized by Israel Festival Association.

Ein Gev Music Festival: Kibbutz Ein Gev, Kinneret; international festival; annually for one week at Passover.

Zimriya: World Assembly of Choirs, comprising Israeli and international choirs; f. 1952; triennial; next assembly 1970.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Israel Atomic Energy Commission: 26 Rehov HaUniversita, Ramat Aviv, Tel-Aviv; also P.O.B. 7056 and P.O.B. 17120, Tel-Aviv; f. 1952; advises the Government on policies in nuclear research, supervises the implementation of approved policies and represents Israel in its relations with scientific institutions abroad and international organizations engaged in nuclear research and development (Israel is a member of IAEA); Chair. The PRIME MINISTER; Dir.-Gen. Prof. ISRAEL DOSTROVSKY.

The Atomic Energy Commission has two research and development centres: the Soreq Nuclear Research Centre and the Negev Nuclear Research Centre near Dimona. The main fields of research are: nuclear physics and chemistry, reactor physics, reactor engineering, radiation research and applications, application of isotopes, metallurgy, electronics, radiobiology, nuclear medicine, nuclear power and desalination. The centres also provide national services: health physics including film badge service, isotope production and molecule labelling, activation analysis, irradiation, advice to industry and institutions, training of personnel, technical courses, documentation.

Soreq Nuclear Research Centre: Yavne; f. 1952; equipped with a swimming pool type research reactor IRR-1 of 5MW thermal; Dir. SHALHEVETH FREIER.

Negev Nuclear Research Centre: Dimona; equipped with

a natural uranium fuelled and heavy water moderated reactor IRR-2 of 26 MW thermal; Dir. JOSEPH TULIPMAN.

Weizmann Institute of Science: Rehovoth; in the field of atomic energy, the Institute's equipment includes a 15 MeV Van de Graff accelerator and a production-scale plant for the separation of O_{17} and O_{18} from O_{16} ; the institute engages in research and teaching in physics, applied mathematics, chemistry, biology, chemical physics and electronics; Dirs. PETER HILLMAN, PH.D. (Nuclear Physics), ISRAEL DOSTROVSKY (Isotope Research), MICHAEL FELDMAN (Cell Biology).

The Hebrew University of Jerusalem: Jerusalem; engages in atomic research and teaching in chemistry, physics biology and medicine.

Technion: Israel Institute of Technology: Haifa; the Dept. of Physics engages in teaching and research in experimental and theoretical nuclear physics, elementary particle and high energy physics; the Dept. of Nuclear Science undertakes teaching and graduate work in applied nuclear science and engineering; research groups work in the fields of theoretical and experimental nuclear reactor physics, neutron physics, nuclear desalination, heat transfer, nuclear chemistry and technology and applications of nuclear radiations; Head, Nuclear Science Dept. Prof. W. ROTHENSTEIN.

UNIVERSITIES

Bar-Ilan University: Ramat-Gan; 650 teachers, 5,000 students.

Haifa University: Mount Carmel, Haifa; 410 teachers, 4,400 students.

The Hebrew University of Jerusalem: Jerusalem; 1,955 teachers, 16,000 students.

University of the Negev: P.O.B. 2053, Beersheba; 250 teachers, 1,600 students.

Tel-Aviv University: 155 Herzl St., Tel-Aviv; 2,019 teachers, 12,541 students.

Technion, Israel Institute of Technology: Haifa; 1,271 teachers, 5,200 students; 2,528 graduate students.

IVORY COAST

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Ivory Coast lies on the west coast of Africa between Ghana and Liberia with Guinea, Mali and Upper Volta to the north. The climate is hot and wet with temperatures varying from 57° to 103°F (14° to 39°C). The official language is French and a large number of African languages are spoken. The majority of the population follow traditional beliefs; Christians, mainly Roman Catholic, make up 12 per cent of the population, and Muslims about 25 per cent. The flag is a vertical tricolour of orange, white and green. The capital is Abidjan.

Recent History

The Ivory Coast became an independent Republic in August 1960. Formerly a province of French West Africa, in 1958 it was declared to be a self-governing Republic within the French Community. In 1959 it joined with Dahomey, Niger and Upper Volta to form the Conseil de l'Entente, a regional politico-economic association. The Ivory Coast did not rejoin the French Community on attaining independence but through the Conseil de l'Entente is closely bound to France by cultural, economic and military treaties. In 1964 the African Development Bank was established in Abidjan. President Houphouët-Boigny was re-elected in November 1965 and again in 1970. In 1968 and 1969 there was unrest among students and workers and in September 1969 there was a riot in Abidjan directed at resident African foreigners. A separatist revolt in Sanwi, on the Ghanaian border, was put down by the government in December 1969. In 1970 a law restricting immigration from neighbouring African countries was passed.

Government

The Ivory Coast is a Republic with executive power vested in the President, who is elected by direct universal suffrage. The Council of Ministers is directly responsible to him. The National Assembly is elected by a single party system. The country is divided into 24 Départements, each with its own elected Council.

Defence

Defence matters are the concern of the Regional Defence Council of the Conseil de l'Entente through which agreements with France have been negotiated. France supplies equipment and training in return for bases in case of need. The Ivory Coast has over 4,000 troops and a small air force.

Economic Affairs

The economy of the Ivory Coast is basically that of subsistence agriculture with 90 per cent of the population dependent on farming, forestry and fishing. The Ivory Coast is the third most important coffee producer in the world and the most important African producer of timber, her second most valuable export. Cocoa, bananas and pineapples are the other main cash crops. Manganese and diamonds are mined and other minerals await development. There is little industry but the state encourages the processing of raw materials and local handicrafts. The

country is noted for its encouragement of foreign investment as a means of achieving economic development rapidly. France is the largest contributor of foreign aid, and the U.S., German Federal Republic, Italy, Japan and Netherlands have also contributed from the public or private sectors. Over 500,000 Voltaics live and work in the Ivory Coast.

Transport and Communications

A one-metre gauge railway runs to Upper Volta. The Ivory Coast has the most extensive road system in West Africa with 33,000 km. of primary and secondary roads. Two bridges with multiple driveways join Abidjan to the suburb of Treichville. The lower courses of the rivers and the coastal lagoons are used for local transport. Abidjan is the most important seaport in French-speaking West Africa. The Ivory Coast is a member of Air Afrique.

Social Welfare

Medical services are organized by the state. Other social services have yet to be developed.

Education

The government provides education at nominal rates but attendance at primary school is compulsory. There are 330,551 pupils in primary schools and 20,229 at secondary schools. There is a university at Abidjan. A number of students enrol at French universities.

Tourism

The game reserves, forests and lagoons, and the capital Abidjan, are all of interest to tourists, 300,000 of whom are expected to visit the country this year. The 12½-mile coastal strip from Abidjan to Bingerville is to be developed as a tourist Riviera.

Visas are not required by French nationals.

Sport

There is little organized sport. Football is popular and the country takes part in regional and international competitions.

Public Holidays

1972: May 1 (Labour Day), May 20 (Ascension), May 22 (Whit Monday), August 7 (Independence), August 15 (Assumption), November 1 (All Saints), November 8 (End of Ramadan), December 25 (Christmas).

1973: January 1 (New Year), April 23 (Easter Monday).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The principal unit of currency is the Franc Communauté Financière Africaine (CFA) which is divided into 100 centimes.

Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 25, 100 Francs CFA

Notes: 100, 500, 1,000, 5,000 Francs CFA

Exchange rate: 661 Francs CFA = £1 sterling

254 Francs CFA = \$1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (sq. km.)	POPULATION (1969 est.)				
	Total	Foreign	Abidjan (capital)	Bouaké	Gagnoa
322,500	4,200,000	1,000,000	500,000	100,000	45,000

SALARIED EMPLOYMENT (1962)

Agriculture, Fishing and Forestry	85,000
Extractive Industries	2,300
Manufacturing	10,100
Building and Timber	24,300
Trade and Commerce	17,000
Transport	15,400
Domestic Service	9,900
Government Service	28,000
TOTAL	192,000

AGRICULTURE

Food Crops ('000 tons)

	1967	1970
Yams	1,864	1,500
Manioc	1,044	600
Taro	132	165
Sweet Potato	52	n.a.
Bananas (Plantain)	1,014	640
Maize	194	253
Rice	345	400
Millet	47	n.a.
Groundnuts	27	35

COMMERCIAL CROPS (tons)

	1967	1968-69	1970
Bananas (Green)	180,000	143,000	140,000
Cotton	32,284†	42,000	12,800
Cocoa	146,640†	142,662	154,110
Coffee	187,759†	210,094	257,107
Pineapples (Fresh)	61,000	12,000	20,000
Rubber	7,195†	8,600	10,200

† 1967-68 † estimate

LIVESTOCK (1969)

CATTLE	SHEEP AND GOATS	PIGS
380,000	1,600,000	160,000

FORESTRY (cubic metres)

	1967	1968
Timber	3,022,000	3,470,000

There are 6,065,000 hectares of forests.

FISHERIES (metric tons)

	1967	1968	1969
Industrial Fishing	47,800	43,000	48,000

Local fishing (sea and lake): 1967: approx. 20,000; 1968: approx. 25,000; 1969: 20,000.

MINING

	1969	1970
Diamonds ('000 carats)	202	213
Manganese ('000 tons)	122	n.a.

IVORY COAST.—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

INDUSTRY

	TURNOVER (^{'000} million francs CFA)		NUMBER OF ENTERPRISES IN 1968	TOTAL INVESTMENTS UNTIL JAN. 1ST, 1968 (^{'000} million francs CFA)	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES 1968	WAGES 1968 (^{'000} million francs CFA)
	1962	1968				
Food Industries	5.9	20.4	97	11.3	6,483	1.5
Mining	1.4	1.3	4	3.6	1,362	0.5
Metals	1.9	6.2	30	2.1	1,863	0.8
Chemicals, Fats, Rubber	3.0	8.9	33	5.0	2,198	0.7
Wood	2.6	9.1	73	5.3	7,500	2.5
Textiles	2.2	10.2	24	6.4	5,412	1.4
Building	1.0	2.6	10	1.6	626	0.2
Miscellaneous Industries		3.6	34	2.1	1,960	0.7
TOTAL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	17.9	62.5	305	37.3	21,404	8.2
Power and Water	1.9	9.7	4	19.7	1,705	1.3
GRAND TOTAL	19.8	72.2	309	57.0	23,109	9.5

Source: "Principales industries ivoiriennes", Chambre d'Industrie de Côte d'Ivoire (1969).

PRODUCTION

	1962	1963	1964	1965
Sawn Timber . . . (cu. metres)	125,000	151,788	195,000	250,000
Fish Canning (Tuna) . . (tons)	1,400	n.a.	3,000	1,600
Cotton Textiles . . . (,,)	n.a.	n.a.	3,340	4,000
Safety Matches . . . (^{'000} boxes of 500)	5,520	n.a.	12,499	n.a.
Fruit Canning . . . (tons)	16,500	n.a.	n.a.	34,250
Electricity (^{'000} kWh.)	177,881	154,560	182,748	220,400

FINANCE

1 franc CFA=100 centimes.

1 franc CFA=0.02 French francs.

661 francs CFA=£1 sterling; 254 francs CFA=U.S. \$1.00.

1,000 francs CFA=£1.51 sterling=U.S. \$3.93.

RECURRENT BUDGET (million francs CFA)

REVENUE	1967	1968	EXPENDITURE	1967	1968
Direct Taxes	6,700	7,235	Education	7,109	8,327
Indirect Taxes	29,320	32,100	Defence	3,619	3,789
Licence Fees	1,500	1,100	Public Health	4,194	3,789
Others	2,280	2,765	Local Government Grants	5,929	6,018
			Public Works and Housing	4,977	5,219
			Public Administration	7,159	7,552
			Agriculture	1,430	1,822
			Foreign Affairs	955	1,085
TOTAL	39,800	43,200	TOTAL (incl. others)	39,800	43,200

IVORY COAST—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

CAPITAL BUDGET 1965-68 (‘000 million francs CFA)

REVENUE	1965	1966	1967	1968
Revenue from Taxes	7.2	9.6	7.8	8.6
Contribution from Stabilization Funds	—	1.3	3.0	2.1
Loans	5.5	4.3	6.8	9.3
TOTAL	12.7	15.2	17.6	20.0

EXPENDITURE	1965	1966	1967	1968
Agriculture and Industry	4.4	5.2	6.5	9.1
Transport and Infrastructure	4.3	3.5	5.3	5.4
Administration	2.4	2.5	2.8	2.8
Education and Health	0.3	2.7	1.7	1.5
Research	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2

1971 Budget: 62,700 million francs CFA.

1972 Budget: 68,200 million francs CFA. The investment and equipment budget amounts to a further 34,900m. francs CFA.

FIVE-YEAR PLAN (1971-75)

Public investment will be 252,000m. francs CFA. Half of this is allocated to infrastructure and 20 per cent to agriculture. The growth rate envisaged is 4.1 per cent per annum for agriculture and 12 per cent p.a. for industry.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS 1963-68 (‘000 million francs CFA)

REVENUE	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Exports	57.4	73.2	68.4	76.7	80.3	104.9
Public Transfers	4.4	4.2	5.4	4.8	3.6	3.8
Capital: Private Sector	4.7	4.9	3.0	3.0	3.0	1.8
Public Sector	1.2	1.1	3.4	0.7	0.1	4.8

EXPENDITURE	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Imports	41.9	58.1	58.3	63.6	65.1	77.6
Investment Income	5.1	7.0	6.6	8.4	8.9	9.5
Miscellaneous Private Transfers	3.6	5.0	3.7	5.8	6.2	7.5
Savings Transfers	5.4	7.3	7.5	8.7	8.9	9.2

Source: IMF.

IVORY COAST—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS 1960-68 (^{'000} million francs CFA)

	1960	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Gross Domestic Production . .	130.5	216.8	214.0	232.7	247.3	289.1
Gross Domestic Product . .	142.6	239.7	239.6	258.0	275.7	320.4
Population (^{'000})	3,735	4,165	4,300	4,430	4,560	4,690
Agriculture: Local Consumption .	28.0	—	36.5	35.4	36.5	99.1
Marketed Production . .	33.0	—	47.8	52.7	49.6	
Industry	13.8	—	29.8	38.2	40.7	63.5
Handicrafts	6.1	—	10.8	12.1	14.5	
Transport and Services	16.2	—	33.4	33.7	38.4	126.5
Commerce	33.4	—	55.6	58.5	67.6	
F.B.C.F.	19.1	—	43.6	47.1	49.8	58.9
Administrative Expenditure . . .	5.7	—	9.6	10.6	11.5	12.8
Exports	44.4	—	70.9	78.3	82.5	108.4
Imports	34.1	—	63.7	67.8	72.2	85.5

Source: National Accounts.

EXTERNAL TRADE (million francs CFA)

	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Imports	58,873	58,343	63,613	65,050	75,831	86,284	107,704
Exports	74,501	68,418	76,659	80,263	104,890	118,223	130,190

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

IMPORTS	1969	1970	EXPORTS	1969	1970
Food, Drink, Tobacco	12,344	16,425	Green Coffee	30,169	43,172
Fuels	4,499	5,123	Cocoa Beans	26,350	26,742
Raw Materials	2,272	2,960	Cocoa Pulp	1,927	2,304
Semi-manufactures	14,430	20,626	Cocoa Butter	3,820	2,915
Agricultural and Industrial			Timber	35,119	29,335
Equipment	24,556	30,932	Raw and Unprocessed Cotton .	2,114	2,066
Consumer Goods	27,183	31,638	Cotton Print	1,587	1,832
			Bananas	3,005	3,208
			Rubber	903	1,192
			Tinned Pineapples	1,666	2,379
			Fresh Pineapples	596	782
			Pineapple Juice	450	648
			Diamonds	518	412
			Manganese Ore	167	258

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1969	1970		1969	1970
France	39,966	49,788	France	37,112	42,526
Other Franc Zone	8,806	10,375	Other Franc Zone	8,662	9,062
United Kingdom	2,221	2,684	United Kingdom	4,786	4,373
U.S.A.	7,135	8,527	U.S.A.	16,465	24,323
German Federal Republic	7,463	9,285	German Federal Republic	11,372	12,506
Italy	4,557	6,945	Italy	12,826	11,204
Netherlands	3,994	5,161	Netherlands	10,927	11,792
Belgium and Luxembourg	2,179	2,794	Belgium and Luxembourg	2,667	11,792
Japan	1,389	2,699	Japan	2,316	2,191
Sino-Soviet Bloc	990	1,590	Sino-Soviet Bloc	1,478	1,006
Formosa	1,212	1,140	Spain	2,643	2,564
Norway	394	669			
Sweden	280	534			
Switzerland	409	552			
Hong Kong	694	630			

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

(including Upper Volta traffic)

	1968	1969	1970
Passengers ('000)	2,509	2,506	2,576
Passenger/km. ('000)	541,140	532,475	n.a.
Freight (metric tons)	7,432	7,316	7,134
Freight (ton/km.) ('000)	1,412	1,301	1,355

SHIPPING

	1966	1967
Vessels	4,794	5,190
Freight loaded (metric tons)	2,389,965	2,481,429
Freight unloaded (metric tons)	1,683,239	1,664,237

ROADS

	1969
Cars	49,900
Buses and Coaches	1,200
Goods Vehicles	4,200
Tractors	
Motorcycles and Scooters.	—
TOTAL	85,000

CIVIL AVIATION

	1966	1967
Passenger:		
Arrivals	66,262	68,083
Departures	65,618	66,181
Freight (metric tons)	4,983	5,425
Mail (metric tons)	670	660

EDUCATION

(1969-70)

	SCHOOLS	PUPILS
Primary	1,857	427,029
Secondary	104	46,013
Higher*	3	1,911†

* Of which 608 are Ivoirians, 585 French.

† There are also 1,200 Ivorian students studying abroad, mainly in France.

Source (unless otherwise stated): Ministère des Finances, des Affaires Economiques et du Plan, Abidjan.

THE CONSTITUTION

(October 31st, 1960)

Preamble: The Republic of the Ivory Coast is one and indivisible. It is secular, democratic and social. Sovereignty belongs to the people who exercise it through their representatives or through referendum. There is universal, equal and secret suffrage. French is the official language.

Head of State: The President is elected for a 5-year term by direct universal suffrage and is eligible for re-election. He is Head of the Administration and the Armed Forces and has power to ask the National Assembly to reconsider a Bill, which must then be passed by two-thirds of the members of the Assembly; he may also have a Bill submitted to a referendum. In case of the death or incapacitation of the President his

functions are carried out by a deputy chosen by the National Assembly.

Executive Power: Executive power is vested in the President who appoints a Council of Ministers.

Legislative Power: Legislative power is vested in a National Assembly of 100 members, elected for a 5-year term of office at the same time as the Presidential elections. Legislation may be introduced by either the President or by a member of the National Assembly.

Judicial Power: The independence of the judiciary is guaranteed by the President, assisted by a High Council of Judiciary.

Economic and Social Council: An advisory commission representing employers, unions and Government.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

President: FÉLIX HOUFHOÛËT-BOIGNY.

(re-elected again in November 29th, 1970)

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(April 1972)

President of the Council of Ministers and Minister of Defence: FÉLIX HOUFHOÛËT-BOIGNY.

Ministers of State: AUGUSTE DENISE, MATHIEU EKRA, Dr. BLAISE N'DIA KOFFI, KOFFI GADEAU.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: ARSÈNE USHER ASSOUAN.

Minister of Justice and Keeper of the Seals: CAMILLE ALLIALI.

Minister of the Interior: NANLO BAMBA.

Minister of the Armed Forces and Civic Services: KOUADIO M'BAHIA BLÉ.

Minister of Economic and Financial Affairs: HENRI KONAN BÉDÉ.

Minister of Planning: MOHAMED DIAWARA.

Minister of Town Planning: ALEXIS THIERRY-LEBBE.

Minister of Public Works and Transport: GRAH KADJI.

Minister of Tourism: LOUA DIOMANDE.

Minister of the Civil Service: TADJO EHUE.

Minister of Information: EDMON BOUAZO ZEGBEHI.

Minister of Health and Population: HIPPOLYTE AYE.

Minister of Labour and Social Affairs: VANIE BI TRA.

Minister of Youth, People's Education and Sports: ETIENNE AHIN.

Minister of Animal Production: DICOH GARBA.

Minister of Technical Education and Professional Training: BARRY BATTESTI.

Minister of Agriculture: ABDOULAYE SAWADOGO.

Minister of Posts and Telecommunications: SOULEYMANE SISSOKO.

Minister of National Education: PAUL AKOTO YAO.

Minister of Scientific Research: JEAN LOROUIGNON GUEDE.

Minister of State in charge of relations with the National Assembly: LOUA DIMOANDE.

Secretary of State for Mines: GUI DIBO.

Secretary of State for Culture: HEINA JULES.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO IVORY COAST

(Abidjan, unless otherwise stated)

Algeria: 53 blvd. Clozel, B.P. 1015; *Ambassador:* ALI ABDALLAOUL.

Belgium: 21 ave. Chardy, B.P. 1800; *Ambassador:* GÉRARD WALRAVENS.

Brazil: ave. Delafosse; *Ambassador:* PAULO CAMPOS DE OLIVEIRA.

Canada: Accra, Ghana (E).

China, Republic (Taiwan): blvd. de Marseille, km. 8, B.P. 2688; *Ambassador:* TCHENG KOA JOEI.

Denmark: Accra, Ghana (E).

Egypt: 21 ave. Delafosse, B.P. 2104; *Ambassador:* HASSAN SAFOUAT WAGUIT.

Ethiopia: ave. Chardy, B.P. 20802; *Ambassador:* HAÏLÉ MECHCHA.

Finland: Lagos, Nigeria (E).

France: 3 blvd. Angoulvant, B.P. 1393; *Ambassador:* JACQUES RAPHAÏL-LEYGUES.

German Federal Republic: 48 ave. Lamblin, B.P. 1900; *Ambassador:* JACOB HASSLACHER.

Gabon: rue des Jasmins, Danga Nord, Cocody; *Ambassador:* MARCEL SANDOUNGOUT.

Ghana: 21 ave. Delafosse, B.P. 1871; *Ambassador:* CLAUDE ENIN.

Haute-Volta: 2 ave. Terrasson-de-Fougères, B.P. 908; *Ambassador:* MOUSSA TOURÉ.

India: Dakar, Senegal (E).

Israel: 43 blvd. de la République, B.P. 1877; *Ambassador:* IRZHAK MINERBI.

Italy: 16 rue de la Canebière, Cocody, B.P. 1905; *Ambassador:* VINCENCIO BOLASCO.

Japan: ave. Chardy, B.P. 1329; *Ambassador:* OSAMU KATAOKA.

Korea, Republic: route de Bingerville, B.P. 21040; *Ambassador:* CHOON HEE KANG.

Lebanon: 21 ave. Delafosse, B.P. 2227; *Ambassador:* RAYMOND HENEINE.

Lesotho: Nairobi, Kenya (E).

Liberia: ave. Chardy, B.P. 2541; *Ambassador:* E. C. B. JONES.

Mali: blvd. Lagunaire, B.P. 2746; *Ambassador:* HANGA-DOUMBO TOURÉ.

Mauritania: 37 ave. du Général de Gaulle; *Ambassador:* OULD AHMADOU BAKAR.

Morocco: 21 ave. Delafosse, B.P. 146; *Ambassador:* BOUBAKR BOUMAHI.

Netherlands: 48 ave. Lamboin, B.P. 1086; *Ambassador:* VAN DER MAADE.

Nigeria: *Chargé d'Affaires:* Chief J. O. OMOLODUN.

Norway: 48 ave. Lamblin, B.P. 607; *Ambassador:* PER THEE NAEVDAL.

Pakistan: Accra, Ghana (E).

Sierra Leone: Monrovia, Liberia (E).

Spain: 32 rue des Hortensias, Cocody, B.P. 2589; *Ambassador:* TEODOMIRO DE A. COLOMER.

Sweden: 48 ave. Lamblin, B.P. 1577; *Ambassador:* HANS EFRIM SKOLD.

Switzerland: 21 ave. Delafosse, B.P. 1914; *Ambassador:* ETIENNE SUTER.

Thailand: Lagos, Nigeria (E).

Tunis: 48 ave. Lamblin, B.P. 2099; *Ambassador:* M. R. B. BAOUAB.

United Kingdom: 48 ave. Lamblin, B.P. 2581; *Ambassador:* PETER MURRAY.

United States: rue Crosson-Duplessis, B.P. 1712; *Ambassador:* JOHN FOOT.

Viet-Nam: ave. Chardy, B.P. 531; *Ambassador:* PHAM-VAN TOAN.

Yugoslavia: Bamako, Mali (E).

Zaire: 29 blvd. Clozel, B.P. 20151; *Ambassador:* THÉODORE KONDO BELAN.

Zambia: ave. du Général de Gaulle, B.P. 21199; *Ambassador:* M. MWALE.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

President: PHILIPPE YACÉ.

Vice-Presidents: MARIE-BERNARD KOISSY, CLÉMENT ANET BILÉ.

ELECTION, NOVEMBER 29TH, 1970

All 100 seats were won by the *Parti démocratique de la Côte d'Ivoire*.

POLITICAL PARTY

Parti démocratique de la Côte d'Ivoire: the national part of the West African *Rassemblement démocratique Africain*; Pres. FÉLIX HOUPHOUËT-BOIGNY; Sec.-Gen. PHILIPPE YACÉ.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The Supreme Court: B.P. 1534, Abidjan; has four chambers; constitutional, judicial, administrative and auditing; Pres. ALPHONSE BONI.

The High Court of Justice: composed of Deputies elected from and by the National Assembly. It is competent to impeach the President or other members of the Government. Pres. PHILIPPE YACÉ; Vice-Pres. MARCEL LAUBOUET; mems. FRANÇOIS OUGNIN, AMOAKON DIHYE, DRAMANE COULIBALY, AMBROISE SAMBA KONÉ, CHÉRIF MAMÉRY.

Court of Appeal: Abidjan; hears appeals from the Courts of 1st instance; Pres. M. BELFER.

State Security Court: composed of a President and six regular judges, all appointed for five years; deals with all offences against the security of the State; Pres. A. BONI.

IVORY COAST—(RELIGION, PRESS, RADIO AND TELEVISION, FINANCE)

Courts of 1st Instance: Abidjan, Pres. LAZENI COULIBALY; Bouaké, Pres. FADIKA MAMADOU; Daba, Pres. TAHAR CHÉRIF HAMZA; there are a further 25 courts in the principal centres.

RELIGION

It is estimated that 65 per cent of the population follow traditional animist beliefs, 23 per cent are Muslims and 12 per cent are Christian, of whom Roman Catholics account for 8.5 per cent of the total population.

ROMAN CATHOLICS

There are about 495,000 Roman Catholics. The Church operates 111 mission stations.

Archbishop of Abidjan: Mgr. BERNARD YAGO; B.P. 1287, Abidjan.

Bishop of Katiola: Mgr. EMILE DURRHEIMER, B.P. 110, Katiola.

Bishop of Gagnoa: Mgr. JEAN-MARIE ETRILLARD, B.P. 527, Gagnoa.

Bishop of Bouaké: Mgr. ANDRÉ DUIRAT, B.P. 591, Bouaké.

Bishop of Daloa: Mgr. PIERRE ROUANET, B.P. 686, Daloa.

Bishop of Abengourou: Mgr. EUGÈNE KWAKU, B.P. 92, Abengourou.

Bishop of Man: Mgr. BERNARD AGRÉ, B.P. 447, Man.

OTHER CHRISTIAN COMMUNITIES

Mission Biblique: B.P. 8020, Abidjan; f. 1927; 8 missions; publ. *L'Appel de la Côte d'Ivoire*.

Christian and Missionary Alliance: B.P. 585, Bouaké; f. 1929; 7 missions; Superintendent WALTER OLSEN; publ. *Ivory Coast Today*.

Conservative Baptist Foreign Mission Society: Boundiali, B.P. 5; 7 missions.

Eglise Protestante Méthodiste: 41 blvd. de la République, B.P. 1282, Abidjan; c. 84,000 mems.; Pres. Pastor SAMSON NANDJU.

The Bible Society in Francophono West Africa: Abidjan, B.P. 1529; Sec. Rev. F. FONTUS; circ. of Scriptures 210,115 (1970).

Gospel Missionary Union: Man; 5 missions.

Mission Évangélique: B.P. 5, Zuénoula; established 1939; 9 missions; Field Dir. J. REIDER.

PRESS

Fraternité-Matin: blvd. du Général de Gaulle, Abidjan, B.P. 1807; f. 1964; daily; Dir.-Gen. MAMADOU COULIBALY; Asst. Dir.-Gen. LAURENT DONA FOLOGO; circ. 38,000.

Bulletin Quotidien d'Information: Abidjan; published by Ivory Coast News Agency (*Agence Ivoirienne de Presse*), B.P. 4312; Dir. BLAISE AGUI.

Entente Africaine: P.O.B. 20991, Abidjan; Editor JUSTIN VIEYRA; Publishers Inter Afrique Presse; quarterly review.

Fraternité: Abidjan, B.P. 1212; organ of the Parti Démocratique de Côte d'Ivoire; weekly; Political Dir. FÉLIX HOUPHOUËT-BOIGNY.

Le Journal: B.P. 694; f. 1957; fortnightly; left-wing political; Editor AHINSA YAPI; circ. 12,000.

Sports Abidjan: B.P. 932, Abidjan; weekly.

Champion: c/o Centre de Publications Évangéliques, Abidjan, B.P. 8900; religious; quarterly; Editor D. GENTIL; circ. 15,000.

NEWS AGENCIES

Ivory Coast News Agency (*Agence Ivoirienne de Presse*): 11 ave. Bir-Hakeim, B.P. 4312; f. 1961; Man. JEAN-BAPTISTE SAMPAH; publ. *Bulletin Quotidien*, daily; *Ivory Coast* (English fortnightly bulletin).

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Agence France-Presse: 8 rue Paris-Village, B.P. 726, Abidjan; Chief JEAN AGEORGES.

Société d'Information et de Diffusion Abidjanaise: Abidjan; f. 1963; Man. Dir. MAMADOU COULIBALY.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Radiodiffusion Télévision Ivoirienne: Abidjan, B.P. 2261; government station broadcasting in French and local languages; regional station at Bouaké; Dir. of Programmes (Radio and TV) EDO KOUAMÉ; Technical Dir. GERMAIN TANOH.

In 1970 there were 75,000 receivers.

Télévision Ivoirienne: Abidjan, B.P. 2261; f. 1963; stations at Abidjan and Bouaké; Dir. CHRISTOPHE NOGBOU; 10,550 receivers.

FINANCE

BANKS

CENTRAL BANK

Banque Centrale des États de l'Afrique de l'Ouest: 29 rue du Colisée, Paris; Abidjan: ave. Terrasson de Fougères, B.P. 1769; Manager M. ELIARD.

African Development Bank: B.P. 1387, Abidjan; f. 1964; cap. authorized \$U.S. 250m.; Pres. ABDELWAHAB LABIDI.

Banque Nationale pour le Développement Agricole (BNDA): 11 avenue Barthe, B.P. 2508, Abidjan; f. 1968; Dir.-Gen. AUGUSTE DAUBREY.

Banque Internationale pour l'Afrique Occidentale: Paris; f. 1965; Abidjan, B.P. 1274; Dir. ANDRÉ CHARDON.

Banque Internationale pour le Commerce et l'Industrie de la Côte d'Ivoire: B.P. 1298, Abidjan; Dir.-Gen. MARCEL GEOFFROID.

Banque Ivoirienne de Développement Industriel: B.P. 4470, Abidjan; f. 1965; cap. 700m. CFA; Gov. M. AMETHIER; Dir.-Gen. ALPHONSE DIBY.

Caisse Autonome d'Amortissement: Immeuble SMGL, avenue Barthe, B.P. 670, Abidjan; Dir. ANDRÉ HOVINE.

Caisse Centrale de Coopération Économique: 13 boulevard Roume, B.P. 1814; Dir. FRANÇOIS TERRACOL.

Crédit de la Côte d'Ivoire: 22 avenue Barthe, B.P. 1720, Abidjan; f. 1955; development bank; cap. 800m. CFA, dep. 14,663m.; Dir.-Gen. RENÉ AMICHIA.

Société Générale de Banques en Côte d'Ivoire: 5 ave. Barthe, B.P. 1355, Abidjan; cap. 875m. francs CFA; Dir. GÉRARD MADELIN.

Société Ivoirienne de Banque: 34 blvd. de la République, B.P. 1300, Abidjan; f. 1962; Dir.-Gen. OLIVIER BOYER.

Société Nationale de Financement (SONAFI): 19 ave. Delafosse, B.P. 1591, Abidjan; f. 1962; cap. 300m. francs CFA; Dir.-Gen. CAMILLE KONAN.

Association Professionnelle des Banques et Etablissements Financiers: B.P. 20 900, Abidjan; Pres. JEAN VITTORE.

DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS

Société pour le Développement et l'Exploitation du Palmier à Huile (SODEPALM): B.P. 2049, Abidjan; f. 1963; national development organization for palm oil; Dir. ANDRE FRAISSE.

Société pour le Développement minier de la Côte d'Ivoire (SODEMI): B.P. 2816, Abidjan; f. 1962; national organization for mineral research; Pres. EDOUARD EBAGNITCHIE.

INSURANCE

Abidjan

Assureurs Conseils de Côte d'Ivoire: Faugère and Jutheau et Cie., 2 ave. Lamblin, B.P. 1554.

Comité des Assureurs de la Côte d'Ivoire: B.P. 20.963, Abidjan; Pres. J. DE CURTON.

Crédit Foncier de l'Ouest-Africain: ave. Lamblin, B.P. 3.

SACRA (Société Africaine de Courtage et de Représentation d'Assurances): B.P. 20995, Abidjan; p.u. cap. 25m. francs CFA; Dir. GÉRARD GAILLARD.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Chambre de Commerce de la Côte d'Ivoire: Abidjan, B.P. 1399; Pres. F. MASSIEYE; publ. daily and monthly bulletins.

Chambre d'Agriculture de la Côte d'Ivoire: Abidjan, B.P. 1291; Pres. OKA NIANGON; Sec.-Gen. DOGON PIERRE; publ. monthly bulletin.

Chambre d'Industrie de la Côte d'Ivoire: Abidjan, B.P. 1758; Pres. ANDRÉ BLOHORN.

PRINCIPAL EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATIONS

Abidjan

Syndicat des Commerçants Importateurs et Exportateurs de la Côte d'Ivoire (SCIMPEX): Annexe de la Chambre de Commerce, B.P. 20,882; Pres. M. KELLER.

Syndicat des Entrepreneurs et des Industriels de la Côte d'Ivoire: B.P. 464; Pres. PIERRE CHICHET.

Syndicat des Industriels de Côte d'Ivoire: 11 bis avenue Lamblin, B.P. 1340; Pres. ANDRÉ BLOHORN; Sec.-Gen. PH. MEYER.

Syndicat des Négociants Importateurs et Agents de Marques de Matériel Automobile ou Agricole de la Côte d'Ivoire: B.P. 1399; f. 1953; 18 mems.; Pres. M. BROSET.

Union des Employeurs Agricoles et Forestiers: B.P. 2300, Abidjan; f. 1952; Pres. HUGUES DE QUATREBARBES.

Association Interprofessionnelle de la Côte d'Ivoire: B.P. 1340, Abidjan; Pres. A. BLOHORN; Sec.-Gen. P. MEYER.

Syndicat des Producteurs Forestiers: B.P. 318, Abidjan; Pres. A. LEGRAS.

Syndicat pour la Défense des Intérêts Généraux des Planteurs et Cultivateurs de la Côte d'Ivoire: Treichville, B.P. 6085; Pres. ALEXANDER DJABIA.

Syndicat Agricole Africain: B.P. 24, Treichville; Pres. JOSEPH ANOMA.

CO-OPERATIVE

Coopérative Agricole de Production Bananière et Fruitière de Côte d'Ivoire (COFRUCI): B.P. 1550, Abidjan; f. 1968; Pres. EDOUARD EBAGNITCHIE.

TRADE UNION

Union Générale des Travailleurs de Côte d'Ivoire: B.P. 1749; Abidjan; f. 1962; 200,000 mems.; Sec.-Gen. JOSEPH COFFIE.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Régie du Chemin de Fer Abidjan-Niger: Abidjan, B.P. 1394; f. 1904; 1,145 km. of track linking Abidjan with Ouagadougou, the capital of Upper Volta; 625 km. are in the Ivory Coast; Dir. LANCINA KONATE.

ROADS

There are 6,850 km. of bitumen-surfaced roads; 18,000 km. of all weather earth roads and 14,000 km. of tracks.

Société Ivoirienne de Transports Publics: B.P. 1822, Abidjan; f. 1964; cap. 17,500m. francs CFA; road transport.

SHIPPING

Abidjan

Compagnie Maritime de l'Afrique Noire (COMARAN): B.P. 640, Abidjan.

Cie. Maritime des Chargeurs Réunis: 25 avenue Général de Gaulle, B.P. 1285.

Delta Line: B.P. 894.

Gold Star Line: c/o SAMOA, B.P. 1611.

Hoegh Lines: c/o SAMOA, B.P. 21.011.

Holland-West Afrika Lijn NV: c/o Union Maritime et Commerciale, B.P. 1559.

Italian West Africa Line: c/o SOCOPAO, B.P. 1297.

Jugollnija: Cie. Foncière et Commerciale de Distribution, km. 1, rue du Port Bouet, B.P. 4308.

K Line: c/o SOCOPAO, B.P. 1297.

Lloyd Triestino: c/o SAMOA, rond-point du Nouveau Port, B.P. 1611.

Mitsui OSK Lines Ltd.: Transcap-Shipping, B.P. 1908.

Palm Line: c/o SOCOPAO, B.P. 1297.

Royal Interocean Lines: c/o Union Maritime et Commerciale, B.P. 1559.

Scandinavian West Africa Line: c/o SOAEM, B.P. 1727.

IVORY COAST—(TRANSPORT AND TOURISM, POWER, UNIVERSITY)

Seven Star Line: c/o SAMOA, B.P. 1611.

Société Ivoirienne de Transport Maritime (SITRAM): 27
ave. Général de Gaulle, B.P. 1546; f. 1967; 3 ships.

Société Navale de l'Ouest: c/o SOAEM, rond-point du
Nouveau Port, B.P. 1727.

Société Navale Chargeurs Delmas et Vieljeux: 17 ave. Lousi-
Barthe, B.P. 1281; Dir. J.-M. BOILEDIEU.

Splošna Plovba: c/o SOCOPAO, Km. 1, blvd. de Marseille,
P.O.B. 1297, Abidjan.

Transcap-Shipping: B.P. 358; Agents for Elder Dempster
Lines, Barber Line, Guinea Gulf Line, Bank Line,
Marine Chartering Co., Svea Line, Mitsui-OSK Line and
Nopal Line; Dir. G. DAGOREAU.

Union West Africa Line: c/o SOAEM, B.P. 1727.

United West Africa Service: c/o SOMICOA, B.P. 640.

CIVIL AVIATION

Abidjan

Air Afrique: ave. L. Barthe, B.P. 21017, Abidjan; f. 1961;
Pres. Dir.-Gen. CHEIKH FAL; Dir.-Gen. JEAN CADEAC
D'ARBAUD; Gen. Rep. for Europe JEAN-CLAUDE
DELAFOSSÉ, 53 rue Ampère, Paris 17e.

Air Ivoire: B.P. 1027; local services.

The following air lines also serve the Ivory Coast: Air
Zaire, Air Mali, Alitalia, Ghana Airways, KLM, MEA,
Nigeria Airways, PAA, Sabena, Swissair and UTA.

TOURISM

ICTA (Ivory Coast Travel Agency): P.O.B. 2636, Abidjan.

POWER

Energie Electrique de la Côte d'Ivoire: B.P. 1345, Abidjan;
f. 1952; cap. 1,400m. francs CFA.
Distribution of electricity and water.
Dir.-Gen. LAMBERT KONAN.

UNIVERSITY

Université d'Abidjan: B.P. 1880, Abidjan; 126 teachers,
2,042 students.

JAMAICA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Jamaica is an island in the Caribbean ninety miles south of Cuba. Haiti is nearby to the east. The climate varies with altitude, being tropical at sea level and temperate in the mountain areas. Average annual rainfall is 77 inches. The language is English. The majority of the population belong to Christian churches of which the Church of England and the Baptist Church are the strongest. There is a small Jewish minority. The flag consists of a diagonal gold cross on a black and green background. The capital is Kingston.

Recent History

Formerly a British colony, the island achieved internal independence in 1959 and full independence in 1962. In 1958 Jamaica joined with Trinidad, Barbados, the Leeward Islands and the Windward Islands to form the West Indies Federation. Jamaica seceded in 1961 following a referendum and the Federation broke up. The two dominant political figures since the war have been Sir Alexander Bustamante, leader of the Jamaica Labour Party, who retired as Prime Minister in 1966 on account of ill health, and Mr. Norman Manley, Q.C., a former Premier and leader of the People's National Party, who died in September 1969. The Labour Party won the elections of 1962 and 1967 but under the premiership of Mr. Hugh Shearer it lost the elections of February 1972 to the People's National Party, now led by Mr. Michael Manley, the son of Norman Manley. Jamaica is a member of the Organization of American States and CARIFTA.

Government

The legislature consists of a Senate of 21 members and a House of Representatives of 53 members. Thirteen members of the Senate are appointed by the Governor-General on the advice of the Prime Minister and eight on the advice of the Leader of the Opposition. The House of Representatives is elected by universal adult suffrage. Executive power lies with the Prime Minister and a Cabinet of not less than eleven members. A Privy Council of six members advises the Governor-General on the exercise of the Royal Prerogative of Mercy and on Service appeals of a disciplinary nature.

Defence

Until independence in 1962 defence was the responsibility of the United Kingdom. Since then Jamaica has been building up her own forces.

Economic Affairs

The economy is based on agriculture and mining. The dominant crop is sugar, with molasses and rum as important by-products. Bananas, citrus fruits and coconuts are also cultivated. The principal mineral is bauxite, of which Jamaica is a large producer, and new processing factories have made Jamaica the world's second most important producer of alumina. Industry is expanding and covers cement, tobacco and a number of consumer goods. Trade is chiefly with Britain, the U.S.A. and Canada. Two valuable

sources of income are the tourist trade and remittances from migrants working in the United Kingdom. Despite a high growth rate, Jamaica has very high unemployment—about 15 per cent of the working population. Jamaica has been a member of CARIFTA, the Caribbean Free Trade Association, since August 1968. CARIFTA has been especially beneficial for Jamaica's exports of manufactured goods. Exports to CARIFTA rose from J\$3.6 million in 1967-68 to J\$10 million in 1971. Negotiations with the European Economic Community, which will be of vital importance for agricultural exports, are due to start in the summer of 1973.

Transport and Communications

There are 249 miles of railway, including the 112-mile line running diagonally across the island from Kingston to Montego Bay; 2,688 miles of main roads and 6,516 miles of secondary roads link towns and villages. The principal ports are Kingston and Montego Bay. Jamaica is well served by a number of international air lines.

Social Welfare

Social welfare is undertaken by the Government, chiefly in co-operation with private charitable organizations. The Social Development Commission arranges and co-ordinates social welfare in the villages.

Education

Primary education is compulsory in certain districts and where schools are available; and secondary schools receive a Government grant. Six faculties of the University of the West Indies are in Kingston.

Tourism

Jamaica attracts many tourists, mainly from the U.S.A. In 1971 448,564 tourists visited the island. There are many hotels but none have facilities for large conferences; hotel proprietors receive tax concessions to encourage development.

Visas are not required to visit Jamaica by nationals of Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, German Federal Republic, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, San Marino, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom and Commonwealth and United States.

Sport

The chief sports are cricket, tennis, swimming and football. Sports are organized and played almost entirely on an amateur basis.

Public Holidays

1972: May 23 (National Labour Day), August 7 (Independence Day), October 16 (National Heroes Day), December 25 and 26 (Christmas).

1973: January 1 (New Year), March 7 (Ash Wednesday), April 20-23 (Easter).

Weights and Measures

Imperial weights and measures are in force in Jamaica.

JAMAICA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

Currency and Exchange Rates

On September 8th, 1969, Jamaica adopted a decimal system of currency. The major unit, the dollar, is equal to the former ros. and is divided into 100 cents.

The denominations of the new currency are:

Coins: 1, 5, 10, 25 cents

Notes: 50 cents, 1, 2, 10 dollars.

Exchange rate: J\$2 = £1 sterling.

J\$1 = U.S. \$0.76.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

Area (square miles): 4,243.6.

Population: (1970 census) 1,861,300; Kingston 192,000;
Birth rate (1970) 34.4; Death rate (1970) 7.7.

Employment: (1970): Total labour force 750,000; Agriculture (incl. Sugar), Forestry and Mining 338,000.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

	UNIT	1968	1969	1970
Sugar, unrefined	'000 tons	4,400	4,004	4,138
Bananas	'000 stems	17,953	14,961	15,540
Citrus	'000 boxes	4,074	3,522	3,566
Coconuts	'000 nuts	134,881	116,300	120,500
Ginger	'000 lb.	1,645	896	1,832

MINING AND INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

	UNIT	1968	1969	1970
Bauxite	tons	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Alumina	"	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Cement	"	402,457	407,013	449,458
Gypsum	"	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Cigars	'000	21,000	22,000	23,000
Cigarettes	million	1,167	1,141	1,261
Sugar	'000 tons	445	383	370
Rum	'000 gal.	n.a.	2,504	n.a.
Soap	'000 lb.	18,953	17,476	17,024

FINANCE

J\$1 = 100 cents.

J\$2 = £1 sterling; J\$1 = U.S. \$0.76.

J\$100 = £50 sterling = U.S. \$76.

BUDGET

(1967-68—£J'000)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
Customs and Excise	32,377	Federal Government	nil
Direct Taxation	20,982	Communications and Public Works	11,151
Other Items	30,745	Education	10,048
		Public Health	7,436
		Development and Welfare	3,388
		Agriculture	8,366
		Other Items	43,713
TOTAL	84,104	TOTAL	84,104

Budget Totals (1968-69): Revenue £71.5m.; Expenditure £93.5m.

JAMAICA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

COST OF LIVING INDEX
(January 1967=100)

	METROPOLITAN KINGSTON		RURAL AREAS	
	1969	1970	1969	1970
Food and Drink	118.4	131.4	116.8	132.0
Fuels	115.3	127.7	118.7	133.8
Housing	111.5	119.5	111.1	118.0
Household Furnishing	107.4	110.5	110.0	114.6
Clothing	108.2	114.5	109.5	116.2
Transportation	119.3	130.3	119.1	128.6
Personal	122.1	130.6	113.4	120.9
Miscellaneous	116.2	132.9	111.7	122.7
ALL ITEMS	116.2	127.5	114.8	126.9

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS
(\$J'000)

	1968	1969	1970*
NET NATIONAL INCOME	679,726	741,283	806,191
Taxes less subsidies	82,996	99,144	n.a.
NET NATIONAL PRODUCT	762,722	840,427	n.a.
Depreciation allowances	58,858	65,855	73,677
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	821,580	906,282	n.a.
Balance of exports and imports of goods and services	-85,712	-104,591	-129,000
AVAILABLE RESOURCES			
of which:			
Domestic consumption expenditure	570,718	634,249	689,640
Government consumption expenditure	104,522	117,450	139,754
Gross domestic capital formation	230,489	258,158	279,885

* Provisional.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(million \$J)

	1968			1969			1970		
	Credit	Debit	Balance	Credit	Debit	Balance	Credit	Debit	Balance
Merchandise	209.2	276.9	-67.7	243.2	317.6	-74.4	285.1	374.3	-89.2
Services:									
Freight and transportation	22.8	54.1	-31.3	22.7	60.2	-37.5	23.7	69.4	-45.7
Travel	73.2	10.4	62.8	77.9	12.5	65.4	79.6	12.9	66.7
Investment income	10.6	71.6	-61.0	12.3	84.8	-72.5	13.6	95.4	-81.8
Insurance	—	3.2	-3.2	—	3.7	-3.7	—	4.3	-4.3
Government (n.e.s.)	9.7	2.0	7.7	10.5	1.9	8.6	10.8	1.3	9.5
Other services	30.3	34.0	-3.7	34.1	34.9	-0.8	36.2	36.8	-0.6
Total	146.6	175.3	-28.7	157.5	198.0	-40.5	163.9	220.1	-56.2
Transfer Payments	16.2	6.0	10.2	20.0	8.1	11.9	29.6	12.5	17.1
CURRENT BALANCE	372.0	458.2	-86.2	420.7	523.7	-103.0	478.6	606.9	-128.3

JAMAICA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

EXTERNAL TRADE

(\$J'000)

	1967	1968	1969	1970*
Imports	252,580	319,368	368,586	435,217
Exports	196,760	207,080	240,870	283,090

* Provisional.

COMMODITIES

(\$J'000)

IMPORTS	1968	1969	1970*
Food	57,954	59,898	68,992
Beverages and Tobacco	4,734	4,991	6,045
Crude Materials, inedible, except Fuels	8,454	10,267	10,236
Mineral Fuels, Lubricants and Related Materials	22,678	25,294	27,608
Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	2,038	2,165	2,539
Chemicals	25,264	28,028	32,819
Manufactured Goods	81,834	92,020	113,776
Machinery and Transport Equipment	89,920	116,256	139,841
Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	25,904	28,992	32,584
Miscellaneous Transactions and Commodities	584	676	776

* Provisional.

EXPORTS (Domestic)	1968	1969	1970*
Food	62,416	57,028	57,681
Bananas	13,800	12,470	11,830
Sugar (Unrefined)	34,048	27,938	29,361
Molasses	2,972	2,424	2,191
Beverages and Tobacco	4,958	6,002	5,211
Rum	1,378	1,806	1,509
Crude Materials, inedible, except Fuels	113,958	149,017	190,136
Bauxite	62,120	76,013	76,490
Alumina	50,834	71,012	111,107
Mineral Fuels, Lubricants and Related Products	5,392	5,776	6,755
Animal and Vegetable Oils	98	16	22
Chemicals	4,306	4,840	5,186
Manufactured Goods	3,216	3,438	3,260
Machinery and Transport Equipment	188	342	969
Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	9,006	8,986	8,474
Miscellaneous Transactions and Commodities	130	2	17

* Provisional.

COUNTRIES

(\$J'000)

	1968		1969		1970*	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
United Kingdom	65,392	43,628	77,600	41,320	83,431	43,822
U.S.A.	123,551	95,546	148,820	109,146	188,392	149,556
Canada	30,651	25,910	35,250	35,556	39,507	22,223
Other Countries	110,752	41,984	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

* Provisional.

JAMAICA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY, THE CONSTITUTION)

TRANSPORT

Railways (1966): Passengers 1,163,263, Freight 2,257,000 tons.

Roads (1968-69): 102,744 licensed vehicles (including cars, trucks, tractors, buses, motorcycles and trailers).

Shipping Freight unloaded 4,532,000 tons; Freight loaded 12,108,000 tons.

Civil Aviation (1970): Passengers arriving 521,018; Cargo handled 13,867 tons.

TOURISM

Total number of visitors (1970): 414,720; expenditure \$79.6m.; number of hotel beds (1970): 5,472.

EDUCATION

(1969-70)

	PRIMARY	JUNIOR SECONDARY	SECONDARY	TEACHER TRAINING	UNIVERSITY
Schools . . .	768	40	53†	7	1
Staff . . .	7,491*	888	1,526	143	287
Students . . .	384,129*	30,635	30,058	2,201	2,687

* Excluding staff and students of 5 special schools.

† Including Secondary High, High Comprehensive, Technical High and Vocational Trade.

Source: Department of Statistics, Jamaica.

THE CONSTITUTION

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL

The Governor-General is appointed by The Queen and holds office during her pleasure.

THE LEGISLATURE

The Senate or Upper House consists of 21 Senators of whom 13 will be appointed by the Governor-General on the advice of the Prime Minister and 8 by the Governor-General on the advice of the Leader of the Opposition.

The House of Representatives consists of 53 elected members, to be called Members of Parliament, but provision is included to permit the numbers to be increased to up to 60. (There are 53 seats in the house.)

A person is qualified for appointment to the Senate or for election to the House of Representatives if he is a citizen of Jamaica or other Commonwealth country of the age of 21 or more and has been ordinarily resident in Jamaica for the immediately preceding twelve months.

THE PRIVY COUNCIL

The Privy Council consists of six members appointed by the Governor-General after consultation with the Prime Minister, of whom at least two are persons who hold or who have held public office. The functions of the Council are to advise the Governor-General on the exercise of the Royal Prerogative of Mercy and on appeals on disciplinary matters from the three Service Commissions.

THE EXECUTIVE

The Prime Minister

The Governor-General appoints as Prime Minister the person from the House of Representatives who, in his judgment, is best able to command the support of the majority of the members of that House.

Leader of the Opposition

There is a Leader of the Opposition appointed by the Governor-General in his discretion being the member of the House of Representatives who in his judgment is best able to command the support of the majority of those members of the House who do not support the Government.

The Cabinet

The Cabinet consists of the Prime Minister and not less than eleven other Ministers appointed by the Governor-General on the Advice of the Prime Minister.

THE JUDICATURE

The Judicature consists of a Supreme Court, a Court of Appeal and minor courts. Judicial matters, notably advice to the Governor-General on appointments, are considered by a Judicial Service Commission, the Chairman of which is the Chief Justice, members being the President of the Court of Appeal, the Chairman of the Public Service Commission and three others.

CITIZENSHIP

All persons born in Jamaica after Independence automatically acquire Jamaican citizenship and there is also provision for the acquisition of citizenship by persons born outside Jamaica of Jamaican parents. Persons born in Jamaica (or persons born outside Jamaica of Jamaican parents) before independence who are immediately prior to independence citizens of the United Kingdom and Colonies also automatically become citizens of Jamaica.

Appropriate provision is made which permits persons who do not automatically become citizens of Jamaica to be registered as such.

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS

The Constitution includes provisions safeguarding the fundamental freedoms of the individual, irrespective of race, place of origin, political opinions, colour, creed or sex, subject only to respect for the rights and freedoms of others and for the public interest. The fundamental freedoms include the right of life, liberty, security of the person and protection from arbitrary arrest or restriction of movement, the enjoyment of property and the protection of the law, freedom of conscience, of expression and of peaceful assembly and association, and respect for private and family life.

THE GOVERNMENT

Governor-General: Sir CLIFFORD CAMPBELL, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.

PRIVY COUNCIL

Hon. C. H. BROWNE, Hon. G. ARTHUR BROWN, C.M.G., Hon. CLINTON HART, O.B.E., Hon. Dr. VERNON LINDO, Hon. Dr. K. RATTRAY, Hon. G. OWEN.

THE CABINET

(April 1972)

Prime Minister, Minister of Defence, External Affairs and Economic Affairs: MICHAEL MANLEY.

Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Finance: DAVID COORE.

Minister of Industry and Tourism: P. J. PATTERSON.

Minister of Public Utilities: ERIC BELL.

Minister of Education: FLORIZEL GLASSPOLE.

Minister of State: ELI MATALON.

Minister of Home Affairs and Justice: NOEL SILVERA.

Minister of Health and Environmental Control: KEN MCNEILL.

Minister of Local Government: ROSE LEON.

Minister of Pensions and Social Security: HOWARD COOKE.

Minister of Commerce and Consumer Protection: WILLS O'ISAACS.

Minister of Labour and Employment: ERNEST PEART.

Minister of Works: WINSTON JONES.

Minister of Agriculture: KEBLE MUNN.

Minister of Housing: ANTHONY SPALDING.

Minister of Youth and Community Development: D. MANLEY.

Minister Without Portfolio: P. F. DUDLEY THOMPSON.

Attorney General and Minister of Legal Affairs: LEACROFT ROBINSON, Q.C.

Leader of the Opposition: HUGH SHEARER, P.C.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

HIGH COMMISSIONS AND EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO JAMAICA.

(HC) High Commission; (E) Embassy.

Argentina: 10 Millsborough Crescent, Kingston 6 (E); *Ambassador:* JULIO NEGRE.

Canada: The Dominion Life Building, Cnr. Trafalgar Rd. and Knutsford Blvd., Kingston 10 (HC); *High Commissioner:* VICTOR C. MOORE.

China, Republic (Taiwan): 39 Russell Heights, Kingston 8 (E); *Ambassador:* SAMUEL C. H. LING.

Colombia: 4 Starlight Ave., Kingston 8 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* ALBERTO DE ARGAEZ.

France: 13 Hillcrest Ave., Kingston 6 (E); *Ambassador:* JACQUES O'CONNOR.

German Federal Republic: Standard Life Building (4th Floor), 64 Barry St., Kingston (E); *Ambassador:* KURT SCHMIDT.

Guyana: 31 Old Hope Rd., Kingston 5 (HC); *High Commissioner:* MRS. WINNIFRED GASKIN.

Mexico: British-American Bldg., (3rd Floor), Knutsford Blvd., Kingston 10 (E); *Ambassador:* JOSÉ CABALLERO BAZÁN.

Netherlands: British-American Bldg., Knutsford Blvd., Kingston 10 (E); *Ambassador:* ANDRÉ E. BRIUK.

Panama: Seymour Apartments, Room 11, Seymour Ave., Kingston 6 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* Dr. CARLOS CABEZAS.

Trinidad and Tobago: 31 Old Hope Rd., Kingston 5 (HC); *High Commissioner:* ANTONY K. SABGA-ABOUD.

United Kingdom: 58 Duke St., Kingston (HC); *High Commissioner:* EDWARD NOEL LARMOUR.

U.S.A.: 43 Duke St., Kingston (E); *Ambassador:* VINCENT DE ROULET.

Venezuela: British-American Building (3rd Floor), Knutsford Blvd., Kingston 10 (E); *Ambassador:* Brigadier-General ALFRED MONCH.

Jamaica also has diplomatic relations with Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, India, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Republic of Korea, Lebanon, Liberia, Nicaragua, Norway, Peru, Poland, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Turkey.

PARLIAMENT

SENATE

President: G. S. RANGLIN.

21 members, 13 nominated by the Prime Minister, 8 by the Leader of the Opposition.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Speaker: RIPTON MCPHERSON.

ELECTION, FEBRUARY 1972

	SEATS	VOTES
People's National Party . . .	37	267,655
Jamaica Labour Party . . .	15	204,482
Independent . . .	1	1,040

POLITICAL PARTIES

Jamaica Labour Party (J.L.P.): 7 Retirement Road, Kingston 5; f. 1944 by Sir Alexander Bustamante; the Party draws its main support from work-members of the Bustamante Industrial Trade Union, founded by Sir Alexander in 1938; the Union has representatives on the Central Executive of the Jamaica Labour Party; Leader Sir ALEXANDER BUSTAMANTE, G.B.E., Chair. Senator HECTOR WYNTER, Sec. STAFFORD OWEN.

People's National Party (P.N.P.): Headquarters: 23/25 South Camp Rd., Kingston; f. 1938. The Party favours a moderate form of socialism and its aims include the encouragement of foreign capital investment in the island, and the intensification of agricultural development. The Party draws its supporters mainly from the middle classes and groups of workers who have joined the National Workers' Union. Pres. MICHAEL MANLEY; Sec. S. O. VEITCH.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Justice is administered by several Courts—the Supreme Court, Court of Appeal, Resident Magistrates' Courts and Traffic Courts. There are also Courts of Petty Sessions.

The Supreme Court
P.O. Box 491, Kingston.

Chief Justice: Hon. Sir HERBERT DUFFUS.

Senior Puisne Judge: Hon. R. M. HERCULES.

Puisne Judges: L. G. ROBINSON, U. N. PARNELL, H. S. GRANNUM, E. ZACCA, V. C. MELVILLE, K. C. HENRY, I. D. ROWE, W. B. WILKIE, V. L. LOPEZ, H. V. T. CHAMBERS, L. L. ROTHAM.

Registrar: Mrs. E. B. ALLEN.

Deputy Registrars: C. CAMPBELL, Miss HAZEL JOHNSON.

Court of Appeal

President: The Hon. Sir CYRIL HENRIQUES.

Judges: H. J. SHELLEY, Sir JOSEPH LUCKHOO, L. B. FOX, K. G. SMITH, A. M. EDUN, C. H. GRAHAM PERKINS.

Registrar: C. PATTERSON.

Judicial Service Commission

Chairman: Chief Justice.

Members: President of the Court of Appeal; Chairman of The Public Service Commission and three others.

RELIGION

The Anglican Church is the largest religious body, and had 317,600 adherents according to a 1970 estimate. Presbyterians number about 92,000. The Roman Catholic Church has about 157,593 members, and other religious bodies include the Methodist, Baptist and Congregational Churches, the Salvation Army, The Society of Friends and the Seventh Day Adventist Church.

ANGLICAN CHURCH

Bishop of Jamaica: Rt. Rev. J. C. E. SWABY.

Suffragan Sees:

Bishop of Kingston: Rt. Rev. J. CLARK.

Bishop of Mandeville: Rt. Rev. H. D. EDMONDSON.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Archbishop of Kingston: Most Rev. SAMUEL E. CARTER, S.J., 21 Hopefield Ave., Kingston 6.

Bishop of Montego Bay: Most Rev. EDGERTON R. CLARKE, Blessed Sacrament Cathedral Rectory, P.O.B. 197, Montego Bay, St. James.

Assembly of God: Evangel Temple, 3 Friendship Park Rd., Kingston 6; 191,200 mems.; Pastor C. M. DARELL-HUCKERBY.

First Church of Christ Scientist: 13 West Racecourse, Kingston.

Jewish: 92 Duke St. Kingston.

Methodist: Lyndhurst, Kingston.

Salvation Army: Bramwell Booth Memorial Hall, Kingston.

Seventh Day Adventist: North St., Kingston.

United Church of Jamaica and Grand Caymen: 24 Hagley Park Pl., Kingston 10; 16,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. Rev. C. A. THOMAS.

THE PRESS

Daily Gleaner: 7 North St., Kingston; f. 1834; morning; Independent; circ. 61,546; Man. Dir. G. A. SHERMAN; Editor T. E. SEALEY; London Office: 122 Shaftesbury Ave., W1V 8HA.

Star: 7 North St., Kingston; evening; circ. 66,499.

Beacon: Montego Bay; weekly.

Caribbean Challenge: 55 Church St., Box 186, Kingston; f. 1957; monthly; circ. 30,000.

Catholic Opinion: 11 Duke St., Kingston; f. 1896; weekly; Editor Rev. JOHN L. SULLIVAN, S.J.; Agents: R. H. Humphrey & Co. Ltd., 39 Brookenhurst Rd., Croydon, Surrey, England; circ. 7,500.

Children's Own: 7 North St., Kingston; weekly; circ. 95,477.

Chinese Public News: 9 North St., Kingston; Chinese; bi-weekly; circ. 4,000.

Chung San News, The: 130 Barry St., Kingston; Chinese; bi-weekly; circ. 3,500.

The Farmer: North Parade, Kingston; quarterly.

Farmers' Weekly: 17 North St., Kingston; circ. 70,568.

Government Gazette: P.O. Box 487, Kingston; f. 1868; circ. 4,817; Government Printer JNO. R. ATKINS.

Jamaica and West Indian Review, The: 46 East St., Kingston; Liberal; illustrated; quarterly; Editor ESTHER CHAPMAN; English Address: The Penthouse, Glenwood, Dorking, Surrey.

Jamaica Baptist Reporter, The: The Jamaica Baptist Union, 6 Hope Rd., Kingston 10; Editor Rev. AMBROSE A. FINLAY, B.D., S.T.M.; circ. 3,800.

Jamaica Churchman: Church House, Kingston 5; monthly; circ. 3,000.

Jamaican Housewife: 6 Torrington Ave., Kingston; published by the National Publishing House Ltd.

Jamaican Home and Builder: 6 Torrington Ave., Kingston; quarterly.

Jamaican Magazine: Box 131, Kingston 10; quarterly; circ. 3,500.

Jamaican Review: 6 Torrington Ave., Kingston; publ. semi-annual; circ. 28,006.

Jamaica Weekly Gleaner: 7 North St., Kingston; weekly; overseas.

New Nation: 23-25 South Camp Rd., Kingston 16; Editor Dr. KEN MCNEIL.

Pagoda: 50 Duke St., Kingston; fortnightly.

Public Opinion: 2 Torrington Road, Kingston; f. 1937; supports People's National Party; weekly; Editor L. NEMBARD; Agents: R. H. Humphrey & Co. Ltd., 39 Brookenhurst Rd., Croydon, Surrey, England; circ. 13,000.

Society Magazino: 136 Orange Street, Kingston; monthly; circ. 10,000.

Sports Life: 18 East St., Kingston; f. 1958; circ. 7,000.

Sunday Gleaner: 7 North St., Kingston; circ. 84,399.

Vanity Magazine: P.O.B. 40, Kingston 3; bi-monthly.

Voice of Jamaica: 94 Matfield Ave., Kingston 13; organ of Jamaica Labour Party; weekly; circ. 20,000.

Weekend Star: 7 North St., Kingston; Fridays; evening; circ. 85,008.

West Indian Medical Journal: University of the West Indies, Kingston 7; quarterly; circ. 2,000.

West Indian Review: 46 East St., Kingston; quarterly.

West Indian Sportsman: 75 Church St., Kingston; monthly; circ. 7,000.

PRESS ASSOCIATION

Press Association of Jamaica: 2-4 Geffrard Place, Kingston; f. 1943; 90 mems.; Pres. CLIFTON NEITA; Sec. KEN CHAPLIN; publ. *Press & Radio* (annual).

Reuters is also represented in Jamaica.

PUBLISHERS

Arawak Press Ltd.: 46 East St., Kingston.

Caribbean Universities Press: P.O.B. 83, Kingston; f. 1970; Man. IAN RANDLE.

City Printery Ltd.: 2 Torrington Rd., Kingston; f. 1937; Chair. A. H. B. AGUILAR; Man. Dir. V. BENNETT; publ. *Public Opinion* (weekly).

Gleaner Co. Ltd., The: 7 North St., Kingston; publs. newspapers and magazines; Man. Dir. G. A. SHERMAN.

Government Printing Office: 77 Duke St., Kingston; Government Printer R. ATKINS.

Jamaica Publishing House: 97 Church St., Kingston.

Jamaica Times Press Ltd., The: 141 East Street, Kingston; f. 1898.

Longman Caribbean Ltd.: Kingston; f. 1970; general; Dir. HECTOR WYNTER.

West Indian Publishing Co. Ltd., The: 44 East St., Kingston.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Jamaica Broadcasting Corporation: 5 South Odcon Ave., Kingston 10; f. 1959; a publicly-owned Statutory Corporation run on semi-commercial lines and designed to transmit quality programmes both on radio (from 1959) and television (from 1963) with a broad social purpose; Gen. Man. CAREY ROBINSON.

Educational Broadcasting Service: Ministry of Education, Kingston; f. 1964; 20-minute telecasts and 15-minute radio broadcasts daily.

Radio Jamaica Ltd.: Broadcasting House, 32 Lyndhurst Rd., Kingston 5; f. 1950; associated company of Rediffusion International Ltd., London; island-wide commercial and public service broadcasting 144 hours per week; also operates the Reditune background music service; Gen. Man. L. W. DE PASS.

Receiving sets (1971): radio 310,000; television 73,000.

FINANCE

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; dep. = deposits; m. = million; amounts in Jamaican dollars.)

BANKING

CENTRAL BANK

Bank of Jamaica: P.O.B. 621, Kingston; f. 1960; p.u. cap. J\$500,000, dep. J\$59.8m. (Dec. 1971); Gov. G. A. BROWN, C.M.G.

OTHER BANKS

Government Savings Bank: 134-140 Tower St., P.O.B. 473, Kingston; f. 1870; Government guaranteed; dep. J\$20.4m. (Mar. 1971); Man. C. A. HUDSON; brs. at 255 Post Offices.

Jamaica Citizens Bank: 4 King St., Kingston 1; f. 1967; cap. J\$4m., dep. J\$19m.; Gen. Man. ARTHUR CHAI ONN.

The Bank of Nova Scotia Jamaica Ltd.: 5-7 King St., Kingston; f. 1967; Man. Dir. C. HENRIQUES; p.u. cap. J\$5.5m.; dep. J\$145m. (Oct. 1971); main br. 35 King St., Man. R. J. KAVANAGH; 44 other brs. throughout Jamaica.

Bank of London and Montreal Ltd.: Head Office: P.O. Box 1262, Nassau, Bahamas; Kingston: 111/115 Harbour St.; Man. W. L. JONES.

Barclays Bank International: Head Office: 54 Lombard St., London, E.C.3; West Caribbean Head Office: 77 King St., Kingston, Dirs. K. H. DICKENSON, F. D. LONGMIRE; Kingston Office: 54 King St., Man. A. J. BRADLEY; 44 brs., sub-brs. and agencies in Jamaica.

Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce: Head Office: 25 King St. West, Toronto 1, Ontario; Kingston Office: King and Harbour Sts.; Man. (Kingston) R. B. GIBSON; 8 brs.

First National City Bank: Head Office: 399 Park Ave., New York 10022; Jamaica Branches: 4½ King St., P.O.B. 362, Kingston, Man. RICHARD ABERSON; 21 Constant Spring Rd., P.O.B. 124, Kingston 10, Man. MICHAEL KINGSTON; 4 other branches in Jamaica.

Royal Bank of Canada: Head Office: Place Ville Marie, Montreal; Kingston Main Office: Duke and Barry Sts.; brs. in Kingston (9), Mandeville, May Pen and Montego Bay; Man. (Kingston) R. S. SASSO.

DEVELOPMENT BANK

Jamaica Development Bank: Kingston; f. 1969; replaced Development Finance Corporation, f. 1959; initial cap. J\$10m.; Chair. ABE ISSA; Gen. Man. D. R. CLARKE; Offices in London, New York and Toronto.

Jamaica Mortgage Bank Ltd.: Kingston; f. 1971; established by Government of Jamaica and Commonwealth Development Corporation to specialize in institutional financing.

There are also Peoples' Co-operative Banks, which, under the supervision of the Agricultural Loans Societies Boards, make loans to small farmers.

STOCK EXCHANGE

Jamaica Stock Exchange Ltd.: Kingston; f. 1968; Chair. G. A. BROWN, C.M.G.; Gen. Man. V. H. O. MENDEZ.

INSURANCE

Insurance Company of Jamaica Ltd.: 101-3 Harbour St., P.O.B. 249, Kingston; f. 1931; Chair. LESLIE E. ASHENHEIM, M.A.; Gen. Man. V. A. DAVES.

Jamaica Co-operative Fire and General Insurance Co. Ltd.: 10 Duke St., Kingston; Gen. Man. G. M. DOUET.

Jamaica Mutual Life Assurance Society: P.O.B. 204, Kingston; f. 1844; Chair D. J. JUDAH, C.B.E.; Gen. Man. GILBERT C. LIVINGSTON.

Most of the leading British, and some U.S. and Canadian companies have offices or agents.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

- Jamaica Chamber of Commerce:** P.O. Box 172, Kingston; Pres. L. M. PARKE; Gen. Man. S. M. ABRAHAMS; Sec. N. R. MADDEN; publ. *Chamber of Commerce Journal* (quarterly).
- Montego Bay Chamber of Commerce Ltd.:** P.O. Box 213, 2 Parade, Montego Bay; f. 1932, 180 mems.; Pres. E. A. WATT-PARKIN; Sec. K. W. ARMSTRONG.
- Ocho Rios Chamber of Commerce:** Pineapple Place, Ocho Rios; Pres. W. S. COLE, Jr.; Sec. Mrs. S. V. BROWN.
- Portland Chamber of Commerce Ltd.:** Portland; f. 1935; 135 mems.; Pres. J. B. PATERSON, Port Antonio.

ASSOCIATIONS

- All-Island Banana Growers' Association Ltd.:** Banana Industry Building, 10 South Avenue, Kingston Gardens, Kingston; f. 1946; reorganized 1956; 40,642 mems.; Chair. Mrs. O. W. CHAMPAGNE; Sec. D. L. WHITTLE.
- All-Island Jamaica Cane Farmers' Association:** 4 North Ave., Kingston 4; f. 1941; registered cane farmers 26,958 mems.; Chair. C. O. TITUS; Man. W. D. ROBERTS.
- Citrus Growers' Association Ltd.:** 60A East Queen Street, P.O. Box 159, Kingston; f. 1955; 26,248 mems.; Chair. C. D. DELISSER; Man. Dir. C. C. RUSSELL.
- Importers' and Distributors' Association of Jamaica:** 11 Duke St., Kingston.
- In-Bond Merchants' Association:** The Cage, Parade, P.O.B. 213, Montego Bay; Chair. ALAN HART.
- Jamaica Banana Producers' Association Ltd.:** 64 Harbour St., P.O.B. 237 Kingston; f. 1927; Chair. A. E. FRENCH.
- Jamaica Livestock Association:** P.O.B. 36, Newport East, Kingston; f. 1941; 6,000 mems.; Chair. H. L. ROPER; Man. H. J. RAINFORD.
- Jamaica Manufacturers' Association Ltd.:** 85A Duke St., Kingston; f. 1947; 460 mems.; Pres. C. HENDERSON-DAVIS; Sec. E. A. HALL.
- Jamaican Association of Sugar Technologists:** c/o Sugar Research Dept., Mandeville, P.O.; Pres. T. CHINLOY.
- Master Printers' and Allied Trades' Association of Jamaica:** c/o Jamaica Times Ltd., 8-12 King St., Kingston; f. 1943; 18 mems.; Pres. H. L. SPOERRI; Sec. D. BURROWS.
- Shipping Association of Jamaica:** 161 Water Lane, Kingston; f. 1939; 22 mems.; Chair. LAURENCE P. SCOTT; Gen. Man. NOEL A. HYLTON.
- Sugar Manufacturers' Association (of Jamaica) Ltd.:** 5 Trevennion Park Rd., Kingston 5; comprises all the sugar manufacturers in Jamaica; deals with all aspects of the sugar industry and its by-products; provides liaison between the industry, the Government and overseas interests; Man. C. S. ROBERTS.

GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATIONS

- Agricultural Development Corporation:** 83 Hanover St., Kingston; est. 1952; Chair. R. E. MAIS; Sec. T. D. DE CASSERES.
- Agricultural Marketing Corporation:** 188 Spanish Town Rd., P.O.B. 144, Kingston 11; f. 1963; Chair. R. K. AQUART; Gen. Man. I. E. ROBERTSON (acting).
- Banana Board:** P.O. Box 602, Kingston; f. 1953 under the Banana Board Law; is the sole exporter of bananas and has wide powers over the industry; Chair. Sir NEVILLE ASHENHEIM; Sec. N. RAE.

Cocoa Industry Board: P.O. Box 68, Kingston 15; f. 1957; has wide statutory powers to regulate and develop the industry; owns and operates four central fermentaries; Chair. H. S. SCHLEIFER, J.P.; Sec.-Man. L. P. DELISSER.

Coconut Products Board: c/o P.O.B. 496, Kingston; Chair. J. C. BREAKSPEARE; Sec. A. C. CARTER.

Coconut Industry Board: 18 Waterloo Rd., P.O.B. 204, Kingston 10; 9 mems.; Chair. R. D. C. HENRIQUES; Man. N. E. FOSTER; Sec. R. A. WILLIAMS.

Coffee Industry Board: P.O. Box 12, Kingston 15; f. 1950; 7 mems.; has wide statutory powers to regulate and develop the industry; is the sole exporter of coffee except for the Blue Mountain variety; Chair. N. C. MILLER; Man. F. A. BRISCOE; publ. *Annual Report*.

Jamaica Industrial Development Corporation: 4 Winchester Rd., Kingston; est. 1952; financed by the Government to facilitate and stimulate industrial projects; maintains a staff of advisory specialists and trains staff in labour and management; Chair. FELIX FOX; Exee. Dir. CARROLL DA COSTA; brs. in London and New York.

Jamaica National Export Corporation: P.O.B. 645, Kingston; f. 1970; formerly National Export Council; responsible to Ministry of Trade and Industry for facilitating and encouraging the development of Jamaica's export trade. The Corporation is empowered to engage in research, training and consultant activities, the sponsoring of trade fairs and missions and the issue of publications; Chair. LAURIE RAMSON; Dir. G. O. WELLS.

Sugar Control Board: Chair. R. C. HARTY; Sec. B. W. LYNCH.

Sugar Industry Advisory Council: Kingston; f. 1968; Chair. The Minister of Agriculture.

Sugar Industry Labour Welfare Board: 22 Camp Rd., P.O.B. 34, Kingston 5; Chair. L. C. BLOOMFIELD; Man. M. L. G. SHARP.

Urban Development Corporation: Kingston; f. 1968; responsibility for urban renewal within designated areas; Chair. MOSES MATALON.

TRADE UNIONS

Bustamante Industrial Trade Union (BITU): 98 Duke St., Kingston; f. 1938; 100,459 mems.; Pres. Sir ALEXANDER BUSTAMANTE; Gen. Sec. Miss EDITH NELSON.

National Workers' Union of Jamaica: 17 South Camp Rd., Kingston 16; f. 1952; affiliated to ICFTU, ORIT, etc.; 149,569 mems.; Pres. THOSSY A. KELLY; Gen. Sec. W. A. WAINWRIGHT.

Trade Union Congress of Jamaica: 3 South Camp Rd., Kingston 16; affiliated to CCL and ICFTU; mems. 93,984; Pres. MICHAEL MANLEY; Gen. Sec. HOPETON CAVEN.

PRINCIPAL INDEPENDENT UNIONS

Independent Portworkers' Union: 71 North St., Kingston.

Jamaica Clerical Workers' Association: 130-132 East St., Kingston.

Jamaica Federation of Musicians' Union: 38 Smith Lane, Kingston 3; f. 1958; about 900 mems.; Pres. CECIL V. BRADSHAW; Sec. LESLIE A. WILSON.

Machado Employees' Union: 130 East St., Kingston.

United Portworkers' and Seamen's Union: 20 West St., Kingston.

Water Commission and Allied Workers' Union: 130 East St., Kingston; about 520 mems.; Pres. ISAIAH STEWART; Sec. V. BANCROFT EDWARDS.

There are also 17 employers' associations registered as trade unions.

CO-OPERATIVES

The Jamaica Social Welfare Commission promotes Co-operative Societies in the following categories: Consumer, Co-operative Farming, Credit, Credit and Marketing, Fishermen's, Irrigation, Land Lease, Land Purchase, Marketing, Supplies Co-ops., Thrift, Transport and Tillage.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

RAILWAYS

Jamaica Railway Corporation: P.O. Box 489, Kingston; Chair. D. C. TRETZEL; Gen. Man. A. A. BENNETT.

There are 205 miles of standard-gauge railway operated by the Jamaica Railway Corporation. The main lines are from Kingston to Montego Bay, May Pen to Frankfield and Spanish Town to Port Antonio. The Railway is subsidized by the Government.

ROADS

Jamaica has a good network of tar-surfaced and metalled motoring roads. There are some 2,675 miles of main roads which are asphalted or macadamised and about 6,500 miles of secondary roads of which over 3,200 are suitable for motor traffic.

SHIPPING

Passenger and cargo services are provided to Jamaica by the following companies: Alcoa, Achille Lauro, Atlantrafic Express, Blue Sea, Booth American, Canada Jamaica, Cia. Trasatlántica Española, Elders and Fyffes, Dovar, French, Grace, Hamburg-Amerika, Harrison, Horn, Jamaica Banana Producers', Jamaica Fruit and Shipping, New Zealand Shipping, New Zealand-West Indies, K. Line, Kirk, Montreal-Australia-New Zealand, Royal Mail, Saguenay, United Fruit Jamaica Co.

CIVIL AVIATION

Air Jamaica (1968) Ltd.: 76 Harbour St., Kingston; f. 1968; services to Miami, Chicago, Philadelphia and New York; fleet of two DC-9, one DC-8.

Jamaica Air Services Ltd.: Tinson Pen Aerodrome, P.O.B. 255, Kingston 11; f. 1962; scheduled domestic and charter flights.

Air Caribbean Transport Ltd.: Kingston; started passenger and cargo services 1968 Kingston-Belize-Guatemala-San José-Panama; Man. Dir. EVERETT SCHROEDER.

Jamaica is also served by the following foreign airlines: Air Canada, Alitalia, B.O.A.C., Caribair, Caymen Airways, Delta Air Lines, Eastern Airlines, Lufthansa, Mexicana, Pan Am, and TACA (El Salvador).

TOURISM

Jamaica Tourist Board: 80 Harbour St., P.O.B. 284, Kingston; Montego Inn, Fort St., Montego Bay; f. 1955; 6 members appointed by the Ministry of Trade and Industry headed by a Director of Tourism; a statutory body set up by the government for the promotion of tourism; Dir. E. A. ABRAHAMS; in 1971 448,564 tourists visited Jamaica.

OVERSEAS OFFICES:

U.S.A.:

Suite 262, Pan American Bldg. N.Y. 10017.
Suite 1210, 36 South Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Suite 494, 680 Beach St.; San Francisco, Calif. 94109.
Suite 605, 3075 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif. 90001.
Suite 1322, First National Bank of Miami Bldg., Miami 1, Florida 33131.
Room 606 Northland Towers West, Southfield, Michigan 48075.
Gold Carpet Suite, 1600 LTV Tower, Dallas, Texas 75201.

Suite 1111, 1725 K St., North West Wash., D.C. 20006.
Canada:

9th Floor, Board of Trade Bldg., 11 Adelaide St. W., Toronto 1.

Suite 211, 1118 St. Catherine St. W., Montreal.

U.K.:

6-10 Bruton St., London, W.1.

Jamaica Automobile Association: 17a Duke St., Kingston; Pres. ALVIN V. LYONS; Sec. E. W. YOUNGMAN.

Jamaica Hotel and Tourist Association: Park Lane Bldg., 2 Ardenne Rd., Kingston 10; Pres. DICK DELISSER; Gen. Man. RUSSELL E. LEWARS.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

The Institute of Jamaica: 12-16 East St., Kingston; f. 1879; Government-sponsored organization; provides cultural activities, maintains and develops national collections and museums; Dir. C. BERNARD LEWIS; publs. *Jamaica Journal* (quarterly), *Bulletins*, *Science Series* (irregular).

Jamaica Amateur Operatic Society: c/o Peat, Marwick, Mitchell, 6 Duke St., Kingston.

Jamaica Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra: Y.M.C.A. Headquarters, 21 Hope Rd., Kingston 10; f. 1940; Dir.-Conductor SIBTHORPE L. BECKETT; Exec. Sec. Mrs. VIVIENNE MURPHY.

The Little Theatre Movement of Jamaica: 4 Tom Redcam Drive, Kingston 5; f. 1941; amateur and semi-professional productions; Pres. GRETA FOWLER, M.B.E., Sec. DORIS DUPERLY.

Jamaican National Dance Theatre Company: c/o The Little Theatre, 5 Tom Redcam Drive, Kingston 5; f. 1962; amateur company; productions reflect the variety of sources of Jamaican life; annual dance seasons and international tours; Artistic Dir. REX NETTLEFORD; Chair. J. COALS-LARTIQUE; Sec. VERONA ASHMAN.

UNIVERSITY

University of the West Indies: Mona, Kingston; 396 teachers, 4,564 students (incl. faculties outside Jamaica).

JAPAN

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Japan forms a curved chain of islands off the coast of east Asia. There are four large islands named (from north to south) Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku and Kyushu, and many smaller islands. Hokkaido lies just to the south of the large Russian island, Sakhalin, and about 800 miles east of the Russian mainland port, Vladivostok. Southern Japan is about 100 miles east of Korea. Although summers are everywhere temperate, the climate in winter varies sharply from north to south. Typhoons and heavy rains are common in summer. The language is Japanese. The major religions are Shinto and Buddhism and there is a minority of Christians. The flag consists of a red sun without rays on a white background. The capital is Tokyo.

Recent History

Following the Second World War the Americans occupied Japan and introduced a policy of democratization. The Emperor was deprived of his former god-like authority and a new Constitution providing for popular elections became operative. In 1952 Japan regained its independence with the signing of the San Francisco Peace Treaty. Admission to the United Nations followed in 1957. The economy has been rebuilt and Japan has become a prosperous state. In 1963, 1967 and 1969 the Liberal Democrats were re-elected for further ministerial terms. In 1964 Mr. Ikeda resigned the Premiership, and was succeeded by Mr. Sato. In the same year Japan became a full member of IMF and OECD. Mr. Sato has followed a policy of controlled economic expansion. Diplomatic relations with the Republic of Korea were established in 1965. The Bonin Islands, administered by the U.S.A. from 1945, were returned to Japan in June 1968; in November 1969 the U.S.A. agreed to restore the Ryukyu Islands, including Okinawa (site of a major military base), to Japan on May 15th, 1972.

In January 1972 the Japanese and Soviet Governments agreed to negotiate a peace treaty but a date as yet (April) has not been fixed. It is likely that the question of the return of the islands of Habomai, Shikotan, Etorofu and Kunashiri (off Hokkaido) to eventual Japanese sovereignty will be raised.

Government

Under the Constitution of 1946 the Emperor is Head of State but has no governing power. Executive power lies with the Cabinet consisting of the Prime Minister and 11 to 16 Ministers of State. The legislative body is the Diet, consisting of the House of Representatives (486 seats), whose members are elected for a four-year term, and the House of Councillors (250 seats), members of which are elected for six years, one half retiring every three years. There is universal suffrage at the age of twenty. The country is divided into 46 prefectures.

Defence

Although the Constitution renounces war and the use of force, the right of self-defence is not excluded and Ground, Maritime and Air Self-Defence Forces are maintained. Under Security Treaties, the United States provides

equipment and training staff and also maintains bases at Sasebo (Kyushu) and Yokosuka (near Tokyo). 12,000 U.S. navy and air force personnel were withdrawn in June 1971 out of a total of 50,000 based in Japan. The U.S. naval base at Yokosuka will be closed down and all U.S. combat aircraft withdrawn. The total strength of the armed forces was estimated at 259,000 in 1971. These forces are being strengthened under a five-year programme beginning in 1972, and personnel are to be increased to 286,000 by 1976.

Economic Affairs

Japan is not well endowed with natural resources. About 70 per cent of the total land area is forested and, although almost completely self-sufficient in rice, the country has to import more than 70 per cent of the other cereals and fodder crops consumed. Mineral resources are meagre, except for limestone and sulphur, and Japanese industry is heavily dependent on imported raw materials and fuels. Based on the promotion of manufacturing industries for the export market, Japan has achieved and maintained a very high rate of economic growth since the war. Gross National Product (GNP) grew at an average annual rate of 11.1 per cent between 1961 and 1970 and in 1970 Japan's GNP became the second largest in the world, ranking only behind the U.S.A. (Soviet bloc countries excluded). The Economic and Social Development Plan (1967-71) envisaged a continued average annual growth rate of 8.2 per cent. Exports have expanded at an even faster rate, more than doubling between 1967 and 1971. The major contributors (nearly 70 per cent) to total exports are now chemical and heavy industrial products.

The contribution of agriculture and fishing to the national income has been declining and now stands at 11 per cent. The percentage of the labour force engaged in this sector (17 per cent) is also falling. The principal crops are rice, wheat and barley, and potatoes. Japan is a leading fishing nation, both in coastal and deep-sea waters. Mining and manufacturing contribute 37 per cent of the national income and employ 36 per cent of all employees. Heavy and chemical industries predominate in the increasing output of the manufacturing sector (29 per cent of national income), particularly petrochemicals, automobiles, steel, machinery, electrical equipment and chemicals. Commerce, transportation, communications and public service account for 52 per cent of national income and 45 per cent of the labour force.

Since 1969, concessions have been granted for off-shore oil exploration in the Korean Straits, Sea of Japan and off Hokkaido Island. The first oil drilling began in February 1971, 30 miles off Hamada in the Sea of Japan. Japanese and Soviet government representatives met in February 1972 to discuss the construction of a 4,163-mile oil pipeline to cost £1,600 million to carry oil from the Tyumen fields in Siberia and transport it to Nakhodka on the Soviet Pacific.

The Economic and Social Development Programme (1970-75) aims to increase G.D.P. by an average of 14.7

JAPAN—(INTRODUCTORY SURVEY)

per cent (at current prices) and to secure a Current Account surplus of 1,400,000 million Yen by 1975.

In recent years demands have grown, particularly from the U.S. for action to be taken to curb the phenomenal rise in the volume of Japanese imports into Western countries especially in view of the reluctance of the Japanese Government to liberalize restrictions on the import of certain foreign manufactured goods into Japan. This scale of virtually unrestricted imports coupled with very substantial accumulations of foreign exchange and massive surpluses on Japan's balance of payments (the latter for example by August 1971 totalled U.S. \$3,304 million) caused the Yen to become heavily undervalued. Consequently the imposition in August 1971 of a 10 per cent surcharge on imports into the U.S. and quotas on imported Japanese textiles, caused the Japanese government to revalue the Yen on August 28th, 1971, by 16.88 per cent from its old parity of 360 Yen = U.S. \$1 and to allow it to float against the dollar. (For latest rates, see under *Currency and Exchange Rates*.)

Transport and Communications

Despite difficulties of terrain, rail transport is highly developed, and a 54 kilometre-long tunnel linking Hokkaido and Honshu Islands is being built. Work on a 23 kilometre section, the Seikan Tunnel under the Tsugaru Strait, began in late 1971. The whole project estimated to cost £250 million is expected to be completed by March 1979. The Japanese National Railways have 20,834 km. of track and there are extensive private railways. Work began in 1971 on a new super express railway network linking all of Japan's major cities. To be completed by 1985, it will total 9,000 km. in length and is to cost 11,300,000 million Yen. Japan's road network extended to a length of 1,013,558 km. in March 1970 and plans have been made to cover the country with a trunk automobile highway network with a total length of 7,600 km. by 1985. Under the Economic and Social Development Plan (1967-71) \$18,330 million was invested in the development of roads, and \$2,300 million went towards improving harbour facilities. Large and small craft ply between the islands and there is a big fleet of ocean-going vessels. In 1970 Japan had 27,004,000 gross tons of mercantile marine. The main ports are Yokohama, Nagasaki and Kobe. Japanese Air Lines (JAL) are state-subsidized and there are over 20 other air transport companies. There are two international airports, at Tokyo and Osaka. Construction has begun on a third near Narita City; this is expected to be fully operational in July 1972.

Social Welfare

About 90 per cent of the population are insured under schemes covering health, welfare annuities, unemployment

and industrial accidents. Public Aid is available for the physically handicapped, for disabled war veterans and for war-bereaved families.

Education

Education is compulsory and free for nine years (6-15) in elementary and secondary schools. Higher education may be obtained at over 550 colleges and universities, with a total of over 1,000,000 students. There are both State and private universities.

Tourism

The forests and mountains, pagodas and temples, traditional festivals and the classical Kabuki theatre are some of the many tourist attractions of Japan.

Visas are not required to visit Japan by nationals of Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Colombia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Finland, France, German Federal Republic, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, Turkey and United Kingdom.

Sport

Traditional sports with a wide following are Judo, Sumo (Japanese wrestling) and Kendo (Japanese fencing). Baseball, swimming, skiing and table-tennis are the principal other sports and golf is becoming increasingly popular. The Olympic Games were magnificently staged in Tokyo in 1964, and the Winter Olympic games were held at Sapporo in February 1972.

Public Holidays

1972: May 3 (Constitution Memorial Day), May 5 (Children's Day), September 15 (Respect for the Aged Day), September 22 (Autumnal Equinox Day), October 10 (Physical Education Day), November 3 (Culture Day), November 23 (Labour Thanksgiving Day).

1973: December 28-January 3 (New Year's Holiday), January 15 (Adults' Day), February 11 (National Foundation Day), March 21 (Vernal Equinox Day), April 29 (Emperor's Birthday).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The currency unit is the Yen of 100 Sen.
Coins: 1, 5, 10, 50, 100 Yen.

Notes: 100, 500, 1,000, 5,000, 10,000 Yen.

Exchange rate: 801 Yen = £1 sterling
308 Yen = U.S. \$1

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION
(Population figures in thousands)

AREA	YEAR	TOTAL POPULATION	MALES	FEMALES
370,073 square kilometres	1967	100,243	49,219	51,024
	1968	101,408	49,803	51,605
	1969	102,648	n.a.	n.a.
	1970*	103,720†	50,956‡	52,787‡

* Census.

† Final figure.

‡ Preliminary.

CHIEF TOWNS

POPULATION ('000)

(October 1st, 1970, census)

Tokyo (capital)	. 11,408	Sakai . . .	594	Shizuoka . . .	416
Osaka . . .	2,980	Amagasaki . . .	554	Niigata . . .	384
Nagoya . . .	2,036	Sendai . . .	545	Nishinomiga . . .	377
Yokohama . . .	2,238	Higashiosaka . . .	500	Wakayama . . .	365
Kyoto . . .	1,419	Kumamoto . . .	440	Kanazawa . . .	361
Kobe . . .	1,288	Nagasaki . . .	427	Yokosuka . . .	348
Kita-Kyushu . . .	1,042	Hamamatsu . . .	432	Toyonaka . . .	368
Sapporo . . .	1,010	Kagoshima . . .	403	Okayama . . .	375
Kawasaki . . .	973	Gifu . . .	386	Matsuyama . . .	323
Fukuoka . . .	853	Himeji . . .	408	Sasebo . . .	248
Hiroshima . . .	542	Chiba . . .	482		

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

YEAR	BIRTHS	BIRTH RATE (per '000)	MARRIAGES	MARRIAGE RATE (per '000)	DEATHS	DEATH RATE (per '000)
1967 .	1,935,647	19.4	953,096	9.6	675,006	6.8
1968 .	1,871,839	18.6	956,312	9.5	686,555	6.8
1969 .	1,889,504	18.5	984,150	9.6	693,636	6.8
1970 .	1,932,849	18.7	1,029,405	10.0	712,703	6.9

EMPLOYMENT
('000)

YEAR (Average)	TOTAL 15 YEARS OLD AND OVER	LABOUR FORCE			NOT IN LABOUR FORCE
		Total	Employed	Unemployed	
1966 .	74,320	48,910	48,470	440	25,370
1967 .	75,570	49,830	49,200	630	25,900
1968 .	76,780	50,610	50,020	590	26,090
1969 .	77,820	50,980	50,400	570	26,750
1970 .	78,850	51,530	50,940	590	27,230

JAPAN—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

EMPLOYMENT—continued

	1967*	1968	1969	1970
All Industries ('000)†	49,200	50,020	50,400	50,940
Agriculture and Forestry	9,700	9,340	8,990	8,420
Fishery and Aquatic Culture	660	540	470	440
Mining	260	270	240	20
Construction	3,590	3,700	3,710	3,940
Manufacturing	12,520	13,050	13,450	13,770
Wholesaling, Retailing, Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	19,850	11,110	11,330	11,440
Transport, Communications and Public Utility	3,160	3,290	3,380	3,530
Services	6,890	7,130	7,220	7,510
Government Service	1,570	1,540	1,560	1,610

* Revised.

† 1971 (Sept.): 51,460.

AGRICULTURE PRINCIPAL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS (‘000 metric tons)

PRODUCT	1968	1969	1970
Rice (paddy)	14,449	14,003	12,689
Barley	640	638	418
Wheat	1,012	758	474
Potatoes, Sweet and Irish	7,650	6,430	6,175
Silk Cocoons	121	114	112
Soybeans	168	136	126
Tobacco	193	174	150

LIVESTOCK (‘000)

YEAR	CATTLE	SHEEP	GOATS	HORSES	PIGS
1966	2,887	146	281	268	5,158
1967	2,928	113	246	240	5,975
1968	3,155	83	223	216	5,535
1969	3,458	64	198	190	5,429

1970: Cattle 3,593; Pigs 6,335.

FORESTRY (‘000 cubic metres)

YEAR	SAWN TIMBER	PULP	PIT PROPS	PLYWOOD	OTHERS	TOTAL
1967	33,572	9,075	1,218	692	7,256	51,813
1968	31,301	7,401	1,027	751	7,689	48,169
1969	28,890	6,651	874	795	8,852	46,062
1970	27,362	6,566	727	778	9,918	45,381

JAPAN—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FISHING ('000 tons)

	1967	1968	1969	1970
Deep-sea Fishing . . .	2,403	2,830	3,165	3,429
Off-shore Fishing . . .	2,827	3,158	2,948	3,278
Coastal Fishing . . .	2,012	2,005	1,863	1,891
Shallow Sea Culture . .	470	522	473	549
Inland Water Fisheries .	138	155	164	168
TOTAL . . .	7,850	8,670	8,613	9,315

MINING

	UNIT	1966	1967	1968	1969*
Coal	'000 metric tons	51,347	47,482	46,568	44,700
Lignite	" " "	452	365	335	n.a.
Zinc	" " "	254	263	264	270
Iron	" " "	1,110	1,087	1,059	955
Iron Pyrites	" " "	4,734	4,528	4,472	4,453
Manganese	" " "	303	338	312	n.a.
Quartzite	" " "	3,112	4,975	5,333	n.a.
Limestone	" " "	71,450	81,719	91,528	n.a.
Titanium	metric tons	6,432	7,840	5,871	n.a.
Chromite	" "	32,833	45,232	27,891	n.a.
Copper	" "	111,679	117,847	119,932	120
Lead	" "	63,096	149,000	62,873	n.a.
Crude Oil	'000 h.l.	869	876	869	875
Natural Gas	cu. metres	1,826,710	1,889,718	2,015,707	n.a.

* Provisional.

INDUSTRY

	UNIT	1966	1967	1968	1969
Pig Iron	'000 metric tons	32,018	40,095	46,397	58,147
Crude Steel	" " "	47,784	62,154	66,893	82,166
Hot Rolled Steel . . .	" " "	38,956	50,359	55,687	67,060
Paper Pulp	" " "	5,691	6,231	6,861	7,685
Cement	" " "	38,277	43,292	47,678	51,387
Home Sewing Machines .	'000	4,052	4,150	4,564	4,752
Washing Machines . .	"	2,612	3,309	3,940	4,387
Refrigerators	"	2,565	3,181	3,421	3,139
Radio Receivers . . .	"	25,293	28,180	30,189	34,090
T.V. Receivers	"	5,663	7,038	9,140	12,685
Telephone Sets	"	2,160	2,620	2,567	3,033
Cameras	"	3,255	3,632	4,064	4,801
Fabrics:					
Cotton	million sq. metres	2,913	2,825	2,744	2,779
Wool	" " "	345	376	385	434
Rayon	" " "	383	411	399	409
Spun Rayon	" " "	935	867	859	862
Silk	" " "	175	184	189	187
Synthetic Fibre . . .	" " "	1,443	1,708	1,893	2,397
Chemical Machinery . .	tons	265,934	405,961	484,483	506,485
Household Chinaware .	"	508,969	539,525	601,621	—
Automotive Tyres . . .	"	184,247	209,642	253,334	297,571
Flexible PVC Products .	"	299,000	345,054	382,541	424,046
Rigid PVC Products . .	"	424,000	527,892	620,297	699,615
Machine Tools	Nos.	107,969	153,949	184,260	231,419
Passenger Cars	"	877,692	1,375,755	2,055,821	2,611,499
Ships (only steel vessels)	'000 G.R.T.	6,396	7,999	8,482	—

JAPAN—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FINANCE

801 yen = £1 sterling; 308 yen = U.S. \$1.

1,000 yen = £1.25 = U.S. \$3.24.

BUDGET

(million yen)

REVENUE	1970	1971*	EXPENDITURE	1970	1971*
Taxes and Stamp . . .	6,938,417	8,296,258	Social Security . . .	1,140,768	1,344,080
Miscellaneous . . .	558,306	592,257	Education and Science . . .	925,901	1,078,875
Public Bonds . . .	453,041	525,800	Defence . . .	569,518	670,902
			Public Works . . .	1,409,881	1,665,591
			Local Finance . . .	1,662,872	2,054,424
			Pensions . . .	299,128	336,002
			Miscellaneous . . .	1,941,696	2,264,438
TOTAL . . .	7,949,764	9,414,315	TOTAL . . .	7,949,764	9,414,315

* Financial year (April to March).

BUDGET EXPENDITURE

('000 million Yen)

	1972 (Estimated)
Government Loans and Investments . . .	5,635
Public Works . . .	2,148
Social Welfare . . .	1,642
Housing . . .	1,152
Defence . . .	803
Miscellaneous . . .	41
TOTAL . . .	11,421

NEW ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

(1970-75)

EXPENDITURES ON GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT

('000 million yen)

	At 1965 PRICES			At CURRENT PRICES		
	1969	1975	Annual Rates of Growth (%)	1969	1975	Annual Rates of Growth (%)
Gross Domestic Product . . .	52,400	96,000	10.6	62,600	142,000	14.7
Private Consumption Expenditure . . .	26,300	44,700	9.3	31,900	70,700	14.2
General Government Consumption Expenditure . . .	3,800	5,500	6.5	5,100	11,200	14.0
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation:						
Private Investment for Dwellings . . .	11,400	23,200	12.5	4,200	15,100	13.3
Private Investment for Other Building Machinery and Equipment . . .	3,200	8,000	16.5	12,500	26,500	23.7
Government Fixed Capital Formation . . .	4,500	9,700	13.5	5,300	13,500	17.0
Surplus of the Nation on Current Account . . .	800	1,700	n.a.	800	1,400	n.a.

JAPAN—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

MAIN ECONOMIC INDICATORS (Average)

	1963-68 %	1970-75 %
Gross National Product:		
Real	11.1	10.6
Nominal	16.0	14.7
Consumer Price	5.2	4.4
Wholesale Price	1.4	1.0
Labour Force Population	1.6	1.1
Exports	18.1	14.7
Imports	14.9	15.3
Industrial Production	14.0	12.4

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS ('000 million yen—at current market prices)

	1966	1967	1968	1969
<i>Private Consumption Expenditure</i>	20,335	23,117	26,683	30,538
Food and Beverages	7,537	8,406	9,463	10,574
Clothing and Other Personal Effects	2,419	2,715	3,128	3,539
Fuel and Light	663	733	814	897
Housing	3,625	4,212	4,922	5,691
Others	6,091	7,052	8,355	9,838
General Government Consumption Expenditure	3,329	3,734	4,288	4,924
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	11,344	13,966	17,242	21,072
<i>Private Enterprises</i>	7,916	10,203	12,845	15,989
Dwellings	2,082	2,627	3,273	4,076
Other Buildings, Machinery and Equipment	5,834	7,575	9,572	11,913
Government	3,429	3,763	4,397	5,083
Increase in Stocks	1,038	2,286	2,425	2,513
Exports of Goods and Services	4,933	4,315	5,353	6,593
Less Imports of Goods and Services	3,435	4,213	4,763	5,570
Net Factor Income from Abroad	-99	-107	-150	-167
Expenditures on Gross National Product	36,544	43,096	51,077	59,902

CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION (million yen)

	THE BANK OF JAPAN NOTES	SUBSIDIARY COINS	TOTAL
1968	4,041,933	241,915	4,283,849
1969	4,811,399	287,070	5,098,469
1970	5,556,091	341,338	5,897,429

GOLD AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE RESERVES (U.S.\$ million)

1968: 2,891; 1969: 3,496; 1970 (Dec.): 4,399; 1971 (Nov.): 14,836; 1972 (Feb.): 16,478.

JAPAN—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS—ALL FOREIGN COUNTRIES
(million U.S.\$)

	1967			1968		
	Credit	Debit	Balance	Credit	Debit	Balance
Goods and Services:						
Merchandise	10,228	9,066	1,162	12,751	10,220	2,531
Non-monetary gold	—	4	— 4	—	2	— 2
Freight and transport	931	1,782	— 851	1,132	2,039	— 907
Travel	89	145	— 56	126	167	— 41
Investment income	285	463	— 178	324	578	— 254
Government transactions	532	58	474	601	49	552
Other services	345	906	— 561	424	1,080	— 656
Total	12,410	12,424	— 14	15,358	13,135	2,223
Transfer Payments	73	251	— 178	83	258	— 175
CURRENT BALANCE	12,483	12,675	— 192	15,441	13,423	2,018
Capital and Monetary Gold:						
Non-Monetary Sector:						
Direct investment	—	77	— 77	—	144	— 144
Other private long-term	—	489	— 489	85	—	85
Other private short-term	504	—	504	190	—	190
Central government	—	229	— 229	—	167	— 167
Total	504	795	— 291	275	311	— 36
Monetary Sector:						
Commercial banks; assets	—	485	— 485	—	729	— 729
Commercial banks; liabilities	975	—	975	477	—	477
Central institutions; assets	89	—	89	—	876	— 876
Central institutions; liabilities	—	22	— 22	32	—	32
Total	1,064	507	557	509	1,605	1,096
CAPITAL BALANCE	1,568	1,302	266	784	1,916	— 1,132
Net Errors and Omissions	74	—	74	84	—	84

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS—REGIONAL BREAKDOWN, 1968
(million U.S.\$)

	U.S.A.	OTHER OECD	COMMUNIST STATES	ALL OTHER STATES	INTER- NATIONAL ORGS.
Goods and Services:					
Merchandise	1,204	257	— 98	1,166	—
Freight and insurance	— 314	— 334	— 26	79	—
Travel	— 114	— 151	—	— 88	—
Investment income	— 227	— 113	11	113	— 38
Government transactions	572	— 12	—	— 11	3
Other services	— 326	— 162	— 4	— 164	—
Total	765	— 772	— 19	1,095	— 35
Transfer Payments	34	3	1	— 205	— 8
CURRENT BALANCE	799	— 769	— 18	890	— 43
Capital and Monetary Gold:					
Non-Monetary Sector:					
Direct investment	— 67	— 16	—	— 61	—
Other private long-term	— 89	650	36	— 517	5
Other private short-term	39	84	—	67	—
Central government	— 46	29	—	— 192	42
Total	— 163	747	36	— 703	47
Monetary Sector:					
Commercial banks; assets	— 307	— 119	— 60	— 243	—
Commercial banks; liabilities	— 13	384	— 12	— 120	— 2
Central institutions; assets	— 802	4	—	— 3	— 75
Central institutions; liabilities	—	—	—	— 4	36
Total	1,122	269	— 72	— 130	— 41
CAPITAL BALANCE	456	504	152	— 57	37

JAPAN—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

EXTERNAL TRADE
('000 U.S. dollars)

	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971*
Imports . . .	11,670,000	12,987,243	15,023,536	18,873,000	18,630,000
Exports . . .	10,450,000	12,971,662	15,990,014	19,363,000	25,270,000

* Provisional.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES
(Million U.S. dollars)

IMPORTS	1968	1969	1970	EXPORTS	1968	1969	1970
Wheat . . .	289	297	318	Raw Silk . . .	9	3	n.a.
Maize . . .	241	248	294	Cotton Fabrics . . .	238	221	188
Sugar . . .	147	198	284	Silk Fabrics . . .	25	23	15
Raw Wool . . .	363	392	348	Wool Fabrics . . .	104	94	76
Raw Cotton . . .	511	424	471	Synthetic Fabrics . . .	394	518	626
Iron ore . . .	834	969	1,208	Rayon Fabrics . . .	59	50	45
Iron scrap . . .	158	209	341	Spun Rayon Fabrics . . .	67	58	46
Non-ferrous ore . . .	591	728	1,064	Clothing . . .	387	451	464
Hide and Leather . . .	74	102	98	Fertilizer . . .	183	152	143
Soya beans . . .	274	281	366	Ceramic Products . . .	115	137	138
Rubber . . .	83	127	115	Metal Manufactures . . .	472	585	715
Lumber . . .	1,160	1,275	1,572	Iron and Steel . . .	1,712	2,165	2,847
Coal . . .	518	675	1,010	Textile Machinery . . .	119	149	197
Oil . . .	2,100	2,208	2,236	Sewing Machines . . .	115	131	129
Chemical Products . . .	690	783	999	Radios . . .	421	580	697
Business Machines . . .	178	217	322	Motor Vehicles . . .	713	984	1,344
Metal Working Machines . . .	143	142	168	Ships . . .	1,084	1,137	1,414
Iron and Steel . . .	246	233	275	Plywood . . .	93	93	75
Passenger Cars . . .	38	38	n.a.	Optical Instruments . . .	371	439	499
				Toys . . .	113	129	138

JAPANESE OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE
('000 U.S. dollars)

	1969	1970	1971
<i>Bilateral Grants</i>	123,208	121,602	124,641
Assistance for Development Programmes and Projects	49,793	44,238	38,794
Technical Assistance	21,230	25,800	31,876
Reparations	33,080	30,000	30,000
Food Aid	14,303	14,303	14,303
Others	4,802	7,261	9,668
<i>Grants to Multilateral Agencies</i>	7,305	8,685	10,200
UN Agencies	6,899	8,156	9,595
Other Agencies	406	529	605
<i>Capital Subscriptions to Multilateral Agencies</i>	84,520	98,200	90,000
IBRD	—	25,040	—
IDA	44,320	22,160	48,000
ADB	20,000	20,000	—
ADB Agricultural or Multilateral Special Fund	20,000	30,000	40,000
ADB Technical Assistance Special Fund	200	1,000	2,000
<i>Budgetary Appropriations for Bilateral Lending</i>	238,111	291,667	283,889
Capital Subscription and Lending to the Export and Import Bank of Japan	176,389	211,111	192,222
Capital Subscription to the Overseas Economic Co-operation Fund	62,222	80,556	91,667
TOTAL	453,644	520,154	508,730

JAPAN—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)
PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS
('000 U.S. dollars)

	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1968	1969	1970	1968	1969	1970
<i>Asia</i>						
Burma	12,372	12,930	n.a.	39,283	37,161	n.a.
China, P.R.	224,185	234,540	253,769	325,438	390,803	571,708
China (Taiwan)	150,721	180,516	250,779	471,626	606,358	702,302
Hong Kong	54,021	68,140	91,798	467,586	614,570	702,333
India	293,021	321,168	390,047	139,327	95,822	103,269
Indonesia	251,829	397,319	636,498	146,595	235,811	316,534
Iran	632,445	817,582	995,056	136,689	157,458	178,988
Korea (Republic)	101,630	133,927	228,865	602,653	767,191	819,435
Malaysia	343,360	406,744	418,903	104,470	133,445	166,685
Pakistan	56,873	37,554	n.a.	116,041	106,560	n.a.
Philippines	397,942	468,038	532,940	411,092	475,610	455,243
Thailand	147,023	167,417	189,655	365,448	433,841	449,904
<i>Europe</i>						
France	127,197	149,444	186,350	94,068	120,132	127,595
German Federal Republic	400,570	445,283	617,894	287,371	392,870	550,806
Netherlands	85,596	79,488	n.a.	154,509	192,897	n.a.
United Kingdom	257,356	330,388	394,893	364,587	348,451	480,276
U.S.S.R.	463,512	461,563	479,290	179,018	268,247	341,654
<i>North and South America</i>						
Argentina	41,100	96,415	976	42,438	92,408	596
Brazil	87,118	148,283		102,069	120,514	
Chile	187,047	196,756		12,303	21,253	
Mexico	172,898	215,553		106,276	88,473	
Peru	194,761	210,694		30,989	41,984	
Canada	660,297	669,406	928,287	346,349	481,046	564,746
U.S.A.	3,527,383	4,089,931	5,556,392	4,086,454	4,957,789	5,953,698
<i>Africa</i>						
Nigeria	14,502	12,949	12,841	13,094	28,625	63,805
South Africa	334,587	273,875	313,676	169,812	277,273	329,823
Liberia	17,280	39,226	31,913	439,029	481,559	591,976
<i>Australia and Oceania</i>						
Australia	921,298	1,243,386	1,506,704	416,293	475,604	590,244
New Zealand	120,450	143,865	157,559	68,259	79,978	114,295

TOURISM

YEAR	NUMBER OF FOREIGN VISITORS	MONEY RECEIVED ('000 U.S. \$)	JAPANESE TRAVELLERS ABROAD	TOURIST PAY- MENTS ABROAD ('000 U.S. \$)
1968	519,004	126,000	541,716	167,000
1969	608,744	148,000	712,080	241,000
1970	854,419	232,000	936,205	315,000
1971*	432,164	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

* Jan.-Aug.

JAPAN—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

TRANSPORT

NATIONAL RAILWAYS

YEAR	PASSENGERS (million persons)	FREIGHT (million ton-km.)
1966 . .	6,842	54,771
1967 . .	7,048	58,548
1968 . .	6,869	58,952
1969 . .	6,541	60,111
1970 . .	6,527	62,046

PRIVATE RAILWAYS

YEAR	PASSENGERS (million persons)	FREIGHT (million ton-km.)
1966 . .	9,158	937
1967 . .	9,277	999
1968 . .	9,372	1,002
1969 . .	9,469	957
1970 . .	9,837	963

ROADS

(licensed vehicles—'000)

YEAR	CARS	BUSES	LORRIES	SPECIAL PURPOSE VEHICLES	TOTAL
1967 . . .	3,836	129	6,332	216	10,513
1968 . . .	5,209	148	7,275	254	12,886
1969 . . .	6,934	170	8,061	298	15,523
1970 . . .	8,779	188	8,541	341	17,849

1971 (est.): 18,900,000.

SHIPPING

(International Sea-borne Traffic)

YEAR	ENTERED	
	Number	'000 tons
1964 . .	21,564	88,962
1965 . .	22,903	101,069
1966 . .	24,841	113,797
1967 . .	26,752	138,869
1968 . .	28,234	159,957
1969 . .	30,475	180,646
1970 . .	33,401	208,061

MERCHANT FLEET

YEAR	NUMBER OF VESSELS	TONNAGE ('000 G.T.)
1967 . .	6,409	16,883
1968 . .	6,877	19,587
1969 . .	7,665	23,987
1970 . .	8,402	27,004

CIVIL AVIATION

YEAR	PASSENGERS CARRIED ('000)	PASSENGER/ KM. (million)	FREIGHT TON/KM. (million)
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(Domestic Lines Only)

1967 . .	5,934	3,575	41.4
1968 . .	7,982	4,836	50.0
1969 . .	10,825	6,440	61.1
1970 . .	14,678	8,815	73.4

(International Services)

1966 . .	603	2,720	125.4
1967 . .	788	3,536	161.7
1968 . .	1,018	4,449	229.1
1969 . .	1,314	5,799	342.3
1970 . .	1,627	6,637	362.1

JAPAN—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

('000)

	1969	1970	1971
Radio Receivers . . .	22,500*	23,250	23,500
Television Subscribers . .	21,684†	22,276	22,942
Newspaper Circulation . .	49,704†	51,699†	n.a.

* 1968.

† Jan.-Sept.

‡ Jan.-Oct.

EDUCATION

(1970)

	NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS	NUMBER OF TEACHERS	NUMBER OF STUDENTS
Primary Schools . . .	24,790	367,940	9,493,485
Lower Secondary Schools . .	11,040	224,545	4,716,833
Upper Secondary Schools . .	4,798	202,440	4,231,542
Technical Colleges . . .	60	5,120	44,314
Junior Colleges . . .	479	32,764	263,219
Graduate Schools and Universities	562	118,971	1,385,415

Sources: Statistical Handbook, Bureau of Statistics, Office of the Prime Minister, Tokyo; Foreign Capital Research Society, Tokyo; Economic Planning Agency, Tokyo; UN sources; *The Japan Times*.

THE CONSTITUTION

(Promulgated 3 November 1946, in force 3 May 1947)

The Emperor

1. The Emperor shall be the symbol of the State and of the unity of the people, deriving his position from the will of the people with whom resides sovereign power.

2. The Imperial Throne shall be dynastic and succeeded to in accordance with the Imperial House Law passed by the Diet.

3. The advice and approval of the Cabinet shall be required for all acts of the Emperor in matters of State, and the Cabinet shall be responsible therefor.

4. The Emperor shall perform only such acts in matters of State as are provided for in this Constitution, and he shall not have powers related to government.

The Emperor may delegate the performance of his acts in matters of State as may be provided by law.

5. When, in accordance with the Imperial House Law, a regency is established, the Regent shall perform his acts in matters of State in the Emperor's name. In this case, paragraph 1 of the preceding article will be applicable.

6. The Emperor shall appoint the Prime Minister, as designated by the Diet.

The Emperor shall appoint the Chief Judge of the Supreme Court, as designated by the Cabinet.

7. The Emperor, with the advice and approval of the Cabinet, shall perform the following acts in matters of State on behalf of the people:

Promulgation of amendments, of the Constitution, laws, Cabinet orders, and treaties.

Convocation of the Diet.

Dissolution of the House of Representatives.

Proclamation of general election of members of the Diet.

Attestation of the appointment and dismissal of Ministers of State and other officials as provided for by law, and of full powers and credentials of Ambassadors and Ministers.

Attestation of general and special amnesty, commutation of punishment, reprieve, and restoration of rights.

Awarding of honours.

Attestation of instruments of ratification and other diplomatic documents as provided for by law.

Receiving foreign ambassadors and ministers.

Performance of ceremonial functions.

8. No property can be given to, or received by, the Imperial House, nor can any gifts be made therefrom, without the authorization of the Diet.

9. Renunciation of war.

10-40. Public rights and duties.

The Diet

41. The Diet shall be the highest organ of State power, and shall be the sole law-making organ of the State.

42. The Diet shall consist of two Houses, namely the House of Representatives and the House of Councillors.

43. Both Houses shall consist of elected members, representative of all the people.

The number of the members of each House shall be fixed by law.

44. The qualifications of members of both Houses and their electors shall be fixed by law. However, there shall be no discrimination because of race, creed, sex, social status, family origin, education, property, or income.

45. The term of office of members of the House of Representatives shall be four years. However, the term shall be terminated before the full term is up in case the House of Representatives is dissolved.

46. The term of office of members of the House of Councillors shall be six years, and election for half the members shall take place every three years.

47. Electoral districts, methods of voting, and other matters pertaining to the method of election of members of both Houses, shall be fixed by law.

48. No person shall be permitted to be a member of both Houses simultaneously.

49. Members of both Houses shall receive appropriate annual payment from the national treasury in accordance with law.

50. Except in cases provided by law, members of both Houses shall be exempt from apprehension while the Diet is in session, and any members apprehended before the opening of the session shall be freed during the term of the session upon demand of the House.

51. Members of both Houses shall not be held liable outside the House for speeches, debates, or votes cast inside the House.

52. An ordinary session of the Diet shall be convoked once per year.

53. The Cabinet may determine to convoke extraordinary sessions of the Diet. When a quarter or more of the total members of either House makes the demand, the Cabinet must determine on such convocation.

54. When the House of Representatives is dissolved there must be a general election of members of the House of Representatives within forty (40) days from the date of dissolution, and the Diet must be convoked within thirty (30) days from the date of the election.

When the House of Representatives is dissolved the House of Councillors is closed at the same time. However, the Cabinet may in time of national emergency convoke the House of Councillors in emergency session.

Measures taken at such session as mentioned in the proviso of the preceding paragraph shall be provisional, and shall become null and void unless agreed to by the House of Representatives within a period of ten (10) days after the opening of the next session of the Diet.

55. Each House shall judge disputes related to qualifications of its members. However, in order to deny a seat to any member, it is necessary to pass a resolution by a majority of two-thirds or more of the members present.

56. Business cannot be transacted in either House unless one-third or more of total membership is present.

All matters shall be decided, in each House, by a majority of those present, except as elsewhere provided in the Constitution, and in case of a tie the presiding officer shall decide the issue.

57. Deliberation in each House shall be public. However, a secret meeting may be held where a majority of two-

thirds or more of those members present passes a resolution therefor.

Each House shall keep a record of proceedings. This record shall be published and given general circulation, excepting such parts of proceedings of secret session as may be deemed to require secrecy.

Upon demand of one-fifth or more of the members present, votes of the members on any matter shall be recorded in the minutes.

58. Each House shall select its own President and other officials.

Each House shall establish its rules pertaining to meetings, proceedings, and internal discipline, and may punish members for disorderly conduct. However, in order to expel a member, a majority of two-thirds or more of those members present must pass a resolution thereon.

59. A bill becomes law on passage by both Houses, except as otherwise provided by the Constitution.

A bill which is passed by the House of Representatives, and upon which the House of Councillors makes a decision different from that of the House of Representatives, becomes a law when passed a second time by the House of Representatives by a majority of two-thirds or more of the members present.

The provision of the preceding paragraph does not preclude the House of Representatives from calling for the meeting of a joint committee of both Houses, provided for by law.

Failure by the House of Councillors to take final action within sixty (60) days after receipt of a bill passed by the House of Representatives, time in recess excepted, may be determined by the House of Representatives to constitute a rejection of the said bill by the House of Councillors.

60. The budget must first be submitted to the House of Representatives.

Upon consideration of the budget, when the House of Councillors makes a decision different from that of the House of Representatives, and when no agreement can be reached, even through a joint committee of both Houses, provided for by law, or in the case of failure by the House of Councillors to take final action within thirty (30) days, the period of recess excluded, after the receipt of the budget passed by the House of Representatives, the decision of the House of Representatives shall be the decision of the Diet.

61. The second paragraph of the preceding article applies also to the Diet approval required for the conclusion of treaties.

62. Each House may conduct investigations in relation to government, and may demand the presence and testimony of witnesses, and the production of records.

63. The Prime Minister and other Ministers of State may, at any time, appear in either House for the purpose of speaking on bills, regardless of whether they are members of the House or not. They must appear when their presence is required in order to give answers or explanations.

64. The Diet shall set up an impeachment court from among the members of both Houses for the purpose of trying those judges against whom removal proceedings have been instituted.

Matters relating to impeachment shall be provided by law.

The Cabinet

65. Executive power shall be vested in the Cabinet.

66. The Cabinet shall consist of the Prime Minister, who shall be its head, and other Ministers of State as provided for by law.

The Prime Ministers and other Ministers of State must be civilians.

The Cabinet, in the exercise of executive power, shall be collectively responsible to the Diet.

67. The Prime Minister shall be designated from among the members of the Diet by a resolution of the Diet. This designation shall precede all other business.

If the House of Representatives and the House of Councillors disagree, and if no agreement can be reached even through a joint committee of both Houses, provided for by law, or the House of Councillors fails to make designation within ten (10) days, exclusive of the period of recess, after the House of Representatives has made designation, the decision of the House of Representatives shall be the decision of the Diet.

68. The Prime Minister shall appoint the Ministers of State. However, a majority of their numbers must be chosen from among the members of the Diet.

The Prime Minister may remove the Ministers of State as he chooses.

69. If the House of Representatives passes a non-confidence resolution, or rejects a confidence resolution, the Cabinet shall resign *en masse*, unless the House of Representatives is dissolved within ten (10) days.

70. When there is a vacancy in the post of Prime Minister, or upon the first convocation of the Diet after a general election of members of the House of Representatives, the Cabinet shall resign *en masse*.

71. In the cases mentioned in the two preceding articles, the Cabinet shall continue its functions until the time when a new Prime Minister is appointed.

72. The Prime Minister, representing the Cabinet, submits bills, reports on general national affairs, and foreign relations to the Diet, and exercises control and supervision over various administrative branches.

73. The Cabinet, in addition to other general administrative functions, shall:

Administer the law faithfully, conduct affairs of State.
Manage foreign affairs.

Conclude treaties. However, it shall obtain prior or, depending on circumstances, subsequent approval of the Diet.

Administer the civil service in accordance with standards established by law.

Prepare the budget, and present it to the Diet.

Enact Cabinet orders in order to execute the provisions of this Constitution and of the law. However, it cannot include penal provisions in such Cabinet orders unless authorized by such law.

Decide on general amnesty, special amnesty, commutation of punishment, reprieve, and restoration of rights.

74. All laws and Cabinet orders shall be signed by the competent Minister of State and countersigned by the Prime Minister.

75. The Ministers of State, during their tenure of office, shall not be subject to legal action without the consent of the Prime Minister. However, the right to take that action is not impaired hereby.

76-103. The Judiciary, Finance, Local Government, Amendments and Supplementary Provisions.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF THE STATE

His Imperial Majesty HIROHITO, Emperor of Japan; succeeded to the throne 25 December 1926.

THE CABINET

(April 1972)

Prime Minister: EISAKU SATO.

Justice Minister: SHIGESABURO MAEO.

Foreign Minister: TAKEO FUKUDA.

Finance Minister: MIKIO MIZUTA.

Education Minister: SABURO TAKAMI.

Health and Welfare Minister: NOBORU SAITO.

Agriculture and Forestry Minister: MUNENORI AKAGI.

International Trade and Industry Minister: KAKUEI TANAKA.

Transport Minister (Minister in charge of the new international airport): KYOSHIRO NIWA.

Posts and Telecommunications Minister: MASAO HIROSE.

Labour Minister: TOSHIO TASUKAHARA.

Construction Minister (Director General, Capital Region Development Commission, Minister in charge of the new academic city): EIICHI NISHIMURA.

Home Affairs Minister (Director General, Hokkaido Development Agency): MOTOSABURO TOKAI.

State Minister (Chief Cabinet Secretary): NOBORU TAKESHITA.

State Minister (Director General, Prime Minister's Office): SADANORI YAMANAKA.

State Minister (Director General, Public Safety Commission; Director General, Administrative Management Agency): TORATA NAKAMURA.

State Minister (Director General, Science and Technology Agency; Chairman, Atomic Energy Agency): AKIRA HIRAZUMI.

State Minister (Director General, Defence Agency): MASUMI EZAKI.

State Minister (Director General, Economic Planning Agency): TOSHIO KIMURA.

Director, Cabinet Legislation Bureau: MASAMI TAKATSUJI.

Minister of State (Director General, Environmental Agency): BUICHI OISHI.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS IN TOKYO (E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Afghanistan: 31-21, Jingumae 6-chome, Shibuya-ku (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. ABDUL HAKIM TABIBI.

Algeria: 1-21, Shiba-koen, Minato-ku (E); *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:* RACHID BENCHEIKH.

Argentina: Chiyoda House, 17-8 Nagata-cho 2-chome, Chiyoda-ku (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. RODOLFO FREYRE.

Australia: 1-14, Mita 2-chome, Minato-ku (E); *Ambassador:* Hon. GORDON FREETH.

Austria: 1-20 Moto-Azabu 1-chome, Minato-ku (E); *Ambassador:* OTTO EISELSBERG.

Belgium: 5, Niban-cho, Chiyoda-ku (E); *Ambassador:* Baron FRÉDÉRIC COGELS.

Bolivia: 37-16, Ebisu 3-chome, Shibuya-ku (E); *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:* Dr. SERGIO PALACIOS DE VIZZIO.

Brazil: 4-14, Akasaka 8-chome, Minato-ku (E); *Ambassador:* GERALDO DE CARVALHO SILOS.

Bulgaria: 33-5, Yoyogi 5-chome, Shibuya-ku (E); *Ambassador:* NATCHO PAPAZOV.

Burma: 8-26, Kita-Shinagawa 4-chome, Shinagawa-ku (E); *Ambassador:* U BA SHWE.

Canada: 3-38, Akasaka 7-chome, Minato-ku (E); *Ambassador:* HERBERT O. MORAN.

Central African Republic: 4-15, Komazawa 1-chome, Setagaya-ku (E); *Ambassador:* CHRISTOPHE MAIDOU.

Ceylon: 8-28 Aobadai 2-chome, Meguro-ku (E); *Ambassador:* H. E. TENNEKON.

Chile: 2-11, Jingumae 4-chome, Shibuya-ku (E); *Ambassador:* AUGUSTO MARAMBIO.

China Republic (Taiwan): 4-39, Moto-Azabu 3-chome, Minato-ku (E); *Ambassador:* PENG MENG-CHI.

Colombia: 9-10 Minami-Aoyama 5-chome, Minato-ku (E); *Ambassador:* CARLOS HOLMES TRUJILLO.

Costa Rica: 6-15, Horinouchi 2-chome, Suginami-ku (E); *Ambassador:* V. J. W. FURNESS SEGREDÁ.

Cuba: 3-8, Roppongi 7-chome, Minato-ku (E); *Ambassador:* MANUEL J. CUERVO MÉNDEZ.

Czechoslovakia: 15-6, Hiroo 2-chome, Shibuya-ku (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. RUDOLF KOZUZNIK.

Denmark: Denmark House, 17-38, Minami-Aoyama, 4-chome, Minato-ku (E); *Ambassador:* Baron JOACHIM HENRIK GEORG ZYTPHEN-ADELER.

Dominican Republic: 2-28, Shiroganedai 3-chome, Minato-ku (E); *Ambassador:* ARMANDO GERMÁN.

Ecuador: Azabu Sky Mansion, Room 107, 19-13, Minami Azabu 3-chome, Minato-ku (E); *Ambassador:* ALFREDO CORREA ESCOBAR.

Egypt: 5-4, Aobadai 1-chome, Meguro-ku (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. MAHMOUD HASSAN EL AROUSSY.

El Salvador: Yurakucho Bldg., Room 1019, 5, Yurakucho 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku (E); *Ambassador:* Ing. SALVADOR JAUREGUI.

Ethiopia: 2-13, Akasaka 8-chome, Minato-ku (E); *Ambassador:* LIJ HAILE MARIAM KEBEDE.

Finland: 2-7, Roppongi 3-chome, Minato-ku (E); *Ambassador:* AKE RUDOLF WIHTOL.

France: 11-44, Minami-Azabu 4-chome, Minato-ku (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Gabon: 16-2, Hiroo 2-chome, Shibuya-ku (E); *Ambassador:* L. M. N. OBAME.

German Federal Republic: 5-10, Minami-Azabu 4-chome, Minato-ku (E); *Ambassador:* FRANZ KRAPP.

Ghana: 15-12, Higashi Gotonda, 5-chome, Shinagawa-ku (E); *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:* V. K. WASSIAMAL.

Greece: 4th Floor, 11-11, Jungumae 1-chome, Shibuya-ku (E); *Ambassador:* DIMITRI AVRAMIDIS.

Guatemala: 17-1, Shoto 1-chome, Shibuya-ku (E); *Ambassador:* Ing. CARLOS ENRIQUE MOLINA MUÑOZ.

Guinea: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E); *Ambassador:* YORO DIARRA.

Haiti: 24-8, Minami Aoyama, 4-chome, Minato-ku (E); *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:* Me. AUGUSTIN RAYMOND.

Holy See: 9-2, Sanbancho, Chiyoda-ku; *Apostolic Pro-Nuncio:* Mgr. BRUNO WÜSTENBERG.

Honduras: 2-25, Minami-Azabu 4-chome, Minato-ku (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. ARTURO TORRES WILLS.

Hungary: 1-29, Nakameguro 1-chome, Meguro-ku (E); *Ambassador:* KÁROLY SZIGETI.

Iceland: Bonn/Bad Godesberg, German Fed. Rep. (E); *Ambassador:* ARNI TRYGGVASON.

India: 2-11, Kudan-Minami 2-chome, Chiyoda-ku (E); *Ambassador:* V. H. COELHO.

Indonesia: 2-9, Higashi Gotonda 5-chome, Shinagawa-ku (E); *Ambassador:* Maj.-Gen. D. ASHARI.

Iran: 10-32, Minami-Azabu 3-chome, Minato-ku (E); *Ambassador:* NOUREDIN KIA.

Iraq: Riviera Mansions, 21-22, Higashiyama 1-chome, Meguro-ku (E); *Ambassador:* MUHSEN HUSSAIN AL-HABIB.

Israel: 3, Niban-cho, Chiyoda-ku (E); *Ambassador:* MOSHE BARTUR.

Italy: 5-4, Mita, 2-chome, Minato-ku (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. JUSTO GIUSTI DEL GIARDINO.

Ivory Coast: 2nd Floor, 24-15, Minami Aoyama 2-chome, Minato-ku (E); *Ambassador:* PIERRE N. COFFI.

Jordan: Taipei, Taiwan (Rep. of China) (E); *Ambassador:* KAMEL AL-SHARIF.

Khmer Republic: 7-17 Akasaka, 8-chome Minato-ku (E); *Ambassador:* POC THIEUN.

Korea: 2-5, Minami Azabu 1-chome, Minato-ku (E); *Ambassador:* LEE HU RAK.

Kuwait: 13-12, Mita 4-chome, Minato-ku (E); *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:* ABDUL MOHSIN SALEM AL-HAROUN.

Laos: 3-21, Nishi-Azabu 3-chome, Minato-ku (E); *Ambassador:* CHAU NITH NOKHAM.

Lebanon: Azabu Tokyo Apts. No. 95, 47, Azabu, Mamiana-cho, Minato-ku (E); *Ambassador:* TOUFIC AOUD.

Liberia: 1, Kioi-cho, Chiyoda-ku (E); *Ambassador:* R. H. COOPER.

Libya: Tokyo Daikanyama Tower Apartments, 35-11, Ebisu Nishi 1-chome, Shibuya-ku (E); *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:* MUSTAFA M. DREIZA.

Malagasy Republic: 11-43, Akasaka 8-chome, Minato-ku (E); *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:* A. RAMAHOLIMIHASO.

Malaysia: 20-16, Nanpeidaimachi, Shibuya-ku (E); *Ambassador:* HUSSAIN MOHAMED OSMAN.

Mexico: 15-1, Nagata-cho 2-chome, Chiyoda-ku (E); *Ambassador:* GUSTAVO ROMERO KOLBECK.

Morocco: 19-10, Shiroganedai 4-chome, Minato-ku (E); *Ambassador:* HASSAN HAJOUJ.

Nepal: 17-1, Higashi Gotonda 5-chome, Shinagawa-ku (E); *Ambassador:* PRAKASH CHAND THAKUR.

Netherlands: 1, Sakae-cho, Shiba, Minato-ku (E); *Ambassador:* J. J. QUIRIJN BAS BACKER.

New Zealand: 20-40, Kamiyama-cho, Shibuya-ku (E); *Ambassador:* R. H. WADE.

Nicaragua: 2-3, Roppongi 4-chome, Minato-ku (E); *Ambassador:* MIGUEL D'ESCOTO Y MUÑOZ.

Nigeria: 2-2, Shoto 2-chome, Shibuya-ku (E); *Ambassador:* GEORGE DOVE-EDWIN.

Norway: 12-2, Minami-Azabu 5-chome, Minato-ku (E); *Ambassador:* KNUT THOMMESSEN.

Pakistan: Ikedayama House, 22-23, Higashi Gotonda 5-chome, Shinagawa-ku (E); *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:* A. K. H. MORSHED.

Panama: 2-9, Akasaka 9-chome, Minato-ku (E); *Ambassador:* Maj. A. G. SUÁREZ SIERRA.

Paraguay: 5th Floor, Akasaka Kokusai Kaikan, 10-16, Akasaka 8-chome, Minato-ku (E); *Ambassador:* Ing. NICOLÁS DE BARI FLECHIA TORRES.

Peru: 15-8 Minami Aoyama 1-chome, Minato-ku (E); *Ambassador:* RENÉ HOOPER LÓPEZ.

Philippines: 6-15, Roppongi 5-chome, Minato-ku (E); *Ambassador:* JOSÉ S. LAUREL III.

Poland: 13-5, Mita 2-chome, Meguro-ku (E); *Ambassador:* ZYGMUNT FURTAK.

Portugal: Olympia Annex Apt. 306, 31-21, Jungumae 6-chome, Shibuya-ku (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. ARMANDO MARTINS.

Romania: 3-1, Aobadai 2-chome, Minato-ku (E); *Ambassador:* IOSIF GHEORGHIU.

Saudi Arabia: 4-18, Moto-Azabu 3-chome, Minato-ku (E); *Ambassador:* Sheikh AOUNEY WAFI DEJANY.

Singapore: 2-5, Kasumigaseki 3-chome, Chiyoda-ku (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. ANG KOK PENG.

Spain: 3-29, Roppongi 1-chome, Minato-ku (E); *Ambassador:* Marquis de MERRY DEL VAL.

Sweden: 10-3, Roppongi 1-chome, Minato-ku (E); *Ambassador:* KARL FREDRIK ALMQVIST.

Switzerland: 9-12, Minami-Azabu 5-chome, Minato-ku (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. EMIL STADELHOFFER.

Tanzania: 21-9, Kamiyoga, 4-chome, Sendagaya-ku (E); *Ambassador:* G. B. RUSIMBI.

Thailand: 14-6, Kami-Osaki 3-chome, Shinagawa-ku (E); *Ambassador:* OBEBOON VANIKKUL.

Turkey: 33-6, Jungumae 2-chome, Shibuya-ku (E); *Ambassador:* TURGUT AYTUĞ.

U.S.S.R.: 1, Azabu, Mamiana, Minato-ku (E); *Ambassador:* OLEG A. TROYANOVSKY.

United Kingdom: 1, Ichiban-cho, Chiyoda-ku (E); *Ambassador:* FREDERICK WARNER.

U.S.A.: Chancery, 10-5, Akasaka 1-chome, Minato-ku (E); *Ambassador:* ARMIN HENRY MEYER.

Uruguay: 5-26, Akasaka 9-chome, Minato-ku (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. AURELIO PASTORI.

Venezuela: 11-23, Minami Azabu 3-chome, Minato-ku (E); *Ambassador:* Col. JESÚS MANUEL PÉREZ MORALES.

Viet-Nam: 50, Motoyoyogi-cho, Shibuya-ku (E); *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:* DOAN BA CANG.

Yugoslavia: 7-24, Kitashinagawa 4-chome, Shinagawa-ku (E); *Ambassador:* KRSTO BULAJIĆ.

Zaire: Tsurumi Building, 1-1 Tomiya, Shibuya-ku (E); *Ambassador:* Brig-Gen. LEONARD MULAMBA.

Japan also has diplomatic relations with Bangladesh, Irish Republic, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mongolia, Senegal and Tunisia.

PARLIAMENT

THE DIET

The Diet consists of two Chambers—the House of Councillors (Upper House)—which replaces the old House of Peers—and the House of Representatives. The 486 members of the House of Representatives are elected for a period of four years. For the House of Councillors, which has 250 members, the term of office is six years, half the members being elected every three years.

HOUSE OF COUNCILLORS

Speaker: YUZO SHIGEMUNI.

(Election, June 1971)

PARTY	SEATS
Liberal Democrat . . .	136
Socialist	66
Komeito	23
Democratic Socialist . . .	13
Communist	10
Independent and others . .	2

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Speaker: MITSUJIRO ISHII.

(Election, 27 December 1969)

PARTY	SEATS	VOTES
Liberal Democrat . . .	288	22,381,566
Socialist	90	10,074,099
Komeito	47	5,124,666
Democratic Socialist . . .	31	3,636,591
Communist	14	3,199,030
Independents	16	2,492,559

POLITICAL PARTIES

The Political Funds Regulation Law is the basis of political organization in Japan. It provides that any organization which wishes to support a candidate for an elective public office must be registered as a political party. There are over 10,000 registered parties in the country, mostly of local or regional significance. National politics are still largely factional in character, but since the introduction of the western pattern of parliamentary democracy in the 1946 Constitution, a restricted number of major parties have formed, grouping the principal pressure groups and personal followings. The conservative Liberal-Democratic Party has the support of big business and the rural population, and holds a majority of seats in the Diet; it is also by far the richest of the political parties. Support for the two socialist parties comes from the intelligentsia, the trades unions, and younger urban voters, and the proportion of votes for these parties combined has increased slowly at each election since 1952. The split between the two parties reflects a longstanding division between supporters of a mass popular party (now represented by the D.S.P.) and those seeking a class party on Marxist lines. The Communist Party of Japan has split since 1964, the official party being independent and supporting neither the U.S.S.R. nor China. In the 1969 elections the militant religious organization Sokagakkai increased its representation in the Diet through its political wing Komeito. There are also a number of small extreme right-wing political organizations.

Liberal-Democratic Party (Jiyu-Minshuto): 7, 2-chome, Hirakawacho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1955 by merger of former Liberal and Democratic Parties; programme includes the establishment of a welfare state, the build-up of industrial development, the levelling up of educational and cultural systems and the revision of the Constitution where necessary; follows a foreign policy of alignment with U.S.A.; Pres. EISAKU SATO; Sec.-Gen. KAKUEI TANAKA.

Socialist Party of Japan (Nihon Shakaito): 1-8-1, Nagatacho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1945; 35,000 mems.; aims at the establishment of collective non-aggression and mutual security system, including Japan, U.S.A., U.S.S.R. and China; Chair. TOMOMI NARITA; Sec.-Gen. MASASHI ISHIBASHI; publ. *Shakai Shimpō* (twice a week).

Komeito (Clean Government Party): 17 Minamimotomachi, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo; f. 1964; based on middle-of-the-road principle and humanitarian socialism, promotes policies in best regard of "dignity of human life"; mems. 110,000; at present the third largest party, with 70 seats in the National Diet, 2,412 seats in local assemblies; Founder DAISAKU IKEDA; Chair. YOSHIKATSU TAKEIRI; Sec.-Gen. JUN'YA YANO; publs. *Komei Shimbun* (daily), *The Komei* (monthly), *Komei Graphic* (bi-monthly).

Democratic Socialist Party (Minshu-Shakaito): Shiba Sakuragawa-cho, Minato-ku, Tokyo; f. 1961 by Right-Wing Socialists of the Social Democratic Party of Japan; 52,000 mems.; aims at the pursuit of an independent foreign policy; Leader EIICHI NISHIMURA; Sec.-Gen. KAZUYUKI KASUGA.

Communist Party of Japan: 26, 4-chome, Sendagaya, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo; f. 1922; independent; 300,000 mems.; Chair. (Central Committee) SANZO NOSAKA; Chair. (Presidium) KENJI MIYAMOTO; Chief Sec. TETSUZO FUWA; publs. *Akaiata* (daily and weekly), *Zen-ei* (monthly), *Information Bulletin for abroad* (irregular).

Voice of Japan: Tokyo; f. 1964; breakaway group from Communist Party of Japan; pro-Soviet; Chair. YOSHIO SHIGA.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The basic principles of the legal system are set forth in the Constitution, which lays down that the whole judicial power is vested in a Supreme Court and in such inferior courts as are established by law, and enunciates the principle that no organ or agency of the Executive shall be given final judicial power. Judges are to be independent in the exercise of their conscience, and may not be removed except by public impeachment, unless judicially declared mentally or physically incompetent to perform official duties. The judges of the Supreme Court are appointed by the Cabinet, the sole exception being the Chief Justice, who is appointed by the Emperor after designation by the Cabinet, similar to the appointment of the Prime Minister.

The Court Organization Law, which came into force on 3 May 1947, decreed the constitution of the Supreme Court and the establishment of four types of inferior courts—High, District, Family (established 1 January 1949), and Summary Courts. The constitution and functions of the courts are as follows:

THE SUPREME COURT

This court is the highest legal authority in the land, and consists of a Chief Justice and fourteen associate judges. It has jurisdiction over the following matters:

- (1) **Jokoku** (appeals).
- (2) **Kokoku** (complaints), prescribed specially in codes of procedure.

It conducts its hearings and renders decisions through a Grand Bench or three Petty Benches. Both are collegiate bodies, the former consisting of all judges of the Court, and the latter of five judges. A Supreme Court Rule exists determining which cases are to be handled by the respective Benches. It is, however, laid down by law that the Petty Bench cannot make decisions as to the constitutionality of a statute, ordinance, regulation, or disposition, or as to cases in which an opinion concerning the interpretation and application of the Constitution or of any laws or ordinances is at variance with a previous decision of the Supreme Court.

Chief Justice: KAZUTO ISHIDA.

Secretary-General: YUTAKA YOSHIDA.

INFERIOR COURTS

High Court

A High Court conducts its hearings and renders decisions through a collegiate body, consisting of three justices, though for cases of high treason the number of justices must be five. The Court has jurisdiction over the following matters:

- (1) **Koso** appeals from judgments in the first instance rendered by District Courts, from judgments rendered by Family Courts, and from judgments concerning criminal cases rendered by Summary Courts.
- (2) **Kokoku** complaints against rulings and orders rendered by District Courts and Family Courts, and against rulings and orders concerning criminal cases rendered by Summary Courts, except those coming within the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.
- (3) **Jokoku** appeals from judgments in the second instance rendered by District Courts and from judgments rendered by Summary Courts, except those concerning criminal cases.

- (4) Actions in the first instance relating to cases of high treason.

District Court

A District Court conducts hearings and renders decisions through a single judge or, for certain types of cases, through a collegiate body of three judges. It has jurisdiction over the following matters:

- (1) Actions in the first instance, except offences relating to high treason, claims where the subject matter of the action does not exceed 100,000 yen, and offences liable to a fine or lesser penalty.
- (2) **Koso** appeals from judgments rendered by Summary Courts, except those concerning criminal cases.
- (3) Complaints against rulings and orders rendered by Summary Courts, except those coming within the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court and High Courts.

Family Court

A Family Court handles cases through a single judge in case of rendering judgments or decisions. However, in accordance with the provisions of other statutes it conducts its hearings and renders decisions through a collegiate body of three judges. A conciliation is effected through a collegiate body consisting of a judge and two or more members of the conciliation committee selected from among civilians.

It has jurisdiction over the following matters:

- (1) Judgment and conciliation with regard to cases relating to family as provided by the law for Adjustment of Domestic Relations.
- (2) Judgment with regard to the matters of protection of juveniles as provided by the Juvenile Law.
- (3) Actions in the first instance relating to adult criminal cases of violation of the Labour Standard Law, the Law for Prohibiting Liquors to Minors, or other laws especially enacted for protection of juveniles.

Summary Court

A Summary Court handles cases through a single judge, and has jurisdiction in the first instance over the following matters:

- (1) Claims where the value of the subject matter does not exceed 100,000 yen (excluding claims for cancellation or change of administrative dispositions).
- (2) Actions which relate to offences liable to fine or lighter penalty, offences liable to a fine as an optional penalty, and certain specified offences such as habitual gambling and larceny.

A Summary Court cannot impose imprisonment or a severer penalty. When it deems proper the imposition of a sentence of imprisonment or a graver penalty, it must transfer such cases to a District Court, but it can impose imprisonment with hard labour not exceeding three years for certain specified offences.

A Procurator's Office, with its necessary number of procurators, is established for each of these courts. The procurators conduct searches, institute prosecutions and supervise the execution of judgments in criminal cases, and act as representatives of the public interest in civil cases of public concern.

RELIGION

The traditional religions in Japan are Shintoism and Buddhism. Neither is exclusive, and many Japanese subscribe at least nominally to both. Since the war a number of new religions based on an amalgamation of Shinto, Buddhist, Taoist, Confucian and Christian beliefs have grown up.

SHINTOISM

Shintoism is an indigenous cult of nature and ancestor worship. It is divided into two cults: national Shintoism, which is represented by the shrines; and sectarian Shintoism, which developed towards the end of the Tokugawa Shogunate. In 1868, Shinto was designated a national religion, and all Shinto shrines acquired the privileged status of a national institution. After the adoption of the present constitution in 1947, however, complete freedom of religion was introduced, and state support of Shinto was banned. There are an estimated 80,000 shrines, 200,000 priests and approximately 80,000,000 adherents.

SHRINE SHINTO

The most important of all Japanese shrines is the Isé Grand Shrine at Ujiyama, Mie Prefecture. A number of subsidiary shrines, a seminary, a library and two museums are attached.

Religious seminaries consist of the Isé Grand Shrine seminary, a middle-grade school attached to it, a department of religious instruction at Kokogakuin College, and about 26 smaller institutes of religious learning.

SECTARIAN SHINTO

There are about 130 sects in Sectarian Shinto.* Principal among these are:

Shinto Sect: called by the general name given to the national cult before its later branches had developed; 3,405 priests; 1,101,868 adherents.

Kurozumi Sect: f. by Munetada Kurozumi (1780-1850); 2,959 priests and teachers; 613,419 adherents.

Shinto-shusei Sect: f. by Kunitomitsu Nitta (1829-1902); 1,679 priests and teachers; 43,101 adherents.

Taisha Sect: preached by Sompuku Sengé (1845-1918).

Fuso Sect: f. by Takekuni Fujiwara (1541-1646); 1,991 priests and teachers; 140,984 adherents.

Taisei Sect: f. by Shosai Hirayama (1815-1890); 5,671 priests and teachers; 226,508 adherents.

Jikko Sect: f. by Hanamori Shibata (1809-1890).

Shinshu Sect: f. by the Ministry of Education of Japan (1964); 33,265 priests and teachers; 13,248,744 adherents.

Ontaké Sect: 7,724 priests and teachers; 357,334 adherents.

Misogi Sect: f. by Masakané Inoué (1790-1849); 592 priests and teachers; 100,032 adherents.

Shinri Sect: f. by Tsunehiko Sano (1834-1906); 2,240 priests and teachers; 258,157 adherents.

Konko Sect: f. by Bunjiro Kawaté (1814-1883); 3,229 priests and teachers; 693,314 adherents.

Tenrikyo: f. by Miki Nakayama (1798-1887); 118,949 priests and teachers; 1,323,363 adherents.

BUDDHISM

It is estimated that there are 70 million Buddhists in Japan. The number of temples is about 80,000 and the number of priests 140,000. Twelve universities are under Buddhist administration.

There are over 200 sects of which the eleven principal are as follows:*

Hosso Sect: introduced by Dosho (628-700); 195 priests and teachers; 43,499 adherents.

Kegon Sect: chief temple, Todaiji, Nara; introduced by Roben (688-776); 499 priests and teachers; 51,008 adherents.

Ritsu Sect: chief temple, Toshodaiji, Nara; introduced by Ganjin (686-763); 128 priests and teachers; 70,558 adherents.

Tendai Sect: f. by Chisha Daishi (537-579); introduced by Saicho (766-822); three sub-sects: Tendai Branch (chief temple, Yenryakugi, Shiga); Jimon Branch (chief temple, Onjoji, Shiga); Shinsei Branch (chief temple, Saikyoji, Shiga); 7,958 priests and teachers; 3,629,870 adherents.

Shingon Sect: introduced by Kukai (773-835); its eight branches are: Koya, Omuro, Daikakuji, Daigo, Toji, Yamashina, Ono, Senyuji. Three hundred years after its foundation a new school of Shingon was established by Kokyo Daishi (1094-1143); this has two branches: Chizan (chief temple, Chisaku-in, Kyoto) and Buzan (chief temple, Chokokuji, Hasedera); 6,133 priests and teachers; 2,715,609 adherents.

Yuzu-nenbutsu Sect: chief temple, Dainin butsuji, 10 Uemachi-Hirano Higashisumiyoshi-ku, Osaka; f. 1117 by Ryonin (Shoo Daishi); 1,300 priests and teachers; 350,000 adherents; 560 temples; Archbishop Jiyu NISHINOTOIN.

Jodo Sect: f. by Genku (1133-1212); Jodo Shu (chief temple, Chion-in, Kyoto); Seizan Jodo Shu, f. by Shoku (1176-1247), has three sub-branches: Zenrinji (chief temple, Zenrinji, Kyoto); Komyoji (chief temple, Komyoji, Kyoto); and Fukakusa (chief temple, Seigwanji, Kyoto); 12,000 priests and teachers; 5,500,000 adherents.

Shin Sect: f. by Shinran (1173-1262); the ten branches are: Honpa-Honganji, Otani, Bukkoji, Takada, Kibé, Kosho, Izumoji, Yamamoto, Jyoshoji, Sammonto; 34,054 priests and teachers; 13,910,869 adherents.

Ji Sect: chief temple, Shojokoji, Kanagawa; f. by Ippen (1239-89); 547 priests and teachers; 444,759 adherents.

Zen Sect: (a) Rinza Sect; f. by Yeisai (1140-1215); 14 branches: Kenninji, Kenchoji, Tofukuji, Engakuji, Nanzenji, Daitokuji, Myoshinji, Tenryuji, Yeigenji, Shokokuji, Hokoji, Buttsuji, Kokutaiji, Kogakuji; (b) Soto Sect; f. by Dogen (1199-1253); chief temples, Yeiheiji, Sojiji; (c) Obaku Sect; f. by Yin-gen (1592-1673); chief temple, Mampukuji, Uji, Kyoto; 9,829 priests and teachers; 219,773 adherents.

Nichiren Sect: f. by Nichiren (1222-1281); the eight branches are: Nichiren-shu (chief temple, Kuonji, Yamanashi); Honmon-shu (chief temple, Honmonji, Ikegami, Tokyo); Hokke-shu (chief temple, Honji, Uji, Kyoto).

* Accurate statistics for numbers of priests and adherents are not available; the figures given represent returns made by the various sects at different dates.

JAPAN—(RELIGION)

Niigata); Kempon-hokké-shu (chief temple, Kochoji, Shizuoka); Homyo-hokké-shu (chief temple, Honryuji, Tokyo); Nichiren-seishu (chief temple, Daisekiji, Shizuoka); Nichiren-fujufusé-ha (chief temple, Myokakuji, Okayama); Nichiren-shu-fujufusé-komon-ha (chief temple, Honkakujii, Okayama); 6,853 priests and teachers; 1,438,990 adherents.

World Buddhist Fellowship: Rcv. RIRI NAKAYAMA, Hozenji Buddhist Temple, 1115, 3-chome, Akabanecho, Kita-ku, Tokyo.

CHRISTIANITY

In 1969 the number of Christians was estimated at 875,000, with 5,000 churches and 20,000 clergy. Twenty-two universities are maintained by Christian communities.

In 1940 the Religious Organizations Law was passed, according to which a religious body must possess at least 50 churches and 5,000 adherents in order to be recognized. Many of the numerous Christian sects united in order to obtain recognition. The Law was repealed at the end of the war and certain groups returned to their original status. The following are the largest groups:

Roman Catholic Church: Archdiocese of Tokyo: Sekiguchi, 3-chome, 16-15, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo; suffragan sees at Sapporo, Sendai, Yokohama, Urawa, Niigata; Archbishop of Tokyo Mgr. PETER SEIICHI SHIRAYANAGI; Archdiocese of Nagasaki: 1 Otsu Minami-Yamate-cho, Nagasaki; suffragan sees at Kagoshima, Fukuoka and Oita; Archbishop of Nagasaki Mgr. JOSEPH A. SATOWAKI; Archdiocese of Osaka: 1-55, Nishiyama-chô-Koyoen, Nishihomiyashio, Hyogo-ken; suffragan sees at Kyoto, Hiroshima, Takamatsu, Nagoya; Archbishop of Osaka Mgr. PAUL Y. TAGUCHI; 357,478 adherents.

United Church of Christ in Japan: Japan Christian Center, 551 Totsuka-machi 1-chome, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 160; f. 1941; union of 34 Presbyterian, Methodist, Congregational and Reformed denominations; Moderator Rev. MITSUHO YOSHIDA; Gen. Sec. Rev. TORU TAKAKURA; 204,842 adherents.

Japanese Orthodox Church: Holy Resurrection Cathedral, Nicolai-Do, 1-4 Surugadai Kanda, Tokyo; Metropolitan VLADIMIR and His Grace Bishop THEODOSIUS; 24,640 adherents.

Nippon Sei Ko Kai (Japan Episcopal Church): 4-21, Higashi 1-chome, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo; in Communion with the Church of England; est. as Province of the Anglican Communion 1887; 48,475 mems.; Acting Primate Most Rev. JOHN NAOHICO OKUBO (Bishop of Kita-Kanto); 10 other diocesan bishops.

OTHER RELIGIONS

There are an estimated 5,000,000 adherents of other religions, with 1,200 shrines and temples and 15,000 priests.

THE "NEW RELIGIONS"

Many new cults have grown up in Japan since the end of World War II. Collectively these are known as the New Religions (*Shinko Shukyo*). The most important are as follows:

Sokagakkai: 32 Shinano-machi, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo; f. 1930; the lay society of Orthodox Nichiren Buddhism; membership 7½ million households; Buddhist group aiming at individual happiness and world peace; Pres. DAISAKU IKEDA; publs. *Complete Works of Daisaku Ikeda*, *The Human Revolution*, Vols. 1-7, *Science and Religion*, *Essays on Life*, *Reflections on Civilization*, *To My Young Friends*, *Essays for Women*, *Dialogue with the Juvenile*, *Seikyo Shimbun* (daily), *Dai-byaku Renge* (monthly), *Seikyo Graphic* (weekly), *Seikyo Times* (English language monthly), etc.

Rissho Koseikai: 11-1, Wada 2-chome, Suginami-ku, Tokyo 166; f. 1938; Buddhist laymen; Pres. Rev. NIKKYO NIWANO; 3.5 million mems. in Japan, Okinawa and U.S.A.

THE PRESS

The Japanese Press is free from government control. Article 21 of the Constitution of Japan reads: "Freedom of assembly and association as well as of speech, Press and all other forms of expression are guaranteed. No censorship shall be maintained, nor shall the secrecy of any means of communication be violated." The Law on the Prevention of Subversive Activities, 1952, provides a marginal directive concerning treasonable matter, however. It has also been known for journalists to be imprisoned for refusing to reveal sources. The standards of press integrity, and protection of the liberty of the Press, are upheld by the influential voluntary organization *Nihon Shimbun Kyokai* (Japan Newspaper Publishers' and Editors' Association).

Government influence is less important than the domination of the major press organs by big business, through the dependence of the Press on commercial advertising. This does not prevent the majority of newspapers from keeping up perpetual criticism of governmental activities, however. There are no chains of newspapers, though each of the major dailies produces weekly and monthly periodicals, and engages in a variety of business enterprises, partly for commercial and partly for prestige reasons; these projects include book publishing, running radio and television stations, public halls, and academic research projects, and promoting sports, literary and industrial programmes.

The total circulation of Japanese dailies is the third highest in the world after the U.S.S.R. and the United States and the circulation per head of population is second highest after Sweden. The three biggest newspapers are the *Asahi Shimbun* (combined circ. 6.1 million), *Mainichi Shimbun* (4.6 million) and *Yomiuri Shimbun* (5.9 million). There are also two influential financial papers, *Nihon Keizai Shimbun* and *Sankei Shimbun*, both with a combined circulation of over two million. These papers together account for more than half the total circulation of Japanese newspapers. A notable feature of the Japanese Press is the number of weekly news journals, most of which have started in the last ten years.

Technically the Japanese Press is very advanced, and all three of the major newspapers are issued in simultaneous editions in the main centres. This is achieved by high-speed wireless photo-facsimile offset printing. Automatic monotype setting has been adopted since 1959, and teltype-setting was introduced by Kyodo News Agency in 1960, using a Chinese ideographic teleprinter invented in Japan. Colour printing is another advanced feature of the leading presses.

PRINCIPAL DAILIES*

Tokyo

Asahi Evening News: 8-5 Tsukiji 7-chome, Chuo-ku; f. 1954; evening, English language; circ. 52,000; Pres. and Editor I. SUZUKAWA.

Asahi Shimbun: 3, 2-chome, Yuraku-cho, Chiyoda-ku; f. 1935; Editor K. TASHIRO; circ: (all editions) morning 6,055,617, evening 4,002,624.

Asia Scene: Sankai Bldg., 7-2, 1-chome, Otemachi, Chiyoda-ku; f. 1955; Pres. N. SHIKANAI; Man. Editor DAN NAITO; circ. 63,000.

Daily Sports: 7 Ikenohata-Shichiken-cho, Taito-ku; f. 1955; morning; Chief Editor K. IWANO; circ. 404,282.

Daily Yomiuri, The: 1-2-3, Ginza, Chuo-ku; f. 1955; formerly *The Yomiuri*; English language; Editor HIDEO UENO; circ. morning 37,000.

* Circulation over 50,000, and English-language press.

Dempa Shinbun: 11-15, Higashi Gotanda, 1-chome, Shinagawa-ku; f. 1950; morning; circ. 188,000; Editor H. SASAKI.

Denki Kikai Kogyo Shinbun: 11-15, 1-chome, Higashi Gotanda, Shinagawa-ku; f. 1958; morning; circ. 87,000; Editor T. AJIKI.

Hochi Shimbun: 29, 2-chome, Hirakawa-cho, Chiyoda-ku; f. 1871; Pres. T. SYORIKI; circ. 733,921.

Japan Times, The: 5-4, 4-chome, Shibaura, Minato-ku; f. 1897; morning; English; Pres. S. FUKUSHIMA; Editor M. OGAWA; circ. 49,200.

Komei Shimbun: 17 Minami-motomachi, Shinjuku-ku; organ of the Komeito political party; circ. 800,000, Sunday edition 1,400,000.

Mainichi Daily News, The: 1-1-1 Hitotsubashi, Chiyoda-ku; f. 1922; English language; morning; Editor-in-Chief TETSURO TOMIHIRO; Tokyo Man. Editor HIROSHI FUJIMOTO; circ. 58,210 (see also under Osaka).

Mainichi Shimbun: 1 1-chome, Hitotsubashi, Chiyoda-ku; f. 1872; Editor-in-Chief K. TANAKA; circ. (all editions) morning 4,628,733, evening 2,885,000.

Naigai Sports: Keiso Building, 12-8, 1-chome, Shiba, Minato-ku; evening; Man. Editor R. HARGAYA; circ. 329,408.

Naigai Times: 5, 3-chome, Ginza, Chuo-ku; f. 1949; evening; Pres. TSAI CHANG KENG; Man. Editor S. TAMAKI.

Nihon Keizai Shimbun: 1-5 Otemachi, Chiyoda-ku; f. 1876; morning and evening; economic news; Pres. J. ENJOJI; Chief Editor S. NAKAGAWA; circ. morning 748,887, evening 553,009.

Nihon Kogyo Shimbun: 3, 1-chome, Otemachi, Chiyoda-ku; f. 1933; morning business and financial; Pres. N. SHIKANAI; Man. Editor T. MASAKI; circ. 425,000.

Nihon Kyoiku Shimbun: 9, 2-chome, Kanda-Hitotsubashi, Chiyoda-ku; f. 1946; educational; Man. Editor K. YOSHIOKA; circ. morning 153,000.

Nihon Nogyo Shimbun: 2-3 Akihabara, Taito-ku; f. 1928; agricultural; Man. Editor S. KIMURA; circ. morning 307,963.

Nikkan Kogyo Shimbun (Industrial Daily News): 8-10 Kudan-kita, 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku; f. 1945; morning; Man. Editor KANEMI ASAKURA; circ. 565,000.

Nikkan Sports: 5-10, 3-chome, Tsukiji, Chuo-ku; f. 1946; Chair. G. KAWADA; Editor H. SUGIMORI; morning; circ. 571,353.

Sankei Shimbun, The: 1-7-2, Otemachi, Chiyoda-ku; f. 1933; Man. Editor H. ISHIGURO; circ. morning 2,027,000, evening 1,254,005.

Sankei Sports: 3, 1-chome, Otemachi, Chiyoda-ku; f. 1963; Man. Editor I. TOKAWA; circ. morning 317,407.

Shipping and Trade News: Tokyo News Service Ltd., 10 Ginza Nishi, 8-chome, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 104; f. 1949; English language; Man. Editor M. CHIHAYA; circ. 13,593.

Sports Nippon: 1-1, 1-chome, Hitotsubashi, Chiyoda-ku; f. 1950; Dir. Y. MIYAMOTO; Man. Editor Y. MIYAMOTO; morning; circ. 594,310.

Sports Times: 12-7, 1-chome, Shiba, Minato-ku; f. 1961; Man. Editor M. SEKI; circ. evening 268,700.

Tokyo Shimbun: 3-13, 2-chome, Konan, Minato-ku; f. 1942; Pres. S. MIURA; Man. Editor H. ITO; circ. morning 475,000, evening 304,000.

Tokyo Sports: 3, 1-chome, Shiba-Hamamatsu-cho, Minato-ku; f. 1959; Pres. M. NAGATA; Man. Editor H. HIROTA; circ. evening 610,850.

Tokyo Times: 1, 1-chome, Higashi-Shimbashi, Minato-ku; f. 1946; Chair. Y. ODA; Man. Editor S. TAGUCHI; circ. morning 300,000.

Yomiuri Shimbun: 1-2, 3-chome, Ginza, Chuo-ku; f. 1874; Propr. T. SHORIKI; Pres. M. MUTAI; Man. Editor J. SUMI; morning and evening; circ. (all editions) morning 5,884,962, evening 3,536,638, (Tokyo) morning 3,634,348, evening 2,328,713.

OSAKA DISTRICT

Asahi Shimbun: 3, 3-chome, Nakano-shima, Kita-ku; f. 1879; Man. Editor SHORYU HATA; circ. morning 1,812,137, evening 1,141,651.

Daily Sports: 4, 7-chome, Kumoibori, Fukiai-ku, Kobe City; circ. morning 598,519; Editor Y. NAITO.

Hochi Shimbun: 46 Nozaki-machi, Kita-ku; f. 1964; morning; Editor M. ISHIGE; circ. 186,909.

Kansai Shimbun: 31 Hashizume-cho, Uchihon-cho, Higashi-ku; f. 1950; evening; Editor H. KIMURA.

Mainichi Daily News, The: 36, 2-chome, Dojima-kami, Kita-ku, Osaka; Osaka Man. Editor H. FUJIMOTO; circ. 21,560 (see also under Tokyo).

Mainichi Shimbun: 36, 2-chome, Dojima-kami, Kita-ku; f. 1882; Man. Editor K. KOBAYASHI; circ. morning 1,445,470, evening 824,500.

Nihon Keizai Shimbun: 1, 1-chome, Komabashi, Higashi-ku; f. 1950; Man. Editor T. FUJIKARA; circ. morning 230,025, evening 156,711.

Nikkan Sports: 40 Toyoyima-cho, Kita-ku; f. 1950; Man. Editor M. WATANABE; morning circ. 391,143.

Osaka Nichinichi Shimbun: 69, 1-chome, Edobori-kitadori, Nishi-ku; f. 1946; Pres. J. ISHII; Man. Editor K. KISHIMOTO; circ. 120,000.

Osaka Shimbun: 27, Umeda-cho, Kita-ku; f. 1922; evening; Pres. Y. SAWAMURA; Man. Editor T. NAGATA; circ. 165,193.

Sankei Shimbun: 27, Umeda-cho, Kita-ku; f. 1933; Man. Editor T. NAGATA; circ. morning 1,007,700, evening 555,908.

Sankei Sports: 27 Umeda-machi, Kita-ku; f. 1955; Dir. K. YAMAI; circ. morning 323,521.

Shin Kansai: 2-3 Minami, 3-chome, Oyodo-cho, Oyodo-ku; f. 1946; Rep. Dir. H. MORIGUCHI; Man. Editor K. KITABATAKE; evening; circ. 147,000.

Shin Osaka: 36 Kawaguchi-cho, Nishi-ku; f. 1946; Man. Editor K. HANAMOTO; circ. evening 29,808.

Sports Nippon: 2-3 Minami, 3-chome, Oyodo-cho, Oyodo-ku; f. 1949; Man. Editor A. HONDA; circ. morning 396,231.

Yomiuri Shimbun: 77 Nozaki-cho, Kita-ku; f. 1952; Chair. K. HATTANDA; Man. Editor J. KURIYAMA; circ. morning 1,468,925, evening 935,119.

KANTO DISTRICT
(Outside Tokyo)

Chiba Nippo (Chiba Daily News): 31, 3-chome, Azuma-cho, Chiba City; f. 1957; Pres. I. KUBO; Editor K. TSURUTA; circ. 77,093.

Ibaragi: 2-15 Kitami-machi, Mito City, Ibaraki; f. 1891; circ. 68,740; Man. Editor T. MIKURA.

Jomo Shimbun: 90 Furuichi-machi, Maebashi City, Tochigi; f. 1886; circ. morning 80,000; Editor-in-Chief K. NISHIHARA.

Kanagawa Shimbun: 23, 2-chome, Otomachi, Naka-ku, Yokohama City; f. 1942; morning; circ. 158,580; Editor S. YAMAGAMI.

Shimotsuko Shimbun: 4-11 Hon-cho, Utsunomiya City, Tochigi; f. 1884; morning; circ. 99,676; Editor-in-Chief K. KAMAKURA.

Tochigi Shimbun: 3-6 Hon-cho, Utsunomiya City, Tochigi; f. 1949; Chair. K. SAKAMOTO; Editor M. WAKU; circ. 81,525.

TOHOKU DISTRICT
(Northeast Honshu)

Akita Sakigake Shimpō: 2-6, 1-chome, Omachi, Akita-shi, Akita; f. 1874; Pres. G. KURATA; Man. Editor K. TAKADA; circ. morning 152,167, evening 152,920.

Daily Tohoku: 3 Bancho, Hachinohe, Iwate; f. 1945; morning; circ. 59,630; Editor T. KAWAGUCHI.

Fukushima Minpo: 21, Sakae-cho, Fukushima; f. 1892; morning and evening; circ. morning 137,156, evening 17,655; Editor Y. SATO.

Iwate Nippo: 3-7, Uchimar, Morioka, Iwate; f. 1938; morning and evening; circ. 128,528; Editor TAKESHI WATANABE.

Kahoku Shimpō: 2-28, 1-chome, Hsutsubashi, Sendai City, Miyagi; f. 1897; morning and evening; circ. 314,089 and 124,389; Editor M. MUTO.

Minyu Shimbun: 9-9 Naka-machi, Fukushima City; f. 1895; circ. morning 116,686, evening 13,819; Man. Editor Y. WAKU.

Too Nippo: 3-28 Ono, Nagashima, Aomori; f. 1888; morning and evening; circ. 151,804 and 150,680; Man. Editor T. OZAKI.

Yamagata Shimbun: 5-12, 2-chome Hatago-cho, Yamagata City; f. 1876; Pres. Y. HATTORI; Chief Editor K. KONDO; morning and evening 136,199.

TOKAI DISTRICT
(Central Honshu)

Asahi Shimbun: 3-3, 1-chome, Sakae, Naka-ku, Nagoya; f. 1935; Man. Editor H. UEDA; circ. morning 373,575, evening 314,915.

Chubu Keizai Shimbun: 24-1 Hijie-cho, Nakamura-ku, Nagoya; f. 1946; circ. 138,460; Editor K. TSURUTA.

Chunichi Shimbun: 12-21, 3-chome, Marunouchi, Naka-ku, Nagoya; f. 1942; circ. morning 1,497,603, evening 877,598; Pres. H. MIURA; Editor E. SUGIURA; the paper has the world's leading newspaper colour printing facilities.

Chunichi Sports: 24, 2-chome, Miyuki Honmachidori, Naka-ku, Nagoya; morning; circ. 200,000; Chief Editor T. ARIUMI.

Gifu Nichinichi Shimbun: 9 Imakomachi, Gifu City; f. 1879; morning and evening; circ. morning 134,282, evening 75,436; Pres. T. YAMADA; Editor K. TAKIGAWA.

Mainichi Shimbun: 1, 4-chome, Horinouchi-machi, Nakamura-ku, Nagoya; f. 1935; morning circ. 308,120, evening 236,895; Man. Editor R. HOSOKAWA.

Nagoya Times: 3-10, 1-chome, Maruno-uchi, Naka-ku, Nagoya City; f. 1946; evening; circ. 128,524; Editor-in-Chief N. ISHIHARA.

Shinano Mainichi Shimbun: 657 Minamiagata-machi, Nagao-shi, Nagano; f. 1873; circ. morning 203,231, evening 54,765; Man. Editor I. IIO.

Shizuoka Shimbun: 46 Konya-cho, Shizuoka-shi, Shizuoka; f. 1941; circ. morning 274,334, evening 380,119; Man. Editor R. ISHIKAWA.

Yamanashi Jiji Shimbun: 10-7, Chuo 3-chome, Kofu City, Yamanashi; morning; circ. 52,000; Man. Editor S. OZAWA.

Yamanashi Nichinichi Shimbun: 6, 2-chome, Kitaguchi, Kofu City, Yamanashi; f. 1872; morning; circ. 105,240; Man. Editor SUSUMU KANAMARU.

HOKURIKU DISTRICT
(North Coastal Honshu)

Fukui Shimbun: 1302 Yamato-machi, Fukui City; f. 1889; Chief Editor M. MAEDA; circ. morning 126,653, evening 15,243.

Hokkoku Shimbun: 5-1, 2-chome, Korinbo, Kanazawa, Ishikawa; f. 1893; circ. morning 211,274, evening 117,389; Pres. Y. MIYASHITA; Editor M. MITSUNO.

Hokuriku Chunichi Shimbun: 7-15, 2-chome, Karimbo, Kanazawa; circ. morning 126,000, evening 32,000; Editor K. NAKAGAWA.

Kita Nihon Shimbun: 2-14 Yasuzumi-cho, Toyama-shi, Toyama; f. 1940; circ. morning 168,000, evening 82,000; Man. Editor I. FUJII.

Niigata Nippo: 189-3 Ichiban-cho, Higashinaka-dori, Niigata City; f. 1942; circ. morning 289,493, evening 98,698; Man. Editor K. YOSHIDA.

Yomiuri Shimbun: 5/4 Shomozeki-Fuse, Takaoka; f. 1961; Man. Editor T. SUZUKI; circ. morning 95,327, evening 13,854.

KINKI DISTRICT
(West Central Honshu)

Hyogo Shimbun: 3-25 Minato-machi, Hyogo-ku, Kobe; f. 1946; evening; circ. 94,257; Editor J. IWASA.

Ise Shimbun: 1871 Sando-machi, Tsu City, Mie; f. 1878; morning; circ. 79,000; Man. Editor S. KOSHIBA.

Kobe Shimbun: 4, 7-chome, Kumoidori, Fukiai-ku, Kobe City; f. 1898; circ. morning 428,335, evening 231,900; Man. Editor H. INAMOTO.

Kyoto Shimbun: 239 Shoshoi-machi Ebisugawa-kitairu, Karasuma-dori, Nakakyo-ku, Kyoto; f. 1942; circ. morning 375,796, evening 309,995; Chief Editor T. HIDAKA.

Wakayama Shimbun: 5, 4-chome, Komatsubara-dori, Wakayama; f. 1940; Man. Editor Y. YAMASHITA; circ. morning 63,825.

CHUGOKU DISTRICT
(Western Honshu)

Bocho Shimbun: 3 Kisen-cho, Shimonoseki, Yamaguchi; f. 1941; morning; circ. 36,000; Pres. Y. FUURA; Man. Editor H. YAMANE.

Chugoku Shimbun: 7-1 Dobashi-cho, Hiroshima City, Hiroshima; f. 1892; morning circ. 344,786, evening circ. 105,291; Pres. A. YAMAMOTO; Man. Editor K. MORIWAKI.

Sanyo Shimbun: 1-23, 2-chome, Yanagi-cho, Okayama; f. 1879; circ. morning 284,239, evening 95,941; Man. Editor Y. MATSUOKA.

Shimane Shimbun: 14-3 Sodeshi-machi, Matsue, Shimane; f. 1942; morning; circ. 64,240; Man. Editor S. ADACHI.

Yukan Shimbun: 47 Uchisange, Okayama; f. 1946; Man. Editor T. KAWATANI; circ. evening 118,643.

SHIKOKU ISLAND

Ehime Shimbun: 12-1, 1-chome, Otemachi, Matsuyama, Ehime; f. 1876; circ. morning 179,859, evening 40,256; Chair. M. TAKAHASHI; Chief Editor T. SUGIMOTO.

Kochi Shimbun: 24 Honcho, Kochi-shi, Kochi; f. 1904; circ. morning 153,189, evening 99,300; Editor H. KOMATSU.

Shikoku Shimbun: 1-4, Tenjinmae, Takamatsu, Kagawa; f. 1889; circ. morning 83,184, evening 12,893; Editor T. SUZUKI.

Tokushima Shimbun: 32-1 Saiwai-cho, Tokushima; f. 1941; circ. morning 143,574, evening 41,738; Man. Editor K. SUGIMOTO.

HOKKAIDO ISLAND

Asahi Shimbun: 1 Nishi 1-chome, Kitanijo, Sapporo; f. 1959; Editor S. MAKITA; circ. morning 167,399, evening 114,000.

Hokkai Times: 1, 4-chome, Odori-Nishi, Sapporo; f. 1946; evening and morning; circ. morning 192,605, evening 98,968; Man. Editor H. MIYATA.

Hokkaido Nikkan Sports Shimbun: 1, 4-chome, Odori-nishi, Sapporo; f. 1962; morning; circ. 90,919; Pres. U. CHIZAKI.

Hokkaido Shimbun: 6, 3-chome, Odori-Nishi, Sapporo; f. 1942; morning and evening; circ. 378,694; Editor M. KIKUSCHI.

Mainichi Shimbun: 2, Nishi, 4-chome, Kita-Nijo, Sapporo; f. 1959; circ. morning 121,038, evening 67,234; Man. Editor Y. MASUI.

Nikkan Sports: 4-1 Odori-nishi, Sapporo; f. 1962; morning; Pres. U. CHIZAKI; Man. Editor Y. MORIKAWA; circ. 90,919.

Yomiuri Shimbun: 11, Nishi, 1-chome, Minami-Sanjo, Sapporo; f. 1959; Man. Editor A. Ono; circ. morning 195,126, evening 88,914.

KYUSHU ISLAND

Asahi Shimbun: 380-1, Tominokuchi-Kita, Sunatsu, Kokura-ku, Kita-Kyushu City; f. 1935; Man. Editor K. AMANO; circ. morning 752,609, evening 280,413.

Fukunichi: 2-1, 1-chome, Imaizumi-machi, Fukuoka; f. 1946; circ. evening 135,503; Editor S. NAKAJIMA.

Kagoshima Shimpō: 1-15 Matsubara-cho, Kagoshima; f. 1959; morning; circ. 91,000; Editor T. CHISHIKI.

Kumamoto Nichinichi Shimbun: 2-33 Kamidori-cho, Kumamoto-shi, Kumamoto; f. 1942; circ. morning 159,041, evening 59,580; Man. Editor N. FUKUDA.

Mainichi Shimbun: 207-1, 1-chome, Konyu-machi, Kokura-ku, Kitakyushu; f. 1935; circ. morning 605,000, evening 226,500; Man. Editor HIDEO MORIOKA.

Minami Nihon Shimbun: 1-2 Yasui-cho, Kagoshima-shi, Kagoshima; f. 1881; morning circ. 212,062; evening circ. 40,687; Man. Editor T. KUBO.

Miyazaki Nichinichi Shimbun: 1-33, 1-chome Takachiho-dori, Miyazaki; f. 1940; circ. morning 110,794; Editor Y. KUROKI.

Nagasaki Jiji Shimbun: 1-25 Moto-machi, Sasebo, Nagasaki; f. 1904; circ. morning 65,153; Man. Editor S. IWAMURA.

Nagasaki Shimbun: 6-24 Dejima, Nagasaki; f. 1889; morning and evening; circ. 113,857 and 113,971; Chief Editor N. MATSUURA.

Nishi Nippon Shimbun: 4-20, 1-chome, Tenjin, Fukuoka; f. 1887; circ. morning 731,042, evening 302,897; independent; Chief Editor K. KOTABE; Man. Editor J. IBE.

Oita Godo Shimbun: 9-15, 3-chome, Funai-cho, Oita; f. 1886; circ. morning 131,996, evening 130,107; Man. Editor S. MASAMITSU.

Saga Shimbun: 62 Matsubara-cho, Saga; f. 1884; circ. 100,034; Man. Editor K. MIYAHARA.

Shin Kyushu: 1-3 Kiyotaki-cho, Moji, Fukuoka; f. 1946; morning; circ. 73,164; Man. Editor S. KITAJIMA.

Sports Nippon: 3, 1-chome, Kiyotaki-cho, Moji-ku, Kita-Kyushu; Rep. Dir. S. YAMASHIRO; morning; circ. 211,048.

Yomiuri Shimbun: 1-11 Meiwa-machi, Kokura-ku, Kita-Kyushu; Man. Editor M. SAKURAI; circ. morning 360,347, evening 177,063.

WEEKLIES

Asahi Graphic: Asahi Shimbun Publishing Co., Yuraku-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1923; pictorial review; Editor MICHITO ITO; circ. 200,000.

Asahi Journal: Asahi Shimbun Publishing Co., Yuraku-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; review.

Economist: 1-1-1 Hitotsubashi; Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1923; published by Mainichi; weekly; economics; Editorial Chief YOSHINORI HAYASHI; circ. 117,000.

The Gijitsu Journal: 8-10 Kudan kita, 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1959; industrial technology.

Japan Company Directory: 1-4 Hongoku-cho Nihonbashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; in English, published by *The Oriental Economist*.

Japan Trade Journal: 1-2 Honcho, Nihonbashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo.

Nippon Shogyo: 3 Bakuro-cho, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; f. 1895; circ. 35,000; Exec. Dir. KO TAKEUCHI.

Oriental Economist: 1-4, Hongoku-cho, Nihonbashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; f. 1934; economics, politics; English edition; Pres. N. WADA.

Screen and Stage: Chuo-ku, Tokyo; f. 1946; Editor J. TOMODA.

Shukan Asahi: Asahi Shimbun Publishing Co., 2-3 Yuraku-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; circ. 1,300,000.

Shukan Bunshun: 3 Kioi-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1959; general; circ. 550,000.

Shukan Sankei: 1-3 Otemachi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; general.

Shukan Shincho: 71 Yurai-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo; general; circ. 1,040,000.

Shukan Yomiuri: 3-3 Ginza Nishi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; Editor S. HARA; general.

Student Times: Japan Times Inc., 4-5-4 Shibaura, Minato-ku, Tokyo; English language.

Sunday Mainichi: 11-1 Yuraku-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; circ. 1,200,000.

Tenji Mainichi: 2-36 Dojima, Kita-ku, Osaka; f. 1922; circ. 11,000; in Japanese braille; Editor MICHITOSHI ZENIMOTO.

Toyo Keizai Shimpō: 1-4 Hongoku-cho, Nihonbashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; f. 1895; weekly; economics; Pres. K. MURAYAMA; circ. 100,000.

PERIODICALS

Airview: 601 Kojun Building, 6 Ginza, Tokyo; f. 1946; monthly; Editor E. SEKIGAWA.

Alpinist: 24 2-chome, Miyukihonmachi, Nakaku, Nagoya; f. 1942; circ. 20,000; Editor T. SUZUKI; monthly.

Asahi Camera: Yuraku-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100; f. 1926; photography; monthly; Editor TATSUO SHIRAI; circ. 200,000.

Bijutsu Techō: Bijutsu Shuppan-sha, 15 Ichigaya Honmura-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo; f. 1948; monthly; fine arts.

Bungaku: Iwanami Shoten, 3, 2-chome, Kanda, Hitotsubashi, Tokyo; f. 1933; Editor YOSHIYA TANURA.

Bungei-Shunju: 3 Kioi-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1923; popular monthly; general.

Chuo Koron: 2-1 Kyobashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; f. 1886; monthly; political, economic, scientific and literary; Chief Editor KINJIRO SASAHARA.

Design: Bijutsu Shuppan-sha, 15 Ichigaya-honmura-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo; f. 1955; monthly; covers all aspects of design.

Fujin Koron: Chuo Koron-sha, 1, 2-chome, Kyobashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; women's literary monthly.

Gejitsushincho: 71 Yurai-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo; f. 1950; monthly; fine arts, music, architecture, drama and design; Editor-in-Chief RYOICHI SATO.

Gekkan Rodo Mondai: 14 Sugumachi, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo; labour problem monthly.

Gengo-Seikatsu: Chikuma-shobo, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1951; language and life monthly; Editor NAOO HARADA; circ. 10,000.

Horitsu Jiho: 14 Sugumachi, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo; law journal.

Ie-no-Hikari (Light of Home): 11 Funagawara-cho, Ichigaya, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo; f. 1925; monthly, rural and general interest; Pres. I. MIYABE, Editor HIROAKI MORISHIMA; circ. 1,400,000.

Japan Economic Yearbook: Nihonbashi, Tokyo; in English; published by *The Oriental Economist*.

Japan Electric Engineering: 11-15 Higashi Gotanda, 1-chome, Shinagawa-ku; monthly; circ. 60,000.

Japan Electric Industry: 11-15 Higashi Gotanda, 1-chome, Shinagawa-ku; monthly; circ. 65,000.

Japan Quarterly: Asahi Shimbun Publishing Co., Yuraku-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; in English; Exec. Editor TADA0 KIMURA.

Jitsugyo No Nihon: Ginza Nishi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; semi-monthly; economic and business.

Junkan Yomiuri: 3-1 Ginza Nishi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; f. 1942; three times monthly.

Kagaku: Iwanami Shoten 2-5-5 Hitotsubashi Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1931; Editor YUTAKA OGAWA; monthly.

Kagaku Asahi: 2-3 Yuraku-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1941; scientific; Editor SHINYA TAKATSU; monthly.

Kagakushi-Kenkyu: Department of Humanities, Tokyo Institute of Technology, 2-12-1, O-okayama, Meguro-ku, Tokyo; quarterly Journal of the History of Science Society of Japan.

Keizai Hyoron: 14 Sugumachi, Shinjuku, Tokyo; economic review.

Keizaizin (Home Economics): Kansai Economics Federation, Shin-Dai-Bldg., Dojima-Hamadori, Kita-ku, Osaka economics; monthly; Editor Y. MIYANO.

Kikanhanga: Bijutsu Shuppan-sha, 15 Ichigaya-honmura-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo; f. 1968; quarterly; covers all aspects of printing.

Kokka: Asahi Shimbun Publishing Co., 3, 2-chome, Yuraku-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; Far Eastern art, monthly.

Mizue: Bijutsu Shuppan-sha, 15 Ichigaya-honmura-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo; f. 1905; monthly; fine arts.

Museum: Bijutsu Shuppan-sha, 15 Ichigaya-Honmura-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo; f. 1951; monthly bulletin of Tokyo National Museum.

New Japan: Mainichi Newspapers, Tokyo; f. 1947; pictorial; Chair. KANAE TANAKA.

Nogyo Asahi: 2-3 Yuraku-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; monthly; scientific.

Nosei Hyoron: 11-1 Yuraku-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; agricultural; monthly.

Ongaku no Tomo: Kagurazaka 6-30, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo; music; monthly.

The Pacific Community: Pacific News Commonwealth, Jiji Press Ltd., Central P.O.B. 1007, Tokyo; f. April 1969; political, economic, diplomatic, cultural, military, etc.; quarterly (Jan., April, July, Oct.) in English; Pres. Jiji Press SAJI HASEGAWA; Man. Editor YUJI HAYASHI; Editor TATSURO SATO; circ. 6,000.

Seibutsu-Kagaku (Biology): c/o Dept. of Biology, Faculty of Science, Ochanomizu, University, Tokyo; f. 1949; quarterly.

Seikai: Iwanami Shoten 3, 2-chome, Kanda, Hitotsubashi, Tokyo; f. 1946; reviews; monthly; Editor TORU MIDORIKAWA.

Shakaijin: Yamagin Bldg., 1-1 Ogawa Machi, Kanda, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; monthly; political.

Shincho: 71 Yurai-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo; literary; monthly; Editor JUICHI SAITO; circ. 30,000.

Shinkenchiku: 31-2, Yushima 2-chome, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo 113; f. 1924; monthly architectural journal; Editor SHOZO BABA; Publisher YASUGORO YOSHIOKA; circ. 48,000.

Shiso (Ideology): Iwanami Shoten 3, 2-chome, Kanda, Hitotsubashi, Tokyo; f. 1921; Editor TORU MIDORIKAWA; monthly.

Shizen (Nature): Chuo Koron Sha, 1, 2-chome, Kyobashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; scientific monthly.

Shosetsu Shincho: Shincho-sha, 71 Yurai-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo; f. 1945; monthly; literature; Chief Editor TOSHIO SATO.

Shufu to Seikatsu: 1-2 Nishi Kanda, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; monthly; women's magazine.

Shufunotomo: 6, 1-chome, Surugadai, Kanda, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; monthly; women's magazine.

So-en: Bunka Publishing Bureau, 1-22, 3-chome, Yoyogi, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo; fashion monthly; Chief Editor ISAO IMAIDA; circ. 400,000.

Sports Mainichi: 11-1 Yuraku-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; monthly.

Statistical Monthly (Toyo Keizai Tokei Geppo): Tokyo; published by *The Oriental Economist*, 1-4 Hongoku-cho, Nihonbashi, Chuo-ku; f. 1895.

Sugaku (Mathematics): c/o Faculty of Science, University of Tokyo; f. 1947; quarterly.

Teien Kanko Kai: Karasuma Marutamachi sagaru, Nakakyo-ku, Kyoto; f. 1959; gardens, parks and landscapes; quarterly; Dir. SHIGENARI NAKAOKA; circ. 2,000.

Tenbo: Chikuma-Shobo, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1964; general; monthly; Editor NADO HARADA; circ. 30,000.

The Japan Architect: 31-2, Yushima 2-chome, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo 113; f. 1956; monthly; international edition of *Shinkenchiku*; Editor SHOZO BABA; Publisher YASUGORO YOSHIOKA; circ. 17,000.

Yama-To-Keikoku (Mountain and Valley): 1-2 Hirakawa-cho, Chiyoda-ku; monthly; climbing and ski-ing.

Yomiuri Nankan (Yomiuri Yearbook): published by Yomiuri Shimbun, Ootemachi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100; f. 1946; general year book and almanac; Editor K. YAMADA.

Zosen: Tokyo News Service Ltd., 10 Ginza Nishi, 8-chome, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; monthly; shipbuilding.

NEWS AGENCIES

Jiji Tsushin-Sha (Jiji Press): P.O.B. 1007, Tokyo; f. 1945; general news service by facsimile; Man. Dir. TATSURO SATO; publ. *Yearbook*.

Kyodo News Service: 2 Akasaka Aoi-cho, Minato-ku, Tokyo; f. 1945; supplies press, radio and television with foreign and domestic news; Pres. SHINTARO FUKUSHIMA; Man. Editor TAKEJI WATANABE.

Radiopress Inc.: Fuji Television Annex Bldg., Kawado-cho, Ichigaya, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo; f. 1945; Pres. K. NAKATA; Man. Editor T. NAKADATE.

Soviet News: Tokyo; monitors Radio Moscow broadcasts.

Sun Telephoto: Palaceside Bldg., 1-chome, Hitotsubashi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1952; Chair. I. FURUNO; Pres. K. MATSUOKA.

BUREAUX OF FOREIGN AGENCIES

Tokyo

ABC: Asahi Bldg., 6-7, Ginza, 6-chome, Chuo-ku; Bureau Chief LOU CIOFFI.

Agence France Presse: Asahi Shimbun Shinkan, 2-3 chome Yurakucho, Chiyoda-ku; Bureau Chief PIERRE BRISARD.

ANSA: Kyodo Tsushin Kaikan, 2 Aoi-cho, Akasaka, Minato-ku; Correspondent UGO PONTIERI.

Antara: Kyodo News Service Bldg., No. 2, Aoi-cho Akasaka, Minato-ku; Bureau Chief ALADDIN.

AP: Asahi Shimbun Bldg., 2-3, Yuraku-cho, Chiyoda-ku; Bureau Chief H. HARTZENBUSCH.

Central News Agency of China: Shisei-kaikan, Hibiya 2, Chiyoda-ku; Bureau Chief LEE CHIA.

Czechoslovak News Agency: 5-13, Jingumae 4-chome, Shibuya-ku; Bureau Chief IVO STOLC.

Deutsche Presse-Agentur (dpa): Shisci Kaikan, Room 202, Hibiya 2, Chiyoda-ku; Bureau Chief WILLIAM LANGE.

Donghwa News Agency: 11th Floor, New Ginza Bldg. 3-13, 7-chome, Ginza, Chuo-ku; Bureau Chief TAB-SOON CHOI.

Hapdong News Agency: Kyodo Press Bldg., 2 Aoi-cho, Minato-ku; Bureau Chief SANG KWON LEE.

Keystone: 12-3, Koji-machi, Chiyoda-ku; Bureau Chief H. J. ABRAHAMS.

Novosti: 6-191, Gotanda, Shinagawa-ku; Bureau Chief PETR BARAKHTA.

Reuters: Kyodo Tsushin Kaikan, 2 Akasaka, Aoi-cho, Minato-ku; Chief Representative MICHAEL NEALE.

Sisa News Agency: 2425, 5-chome, Kamimeguro, Meguro-ku; Bureau Chief WHA BONG SHINN.

Tass: 1-5, Hon-machi, Shibuya-ku; Bureau Chief VICTOR ZATSEPIN.

UPI: Palaceside Bldg., 1-1 Hitotsubashi 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. for Asia DONALD J. BRYDON.

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Nihon Shimbun Kyokai (Japan Newspaper Publishers and Editors Association): Shiseikaikan Building, Hibiya Park, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100; f. 1946; mems. include 165 companies, including 109 daily newspapers, 8 news agencies, 47 radio and TV companies, and 1 non-daily newspaper; Pres. KOKYO SHIRAIISHI; Sec.-Gen. SUSUMU EJIRI, publs. *The Japanese Press* (annual), *Shimbun Kenkyu* (monthly), *Shimbun Kyokai Ho* (weekly), *Nihon Shimbun Nankan* (annual), *Shimbun Insatsu Gijutsu* (quarterly), *Shimbun Keiei* (quarterly).

Foreign Correspondents' Club (Press Club): 2-14 Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo.

Japan Magazine Publishers' Association: 7, 1-chome, Kanda Surugadai, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo.

PUBLISHERS

KYOTO

Jimbun Shoin: Takakura-Nishi, Bukkoji-dori, Shimokyo-ku; f. 1922; literary, philosophy, history, fine art; Pres. MUTSUHISA WATANABE.

TOKYO

Asahi Shimbun Publishing Co.: Yurakucho, Chiyoda-ku f. 1879; newspapers and periodicals; Pres. TOMOO HIROOKA; Man. Dir. EIZO NAKAGAWA.

Baifukan Co. Ltd.: 4-3-12 Kudan Minami, 4-chome, Chiyoda-ku; f. 1924; mathematics, natural and social science, technology; Pres. K. YAMAMOTO.

Bijutsu Shuppan-Sha: 15 Ichigaya Honmura-cho, Shinjuku-ku; f. 1905; art and architecture; Pres. ATSUSHI OSHITA.

Chuo Koron Sha: Chuo-koron Building, 1 2-chome, Kyobashi, Chuo-ku; f. 1886; publs. *Chuo Koron* (The Central Review), *Fujin Koron* (The Women's Review), *Shizen* (Nature, scientific monthly) and all kinds of books; Pres. HOJI SHIMANAKA.

Daigakusyorin: Koishikawa 4-7-4, Bunkyo-ku; f. 1929; language primers; Man. Y. SATO.

Dai-ichi Shuppan Kabushiki Gaisha: 39, 1-chome, Kanda, Jimbocho, Chiyoda-ku; f. 1944; publs. *Japanese Journal of Nutrition*, *Journal of Japanese Society of Food and Nutrition*, *Journal of Home Economics*; Chair. SHUSAKU NAGATA.

Froebel-Kan Co. Ltd.: 3-1 Kanda Ogawamachi, Chiyoda-ku; f. 1907; children's books; Pres. KENSUKE SUGANO; Dir. MITSUYOSHI YOSHIDA.

Hakusui-Sha: 3-26 Kanda-Ogawa-machi, Chiyoda-ku; f. 1915; novels; translations; science and languages.

Heibon Sha: 4 Yonban-cho, Chiyoda-ku; f. 1914; Pres. KUNIHICO SHIMONAKA; encyclopaedias, art, science books, atlases, etc.

Hokuseido Press: 12, 3-chome, Nishikicho, Kanda, Chiyoda-ku; f. 1914; Pres. JUMPEI NAKATSUCHI; regional non-fiction.

Ie-No-Hikari Association: 11 Funakawara-cho, Shinjuku-ku; f. 1925; *Japan Agricultural Year Book* and books on agriculture in general, farm co-operatives, daily life and cultural education; Pres. ICHIRO MIYABE, V. P. KIVOSHI OKUHARA; Man. Dir. YOSHIRO TAKAHASHI.

Iwanami Shoten: 5-5 2-chome, Hitotsubashi; f. 1913; Pres. YUJIRO IWANAMI; general.

Kanehara Shuppan Co. Ltd.: 31-14, 2-chome Yushima, Bunkyo-ku; f. 1875; medical, agricultural, engineering and scientific; Man. H. KOHNO.

Kenkyusha Ltd.: 2, Kagurazaka 1-chome, Shinjuku-ku; f. 1907; English books and dictionaries, 5 monthlies; Pres. MASUZO KOSAKAI; Chief Editors TORAO UYEDA, YOSHINOBU TAKABE.

Kodansha Ltd.: 2-12-21, Otowa, Bunkyo-ku; f. 1909; art, geography, children's picture books, fiction, cookery, reference books, and various other types of books in English and other languages; 4 weeklies and 12 monthlies; Pres. SHOICHI NOMA.

Kogaku-Sha: 8, Toyo-Oka-cho, Shiba Mita, Minato-ku; f. 1948; Pres. NAKABA KAWAGUCHI.

Kyoritsu Shuppan Co. Ltd.: 4-6-19 Kobinata, Bunkyo-ku; f. 1926; scientific and technical; Man. MASAO NANJO.

Maruzen Company, Ltd.: P.O.B. 5050, Tokyo International 100-31; f. 1869; general; Pres. SHINGO IZUMI; Chair. TADASHI TSUKASA.

Mikasa Shobo: Chiyoda-ku; novels; general.

Nankodo Co. Ltd.: 42-6, Hongo 3-chome, Bunkyo-ku; f. 1879; medical, chemical and pharmaceutical books and journals; Dir. MASAHICO KODACHI.

Nikkan Kogyo Shimbun: 1-8-10 Kudan Kita, 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 102; f. 1911, revived 1945; publishes one industrial daily, *The Nikkan Kogyo Shimbun*, one weekly engineering journal, thirteen monthly magazines for business and technology, and over 1,800 books; Pres. TOSHIO SHIRAI.

Nippon Hyoron Sha: 14 Sugamachi, Shinjuku-ku; magazines, social sciences, general; Pres. MIKICHI SUZUKI.

Obunsha Co. Ltd.: 55 Yokodera-cho Shinjuku-ku; f. 1931; students' books, magazines and audio-visual aids; English; Exec. Dir. (vacant).

OHM-Sha Ltd., Tho: 1-3 chome, Kanda-Nishikicho, Chiyoda-ku; f. 1914; technical and scientific; Pres. F. SUNAGA; Man. Dir. N. TATSUMI.

Ongaku No Tomo Sha Corp.: Kagurazaka 6-30, Shinjuku-ku; f. 1941; music books, magazines and scores; Chair. KEIZO HORIUCHI; Pres. SANSAKU MEGURO; Gen. Man. SUNAO ASAKA.

"Oriental Economist": Nihonbashi, Chuo-ku; f. 1934; Japanese economy; publs. *Oriental Economist*, *Japan Economic Yearbook*, *Japan Company Directory*; Pres. SHUZO WATANO.

Risosha Ltd.: 46 Akagashita-machi, Shinjuku-ku; f. 1927; philosophy, religion, social science; Pres. T. SASAKI.

Sankaido: 3-361 Mabashi, Suginami-ku; scientific.

Sanseido (Sanseido Publishing Co.): 1-1, Kanda-Jinbocho, Chiyoda-ku; dictionaries, education, languages, science, sociology.

Selbundo-Shinkosha Publishing Co. Ltd.: 5-1 Kanda Nishihicho, Chiyoda-ku; f. 1912; general non-fiction; Pres. Y. KAWASAKI.

Shin-Norinsha Co. Ltd.: 7, 2-chome, Kanda, Nishikicho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1933; farming, mechanization, machinery, periodicals and reference books; Chair. Y. KISHIDA.

Shinkenchiku-Sha Ltd.: 2-31, 2-chome Yushima, Bunkyo-ku; f. 1925; architectural; Editor and Publisher Y. YOSHIOKA.

Shogakukan Publishing Co. Ltd.: 5, 2-chome, Hitotsubashi, Kanda, Chiyoda-ku; f. 1922; reference books; Man. T. OHGA.

Shokokusha Publishing Co. Inc.: 25 Sakamachi, Shinjuku-ku; f. 1932; architectural books and magazines; Chair. G. SHIMOIDE; Pres. K. SHIMOIDE; Man. Dir. K. KOMPARI.

Shufunotomo Co. Ltd.: 6, 1-chome, Surugadai, Kanda, Chiyoda-ku, f. 1916, publisher of women's magazine *Shufunotomo* and *A1* and books for children and the home, cookery books, flower arrangement, fine art, literature.

Shuntu-Sha Co. Ltd.: 2-18-6 Soto Kanda, Chiyoda-ku; f. 1918; philosophy, religion, literary, economics, music, etc.; Man. M. WASHIO.

Teikoku-Shoin Co. Ltd.: 29, 3-chome Jimbocho, Kanda, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, 101; f. 1926; school books (especially atlases); Pres. KIMIO MORIYA.

Tokyo International Publishers Ltd.: 1-14 Kanda-Jimbocho, Chiyoda-ku 101; f. 1967; art books, general; Pres. MASARU SHINOHARA.

JAPAN—(PUBLISHERS, RADIO AND TELEVISION)

Tokyo News Service Ltd.: 10 Ginza Nishi, 8-chome, Chuo-ku; f. 1947; business and shipping periodicals and books; Pres. S. OKUYAMA.

University of Tokyo Press: 7-3-1 Hongo, Bunkyo-ku; f. 1951; variety of scholarly books; Man. S. MINOWA.

Yama To Keikoku Sha Co. Ltd.: 1-33, 1 chome, Shiba-Daimon, Minato-ku, f. 1930; mountaineering, skiing and travel books; Pres. K. KAWASAKI.

Yuhikaku Co.: 17, 2-chome, Kanda Jimbo-cho, Chiyoda-ku; f. 1877; social sciences; Dir. T. EGUSA; Man. S. EGUSA.

Publishers' Association for Cultural Exchange: 1-2-1 Sarugakucho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1953; promotes exchanges of publications, negotiates foreign rights and sales.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

There were an estimated 23,250,000 receiving sets in 1971.

Nippon Hoso Kyokai, N.H.K. (*Japan Broadcasting Corporation*): Nippon Hoso Kyokai Building, 2-2 Uchisaiwai-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1925; Chair. Board of Govs. S. Ito; Pres. YOSHINORI MAEDA.

N.H.K. is a non-commercial public corporation whose Governors are appointed by the government. Five (3 TV and 2 radio) networks and 2,921 stations cover the country. The International Service broadcasts in 23 languages.

National Association of Commercial Broadcasters in Japan: Bungei Shunju Bldg., 3, Kioicho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; Pres. JUNZO IMAMICHI; Exec. Dir. SABURO SAKAI; Sec.-Gen. KAZUO SUGIYAMA; association of 50 companies with 586 privately-owned stations, including:

Asahi Broadcasting Co.: 2-2 Oyodo-cho, Oyodo-ku, Osaka; Chair. T. SUZUKI.

Nippon Cultural Broadcasting, Inc.: Shinju-ku, Tokyo; Pres. S. TOMODA.

Nippon System, Inc.: 7, 1-chome, Yuraku-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; Chair. K. UEMURA; Pres. N. SHIKANAI.

Nihon Short-Wave Broadcasting Co.: 9-15 Akasaka 1-chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo; Pres. M. NAKAJIMA.

Tokyo Broadcasting System, Inc.: Akasaka, Minato-ku, Tokyo; f. 1951; Chair. JUNZO IMAMICHI; Pres. HIROSHI SUWA.

Far East Network (AFRTS): H.Q. A.P.O. San Francisco 96267; serves U.S. forces in Far East; 7 stations (Tokyo, Wakkanai, Chitose, Misawa, Iwakuni, Itazuke, Sasebo) operate 24 hours; Chief Maj. FRANK J. MORRIS U.S.A.F.; Dir. (programmes) J. BUEY.

TELEVISION

There were an estimated 22,300,000 receiving sets in 1971.

Nippon Hoso Kyokai: 2-2 Uchisaiwai-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; public non-commercial corporation; total of 2,921 television stations, almost all equipped for colour broadcasting, equally divided between general and educational networks; central stations at Tokyo, Osaka, Nagoya, Hiroshima, Kumamoto, Sendai, Sapporo and Matsuyama; Chair. Board of Govs. S. Ito Pres. YOSHINORI MAEDA.

There are also 77 commercial stations operated by Radio Tokyo, Asahi Broadcasting Co., Nippon TV Network Co., Nippon Educational TV Co. and others, including:

NET Television Network Co. Ltd.: 4-10, 6-chome Roppongi, Minato-ku, Tokyo; f. 1957; Chair. YOSHIO AKAO; Pres. NAOMOTO YAMAUCHI.

YTV—Yomiuri Telecasting Corporation: 2-74 Iwaicho, Kita-ku, Osaka; f. 1957; 18 hrs. broadcasting a day, of which 62 hrs. per week in colour; Pres. Y. MUTAI; Exec. Dir. T. OKANO; Programme Man. U. TANAKA.

Regular colour television transmissions started on September 10th, 1960. By 1967 NHK and 46 commercial companies were engaged in colour broadcasting.

TELEVISION NEWS AGENCIES

Asahi Television News (ATENE): 55 Zaimo-ku-cho, Azabu, Minato-ku, Tokyo; f. 1958; Pres. H. OKAWA.

Kyodo Television News: 7 Kawata-cho, Ichigaya, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo; f. 1958; Chair. R. NOZAWA; Pres. N. AIZAWA.

FINANCE

BANKING

(cap.=capital; p.u.=paid up; dep.=deposits; m.=million; amounts in yen)

Japan's central bank and note-issuing body is the Bank of Japan, founded in 1882. More than half the credit business of the country is handled by approximately one hundred commercial banks and three long-term credit institutions, collectively designated "All Banks". The most important of these are the thirteen city banks, many of which have a distinguished history, reaching back to the days of the *zaibatsu*, the private entrepreneurial organizations on which Japan's capital wealth was built up before the Second World War. Although the *zaibatsu* were abolished as integral industrial and commercial enterprises during the Allied Occupation, the several businesses and industries which bear the former *zaibatsu* names, such as Mitsubishi, Mitsui and Sumitomo, continue to flourish and to give each other mutual assistance through their respective banks and trust corporations. Among the commercial banks, one, the Bank of Tokyo, specializes in foreign exchange business, while the Industrial Bank of Japan provides a large proportion of the finance for capital investment by industry. The Japan Long-Term Credit Bank also specializes in industrial finance; the work of these two privately-owned banks is supplemented by the government Japan Development Bank.

The government has established a number of other specialized organs to supply essential services not performed by the private banks. Thus the Japan Export-Import Bank advances credits for exports of heavy industrial products and imports of raw materials in bulk. A Housing Loan Corporation assists firms building housing for their employees, while the Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Finance Corporation gives loans to the named industries for equipment purchases. Similar services are provided for small businesses by the Small Business Finance Corporation.

An important part is played in the financial activity of the country by co-operatives, and by the many small enterprise institutions. Each prefecture has its own federation of co-operatives, with the Central Co-operative Bank of Agriculture and Forestry as the common central financial institution. This Central Co-operative Bank also serves as an agent for the government's Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Finance Corporation.

The commonest form of savings is through the government-operated Postal Savings System, which collects petty savings from the public by means of the post office network. The funds thus made available are used as loan funds by the government financial institutions, through the government's Trust Fund Bureau.

Clearing houses operate in each major city of Japan, and total 80 institutions. The largest are those of Tokyo and Osaka.

CENTRAL BANK

Nippon Ginko (*Bank of Japan*): 2-2-1 Hongoku-cho, Nihonbashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; f. 1882; cap. 100m., dep. 347,169m., notes issued 4,429,916m. (Sept. 1970); Gov. TADASHI SASAKI; Vice-Gov. MICHIKAZU KONO.

PRINCIPAL COMMERCIAL BANKS

Bank of Fukuoka Ltd.: 12-18 Kamikawabata-machi, Fukuoka; f. 1945; cap. 5,000m., dep. 445,601m. (Mar. 1971); Pres. G. ARIKAWA.

Bank of Kobe Ltd., The: 56 Naniwa-cho, Ikuta-ku, Kobe; f. 1936; cap. p.u. 18,000m., dep. 801,184m. (March 1969); Pres. SHINICHI ISHINO.

Bank of Tokyo Ltd.: 6, 1-chome, Nihombashi Hongoku-cho, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; f. 1946; specializes in foreign exchange business; cap. p.u. 20,000m., dep. 608,635m. (Mar. 1967); Pres. SUMIO HARA.

Dai-ichi Kangyo Bank Ltd.: 6-2 1-chome, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. October 1971 as a result of a merger between the *Dai-ichi Bank* and the *Nippon Kangyo Bank*; cap. p.u. 51,000m., dep. 3,213,443m. (Sept. 1970); Chair. KAORU INOUE; Pres. T. YOKOTA.

Daiwa Bank Ltd.: 21 Bingomachi, 2-chome, Higashi-ku, Osaka; f. 1918; cap. p.u. 24,000m., dep. 1,519,326m. (Mar. 1970); Pres. TAKEO TERAU.

Fuji Bank Ltd.: 1-chome, Otemachi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1880; cap. p.u. 50,400m., dep. 3,376,988m. (Sept. 1971); Chair. YOSHIZANE IWASA; Pres. KUNIHICO SASAKI.

Hokkaido Takushoku Bank Ltd.: 7 Nishi, 3-chome, Odori, Sapporo; f. 1900; cap. 12,000m., dep. 858,175m. (Mar. 1971); Chair. KEIICHI HIROSE; Pres. TAKEJI TOJO.

Hokuriku Bank Ltd.: 26, 2-1 chome, Tsutsumicho-dori, Toyama; f. 1943; cap. 8,000m., dep. 582,547m. (Mar. 1971); Chair. MASAHISA YAMADA; Pres. SEISUKE MASE.

Kyowa Bank Ltd.: 5-1, Marunouchi, 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1945; cap. 24,000m., dep. 1,632,955m. (Sept. 1971); Pres. YOSHIAKI IROBE; Chair. SHUICHI SHINOHARA.

Mitsubishi Bank Ltd.: 7-1 Marunouchi, 2-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1880; cap. 36,000m., dep. 2,442,096m. (Mar. 1970); Pres. WATARU TAZITSU.

Mitsui Bank Ltd.: 12 Yurakucho 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1876; cap. p.u. 28,000m., dep. 1,869,138m. (Mar. 1971); Chair. KYUBEI TANAKA; Pres. GORO KOYAMA.

Nippon Kogyo Ginko (*Industrial Bank of Japan Ltd.*): 1-1, Yaesu, 5-chome Chuo-ku, Tokyo 104; f. 1902; long-term financing of industrial enterprises in Japan; cap. p.u. 32,000m., debentures and dep. 2,565,489m.; total loans 1,982,552m. (Sept. 1970); Pres. ISAO MASAMUNE.

Saitama Bank Ltd.: 9-15, Takasago 2-chome, Urawa, Saitama Prefecture; f. 1943; cap. 16,200m., dep. 931,235m. (Sept. 1970); Chair. TAIZO ISHIZAKA; Pres. KYOSUKE NAGASHIMA.

Sanwa Bank Ltd.: 10 Fushimimachi, 4-chome, Higashi-ku, Osaka; f. 1933; cap. 36,000m., dep. 2,367,682m. (Mar. 1970); Chair. T. WATANABE; Pres. K. UEDA.

Sumitomo Bank Ltd.: 22, 5-chome, Kitahama, Higashi-ku, Osaka; f. 1895; cap. 36,000m., dep. 2,626,828m. (Sept. 1970); Pres. SHOZO HOTTA.

Taiyo Bank Ltd., The: 1, Yaesu, 2-chome, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; f. 1940; cap. 16,000m., dep. 810,360m. (Sept. 1970); Pres. KAZUYUKI KOHNO; Deputy Pres. SHINSAKU FUJII.

Tokai Bank Ltd.: 21-24, Nishiki, 3-chome, Naka-ku, Nagoya; f. 1941; cap. p.u. 27,000m., dep. 1,996,350m. (Mar. 1971); Chair. and Pres. SHIGEMITSU MIYAKE.

GOVERNMENT CREDIT INSTITUTIONS

Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Finance Corporation: 9-3, Otemachi 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1953; finances plant and equipment investment; cap. 170,000m.; Pres. SEIZO TAKEDA; Vice-Pres. HAJIME IWAO.

Central Bank for Commercial and Industrial Co-operatives (*Shoko Chukin Bank*): Yaesu 6-5, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; f. 1936 to provide normal banking services to facilitate finance for smaller enterprise co-operatives and other organizations formed mainly by small- and medium-scale enterprises; 18,559 affiliated orgs.; cap. p.u. 31,200m.; dep. 237,498m. (June 1969); Pres. HAJIME TAKAGI; Vice-Pres. MASAO KAYA; publ. *Shoko Kinyu* (Commerce-Industry Financing, monthly).

Central Co-operative Bank for Agriculture and Forestry: 1-8-3 Ohtemachi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1923; apex organ of financial system of agricultural, forestry and fisheries co-operatives; receives deposits from individual members; finances agriculture, forestry and fisheries industries and adjusts excess and shortage of funds within co-operative system; issues debentures and extends loans to industries related to the agricultural sector; 14,064 mems.; cap. p.u. 10,000m.; dep. and debentures 2,140,605m.; Pres. SHINKICHI KATAYANAGI; Vice-Pres. KANICHI OHSHIMA; publs. *The Central Co-operative Bank Review* (quarterly), *Statistics of Agricultural Finance in Japan* (irregular).

Export-Import Bank of Japan, The: 1-5-5 Otemachi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1950; cap. p.u. 368,800m. (1969); Pres. TADASHI ISHIDA.

Housing Loan Corporation: 10-4, 1-chome, Koraku, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo; f. 1950 to provide long-term capital for the construction of housing at low interest rates; cap. 97,200m.; funds disbursed 1,783,116m. (end March 1970); Pres. KIYOSHI ASAMURA; Vice-Pres. TOSHIHIDE TAKAHASHI; publs. *Housing Loan Report* (monthly), *Housing Loan Annual Report*, *Business Statistics* (annual), *Guidance of Loans for Housing* (annual), *Table of the Housing Loan Corporation's Business* (annual).

Japan Development Bank, The: 5-5, Otemachi, 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1951; provides long-term funds to private industry for the acquisition of new plant and equipment or the improvement of existing plant and equipment; cap. 650m.; loans outstanding (June 1970) \$4,483,206; Gov. KANEKO ISHIHARA; Vice-Gov. YUTAKA FUKUCHI.

Long-Term Credit Bank of Japan Ltd., The: 2-4, Otemachi 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1952; cap. 24,000m., dep. and debentures 1,988,384m. (March 1971); Pres. BINSUKE SUGIURA; Chair. KAZUO MIYAZAKI.

Medical Care Facilities Finance Corporation: 2 Nibancho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1960; cap. and dep. 11,500m.; Pres. MASAYOSHI YAMAMOTO.

The Overseas Economic Co-operation Fund: 1-1 Uehisaiwaicho, 2-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1961; cap. U.S. \$192.62m. (Sept. 1970); Pres. SHINICHI TAKASUGI.

People's Finance Corporation: 1-9-3 Ohtemachi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1949 to supply business funds particularly to very small enterprises among those sections of the population who are unable to obtain loans from banks and other private financial institutions; cap. p.u. 20,000m.; 4,208 mems.; Pres. YASUSHI SAWADA; Vice-Pres. NOBUKUNI YOSHIDA; publ. *Chosageppo* (monthly research report in Japanese).

Small Business Finance Corporation: 9-3, 1-chome, Ohtemachi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1953 to lend equipment funds and long-term operating funds (directly or indirectly through agencies) which are necessary for the promotion of small businesses (capital not more than

50m., or not more than 300 employees) but which are not easily secured from other financial institutions; cap. p.u. 25,210m. (Dec. 1970) wholly subscribed by Government; Gov. EIICHI YOSHIOKA; Vice-Gov. SHINICHI ARAI; publs. *Financial Statistics Monthly*, *Monthly Bulletin of Small Business Finance Corporation*.

PRINCIPAL TRUST BANKS

Mitsubishi Trust and Banking Corporation: 4-5, 1-chome, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1927; cap. 16,000m. dep. 1,630,566m.; Chair. TERUOMI CHIKAMI; Pres. YOSHIHIRO AKAMA.

Mitsui Trust and Banking Co. Ltd.: 1-1, Nihonbashi-Muromachi, 2-chome, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; f. 1924; cap. 16,000m., dep. 1,661,600m. (30 Sept. 1971); Pres. SENKICHI SHONO.

Sumitomo Trust and Banking Co. Ltd.: 15, 5-chome, Kitahama, Higashi-ku, Osaka; f. 1925; cap. 10,000m.; Pres. HIROMU YAMAMOTO.

Yasuda Trust and Banking Co. Ltd., The: 3, 1-chome, Yaesu, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; f. 1925; cap. 10,000m., dep. 814,227m. (Sept. 1969); Pres. TAKEO HISATOMI.

FOREIGN BANKS

Algemeen Bank Nederland N.V.: Amsterdam; 2-3, Marunouchi 3-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, C.P.O. Box 374; brs. in Kobe, Osaka.

American Express International Banking Corp.: New York, 6th Floor, Chamber of Commerce Bldg., 2-2, Marunouchi, 3-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100.

Bangkok Bank Ltd.: Bangkok; 1, 2-chome, Muromachi, Nihonbashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; Man. PHAIBUL INKHAIVAT.

Bank Negara Indonesia: Head Office: 1 Djalan Lada, Djakarta; Kosusai Bldg., Room 117-8, 3-1, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; brs. Hong Kong, Singapore and offices in London and New York.

Bank Indonesia: Head Office: Djakarta; 309-311 Hibiya Park Bldg., 1, 1-chome, Yuraku-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo.

Bank of America—National Trust and Savings Association: San Francisco; Shin Marunouchi Bldg., 4, 1-chome Marunouchi, Tokyo; brs. in Yokohama, Osaka and Kobe.

Bank of China: 4-2, 1-chome, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo.

Bank of India Ltd.: Bombay; Mitsubishi Denki Bldg., 2-3, Marunouchi 2-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; br. also in Osaka.

Bank of Korea: Seoul; Room 611 Hibiya Park Building, 1 Yuraku-cho 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo.

Banque de l'Indochine: Paris; Tokyo, Central, P.O. Box 314.

Central Trust of China: Taipei, 5th Floor, Togin Bldg., 4-2 1-chome, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100; f. 1935; Man. YUAN-LING PEI.

Chartered Bank: London; 2-3, 3-chome, Marunouchi, Tokyo; brs. in Kobe, Osaka, Yokohama.

Chase Manhattan Bank, N.A.: New York; Tokio Kaijo Bldg., 2-1, Marunouchi 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100; Itoh Bldg., 47, 4-chome, Minami Honmachi, Higashi-ku, Osaka 541; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. A. CUSHMAN MAY.

Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust Company of Chicago: Tokyo Branch: Mitsui Seimei Bldg., 2-3 Ohtemachi, 1-chome Chiyoda-ku; Vice-Pres. J. H. BRINCKMANN; Man. M. C. SNAVELY; Osaka branch: 35-11 Hiranomachi, 3-chome Higashi-ku; Man. T. DE HAAN.

First National Bank of Chicago: Chicago; Representative Office, 409 Fuji Bldg., 2-3-3 chome, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo.

First National City Bank: New York; 2-1 Ohtemachi 2-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100; brs. in Osaka, Yokohama, Nagoya, Camp Zama.

Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation: Hong Kong; 1-2 Marunouchi, 2-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo.

Korea Exchange Bank: Seoul; New Kokusai Bldg., 4, 3-chome, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; Second Shinsaibashi Bldg., 23-1, 4-chome, Suci-yoshihashidori, Minami-ky, Osaka; f. 1950 (present name adopted 1968); Dir. BONG-EUN KIM; Man. YOON SUP HONG.

Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co.: New York; 21st Floor, Asahi Tokai Bldg. 6-1, Ohtemachi 2-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo.

Mercantile Bank Ltd.: Hong Kong; P.O.B. Central 86, 450-91 Nagoya.

Morgan Guaranty Trust Co.: New York; New Yurako-cho Bldg., 11, 1-chome, Yurako-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. JOHN F. LOUGHRAN.

BANKERS' ASSOCIATION

Federation of Bankers' Associations of Japan, The: 1-31, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1945; 72 member associations; Chair. GORO KOYAMA; Senior Exec. Dir. SHIGEO MATSUMOTO; publs. *Zenkoku Ginko Tempō Ichiran* (list of bank offices in Japan), annual; *Zenkoku Ginko Yakuin Meibo* (list of members of Boards of Directors of all banks in Japan), annual; *Tegata Kokan Tokai-Nempo* (annual statistics of Clearing House); *Kinyu* (Finance).

Local Bankers' Association: 3-1-2 Uchi-Kanda, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo.

Tokyo Bankers' Association Inc.: 1-3-1 Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo.

STOCK EXCHANGES

Tokyo Stock Exchange: 6, 1-chome, Nihonbashi-Kabutocho, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; f. 1949; 83 mems.; Pres. TEIICHIRO MORINAGA; publ. *Securities* (monthly), *TSE Monthly Statistics Report*, *Annual Statistics Report*.

Hiroshima Stock Exchange: 14-18, Kanayama-cho, Hiroshima; f. 1949; 15 mems.; Principal Officer SHIGERU AKAGI.

Fukuoka Stock Exchange: 55, Tenjin-cho, Fukuoka.

Nagoya Stock Exchange: 3-17, Sakae-Sanchome, Naka-ku, Nagoya; f. 1949; Pres. TAKUMI YOSHIHASHI; Man. Dir. ISAMU INAGAKI.

Osaka Securities Exchange: 2-chome, Kitahama, Higashi-ku, Osaka 541; f. 1949; 55 regular mems. and Nakadachi mems.; Pres. and Chair. KANAME TAKAHASHI; publ. *Investment* (bi-monthly), *Monthly Statistical Report*, *Annual Statistical Report*, *O.S.E. Official Quotation Daily*.

INSURANCE

The principal companies are as follows:

LIFE

Asahi Mutual Life Insurance Co.: 7-3, 1-chome, Nishi-Shinjuku, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo; f. 1888; Chair. SADAMU HARUYAMA; Pres. KIYOSHI KAZUNO.

Chiyoda Mutual Life Insurance Co.: 19-18, Kamimeguro 2-chome, Meguro-ku, Tokyo; f. 1904; Pres. YUKICHI KADONO.

Daido Mutual Life Insurance Co.: 1, 1-chome, Tosabori, Nishiku, Osaka; f. 1902; Pres. N. IZUHARA; Senior Man. Dir. A. UEDA.

Daihyaku Mutual Life Insurance Co., The: 4-go, 1-ban, 3-chome, Shibuya, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo; f. 1914; Pres. D. KAWASAKI.

Dai-ichi Mutual Life Insurance Co., The: 9, 1-chome, Yurakucho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1902; Chair. TSUNEHISA YADA; Pres. RYOICHI TSUKAMOTO.

Fukoku Mutual Life Insurance Co.: 6, 3-chome, Kudan, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1923.

Kyoei Life Insurance Co. Ltd.: 18-8, 1-chome, Shimbashi, Minato-ku, Tokyo; Pres. CHIKI ARIMA.

Meiji Mutual Life Insurance Co.: 1-1, 2-chome, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1881; Pres. YOSHITOMI SEKI.

Mitsui Mutual Life Insurance Co.: 1-1 Ohtemachi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1927; Pres. YOSHIO YONEYAMA.

Nippon Dantai Life Insurance Co. Ltd.: 1-2-19, Higashi, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo; f. 1934; Pres. SHIGEHARU YAMANAKA.

Nippon Life Insurance Co.: 7, 4-chome, Imabashi, Higashi-ku, Osaka; f. 1889.

Nissan Mutual Life Insurance Co.: Aobadai 3-6-30, Meguro-ku, Tokyo; f. 1909; Chair. TERUO FUJIMOTO; Pres. MASAO FUJIMOTO.

Sumitomo Mutual Life Insurance Co.: 16, 2-chome, Nakano-shima, Kita-ku, Osaka; f. 1926; Chair. TAIZO ASHIDA; Pres. MASAOKI ARAI; Senior Man. Dir. T. YUASA, S. OSHIMA.

Taisho Mutual Life Insurance Co.: 7, 1-chome, Yurakucho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1913; Pres. SHIGEJI YAMANODA.

Taiyo Mutual Life Insurance Co.: 8, 2-chome, Edobashi, Nihonbashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo.

Toho Mutual Life Insurance Co.: 3-1, 3-chome, Ginza, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; f. 1898; Chair. SEIZO OHTA; Pres. BENJIRO OHTA.

Tokyo Mutual Life Insurance Co.: No. 5-2, 1-chome, Uchisaiwaicho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1895; Pres. KIICHI KIMURA.

Yamato Mutual Life Insurance Co.: 1, 1-chome, Uchisaiwaicho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1911; Pres. KOHEI MAEYAMA.

Yasuda Mutual Life Insurance Co., The: P.O.B. 28, Shinjuku, Tokyo 160-91; f. 1880; Chair. HAJIME YASUDA; Pres. M. MIZUNO.

NON-LIFE

Asahi Fire and Marine Insurance Co. Ltd.: 10, Kandakajicho, 2-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1951; Pres. KOHICHIRO TAKEMURA.

Chiyoda Fire and Marine Insurance Co. Ltd.: Shin-Yaesu Bldg., 3 Kyobashi, 1-chome, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; f. 1898; incorporating Chitose Fire and Marine, Okura Fire and Marine, Fukoku Fire and Marine, Nippon Kyoritsu Fire companies; Chair. SHOTARO KAMIYA; Pres. TSUNEJIRO TEJIMA.

Daiichi Mutual Fire and Marine Insurance Co.: 1-10, 4-chome, Shimbashi, Minato-ku, Tokyo; f. 1949; Pres. N. NISHIHARA; Chair. Y. NARUSE.

Dai-Tokyo Fire and Marine Insurance Co. Ltd., The: 2 Tori 3-chome, Nihonbashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; f. 1918; incorporating Tokyo Movable Property Fire and Toshin Fire; Pres. KIN-ICHI AKITA; Vice-Pres. SEI-ICHI SORIMACHI.

Dowa Fire and Marine Insurance Co. Ltd.: 61 Shinmei-cho, Kita-ku, Osaka; f. 1944; incorporating Yokohama Fire, Kobe Marine, Kyodo Fire, Asahi Marine; Chair. TAKASHI OTSUKI; Pres. TSUYOSHI HOSOI.

Fuji Fire and Marine Insurance Co. Ltd.: 3, 2-chome, Sueyoshihashi-dori, Minamiku, Osaka; f. 1918.

JAPAN—(FINANCE, TRADE AND INDUSTRY)

Koa Fire and Marine Insurance Co. Ltd.: 5, 1-chome, Nihonbashi Muromachi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; f. 1944; incorporating Tatsuma Marine and Fire, Amasaki Marine and Fire, Shinkoku Fire and Marine, and Taihoku Fire and Marine; Pres. KATSUMI YAMAGATA.

Kyoei Mutual Fire and Marine Insurance Co.: 18-8, 1-chome, Shimbashi, Minato-ku, Tokyo; f. 1942; Pres. MORITAKA MAEDA; Vice-Pres. SHUGO TANAKA.

Nichido Fire and Marine Insurance Co. Ltd.: 3-16, Ginza 5-chome, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; f. 1914; incorporating Toho Fire; Pres. T. KUBO.

Nippon Fire and Marine Insurance Co.: 4, Nihonbashi, Tori-Niehime Chuo-ku, Tokyo; f. 1892; Pres. YASUTARO UKON.

Nissan Fire and Marine Insurance Co. Ltd.: 9-5, 2-chome, Kita-Aoyama, Minato-ku, Tokyo; f. 1911; incorporating Taiheiyō Fire and Marine, Showa Fire and Marine, Pres. YOSHITSUGU OISHI.

Nisshin Fire and Marine Insurance Co. Ltd.: 5-1, 1-chome, Otemachi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1908; incorporating Toyo Marine and Fire, Fukuju Fire, Hokoku Fire; Pres. SHINTARO TOMIZAWA; Senior Man. Dirs. YOSHIO IMHI, SABURO FUKUDA, TEIJIRO INOUE.

Sumitomo Marine and Fire Insurance Co. Ltd., Tho: 1 Yaesu, 2-chome, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; f. 1944; incorporating Osaka Fire and Marine, Sumitomo Marine and Fire; Pres. S. MIZOGUCHI; Chair. T. HANAZAKI.

Taisei Fire and Marine Insurance Co. Ltd., Tho: 11 Kanda Nishiki-cho, 2-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, f. 1950, Pres. TOKIO NODA.

Taisho Marine and Fire Insurance Co. Ltd.: 5, 1-chome, Kyobashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; f. 1918; member of Mitsui group of companies; Pres. TAKAHISA HANAI; Man. Dirs. N. MISAWA, A. HIRATA, Y. OGATA, T. MATSUBA, H. INOUE, M. YAMAGUCHI.

Taiyo Fire and Marine Insurance Co.: 5, Tori 3-chome, Nihonbashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; f. 1951; Pres. M. KABURAGI; Man. Dir. K. KANEKO.

Toa Fire and Marine Insurance Co.: 5, 1-chome, Kanda Sudacho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1940.

Tokio Marine and Fire Insurance Co. Ltd. (Tokio Kaijo): 1-1, 3-chome, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1879; incorporating Mitsubishi Marine and Fire, Meiji Fire and Marine insurance companies; Chair. KENZO MIZUSAWA; Pres. GENZAEMON YAMAMOTO.

Toyo Fire and Marine Insurance Co.: 2-1, 1-chome, Yurakueho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, f. 1950, Chair. YASUSABURO HARA.

Yasuda Fire and Marine Insurance Co. Ltd.: 5-4, Otemachi Ichome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; incorporating Tokyo Fire and Marine and other companies; f. 1887; Pres. T. MIYOSHI.

In addition to the commercial companies, the Post Office runs life insurance and annuity schemes.

INSURANCE ASSOCIATIONS

Life Insurance Association of Japan (Seimei Hoken Kyokai): New Kokusai Bldg., 4-1, 3-chome, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1908; 20 mem. cos.; Chair. K. KAZUNO; Exec. Dir. H. FURUKAWA; Man. Dir. T. NAKAZAWA.

Marine and Fire Insurance Association of Japan: Non-Life Insurance Building, 9, 2-chome, Kanda Awaji-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1907; 21 mems., Pres. GENZAEMON YAMAMOTO; Vice-Pres. SHUJI MIZOGUCHI; Exec. Dir. HIDEO YAMAGUCHI; Man. Dirs. S. SHIRO YOSHIMI, SADAFUMI NISHIZAWA.

Fire and Marine Insurance Rating Association: Sonpo Kaikan, 9, 2-chome, Kanda Awaji-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1948; Pres. YASUTARO UKON; Man. Dir. TSUTOMU SAITO.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

TRADE ORGANIZATIONS

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry, The (Nippon Shoko Kaigi-sho): 2-2, 3-chome, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1922; mems. 458 local Chambers of Commerce and Industry; the central organization of all chambers of commerce and industry in Japan.

Principal Officers: Pres. SHIGEO NAGANO, K.B.E. (Pres. Tokyo Chamber of Commerce and Industry, 2-2 3-chome, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo); Vice-Pres. ISAMU SAEKI (Pres. Osaka Chamber of Commerce and Industry, 58-7 Hashizume-cho, Uchihonmachi, Higashi-ku, Osaka), MOTOO TSUCHIKAWA (Pres. Nagoya Chamber of Commerce and Industry, 2-10-19 Sakae, Naka-ku, Nagoya), TAKASHI RINOIE (Pres. Yokohama Chamber of Commerce and Industry, 11 Nippon Odori, Naka-ku, Yokohama), HIROM MORISHITA (Pres. Kyoto Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Karasuma-dori, Nakagyo-ku, Kyoto), MASASHI ISANO (Pres. Kobe Chamber of Commerce and Industry, 5-2-1, Hamabedori, Fukui-ku); publs. *Standard Trade Index of Japan* (annual), *Japan Commerce and Industry* (bi-annual).

FOREIGN TRADE ORGANIZATIONS

China-Japan Memorandum Trade Office: Tokyo (formerly Liao-Takasaka Trade Agreement); responsible for

official trade with People's Republic of China; Chair. KAHEITA OKAZAKI.

Council of All-Japan Exporters' Association: Kikai Shinko Kaikan Bldg., 13-5 Tsukiji 1-chome, Chuo-ku, Tokyo.

Japan External Trade Organization—JETRO: 2 Akasaka Aoi-cho, Minato-ku, Tokyo; est. 1958; information for foreign firms, investigation of foreign markets, exhibition of Japanese commodities abroad, etc.; Pres. KICHIHEI HARA; Vice-Pres. KIMITAKA MURAKAMI; publs. *Trade and Industry of Japan* (monthly), *Japan Trade Bulletin* (every ten days), etc.

Japan Foreign Trade Council, Inc. (Nippon Boeki-Kai): 6th Floor, World Trade Center Bldg., 5, 3-chome, Hamamatsu-cho, Shiba, Minato-ku, Tokyo 105; f. 1947; 450 mems.; Pres. HEITARO INAGAKI; Man. Dirs. NAOJI HARADA, YASUHIRO NAITO; Exec. Dir. AKIRA OHKAWA; publ. *Bulletin* (in Japanese).

Japan International Trade Promotion Association (JITPA): Nippon Bldg., 2-8 Ohtemachi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; responsible for trade of private firms with People's Republic of China; handles 70 per cent of Sino-Japanese trade; Sec.-Gen. TAKAMARU MORITA; Man. Dir. TEWI HAGIWARA.

Society for Trade with the U.S.S.R.: Tokyo; f. 1967; Pres. SHIGEO HORIE.

TRADE ASSOCIATIONS

- Fertilizer Traders' Association:** Chikusan Kaikan, 4, 4-chome, Ginza Higashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo.
- Foreign Film Importers-Distributors' Association of Japan:** Shochi-ku Kaikan, 13-5 Tsukiji, 1-chome, Chuo-ku, Tokyo.
- Japan Agricultural Products Exporters' Association:** 12-3, 2-chome, Shimbashi, Minato-ku, Tokyo.
- Japan Automobile Importers' Association:** 1-chome, Yotsuya, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo.
- Japan Chemical Exporters' Association:** Kato Bldg., 2, 2-chome, Nihonbashi-tori, Chuo-ku, Tokyo.
- Japan General Merchandise Exporters' Association:** 2, 3-chome, Nihonbashi Muro-machi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo, f. 1953, 850 mems., Pres. KYUZABURO JUBA.

Japan Lumber Importers' Association: Nihon Yushi Kogyo Kaikan Bldg., 3, 3-chome, Nihonbashi, Edobashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo.

Japan Sugar Import and Export Council: Ginza Gas-Hall, 9-15, 7-chome, Ginza, Chuo-ku, Tokyo.

Japan Tea Exporters' Association: 81-1 Kitaban-cho, Shinzuoka, Shinzuoka Prefecture.

Japan Timber Exporters' Association: Meisan Bldg., 17-18, 1-chome, Nishishimbashi, Minato-ku, Tokyo.

TRADE FAIR

Tokyo International Trade Fair Commission: 16, 4-chome, Harumi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo (C.P.O. Box 1201, Tokyo).

INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

GENERAL

Industry Club of Japan: 4-6, Marunouchi, 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1917 to develop closer relations between industrialists at home and abroad and promote expansion of Japanese business activities; ca. 1,600 mems.; Pres. TAIZO ISHIZAKA; Exec. Dir. YAMANE GINICHI; publs. bulletins (4 a year), pamphlets, economic surveys of major countries (2 a year).

Japan Committee for Economic Development (Keizai Doyukai): Kogyo Club Bldg., 1-chome, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; an influential group of business interests concerned with aid to foreign nations.

Japan Federation of Economic Organizations—KEIDAN-REN (Keizaidantai Rengo-kai): 9-4, Otemachi, 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, 100; f. 1946; private non-profit association to study domestic and international economic problems; mems. 105 professional organizations, 729 firms (Oct. 1969); Pres. KOGORO UEMURA; Dir.-Gen. TEIO HORIKOSHI.

Japan Federation of Smaller Enterprises: 2-4 Kayabacho, Nihonbashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo.

Japan Productivity Centre (Nihon Seisansei Honbu): 3-1-1 Shibuya, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo; f. 1955; 9,000 mems.; concerned with management problems; Chair. TADASHI ADACHI; Pres. KOHEI GOSHI; publ. *Japan Productivity News* (weekly).

ARBITRATION

Japan Commercial Arbitration Association: Tokyo Chamber of Commerce and Industry Bldg., 2-2, 3-chome, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1950; 800 mems.; provides facilities for adjustment, conciliation and arbitration in international trade disputes; Pres. SHIGEO NAGANO; Man. Dir. TABATOSHI FUKUSHIMA; publ. monthly and quarterly journals.

PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

Nihon Keieisha Dantai Renmei—NIKKEIREN (Japan Federation of Employers' Associations): 4-6, Marunouchi 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1948; covers 94 member organizations, Man. Dirs. MASARU HAYAKAWA, YOSHINOBU MATSUZAKI; Sec.-Gen. AKIO IGARASHI; publs. *Nikkeiren News* (quarterly, English), *Nikkeiren Times* (weekly, Japanese).

FISHING AND PEARL CULTIVATION

Japan Coastal Trawler Fisheries Association: Showa Kaikan, 1, Sannen-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1948; Pres. KASUKE HOSONO.

Japan Fisheries Association (Dai-nippon Suisan Kai): Sankaido Bldg., 9-13, Akasaka 1, Minato-ku, Tokyo.

Japan Pearl Export and Processing Co-operative Association: 7, 3-chome, Kyobashi, Chuo-ko, Tokyo, f. 1951, 130 mems.

Japan Pearl Exporters' Association: 122 Higashi-machi Ikuta-ku, Kobe; Tokyo branch: 7, 3-chome Kyobashi, Chuo-ku, Pres. ATSUSHI KANAI.

Japan Pearl Promoting Society: 7, 3-chome, Kyobashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; f. 1956.

National Federation of Fishery Co-operative Associations, The: Sankaido Bldg., 1-9-13 Akasaka, Minato-ku, Tokyo.

TEXTILES

Central Raw Silk Association of Japan, The: 7, 1-chome, Yuraku-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo.

Japan Chemical Fibres Association: Mitsui Bekkan, 3, 3-chome, Nihonbashi Muromachi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo.

Japan Cotton and Staple Fibre Weavers' Association: 8, 3-chome, Tsukiji, Chuo-ku, Tokyo.

Japan Export Clothing Makers' Association: 4-5, 1-chome, Utsubo, Nishi-ku, Osaka; f. 1956; 480 mems.; promotion and internal policy body for the manufacture of cotton clothing for export; Pres. K. KONDO; publ. *JECMA News* (in Japanese).

Japan Knitted Goods Manufacturers' Association: Nihon Meriyasu Kaikan Bldg., 6, 1-chome, Nihonbashi, Yoshi-cho, Chuo-ku, Tokyo.

Japan Silk Association, Inc.: Sanshi Kaikan, 1-chome Yuraku-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1959; mems. 14 assns.; Pres. RISHICHI TAKADA.

Japan Silk and Rayon Weavers' Association: Chuo-ku, Tokyo.

Japan Spinners' Association: Mengyo Kaikan Building, 8, 3-chome, Bingo Machi, Higashi-ku, Osaka; f. 1948; 107 member firms; Chair. JUNJI ITOH; publ. *Monthly Report*.

JAPAN—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY)

Japan Staple Yarn Merchants' Federation: 2, 1-chome, Nihonbashi Kobune-cho, Chuo-ku, Tokyo.

Japan Textile Council: Sen-i-Kaikan Bldg., 9, 3-chome, Nihonbashi Honcho, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; f. 1948; mems. 24 assns.; publs. *Textile Yearbook*, *Textile Statistics* (monthly), *Textile Japan* (annual in English).

The Japanese Textile Machinery Manufacturers' Association: Room No. 310, Kikai Shinko Bldg., 1-5 Shiba Park 21-Yard, Minato-ku, Tokyo; f. 1951; Pres. TAIZO ISHIDA.

Japan Wool Industry Conference: Sen-i-Kaikan, 9, 3-chome, Nihonbashi Hon-cho, Chuo-ku, Tokyo.

Japan Wool Spinners' Association: Sen-i-Kaikan 9, 3-chome, Nihonbashi Hon-cho, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; f. 1958; Chair. S. ABE; Man. Dir. H. SAKAI; publ. *Yomo* (monthly), *Statistical Data on the Wool Industry in Japan* (monthly).

Japan Worsted and Woollen Weavers' Association: Sen-i-Kaikan 9, 3-chome, Nihonbashi Hon-cho, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; f. 1948; Chair. S. OGAWA; Man. Dir. K. OHTANI.

PAPER AND PRINTING

Japan Paper and Pulp Association: 9-11, 3-chome, Ginza, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; f. 1946; 62 mems.; Pres. T. OKAWA; Dir.-in-Chief M. MATSUNAGA.

Japan Paper Exporters' Association: 9-11, Ginza, 3-chome, Chuo-ku, Tokyo.

Japan Paper-Products Exporters' Association: 18-2, 1-chome, Higashi-Komagata, Sumida-ku, Tokyo; f. 1959; Exec. Dir. KIYOSHI SATOH.

Japan Paper-Products Manufacturers' Association: 18-2, 1-chome, Higashi-Komagata, Tokyo; f. 1949; Exec. Dir. KIYOSHI SATOH.

Japan Printers' Association: 1-16-8, Shintomi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; Pres. TAKASHI MUROTANI; Exec. Dir. MORIMASA SADA.

Machine-Made Japanese Paper Industry Association: 9-11, Ginza, 3-chome, Chuo-ku, Tokyo.

CHEMICALS

Federation of Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Associations of Japan: 9, 2-chome, Nihonbashi Hon-cho, Chuo-ku, Tokyo.

Japan Perfumery and Flavouring Association: Nitta Bldg., 8, 8-chome, Ginza, Chuo-ku, Tokyo.

Japan Chemical Industry Association: Tokyo Club Bldg. 2-6, 3-chome, Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1948; 207 mems.; Pres. SUEICHI NOMURA.

Japan Cosmetic Makers' and Wholesalers' Association: 3, 3-chome, Nihonbashi Bakuro-cho, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; f. 1895; 365 mems.; publ. *The Nihon Syogyo* (weekly).

Japan Gas Association: 38 Shiba Kotohira-cho, Minato-ku, Tokyo; f. 1912; Pres. HIROSHI ANZAI; Man. Dir. T. SUGAI; publ. *Monthly Journal*.

Japan Inorganic Chemical Industry Association: Sanko Bldg., 1-13-1 Ginza Chuoku, Tokyo; f. 1948; Pres. KAN-ICHI TANAHASHI.

Japan Pharmaceutical, Medical and Dental Supply Exporters' Association: 7, Nihonbashi-Honcho 4-chome, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 103; f. 1953; 185 member firms; Pres. CHOEI TAKEDA; Man. Dir. MITSUO SASAKI.

Japan Urea Industry Association: Hokkai Bldg., 6, 1-chome, Nihonbashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo.

The Photo-Sensitized Materials Manufacturers' Association: Fukuoka Bldg., 1, 6-chome, Yaesu, Chuo-ku, Tokyo.

Society of Synthetic Organic Chemistry, Japan: Echiso Bldg., 39-7, 2-chome, Hongo, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo; f. 1942; 4,318 mems.; Pres. K. SHISHIDO; Man. S. ISHIDA; publ. *Monthly Journal*.

MINING AND PETROLEUM

Asbestos Products Industrial Association: Daiichi Kaikan Bldg., 10-5, 7-chome, Ginza, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; f. 1937; Chair. SHIN-ICHIRO KONDO.

Cement Association of Japan, The: Hattori Bldg., 1, 1-chome, Kvobashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; f. 1948; 21 member companies; Chair. C. TAKEYASU; Exec. Man. Dir. I. TANAKA; publ. *Cement and Concrete* (monthly, Japanese), *The Cement Industry in Japan* (annual, English), *Semento Gijutsu Nenpo* (annual in Japanese), *Review of General Meeting—Technical Session* (annual, English).

Japan Coal Association: Nikkatsu Kokusai Kaikan, 1, 1-chome, Yuraku-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo.

Japan Mining Industry Association: 3-6, 1-chome, Uchi-saiwai-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1948; 90 member companies; Pres. K. KAWAKAMI.

Petroleum Association of Japan: Keidanren Kaikan, 5, 1-5-7 Ohtemachi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1955; 22 mems.; Pres. SHINGO FUJIOKA; Man. Dir. KINZABURO IKEDA.

METALS

Japan Brass Makers' Association: 12-22, 1-chome, Tsukiji, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; f. 1948; 96 mems.; Pres. S. TANAKA; Man. Dir. T. WADA.

Japan Cast Steel Society: Tekko Building, 8-2, 1-chome, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1947; membership 90 companies, 105 plants; Exec.-Dir. MASANARI YOKOTA.

Japan Forged Steel Society: Tekko Building, 8-2, 1-chome, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1947; membership 15 companies, 17 plants; Exec. Dir. MASANARI YOKOTA.

Japan Iron and Steel Federation: Keidanren Kaikan, 1-5-7 Ohtemachi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1948; Chair. Y. INAYAMA; Pres. SHIGEO NAGANO.

Japan Light Metal Association: Nihonbashi Asahi Seimei Bldg., 2, Nihonbashi Tori, 2-chome, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 103.

Japan Stainless Steel Association: Tekko Kaikan Bldg., 16, 3-chome, Nihonbashi Kayaba-cho, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; Pres. TERUYOSHI TASAKI; Exec. Dir. SHIGEKI MORI.

The Kozai Club: 3-16 Kayabacho, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; f. 1947; mems. 36 manufacturers, 102 dealers; Chair. YOSHIHIRO INAYAMA.

MACHINERY AND PRECISION EQUIPMENT

Electronic Industries Association of Japan: Tosho Bldg., 2-2, 3-chome, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1948; mems. 520 firms; Pres. KENICHIRO KOMAI; publ. *Denshi* (Electronics) (monthly), *Index of Japanese Electronic Manufacturers and Products* (annual, English), *Electronic Industry in Japan* (annual, English).

Japan Camera Industry Association: Mori Building Ninth, 3, 1-chome, Shiba-Atago-cho, Minato-ku, Tokyo; f. 1954; Pres. TAKESHI MITARAI.

Japan Electric Association: 1-3 Yurakucho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100; f. 1921; Pres. MICHIO YOKOYAMA; publs. *Daily Electricity*, *Journal of the Japan Electric Association*, *Production, and Electricity*, *Monthly Report on Electric Power Statistics*.

- Japan Electrical Manufacturers Industry Association:** 4-15, 2-chome, Nagata-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1948; mems. 143 firms; Pres. H. YASUKAWA; Exec. Dir. I. IWASAKI; publ. descriptive information on Japanese Electrical Machinery (in English).
- Japan Farm Machinery Manufacturers' Association:** 5, 1-chome, Ueno-machi, Taito-ku, Tokyo.
- The Japan Machinery Federation:** Kikai Shinko Kaikan, 5-1-21 Shiba Koen, Minato-ku, Tokyo.
- Japan Machine Tool Builders' Association:** Kikai Shinko Bldg., 5-1-21 Shibakoen, Minato-ku, Tokyo; f. 1951; 105 mems.; Exec. Dir. K. SUGIYAMA.
- Japan Measuring Instruments Industrial Federation:** Japan Metrology Bldg., 1-25 Nando-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo.
- Japan Microscope Manufacturers' Association:** c/o Olympus Optical Co. Ltd., 43-2, Hatagaya, 2-chome, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo; f. 1946; mems. 25 firms; Chair. T. NAITO.
- Japan Motion Picture Equipment Industrial Association:** Kikai-shinko Bldg., 5-1-21, Shibakoen, Minato-ku, Tokyo.
- Japan Optical and Precision Instrument Manufacturers' Association:** Kikai-Shinko Kaikan, 1-5 Shiba Park 21, Minato-ku, Tokyo 105; Gen. Man. Y. TSUDA; publ. *Guidebook*.
- Japan Photographic Equipment Industrial Association:** Shin-Kaede Bldg., 3-3, 2-chome, Uchikanda, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo.
- Japan Power Association:** Daido Building, 7-13, 1-chome, Nishi-Shimbashi, Minato-ku, Tokyo; f. 1950; 95 mems., Pres. GORO INOUE; Sec. SACHIO TANAKA; publ. *Power* (quarterly).
- Japan Society of Industrial Machinery Manufacturers:** Kikai-Shinko Kaikan, 21, Shibakoen, Minato-ku, Tokyo; f. 1948; 246 mems.; Chair. YOSOMATSU MATSUBARA.

TRANSPORTATION MACHINERY

- Japan Association of Rolling Stock Manufacturers:** Tekko Bldg., 1-1 Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo.
- Japan Auto Parts Industries Association:** 1-16-15 Takanawa, Minato-ku, Tokyo; f. 1948; mems. 350 firms; Pres. K. FUJIOKA; Man. Dir. T. KUROME; publ. *Auto Parts* (monthly, Japanese).
- Japan Automobile Manufacturers Association, Inc.:** Ohtemachi Bldg., 1-6 Otemachi 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1967 in succession to the Automotive Industrial Assn.; mems. 14 firms; Pres. K. KAWAMATA; Man. Dir. T. NOMIYAMA.
- Japan Bicycle Industry Association:** 7-3 Akasaka Ta-machi, Minato-ku, Tokyo.
- Japanese Shipowners' Association:** Osaka Bldg., No. 2, 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo.
- Shipbuilders' Association of Japan:** 35 Shiba-Kotohiracho, Minatoku, Tokyo; f. 1947; 50 mems.; Pres. RENZO TAGUCHI; Man. Dir. HAJIME YAMADA.
- The Ship Machinery Manufacturers' Association of Japan:** Sempaku-Shinko Bldg., 35, Shiba Kotohira-cho, Minato-ku, Tokyo; f. 1956; 270 mems.; Pres. MAKOTO ISOGAI.
- The Society of Japanese Aircraft Constructors:** Chiyoda Bldg., 2-1-2 Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1952; 131 mems., 17 assoc. mems.; Chair. Y. MAKITA; Exec. Dir. MITSUO ARIMORI; publ. *Monthly Report* (in Japanese), *Directory of the Aerospace Industry in Japan* (English, annual), *The Aircraft Industry Year Book* (Japanese, annual).

MISCELLANEOUS

- All-Japan Leather Association:** No. 11, 1-chome, Kuramae, Asakusa Taito-ku, Tokyo.
- Association of Tokyo Exporting Toy Manufacturers:** 3-16, 4-chome, Higashi-Komagata Sumida-ku, Tokyo; f. 1948; 200 mems.; Pres. EIJIRO TOMIYAMA.
- Canners' Association of Japan:** Marunouchi Bldg., 18, 2-chome, Marumouchi, Tokyo.
- Communication Industries Association of Japan:** Sankei Bldg., 1-7-2 Otemachi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1948; Pres. AKIRA MORI; Exec. Dir. SHUZO OHIZUMI; publ. *Tsushin-Kogyo* (monthly in Japanese).
- Japan Construction Materials Association:** Kenchiku Kaikan Bldg., 1, 3-chome, Ginza Nishi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo.
- Japan Plywood Manufacturers' Association:** Meisan Building, 17-18, 1-chome, Nishishimbashi, Minato-ku, Tokyo; f. 1948; 240 mems.; Chair. SEI-ICHI MATAGA.
- Japan Pottery Manufacturers' Federation:** 32 Nunoi-cho, Higashi-ku, Nagoya; f. 1931; 10 mem. assns.; Pres. R. TSUKAMOTO; Man. Dir. K. MITSUI.
- Japan Raw Fur Association:** 2, 4-chome, Tsukiji, Chuo-ku, Tokyo.
- Japan Rubber Manufacturers' Association, The:** Tobu Bldg., 1-5-26, Moto Akasaka, Minato-ku, Tokyo; f. 1950; 202 mems.; Pres. YOSHIO SHIMASAKI.
- Japan Sewing Machine Association:** 13 Sakamachi, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo.
- Japan Spirits and Liquors Makers' Association:** Koura Bldg., 7th Floor 2, Nihombashi Kayabacho, 1-chome, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 103.
- Japan Sugar Refiners' Association:** 5-7 Sanbancho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1949; Man. Dir. ICHIRO FURUNISHI; Man. KIYOHISA NAGAMIYA; publs. *Sato Toki Nenkan* (Sugar Statistics Year Book), *Kikan Togyoshiho* (Quarterly Sugar Journal).
- Japan Watch and Clock Association:** Nomura Building, 2, 2-chome, Otemachi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo.
- Motion Picture Producers' Association of Japan:** Sankei Kaikan Bldg., 7-2, 1-chome, Otemachi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo.

TRADE UNIONS

A feature of Japan's trade union movement is that the unions are in general based on single enterprises, embracing workers of different occupations in that enterprise, rather than organizing the workers of the same trade in different enterprises on an industry-wide basis.

PRINCIPAL FEDERATIONS

Nihon Rodo Kumiai Sohyogikai—SOHYO (*General Council of Trade Unions of Japan*): 8-2 Shiba-park, Minato-ku, Tokyo; Pres. TOSHIKATSU HORII; Sec.-Gen. A. IWAI; total mems. 4,208,000.

Major Affiliated Unions

- National Council of Local and Municipal Government Workers' Unions (*Jijiro*): approx. 704,000 mems.; Pres. M. KURIYAMA.
- Japan Teachers' Union (*Nikkyoso*): 550,000 mems.; Pres. S. MIYANOHARA.
- National Railway Workers' Union (*Kokuro*): approx. 218,000 mems.; Pres. YOSHIO KAMBE.
- Japan Postal Workers' Union (*Zentei*): approx. 238,000 mems.; Pres. F. TAKARAGI.
- General Federation of Private Railway Workers, Unions (*Shiteisuzoren*): approx. 240,000 mems.; Pres. T. HORII.

JAPAN—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY)

National Metal and Machine Trade Union (*Zenkoku Kinzoku*): approx. 202,000 mems.; Pres. S. TSUBAKI.
 Japan Telecommunication Workers' Union (*Zendensetsu*): approx. 184,000 mems.; Pres. T. KASAHARA.
 National Federation of Iron and Steel Workers' Unions (*Tekko Roren*): approx. 200,000 mems.; Pres. K. MITO.

Japanese Federation of Synthetic Chemistry Workers' Unions (*Goka Roren*): approx. 122,000 mems.; Pres. K. OTA.

Japan Broadcast Corporation Workers' Union (*Nipporo*): approx. 111,000 mems.; Chair. TETSU UEDA

Japan Coal Miners' Union (*Tanro*): approx. 68,000 mems.; Pres. T. YAMAMOTO.

All-Japan Free Workers' Union (*Zennichi Jiro*): approx. 221,000 mems.; Pres. FUMIO WADA.

National Forest Labour Union (*Zenriya*): approx. 74,000 mems.; Pres. TAKESHI TAMURA.

Japan Federation of Municipal Transportation Workers' Unions (*Toshikotsu*): approx. 70,000 mems.; Pres. ATSUSHI MIYAHARA.

All-Japan Agriculture and Forestry Ministry's Workers' Union (*Zen Norin*): approx. 57,000 mems.; Pres. T. WATARAI.

Zen Nihon Rodo Sodomei Kaigi—DOMEI (*Japanese Confederation of Labour*): 20-12 Shiba, 2-chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo; f. 1964; 2.1 million mems.; affiliated to ICFTU; Pres. MINORU TAKITA; Vice-Pres. SEIJI AMAIKE; Sec.-Gen. TAKUMI SHIGEDA.

Affiliated Unions

Japan Federation of Textile Workers' Unions (*Zensendomei*): Pres. MINORU TAKITA; Gen. Sec. TADANOBU USAMI; 516,578 mems.

National Federation of Metal Industry Trade Unions (*Zenkindomei*): Pres. SHIGEO IBORI; Gen. Sec. SEIJI AMAIKE; 220,000 mems.

All Japan Seamen's Union (*Kaiin*): Pres. YUTAKA NABASAMA; 142,900 mems.

Federation of Japan Automobile Workers' Unions (*Jidosharoren*): Pres. ICHIRO SHIOJI; Gen. Sec. SHOZO AKAGI; 129,540 mems.

Federation of Electric Workers' Unions of Japan (*Denoren*): Pres. CHOZUI KAMEYAMA; Gen. Sec. SOOICHI SUZUKI; 127,798 mems.

Japanese Federation of General Trade Unions (*Ippan Domei*): Pres. MISAO MASUHARA; Gen. Sec. TSUTAE SATOH; 105,772 mems.

Japanese Federation of Chemical and General Workers' Unions (*Zenkadomei*): Pres. SHIGEO MURAO; Gen. Sec. KEITARO NAKAJIMA; 72,790 mems.

Japan Federation of Transport Workers' Unions (*Kotsuroren*): Pres. ISAMU YAMAMOTO; Gen. Sec. KENJI NAGASAWA; 67,877 mems.

General Federation of Ship Building Workers' Unions (*Zosensoren*): Pres. MASASHIGI MOTOI; Gen. Sec. HARUZO NISHIMOTO; 56,512 mems.

Mitsubishi Heavy Industry Workers' Union Council (*Domei-Mitsubishi*): Pres. AKIRA KINOSHITA; Gen. Sec. KOSHIRO MIKI; 40,800 mems.

National Union of Coal Mine Workers (*Zentanko*): Pres. TAKUMI SHIGEDA; Gen. Sec. EIJI HAYADATE; 35,137 mems.

National Federation of Food Industry Workers' Unions (*Zenshokuhindomei*): Pres. GENJIRO TSURUTA; Gen. Sec. EIJI OHSEKO; 27,820 mems.

Federation of Japanese Metal Resource Workers' Unions (*Shigenroren*): Pres. TOHRU ENDO; Gen. Sec. KAZUHIRO IIOKA; 12,530 mems.

National Council of Paper and Pulp Workers' Unions "NPU" (*Domeizenkamipa*): Pres. ICHIRO MICHIKAWA; Gen. Sec. HIDEKA HOSOKAWA; 7,937 mems.

National Cinema and Theatre Workers' Union (*Zen-Eien*): Pres. ISAO MASUDA; Gen. Sec. HIROSHI HARIU; 3,220 mems.

Preparatory Council of National Federation of Dockers' Unions (*Kowandomei Jumbikai*): Chair. SADA O HISATSUNE; 800 mems.

Japan Emigration Service Workers' Union (*Kaigai-Ijuroso*): Pres. TADAO IMAMURA; Gen. Sec. MASAJI SAITO; 300 mems.

Japanese Federation of National Railway Workers' Unions (*Shinkokuro*): Pres. EIETSU SUGAWARA; Gen. Sec. KOOICHI TANIMURA; 74,360 mems.

All Japan Special Post Office Labour Union (*Zenyusei*): Pres. TSUTOMU NAKAMURA; Gen. Sec. HIDEMASA FUKUI; 28,840 mems.

National Tax Office Employees' Union (*Kokuzeiroso*): Pres. YASUJI NAKAZAWA; Gen. Sec. MUTSUO SHIMIZU; 10,200 mems.

National Forest Workers' Union of Japan (*Nichirinro*): Pres. KAZUO KUMAI; Gen. Sec. YASUO YAMADA; 10,062 mems.

New Nippon Telephone and Telegram Workers' Union (*Dendenshinro*): Pres. JOTARO TANI; Gen. Sec. TADAO IKEDA; 250 mems.

Domei's Local Federations (*Chihodomei*): 200,000 mems.

Fraternal Organizations

National Council of Government and Public Corporation Workers' Unions (*Zenkanko*): Chair. EIETSU SUGAWARA; 150,000 mems.

National Council of Democratic Unionists (*Zenkohuminren*): Chair. SHIMPACHI KUDO; 300,000 mems.

Churitsu Rode Kumiai Renraku Kaigi—CHURITSU ROREN (*Liaison Council of Neutral Trade Unions*): 4-9, 1-chome, Shiba, Minato-ku, Tokyo; f. 1964; over 1,400,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. SHIGERU OKAMURA.

Major Affiliated Unions

National Federation of Cement Workers' Unions (*Zenkoku Semento*): 29-2, 5-chome, Shinbashi, Minato-ku, Tokyo; approx. 22,000 mems.; Pres. YORIO ABE; Sec.-Gen. MANJI YAMAMOTO.

National Federation of Electric Machine, Tool and Appliance Workers' Unions (*Denki Roren*): 13-10, 3-chome, Minami-Ohoi, Shingawa-ku, Tokyo; f. 1964; approx. 440,000 mems.; Pres. SHINRYO KIYOTA; Sec.-Gen. TARIKIEHI SEKI.

Japanese Federation of Food and Allied Workers Unions (*Shokuhin Roren*): 4-9, 1-chome, Shiba, Minatoku, Tokyo; approx. 92,000 mems.; Pres. Shigeru Okamura.

National Federation of Life Insurance Employees' Unions (*Zenseiho*): 6 Kabuto-cho, 3-chome, Nihonbashi, Chuo-ku; approx. 82,000 mems.; Pres. JUNNOSUKE TANABE.

All Japan Shipbuilding and Engineering Union (*Zenzosen*): 60-5, Sendagaya-3, Shibuya, Tokyo; f. 1964; 52,000 mems.; Pres. ISAO HASEGAWA; Sec.-Gen. NABEZO OHODE; publ. *Zenzosenhikai* (3 times monthly)

Zenkoku Sangyobetsu Rodo Kumiai Rengokai—SHIN SAMBETSU (*National Federation of Industrial Trade Unions*): Tokyo; approx. 70,000 mems.

MAJOR NON-AFFILIATED UNIONS

Tokyo

All Japan Federation of Automobile Workers' Unions (*Zenkoku Jidosha*): f. 1962; approx. 120,000 mems.; Pres. KAZUO ITO; Sec.-Gen. TATSUYA KUBO.

Federation of City Bank Employees' Unions (*Shiginren*): c/o Yaesu, Chuo-ku; approx. 130,000 mems.; Pres. T. FURUKAWA.

Federation of Textile Clothing Workers' Unions of Japan (*Asa Ryokyo*): Katkura Bldg., 3-2 Kyobashi, Chuo-ku; approx. 25,000 mems.; Pres. KENZO OGUCHI.

National Federation of Mutual Bank Employees' Unions (*Zenso Ginren*): 40 Higashi Matsushita-cho; approx. 28,000 mems.; Pres. K. ISHIKAWA; Sec.-Gen. S. SAKAI.

Japan Council of Construction Industry Employees' Unions (*Nikkenkyo*): 5, 3-chome, Kanda-Kaji-cho, Chiyoda-ku; f. 1954; approx. 30,000 mems.; Pres. T. KUROMUSHA; Gen. Sec. N. RIOJA.

Labour Council of Governmental Special Corporations (*Seryokyo*): c/o Nichijuo 14, 1-chome, Kudan, Chiyoda-ku; approx. 19,000 mems.; Pres. K. TAKIZAWA.

All Japan Damage Insurance Employees' Unions (*Zensonpo*): c/o Morizui Bldg., 3, 2-chome, Kyobashi, Chuo-ku; approx. 38,000 mems.; Pres. T. UEDA.

All-Japan Day Workers' Union (*Zennichijiro*): 3-22-10, Zoshigaya Toshimaku, Tokyo; f. 1947; approx. 153,000 mems.; Pres. FUMIO WADA; publs. *Jihatabi* (weekly), *Gakushu* (monthly).

National Council of Medical Treatment Workers' Unions: approx. 49,000 mems.

Federation of Tokyo Metropolitan Government Workers' Unions (*To Roren*): c/o Tokyo-to Office, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku; approx. 120,000 mems.; Pres. U. OKAMOTO; Sec.-Gen. T. NAKAGAWA.

Japan Federation of Teachers (*Zenkyoren*): approx. 47,000 mems.; Pres. MASAO SUZUKI; Sec.-Gen. T. KIRUCHI.

Japan High School Teachers' Union (*Nikkokyo*): c/o Kyoiku Kakika, Hitotsubashi, Kanda, Chiyoda-ku; f. 1950; approx. 48,000 mems.; Pres. K. OGASAWARA.

Japan National Railways Locomotive Workers' Union 3-2-13 Nishi-Gotanda, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo; f. 1951; approx. 59,000 mems.; publ. weekly newsletter.

NATIONAL COUNCILS

Co-ordinating bodies for unions whose members are in the same industry or have the same employer.

Zenkoku Shogyo Rodo Kumiai Kyogi-kai—Zen Shogyo (*National Council of Commerce Workers' Unions*): 1-2 Nishi-Ginza, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; approx. 153,652 mems.; Gen.-Sec. TATSUO MATSUDA.

Zenkoku Kinyu Kikan Rodo Kumiai Kyogi-kai—Zen Kinyu (*National Council of Finance Industry Workers' Unions*): 1-2 Nishi-Ginza, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; approx. 120,000 mems.; Sec.-Gen. MASAYA OKABE.

Zen Nippon Shokuhin Rodo Kumiai Rengo-kai—Shokuhin Roren (*Japanese Federation of Food and Allied Workers' Unions*): 1-4-9 Shiba, Minato-ku, Tokyo; f. 1954; approx. 94,000 mems.; Chair. SHIGERU OKAMURA.

Nihon Kankocho Rodo Kumiai Kyogi-kai—Kankoro (*Liaison Organization of Public Workers' Unions*): Sohyo Kaikan, Shiba Koen, Minato-ku, Tokyo; approx. 2,500,000 mems. from SOHYO affiliates; Sec.-Gen. RENCHIRO TOYOTA.

Zen Nippon Kotsu Unyu Rodo Kumiai Kyogi-kai—Zenkoun (*All-Japan Council of Traffic and Transport Workers' Unions*): c/o Kokutetsu Rodo Kaikan, 2-1 Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1947; about 800,000 mems.; Pres. TOSHIKATSU HORII; Gen. Sec. ICHIZO SAKAI.

National Council of Government Enterprise Workers' Unions: Tokyo; approx. 1,000,000 mems.

National Liaison Council of Shipping and Harbour Workers' Unions: Tokyo; approx. 200,000 mems.

Kokusai Jiyuoren Kameikumiai Iinkai (*Co-ordinating Committee of the I.C.F.T.U. Affiliated Unions in Japan*): c/o Kawate Bldg., 5-8, 1-chome, Nishi-Shimbashi, Minato-ku, Tokyo; about 2,400,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. EIICHI OCHIAI.

CO-OPERATIVE ORGANIZATION

National Federation of Purchasing Associations—ZEN-KOREN: 5-12 Omotemachi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; principal agricultural co-operative federation; collective purchase and sale of agricultural materials and produce.

POWER

Projected supply of primary energy, in terms of million kilolitres of petroleum:

	1970	1975	1985
Hydroelectricity .	19.9	22.2	26.4
Atomic Energy .	1.5	8.0	60.1
Coal .	51.4	55.1	56.5
Petroleum .	161.7	246.2	446.9

In face of the increasing demand for energy supply, Japan's energy policy is to seek low-cost energy sources and to stabilize the supply. The aim is to make energy supplies autonomous, with the government playing a leading part in promoting technological development and developing overseas resources.

ELECTRICITY

In terms of electric power generation Japan ranks fourth in the world. Similarly, in terms of hydroelectric power generation, she ranks fourth (after U.S.A., German Federal Republic and U.S.S.R.).

Production (1971 Jan-June): 143,833m. kWh., of which 114,000m. kWh. hydro-electric.

DISTRIBUTION

There are 47 wholesale organizations. The largest of these is:

The Electrical Power Development Co. Ltd.: 1, 1-chome, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1952 with government assistance; Pres. OSAMU FUJINAMI.

Regional Corporations

The Hokkaido Electric Power Co. Inc.: 2, 1-chome, Odori-Higashi, Sapporo; Pres. TSUNEJI IWAMOTO.

The Tohoku Electric Power Co. Inc.: 7-1, 3-chome, Ichiba-cho, Sendai City, Miyagi Pref.; f. 1951; Pres. and Dir. TSUTOMU WAKABAYASHI.

The Tokyo Electric Power Co. Inc.: 5-1, 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; Pres. KAZUTAKA KIKAWANDA.

The Chubu Electric Power Co. Inc.: 10, Toshin-cho, Higashi-ku, Nagoya; Pres. OTOSABURO KATO.

The Hokuriku Electric Power Co. Ltd.: 3, Sakurabashi-dori, Toyama; Pres. KYUBEI KANAI.

The Kansai Electric Power Co. Inc.: 5, 3-chome, Nakano-shima, Kita-ku, Osaka.

The Chugoku Electric Power Co. Inc.: 4-33, Komachi, Hiroshima; Pres. MIKIO SAKURAUCHI.

The Shikoku Electric Power Co. Inc.: 2, Marunouchi, Takamatsu; Pres. HANSAKU YAMANE.

The Kyushu Electric Power Co. Inc.: 1, 2-chome, Watanabedori, Fukuoka; Pres. KIYOSHI KAWARABAYASHI.

NATURAL GAS

Production (1968): 2,015,707 cu. metres.

MAJOR COMPANIES:

Osaka Gas Co. Ltd.: 5-1, Hiranomachi, Higashiku, Osaka; Chair. TAKEJIRO IGUCHI; Pres. NAGATOMI FUJISAKA.

Sabur Gas Co. Ltd.: 9-1 Kego Okitamachi, Fukuoka City; Pres. MIYAICHI YAMASAKI.

Toho Gas Co. Ltd.: 60, Sakuradacho, Atsutaku, Nagoya; Pres. KIYOSHI AOKI.

Tokyo Gas Co. Ltd.: 1-3 Yaesu, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; Pres. HIROSHI HONDA.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Japan's atomic energy development programme began towards the end of 1955 with the government's enactment of the Basic Law of Atomic Energy, and setting up the Atomic Energy Commission of Japan. In 1956 the first research centre, Japan Atomic Energy Research Institute, was established in Tokai village, Ibaraki prefecture. In 1962 the Nuclear Ship Development Agency was established, and in 1967 the Power Reactor and Nuclear Fuel Corporation was established to develop advanced thermal reactors and fast breeder reactors, as well as nuclear fuels.

Four nuclear power stations were in operation by 1971 and nine more are expected to become operational by 1975 with a combined capacity of 3,600 MWe.

Japan is an active member of the IAEA. She also has Co-operation Agreements on Atomic Energy with the U.S., U.K. and Canada. Through these agreements, various collaborations such as the exchange of technological information, supply of nuclear fuel and instruments, etc., have been carried out. The nine regional electricity companies of Japan have engaged foreign firms to undertake prospecting and mining for uranium in North America on their behalf.

Projected Generating Capacity: 1975: 6,000 MW; 1985: 30,000-40,000 MW.

Japan Atomic Energy Commission (JAEC): 3-2-2 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; policy board for research, development and peaceful uses of atomic energy; Chair. SHINICHI NISHIDA, Commissioners: HIROMI ARISAWA, KAZUE KITAGAWA, SHIGERU YOSANO, TOSHISUKE MUTO, EIICHI TAKEDA, TASABURO YAMADA.

Atomic Energy Bureau (AEB): Science and Technology Agency, 2-2-1 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; central administrative agency; Dir. KUNIO UMEZAWA.

Japan Atomic Energy Research Institute (JAERI): 1-1-13 Shinbashi, Minato-ku, Tokyo; five reactors for training, isotope production and research; f. 1956; Pres. EIJI MUNEKATA; Vice-Pres. HIROSHI MURATA.

Fund for Peaceful Atomic Development of Japan: 1-1-13, Shinbashi, Minato-ku, Tokyo; education of the Japanese people in understanding atomic energy and its applications; Pres. REINOSUKE SUGA.

Japan Atomic Industrial Forum (JAIF): 1-1-13, Shinbashi, Minato-ku, Tokyo; collates the activities of private industry in connection with peaceful uses of atomic energy; Chair. REINOSUKE SUGA.

PRINCIPAL JAERI ESTABLISHMENTS

Tokai Research Establishment: Tokai-mura, Naka-gun, Ibaraki-ken.

Takasaki Radiation Chemistry Research Establishment: 1233 Watanuki-cho, Takasaki-shi, Gumma-ken.

Tokyo Radioisotope Centre: 31 Kamifujimai-cho, Komagome, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo.

Ohara Establishment: Narita-machi, Ohara-cho, Higashi-Ibaraki-gun, Ibaraki-ken.

CONTRACTORS

The First Atomic Power Industry Group (FAPIG): Nissho Bldg., 10, Nihonbashi-Edobashi, 1-chome, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; f. 1957; constructed the Tokai Power Station for JAPCO; member firms mostly belong to the Furukawa, Kawasaki and Suzuki groups; Chair. T. WADA.

Mitsubishi Atomic Power Industries, Inc.: Ohtemachi Bldg., 6-1, 1-chome Ohtemachi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100; set up 1958 to construct nuclear reactors and power plants and to fabricate nuclear fuel; is building the reactor for Japan's first atomic powered ship, and Mihama Unit No. 1 and No. 2 nuclear power plants of Kansai Electric Power Co., Inc.; mems. 25 firms, mostly members of the Mitsubishi group; Pres. SABURO SENO.

Nippon Atomic Industry Group Co. Ltd. (NAIGCO): 2-5 Kasumigaseki, 3-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1958; set up to construct atomic energy facilities; mems. 36 firms, mostly members of the Toshiba and Mitsui group; Chair. TAIZO ISHIZAKA; Pres. YOSHIIHIKO OGURA.

Sumitomo Atomic Energy Industries, Ltd.: 22, 5-chome, Kitahama Higashi-ku, Osaka; f. 1958; set up to utilize nuclear materials and build necessary instrumentation; mems. 37 firms, mostly members of Sumitomo group; Pres. MASATOSHI HIRATSUKA.

Tokyo Atomic Industrial Consortium (TAIC): Hitachi Bldg., 4-6 Surugadai Kanda, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; set up to utilize nuclear materials and build necessary instrumentation; mems. 26 firms, mostly members of Hitachi group; Chair. KENICHIRO KOMAI.

INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH

Electric Power Development Company (EPDC): 8-2, Marunouchi, 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1952; almost entirely government owned corporation devoted to promoting the development mainly of large-scale hydro-power resources, construction of thermal and nuclear power projects and to wholesaling the generated power to nine privately-owned power companies; also overseas engineering assistance in the development of water resources.

The Japan Atomic Power Company (JAPC): 1-4, Ote-machi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; private consortium building nuclear power plants; Japan's first nuclear power station, at Tokai in Ibaraki Prefecture, opened in 1966; second 322,000 kW reactor to be installed at Tsuruga by 1970; Pres. TAMAKI IPPONMATSU.

Japan Nuclear Ship Development Agency (JNSDA): 35 Shiba-Kotohira, Minato-ku, Tokyo; f. 1963; designing and constructing an 8,300-ton training and special cargo ship, to be completed by 1972; Pres. SHUICHI SASAKI; Gen. Man. TORATARO UCHIKOGA.

Power Reactor and Nuclear Fuel Development Corporation (PNFC): 9-13, 1-chome Akasaka, Minato-ku, Tokyo; f. 1967; public corporation for developing advanced thermal reactor and fast breeder reactor, and for prospecting, mining, manufacture and processing of nuclear fuel; Pres. GORO INOUE.

Chubu Electric Power Co.: 10-1 Toshin-cho, Higashi-ku, Nagoya; one of the nine electric utilities operating in Japan, plans to add 11,850,000 kW. by 1978, including nuclear power; Pres. OTOSABURO KATO.

Hitachi Company Ltd.: Kawasaki-shi, Kanagawa-ken; swimming-pool reactor.

Kansai Electric Power Co.: Fukui; Mihama Unit 1 (340 mW) went into commercial operation in Nov. 1970, Mihama Unit 2 (500 mW) and Takahama Units 1 and 2 (826 mW) will become operational in 1972, 1974 and 1976 respectively; Pres. S. YOSHIMURA.

Mitsubishi Electric Co. Ltd.: Tokai-mura, Naka-gun, Ibaraki-ken; swimming-pool reactor.

Tokyo Electric Power (TODEN): 2, 9-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; plans four nuclear power generator stations to open between 1970 and 1976; the first two are under construction at Futaba-Okuma and at Mihama; Pres. K. KIKAWADA.

Tokyo Shibaura Electric Co. Ltd.: Komukai Toshiba-cho, Kawasaki; 100 kW. swimming-pool reactor; Principal Official T. NISHIJIMA.

ACADEMIC RESEARCH

Kinki University: Fuse-shi Osaka-fu; U.T.R.-type reactor.

Kyoto University: Yoshida Honmachi, Sakyo-ku, Kyoto; swimming-pool type reactor at Osaka, critical 1964.

Musashi Institute of Technology: Ozenji, Kawasaki-shi, Kanagawa-ken; f. 1963; research reactor of Triga II type.

National Institute of Radiological Sciences (NIRS): 9-1, 4-chome, Anagawa, Chiba-shi; f. 1957; research on effects and medical uses of radiation and training of researchers; Dir. KEISUKE MISONO; publs. *Hosha-Sen Kagaku* (Radiology, monthly), *Annual Report NIRS* (English), *Radioactivity survey data* (English, quarterly).

Rikkyo University: Ikebukuro, Toshima-ku, Tokyo; research reactor of Triga II type.

COAL

Japan only possesses 0.4 per cent of the world deposits, and mostly low grade coal.

Production (1970): 39,700,000 tons.

MAJOR COMPANIES

Hokkaido Colliery & Steamship Co. Ltd.: 2-1, 1 Muromachi, Nihonbashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; Pres. KICHIHARU HAGIWARA.

Mitsubishi Mining Co. Ltd.: Shin-Marunouchi Building 1, 4 Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; Pres. BUMPEI OTSUKI.

Mitsui Mining Co. Ltd.: 2-1, 1 Muromachi, Nihonbashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; Pres. OKITO KURATA.

Sumitomo Coal Mining Co. Ltd.: Eiraku Building, 1-2 Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; Pres. MASAKANE ISHIMATSU.

Matsushita Coal Mining Co. Ltd.: 1-1 Otemon, Fukuoka; Pres. KAMEO KAWAKAMI.

PETROLEUM

Japan possesses only 0.01 per cent of total world deposits of petroleum; consequently a large proportion of crude oil is imported.

CONSUMPTION
('000 kl.)

	HOME PRODUCTION	IMPORTS
Crude Oil	869	98,728
Petroleum Products	82,608	11,713

MAJOR OIL COMPANIES

Arabian Oil Co. Ltd.: 5-3, 1-chome, Otemachi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; Chair. TAIZO ISHIZAKA.

Showa Oil Co. Ltd.: 7-3 Marunouchi 2-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; Pres. TOKIO NAGAYAMA.

Maruzen Oil Co. Ltd.: 1-3 Nagahoribashi-suji, Minami-ku, Osaka; Pres. KAZUO MIYAMORI.

Mitsubishi Oil: 1, Shiba-Kotohiracho, Minato-ku, Tokyo; Chair. SHUNICHI TAKEUCHI.

Nippon Oil: 4, 1-chome, Tamuracho, Chiba Minato-ku, Tokyo; Pres. EISUKE KAMIMURA.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Japanese National Railways (J.N.R.): Kokutetsu Building 6-5, 1-chome, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1949 as a public corporation; underwent reorganization, August 1970; 1.067 gauge; the 1.435 gauge, very high speed, Tokaido line linking Tokyo with Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto and Shin-Osaka was completed in 1964; this line is to be extended to Okayama in late 1972 and eventually to Kyushu (San-yo Shinkansen) by 1975; 20,834 km. of track, 5,418 km. of 1.067 gauge is electrified; Chair. S. ISOZAKI; Vice-Chair. and Vice-Pres. A. YAMADA; Chief Engineer K. MIYAJI.

PRINCIPAL PRIVATE COMPANIES: 6,593 km. of track of which 5,607 km. are electrified.

Hanshin Electric Railway Co. Ltd.: 8, Umeda-cho, Kita-ku, Osaka; f. 1899; Pres. CHUJIRO NODA.

Keihan Electric Railway Co. Ltd.: 47-5, 1-chome, Kyobashi, Higashi-ku, Osaka; Pres. S. MURAOKA.

Kei-Han-Shin Kyuko Railway Co. Ltd.: 41, Kakutacho, Kita-ku, Osaka; f. 1907; links Osaka, Kyoto and Kobe; Dir. and Pres. YONEZO KOBAYASHI.

Keihin Kyuko Electric Railway Co. Ltd.: 17, Takanawaminami-cho, Shiba, Minato-ku, Tokyo; Pres. HYAPPO TANAKA.

Keio Teito Electric Railway Co. Ltd.: 48, 3-chome, Shinjuku, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo; Pres. S. INOUE.

Keisei Electric Railway Co. Ltd.: 10-9 Ueno 4-chome, Taito-ku, Tokyo; f. 1909; Chair. HIDEO OYAMA; Pres. C. KAWASAKI; Man. Dir. IKUJIRO FUKUDA.

Kinki Nippon Railway Co. Ltd.: 1, 6-chome, Uehom-machi, Tennoji-ku, Osaka; f. 1910; Pres. ISAMU SAHEKI.

Nagoya Railroad Co. Ltd.: 223, 1-chome, Sashima-cho, Nakamura-ku, Nagoya-shi; Pres. MOTOO TSUCHIKAWA.

Nankai Railroad Co.: 12, Rokuban-cho, Nanbashi-cho, Minami-ku, Osaka; Pres. I. SAHEKI.

Nippon Express Co. Ltd.: 12-9, 3-chome, Sotokanda, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1938; Pres. T. SAWAMURA; Vice-Pres. S. TERAKADO.

Nishi Nippon Railroad Co. Ltd.: 12-1 Tenjin-cho, Fukuoka; serves northern Kyushu; Pres. MUNEO KUSUNE.

Odakyu Electric Railway Co. Ltd.: 28, 2-chome, Yoyogi, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo; Pres. N. ANDO.

Seibu Railway Co. Ltd.: 16-15, 1-chome, Minami-Ikebukuro, Toshima-ku, Tokyo; f. 1912; Pres. SHOJIRO KOJIMA; Vice-Pres. YOSHIAKI TSUTSUMI, SEIJI TSUTSUMI; Senior Man. Dir. IWAO MIYAUCHI.

Teito Rapid Transit Authority: 19-6, 3-chome, Higashi Ueno, Taito-ku, Tokyo; f. 1941; underground railway service for Tokyo; Pres. TATSUYA USHIJIMA.

Tobu Railway Co. Ltd.: 2, 1-chome, Oshiage, Sumida-ku, Tokyo; Pres. KAICHIRO NEZU.

Tokyo Electric Express Railway Ltd.: 26-20 Sakuragaoka-cho, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo; f. 1922; Pres. NOBORU GOTOH.

SUBWAYS AND MONORAILS

Subway service is available today in four major cities, Tokyo, Osaka, Kobe and Nagoya, with a combined network of over 200 km. New subway services were inaugurated in Yokohama and Sapporo, the latter in time for the Winter Olympics in 1972. Most new subway lines are directly linked with existing J.N.R. or private railway terminals which connect the cities with suburban areas.

Japan started its first monorail system on a commercial scale in 1964 with straddle-type cars between downtown Tokyo and Tokyo International airport, a distance of 13 km. In 1969, the total monorail mileage was 24 km. Work started in 1971 on the 34-mile Seikan Tunnel (electric rail only) linking Honshu island with Hokkaido.

Tokyo Underground Railway: Teito Rapid Transit Authority, 19-6 Higashi Ueno, 3-chome, Taito-ku, Tokyo, f. 1941; Pres. M. ARAKI; total length 117.5 km. (April 1971).

ROADS

In March 1970 Japan's road network extended to 1,013,558 km. Plans have been made to cover the country with a trunk automobile highway network with a total length of 7,600 km.

A 190 km. stretch of trunk highway between Nagoya and Kobe (Meishin Expressway) was completed in July 1965, and in May 1969 a 346 km. stretch between Nagoya and Tokyo (Tomei Expressway) was also completed.

There is a national omnibus service, 54 publicly operated services and 294 privately operated services.

SHIPPING

Shipping in Japan is not nationalized but is supervised by the Ministry of Transport. In 1970 gross registered tonnage totalled 27,004,000.

PRINCIPAL COMPANIES

Daiichi Chuo Kisen Kaisha: 7-3 Nihonbashi-Dori, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; f. 1960; Pres. KOTARO TSUCHIKANE.

Fuji Steamship Co. Ltd.: Mitsui Bldg., 3-7, 3-chome, Muro-machi, Nihonbashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; Pres. AKIO NAGAI.

Hinode Kisen K.K.: 6, 1-chome, Marunouchi, Tokyo; Pres. TARO TOHODO.

Idemitsu Kosan Co. Ltd.: 12, 3-chome, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; Pres. KEISUKE IDEMITSU.

Iino Kaiun Kaisha Ltd.: 1-1, 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; Pres. MAMORU ADACHI.

Japan Line Ltd.: Kokusai Bldg., 1-1, 3-chome, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1964 by amalgamation of Daido Line and Nitto Line; container ship, tanker, liner and tramp services, specialized carrier services; Pres. S. OKADA.

Kansai Steamship Co. Ltd.: 1 Soze-cho, Kita-ku, Osaka; f. 1942; Pres. SHIGERU HASEGAWA.

Kawasaki Kisen Kaisha (K Line): 8 Kaigan-dori, Ikuta-ku, Kobe; f. 1919; Pres. MOTOZO HATTORI; Exec. Vice-Pres. ROKURO NAKAZAWA.

Kyokuyo Hoge Kabushiki Kaisha: Chiyoda Bldg., 2-1-2, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; Pres. MOTOO MORI-HARA.

Mitsui O.S.K. Lines Ltd.: 3-3, 5-chome, Akasaka, Minato-ku, Tokyo; f. 1964 by merger of Mitsui Steamship Co. and O.S.K.; Pres. HISAO FUKUDA.

Nakamura Kisen Kabushiki Kaisha (Nakamura Steamship Co. Ltd.): Kujondo Bldg. 3, 2-chome, Yaesu, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; Pres. KENJI NAKAMURA.

Nippon Suisan Kaisha Ltd.: 6-2 Otemachi, 2-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100; f. 1911; Pres. HARUO NAKAI.

Nippon Yusen Kaisha (*The Japan Mail Steamship Co. Ltd.*) (N.Y.K.): 3-2, Marunouchi, 2-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; merged with Mitsubishi Steamship Co. 1964; Chair. T. KODAMA; Pres. Y. ARIYOSHI.

Ryukyu Kaiun Kaisha: 1-1, 4-chome, Nishihon-Machi, Naha City, Okinawa; f. 1950; Pres. MASHI AZAMA.

Sanko Steamship Co. Ltd., The: Shinyuorakucho Bldg., 1-chome, Yuorakucho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1933; Pres. TOSHIO KOHMO; Vice-Pres. K. NAKANISHI.

Shinwa Kaiun Kaisha Ltd.: 1-3 Kyobashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; f. 1950; Pres. HIROSHI MIWA.

Shin Yei Steamship Co. Ltd.: 2-1-1 Muromachi, Nihonbashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; Pres. EIICHI YASUDA.

Showa Shipping Co. Ltd.: 1, 4-chome, Nihonbashi, Muromachi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; f. 1964 by merger of Nippon Oil Tanker Co. Ltd. and Nissan Steamship Co. Ltd.; bulk carriage, container and liner services; Pres. T. MATSUEI.

Taiyo Gyogyo K.K.: 4, 1-chome, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; Chair. K. NAKABE.

Yamashita-Shinnihon Steamship Co., Ltd.: 1-1, Hitotsu-bashi, 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100; f. 1917, as Yamashita Steamship Co., Ltd., merger with Shinnihon Steamship Co., Ltd. 1964; Chair. K. YAMAGATA; Pres. S. YAMASHITA.

CIVIL AVIATION

Japan Air Lines—JAL (*Nihon Koku Kabushiki Kaisha*): 7-3, 2-chome, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100;

f. 1951; operates domestic and international services from Tokyo to Honolulu, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Vancouver, New York, Seoul, Pusan, Khabarovsk, Okinawa, Taipei, Hong Kong, Manila, Bangkok, Djakarta, Kuala Lumpur, Singapore, Sydney, Guam, New Delhi, Teheran, Beirut, Calcutta, Karachi, Cairo, Rome, Frankfurt, Hamburg, Copenhagen, Amsterdam, Moscow, Paris and London; Pres. SHIZUO ASADA; fleet of 6 Boeing 747, 37 DC-8, 12 Boeing 727.

Japan Domestic Airlines Co. Ltd.: Tokyo International Airport, Haneda, Tokyo; f. 1964; passenger services throughout Japan; fleet of three Boeing 727, fifteen YS-11; Pres. TATSUHIKO KAWABUCHI.

All Nippon Airways: 2-5, Kasumigaseki 3-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; domestic passenger and freight services; Pres. ISAMU MORIMURA; fleet of seven Boeing 727, eight Viscount 828, 25 Friendship 27, and 13 YS-11.

Nagasaki Airways: Kanyumubanehi, Morisonogo, Omura, Nagasaki; domestic services.

Toa Air Ways: 4-10-2 Kannonshinmachi, Hiroshima-shi; fleet of eight YS-11, five CV-240, four DH-114.

Tokyo is served by the following foreign airlines: Aeroflot, Air Canada, Air France, Air India, Air New Zealand, Alitalia, American Airlines, B.O.A.C., C.A.T., Cathay Pacific Airways Ltd., China Air Lines, Canadian Pacific Air Lines, Delta Airlines, Garuda Indonesian Airways, K.L.M., Lufthansa, Malaysia-Singapore Airlines, Northwest Orient Airlines, Olympic Airways, Pan Am, P.A.L., Qantas, Royal Air Cambodge, S.A.S., Swissair, Thai Airways International, T.W.A., United Air Lines, U.T.A., Western Air Lines, Varig.

TOURISM

Japan National Tourist Organization: Tokyo Kotsu Kaikan Bldg., 2-13 Yuraku-cho, Tokyo; Pres. SABURO OTA.

OVERSEAS OFFICES

Australia: 90 Pitt St., Sydney, N.S.W.

Brazil: Av. Paulista 1009, Cj. 2003, São Paulo.

Canada: 165 University Ave., Toronto 1, Ontario.

France: 8 rue de Richelieu, Paris 1er.

Germany: 2nd Floor, City Centre Bldg., Biebergasse 6-10 Frankfurt a/M.

Hong Kong: Room 601 Peters Bldg., 58 Queens Road, Hong Kong.

Mexico: Reforma 122, 5° Piso, B-2 Mexico 6.

Switzerland: rue de Berne 13, Geneva.

Thailand: 56 Suriwong Rd., Bangkok.

United Kingdom: 167 Regent St., London, W.1.

United States: 45 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10020; 333 North Michigan Ave., Chicago, Illinois 60601; 1420 Commerce St., Dallas, Texas 75201; 727 West Seventh St., Los Angeles, Calif. 90017; 109 Kailani Ave., Honolulu, Hawaii 96815.

Japan Travel Bureau Inc.: 6-4, Marunouchi 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1912; approx. 10,000 mems.;

Chair. T. NISHIO; Pres. H. TSUDA; Man. Dir. MANABU KANEMATSU; publ. *Newsletter* (monthly).

Department of Tourism: 2-1-3 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1946; inner department of the Ministry of Transport; Dir.-Gen. SHUNICHI SUMITA.

THEATRES

Kabukiza Theatre: Ginza-Higashi, Tokyo; national Kabuki theatre centre.

National Theatre of Japan (*Kokuritsu Gekijo*): 13 Hayabusa-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 102; f. 1966; Pres. SEIICHIRO TAKAHASHI; Chief. Dir. SAKUO TERANAKA; Dirs. KOSABURO SHIBATA, JIRO OSARAGI, YUKISO MISHIMA.

Nissei Theatre: 1-12 Yuraku-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1963; drama, opera and concerts; mems. 300; Gen. Dir. KEITA ASARI.

MUSIC FESTIVAL

Osaka International Festival: Osaka; joined European Asscn. of Music Festivals 1966.

UNIVERSITIES

NATIONAL UNIVERSITIES

Chiba University: Yayoi-cho, Chiba City; 845 teachers, 6,270 students.

Gunma University: 3 Showa-Machi, Maebashi-city; 506 teachers, 5,152 students.

Hirosaki University: 1 Bunkyo-cho, Aomori-ken, Hirosaki; 460 teachers, 3,562 students.

Hiroshima University: Higashisenda-machi, Hiroshima; 1,114 teachers; 8,357 students.

Hitotsubashi University: Kitatama-gun, Tokyo; 139 teachers, 2,617 students.

Hokkaido University: Nishi 5, Kita 8, Sapporo; 1,726 teachers, 8,827 students.

Ibaraki University: 2127 Watarimachi, Ibaraki Pref., Mito; 244 teachers, 3,365 students.

Kagawa University: 121 Saiwai-Cho Takamatsu-Chi, Kagawa-Ken; 334 teachers, 2,318 students.

Kagoshima University: Uerata-cho, Kagoshima; 811 teachers, 5,843 students.

Kanazawa University: 1-1 Marunouchi, Kanazawa City; 862 teachers, 5,560 students.

Kobe University: Rokko, Nada-ku, Kobe; 869 teachers, 9,399 students.

Kumamoto University: Kurokami-machi, Kumamoto; 697 teachers, 5,282 students.

Kyoto University: Yoshida-hommachi, Sakyo-ku, Kyoto; 558 professors, 14,648 students.

Kyushu University: Hakozaki, Fukuoka City, Fukuoka Prefecture; 842 teachers, 10,065 students.

Nagasaki University: 1-14 Bunkyo-cho, Nagasaki; 621 teachers, 3,900 students.

Nagoya University: Furo-cho, Chikusa-ku, Nagoya; 1,171 teachers, 8,831 students.

Nara Women's University: Kita-Uoya-Nishi-Machi, Nara City; 306 teachers, 1,215 students.

Niigata University: Asahimachidori 1-Bancho, Niigata; 850 teachers, 5,885 students.

Ochanomizu Women's University: 1-1, 2-chome, Otsuka, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo; 261 teachers, 1,371 students.

Okayama University: Tsushima, Okayama; 885 teachers, 6,117 students.

Osaka University: 36 Joanchō, Kita-ku, Osaka; 391 professors, 8,448 students.

Osaka University of Foreign Studies: 8-chome Uehonmachi Tennoji-ku, Osaka; 123 teachers, 1,831 full-time students.

Shimane University: 1060 Nishikawatsu-cho Matsue-chi, Shimane-Ken, 243 teachers, 2,407 students.

Shinshu University: 109 Asahi-machi, Matsumoto; 1,125 teachers, 4,165 students.

Shizuoka University: Oiwa-cho, 2-chome, Shizuoka; 457 teachers, 5,330 students.

Tohoku University: Katahiracho, Sendai; 2,049 teachers, 10,425 students.

University of Tokushima: 6 Shinkura-cho, 2-chome, Tokushima-shi, Tokushima-ken; 534 teachers, 3,180 students.

The University of Tokyo: Hongo, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo; 3,558 teachers, 15,808 students.

Tokyo Medical and Dental University: 5-47, 1-chome, Yushima, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo; 587 teachers, 1,249 students.

Tokyo University of Education: 24 Kubomachi Otsuka, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo; 361 teachers, 3,959 students.

Tokyo University of Foreign Studies: 51 Nishigawara; 4-chome, Kita-ku, Tokyo; 116 teachers, 2,041 students.

Tottori University: 1, 5-chome, Tachikawa-cho, Tottori City; 209 teachers, 1,952 students.

Toyama University: 3,190 Gofuku Toyama City; 339 teachers, 3,825 students.

Wakayama University: 278 Sekido, Wakayamashi; 210 teachers, 2,340 students.

Yamagata University: 1-4-12 Koshirikawa-machi, Yamagata City; 448 teachers, 4,684 students.

Yamaguchi University: Shimmichi, Yamaguchi; 645 teachers, 4,385 students.

Yamanashi University: Kofu City, 4-4-37 Takeda; 278 teachers, 2,391 students.

Yokohama National University: 702 Ohokahachi, Minamiku, Yokohama; 287 teachers, 5,395 students.

PUBLIC, PREFECTURAL AND MUNICIPAL UNIVERSITIES

Fukushima Medical College: Fukushima City; 209 teachers, 545 students.

Kyoto Prefectural University of Medicine: 465, Kiji-cho Kawaramachi, Hirokoji, Kamikyo-ku, Kyoto; 222 teachers, 583 students.

Mie Prefectural University: Torii-cho, Tsu.

Nagoya City University: 1 Kawasumi, Mizuho-cho, Mizuho-ku, Nagoya; 353 teachers, 1,617 students.

Nara Medical University: 840 Shijo-cho, Kashihara-shi, Nara; 223 teachers, 416 students.

Osaka City University: 459 Sugimotocho, Sumiyoshi-ku, Tokyo; 827 teachers, 6,349 students.

University of Osaka Prefecture: 804 Mozu-Umemachi 4-cho, Sakai, Osaka; 602 teachers, 4,193 students.

Osaka Women's University: Tezukayama 3-chome, Sumiyoshi-ku, Osaka; 76 teachers, 675 students.

Sapporo Medical College: S.I, W.I.7, Sapporo City; 259 teachers, 549 students.

Attached Institute: *Cancer Research Institute*: f. 1952; Dir. H. TSUKUDA.

Shizuoka College of Pharmacy: 160 Oshika, Shizuoka-shi; 412 students.

Tokyo Metropolitan University: 1-1-1 Yagumo, Meguro-ku, Tokyo; 556 teachers, 3,604 students.

Wakayama Medical College: 9 Kuban-cho, Wakayama City; 131 teachers, 187 students.

Yamaguchi University School of Medicine: 755 Ube.

Yokohama Municipal University: 4646 Mutsuura-machi, Kanazawa-ku, Yokohama; 237 teachers, 2,100 students.

PRIVATE UNIVERSITIES

PRIVATE UNIVERSITIES

Aoyama-Gakuin University: 4-4-25 Shibuya, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo 150; 292 teachers, 16,602 students.

Azabu Veterinary College: 1-17-71 Fuchinobe, Sagami-hara City, Kanagawa; 65 teachers, 1,000 students.

University of Buddhism: 96 Kitahananobo-cho, Murasakino, Kita-ku, Kyoto; 67 teachers, 1,474 students.

Chuo University: 3-9 Kanda-Surugadai, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; 1,159 teachers, 31,663 students.

Dai-ichi College of Pharmacy: 93 Tamagawa-cho, Takamiya, Fukuoka City; 85 teachers, 924 students.

Daito Bunka University: 1-9-1 Takashimadaira, Itabashi-ku, Tokyo; 194 teachers.

Doshisha University: Karasuma Imadegawa, Kamikyo-ku, Kyoto; 362 teachers, 19,681 students.

Doshisha Women's College: 602 Genbu-cho, Teramachi-Nishiiru, Imadegawa-dori, Kamikyo-ku, Kyoto; 75 full-time, 107 part-time teachers, 2,564 students.

Fukuoka University: 11 Nanakuma, Fukuoka; 194 teachers, 13,000 students.

Gakushuin University: 1-1057 Mejiro-cho, Toshima-ku, Tokyo; 116 teachers, 5,716 students.

Hanazono University: 1-Hanazono Kitsujikita-cho, Ukyo-ku, Kyoto.

Hannan University: 4-35 5-chome Amami, Higashi, Matsubara City, Osaka; 36 full time, 37 part-time teachers, 1,152 students.

Hiroshima Jogakuin College: 720 Ushita-Machi, Hiroshima City; 50 teachers, 900 students.

Hokkai Gakuen University: 8-60, Asahimachi, Sapporo, 062; 226 teachers, 5,992 students.

Hosei University: 17-1 Fujimi 2-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; 311 teachers, 29,817 students.

International Christian University: Osawa, Mitaka-shi, Tokyo; 87 teachers, 1,300 students.

Iwate Medical University: 19-1 Uehimaru, Morioka, Iwate; 333 teachers, 1,482 students.

Japan Women's University: Mejirodai, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo; 178 teachers, 3,519 students.

The Jikei University School of Medicine: 3-25-8 Nishi Shinbashi Minato-ku, Tokyo 105; 989 teachers, 1,118 students.

Kagoshima College of Economics: 8850 Shimofukumoto-cho, Kagoshima; 63 teachers, 2,300 students.

Kanagawa University: 3-chome Rokkaku-Bashi, Kanagawa-ku, Yokohama; 196 teachers, 9,035 students.

Kansai University: 3-35 Yamate-cho 3-chome, Suita-shi, Osaka; 471 teachers, 27,430 students.

Kanto Gakuin University: Muutsuura 4834 Kanzawa-ku, Yokohama; 409 teachers, 7,572 students.

Keio University: Mita, Minato-ku, Tokyo; 1,056 teachers, 25,827 students.

Kinki University: 321 Kowakae, Higashiosaka; Osaka, 441 teachers, 23,683 students.

Kogakuin University: 24 Tsunohazu 2-chome, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 160; 241 teachers, 7,654 students.

Kokugakuin University: 10-28 Higashi 4-chome, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo; 480 teachers, 12,974 students.

Komazawa University: Komazawa 1-chome, Fukazawamachi, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo; 362 teachers, 18,927 students.

Konan University: Okamoto Motoyama-cho, Higashi Nada-ku, Kobe City; 174 teachers, 4,922 students.

Koyasan University: Koyasan, Ito-gun, Wakayama-ken; 31 teachers, 415 students.

Kurume University: 67 Asahi-machi, Kurume-shi, Fukuoka-ken, 334 teachers, 2,717 students.

Kwansei Gakuin University: Uegahara, Nishinomiyashi, Hyogo-ken; 320 teachers, 12,794 students.

Kyoto Women's University: 17 Kita Hiyoshi-cho, Imakumano, Higashiyama-ku, Kyoto; 115 teachers, 2,187 students.

Kyoto College of Pharmacy: 5-Nakauchi-cho, Misasagi Yamashina Higashiyama-ku Kyoto; 29 teachers, 990 students.

Matsuyama University College of Commerce: Bunkyo-cho, Matsuyama 790; 103 teachers, 3,550 students.

Meiji University: Kanda-Surugadai 1-1, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo-To; 538 teachers, 31,743 students.

Meiji Gakuin University: 1-2-37 Shirokanedai, Minatoku, Tokyo; 145 full-time, 220 part-time teachers, 8,500 day-time, 3,500 evening-time students.

Meijo University: Yagoto-Urayama, Tenpaku Showa-ku, Nagoya; 470 teachers, 18,000 students.

Miyagi Women's College: 166 Higashi San-Bancho, Sendai-shi, Miyagi-ken; 129 teachers, 1,350 students.

Nanzan University: 18 Yamazato-cho, Showa-ku, Nagoya 466; 140 teachers, 4,180 students.

Nihon University: 2-chome, Nishi-Kanda, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo City; 3,077 teachers, 71,933 students.

Nippon Dental College: 9-20 1-chome, Fujimi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; 266 teachers, 1,665 students.

Notre Dame Women's College: 1-2 Minami Nonogami-cho, Shimogamo, Sakyo-ku, Kyoto; 25 full-time, 55 part-time, teachers, 719 students.

Rikkyo University: Nishi-ikebukuro, Toshima-ku, Tokyo; 683 teachers, 11,625 students.

Rissho University: 160 4-chome, Higashi-Osaki, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo, 98 teachers, 3,536 students.

Ritsumeikan University: Kyoto-shi, Kamikyo-ku, Hirokoji-dori Termaichi, 289 teachers, 21,160 students.

Ryukoku University: Nanajo-Omiya, Shimogyo-ku, Kyoto; 92 teachers, 4,298 students.

University of the Sacred Heart: Hiroo 4-chome, 3-1 Shibuya-ku, Tokyo; 160 teachers, 1,367 students.

Saitama University: 255 Shimo Okubo Urawa City; 501 teachers, 4,640 students.

Science University of Tokyo: 1-3 Kagurazaka, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo; 226 teachers, 8,294 students.

Seijo University: 6-1-20 Seijo, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo; 110 full-time, 120 part-time teachers, 3,222 students.

Seisen Women's College: 3-chome, 16 Ban 21 Go, Higashi-Gotanda Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo; 95 teachers, 1,140 students.

Senshu University: Chiyoda-ku Kanda Jinbo-cho, Tokyo-to; 153 teachers, 11,624 students.

Showa Women's University: 1-chome, Taishido, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo; 110 teachers, 1,981 students.

Sophia University: Chiyoda-ku, Kioicho 7, Tokyo; 757 professors, 8,947 students.

Takachiho College of Commerce: 2-19-1 Ohmiya Suginami-ku, Tokyo; 53 teachers, 1,710 students.

JAPAN—(UNIVERSITIES)

Takushoku University: 14-4-3 Kohinata Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo; 214 teachers, 7,514 students.

Tamagawa University: 6-1-1 Tamagawa Gukuen Machida-shi, Tokyo; 832 teachers, 4,596 full-time students.

Tenri University: 1050 Somanouchi-cho Tenri City, Nara; 244 teachers, 1,795 students.

Tohoku Gakuin University: 1 Minami-Rokken-Cho, Sendai; 193 teachers, 8,761 students.

Tokai University: 2-28 Tomigaya, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo; 244 teachers, 9,458 students.

Tokyo College of Economics: 7-1 chome, Minamicho, Koku-bunji, Tokyo 185; 200 teachers, 8,000 students.

Tokyo College of Pharmacy: 600 Kashiwagi 4-chome, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo; 168 teachers, 3,076 students.

Tokyo Women's Medical College: 10 Kawada-cho Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo; 441 teachers, 594 students.

Toyo University: 17 Haramachi, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo; 201 full-time teachers, 20,224 students.

Tsuda-Juku Women's College: 11491 Tsuda-Machi, Kodaira City, Tokyo; 49 teachers, 1,095 students.

Waseda University: Totsuka-Machi, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo; 2,037 teachers, 42,780 students.

TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITIES

Akita University: Tegata Fukada, Akita.

Chubu Institute of Technology: 1200 Matsumoto-cho, Kasugai-shi Aichi Prefecture; 144 teachers, 4,060 students.

Ehime University: 3 Bunkyo-cho, Matsuyama.

Fukui University: Makinoshima-cho, Fukui.

Gifu University: Monzen-cho, Naka-cho, Inaba-gun, Gifu-Ken.

Himeji Institute of Technology: Idei Himeji, Hyogo; 133 full-time, 28 part-time teachers, 1,071 students.

Kobe University of Mercantile Marine: Fukae, Honjo-cho, Higashimada-ku, Kobe.

Kyoto University of Industrial Arts and Textile Fibres: Matsugasaki-Hashigamicho, Sakyo-ku, Kyoto.

Iwate University: 3-18-8 Ueda, Morioka, Iwate, 291 teachers, 3,366 students.

Kyushu Institute of Technology: 752 Nakabaru, Tobata, Kitakyushu; 97 teachers, 1,954 students.

Miyazaki University: 100 Funatsuka-cho, Miyazaki; 299 teachers, 2,311 students.

Muroran Institute of Technology: 17 Mizumoto-cho, Muroran.

Nagoya Institute of Technology: Gokisho-cho, Showa-ku, Nagoya.

Sagami Institute of Technology: 1-1 Nishi Kaigan Tsujido, Fujisawa City; 200 teachers, 1,500 students.

Tokyo Electrical Engineering College: Kanda-Nishikicho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; 500 teachers, 7,000 students.

Tokyo University of Agriculture: 1-1-1 Sakuragaoka, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo; 470 teachers, 7,953 students.

Tokyo University of Agriculture and Technology: 1-8 Harumi-cho, 3-chome, Fuchu-shi, Tokyo.

Tokyo Institute of Technology: 1 Ookayama, Meguro-ku, 734 teachers, 4,315 students.

Tokyo University of Fisheries: Konan 4-5-7, Minato-ku, Tokyo.

Tokyo University of Mercantile Marine: Echujima 2-1-6 Fukagawa Koto-ku, Tokyo; 70 full-time teachers, 834 students.

University of Telecommunications: 14 Kojima-cho, Chofu, Tokyo; 104 full-time teachers, 1,950 students.

JORDAN

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Jordan is an almost landlocked state in the Middle East, Israel separating it from the Mediterranean with Syria to the north, Iraq to the east and Saudi Arabia to the south. The port of Aqaba in the far south gives Jordan a narrow outlet to the Red Sea. The climate is hot and dry. The average temperature is 60°F (15.5°C) but the winters can be cold. The official language is Arabic. Over 90 per cent of the population are Sunni Muslims and there are small communities of Christians and Shi'ite Muslims. The flag is a horizontal tricolour of black, white and green with a seven-pointed white star on a red triangle. The capital is Amman.

Recent History

After the 1948 Armistice between Israel and the Arab States Jordan gained territory west of the River Jordan and the country changed its name from Trans-Jordan to the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. In April 1965, by special decree, King Hussein proclaimed his brother Prince Hassan Crown Prince, passing over his own son. The war with Israel in June 1967 left Israel in possession of all the Jordanian territory on the West Bank of the Jordan. The Old City of Jerusalem has now been incorporated into Israel; the rest of the conquered area has the status of an Israeli "occupied territory". Many refugees are still housed in camps on the East Bank. Jordan used to be a base for several Palestine guerrilla organizations in their raids on the occupied territories. The strength of these organizations frequently constituted a challenge to the government's authority as well as to Israel; the latter responded with frequent attacks on suspected commando camps on the East Bank. The conflict between the government and the guerrillas developed into an open civil war in August-September 1970, following the hijacking and destruction of three Western aircraft on an airstrip in Jordan. After more internal fighting in January and July 1971, the government emerged victorious. In November 1971 Palestine guerrillas assassinated the Jordanian premier, Wasfi Tal, in Cairo, and in December an attempt was made to kill the Jordanian ambassador to the United Kingdom in London. In March 1972 King Hussein announced plans for a United Arab Kingdom, in which a Palestinian region (capital Jerusalem) would be federated with the Jordanian region, whose capital, Amman, would also be federal capital. Israel, Palestinian organizations and Arab governments all reacted unfavourably to the plans, and Egypt broke off diplomatic relations.

Government

Jordan is a constitutional Monarchy. The King is head of the state and appoints the Prime Minister. There is a bi-cameral Legislature. The Senate is appointed by the King. The House of Deputies is elected.

Defence

In March 1969 King Hussein announced the creation of an Arab Eastern Command, together with Syria and Iraq. Since June 1967 some Iraqi troops have been stationed in Jordan. The Army consists of the Jordan

Arab Army, a modern, well-trained force specially equipped for desert warfare, and the National Guard. The Air Force was largely destroyed in the June war, but, like the army, has since been re-equipped, mainly by the U.K. and U.S.A. A two-year period of military service is now compulsory.

Economic Affairs

The loss of Jerusalem and the West Bank in 1967 completely transformed Jordan's economic position, which had been improving rapidly. Almost half the population lived in areas now occupied by Israel, which also contained the most fertile land (25 per cent of Jordan's cultivable area), the bulk of the small industrial sector and nearly all the historic and biblical places of interest to tourists; the latter had provided most of the country's foreign exchange earnings. Few of the estimated 400,000 refugees have yet been allowed to return to the West Bank by the Israeli military authorities; subsistence of the remainder, in addition to the 300,000 refugees resident since the 1948 partition, would seriously tax the slender resources of the East Bank but for aid from UNRWA. There is a major unemployment problem. Phosphates from the Dead Sea, mostly exported via Aqaba, now constitute the country's main economic resource. Much of the best remaining agricultural land now lies along the firing lines across the Jordan.

The meeting of the Arab heads of state at Khartoum in September 1967 resulted in an agreement by Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Libya to grant aid equivalent to £45 million per annum to Jordan whilst the country remained crippled by the loss of the West Bank. This aid was cut off by Libya, and for some time by Kuwait also, following the civil war in 1970.

Transport and Communications

Jordan has one railway but most traffic runs along the excellent roads. Parts of the desert can be traversed safely by vehicles except after heavy rain. The port of Aqaba in the far south is being extended and civil aviation is of increasing importance. Two oil pipelines cross Jordan, the Trans-Arabian Pipeline (TAPLINE) running from Saudi Arabia to the Lebanon and the Iraq to Israel (Haifa) line, which has not been used since 1947. Pack transport is still used by nomads. Reconstruction of the Hedjaz railway, in progress since 1964, has made little headway since the 1967 war.

Social Welfare

There is no comprehensive welfare scheme but the Government runs medical and health services. There are now some 700,000 Arab refugees in Jordan. Refugees from the pre-1967 State of Israel are under the care of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA); those from East Jerusalem and the occupied West Bank are provided for by the Jordan government.

Education

Primary education is free and, where possible, compulsory. It starts at six to eight and lasts for six years.

JORDAN—(INTRODUCTORY SURVEY, STATISTICAL SURVEY)

UNRWA provides schooling for the Palestinian refugees. Jordan's first university was inaugurated in December 1962.

Tourism

Visas are required by nationals of all countries except Arab countries.

Sport

There is little organized sport. Car racing, horse racing and hawking are popular. Water skiing takes place at Aqaba.

Public Holidays

1972: May 25 (Independence Day), April 26 (Birth of the Prophet), November 14 (King's Birthday), November 8 (Id ul Fitr).

1973: January 15 (Id ul Adha), February 4 (New Year).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.
4 dunums = 1 acre (approx.).

Currency and Exchange Rates

The principal unit of currency is the Jordanian dinar (J.D.), which is divided into 1,000 fils.

Coins: 1, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100 fils.

Notes: 500 fils; 1, 5, 10 J.D.

Exchange rate: 0.908 J.D. = £1 sterling.
0.357 J.D. = U.S. \$1.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

(The figures in this survey relate to the territory of Jordan as it was before June 1967; in general no separate figures are available for the East Bank.)

AREA AND POPULATION

TOTAL AREA	ARABLE LAND	PASTURES	FOREST	POPULATION (1971 est.)
94,500 sq. km.	10,695 sq. km.	75,000 sq. km.	1,250 sq. km.	2,418,000

Amman (capital) (1970 est.): 520,700.

1970: Births 76,828, Deaths 6,608, Marriages 11,730.

AGRICULTURE

PRINCIPAL CROPS

	AREA ('000 dunums)*			PRODUCTION ('000 metric tons)		
	1968	1969	1970	1968	1969	1970
Barley	714.4	570.0	408.5	19.7	42.5	5.3
Maize	9.2	9.3	3.4	0.3	0.3	0.1
Sesame	9.2	3.6	6.4	0.5	0.2	0.2
Wheat	2,184.3	1,640.4	2,228.4	95.1	159.3	54.1
Broad Beans	6.3	14.8	7.3	7.1	—	5.1
Chick Peas	18.7	18.6	12.8	0.9	0.7	0.3
Kersenneh	70.2	63.2	82.8	2.3	4.7	2.5
Lentils	225.2	231.2	205.8	10.8	19.8	5.0

* 1 dunum = 0.22239 acre.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES

('000 metric tons)

	1968	1969	1970		1968	1969	1970
Almonds	0.4	0.01	0.5	Tomato	127.3	150.1	137.4
Apples and Pears	1.5	1.9	0.5	Eggplant	27.0	30.1	23.1
Apricots	0.3	—	—	Onion and Garlic	0.9	2.4	3.3
Citrus Fruits	17.6	24.3	45.01	Cauliflower and Cabbage	10.8	17.5	10.9
Figs	0.7	2.01	3.0	Watermelon and Melon	n.a.	53.2	22.5
Bananas	5.5	19.4	8.2	Potato	3.1	0.9	2.1
Plums and Peaches	0.6	0.3	0.5	Broadbeans-green	n.a.	5.7	5.1
				Cucumber	2.5	4.0	6.8

JORDAN—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

LIVESTOCK

	1968	1969	1970
Camels	13,400	13.4	9.5
Cattle	39,800	49.3	32.1
Sheep and Goats	1,192,500	1,481.9	1,013.7

FORESTRY

	1969	1970
Area newly planted ('000 dunums)	1,936	1,949
Timber production (cu. metres) .	1,666	1,392

FISHING

	1968	1969	1970
Quantity of fish landed at Aqaba and on Jordan and Yarmuk rivers (tons) .	71.0	146.0	122,493

INDUSTRY

('000 tons)

	1967	1968	1969	1970
Phosphates	1,082.3	1,156.3	1,089.0	912.7
Cement	320.6	381.2	480.6	377.5
Alcohol ('000 litres)	295.0	237.6	260.8	228.3
Beer ('000 litres)	1,115	1,393.4	n.a.	n.a.
Tobacco (Kg.)	37,258	10,311	9,634	8,294
Cigarettes (Kg.)	1,829,000	1,603,612	1,818,062	1,609,827
Electricity (million kWh.)	157	156	199.8	187.4

FINANCE

1 Jordanian dinar (J.D.)=1,000 fils.
0.908 J.D.=£1 sterling; 0.357 J.D.=U.S. \$1.
100 J.D.=£110.13 sterling=U.S. \$280.00.

BUDGET 1969

(J.D. '000)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
Internal Revenue	31,507	Defence and Police	46,043
Foreign Grants	40,405	Administration	12,441
Foreign Borrowing	4,837	Social Services	11,847
Internal Borrowing	8,400	Economic Services	12,413
Loans Repaid	659	Transport and Communications	4,528
TOTAL	85,808	TOTAL	87,272

JORDAN—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS
(million J.D.)

	1967*	1968	1969
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	177.11	168.49	198.34
<i>of which:</i>			
Agriculture	38.74	27.53	36.34
Manufacturing and mining	17.50	20.05	23.12
Construction	8.69	9.83	10.89
Electricity supply	1.78	2.27	2.09
Transport	14.84	14.55	16.01
Commerce	39.08	29.07	38.36
Banking	3.40	2.97	4.20
Ownership of dwellings	11.90	12.33	12.78
Public administration and defence	26.01	33.25	36.28
Services	15.17	16.64	18.27
Income from abroad	11.24	10.37	14.03
GROSS NATIONAL INCOME	188.35	178.86	212.37
Indirect taxes	17.60	18.42	19.17
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	205.95	197.28	231.54
Balance of exports and imports of goods and services	36.02	62.71	76.43
AVAILABLE RESOURCES			
<i>of which:</i>			
Private consumption expenditure	158.55	153.36	164.47
Government consumption expenditure	46.36	58.61	64.53
Gross fixed capital formation	26.52	29.97	39.36

*Revised

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(million J.D.)

	1969			1970		
	Credit	Debit	Balance	Credit	Debit	Balance
Merchandise	14.8	67.5	-52.7	12.2	65.6	-53.3
Freight and Transport	1.3	0.9	0.4	1.2	1.4	-0.2
Travel	4.5	7.9	-3.4	4.2	9.4	-5.2
Investment Income	6.9	0.8	6.1	6.8	0.7	6.1
Government n.i.e.	10.9	29.2	-18.3	11.9	11.2	0.7
Other Services	7.6	3.1	4.5	7.2	2.3	4.9
Private Transfer Payments	1.6	—	1.6	1.1	—	1.1
Government Transfer Payments	45.8	—	45.8	39.1	—	39.1
CURRENT BALANCE	90.9	109.6	-18.7	83.3	90.6	-7.3
CAPITAL BALANCE	16.3	—	16.3	0.8	—	0.8
Net Errors and Omissions	1.9	—	1.9	5.2	—	5.2

EXTERNAL TRADE
('000 J.D.)

	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
IMPORTS	56,052	68,212	55,048	67,700	65,882
EXPORTS	9,911	10,399	11,327	14,700	12,170

JORDAN—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

COMMODITIES

('000 J.D.)

IMPORTS	1968	1969	1970	EXPORTS	1968	1969	1970
Animals and Products .	3,952	5,953.5	4,538.4	Phosphates	4,212	3,564.9	2,236.7
Grains and Legumes .	3,011	4,241.4	6,162.0	Tomatoes	2,226	1,991.2	1,569.7
Vegetables	613	1,071.8	1,092.2	Lentils	507	577.2	537.0
Fruits	1,570	1,325.4	1,912.6	Water Melons . . .	125	134.4	75.4
Spices	1,733	1,894.7	1,692.0	Other vegetables and fruit .	846	1,924.4	1,833.5
Other Agriculture .	1,509	40.4	55.6	Cigarettes	536	550.8	519.1
Forestry Products .	859	1,356.4	1,344.1	Bananas	195	286.1	147.8
Mining and Quarrying .	2,314	592.8	454.8	Raw Hides and Skins .	184	146.0	166.2
Food Manufactures .	5,844	4,077.2	3,626.5	Electric Accumulators .	168	205.7	303.7
Textiles	5,822	5,252.7	4,864.5	Olive Oil and Prepared			
Clothing	1,444	2,922.3	2,309.4	Olives	294	429.8	210.9
Wood and Cork . . .	445	77.4	51.0				
Paper and Products .	1,132	1,224.0	1,227.5				
Printing and Publishing	224	254.8	175.2				
Rubber and Products .	1,098	1,113.9	863.4				
Chemical Products .	3,815	1,959.5	2,171.7				
Petroleum (refined) .	1,023	1,126.4	1,132.6				
Non-Metallic Minerals .	851	536.7	595.1				
Metallic Minerals .	5,041	6,590.0	5,807.9				
Non-Electric Machines .	4,191	4,592.2	4,264.0				
Electric Machines .	2,708	2,767.5	2,186.5				
Transport Equipment .	4,307	5,830.0	4,502.9				

COUNTRIES

IMPORTS	1968	1969	1970	EXPORTS	1968	1969	1970
United Kingdom . .	7,154	9,677.5	8,815.9	Kuwait	2,386	2,132	1,318.4
U.S.A.	6,371	6,229.6	7,380.5	Iraq	1,796	1,706	1,312.3
German Fed. Repub. .	5,987	5,714.0	5,911.5	Lebanon	1,427	1,584	1,433.8
Lebanon	4,330	4,498.8	4,409.1	Saudi Arabia	1,540	1,579	1,578.9
Japan	2,894	5,149.3	3,868.7	India	1,889	1,482	252.8
Syria	2,867	4,547.6	3,191.9	Syria	868	1,318	1,477.5
Saudi Arabia	2,169	2,629.8	2,543.1	Yugoslavia	864	1,016	787.6
Italy	1,903	2,255.2	2,235.4	Turkey	405	316	359.6
China, People's Repub..	1,639	1,749.9	1,496.7	China	179	215	201.4
France	1,626	1,643.4	1,648.0	Czechoslovakia . . .	145	179	193.4
U.S.S.R.	1,482	2,150.1	2,342.1				
Netherlands	1,414	1,459.9	1,271.7				
Egypt	1,120	1,692.8	2,052.1				
India	1,113	1,192.0	1,634.7				
Romania	1,059	1,497.2	1,386.8				

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

	1968	1969	1970
Passengers carried .	19,199	16,051	16,757
Freight carried (tons) .	91,250	100,277	77,547

ROADS

	1968	1969	1970
Cars (private) . . .	11,088	9,139	10,059
Taxis	4,055	4,509	3,509
Buses	1,117	1,106	501
Lorries and Vans . .	5,528	5,650	5,110
TOTAL	21,782	20,404	19,679

JORDAN—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

SHIPPING (Aqaba port)

	1968	1969	1970
Number of vessels calling .	275	269	220
Freight loaded ('000 tons) .	694.7	538.5	186.3
Freight unloaded ('000 tons)	161.4	205.0	195.6

CIVIL AVIATION ('000)

	1968	1969	1970
Passengers . .	107.7	121,300	119,400
Freight (tons) . .	986.0	1,164.1	1,132.2

TOURISM

	1967	1968	1969
Visitors to Jordan .	426,000	375,432	339,842

Tourist Accommodation: 4,000 hotel beds (approx.).

The number of visitors from Europe and the U.S.A. has dropped from 205,000 in 1966 to about 22,000 in 1969.

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

Number of telephones (1970) .	17,971
Number of radio sets (1969) .	150,000
Number of cinemas (1968) .	32

EDUCATION (1966-67)

	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS	NUMBER OF TEACHERS	NUMBER OF STUDENTS	FEMALE STUDENTS
Pre-Primary	23	299	11,571	5,136
Public	2	7	402	200
Private	21	222	11,169	4,936
Primary (Ibtidai)	690	5,043	207,600	87,236
Public	544	3,409	144,572	58,383
Private	75	543	15,545	6,858
Intermediate (Idadi)	390	1,921	46,556	14,766
Public	321	1,387	32,738	9,650
Private	28	208	4,313	1,670
Secondary	99	713	20,727	5,452
Public	67	566	17,127	4,604
Private	32	147	3,600	848
University	2	107	2,292	543
Teacher Training	5	55	773	228
Commercial	—	2	47	—
Agricultural	—	3	61	—
Industrial	—	2	14	—
Social Services	1	4	59	12
Nursing	2	10	137	99
Midwifery	1	5	37	37

In June 1967 Israeli forces occupied the three west bank provinces of Jordan, taking over 830 schools (200 run by UNRWA) with 6,200 teachers and 170,000 pupils.

Source: Department of Statistics, Amman.

THE CONSTITUTION

(Revised Constitution approved by King Talal I on January 1st, 1952)

THE Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan is an independent, indivisible sovereign state. Its official religion is Islam; its official language Arabic.

Rights of the Individual. There is to be no discrimination between Jordanians on account of race, religion or language. Work, education and equal opportunities shall be afforded to all as far as is possible. The freedom of the individual is guaranteed, as are his dwelling and property. No Jordanian shall be exiled. Labour shall be made compulsory only in a national emergency, or as a result of a conviction; conditions, hours worked and allowances are under the protection of the State.

The Press, and all opinions, are free, except under martial law. Societies can be formed, within the law. Schools may be established freely, but they must follow a recognized curriculum and educational policy. Elementary education is free and compulsory. All religions are tolerated. Every Jordanian is eligible to public office, and choices are to be made by merit only. Power belongs to the people.

The Legislative Power is vested in the National Assembly and the King. The National Assembly consists of two houses; the Senate and the House of Representatives.

The Senate. The number of Senators is one-half of the number of members of the House of Representatives. Senators must be unrelated to the King, over 40, and are chosen from present and past Prime Ministers and Ministers, past Ambassadors or Ministers Plenipotentiary, past Presidents of the House of Representatives, past Presidents and members of the Court of Cassation and of the Civil and Sharia Courts of Appeal, retired officers of the rank of General and above, former members of the House of Representatives who have been elected twice to that House, etc. . . . They may not hold public office. Senators are appointed for four years. They may be re-appointed. The President of the Senate is appointed for two years.

The House of Representatives. The members of the House of Representatives are elected by secret ballot in a general direct election and retain their mandate for four years. General elections take place during the four months preceding the end of the term. The President of the House is elected by secret ballot each year by the Representatives. Representatives must be Jordanians of over 30, they must have a clean record, no active business interests, and are debarred from public office. Close relatives of the King are not eligible. If the House of Representatives is dissolved, the new House shall assemble in extraordinary session not more than four months after the date of dissolution. The new House cannot be dissolved for the same reason as the last.

General Provisions for the National Assembly. The King summons the National Assembly to its ordinary session on November 1st each year. This date can be postponed by the King for two months, or he can dissolve the Assembly before the end of its three months' session. Alternatively, he can extend the session up to a total period of six months. Each session is opened by a speech from the throne.

Decisions in the House of Representatives and the Senate are made by a majority vote. The quorum is two-thirds of the total number of members in each House. When the voting concerns the Constitution, or confidence in the Council of Ministers, "the votes shall be taken by calling the members by name in a loud voice". Sessions are public, though secret sessions can be held at the request of

the Government or of five members. Complete freedom of speech, within the rules of either Houses, is allowed.

The Prime Minister places proposals before the House of Representatives; if accepted there, they are referred to the Senate and finally sent to the King for confirmation. If one house rejects a law while the other accepts it, a joint session of the House of Representatives and the Senate is called, and a decision made by a two-thirds majority. If the King withholds his approval from a law, he returns it to the Assembly within six months with the reasons for his dissent; a joint session of the Houses then makes a decision, and if the law is accepted by this decision it is promulgated. The Budget is submitted to the National Assembly one month before the beginning of the financial year.

The King. The throne of the Hashemite Kingdom devolves by male descent in the dynasty of King Abdullah Ibn Al Hussein. The King attains his majority on his eighteenth lunar year; if the throne is inherited by a minor, the powers of the King are exercised by a Regent or a Council of Regency. If the King, through illness or absence, cannot perform his duties, his powers are given to a Deputy, or to a Council of the Throne. This Deputy, or Council, may be appointed by *Iradas* (decrees) by the King, or, if he is incapable, by the Council of Ministers.

On his accession, the King takes the oath to respect and observe the provisions of the Constitution and to be loyal to the nation. As head of the State he is immune from all liability or responsibility. He approves laws and promulgates them. He declares war, concludes peace and signs treaties; treaties, however, must be approved by the National Assembly. The King is Commander-in-Chief of the Navy, the Army and the Air Force. He orders the holding of elections; convenes, inaugurates, adjourns and prorogues the House of Representatives. The Prime Minister is appointed by him, as are the President and members of the Senate. Military and civil ranks are also granted, or withdrawn, by the King. No death sentence is carried out until he has confirmed it.

The King exercises his jurisdiction by *Iradas*. These are signed by the Prime Minister and the Minister concerned, and the King places his signature above the others.

Ministers. The Council of Ministers consists of the Prime Minister, President of the Council, and of his Ministers. Ministers are forbidden to become members of any company, to receive a salary from any company, or to participate in any financial act of trade. The Council of Ministers is entrusted with the conduct of all affairs of State, internal and external. Oral or written orders of the King do not release Ministers from their responsibility.

The Council of Ministers is responsible to the House of Representatives for matters of general policy. Ministers may speak in either House, and, if they are members of one House, they may also vote in that House. Votes of confidence in the Council are cast in the House of Representatives, and decided by a two-thirds majority. If a vote of "no confidence" is returned, the Ministers are bound to resign. Every newly-formed Council of Ministers must present its programme to the House of Representatives and ask for a vote of confidence. The House of Representatives can impeach Ministers, as it impeaches its own members.

Titles. By an order of the Regency Council (August 1952) all titles, e.g. those of Pasha and Bey, have been abolished. All subjects are now addressed as Assayed.

JORDAN—(THE GOVERNMENT)

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

KING HUSSEIN IBN TALAL; proclaimed King by a decree of the Jordan Parliament on August 11th, 1952; crowned on May 2nd, 1953.

CABINET

(April 1972)

Prime Minister and Minister of Defence: AHMED EL-LAWZY.

Minister of the Interior: IBRAHIM HABASHNEH.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: ABDULLAH SALAH.

Minister of Agriculture: OMAR ABDULLAH.

Minister of Education and Religious Affairs: Dr. ISHAQ FARHAN.

Minister of the Economy: Dr. SAID NABULSI.

Minister of Public Works: AHMED SHAWBAKI.

Minister of Health: Dr. ABD-AL-SALAM MAJALI.

Minister of Social Affairs and Labour: MUSTAFA DUDIN.

Minister of Communications: ALI HASAN ODEH.

Minister of Justice: SALEM MASA'EDAH.

Minister of Finance: ANIS MOASHER.

Minister of Development and Reconstruction: Dr. SUBHI AMIN AMR.

Minister of Transport, Tourism and Antiquities: GHALEB BARAKAT.

Minister for Municipal and Rural Affairs: Dr. YAKOUB ABU-GHOSHI.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVINCES (LIWAS)

Province	Location
Ajlun . . .	Northern Jordan, between the River Yarmuk and Wadi Zerqa.
Balqa . . .	Between Wadi Zerqa and Wadi Mujib.
Kerak . . .	Between Wadi Mujib and the edge of the desert.
Ma'an . . .	Southern Jordan, including Aqaba on the Red Sea.
Nablus* . . .	Includes the towns of Tulkarm and Jenin.
Jerusalem Governorate*	Includes Jerusalem, Ramallah, Jericho and Bethlehem.
Hebron* . . .	Central Jordan.
Amman Governorate .	Includes Amman and Zarka.

* Indicates a province which has been occupied by Israel since the war of June 1967.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO JORDAN

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Afghanistan: Baghdad, Iraq (L).
Algeria: Amman (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).
Argentina: Beirut, Lebanon (L).
Austria: Beirut, Lebanon (L).
Belgium: Beirut, Lebanon (E).
Brazil: Beirut, Lebanon (E).
Canada: Beirut, Lebanon (E).
Chile: Cairo, Egypt (L).
China, Republic of (Taiwan): Amman (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. CHUN JIEN PAO.
Denmark: Baghdad, Iraq (E).
Ethiopia: Amman (E); *Ambassador:* A. Z. HAILEMARIAM.
Finland: Cairo, U.A.R. (L).
France: Amman (E); *Ambassador:* JEAN-MARIE MERIL-LON.
German Federal Republic: Amman (E); *Ambassador:* ALOIS SCHEGL.
Greece: Beirut, Lebanon (L).
India: Lebanon (E). Beirut,
Iran: Amman (E).
Iraq: Amman (E); *Ambassador:* AHMAD AMIN MAHMOUD.
Italy: Amman (E); *Ambassador:* AMEDEO GUILLET.
Japan: Beirut, Lebanon (E).

Korea, Republic of: Ankara, Turkey (E).
Kuwait: Amman (E); *Ambassador:* QASIM SADDAR.
Lebanon: Amman (E); *Ambassador:* ABDEL RAHMAN SAMI SOLH.
Morocco: Amman (E); *Ambassador:* MUHAMMAD TAZI.
Netherlands: Beirut, Lebanon (E).
Pakistan: Amman (E); *Ambassador:* ZAFER ISLAM.
Romania: Amman (E); *Ambassador:* IACOB IONAȘCU.
Saudi Arabia: Amman (E); *Ambassador:* Sheikh AHMED AL-KUHEIMY.
Spain: Amman (E); *Ambassador:* J. R. SOBREDO Y RIOBOO.
Sudan: Baghdad, Iraq (E).
Sweden: Beirut, Lebanon (E).
Switzerland: Amman (E); *Ambassador:* MARCEL LUY.
Tunisia: Amman (L); *Chargé d'Affaires:* CHEDLI ZOUKKAR.
Turkey: Amman (E); *Ambassador:* HUYEYDA MAYATAPEK.
U.S.S.R.: Amman (E); *Ambassador:* ANATOLY ANNISSIMOV.
United Kingdom: Amman (E); *Ambassador:* JOHN PHILLIPS.
U.S.A.: Amman (E); *Ambassador:* DEAN BROWN.
Venezuela: Beirut, Lebanon (L).
Viet-Nam, Republic of: Ankara, Turkey (E).
Yugoslavia: Beirut, Lebanon (L).

Jordan also has diplomatic relations with Costa Rica, Cyprus, Hungary, Nigeria, Poland, and the Yemen Arab Republic.

PARLIAMENT

THE SENATE

President: SAID AL MUFTI.

The Senate consists of 30 members, appointed by the King.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Speaker: KAMIL ARIKAT.

Elections to the 60-seat House of Representatives took place in April 1967. There were no political parties.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Political parties were banned before the elections of July 1963. In September 1971 King Hussein announced the formation of a Jordanian National Union. This is the only political organization allowed and represents both East and West Banks. Communists, Marxists and "other advocates of imported ideologies" are ineligible for membership. In March 1972 the organization was renamed the Arab National Union.

REFUGEES — UNRWA

(United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East—UNRWA)

Nearly half of Jordan's population are refugees or persons displaced from what was formerly the Arab state of Palestine. On January 1st, 1972, the total number of Palestine refugees registered with UNRWA (the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East) was 1,487,096, of whom 830,000 were entitled to rations and 584,647 were living in refugee camps run by UNRWA. Some 275,000 refugees were living in camps in the Israeli-occupied West Bank area and 69,900 were in established camps in east Jordan, while a further 90,000 Palestine refugees and other persons displaced from the West Bank and Gaza Strip as a result of the June 1967 hostilities were living in emergency camps operated by UNRWA in east Jordan.

UNRWA was established by the General Assembly of the United Nations in December 1949. Its mandate currently expires in June 1972. In co-operation with the Governments of Jordan, Lebanon, the Syrian Arab Republic, Egypt and Israel it carries out a twofold task:

1. To provide food, health and welfare services, and shelter for the needy Palestine refugees.

2. To provide education and training for refugee children and young adults.

UNRWA co-operates closely with the Jordan Government and a number of voluntary bodies in Jordan on relief, health and welfare matters.

Following the hostilities in June 1967 some 400,000 inhabitants of Gaza and the West Bank (40 per cent of whom were refugees registered with UNRWA) moved to east Jordan, where many of them were accommodated in emergency camps initially in the area round Amman. These camps were later moved to the east Jordan Valley, but continued military action prompted the camp inhabitants to seek refuge again in the hills in February 1968.

UNRWA is presently giving rations and services to Palestine refugees in the emergency camps, and offers services only to the other inhabitants, whose rations are provided by the Jordan Government. There are now some 700,000 refugees and other displaced persons in east Jordan, out of a population for the whole of Jordan of around 2,200,000.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

With the exception of matters of purely personal nature concerning members of non-Muslim communities, the law of Jordan was based on Islamic Law for both civil and criminal matters. During the days of the Ottoman Empire, certain aspects of Continental law, especially French commercial law and civil and criminal procedure, were introduced. Due to British occupation of Palestine and Trans-Jordan from 1917 to 1948, the Palestine territory has adopted, either by statute or case law, much of the English common law. Since the annexation of the non-occupied part of Palestine and the formation of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, there has been a continuous effort to unify the law. This process of unification is now virtually completed, with the promulgation of new laws to replace older laws on both sides of the River Jordan.

Court of Cassation. The Court of Cassation consists of seven judges, who sit in full panel for exceptionally important cases. In most appeals, however, only five members sit to hear the case. All cases involving amounts of more than J.D. 100 may be reviewed by this Court, as well as cases involving lesser amounts and cases which cannot be monetarily valued. However, for the latter types of cases, review is available only by leave of the Court of Appeal, or, upon refusal by the Court of Appeal, by leave of the President of the Court of Cassation. In addition to these functions as final and Supreme Court of Appeal, the Court of Cassation also sits as High Court of Justice to hear applications in the nature of habeas corpus, mandamus and certiorari dealing with complaints of a citizen against abuse of governmental authority.

Courts of Appeal. There are two Courts of Appeal, each of which is composed of three judges, whether for hearing of appeals or for dealing with Magistrates' Courts judgments in chambers. Jurisdiction of the two Courts is geographical, with the Court for the Western Region sitting in Jerusalem (which has not sat since June 1967) and the Court for the Eastern Region sitting in Amman. The regions are separated by the River Jordan. Appellate review of the Courts of Appeal extends to judgments

rendered in the Courts of First Instance, the Magistrates Courts, and Religious Courts.

Courts of First Instance. The Courts of First Instance are courts of general jurisdiction in all matters civil and criminal except those specifically allocated to the Magistrates' Courts. Three judges sit in all felony trials, while only two judges sit for misdemeanor and civil cases. Each of the seven Courts of First Instance also exercises appellate jurisdiction in cases involving judgments of less than J.D. 20 and fines of less than J.D. 10, rendered by the Magistrates' Courts.

Magistrates' Courts. There are fourteen Magistrates' Courts, which exercise jurisdiction in civil cases involving no more than J.D. 250 and in criminal cases involving maximum fines of J.D. 100 or maximum imprisonment of one year.

Religious Courts. There are two types of Religious Courts: The Sharia Courts (Muslims); and the Ecclesiastical Courts (Eastern Orthodox, Greek Melkite, Roman Catholic and Protestant). Jurisdiction extends to personal (family) matters, such as marriage, divorce, alimony, inheritance, guardianship, wills, interdiction and, for the Muslim community, the constitution of Waqfs (Religious Endowments). When a dispute involves persons of different religious communities, the Civil Courts have jurisdiction in the matter unless the parties agree to submit to the jurisdiction of one or the other of the Religious Courts involved.

Each Sharia (Muslim) Court consists of one judge (Qadi), while most of the Ecclesiastical (Christian) Courts are normally composed of three judges, who are usually clerics. Sharia Courts apply the doctrines of Islamic Law, based on the Koran and the Hadith (Precepts of Muhammad), while the Ecclesiastical Courts base their law on various aspects of Canon Law. In the event of conflict between any two Religious Courts or between a Religious Court and a Civil Court, a Special Tribunal of three judges is appointed by the President of the Court of Cassation, to decide which court shall have jurisdiction. Upon the advice of experts on the law of the various communities, this Special Tribunal decides on the venue for the case at hand.

RELIGION

Over 80 per cent of the population are Sunni Muslims, and the king can trace unbroken descent from the Prophet Muhammad. There is a Christian minority, living mainly in the towns, and smaller numbers of non-Sunni Muslims.

Prominent religious leaders in Jordan are:

SHEIKH ABDULLAH GHOSHEH (Chief Justice and President of the Supreme Muslim Secular Council).

SHEIKH MOHAMMED FAL SHANKITI (Director of Sharia Courts).

SHEIKH ABDULLAH QALQILI (Mufti of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan).

THE PRESS

On March 21st, 1967, a new Press Law came into force which annulled the licenses of all daily and weekly newspapers and required those publishers wishing to renew their licenses to satisfy certain specified conditions, i.e. to employ no less than four editors and to have a minimum capital of JD15,000. The ostensible purpose of the measure was to improve the quality of the Press but it met with considerable criticism.

Two new publishing companies have been formed, the *Arab Press and Publishing Co. Ltd.* and the *Jordan Press and Publishing Co. Ltd.*, to publish three new daily papers and one weekly which will replace the dozen newspapers forced to cease publication by the new law. In each of the companies the State has a 25 per cent holding.

DAILIES

Al-Destour (*The Constitution*): P.O.B. 591, Amman; f. 1967; Arabic; publ. by the Jordan Press and Publishing Co.; circ. 14,000.

Al-Difaa: Amman; f. 1934 in Jerusalem, moved after war in 1967; Arabic; independent; Editor IBRAHIM SHANTI.

PERIODICALS

Amman al Masa'a: P.O.B. 522, Amman; f. 1961; Arabic; weekly; political and cultural; circ. 12-15,000; Editor ARAFAT HIGAZI.

Al Aqsa: Amman; armed forces magazine; weekly.

Huda El Islam: Amman; f. 1956; monthly; Islamic; scientific and literary; published by the Department of Islamic Affairs; Editor ABDULLAH KALKELI.

Huna Amman (*Amman Calling*): f. 1961; monthly; published by the Television Corporation; circ. 5,000.

Jordan: P.O.B. 224, Amman; f. 1969; published quarterly by Jordan Tourism Authority; circ. 5,000.

Military Magazine: Army Headquarters, Amman; f. 1955; quarterly; dealing with military and literary subjects; published by Armed Forces.

Official Gazette: Amman; f. 1923; weekly; circ. 8,000; published by the Jordan Government.

Rural Education Magazine: P.O.B. 226, Amman; f. 1958; published by Khadouri Agricultural College, Teachers' Training College at Beit Haninah and Teachers' Training College at Howwarah (jointly).

Sawt El Damir: Amman; monthly; scientific, literary, social; international circulation; published by the Arab Blind Organization; Editor JAMIL HASHWAR.

Sharia: P.O.B. 585, Amman; f. 1959; fortnightly; Islamic affairs; published by Sharia College; circ. 5,000.

Al Usra: Amman; Arabic; monthly; womens' magazine.

NEWS AGENCIES

Jordanian News Agency: Amman; Dir. MUHAMMAD KHATIB.

FOREIGN NEWS BUREAUX

D.P.A. and Tass maintain bureaux in Amman.

PUBLISHERS

Jordan Press and Publishing Co. Ltd.: Amman; f. 1967 by owners of the former *al-Manar* and *Falastin*; cap. J.D. 100,000, of which 25 per cent held by govt.; publishes *al-Destour*.

Other publishers in Amman include: *Dairat al-Ihsaat al-Amman*, *George N. Kawar*, *al-Matbaat al-Hashmiya* and *The National Press*.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

The Hashemite Jordan Broadcasting Service (H.B.S.): P.O.B. 909, Amman; f. 1959; station at Amman broadcasts daily 19½ hours in Arabic to the Arab World, 7 hours in English to Europe; Dir.-Gen. M. DUDIN.

Jordan Television Corporation: P.O.B. 1041, Amman; f. 1968; government station broadcasting for 48 hours weekly in Arabic and English; advertising accepted; Dir.-Gen. M. KAMAL.

Number of radio receivers: 155,000

Number of TV receivers: 56,000.

FINANCE

(Cap.=capital; p.u.=paid up; dep.=deposits; m.=million; J.D.=Jordan dinars; L£=Lebanese £; I.D.=Iraq dinars.)

BANKING CENTRAL BANK

Central Bank of Jordan: P.O.B. 37, Amman; f. 1964; cap. J.D. 2m.; dep. 20.8m. (1970); Gov. Dr. KHALIL SALIM; Deputy Gov. A. K. HUMUD.

NATIONAL BANKS

Agricultural Bank: P.O.B. 77, Amman; f. 1970; government-owned credit institution; Dir. Gen. M. O. QUR'AN.

Arab Bank Ltd.: King Faisal St., Amman, P.O.B. 68; f. 1930; cap. p.u. and reserves J.D. 14.7m.; dep. 114.9m. (1970); branches in several Arab countries, and in Germany, Switzerland and Nigeria; Chair. ABDUL HAMEED SHOMAN.

Cairo Amman Bank: Prince Hassan St., P.O. Box 715, Amman; f. 1960; cap. J.D. 750,000; 2 br.; Chair. and Gen. Man. HAIDAR CHUKRI; associated with Banque du Caire, Cairo, and succeeded their Amman Branch.

Industrial Development Bank: Amman; f. 1965; cap. J.D. 3m. of which J.D. 1m. owned by the government.

Jordan National Bank S.A.: P.O. Box 1578, Amman; f. 1956; cap. p.u. J.D. 1m.; dep. J.D. 8.6m. (Dec. 1970); 8 brs. in Jordan, 3 brs. in Lebanon, Chair. and Gen.

Man. H.E. SULEIMAN SUKKAR; Deputy Gen. Man H.E. ABDUL-KADER TASH.

FOREIGN BANKS

British Bank of the Middle East: 20 Abchurch Lane, London, EC4N 7AY; Amman; f. 1889; cap. and published reserves £9.95m.; Chair. C. E. LOOMBE, C.M.G.; Arca Man. F. J. ROBBINS.

National and Grindlays Bank: 26 Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2; Amman; acquired the Ottoman Bank interests in Jordan in 1969; brs. in Aqaba, Irbid (sub-branch in Northern Shouneh) and Zarka.

Rafidain Bank: Baghdad; Amman; f. 1941; cap. I.D. 6.4m.; total assets over I.D. 135m. (1968); Gen. Man. YOSIF HAJ NAJI.

INSURANCE

Al Chark Insurance Co.: P.O. Box 312, Amman.

Jordan Insurance Co. Ltd.: P.O.B. 279, King Hussein St., Amman; cap. p.u. J.D. 350,000; brs. in five Arab countries and the U.K.

Many of the larger British and American insurance companies have branches or agents in Jordan.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Chamber of Commerce, Amman: King Abdullah St., P.O.B. 287, Amman; f. 1923; Pres. MUHAMMAD ALI BDEIR; Dir. SAID MATOUK.

Chamber of Commerce, Irbid: P.O. Box 13; f. 1950; Pres. MUFLEH HASSAN GHARATBEH; Dir. HASSAN M. MURAD.

PUBLIC CORPORATION

East Ghor Canal Natural Resources Authority: P.O.B. 878, Amman; the 40-mile canal is now completed, and work is in progress on the irrigation system; the U.S.A. has provided \$12m. towards the cost of the canal; the project provides irrigation for some 20,000-30,000 acres. Israeli attacks on the canal in June and August 1969 seriously damaged the irrigation system, but the canal is now in operation again and most of the irrigation system has been completed. An additional 6 miles of main canal and irrigation system have been completed with an additional irrigated area of 5,000 acres, financed by Kuwait government of \$3m.

TRADE UNIONS

The General Federation of Jordanian Trade Unions: Wadi as-Sir Road, P.O. Box 1065, Amman; f. 1954; 15,000 mems.; member of Arab Trade Unions Confederation; Gen. Sec. MOHAMMAD H. JAWHAR.

There are also a number of independent unions, including:

Drivers' Union: P.O. Box 846, Amman; Sec.-Gen. SAMI MANSOUR.

Union of Petroleum Workers and Employees: P.O. Box 1346, Amman; Sec.-Gen. BRAHIM HADI.

OIL

Oil has yet to be discovered in commercial quantities in Jordan. In April 1969 INA, a Yugoslavian consortium, was granted a 25-year exploration concession on a 16,000 square kilometre area on Jordan's eastern frontier. "Significant traces" of oil were reported in November, 1969.

JORDAN—(TRANSPORT AND TOURISM)

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

TRANSPORT RAILWAYS

Hedjaz Jordan Railway: (administered by the Ministry of Transport); P.O.B. 582, Amman; f. 1902; length of track 366 km.; Asst. Gen. Man. MOHAMMED R. QOSEINI.

This was formerly a section of the Hedjaz railway (Damascus to Medina) for Muslim pilgrims to Medina and Mecca. It crosses the Syrian border and enters Jordanian territory south of Dera'a, and runs for approximately 366 km. to Naqb Ishtar, passing through Zarka, Amman, Qatrana and Ma'an. Some 523 miles of the line, from Ma'an to Medina in Saudi Arabia, have been abandoned for the past fifty years. Reconstruction of the Medina line, begun in 1965, was scheduled to be completed in 1970 at a cost of £15 million, divided equally between Jordan, Saudi Arabia and Syria. However, due to some misunderstanding between the interested Governments, the reconstruction work has been suspended. A new 115 km. extension to Aqaba is to be built in 1970, financed by a J.D. 12 million loan from the German Federal Republic; it will mainly be used for transporting phosphates and will connect Aqaba to Beirut.

As at the end of 1967 there were 26 locomotives, 344 goods wagons, 45 oil tank wagons and 8 passenger cars.

ROADS

Ministry of Public Works: Amman.

Amman is linked by road with all parts of the kingdom and with neighbouring countries. In addition, several thousand miles of tracks make all villages in the kingdom accessible by motor transport in summer. A 335-km. desert road, linking Amman with the port of Aqaba, was completed in October 1960 at a cost of £4 million.

A 50-km. highway from Amman to Jarash was completed in 1961. A new highway between Jerusalem and the Dead Sea was completed in 1963, bringing the distance between Amman and Jerusalem down to 88-km.

Three major highways are now under construction, the Ma'an-Mudawwara Highway which will join Jordan with Saudi Arabia is due to be finished in 1970, as is the 52-km. Ma'an-Jafr Highway; and the 65-km. Zarka-Azraq Highway which is a part of an Arab-International Highway that joins Jordan, Saudi Arabia and the Arabian Gulf is due for completion in 1971.

Construction of Safi-Aqaba Highway, which was scheduled to be finished in 1969, is suspended due to the fighting which frequently occurs in this area.

Royal Automobile Club of Jordan: P.O.B. 920, Jebel Lweibdeh, Amman; Head Office: Wadi Seer Cross Roads, Telephone 22467, 44261; f. 1953; affiliated to the F.I.A.; Pres. of Honour H.M. King HUSSEIN; Gen. Man. D. H. LEDGER.

SHIPPING

The port of Aqaba is Jordan's only outlet to the sea and extensive new facilities were opened in December 1959. The new port has two general berths of 340 metres and 215 metres, with seven main transit sheds, covered storage area of 4,150 sq. metres, an open area of 50,600 sq. metres and a phosphate berth 210 metres long and 10 metres deep. A phosphate berth to receive ships up to 100,000 tons capacity and two large phosphate stores are now under construction.

PIPELINES

Two oil pipelines cross Jordan. The Iraq Petroleum Company pipeline, carrying petroleum from the oilfields in Iraq to Haifa, has not operated since Arab-Jewish hostilities commenced. The 1,067-mile pipeline, known as the Trans-Arabian Pipeline (TAPLINE) carries petroleum from the oilfields at Dhahran in Saudi Arabia to Sidon on the Mediterranean seaboard in Lebanon. It traverses Jordan for a distance of 110 miles and Jordan receives about £1½ million per annum in royalties. The company also paid the Government an outstanding amount of £5m., by an agreement reached in March 1962. Tapline has frequently been cut by hostile action, and was closed by damage to the Syrian section in the summer of 1970.

CIVIL AVIATION

ALIA (The Royal Jordanian Airline): Head Office: P.O.B. 302, Arab Insurance Building, First Circle, Jabal, Amman; f. 1963; became a corporation in 1968, entirely owned by the Government of Jordan; services throughout the Middle East and to Europe; fleet of three Caravelle, two Boeing 707; Man. Dir. ALI GHANDOUR.

The following airlines also serve Jordan: Alitalia, EgyptAir, Iraqi Airways, KLM, Kuwait Airways, MEA, Saudi Arabian Airlines.

TOURISM

Jordan Tourism Authority: P.O.B. 224, Amman; f. 1952; Dir. GHALEB BARAKAT; publ. *Jordan* (quarterly).

CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

The Department of Arts and Culture: Ministry of Culture and Information, P.O.B. 6140, Amman; aims to encourage artistic movements throughout the Kingdom, promote growth of talents and prepare specialists in all fields of the fine arts. Consists of six Divisions:

Division of Culture: publishes books, issues the literary Magazine (*Alfar*) and collaborates with men of letters in the Kingdom.

Division of Folklore Arts: aims to carry out research into and promote the traditional customs of folkloric arts; organizes folklore festivals in different parts of the Kingdom.

Division of the Dramatic Arts: aims to train actors; produces plays and encourages playwrights.

Division of Painting and Sculpture: aims to encourage painting and sculpture and to offer all assistance to improve and widen talents in these fields; arranges local arts exhibitions.

Division of Music: aims to develop musical talents on a sound and educational basis; a teaching institute has been established.

Jordanian Folklore Dancing: This group revives folk dancing in Jordan and organizes festivals in different parts of the Country and in neighbouring Arab Countries.

UNIVERSITY

University of Jordan: Near Jubaiha, Amman; 170 teachers, 2,676 students.

KENYA*

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Kenya lies astride the equator on the east coast of Africa, with Somalia to the north-east, Ethiopia to the north, Uganda to the west and Tanzania to the south. The climate varies with altitude: the coastal zone is hot and humid, temperatures averaging 69°–90°F (20.5°–32°C), while inland, above 5,000 ft., it averages 45°–80°F (7°–27°C). The highlands and western areas receive ample rainfall but most of the northern part is very dry. Swahili is to become the national language, though both it and English are officially used at the moment; Kikuyu and Luo are also widely spoken. The majority of the African population follows traditional beliefs. Christians make up about 25 per cent of the population, Muslims 6 per cent, many of them Ismaili followers of the Aga Khan. The flag consists of horizontal bars of black, red and green, separated by white stripes, on which is a shield with black and white markings and crossed spears behind. The capital is Nairobi.

Recent History

Following internal self-government in May 1963, Kenya became independent within the Commonwealth in December 1963, and in 1964 it became a Republic. Kenya is a member of the United Nations and the Organization for African Unity, and Nairobi is the headquarters of some services of the East African Community. Since 1966 there have been various measures aimed at the "Kenyanization" of the economy and many Asians, mostly holding British passports, have left the country. The Trade Licensing Act came into force at the beginning of 1969, resulting in the withdrawal of the licences of some 700 non-Kenyan traders.

Tom Mboya, the Minister for Economic Planning and Development and Secretary General of KANU, was assassinated on July 5th, 1969. There was some civil unrest in the following months, culminating in October in an incident at Kisumu where several people were killed in a clash with police after a visit by President Kenyatta. Subsequently the opposition party, the Kenya People's Union, was banned and Oginga Odinga and its other leaders detained. In the December primary elections to the National Assembly, for which only KANU offered candidates, five ministers, 13 assistant ministers and over 60 M.P.s lost their seats. President Kenyatta was the only nomination for President and was thus re-elected.

Government

Executive power is in the hands of a President, Vice-President and Cabinet. The Legislature comprises a single National Assembly, the former Senate and House of Representatives having been merged in 1967, and only one party (KANU) is represented. There are seven Provinces with their own Advisory Councils.

Defence

The armed forces consist of three battalions of the Kenya Rifles, and specialized troops. A small navy was inaugur-

ated in 1964, and Britain is assisting Kenya with training of pilots for the embryonic air force. There is also a police force of about 11,500 men, with a light air wing. Since independence Kenya has had some military assistance from Britain and has signed a mutual defence pact with Ethiopia.

Economic Affairs

Kenya's prosperity rests largely on the production and processing of agricultural and pastoral products. The principal cash crops are coffee, tea, sisal, pyrethrum, cereals, pineapple and wattle. African farmers, through their co-operatives, produce a very high proportion of the total. Pastoral farming varies from the traditional herding of the Masai tribes to the pedigree stock-raising of dairy and beef cattle on the Highland farms. Kenya is one of the few African countries with an important dairy industry. Manufactures and food processing account for nearly 10 per cent of gross domestic production, and industry continues to expand. An oil refinery was opened in 1964 and oil prospecting started in 1966. Valuable deposits of wollastonite were discovered in 1965, raising hopes of developing a ceramic industry, while a French company gained exploitation rights to niobium deposits in 1968.

Transport and Communications

Kenya's railways, inland waterways and harbours are administered by the inter-territorial East African Community, through which the transport network extends into Tanzania, Zambia and Uganda. There are international airports at Nairobi and Mombasa. Air services are also run in common with her neighbours. Main roads link the big towns and there is a country-wide bus service. Mombasa is a fully-equipped international seaport, serving Uganda and some parts of Tanzania, as well as Kenya.

Social Welfare

There are State pension and welfare schemes and a National Social Security Fund has been set up. The Government runs hospitals and medical services; no fees are charged to out-patients. Free attention is given in case of need. Missions, private charities and commercial firms provide further facilities. A National Council of Social Services co-ordinates the work of voluntary agencies.

Education

Education is not compulsory and less than half of the population is literate. The Government provides or assists in the provision of schools. Education is multi-racial at all levels. The National University in Nairobi was founded originally in 1956 as a college and was part of the University of East Africa between 1963 and 1970. About 5,000 students a year study overseas.

*See also East African Community in Vol. I.

KENYA—(INTRODUCTORY SURVEY, STATISTICAL SURVEY)

Tourism

Kenya's attractions as a tourist centre are mainly the wild life and the good all-year-round climate. There are eight National Parks and one National Reserve open to the public, several of which provide overnight accommodation. Hunting and photographic safaris are arranged and big game hunting licences are available.

Visas are not required to visit Kenya by nationals of Denmark, Ethiopia, Ireland, Italy, Norway, Spain, San Marino, Turkey, United Kingdom and Commonwealth, and Uruguay.

Sport

Organized sports include football, tennis, cricket and athletics. Watersports are popular in the coastal areas. Kenya has competed most successfully in Commonwealth and international sporting events and her athletics team was outstanding at the 1968 Olympic Games.

Public Holidays

1972: May 1 (Labour Day), June 1 (Madaraka Day), August 4 (Bank Holiday), October 20 (Kenyatta Day),

December 12 (Independence Day), December 25 and 26 (Christmas).

1973: January 1 (New Year), April 20-23 (Easter). Some Muslim holidays are also observed.

Weights and Measures

The metric system came into full use on January 1 1972.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The principal unit of currency is the Kenya Shilling (Ks), introduced in 1966 in place of the East African Shilling. The symbol "K₡" is used to denote amounts of 20 Ks.

Coins: 5, 10, 25, 50 cents, 1s., 2s.

Notes: 5s., 10s., 20s., 50s., 100s.

Exchange Rate: 18.65 Ks = £1 sterling.

7.14 Ks = \$1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA (sq. km.)

TOTAL	LAND	WATER	LAKES		NATIONAL PARKS		
			Victoria (in Kenya)	Rudolf	Tsavo	Aberdare	Mount Kenya
582,676*	569,250	13,396	3,831	6,405	20,899	572	464.

* 219,788 sq. miles.

POPULATION PROVINCES

(1969 Census—provisional figures)

TOTAL	CENTRAL	COAST	EASTERN	NORTH-EASTERN	NYANZA	RIFT VALLEY	WESTERN
10,890,000	1,663,100	936,000	1,899,200	244,200	2,115,800	2,219,400	1,335,200

The estimated total population for 1970 is 11,247,000 and for 1971 11,694,000

CHIEF TOWNS

	1969 CENSUS (Provisional)	1962 CENSUS		1969 CENSUS (Provisional)	1962 CENSUS
Nairobi (capital)	477,600	266,700	Eldoret	16,900	19,600
Mombasa	245,700	179,500	Kitale	11,500	9,300
Nakuru	47,800	38,100	Nanyuki	11,200	10,400
Kisumu	30,700	23,500	Kericho	10,900	7,600
Thika	18,100	13,900	Nyeri	9,900	7,800

KENYA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

MAIN TRIBES OF KENYA

(1962 Census)

	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Kikuyu . . .	810,856	831,209	1,642,065
Luo . . .	561,721	586,614	1,148,335
Luhya . . .	533,180	553,229	1,086,409
Kamba . . .	455,215	478,004	933,219
Kisii . . .	266,978	271,365	538,343
Meru . . .	214,991	224,930	439,921
Mijikenda . . .	199,587	215,300	414,887
Kipsigis . . .	170,447	171,324	341,771
Turkana . . .	89,973	91,414	181,387
Nandi . . .	83,535	86,550	170,085
Masai . . .	75,002	79,077	154,079
Ogaden . . .	66,507	55,138	121,645
Tugen . . .	54,934	54,757	109,691
Elgeyo . . .	51,310	49,561	100,871
All others . . .	500,398	482,836	983,234
TOTAL . . .	4,134,634	4,231,308	8,365,942

LAND CLASSIFICATION, 1968

(sq. km.)

TYPE OF LAND	AREA
Trust land and private freehold land which was formerly Trust land.	464,259
National Forests	9,753
Urban Area	954
Government reserves (agricultural, veterinary, railway, etc.)	1,160
Alienated government land	26,698
Private freehold land which was not formerly Trust land (incl. settlement schemes)	6,703
National Parks	22,071
Unalienated government land	46,512
Open water	4,603
	582,646

KENYA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

EMPLOYMENT

TOTAL REPORTED EMPLOYEES
(1969—'000)

	ALL RACES	AFRICAN	ASIAN	EUROPEAN
Agriculture and Forestry	178.7	177.0	0.6	1.1
Private Industry and Commerce	210.9	179.0	23.4	8.5
Public Services	237.6	226.0	7.4	4.2
All Employees	627.2	582.0	31.4	13.8

1970 figures: Agriculture and Forestry 183.7, Private Industry and Commerce 212.8, Public Service 248.0, Total 644.5.

AGRICULTURE

PRINCIPAL CROPS
(metric tons)

	1968	1969	1970
Wheat	216,300	221,200	205,206
Maize	352,600	281,900	205,662
Rice	18,700	22,900	28,547
Tea	28,900	36,100	41,077
Coffee	39,700	53,900	58,337
Sisal	51,900	49,600	43,976
Cotton Seed	14,300	16,600	16,500
Pyrethrum Extract	1,500	100	97

DAIRY PRODUCE
('000 kg.)

	1968	1969	1970
Butter	4,188	3,426	105,395
Ghee	813	813	18,905

('000 litres)

	1968	1969	1970
Whole milk	96,161	102,212	103,011
Milk used for Cheese	5,028	4,592	4,606

LIVESTOCK
('000 head)

	1969	1970
Cattle	184.7	196.1
Sheep and Goats	98.2	113.0
Pigs	67.4	115.5

Source: Kenya Meat Commission and the Pig Industry Board. Recorded deliveries only.

FORESTRY
(cubic metres)

	1966	1967	1968
Soft Wood	156,084	217,758	189,000
Hard Wood	13,790	17,726	15,000
TOTAL	169,874	235,485	204,000

KENYA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

INDUSTRY (‘000 tons)

	1967	1968	1969	1970
Wheat Flour	73.5	75.0	89.2	127.9
Soda Ash	104.8	117.4	102.7	160.1
Cement	493.6	543.2	642.4	790.3
Oil Refined (m. gal.)	2,293.1	2,254.6	2,510.4	2,408.5
Electricity (m. kWh.)	339.4	380.3	459.4	508.6

FINANCE

1 Kenya shilling = 100 cents

100 Ks. = £5.36 sterling = U.S. \$14.00.

(Note: £1 in this survey is used to indicate 20 Kenyan shillings, which have not been equivalent to £1 sterling since November 1967.)

RECURRENT BUDGET (K£'000—1968-69)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
Income Tax	23,611	General Services	22,720
Export Duties	351	Roads	2,420
Customs and Excise	33,623	Education	8,969
Stamp Duties	911	Health	4,741
Other Licences, Duties and Taxes	6,702	Agriculture	7,647
Provision of Goods and Services	7,737	Public Debt	8,954
Miscellaneous	4,125	Pensions and Gratuities	3,757
TOTAL (incl. others)	85,743	TOTAL (incl. others)	80,515

Budget (1969-70): Revenue K£96.21m.; Expenditure K£89.74m.

Budget (1970-71): Revenue K£109.16m.; Expenditure K£104.32m.

Budget (1971-72): Revenue K£119m.; Expenditure K£120,506,100.

DEVELOPMENT (K£'000)

EXPENDITURE	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70 (estimate)
Land Settlement	1,173	1,903	2,101
Commerce and Industry	732	1,111	1,180
Roads	4,569	6,024	8,005
Education	1,974	2,921	2,176
Health	872	1,172	2,056
Agriculture and Forestry	4,387	4,373	4,079
Armed Forces	333	275	344
Tourism and National Parks	703	410	435
TOTAL (incl. others)	19,575	24,465	28,471

Development Expenditure (1971-72): K£51.5m.

Five-Year Development Plan (1970-74): Total Investment K£683m. (Public Sector K£244m., Private Sector K£439m.); Principal fields of Central Government Development Expenditure: Transport 26 per cent, Agriculture (including Land Settlement) 21 per cent, Social Services (including Education) 27 per cent; Development Expenditure is expected to have increased from K£29m. in 1969-70 to K£42.5m. in 1973-74 or at the rate of 10 per cent per annum.

KENYA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

(million K£)

INDUSTRY	1968	1969	1970
GROSS PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST:			
<i>Outside Monetary Economy:</i>			
Agriculture	84.96	88.98	91.88
Forestry	3.11	3.26	3.39
Fishing	0.14	0.14	0.15
Building and Construction	8.65	8.97	9.55
Water	3.11	4.15	4.42
Ownership of Dwellings	8.98	9.58	10.38
Total Product Outside Monetary Economy	108.95	115.08	119.77
<i>Monetary Economy:</i>			
<i>Enterprises and Non-Profit Institutions:</i>			
Agriculture	57.73	62.05	66.34
Forestry	2.95	3.20	3.61
Fishing	1.13	1.14	1.25
Mining and Quarrying	2.31	2.72	3.07
Manufacturing and Repairing	50.06	57.19	64.84
Building and Construction	14.79	19.76	21.58
Electricity and Water	6.44	6.93	7.83
Transport, Storage, Communications	36.19	37.81	41.57
Wholesale and Retail Trade	44.20	46.87	53.13
Banking, Insurance, Real Estate	15.51	17.58	19.55
Ownership of Dwellings	15.13	16.25	17.06
Other Services	16.51	17.32	18.88
Total Enterprises	262.95	288.82	318.71
Private Household (Domestic Services)	3.56	3.56	3.68
<i>General Government:</i>			
Public Administration	20.32	21.86	22.63
Defence	4.08	4.10	4.33
Education	18.46	23.13	23.91
Health	7.94	9.21	9.16
Agricultural Services	5.79	6.13	6.46
Other Services	7.28	8.09	8.20
Total General Government	63.85	72.54	74.69
Total Product—Monetary Economy	330.36	364.92	397.08
TOTAL GROSS PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST (Monetary and Non-Monetary)	439.32	480.00	516.85
Indirect Taxes	38.08	42.17	46.07
Less Subsidies	2.64	2.10	1.23
TOTAL GROSS PRODUCT AT MARKET PRICES	474.76	520.07	561.69

KENYA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

EXTERNAL TRADE†

(K£'000)

Imports: 1966 K£112,396; 1967 K£106,596; 1968 K£114,764; 1969 K£116,950; 1970 K£142,026.

Exports: 1966 K£58,073; 1967 K£53,519; 1968 K£57,795; 1969 K£63,332; 1970 K£77,451.

COMMODITIES

(K£'000)

IMPORTS	1967	1968	1969	1970
Crude Petroleum	9,454	9,656	10,168	11,023
Motor Vehicles and Chassis	9,534	8,072	9,894	11,473
Agricultural Machinery and Tractors	2,333	2,295	1,911	2,420
Industrial Machinery (including electrical)	17,053	14,690	15,427	22,413
Iron and Steel	5,598	6,147	6,473	9,004
Fabrics of Cotton	1,830	2,752	1,923	1,022
Fabrics of Synthetic Fibres	1,454	3,183	2,354	3,849
Paper and Paper Products	4,804	4,798	5,697	6,648
Pharmaceutical Products	1,745	2,194	2,459	2,712
Fertilizers	1,601	1,875	2,272	3,041

(K£'000)

EXPORTS	1967	1968	1969	1970
Coffee (not roasted)	15,676	12,808	16,837	22,259
Sisal (fibre and tow)	2,064	2,020	1,717	1,865
Tea	7,396	10,041	11,271	12,704
Pyrethrum (extract and flowers)	2,911	3,040	2,795	2,163
Meat and Meat Products	2,857	3,026	2,595	2,853
Hides and Skins (undressed)	1,742	1,671	1,871	1,653
Manufactured Goods:				
Soda Ash	1,022	1,132	904	1,673
Wattle Extract	861	1,134	1,144	1,141
Petroleum Products	7,170	6,111	7,623	8,176
Cement	1,006	1,174	1,434	1,644
Other	2,808	3,397	4,014	4,467

† See also chapter on East African Community, Vol. 1.

KENYA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

COUNTRIES

(K£'000)

	IMPORTS				EXPORTS			
	1967	1968	1969	1970	1967	1968	1969	1970
Western Europe:								
United Kingdom	34,989	36,110	36,453	41,459	13,091	14,894	14,787	14,847
EEC	23,404	23,627	24,283	28,651	8,988	11,583	12,894	13,295
Other	4,321	4,713	5,799	7,048	4,407	3,695	4,640	6,823
Eastern Europe	2,084	2,554	2,605	3,476	884	1,386	1,278	1,953
North and South America	8,525	8,756	9,595	12,805	5,718	5,406	6,496	8,299
Africa	1,711	1,247	1,279	1,833	5,441	6,883	8,235	9,158
Asia:								
Japan	5,827	7,968	9,344	15,196	1,218	1,702	1,287	1,225
Other	19,771	22,827	21,545	23,697	6,322	5,743	5,392	7,372
All Other Countries	5,964	6,961	6,046	7,859	7,449	6,503	8,324	8,634
TOTAL	106,596	114,764	116,951	142,026	53,519	57,795	63,332	71,606

INTER-TERRITORIAL TRADE

	TANZANIA		UGANDA	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
1967	3,288	11,382	10,165	14,796
1968	3,692	13,069	8,650	13,265
1969	4,018	12,842	7,803	15,949
1970	3,133	7,523	7,370	9,940

TOURISM

ARRIVALS OF VISITORS AND
PERSONS IN TRANSIT

NATIONALITY	1968	1969	1970
British	91,425	99,113	100,339
Federal German	14,406	15,712	23,067
Other European	37,648	44,700	52,485
American and Canadian	37,511	45,656	51,511
Indian and Pakistani	16,915	15,819	17,483
Ugandan and Tanzanian	43,368	50,890	60,471
Other African	10,843	9,168	10,638
All Others	9,882	12,256	22,780
TOTAL	261,998	293,314	338,773

TRANSPORT†

EAST AFRICAN RAILWAYS

Total track mileage (1966) 4,272 miles, of which 2,698 were main lines, in Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania combined.

† See also chapter on East African Community, Vol. I.

KENYA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

ROADS
NEW REGISTRATIONS

	MOTOR CARS	LIGHT VANS ETC.	LORRIES ETC.	BUSES AND COACHES	MOTOR CYCLES	OTHER NEW VEHICLES	SECOND- HAND VEHICLES	TOTAL
1966 . .	5,579	3,636	1,231	239	871	1,301	1,350	14,207
1967 . .	6,014	4,212	1,621	339	978	1,186	1,601	15,951
1968 . .	5,631	3,465	1,483	271	1,016	1,186	1,146	14,198
1969 . .	6,299	4,232	1,760	311	1,244	1,405	1,111	16,092
1970 . .	7,680	4,959	2,469	435	1,317	1,427	1,317	19,604

SHIPPING
ENTERED*

	NUMBER OF VESSELS	NET TONNAGE	NUMBER OF PASSENGERS	CARGO '000 tons
1966 . . .	1,331	5,315,000	51,852	5,092
1967 . . .	1,746	7,580,000	44,508	4,983
1968 . . .	1,882	7,656,000	36,634	5,487
1969 . . .	1,813	7,446,000	41,869	5,092

* Mombasa only.

CIVIL AVIATION
EXTERNAL AIR TRAFFIC*

	NUMBER OF PASSENGERS		FREIGHT KG.	
	Arrivals	Departures	Unloaded	Loaded
1967 . .	219,900	232,600	3,970,000	6,345,000
1968 . .	248,100	266,800	5,124,000	7,915,000
1969 . .	285,600	295,700	5,457,000	9,570,000

* Nairobi Airport only.

EDUCATION
(1969)

	NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS	NUMBER OF TEACHERS	NUMBER OF PUPILS
Primary and Intermediate Schools . .	6,111	38,312	1,282,297
Secondary Schools and Secondary Technical Schools	694	5,267	115,246
Vocational Schools	10	145	2,344
Teacher Training Colleges	27	522	7,194

Sources (unless otherwise stated): East African Statistical Department, Nairobi; Ministry of Economic Planning and Development, Nairobi; Ministry of Information, Broadcasting and Tourism, Nairobi.

THE CONSTITUTION

The Independence Constitution for Kenya came into force in June, 1963, with the introduction of full internal self-government.

Amendments were made in November, 1964, by which Kenya became a Republic within the Commonwealth. Under the terms of the Constitution, individual rights and liberties are protected, including freedom of expression and assembly, privacy of the home, the right not to be detained without cause, and the right of compensation for compulsory purchase of property.

By a voluntary evolution the Republic of Kenya is now a One-Party State governed by a united Central Government. For administrative purposes, the country is divided into seven Provinces, each of which has a Provincial Council playing a purely advisory role, especially in respect of rural development. The Provincial Councils and County Councils are maintained by grants from the Central Government, but raising of all other taxes and of foreign investment capital is the sole responsibility of Central Government.

The central legislative authority is the National Assembly consisting of a single elected assembly. There are 158

Representatives elected for four years, and 12 Members nominated by the President.

Executive power is in the hands of the President, Vice-President and Cabinet. The Cabinet shall be formed by the President, who, following constitutional amendments adopted in June 1968, is to be directly elected by popular vote at general elections. In the event of his death or resignation the Vice-President will assume the Presidency, with limited powers, for a maximum period of three months. The Presidency becomes vacant on the dissolution of Parliament.

In October, 1963, certain amendments to the Constitution were introduced. The Police and Public Services are to be centrally controlled. Changes in the Constitution about Human Rights, structure of Regions, Land, the Senate, and amendment procedure can only be made by a 75 per cent majority vote of the National Assembly. Changes concerning other clauses, including those affecting Regional powers, may be made by a 75 per cent vote of the Assembly or failing this by a two-thirds majority in a national referendum.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

President of the Republic: Mzee JOMO KENYATTA.

Vice-President: DANIEL ARAP MOI.

CABINET

(April 1972)

President and Commander-in-Chief: Mzee JOMO KENYATTA.

Vice-President and Minister of Home Affairs: DANIEL ARAP MOI.

Minister of State at the President's Office: MBIYU KOINANGE.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Dr. N. MUNGAL.

Minister of Finance and Economic Planning: MWAI KIBAKI.

Minister of Defence: J. S. GICHURU.

Minister of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry: J. J. NYAGAH.

Minister of Health: I. OMOLO OKERO.

Minister of Local Government: Dr. J. G. KIANO.

Minister of Works: J. NYAMWEYA.

Minister of Power and Communications: R. G. NGALA.

Minister of Labour: E. N. MWENDWA.

Minister of Tourism and Wildlife: J. L. SHAKO.

Minister of Lands and Settlement: J. H. ANGANE.

Minister of Housing: P. J. NGEI.

Attorney-General: C. NJONJO.

Minister of Information and Broadcasting: Dr. Z. ONYONKA.

Minister of Natural Resources: W. OMAMO.

Minister of Co-operatives and Social Services: M. MULIRO.

Minister of Commerce and Industry: J. C. N. OSOGO.

Minister of Education: T. A. TOWETT.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND HIGH COMMISSIONS ACCREDITED TO KENYA

(Nairobi, unless otherwise indicated)

(E) Embassy; (HC) High Commission.

- Algeria:** Dar es Salaam, Tanzania (E).
- Australia:** Jeevan Bharati Bldg., Harambee Ave., P.O.B. 30360 (HC); *High Commissioner:* K. H. ROGERS.
- Austria:** Hughes Bldg., Kenyatta Ave., P.O.B. 30560 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. FRIEDRICH KUDERNATSCH.
- Belgium:** Silopark House, Queensway, P.O.B. 30461 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. HERMAN NIPPEN.
- Botswana:** Lusaka, Zambia (E).
- Brazil:** (E); Harambee Ave., P.O.B. 30754; *Ambassador:* F. T. DE MESQUITA.
- Bulgaria:** P.O.B. 30058 (E); *Ambassador:* KRAYO VLADOR.
- Burundi:** Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.
- Canada:** Kimathi St., IPS Building, P.O.B. 30481 (HC); *High Commissioner:* J. M. COOK (also accred. to Uganda).
- Ceylon:** *Ambassador:* M. FONSECA.
- China, People's Republic:** Woodlands Rd., (off Hurlingham Rd.), P.O.B. 30508 (E); *Ambassador:* WANG HUI-MIN.
- Colombia:** P.O.B. 30661; *Consul:* CESAR ALVARADO.
- Cyprus:** Koinang St., P.O.B. 30515; *Ambassador:* M. GRAMMANOPOULOS.
- Czechoslovakia:** Crauford Rd., P.O.B. 30204 (E); *Ambassador:* J. UHER.
- Denmark:** Hughes Bldg., Kenyatta Ave., P.O.B. 412 (E); *Ambassador:* KAI JOHANSEN.
- Egypt:** Total Bldg., Koinange St., P.O.B. 30285 (E); *Ambassador:* MOHAMED TAWFIK.
- Ethiopia:** State House Ave., P.O.B. 5198 (E); *Ambassador:* ABATE AGHIDE.
- Finland:** P.O.B. 1017, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia (E).
- France:** Embassy House, Harambee Ave., P.O.B. 1748 (E); *Ambassador:* RENÉ MILLET.
- German Federal Republic:** Embassy House, Harambee Ave., P.O.B. 30180 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. RUHFUS.
- Ghana:** Coronation Bldg., Government Rd., P.O.B. 8534 (HC); *High Commissioner:* E. K. OTOO.
- Greece:** Kimathi St. (E); *Ambassador:* MICHAEL MOUZAS.
- Guinea:** P.O.B. 2969, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania (E).
- Hungary:** Arboretum Rd., P.O.B. 30275 (E); *Ambassador:* JOSEF BAJNOK.
- India:** Jeevan Bharati Bldg., Harambee Ave., P.O.B. 30074 (HC); *High Commissioner:* AVTAR SINGH.
- Iraq:** (E); *Ambassador:* HASSAN KITTANY.
- Israel:** Bishops Rd., P.O.B. 30354 (E); *Ambassador:* REUVAN DAFNI.
- Italy:** Prudential Assurance Bldg., Wabera St., P.O.B. 30107 (E); *Ambassador:* Marquis GIOVANNI REVEDIN DI SAN MARTINO.
- Ivory Coast:** *Ambassador:* GUIRANDOU N'DIAYE.
- Japan:** Bank of India Bldg., Kenyatta Ave., P.O.B. 20202 (E); *Ambassador:* RYUICHI ANDO.
- Korea, Republic:** Kimathi St., P.O.B. 30455 (E); *Ambassador:* IN HAN PAIK.
- Kuwait:** Kimathi St., P.O.B. 2353 (E); *Ambassador:* SAEED Y. SHAMMAS.
- Lesotho:** P.O.B. 4096 (HC); *High Commissioner:* M. B. MDINISO.
- Liberia:** P.O.B. 30546 (E); *Ambassador:* R. FRANCIS OKAI.
- Madagascar:** Sclaters Rd., P.O.B. 30793; *Ambassador:* ANDRE RAMANKOTO.
- Malawi:** Ottoman Bank Bldg., P.O.B. 30453 (HC); *High Commissioner:* G. P. BANDAWE.
- Malaysia:** Government Rd., P.O.B. 8916; *Ambassador:* H. LEONARD.
- Mali:** Dar es Salaam, Tanzania (E).
- Morocco:** Addis Ababa, Ethiopia (E).
- Netherlands:** Baring Arcade, Kenyatta Ave., P.O.B. 1537 (E); *Ambassador:* J. C. VAN BEUSEKOM.
- Nigeria:** Agip House, Haile Selassie Ave., P.O.B. 30516 (HC); *High Commissioner:* I. C. OLISEMEKA.
- Norway:** Silopark House, Queensway, P.O.B. 6363 (E); *Ambassador:* S. GJELLUM.
- Pakistan:** Government Rd., P.O.B. 30045 (HC); *High Commissioner:* KHYBER KHAN.
- Poland:** Archer Rd., P.O.B. 30086 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. EMIL HACHULSKI.
- Romania:** Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.
- Rwanda:** Kampala, Uganda (E).
- Senegal:** *Ambassador:* YOUSSEUF SYLIA.
- Somalia:** Sclaters Rd., Rockwell Close, Westlands, P.O.B. 30769 (E); *Ambassador:* ABDULLAH FARAK.
- Spain:** P.O.B. 5503 (E); *Ambassador:* JAN LUIS PAN DE SORALUCE Count de San Roman.
- Sudan:** Shankardass House, Government Rd., P.O.B. 8784 (E); *Ambassador:* MOHAMMED ELAMIN.
- Swaziland:** *High Commissioner:* B. J. SIMELANE.
- Sweden:** Silopark House, P.O.B. 432 (E); *Ambassador:* CARL-GEORGE CRAFTOORD.
- Switzerland:** Cargen House, Harambee Ave., P.O.B. 20008 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. R. PESTALOZZI.
- Tunisia:** Addis Ababa, Ethiopia (E).
- Turkey:** Silopark House, Queensway, P.O.B. 30785 (E); *Ambassador:* SADUN TEREM.
- U.S.S.R.:** Lenana Rd., P.O.B. 30049 (E); *Ambassador:* DMITRY GORYUNOV.
- United Kingdom:** Shell-BP Bldg., Harambee Ave., P.O.B. 30465 (HC); *High Commissioner:* Sir ERIC NORRIS.
- U.S.A.:** Cotts House, Wabera St., P.O.B. 30137 (E); *Ambassador:* ROBINSON McILVAINE.
- Vatican:** Churchill Ave., P.O.B. 14326 (Apostolic Nunciature); *Apostolic Nuncio:* Most Rev. Archbishop PIERLUIGI SARTORELLI.
- Yugoslavia:** State House Ave., P.O.B. 30504 (E); *Ambassador:* IVO PELICON.
- Zaire:** P.O.B. 8106; *Ambassador:* JACQUES MASSA.
- Zambia:** Koinange St., Uniafric House, P.O.B. 8741 (HC); *High Commissioner:* A. M. KALYATI.

Kenya also has diplomatic relations with Ireland.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

The Senate and House of Representatives were merged in February 1967 to form a single Assembly of 158 elected members, and 12 co-opted members.

Speaker: F. M. G. MATI.

Deputy Speaker: Dr. M. WAIYAKI.

ELECTIONS, DECEMBER 1969

Only KANU was represented in the primary elections to the National Assembly, in which 108 new members were elected.

POLITICAL PARTY

Kenya African National Union (KANU): P.O. Box 12394, Nairobi; f. 1960; a nation-wide African party which led the country to self-government and independence; Pres. JOMO KENYATTA; 8 provincial Vice-Pres.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The Court of Appeal for East Africa: P.O.B. 30187, Nairobi. (See chapter on East African Community.)

The High Court of Kenya: Nairobi; has unlimited criminal and civil jurisdiction at first instance, and sits as a court of appeal from subordinate courts in both criminal and civil cases. The High Court is a court of admiralty. There is a resident Puisne Judge at Mombasa, Nakuru and Kisumu. Regular sessions in Kisii, Nyeri and Meru.

Chief Justice: Hon. JAMES WICKS.

Puisne Judges: Hons. C. B. MADAN, E. TREVELYAN, CHANAN SINGH, C. H. E. MILLER, L. G. E. HARRIS, L. P. MOSDELL, A. H. SIMPSON, K. C. BENNETT, A. A. KNELLER, J. M. WAIYAKI, M. G. MULI.

Registrar: J. O. NYARANGI.

SUBORDINATE COURTS

Resident Magistrates' Courts: have country-wide jurisdiction, with powers of punishment by imprisonment up to five years or by fine up to £500.

District Magistrates' Courts: of First, Second and Third Class; these have jurisdiction within Districts and powers of punishment by imprisonment up to five years, one year and six months respectively, or by fine up to £500, £100 and £50 respectively.

Kadhi's Courts: have jurisdiction within Districts, to determine questions of Muslim law.

RELIGION

African religions, beliefs and forms of worship show great variety both between races and tribes and from one district to another. The Arab community is Moslem, the Indians are partly Moslem and partly Hindu, and the Europeans and Goans are almost entirely Christian.

Moslems are found mainly along the coastline but the Moslem faith has also established itself among Africans around Nairobi and other towns up-country and among some tribes of the Northern Frontier Province.

Christian missions are active and about 25 per cent of Africans are Christian and East Africa is also an important centre for the Baha'i faith.

AFRICAN RELIGIONS

The majority of native Africans adhere to beliefs of an animistic nature.

CHRISTIANS

ANGLICAN PROVINCE OF KENYA

Archbishop (and Bishop of Nairobi): Most Rev. F. H. OLANG, P.O.B. 40502, Nairobi.

Bishops:

Maseno North: Rt. Rev. J. I. MUNDIA, P.O.B. 1, Maseno.

Maseno South: Rt. Rev. EVAN AGOLA, P.O.B. 114, Kisumu.

Mombasa: Rt. Rev. P. MWANG'OMBE, P.O.B. 72, Mombasa.

Mount Kenya: Rt. Rev. OBADIAH KARIUKI, P.O. Box 121, Fort Hall.

Nakuru: Rt. Rev. N. LANGFORD-SMITH, M.A., P.O. Box 56, Nakuru.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Archbishop: Most Rev. MAURICE OTUNGA, P.O.B. 14231, Westlands, Nairobi.

Bishops:

Eldoret: Most Rev. JOHN NJENGA, P.O.B. 842, Eldoret.

Kisii: Most Rev. TIBERIUS MUGENDI, P.O.B. 140, Kisii.

Kisumu: Most Rev. J. de REEPE, P.O. Box 150, Kakamega, Kisumu.

Kitui: Most Rev. W. DUNNE, P.O. Box 119, Kitui.

Machakos: Most Rev. RAPHAEL NDINGI, P.O.B. 344, Machakos.

Marsabit: Most Rev. C. H. CAVALIERA, P.O. Maralal.

Meru: Most Rev. L. BESSONE, P.O.B. 16, Meru.

Mombasa: Most Rev. EUGENE BUTLER, P.O.B. 83131, Mombasa.

Nakuru: Apostolic Administrator Father DENIS NEWMAN.

Ngong: Mgr. C. DAVIES, P.O.B. 24801, Karen, Nairobi.

Nyeri: Most Rev. C. GATIMU, P.O.B. 288, Nyeri.

Prefecture Apostolic of Lodwar: Mgr. JOHN MAHON, P.O. Lodwar, via Kitale.

There are some 1,150,000 Roman Catholics in Kenya.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF EAST AFRICA

Moderator: Rt. Rev. CHARLES MUHORO KARERI, P.O. Box 8286, Nairobi.

Other Protestant denominations are also represented in Kenya.

BAHA'I

There are 118 centres of Baha'i worship in Kenya. Chief African house of worship Kikaya Hill, Kampala, Uganda.

THE PRESS

DAILIES

Daily Nation: P.O.B. 9010, Nairobi; f. 1960; Editors J. RODRIGUES and J. EAMES; circ. 27,000.

East African Standard: P.O.B. 30080, Nairobi; f. 1902; Editor KENNETH BOLTON; circ. 37,000 (daily).

Taifa Leo: P.O.B. 9010, Nairobi; Swahili; f. 1960; daily and weekly edition; Editor A. G. MBUGUA; circ. 27,087.

SELECTED PERIODICALS

WEEKLIES

- Africa Samachar:** P.O.B. 1237, Nairobi; f. 1954; Gujarati; Editor C. N. BHATT; circ. 18,000.
- Baraza:** P.O.B. 30080, Nairobi; f. 1939; Swahili; Editor FRANCIS JOSEPH KHAMISI; circ. 50,000.
- Kenya Gazette:** P.O.B. 30128, Nairobi; f. 1898, government notices of non-commercial nature and amendments to laws; every Friday, edited for Government of Republic of Kenya; circ. 5,000.
- Kitale Weekly:** P.O.B. 179, Kitale; every Wednesday.
- New Era:** P.O.B. 46854, Nairobi; f. 1966; for young people; Editor KUL BHUSHAN; circ. 5,000.
- Sunday Nation:** P.O.B. 9010, Nairobi; English; Editor P. D. DARLING; circ. 47,500.
- Sunday Post:** P.O.B. 30127, Nairobi; f. 1936; English; Editor H. L. THORNTON; circ. 16,000.
- Taifa Weekly:** P.O.B. 9010, Nairobi; f. 1958; Editor A. G. MBUGUA, circ. 14,500.
- Trans Nzoia Post:** P.O.B. 34, Kitale; f. 1930; local news, every Wednesday, Editor N. G. LAKHANI.

FORTNIGHTLY

- Sikio:** P.O.B. 30121, Nairobi; English/Swahili; organ of East African Railways; Editor Public Relations Officer; circ. 18,000.

MONTHLIES

- Afrika Nyota:** P.O.B. 9010, Nairobi; Swahili; Editor ANTHONY GEORGE MBUGUA; circ. 33,498.
- Africa ya Kesho:** P.O. Kijabe; Swahili; Editor J. N. SOMBA; circ. 20,000.
- Arrow:** P.O.B. 4959, Nairobi; English; f. 1956; children's newspaper; Editor BARBARA PHILLIPS; circ. 25,000.
- Drum:** P.O.B. 3372, Nairobi; f. 1956; East African edition; Editor TABAN-LO-LLYONG.
- East Africa Journal:** P.O.B. 30571, Nairobi; Editor Dr. B. A. OGOT; circ. 3,000.
- E. A. Medical Journal:** P.O.B. 1632, Nairobi; f. 1924; Editor HILARY P. ODHIAMBO, M.D.; circ. approx. 1,000.
- Flamingo:** P.O.B. 20223, Nairobi; f. 1961; Kenya edition of African family magazine; non-political; Editor GERALD MALMED.
- Kenya Coffee:** P.O.B. 30566, Nairobi; f. 1935; English; publ. by Coffee Board of Kenya; Editor S. N. KINYUA.
- Kenya Dairy Farmer:** University Press of Africa, Bank House, P.O.B. 43981, Nairobi; f. 1956; English and Swahili; Editor Mrs. J. MCALLEN; circ. 4,000.
- Kenya Farmer (Journal of the Agricultural Society of Kenya):** African Life Publications; P.O.B. 9010, Nairobi; f. 1954; English and Swahili editions, Editor J. GLENCROSS; circ. 12,000.
- Lengo:** P.O.B. 2839, Nairobi; f. 1964; Swahili; Editor ODHIAMBO W. OKITE; circ. 20,000.
- Sauti ya Vita:** P.O.B. 575, Nairobi; f. 1928; Swahili/English; Salvation Army; Editor Major LAWRENCE COLEMAN; circ. 9,100.
- Target:** P.O.B. 2839, Nairobi; f. 1964; English; Editor ODHIAMBO W. OKITE; circ. 15,000.
- Today in Africa:** P.O. Kijabe; English; Editor E. H. ARENSEN; circ. 10,000.
- Twi ba Meru:** P.O.B. 16, Meru; Kimru; Roman Catholic; Editor Fr. J. BONZANINO; circ. 5,000.

- Uchumi wa Kahawa:** P.O.B. 2768, Nairobi; f. 1962; Swahili; Editor E. N. KURIA; African coffee growers; circ. 5,000.
- Ukulima wa Kisasa:** P.O.B. 9010, Nairobi; f. 1961; Swahili; Editor MOHAMED Koor; circ. 20,000.

TWICE MONTHLY

- Plan (Architectural Association of Kenya Journal):** University Press of Africa, Bank House, P.O.B. 43981, Nairobi; f. 1971; Editor Mrs. E. MANN; circ. 3,000.

QUARTERLIES

- Africana:** P.O.B. 49010, Nairobi; f. 1962; incorporating the East African Wild Life Society's Review; Editor JOHN EAMES; circ. 16,000.
- E.A. Pharmaceutical Journal:** University Press of Africa, Bank House, P.O.B. 43981, Nairobi; f. 1970; English; Editors Mrs. S. NANJI JUMA and P. PATEL; circ. 2,000.
- Inside Kenya Today:** P.O.B. 30025, Nairobi; English; Editor-in-Chief P. J. GACHATHI; circ. 20,000.
- Kenya Education Journal:** P.O. Box 2768, Nairobi; f. 1958; English; Editor W. G. BOWMAN; circ. 5,500.
- Postgen (Journal of East African Post and Telecommunications Corporation):** University Press of Africa, Bank House, P.O.B. 43981, Nairobi; f. 1971; Editor Mrs E. WALKER; circ. 11,000.
- Proceedings of the East African Academy:** P.O.B. 30571, Nairobi; f. 1963.
- Spear:** P.O.B. 30121, Nairobi; f. 1952; English; published by East African Railways; circ. 6,000.
- Women in Kenya:** P.O.B. 308, Nairobi; English.

TRI-ANNUALS

- African Scientist:** P.O.B. 30197, Nairobi; Editor Dr. T. ODHIAMBO; circ. 2,000.
- Busara:** P.O.B. 30197, Nairobi; Editor Professor GURR; circ. 2,000.

BI-ANNUALS

- Education in Eastern Africa:** P.O.B. 30571, Nairobi; Editor RICHARD ABRAMS; circ. 2,000.
- The Journal of the Language Association of Eastern Africa:** P.O.B. 30571, Nairobi; Editor T. P. GORMAN; circ. 2,000.
- Transafrican Journal of History:** P.O.B. 30571, Nairobi; Editor J. A. KIERAN, circ. 2,000.

ANNUAL

- East African Directory:** P.O.B. 1237, Nairobi; f. 1960; commercial directory of seven East African countries; Editor G. C. KIMANI.

NEWS AGENCIES

- Kenya News Agency:** Information House, Nairobi; f. 1964, teleprinter service based on Reuter, A.F.P., U.P.I., Tass and Home Service.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

- Agence France-Presse:** P.O.B. 8406, Nairobi.
- AP:** P.O.B. 7590, Nairobi; Correspondent DENNIS NEELD.
- Ceteka:** P.O.B. 8727, Nairobi.
- Ghana News Agency:** P.O.B. 6977, Nairobi.
- Novosti Press Agency:** P.O.B. 30383, Nairobi; Chief. V. SAVELYEV.
- Reuters:** P.O.B. 9331, Nairobi.
Tass also has a bureau in Nairobi.

PUBLISHERS

African Life Publications: P.O.B. 49010, Nairobi; f. 1954; *Africana magazine*.

East African Literature Bureau: P.O.B. 30022, Nairobi, f. 1948; part of East African Community; encourages publication and sale of books; publishes, prints and distributes books, including adult education books; promotes African authorship; Dir. N. M. L. SEMPIRA.

East African Publishing House: P.O.B. 30571, Nairobi; educational, academic and general; also publishes *East Africa Journal* and other periodicals; Dirs. Dr. B. A. OGOT, Dr. I. N. KIMAMBO, Prof. W. B. BANAGE, Dr. D. S. KKUNIKA, H. KALBITZER, J. C. NOTTINGHAM, E. N. WAINAINA.

Oxford University Press, Eastern Africa Branch: P.O.B. 2532, Nairobi; educational and general books; Gen. Man. R. G. HOUGHTON.

University Press of Africa: Bank House, Government Rd., P.O.B. 43981, Nairobi.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Ministry of Information and Broadcasting: P.O.B. 30025, Nairobi; responsible for Voice of Kenya, the national broadcasting service.

Voice of Kenya: P.O.B. 30456, Nairobi; Kenya Broadcasting Service f. 1959, changed to Kenya Broadcasting Corporation in 1962, changed to State Institution with present name 1964; Dir. R. A. KOSKE.

Voice of Kenya operates three services: *National:* Swahili; *General:* English; *Vernacular:* Hindustani, Kikuyu, Kikamba, Kimru, Masai, Somali, Borana, Luluyia, Kalenjini, Kisii, Kuria, Teso, Kiswahili; 331 hours' broadcasting a week in 18 languages.

Number of radio receivers: 200,000.

TELEVISION

Voice of Kenya Television: Nairobi; television started in October 1962; revenue from licence fees and commercial advertisements; the first installation was at Nairobi in Band 1 on the 625-line system, and there is a second station at Kisumu. A television service started in Mombasa on June 1st, 1970.

Number of TV receivers: 26,850.

FINANCE

BANKING

Central Bank of Kenya: Nairobi; f. 1966; cap. 26m. Ks.; bank of issue, has assumed the Kenyan responsibilities of the former East African Currency Board; Gov. DUNCAN NDEGWA.

Agricultural Finance Corporation: P.O.B. 30367, Nairobi; provides loans to farmers for agricultural purposes including purchase.

COMMERCIAL BANKS

Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.: Head Office: 32 Vijzelstraat, Amsterdam, Netherlands; f. 1824; branches at Nairobi (Man. A. H. VAN DIJK) and Mombasa (Man. A. TH. HEERENS).

Bank of Baroda: Mandvi, Baroda, India; f. 1908; Kenya Head Office: Nairobi; branches at Mombasa, Kisumu and Thika.

Bank of India: Head Office: Mahatma Gandhi Rd., Fort, Bombay, India; f. 1906; branches at Nairobi (Manager B. M. SHAH), Kisumu, and Mombasa (Manager M. S. GUJARATI).

Commercial Bank of Africa Ltd.: P.O.B. 30437, Commercial Bank Building, Standard St., Nairobi; f. 1967 to take over branches in Kenya and Uganda of Commercial Bank of Africa Ltd., incorporated in Kenya; affiliated to Société Financière pour les Pays d'Outre-Mer, Geneva; Man. Dir. P. HUIZER; Gen. Man. R. M. STANLEY.

Grindlays Bank International (Kenya) Ltd.: Nairobi; f. 1970; 40 per cent government holding; 81 offices in Kenya including 8 in Nairobi and 4 in Mombasa.

Habib Bank (Overseas) Ltd.: Nkrumah Rd., Fort Mansion, P.O.B. 83055, Mombasa; f. 1952; cap. p.u. Pak. Rs. 5m.; Dep. Pak. Rs. 316,000,000 (Dec. 1970).

Kenya Commercial Bank: Nairobi; f. 1970; 60 per cent government holding.

National Bank of Kenya Ltd.: P.O.B. 12497, Nairobi; f. 1968; cap. p.u. K. sh. 15,000,000, dep. K. sh. 170,318,440 (June 1971); Chair. P. NDEGWA; Gen. Man. R. S. ATTWOOD.

Standard and Barclays Bank of Kenya Ltd.: Kenyatta Ave., Nairobi; f. 1971; 50 per cent government holding.

STOCK EXCHANGE

Nairobi Stock Exchange: Queensway House, York St., P.O.B. 3633, Nairobi, f. 1954, Chair. F. M. THVO.

INSURANCE

NATIONAL COMPANIES

Jubilee Insurance Co. Ltd.: P.O.B. 30376, Nairobi; f. 1937; Chair. Sir EBOO PIRBHAI, O.B.E.; Man. Dir. P. I. W. VOLKERS, A.C.I.I.

Kenya National Assurance Co.: Nairobi; f. 1965; cap. Ks. 6,015,000; Government Holding 67 per cent.

Pan Africa Insurance Co. Ltd.: Pan Africa Insurance Bldg., Kilindini Rd., P.O.B. 90383, Mombasa; f. 1946; cap. p.u. K. sh. 8,000,000; Chair. CHIMANDAL AMBALAL PATEL; Man. A. A. PATEL; Dir. M. D. NAVARE.

Pioneer General Assurance Society Ltd.: P.O.B. 20333, Nairobi; f. 1930; Chair. OSMAN ALLU; Man. Dir. NIMJI JAVAR KASSAM.

FOREIGN COMPANIES

Some twenty of the main British firms, eight Indian companies, and several other insurance organizations are represented in Kenya.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

East African Industrial Council: P.O.B. 1003, Arusha, Tanzania; grants licences for the scheduled class of products included under the East African Industrial Licensing Ordinance; Chair. D. MWIRARIA.

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Kenya National Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Embassy House, Harambee Ave., P.O.B. 47024, Nairobi; f. 1965; Pres. Z. K. GAKUNJU; Sec. G. NUGI.

Constituent Branches:

Mombasa Branch: P.O.B. 90271, Mombasa.
Nakuru Branch: P.O.B. 178, Nakuru.
Kisumu Branch: P.O.B. 771, Kisumu.
Kericho Branch: P.O.B. 407, Kericho.
Meru Branch: P.O.B. 136, Meru.
Kakamega Branch: P.O.B. 420, Kakamega.
Thika Branch: P.O.B. 147, Thika.
Eldoret Branch: P.O.B. 313, Eldoret.
Machakos Branch: P.O.B. 243, Machakos.
Nyeri Branch: P.O.B. 207, Nyeri.
Busia Branch: P.O.B. 86, Busia.
Bungoma Branch: P.O.B. 186, Bungoma.
Embu Branch: P.O.B. 172, Embu.

TRADE ASSOCIATIONS

East African Hides & Skins Exporters' Association: P.O.B. 2384, Mombasa; Secs. Tombooth Ltd.
East African Tea Trade Association: Box 2281, Nairobi; f. 1956; 167 mems.
East African Tanners' Association: c/o Post Office, Limuru.
Hard Coffee Trade Association of Eastern Africa: Box 288, Mombasa; 170 mems.; Pres. H. G. FABIAN.
Kenya Wattle Manufacturers' Association: P.O. Box 190, Eldoret.
Mild Coffee Trade Association of Eastern Africa: P.O.B. 2732, Nairobi, f. 1945; 80 mems.

STATUTORY BOARDS

Central Province Marketing Board: P.O.B. 189, Nyeri.
Kenya Coffee Marketing Board: P.O.B. 1011, Nairobi, f. 1947; Chair. C. S. KABETU; Exec. Officer S. KANYOKO.
Kenya Dairy Board: P.O. Box 30406, Nairobi.
Kenya Sisal Board: Mutual Building, Kimathi St., P.O.B. 1179, Nairobi; Exec. Officer R. WILSON-SMITH.
Maize and Produce Board: P.O.B. 30586, Nairobi; f. 1966; Chair. L. G. SAGINI; Gen. Man. J. E. OPEMBE.
Nyanza Province Marketing Board: P.O. Box 217, Kisumu.
Pyrethrum Board of Kenya: P.O.B. 420, Nakuru; f. 1935; 21 mems.; Chair. I. KURIA.
Pyrethrum Marketing Board: P.O.B. 420, Nakuru; f. 1964; Exec. Chair. G. L. BELLHOUSE; publ. *Pyrethrum Post* (bi-annual).
Tea Board of Kenya: P.O.B. 20064, Nairobi; f. 1951; 13 mems.; Chair. Sir P. S. T. MIRIE; Sec. B. C. A. SCOTT.

DEVELOPMENT CORPORATIONS

Agricultural Development Corporation: Nairobi; f. 1965 to promote and execute schemes for agricultural development and reconstruction.
Commonwealth Development Corporation: P.O.B. 43233, Nairobi; the C.D.C. had 46 projects in the East Africa Region in December 1969.
Development Finance Co. of Kenya Ltd.: P.O.B. 30483, Nairobi; f. 1963; private limited company with government participation; cap. £3m.
East African Industrial Research Organization: P.O.B. 30650, Nairobi; f. 1942; research and advisory service in the technical problems of industrial development; Dir. C. L. TARIMU.
Industrial and Commercial Development Corporation: P.O.B. 5519, Nairobi; f. 1954; financed by the Govern-

ment; facilitates the industrial and commercial development of Kenya; Chair. J. KERAGORI; Exec. Dir. J. E. MATU WAMAE.

Kenya Tea Development Authority: P.O.B. 30213, Nairobi; f. 1960 to develop tea growing among African smallholders, supported by the Kenya Government, C.D.C., the World Bank and German Federal Republic; 50,000 registered growers (1969-70); Chair. JACKSON KAMAU; Gen. Man. C. K. KARANJA.

Settlement Fund Trustees: c/o Ministry of Lands and Settlement, P.O.B. 30450, Nairobi; buys land from Europeans for resettlement of Africans; between June 1st, 1963, and May 31st, 1968, 846,209 acres were bought for resettlement of 28,923 African families.

EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATIONS

Federation of Kenya Employers: Consular House, Coronation Avenue, P.O.B. 9311, Nairobi; f. 1956; 3,720 mems., 10 affiliated associations; Pres. D. C. ALLEN, M.B.E.; Exec. Officer DAVID RICHMOND.

AFFILIATES

Kenya National Farmers' Union: P.O. Box 3148, Nairobi; f. 1947; 2,500 mems.; non-racial; amalgamated with Kenya African National Traders' and Farmers' Union 1961; Pres. The Rt. Hon. Lord DELAMERE; Excc. Officer ALEC WARD.
Kenya Tea Growers' Association: P.O. Box 320, Kericho; f. 1931; 54 mems.; Exec. Officer J. BARKER.
Kenya Sisal Growers' Association.
Kenya Coffee Growers' Association: P.O. Box 12832, Nairobi; f. 1960; Chair. Maj. V. E. KIRKLAND.
Kenya Sugar Employers' Union.
Distributive and Allied Trades Association.
Motor Trades Association.
Engineering Employers' Association.
Tobacco, Brewing and Bottling Employers' Association.
Grain Milling and Food Processing Employers' Association.
Kenya Farmers' Association (Co-operative) Ltd.: P.O. Box 35, Nakuru.

TRADE UNIONS

Central Organization for Trade Unions: Solidarity House, P.O.B. 13000, Nairobi, f. 1965 as the only federal body of Trade Unionism in Kenya, Pres. S. NJOKA, Sec.-Gen. J. D. AKUMU.

PRINCIPAL AFFILIATED UNIONS

Building and Constructive Workers' Union: P.O.B. 9628, Nairobi; Gen. Sec. J. MURUGU.
Chemical Workers' Union: P.O.B. 13026, Nairobi; Gen. Sec. WERE D. OGUTU.
Common Services African Civil Servants' Union: P.O.B. 4065, Nairobi; Gen. Sec. M. KIMEU.
Dockworkers' Union: P.O.B. 8207, Mombasa; 7,600 mems.; Gen. Sec. JUMA BOY.
Domestic and Hotel Workers' Union: P.O.B. 7326, Nairobi; 34,700 mems.; Gen. Sec. D. MUGO.
Electrical Trades Workers' Union: P.O.B. 20226, Nairobi; Gen. Sec. MORRIS JAMES OKUMO.
External Telecommunication Workers' Union: P.O.B. 30488, Nairobi; Gen. Sec. S. M. MURIU.
Game and Hunting Workers' Union: P.O.B. 7509, Nairobi; Gen. Sec. M. NDOLO.
Kenya African Custom Workers' Union: P.O.B. 9178, Mombasa; Gen. Sec. S. N. SEIF.

- Kenya Commercial, Food and Allied Workers' Union:** Kundi Bldg., P.O.B. 6818, Nairobi; multiracial; 12,900 mems.; Gen. Sec. G. S. MUHANJI.
- Motor Engineering Workers' Union:** P.O.B. 6025, Likoni, Mombasa; 5,900 mems.; Gen. Sec. J. AKAMA.
- Kenya Timber and Furniture Workers' Union:** P.O.B. 13172, Nairobi; 12,200 mems.; Gen. Sec. E. OSOTSI.
- Kenya Union of Sugar Plantation Workers:** P.O.B. 766, Kisumu; Gen. Sec. J. D. AKUMU.
- Local Government Workers' Union:** P.O.B. 10828, Nairobi; Gen. Sec. J. KAREBE.
- Motor Engineering and Allied Workers' Union:** P.O.B. 4926, Nairobi; Gen. Sec. F. OMIDO.
- Kenya Plantation and Agricultural Workers' Union:** P.O.B. 1161, Nakuru; 43,400 mems.; Gen. Sec. P. MWANGI.
- National Union of Seamen:** P.O.B. 1123, Mombasa; Gen. Sec. I. S. ABDALLAH.
- Petroleum and Oil Workers' Union:** P.O.B. 10376, Nairobi; Gen. Sec. OMEGA OSENA.
- Printing and Kindred Trade Workers' Union:** P.O.B. 12358, Nairobi; Gen. Sec. WILSON E. C. MUKUNA.
- Quarry and Mine Workers' Union:** P.O.B. 8125, Nairobi; Gen. Sec. F. ODIYO.
- Railway African Union:** P.O.B. 12029, Nairobi; 16,100 mems.; Pres. I. OWUOR MANGO; Gen. Sec. JOHNSON MWANDAWIRO; African.
- Shoe and Leather Workers' Union:** P.O.B. 9629, Nairobi; Gen. Sec. J. A. AWICHI.
- Tailors and Textile Union:** P.O.B. 12076, Nairobi; f. 1948; Pres. S. OSORE; Gen. Sec. W. K. MUGERWA; African.
- Transport and Allied Workers' Union:** P.O.B. 5171, Nairobi; f. 1946; African; Pres. WALTER OSADHO; Gen. Sec. JAMES CIEGGE; 6,200 mems.
- Union of Postal and Telecommunication Workers:** P.O.B. 8155, Nairobi; Gen. Sec. C. ADONGO.

PRINCIPAL INDEPENDENT UNIONS

- Senior Civil Servants' Association of Kenya:** P.O.B. 107, Nairobi; f. 1959; 850 mems.; Pres. G. O. OPONDO; Gen. Sec. BACHITTAR H. SINGH BHOGAL; 1,600 mems.; publ. *Quarterly Magazine*.
- East African Railways and Harbours Asian Union (Kenya):** P.O.B. 1270, Mombasa; f. 1947; 1,017 mems.; Pres. L. V. THAKAR; Gen. Sec. M. S. JASWAL.
- Kenya National Union of Teachers:** P.O.B. 30407, Nairobi; f. 1957; Sec.-Gen. S. J. KIONI.

TRANSPORT

TRANSPORT RAILWAYS

- East African Railways Corporation:** P.O.B. 30121, Nairobi; self-contained and self-financing organization within the East African Community; Chair. O. NABUDERE; Dir.-Gen. Dr. E. NJUGUNA GAKUO, B.COM., M.A., DR.RER.POL.

There are 3,663 route miles of metre-gauge line in East Africa. The main lines are from Mombasa to Nairobi (Kenya) and Kampala (Uganda) and from Dar es Salaam (Tanzania) to Mwanza (Tanzania).

ROADS

- East African Road Services Ltd.:** P.O.B. 30475, Nairobi; provide bus services within East Africa from Nairobi to Dar es Salaam, Moshi, Kampala, Mombasa and to all major towns in Kenya.

There are approximately 25,000 miles of roads of varying quality. A total of £11.9m. was spent on road improvement under the 1966-70 development plan. In August 1968 a 309-mile trunk road from Nairobi to Mombasa was opened to traffic. Road development is continuing and the Kenya section of the Nairobi-Dar es Salaam road will be tarmacadamized in 1972. Reconstruction to make an all-weather road joining Nairobi to Addis Ababa is well under way in both Kenya and Ethiopia.

SHIPPING

- East African Harbours Corporation:** P.O.B. 9184, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania; responsible for the harbours functions formerly exercised by the *East African Railways and Harbours*; Chair. P. K. KINYANJUI.
- Eastern Africa National Shipping Line:** Kilindini; f. 1966 by the co-operation of East and Central African governments and Southern Line Ltd.
- Southern Line Ltd.:** P.O.B. 90102, Mombasa; managing agents for Eastern Africa National Shipping Line, operating liner services between East Africa and Europe and the Far East.

Barber Lines: Mombasa; monthly service to U.S.A. Gulf Ports.

British India Line: Agents: Mackenzie Dalgety (Kenya) Ltd., P.O.B. 90120, Mombasa; joint service with Union Castle Line to United Kingdom and continental ports.

Christensen Canadian African Lines: P.O.B. 80149, Mombasa; direct service to and from Canada via South and East African ports.

Clan Line: Agents: The African Mercantile Co. (Overseas) Ltd., P.O.B. 90110, Mombasa; cargo services between the United Kingdom and East African ports.

D.O.A.L. (Deutsche Ost Afrika Linie): P.O.B. 90171, Mombasa; services to Europe.

Farrell Lines: Mombasa; monthly services to North Atlantic and U.S.A. East Coast Ports.

Harrison Line: Agents: The African Mercantile Co. (Overseas) Ltd., P.O.B. 90110, Mombasa; services between U.K. and East African ports.

India Natal Line: Agents: The African Mercantile Co. (Overseas) Ltd., P.O.B. 90110, Mombasa; services between E. African ports and India, Ceylon, Burma and East Pakistan.

Indian African Line: Agents: The African Mercantile Co. (Overseas) Ltd., P.O.B. 90110, Mombasa; cargo services between E. African ports and India, Ceylon, Burma and E. Pakistan.

Jadranska Slobodna Plovidba: P.O.B. 84831, Mombasa; services to and from Adriatic and Red Sea ports.

Koninklijke NedLloyd, Africa/Europe Service: P.O.B. 80149, Mombasa; round-Africa services to and from Mediterranean and N.W. Continental ports; also to U.S.A., Pacific ports and Vancouver.

Lloyd Triestino Line: c/o Mitchell Cotts & Co. (East Africa) Ltd., Kilindini Rd., P.O.B. 90141, Mombasa; monthly passenger and cargo services to Italy.

Lykes Lines: P.O.B. 150, Mombasa; services to U.S.A. Gulf ports via South African ports.

Mitsui O.S.K. Lines Ltd.: P.O.B. 49952, Mombasa; services to Japan, Hong Kong and Malaysia.

Oriental African Line: Agents: The African Mercantile Co. (Overseas) Ltd., P.O.B. 90110, Mombasa; cargo services between E. African ports and Malaysia; Singapore, Thailand, Indonesia, Hong Kong and Japan.

KENYA—(TRANSPORT, POWER, TOURISM, UNIVERSITY)

Pakistan African Line: Agents: The African Mercantile Co. (Overseas) Ltd., P.O.B. 90110, Mombasa; cargo services between E. African ports and East Pakistan, Burma, India and Ceylon.

Robin Lino (Moore McCormack Lines Inc., Robin Line Service): c/o Mitchell Cotts and Co. (East Africa) Ltd., Kilindini Rd., P.O.B. 90141, Mombasa; services to U.S.A. Atlantic ports from Kenya and Tanzania, and South and Portuguese East Africa.

Royal InterOcean Lines: P.O.B. 90342, Mombasa; services to Singapore/Malaysia, Hong Kong and Japan, Australia, New Zealand and Persian Gulf, with connections to other Far East, Pacific and South American and West African ports.

Scandinavian East Africa Line: Agents: The African Mercantile Co. (Overseas) Ltd., P.O.B. 90110, Mombasa; services between E. African and Scandinavian and Baltic ports.

The Shipping Corporation of India Ltd.: Head Office: Steelcrete House, Dinshaw Wacha Rd., Bombay; Branches: P.O.B. 2653, Calcutta, P.O.B. 82364, Mombasa; services include regular and fast cargo services from India to East Africa.

Southern Line Ltd.: P.O.B. 90102, Mombasa; managing agents for Eastern Africa National Shipping Line, operating liner services between East Africa and Europe and the Far East.

Svedel Lino: P.O.B. 87831, Mombasa; freight services between East Africa and Red Sea/Continental ports.

Swedish East Africa Line: Mombasa; services via Suez to Scandinavian, Baltic and North French ports.

Union-Castle Line: Agents: Mackenzie Dalgety (Kenya) Ltd., P.O.B. 90120, Mombasa; joint service with British India Line offers regular sailings to United Kingdom.

Zim Lines: P.O.B. 150, Mombasa; services to Eilat via Red Sea ports.

CIVIL AVIATION

Caspair Limited: Head Office: P.O.B. 2238, Nairobi; Entebbe (Uganda) Office: P.O.B. 59, Entebbe, Man. Capt. FORD; f. 1947, Man. Dir. W. J. CARDWELL; aircraft charter, sales and maintenance.

East African Airways Corporation: Headquarters: Sadler House, Koinage St., P.O.B. 1010, Nairobi, Kenya; owned by the East African States; operates extensive services throughout Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda; also regular scheduled services to Europe, the United Kingdom, Pakistan, India, Zambia, Ethiopia, Somalia, Mauritius and Malawi; Dir.-Gen. JUSTIN OYERE OLWENDO OKOT (Uganda).

The East African Directorate of Civil Aviation: P.O.B. 30163, Nairobi; established under the Air Transport Authority in 1948; to advise on all matters of major policy affecting Civil Aviation within the jurisdiction of

the East African Community, on annual estimates and on Civil Aviation legislation; the Area Control Centre and an Area Communications Centre are at East African Community, Nairobi. Air traffic control is operated at Nairobi, Dar es Salaam, Entebbe and Mombasa airports, at Wilson (Nairobi) Aerodrome and aerodromes at Arusha, Kisumu, Mwanza, Malindi, Moshi, Mtwara, Tabora, Tanga and Zanzibar, Dir.-Gen. Z. M. BALIDDAWA.

Safari Air Services Tours Ltd.: Head Office: P.O.B. 1951, Nairobi; f. 1969; Man. Dir. JUDY HOURY; tour operators.

The following international airlines run regular services to and from Kenya: Air Congo, Air France, Air India, Air Madagascar, Alitalia, BOAC, EgyptAir, El Al, Ethiopian Air Lines, KLM, Lufthansa, Olympic, PAA, Sabena, SAS, Somali Airlines, Sudan Airways, Swissair, TWA and Zambia Airways.

POWER

The Kenya Power Co. Ltd.: P.O.B. 7936, Shell BP House, Nairobi; f. 1954; financed by a debenture issue of K£7,500,000.

Bulk generation and importation of electrical energy. Has two hydro-stations on the Tana River, and imports 30 mW. from the Uganda Electricity Board. The bulk is sold to the East African Power and Lighting Co. Ltd.

Chair. V. A. MADDISON; Sec. A. N. NGUGI.

The East African Power and Lighting Co. Ltd.: P.O.B. 30099, Nairobi; f. 1922; cap. K£9,741,504.

The only distributor of electrical power to the public in Kenya.

Chair. J. K. GECAU; Gen. Man. ISAAC LUGONZO; 2,539 employees.

TOURISM

Ministry of Tourism and Wild Life: P.O. Box 30027, Nairobi; the national tourist body for Kenya.

Kenya Tourist Development Corporation: P.O.B. 42013, Nairobi; f. 1965; Gen. Man. W.A.O. MUTSUNE, Finance Man. A. S. BASSAN.

OVERSEAS OFFICE

United Kingdom: Kenya Tourist Office, 318 Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2.

UNIVERSITY

National University: P.O.B. 30197, Nairobi; 201 teachers, 1,454 full-time students.

KHMER REPUBLIC

(CAMBODIA)

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Khmer Republic (République Khmère), formerly Cambodia, occupies part of the Indo-chinese peninsula in South-East Asia. It is bounded by Thailand and Laos to the north, by the Republic of Viet-Nam to the east and by the Gulf of Siam to the south. The climate is tropical. The heaviest rainfall occurs in September. The temperature ranges from 68° to 97°F (20° to 36°C), the average at Phnom-Penh being 81°F (27°C). The Khmer language is the official language spoken by all except the Vietnamese and Chinese minorities. The official religion is Theravada Buddhism. There are about 10,000 Roman Catholics. The flag consists of three horizontal stripes, blue, red, blue, with a white pagoda, surmounted by three towers, in the centre of the red stripe. The capital is Phnom-Penh.

Recent History

Formerly a French protectorate, in 1949 Cambodia was recognized by France as an independent state within the French Union. Following civil war against communist guerrilla bands of the Viet-Minh, the French and Viet-Minh forces agreed to withdraw from Cambodia under the Geneva Agreement of 1954. France granted complete independence to Cambodia in 1953. Prince Sihanouk's government maintained a policy of neutrality, though it became critical of the United States' role in Asia. Since 1964 an increasing proportion of the country has been occupied by Communist forces engaged in the Viet-Nam war. In March 1970 the Prince was overthrown by a coup whilst visiting Moscow. The new government, largely composed of members of the former ministry, pledged itself to the rapid removal of foreign Communist forces, while Prince Sihanouk organized a government in exile. At the end of April 1970 20,000 American and South Vietnamese troops entered Cambodia to attack the Communist enclaves and defend Phnom-Penh. The 8,000 American troops withdrew into Viet-Nam two months later, but generous U.S. military assistance continued. Viet-Cong activity persisted, however, and more attacks on Phnom-Penh occurred later in the year. In July 1970 a new government under Gen. Lon Nol was formed and in October a republic proclaimed. In February 1971 Vice-Premier Sirik Matak became acting Premier, when Premier Lon Nol suffered a heart attack. The continuing threat of Communist subversion and the scale of their military activities—the Khmer Army launched four major campaigns during 1971 with only moderate success—led to a political crisis in October when Marshal Lon Nol suspended the constitution and dissolved the National Assembly which was replaced by a Constituent Assembly. In March 1972 Cheng Heng resigned as Head of State in favour of Marshal Lon Nol who dissolved the Constituent Assembly and now rules by decree.

Government

Under Prince Sihanouk Cambodia was a constitutional monarchy with two Houses of Parliament. On October 9,

1970 Cambodia was proclaimed a sovereign independent republic and Cheng Heng, was sworn in as first Head of State but he subsequently resigned in March 1972.

Defence

The armed forces normally comprise about 35,000 men, but have been increased to approximately 150,000 men following full-scale hostilities against Communist military forces which comprise some 15,000 supporters of Prince Sihanouk (the *Khmer Rouge*) and about 6,000 North Vietnamese regulars. The Republic is one of the Protocol States of the South East Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO).

Economic Affairs

The economy is based on agriculture and fishing. Rice is the staple food crop and principal export; rice, together with rubber, maize and pepper constitute 92 per cent of exports. Industrial development is concentrated on small-scale, import-substituting enterprises, e.g. textiles, plywood, paper, cement, glass, sugar. The Republic receives development aid from France, West Germany, Japan and Australia and principally the United States. Under French sponsorship an oil refinery and a truck assembly plant have been constructed at Kompong-Somville. Electricity generation has been increased substantially. Foreign trade, insurance and banking were reorganized on centralized lines in 1964. Total U.S. aid requested for 1972 is U.S. \$325 million, of which about two thirds is military. It is expected that this figure will be increased to U.S. \$500 annually by 1977.

A new economic stabilization plan was introduced in November 1971; its chief feature is a floating riel. There will be three market rates: an official rate for government transactions, a market rate for commercial transactions and an unofficial rate. The aim is to reduce the rate of inflation, to introduce a measure of effective price stability and ensure a constant supply of goods to market.

Transport and Communications

A railway of 385 km. links Phnom-Penh with Thailand's border at Poipet via Battambang. Another (270 km.), links Phnom-Penh with Kompong-Somville. The port of Kompong-Somville on the Gulf of Siam was opened in 1960. The port is linked by road to Phnom-Penh. The Mekong river and the waters of the Tonlé-Sap (*Great Lake*) provide the main inland waterways and are extensively used.

Social Welfare

Prior to the start of hostilities, some six per cent of budgetary expenses went to public health services, and there were over 600 hospitals and dispensaries about half of which have been destroyed. There is a system of unemployment insurance for industrial workers. There are about 1 million refugees and some 20,000 homes have been demolished.

Education

In 1970-71 322,933 primary school children and 79,000 secondary students were enrolled. Primary education

KHMER REPUBLIC—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

commences at six years of age and continues for six years. There are six universities and several other institutions of higher education.

Tourism

Principal attractions are the many monuments of the great Khmer Empire (9th to 14th century A.D.). The temple complex of Angkor Vat, decorated with scenes from Hindu legends and the royal court, is one of the architectural wonders of the world. Many festivals of music and dance are held in villages throughout the country. The Royal Ballet is famed for its interpretations of ancient epics.

Visas are required by all visitors.

Sport

There is little organized sport. Cock-fighting and cricket-fighting are popular.

Public Holidays

1972: May 1 (Labour Day), May 6 (Constitution Day),

October 9 (Republic Day), October 24 (UN Day) December 10 (Rights of Man).

1973: January 30, 31, April 27 (New Year).

There are also a number of religious holidays dependent on the lunar calendar.

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The basic unit of currency is the riel. The riel is subdivided into 100 sen.

Coins: 10, 20, 50 sen.

Notes: 1, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 500 riels.

In October 1971 the Riel was devalued and the new rate set at 139.72 = £1.

Note: There are also unofficial and commercial rates which fluctuate considerably.

Official exchange rate (April 1972):

305 riels = £1 sterling.

117 riels = U.S. \$1.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA	POPULATION (1962 Census)				
	Total	Races			Phnom-Penh (capital)
		Khmer	Vietnamese	Chinese	
181,035 (sq. km.)	5,729,000	5,334,000	218,000	163,000	14,000

Population (estimate 1969): 6,701,000.

AGRICULTURE

('000 tons)

	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
Rice	3,251.0	2,293.0	3,300.0*	2,732.0
Rubber	53.7	51.1	46.0	—
Beans	29.0	31.7	34.2	19.5
Maize	154.0	117.2	137.0	121.0
Manioc	40.1	31.0	36.0	14.9
Sugar Cane	49.8	45.0	50.0	29.6
Tobacco	11.8	13.7	14.6	9.7
Peanuts	21.1	25.7	23.6	16.8
Palm Sugar	44.6	47.0	34.2	22.6
Sweet Potatoes	15.8	18.2	19.0	17.3

* 1970-71: 2.7 million tons

LIVESTOCK

('000)

	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
Cattle	1,737	2,269	2,399
Buffaloes	654	856	898
Pigs	1,057	1,078	1,152

FORESTRY

	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
Timber ('000 cu. m.)	383.8	327.7	362.5
Charcoal (tons)	22,528.8	14,709.7	16,935.9

INDUSTRY

	UNIT	1967	1968	1969
Electricity	million kWh.	95,300	128,300	127,829†
Cement	metric tons	60,000	57,800	59,000
Paper	" "	3,695	4,582	4,164
Plywood	sq. metres	1,600,000	3,300,000	1,920,000
Jute Bags	units	1,700,000*	4,000,000	4,200,000
Refined Sugar	metric tons	10,000	12,300	11,500
Textile Fabrics	metres	54,000,000	51,000,000	59,500,000
Alcohol	hectolitres	99,000	100,000	100,000
Cigarettes	million	3,500	3,700	3,807†
Car Tyres	units	22,800	35,000	39,000
Fertilizers	metric tons	10,000	11,400	10,000

* Seven months.

† Revised.

FINANCE

1 riel = 100 sen.

305 riels = £1 sterling; 117 riels = U.S. \$1.

100 riels = £0.34 = U.S. \$0.86.

Note: The official exchange rate (above) is that prevailing in April 1972.

BUDGET
(million riels)

REVENUE	1970	1971	EXPENDITURE	1970	1971
Customs Duties	3,300	1,315	Defence	3,332	11,031
Income and Business Taxes	3,279	2,056	General Administration	3,255	3,993
Other Taxes and Administrative Revenue	1,286	811	Education	1,992	2,350
Land Revenue	180	66	Health and Welfare	461	503
Extraordinary Receipts	1,775	14,452	Public Works and Communications	445	507
			Agriculture	314	283
			Commerce, Industry and Mines	21	33
TOTAL	9,820	18,700	TOTAL	9,820	18,700

Second Five-Year Plan (1968-72): Priority placed on productive investment in agriculture, industry, tourism; to be financed by both domestic and foreign capital.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(U.S. \$'000)

	1967			1968		
	Credit	Debit	Balance	Credit	Debit	Balance
Merchandise	81,170	82,980	-1,810	80,890	89,620	-8,730
Transport and Travel	5,600	8,180	-2,580	6,920	8,200	-1,280
Investment Income	2,570	2,710	-140	3,350	3,460	-110
Government Services	4,720	2,410	2,310	2,620	2,820	-200
Other Services	6,610	8,390	-1,780	9,140	13,340	-4,200
TOTAL	100,670	104,670	-4,000	102,920	117,440	-14,520
Transfer Payments	7,920	140	7,780	15,590	180	15,410
CURRENT BALANCE	108,590	104,810	3,780	118,510	117,620	890
Non-Monetary Capital Sectors	720	1,780	-1,060	190	2,680	-2,490
Monetary Capital Sectors	6,720	9,050	-2,330	13,280	5,880	7,400
CAPITAL BALANCE	7,440	10,830	-3,390	13,470	8,560	4,910
Net Errors and Omissions	—	390	-390	—	5,800	-5,800

KHMER REPUBLIC—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

EXTERNAL TRADE

(million riels)

	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970*
Imports	3,888	3,365	4,043.4	2,191.4	2,046.0
Exports	2,356	2,907	3,098.2	2,241.6	2,189.0

* Provisional.

COMMODITIES

(million riels)

IMPORTS*	1968	1970	EXPORTS	1969	1970
Agricultural and Food Products .	247.6	49.5	Rice	493.0	999.0
Mineral Products	399.7	396.0	Rubber	1,090.7	309.4
Textiles	387.5	99.0	Maize	182.2	7.0
Pharmaceuticals	286.2	225.5	Cattle	214.1	51.4
Metals and Metal Manufactures .	1,735.8	187.0	Timber	137.6	25.8
Chemicals	355.4	165.0	Pepper	7.4	37.6
TOTAL	3,412.2	1,122.0	TOTAL	2,125.0	1,430.2

* 1969 figures are not available.

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS

(million riels)

	IMPORTS		EXPORTS**	
	1968	1969	1968	1970
Bulgaria	4.5	1.2	39.3	n.a.
China, People's Republic	235.7	189.9	315.7	n.a.
Czechoslovakia	30.5	34.0	44.1	n.a.
France and Franc Zone	1,242.6	529.0*	721.6	247.5
German Democratic Republic . . .	59.5	8.2	n.a.	n.a.
German Federal Republic	161.1	64.5	37.4	n.a.
Hong Kong	239.0	86.9†	339.9	412.5
India	54.7	45.0	32.8	n.a.
Indonesia	16.2	n.a.	—	n.a.
Italy	67.8	6.6	82.9	n.a.
Japan	828.3	585.3‡	114.5	126.5
Malaysia	439.2	144.5	251.4	114.5††
Singapore				
Netherlands	47.7	10.9	39.5	n.a.
Pakistan	64.7	15.9	n.a.	n.a.
Poland	9.6	1.0	—	n.a.
U.S.S.R.	36.6	28.6	75.4	n.a.
United Kingdom	139.5	86.9§	72.9	71.5
U.S.A.	119.3	250.2||	77.1	n.a.
Viet-Nam, Democratic Republic .	18.4	29.6	26.0	n.a.
Viet-Nam Republic	14.4	n.a.	532.3	236.5
Yugoslavia	60.9	n.a.	65.3	n.a.

* 423.5 (1970).

† 132 (1970).

‡ 566.5 (1970).

§ 132 (1970).

|| 198 (1970).

**Figures for 1969 are not available.

††Singapore only.

TRANSPORT

Railways (1969): Passenger/km. 174,000,000, Freight/km. 76,078,000.

Roads (1969): Cars 1,350, Trucks 9,555, Motor Cycles and Scooters 16,960.

Inland Waterways (Phnom-Penh—Sloops and Junks): (1965) cargo loaded 11,879 tons, cargo unloaded 888 tons; (1966) cargo loaded 1,707 tons.

Shipping (1969—Phnom-Penh): Ships arriving 174, ships departing 174; Freight unloaded 140,538 metric tons, loaded 152,962 metric tons; (1969—Kampong-Somville): Ships entered and cleared 279; Freight unloaded 671,671 metric tons, loaded 282,539 metric tons.

Civil Aviation (1969): Passenger arrivals 120,139, departures 122,972; Freight (tons) loaded 422.1, unloaded 428.5.

EDUCATION

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE

(1969-70)

TYPE OF SCHOOL	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS	TEACHING STAFF	STUDENTS
Primary	5,699	22,607	989,464*
Secondary	172	5,035	119,988†
Technical and Professional	107	581	5,798
Higher	47	2,000	9,162

* 1970-71: 322,933.

† 1970-71: 79,000.

Source: Institut National de la Statistique et des Recherches Economiques, Phnom-Penh.

THE CONSTITUTION*

The Constitution of Cambodia was promulgated on 6 May 1947 by Prince Norodom Sihanouk. Under the constitution Cambodia was a constitutional Monarchy. On 9 October 1970 Cambodia became officially the Khmer Republic. His Majesty King Norodom Suramarit, who ascended the throne on 3 March 1955 on the abdication of his son H.R.H. Prince Norodom Sihanouk, died April 1960. The Constitution was immediately modified by the National Assembly to allow a regency council to be set up under the Presidency of Prince Sisowath Monireth. In March 1970, Cheng Heng was sworn in as Head of State.

The Sovereign

Under the Constitution the throne of Cambodia was the heritage of the male descendants of King Ang Duong. The King designated his successor in consultation with the "Crown Council" which was composed of the President of the Council of the Royal Family, the President of the National Assembly, the President of the Council of the Kingdom, the President of the Council of Ministers, the two Chief Priests of the Buddhist Religious Sects and the President of the High Court of Justice.

The King was the Supreme authority whose person was inviolable and sacred. He ruled through the Ministers responsible to the National Assembly. He was the Supreme Commander of the armies. The King nominated the Prime Minister and convened the National Assembly and the Council of the Kingdom. He had the right of granting pardon. All treaties and conventions are, as of March 1970, signed by the Government. Certain of them have to be ratified by the National Assembly.

National Assembly

The Legislative powers are exercised by a National Assembly of 82 members. The Assembly is elected by

universal suffrage. All citizens over 20 years of age have a right to vote and those who are 25 or over are eligible to contest elections. The Assembly passes laws and controls the Government.

The Council of the Kingdom

The Upper House consists of 28 members. All its members are required to be over 40 years of age. Two of its members were nominated by the King and two are elected by the National Assembly (from outside its own members). The remaining members are elected on a limited suffrage by Regional Assemblies and Professions.

The National Assembly is, and Council of the Kingdom was, elected for a period of four years.

Executive

The Executive power is vested in the Council of Ministers which is composed of a maximum of 16 Ministers. The President of the Council was designated by the King after consultation. The Cabinet is responsible to the National Assembly and resigns if a vote of censure is passed by the Assembly. In the case of the dissolution of the National Assembly, the President of the Assembly automatically assumes the posts of President of the Council of Ministers and Minister of Internal Affairs, and the remainder of the Cabinet continues to function until the new Government is elected.

Judiciary

The Judicial functions are exercised by a High Court of Justice consisting of five members. The organization of the Judicature is regulated by a Special Law.

* The present Constitution was suspended on October 22nd, 1971. (See also note on the Parliament.)

Note: In November 1971, a draft Constitution was forwarded to the Constituent Assembly and was to be ready by February 1972, but with the dissolution of the Constituent Assembly in March 1972, its approval is expected to be delayed. The November draft called for elections for President, Vice-President, the Senate and Assembly.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF THE STATE

Marshal Lon Nol (proclaimed 13th March, 1972).

THE CABINET

(formed March 21st, 1972)

President, Prime Minister and Commander-in-Chief: Marshal Lon Nol.
Minister of Foreign Affairs: SON NGOC THANH.
Minister of Health and Minister attached to the President's Office: MAU SAY.
Minister of Information: LONG BORET.
Minister of Public Works and Social Welfare: CHAU XENG UA.
Minister of Agriculture, Social Reconstruction and Community Development: SOR SONG.
Minister of Housing, Construction, Posts and Telegraphs and Transport: KHY TAING LIM.
Minister of Finance: ITH THUY.

Minister of National Education and Culture: THACH CHIA.
Minister of Industry, Mining and Fisheries: CHHANN SOKHUM.
Minister of Commerce: KANG KENG.
Minister of State for Justice: YEM SAMBOUR.
Minister of State for National Defence: SAK SUTSAKHAN.
Minister of State for Planning, Foreign Affairs and Development: PHLEK CHHAT.
Minister of State for Internal Affairs, Security, Religion, Veterans Affairs and Tourism: THATNA NGINN.
Minister in Charge of General Mobilization: UN TRANUCH.
Minister in Charge of the Capital: OUNG HAIEAN.

Note: On October 20th, 1971, Marshal Lon Nol declared a State of Emergency and appointed a new government to rule by decree.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS IN PHNOM-PENH

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Australia: 94 Moha Vithei Preah Norodom (E); *Ambassador:* G. B. FEAKES.
Belgium: *Ambassador* M. de VLEESCHAUWER.
Bulgaria: 19 Blvd. Mao Tse Toung (E).
Burma: 70 Moha Vithei Preah Bat Norodom (E) (also accred. to Laos); *Ambassador:* U VUM KO HAU.
Czechoslovakia: 100 Moha Vithei Preah Bat Norodom (E).
France: 25 Moha Vithei Preah Bat Monivong (E).
German Democratic Republic: *Ambassador:* Dr. HEINZ-DIETER WINTER.
India: 219 Vithei Oknha Men (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. S. GUPTA.
Indonesia: 18 Vithei Samdech Pann (E) (also accred. to Laos).
Israel: 7 Vithei Oknha Nhiek Tiouloung (E).

Japan: 4 Moha Vithei Prates Barang Ses (E).
Laos: 13 Vithei Preah Bat Sihanouk (E).
Philippines: 65 Vithei Samdech Pann (E); *Ambassador:* ROGELIO L. DE LA ROSA.
Poland: 253 Moha Vithei Preah Bat Monivong (E).
Singapore: 16 Vithei Keo Chea (E); *Ambassador:* HARRY CHAN KENG HOWE.
Spain: 6 Vithei Samdech Pann (E).
U.S.S.R.: 45-47 Vithei Botun Soryavong (E); *Ambassador:* SERGEI KOUDRIAVTSEV.
United Kingdom: 96 Moha Vithei Preah Bat Norodom (E); *Ambassador:* ANTHONY WILLIAMS.
U.S.A.: *Ambassador:* EMORY C. SWANK.

Diplomatic relations have been established with Bangladesh, the Republic of Korea, Republic of Viet-Nam, Malaysia, Thailand and the German Federal Republic.

PARLIAMENT

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

President: (vacant).

There were prior to dissolution (*see below*), 82 seats in the National Assembly which were held by members of the (now banned) Popular Socialist Community. The last election took place in September 1966.

Note: President Cheng Heng announced the dissolution of the National Assembly on October 16th 1971. The National Assembly was replaced by a Constituent Assembly which was itself dissolved in March 1972 by the new President Marshal Lon Nol.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Sangkum Reastr Niyum* (*Popular Socialist Community*): f. 1955; formerly led by H.R.H. Prince SIHANOUK; won all seats in the National Assembly 1955, 1958, 1962 and 1966. The party pledged Cambodia to a neutral policy in foreign affairs and supported Panchshila (five principles of co-existence); Chair. of the Central Committee (vacant); Gen. Sec. (vacant).

* Formally disbanded (February 1971).

Khmer Serai Movement: Leader SON NGOC THANH (*banned*).

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Khmer law is based on the French System, modified to suit local conditions.

High Court of Justice

The High Court of Justice, established by the constitution, is the supreme judicial authority in the country. It is composed of five members as follows: two Chief Magistrates: one member elected by the National Assembly; and two members elected by the Council of the Republic.

The members elected by the National Assembly and the Council of the Republic hold office for the tenure of the bodies which elected them.

Magistrates stationed in the interior have preliminary civil and criminal powers. Important cases are referred to the provincial Tribunals which also have power to revise sentences passed by the magistrates. The High Court of Justice is the final judicial authority in the country. It has original jurisdiction in matters like treason and constitutional rights and has appellate jurisdiction over all other matters.

Chief Justice: M. CHUOP SAMLOTH.

Superior Council of Magistrates

This Council, established by the constitution, ensures conformity with the laws, discipline and independence of the magistrates in the Republic. It is composed of the Minister of Justice (President); four members elected by the National Assembly; and two members elected by the Magistrates.

The Council takes all its decisions by majority vote. In case of a tie the President has a casting vote.

RELIGION

BUDDHISM

The state religion of Cambodia is Theravada (Hinayana) Buddhism (Buddhism of the Little Vehicle), the Sacred language of which is Pali. There are more than 2,500 monasteries throughout the land and nearly 20,000 Bonzes (Buddhist priests). Nearly every able-bodied male Cambodian spends at least a short period as a Bonze.

Supreme Authority: THE HEAD OF STATE.

Sangaraja of Cambodia: His Eminence CHUON NATH JOJANNANO, Vat Unnalon, Phnom-Penh.

CHRISTIANITY

There are about 10,000 Roman Catholics, (3,000 Cambodians, 2,000 Europeans, 4,000 Vietnamese and 1,000 Chinese). Vicar Apostolic of Phnom-Penh Mgr. YVES RAMOUSSE, 69 Boulevard Monivong, Phnom-Penh; Apostolic Prefecture of Battambang Mgr. TEF IM SUTHU; Prefecture of Kompong Cham Mgr. ANDRE YESOUER.

THE PRESS

DAILIES

Le Républicain: 223E Vithei Charles de Gaulle; f. 1967; French; State controlled; Editor-in-Chief P. LITTAYE SUON.

Khmer Ekkareach: 55 Vithei Srok Traing; Khmer; Editor-in-Chief SANN SARIN.

Koh Santepeap: 678 Vithei Nehru; Khmer; Editor-in-Chief SAING HELL.

Le Courrier Phnompenhois: 31 Vithei Samdech Iem; French; State controlled; Editor-in-Chief SATH HASSAVY.

Le Nouvelle Depeche: P.O.B. 647, Phnom-Penh.

Nokor Thom: 377 Vithei Serei Pheap; Khmer; Editor-in-Chief VATH VAN.

Prayoch Khmer: 25 Vithei Monireth; Khmer; State controlled; Editor-in-Chief SALOTH CHHAY.

Sathea Ranak Khmer: 294 Blvd. Monivong; Khmer; Dir. KEAM RETH.

Sethkech Khmer: 92 Vithei Prey Nokor; Khmer; Editor-in-Chief (vacant).

Sroch Srang Cheat: 133 Vithei Kampuchea Krom; Chinese and Vietnamese editions; State controlled; Editors-in-Chief KHUON THAY, LAM BIEU.

WEEKLIES

Jeunesse de Sauvetage: c/o Ministry of Community Development; Khmer; Editor-in-Chief NON NEAVEAR.

Réalités Cambodgiennes: 4 Vithei Okhna Oum; French; State controlled; Dir. DOUC RASY.

Neak Cheat Niyum: 86 Vithei Decho Dam Din; Khmer; Editor-in-Chief RAY LOMUTH.

FORTNIGHTLY

Founhai: Khmer and French; State controlled; Man. CHUM SARUN.

MONTHLY

Cambodge Nouveau: 98 Vithei Decho Dam Din; French and English; State controlled; Editor-in-Chief LIM LEANG CHIN.

PERIODICAL

Nokor Khmer: Secretariat General du Sangkum, Phnom-Penh; French; monthly; Dir. SIM VAR.

PRESS AGENCY

A.K.P. (Agence Khmère de Presse): Vithei Ang Non, Phnom-Penh; f. 1951; Dir. THONG LIM HUONG; Editor-in-Chief CHEA VAN; Admin. HONG NEAK.

Agence France-Presse (A.F.P.) and Tass are also represented.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Radiodiffusion Nationale Khmère: 28 Avenue Chuon Nath, Phnom-Penh; controlled by the Ministry of Information; services in Khmer, French, English, Thai, Chinese, Laotian and Vietnamese; Dir.-Gen. LY KIM UONG.

Number of radio receivers (1970): 500,000.

TELEVISION

Radio Cambodge-Television: 28 Avenue Preah Mohak-satryany Nossamak, Phnom-Penh; services started March 1962.

Number of television receivers (1970): 500,000.

FINANCE

BANKS

CENTRAL BANK

Banque Nationale du Cambodge: 22-24 Boulevard Preah Bat Norodom, B.P. 10, Phnom-Penh; f. 1955; cap. p.u. 200m. Riels; Gov. M. HING KUNTHEL; Deputy Gov. CHAI THOUL.

STATE COMMERCIAL BANKS

Banque Khmère pour le Commerce: 26 Vithei Kramuon Sâr, P.O.B. 627, Phnom-Penh; f. 1964; the most important State Commercial Bank for all banking transactions; cap. 349m. Riels; dep. 1,456m. Riels; six branches in Cambodia; Pres. and Dir.-Gen. HING KUNTHON.

Inadana Jati: 2 R. V. Kramuon Sâr, Phnom-Penh; principal State Commercial Bank for Industry and Commerce; f. 1964; cap. 100m. Riels, dep. 1,000m. Riels; 13 brs.; Pres. and Gen. Man. SENG BUN KORN.

FOREIGN BANKS

Since November 1963, national and foreign private commercial banks have been prevented from operating in the Republic. However, the *Banque Nationale de Paris*, the *Banque Française Commercial* and the *Chartered Bank* are authorized to maintain representatives.

INSURANCE

(Nationalized 1964)

Société Nationale d'Assurances-S.N.A.: 174-182 M. V. Preah Bat Monivong, Phnom-Penh, P.O.B. 37; f. 1964; cap. 80m. riels; Chair. His Excellency KHUON KIM MAN; Gen. Man. UNG BUN CHUN, LL.D.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Chambre Mixte de Commerce, d'Agriculture et d'Industrie de Phnom-Penh: 2 Vithei Kannha Diep Vandara; publ. *Revue Economique*.

Entreprise Nationale des Produits Pharmaceutiques—ENAPHAR: Phnom-Penh; import, processing and distribution of pharmaceutical products.

Société nationale d'importation (SONAPRIM): Phnom-Penh.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

Railways: (*Chemins de Fer du Cambodge*): Gare Centrale de Phnom-Penh, Moha Vithei Preah Bat Monivong, Phnom-Penh; Pres. and Dir.-Gen. IN NHÊL; Asst. Dir.-Gen. SENG KIM CHUN; Sec.-Gen. VAR HENG. A line, built in 1930-32 and 1939-40 and totalling 385 km. in length, connects Phnom-Penh with the Thai border (at Poipet) via Battambang. Since June 1970, owing to war damage, only the Pursat-Poipet section (225 km.) is open. Construction of a new line, 270 km.

in length and linking Phnom-Penh with Kompong-Somville, via Takeo and Kampot, was started in 1960, opened in December 1969, has been closed since April 1970.

Roads: There are 10,826 km. of motorable roads and tracks, of which 2,600 km. are asphalted.

Waterways: The major routes are along the Mekong River, and up the Tonlé-Sap River into the Tonlé-Sap (Great Lake) covering in all about 875 miles.

Shipping: The main port is Kompong-Somville on the Gulf of Siam, which handles vessels up to 10,000 tons; the total of berths was raised to 10 in 1970 at a cost of U.S. \$50m. Phnom-Penh, which lies some distance inland, can take steamers of up to 4,000 tons.

United States Lines: agents Denis Frères, 219 quai Sisowath, B.P. 48, Phnom-Penh; also Lloyds' agents.

CIVIL AVIATION

NATIONAL LINE

Air Cambodge: New Bldg. A.C., Vithei Chan Nak, B.P. 539, Phnom-Penh; f. 1956; services to Siemreap (Angkor), Hong Kong, Singapore, Saigon, Bangkok; Pres. and Dir.-Gen. CHHEAN VAN; Comm. Dir. KE SATH; fleet of one DC-6B, one DC-4, one B.N. Islander.

FOREIGN LINES

The following foreign air lines are represented: Air France, Air Vietnam, Alitalia, B.O.A.C., Ceskoslovenske Aerolinie, Garuda Indonesian Airways, Japan Air Lines, Lufthansa, Royal Air Lao, Union of Burma Airways, U.T.A.

TOURISM

Commissariat Général au Tourisme: 161-163 Kralahom Kong St., Phnom-Penh. B.P. 392; General Commissioner for Tourism Mrs. UNG MUNG.

UNIVERSITIES

Université Nationale de Phnom-Penh: Phnom-Penh; 38 teachers, 280 students.

Université Technique Royale: Phnom-Penh.

Université Royale des Sciences Agronomiques: Phnom-Penh; 46 teachers; 124 students.

Université Royale de Kompong Cham: Kompong Cham; 50 teachers; 537 students.

Université Royale Takeo-Kampot: Takeo-Kampot.

Université Royale de Battambang: Battambang.

Preah Sihanouk Raj Buddhist University: Phnom-Penh.

Institut Technique Supérieur Preah Sihanouk Raj: Phnom-Penh.

Université Populaire: Phnom-Penh; 28 teachers, 200-250 students.

Université Royale des Beaux-Arts: Phnom-Penh; 124 teachers, 533 students.

DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Korean peninsula juts south from North China, between the Yellow Sea and the Sea of Japan, the Democratic People's Republic occupying the northern part of the peninsula, north of the 38th parallel. (The southern part is occupied by the Republic of Korea.) The climate is continental with cold, dry winters (average temperature 21°F (-6°C) and hot, humid summers (average temperature 77°F (25°C)). The language is Korean. Buddhism is the most widespread religious belief. Confucianism, Taoism, Shamanism and Chundo Kyo are also practised. The flag is red with blue stripes on the upper and lower edges, separated from the red by a narrow white stripe. The capital is Pyongyang.

Recent History

The ancient sovereign Kingdom of Korea was occupied by Japan from 1910 to 1945 when the northern part of the peninsula was taken by the U.S.S.R. and the southern part by the U.S.A. No agreement could be reached on a unified Government and in 1946 the North Korean Provisional People's Committee was set up. The Soviet army withdrew in 1948 and in 1950 the Korean War broke out. The Northern Korean forces were supported by the Chinese People's Republic and Southern Korea by a United Nations Force composed of units from sixteen countries. In 1953 a Military Armistice Agreement was signed at Panmunjom which established the 38°N parallel of latitude as the frontier. The well-established government of Kim Il Sung, in power since 1948, has maintained a militant attitude towards the U.S. and her Asian allies, especially the government of South Korea. In August 1971, talks took place for the first time between the Red Cross Societies of both North and South Korea with a view towards promoting greater contact between divided families by relaxing restrictions on travel, correspondence and visits.

Government

The present Constitution was adopted in 1948. Under it the central organ of government is the Supreme People's Assembly, an elected body which elects a Presidium responsible for issuing decrees and subordinate to the Assembly. Executive power is vested in a Cabinet appointed by the Assembly and responsible to it and to the Presidium.

Defence

Defence treaties have been signed with the U.S.S.R. and the Chinese People's Republic. Military service is compulsory at eighteen years. The total strength of the Armed Forces is reportedly (1970) 442,500 men and an estimated 1.3 million men in the Workers' and Peasants' Militia. The air force comprises 550 tactical aircraft, mainly MIG-21s, with some light bombers, helicopters and trainers while personnel totals 12,500 men. Defence spending in 1971 (Won 8,000 million) represented 30 per cent of the total G.N.P.

Economic Affairs

With the establishment of the Democratic Republic all industry was nationalized and land distributed among the

peasants. The Korean War destroyed most of the country's resources and in 1957 the first of two Plans was launched to restore production and lay the foundations of future industrial development. Agriculture has been collectivized and production has increased. About half the working population are still employed on the land. A Six-Year Plan (1971-76) aims at doubling the output of coal, electricity, iron and steel by 1976. Industrial development has concentrated on heavy industry: electricity, metallurgy, machine-building and chemicals. The country is rich in coal and iron and many non-ferrous metals. Coal production reportedly totalled 27.5 million tons in 1970.

Transport and Communications

The road and rail network was almost completely destroyed during the Korean War. Part of the new railways are electrified and there is a direct rail link with Moscow and Peking. Roads have been rebuilt to take the increasing traffic. There are regular passenger and freight services along the Arok, Daidong and Ryesung rivers, but little air traffic exists. International air services connect Pyongyang to Peking and Moscow. A broadcasting network covers most villages. A TV network is to be introduced within five years.

Social Welfare

The state provides rest homes, sanatoria and free medical services.

Education

Free and compulsory primary education was introduced in 1956. All children between the ages of 8 and 17 receive free education in state schools. In 1967 a system of nine-year technical and compulsory education was introduced and became operational in 1971. In 1968 2,600,000 were in attendance. There is one university with more than 16,000 students, and 98 other higher educational institutions.

Tourism

Tourism has yet to be developed although the country has great potentialities. Mount Keumgang and Songdowon are beauty spots.

Sport

The state encourages athletics, football, marching drill, wrestling and table tennis.

Public Holidays

1972: May 1 (May Day); August 15 (Anniversary of Liberation), September 9 (Independence Day).

1973: January 1 (New Year).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The principal unit of currency is the Won, which is divided into 100 jun.

Exchange rate: 6.17 Won = £1 sterling
2.57 Won = \$1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (sq. km.)		POPULATION	
Total	Islands	Total (June 1969)	Pyongyang (capital) (Dec. 1966)
121,193	5,963	13,300,000	1,364,000*

* Including metropolitan area.

ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICTS

(Population '000—December 1966)

North and South Pyongan	3,474	Kangwon	1,050
North and South Hwanghae	2,294	Chagang	739
North and South Hamgyong	3,032	Yanggand	422
Pyongyang City (including metropolitan area)	1,364	Kaesong	265

BIRTHS AND DEATHS

	BIRTHS (per '000)	DEATHS (per '000)
1960	38.5	10.5
1961	36.7	11.5
1962	41.1	10.8
1963	42.7	12.8

EMPLOYMENT

	1959 %	1963 %
Factory Workers	37.2	40.2
Office Workers	13.4	15.1
Peasants on Co-operatives	45.7	42.8
Handicraftsmen in Co-operatives	3.3	1.9
Others	0.4	—
	100.0	100.0

Total employment (1964): 2,092,000 (incl. 780,000 women).

AGRICULTURE

MAJOR CROPS ('000 tons)

	1949	1956	1960	1961
Rice	1,158	1,392	1,535	4,830
Maize	375	760	950	
Other grains	1,121	721	1,318	
Potatoes	782	948	851	1,128
Cotton	78	5	7	16
Flax	3	5	23	n.a.
Hemp	4	1	2	n.a.
Tobacco	10	12	8	28

1964 claimed grain production 5,000,000 tons.
1965 claimed grain production 4,500,000 tons.

Six-Year Plan 1971-76: 1976 target is 7.0-7.5 million tons of grain (including 3.5 million tons of rice).

Livestock (1965): Cattle 690,000, Pigs 1,200,000, Sheep 151,000, Horses 25,000.

Sericulture (1961): Silk Cocoons 7,501 tons.

Forestry (1965—'000 cu. km.): Lumber 1,670.

FISHING

(tons)

1962	1963	1964	1967
840,000	640,000	770,000	1,200,000

Fish Caught: Myungtai (cod-like fish), Pollack, Mackerel, Herring, Yellow Tail, Grunt, Mullet, Hair-Tail, Carp, Octopus, Magin Clam, Sea Cucumber, Oyster, etc.

MINING AND INDUSTRY*

		1956	1960	1963	1964
Electric Power	million kWh.	5,120	9,139	11,766	12,393
Coal	'000 metric tons	3,908	10,620	14,040	14,400
Graphite	" " "	19	62	n.a.	n.a.
Iron Ore	" " "	678	3,108	3,860	n.a.
Pig and Granulated Iron	" " "	231	853	1,159	1 339
Crude Steel	" " "	190	641	1,022	1,132
Rolled Steel	" " "	133	474	762	n.a.
Machine Tools	number	1,010	2,904	3,327	n.a.
Tractors	"	—	3,002	3,033	n.a.
Automobiles	"	—	3,111	4,022	n.a.
Sulphuric Acid	'000 metric tons	109	255	321	n.a.
Chemical Fertilizer	" " "	195	561	853	n.a.
Chemical Fibre	metric tons	—	—	21,000	24,000
Cement	'000 metric tons	597	2,285	2,530	2,610
Sheet Glass	'000 sq. metres	1,960	5,070	5,230	n.a.
Textiles	million metres	77	190	227	n.a.

* Industrial production figures have not been issued since 1964.

Heavy Industry (1965—per cent of value): Mining 4.5; Metallurgy 10.5; Machine Building and Metal Working 56.7.

SIX-YEAR PLAN 1971-76

	UNIT	REPORTED 1970 TARGETS	1976 TARGETS
Electricity	million kWh	16.5	28-30
Coal	million tons	27.5	50-53
Iron Ore	" "	7.2	n.a.
Pig and Granulated Iron	" "	2.3	3.5-3.8
Crude Steel	" "	2.2	3.8-4.0
Rolled Steel	" "	1.7	2.8-3.0
Chemical Fertilizers	" "	1.5	2.8-3.0
Cement	" "	4-4.5	7.5-8.0
Magnesium Clinker	" "	n.a.	1.6
Grain	" "	5-7	7.0-7.5*
Textiles	mill. metres	350-400	500-600
Chemical Fibres	'000 tons	80-100	50
Synthetic Resin	" "	60-70	n.a.
Tractors	numbers	n.a.	21,000
Machine Tools	"	n.a.	27,000
Refrigerators	"	n.a.	126,000

* Of which 3.5 is rice.

DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FINANCE

1 Won=100 Jun.

6.17 Won=£1 sterling; 2.57 Won=U.S. \$1.

100 Won=£16.21 sterling=U.S. \$41.69.

BUDGET (million Won)

	1968	1969
Revenue	5,038.2	5,995.4
Expenditure	4,835.0	5,995.4
of which:		
National Economy	2,364.3	3,002.7
Defence	1,566.5	1,798.7

1970: Revenue Won 6,232.2 million; Expenditure Won 6,002.7 million.

1971 (est): Revenue Won 7,277.3 million; Expenditure Won 7,277.3 million.

EXTERNAL TRADE

COMMODITIES (U.S. \$'000)

	JAPAN*		OTHER WESTERN COUNTRIES†	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
	1963-68	1963-68	1965-68	1965-68
Food and Live Animals	10,044	149	261	43,788
Beverages and Tobacco	61	—	33	120
Crude Materials (non-fuels)	46,638	2,840	2,114	884
Mineral Fuels	4,769	311	—	22
Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	—	1,450	—	56
Chemicals	410	12,392	79	2,493
Manufactured Goods	68,604	29,122	23,320	4,905
Machinery and Transport Equipment	48	15,014	62	24,980
Miscellaneous Manufactured Goods	183	3,112	203	1,072
Other Goods and Transactions	1	829	—	502
TOTAL‡	130,724	65,276	26,211	78,803

* 1970: Exports U.S.\$23.3 million; Imports U.S.\$34.4 million.

† Western Europe and Canada (but excluding Norway and Sweden).

‡ Including others.

Note: North Korean trade with Japan and other Western Countries represents about 15 per cent of all foreign trade.

DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

TRADING PARTNERS

1966

(Compiled from statistics of partner countries)

(U.S. \$'000)

	IMPORTS	EXPORTS
U.S.S.R.	85,600	92,300
Poland	5,780	6,400
Czechoslovakia	3,800	10,100
German Democratic Republic	3,800	3,100
Romania.	3,600	3,100
Hungary	800	3,100
Cuba	2,600	—
Japan	24,000*	32,000*
Hong Kong	153*	3,200*
France	7,800*	15,700*
Other European COCOM countries	8,051	3,653

* 1969.

TRANSPORT

FREIGHT

(1964—'000)

RAILWAYS	MOTOR VEHICLES	SHIPPING
48,000	110,600	3,900

EDUCATION

(1966-67)

	SCHOOLS	TEACHERS	PUPILS
Primary	4,064	22,132	1,113,000†
Middle	3,335	30,031	704,000†
Technical	1,207	12,144	285,000†
Higher Technical	500*	5,862	156,000†
University and Colleges	129*	9,244	200,000*

* 1970.

† 1964-65.

Sources: Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, Pyongyang; *Far Eastern Economic Review*, Hong Kong; *Korea Today*, Pyongyang; The American University *Area Handbook for North Korea* 1969.

THE CONSTITUTION

The Constitution of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was adopted in 1948.

Preamble: The Democratic People's Republic of Korea is a people's democracy. Power belongs to the people. The people exercise power through power organs, by means of universal, equal and direct secret suffrage.

Supreme People's Assembly: the highest organ of state power in the D.P.R.K. is the Supreme People's Assembly which exercises exclusive legislative power. Deputies are elected by universal suffrage for four years at the ratio of one deputy for every 50,000 persons. The powers of the Assembly are:

- To approve and amend the Constitution.
- To establish domestic and foreign policies.
- To approve the national economic plan and the state budget.
- To establish and revise administrative districts.
- To exercise the right of amnesty.
- To approve decrees adopted by the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly.
- To elect the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly.
- To form the Cabinet.
- To elect the Supreme Court.
- To appoint the Procurator-General.

Ordinary sessions are convened twice a year. Extraordinary sessions are convened by the Presidium or on the demand of over one-third of the deputies.

The Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly is the highest organ of state power when the Supreme People's Assembly is not in session and is responsible to the Supreme People's Assembly. It exercises the following important functions:

Convenes the Assembly and promulgates laws.

Supervises the execution of the Constitution.

Supervises the activities of the Cabinet.

Appoints Ministers on the recommendation of the Premier when the Assembly is not in session.

Exercises the right of pardon.

Awards orders and medals.

Ratifies or annuls treaties.

The Cabinet: the central executive organs are the Cabinet and Ministries under its control. The Cabinet is composed of a Premier, Vice-Premiers, Ministers, Chairmen of the Commissions and other necessary members.

The Cabinet exercises the following powers:

Conducts foreign policies and concludes treaties.

Controls foreign trade.

Directs local power organs.

Sets up and supervises the monetary and credit system.

Draws up the state budget.

Directs industrial and commercial establishments, agricultural administration and state transport.

Maintains public order.

Takes measures to protect state interests and ensure rights of citizens.

Establishes basic principles on the utilization of land, resources, forests, rivers and seas.

Directs Education, Culture, Science, Arts and Public Health.

Takes measures to improve material and cultural standards.

Directs the Korean People's Army.

Ministries (Commissions): to direct state administration within the jurisdiction of the Cabinet.

A Minister may, within the limits of his authority, issue ministerial ordinances or regulations whose execution is obligatory, and direct and inspect their execution.

THE GOVERNMENT

THE CABINET

(March 1972)

Premier: KIM IL SUNG.

First Vice-Premier: KIM IL.

Second Vice-Premier: PAK SUNG CHUL.

Vice-Premiers: KIM KWANG HYUP, KIM CHANG BONG, NAM IL, LI JONG OK, CHOI YONG JIN, CHUNG JOON TAIK, KIM MAN KEUM, HONG WONG KIL.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: HO DAM.

Minister of National Defence: Gen. CHOI HYON.

Minister of Public Security: SOK SAN.

Vice-Premier and Chairman of State Planning Commission: CHUNG JOON TAIK.

Minister of Foreign Trade: KYE EUNG TAI.

Chairman of Committee for Economic Relations with Foreign Countries: KIM KYUNG RYUN.

Minister of Metal Industry: KIM BYUNG HAN.

Minister of Mining Industry: KIM CHI DO.

Minister of Power and Coal Industries: KIM TAI KEUN.

Minister of Chemical Industry: SONG BOK LI.

Minister of the First Ministry of Machine Industry: KYE HYONG SUN.

Minister of the Second Ministry of Machine Industry: HONG WON KIL.

Minister of Building Materials Industry: CHUNG IL RYONG.

Minister of Forestry: CHUNG DONG CHUL.

Minister of Fisheries: KANG JUM KOO.

Minister of Textile and Paper Industries: LI RYANG SOOK.

Minister of Foodstuffs and Articles of Everyday Consumption: LI HO HYUK.

Chairman of Agricultural Commission: KIM MAN KEUM.

Chairman of State Construction Commission: KIM DOO'SAM.

Minister of Construction: CHO KWAN HA.

Minister of Railways: KIM KAP SOON.

Minister of Land and Sea Transport: OH SUNG RYUL.

Minister of Communications: PAK YUNG SOON.

Minister of Finance: CHOE YUN SU.

Minister of Labour: KIM KEUM CHUL.

Minister of City Management: CHIN MOON DUK.

Minister of Land Administration: RO BYUNG WOO.

Minister of Commerce: AHN SEUNG HAK.

DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA—(THE GOVERNMENT, ETC.)

Minister of Food Procurement and Administration: PAK KWANG SUN.
Chairman of Commission for the Supply of Materials: HAN SANG DOO.
Chairman of State Scientific and Technical Commission: KIM EUNG SAM.
Minister of State Control: KIM IK SUN.
Minister of Higher Education: YANG HYUNG SUP.
Minister of General Education: LI JANG SOO.
Minister of Culture: PAK YUNG SHIN.
Minister of Public Health: LI RAK BIN.
President of the Academy of Sciences: OH DONG WOOK.
Director of the First Secretariat of the Cabinet: CHOI JAI WOO.
Director of the Fifth Secretariat of the Cabinet: OH TAI BONG.
Director of the Second Secretariat of the Cabinet: AHN RYONG KAK.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

The following have embassies or legations in Pyongyang:
Albania, Bulgaria (*Ambassador:* Y. GEORGIYEV), Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroons, Central African Republic, Ceylon,* Chad, People's Republic of China (*Ambassador:* LI YUN-CHUAN), The People's Republic of the Congo (*Ambassador:* OKYEMBA MORLENDE PASCAL), Cuba, Equatorial Guinea, Ghana, Guinea (*Ambassador:* KAMANO ANSOU), Iraq (*Ambassador:* ABDULE KARIM MEKKI), Maldives, Mali (*Ambassador* resident in Peking), Malta, Mauritania (*Ambassador:* MOHAMMED ABDULLAH OULD KHARCHY), Mongolia (*Ambassador:* GELEGBARMIDIYN VANDAN), Nepal (*Consul-General:* NIRANJAN BATTARAI), Pakistan, Somalia, Southern Yemen, Sudan, Syria, Tanzania (*Ambassador:* SALIM AHMED SALIM), Uganda, U.S.S.R. (*Ambassador:* N. G. SUDARIKOV), Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam (*Ambassador:* LE THIET HUNG), Provisional Government of the Republic of South Viet-Nam (*Ambassador:* VU NGOC HO), Yemen (*Ambassador:* ABDOU OTHMAN MOHAMED), and Zambia.

* Relations suspended.

PARLIAMENT

PRESIDIUM

President: CHOI YONG KUN.
Vice-President: KANG RYANG UK.
Secretary-General: PAK MOON KYOO.

SUPREME PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY

Chairman: CHOI YONG KUN.
Vice-Chairmen: LI KI YUNG, KIM DEUK RAN.
Deputies: The 457 Deputies of the fourth Supreme People's Assembly were elected on 25 November 1967.
Committees: Legislative, Budgetary, Foreign Affairs.

POLITICAL PARTIES

The Workers' Party of Korea: Pyongyang, f. October 10th, 1945; the ruling party, membership: 1,600,000.
Members of the Presidium of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party (*March 1972*):

KIM IL SUNG, CHOI YONG KUN, KIM IL, KIM GWANG HYOP, PAK SUNG CHUL.

Members of the Political Committee of the Central Committee (*March 1972*):

KIM IL SUNG, CHOI YONG KUN, KIM IL, KIM YONG JU, CHOI HYON, PAK SUNG CHUL, O JIN U, SO CHUL, HAN IK SU, KIM JUNG RIN, KIM DONG GYU.

Alternate Members of the Political Committee of the Central Committee:

HYON MU GWANG, CHOE JUN TAEK, YANG HYONG SOP, KIM MAN GUM.

Members of the Secretariat of the Central Committee:
General Secretary: KIM IL SUNG.

Secretaries: CHOE YONG KUN, KIM IL, KIM HAN IK SU, KIM YONG JU, OH JIN WU, KIM DONG GYU, HYON MU GWANG, YANG HYONG SOP, KIM JUNG RIN.

Party Organs:

Rodong Shinmoon (newspaper), *Gunroja* (theoretical journal).

The United Democratic Fatherland Front: Pyongyang; f. 1949, a united national front organization embracing 71 patriotic political parties and public organizations for unification of North and South Korea.

Presidium Members of the Central Committee:

KIM DONG GWU, KANG RYANG UK, HAN DUK SOO, PAK SIN DOK, CHOI WON TAIK, RI GUK RO, KO JUN TAIK.

North Korean Democratic Party: Pyongyang; f. 1945; Chair. KANG RYANG UK.

Religious Chungu Party: Pyongyang; f. 1946; Chair. PAK SHIN DUK.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Supreme Court: Pyongyang, the Supreme Court is the highest judicial organ and supervises the findings of all courts.

President: (vacant).

Supreme Procurator's Office: supervises work of procurator's offices in provinces, cities and counties.

Procurator-General: (vacant).

Procurators supervise the ordinances and regulations of all ministries and the decisions and directives of local organs of state power to see that they conform to the Constitution, laws and decrees, as well as to the decisions and orders of the Cabinet. Procurators bring suits against criminals in the name of the state, and participate in civil cases to protect the interests of the state and citizens.

RELIGION

The traditional religions are Buddhism, Confucianism, Shamanism and Chundo Kyo, a religion peculiar to Korea combining elements of Buddhism and Christianity.

BUDDHISM

Korean Buddhist Federation: Pyongyang; Chairman AN SOOK YONG.

THE PRESS

PRINCIPAL NEWSPAPERS

- Jokook Tongil:** Pyongyang; organ of the Committee for the Peaceful Unification of Korea.
Joseon Inmingun (*Korean People's Army*): Pyongyang; f. 1948.
Kyowon Shinmoon: Ministry of General Education.
Minjoo Chosun: Pyongyang; Supreme People's Assembly and the Cabinet.
Nongup Keunroja: Pyongyang; Central Committee of the Korean Agricultural Working People's Union.
Pyongyang Shinmoon: Pyongyang; general news.
Rodong Chungnyun: League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea.
Rodong Shinmoon (*Labour Daily*): Pyongyang; Central Committee of the Korean Worker's Party.
Rodongja Shinmoon: Pyongyang; General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea.
Sonyun Shinmoon: Pyongyang; Publishing House of Rodong Chungnyun.

PERIODICALS

PRINCIPAL PERIODICALS

- Children's Literature:** Pyongyang.
Chullima: Pyongyang; popular general.
Economic Knowledge: State Publishing House, Pyongyang; scientific.
Keunroja: Pyongyang; Korean Workers' Party.
Korean Arts: Pyongyang.
Korean Film: Pyongyang; for amateur artists.
Korean Fine Arts: Pyongyang.
Korean Literature: Pyongyang.
Korean Music: Korean Composers' Union, Pyongyang.
Korean Women: Korean Women's Democratic Union, Pyongyang.
Youth Life: Pyongyang.

FOREIGN LANGUAGE PUBLICATIONS

- Information on Korea:** Pyongyang; Spanish.
Korea: Pyongyang; pictorial; in Russian, Chinese, English and French.
Korea Today: Pyongyang; English, French, Spanish and Japanese.
Korean Information: Pyongyang; French.
Korean Stamps: Philatelists' Union, Oesong District, Pyongyang; English; bi-monthly.
Korean Trade: Pyongyang; Russian and English.
Korean Trade Union: Pyongyang; Russian and English.
Korean Women: Pyongyang; English.
Korean Youth and Student: Pyongyang; English.
New Korea: Pyongyang; Russian and Chinese.
The Pyongyang Times: Pyongyang; English.

NEWS AGENCIES

- Korean Central News Agency:** Pyongyang; sole distributing agency for news in Korea; publs. *Korean Central News Agency* (daily), *Photo Dispatch*, *Daily Release* (English and Russian), *Korean Year Book*.

FOREIGN BUREAU

Tass is the only foreign agency with a bureau in Pyongyang.

PUBLISHERS

PYONGYANG

- Academy of Sciences Publishing House:** Central District Nammundong; f. 1953; publs. *Kwahakwon Tongbo* (Journal of the Academy of Sciences of the D.P.R. of Korea) bi-monthly; *Kwahakwa Kwahakgoneop* (Journal of Chemistry and the Chemical Industry) bi-monthly; also quarterly journals of Geology and Geography; Metals; Biology; Analytic Chemistry; Mathematics and Physics; and Electricity.
Academy of Social Sciences Publishing House.
Agricultural Books Publishing House: Pres. LI HYUN U.
Economic Publishing House.
Educational Books Publishing House.
Foreign Languages Publishing House: Pres. L. RYANG HUN.
Higher Educational Books Publishing House: Acting Pres. SHIN JONG SUNG.
Industry Publishing House.
Korean Workers' Party Publishing House.
Mass Culture Publishing House.
Medical Science Publishing House.
Photo Service.
Publishing House of the General Federation of Literary and Art Unions.
Transportation Publishing House: f. 1952; Acting Editor PAEK JONG HAN.

RADIO

Korean Central Broadcasting Committee: Pyongyang; programmes relayed nationally with local programmes supplied by local radio committees. Loudspeakers are installed in factories and in open spaces in all towns. Home broadcasting hours: 0500 to 0200 hrs. Foreign broadcasts are in Russian, Chinese, English, French and Japanese.

Note: A national TV network is to be inaugurated within the next five years. Production of TV sets is expected to reach 100,000 by 1976.

FINANCE

BANKING

- Korean Central Bank:** Pyongyang; f. 1946; res. 500m. won; the issuing and control bank; loans for industrial and rural construction.
Foreign Trade Bank of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea: Namondong, Central District, Pyongyang; f. 1963; state bank; operates payments with foreign banks and control of foreign currencies.
Korean Industrial Bank: Pyongyang; f. 1964; operates short-term loan, saving, insurance work, guidance and control of financial management of co-operative farms and individual remittance.

INSURANCE

State Insurance Bureau: Pyongyang; handles all life, fire, accident, marine, hull insurance and reinsurance as the national enterprise.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Korean Committee for the Promotion of International Trade: Pyongyang; Sec.-Gen. PAK SE CHAN.

Korean Council of the Central Federation of Consumption Co-operative Trade Union: Pyongyang.

Korean General Merchandise Export and Import Corporation: Pyongyang.

Korea Minerals Export and Import Corporation: Pyongyang.

TRADE UNIONS

General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea: Pyongyang; f. 1945; total membership (1970) 2,200,000; Chair. CHON CHANG CHOL; publs. *Rodongja Shinmoon*, *Rodongja*, *Korean Trade Unions*.

Affiliated unions:

Central Committee of the Trade Union of Metal and Engineering Industries' Workers of Korea.

Central Committee of the Trade Union of Chemical Industry Workers of Korea.

Central Committee of the Trade Union of Construction and Forestry Workers of Korea.

Central Committee of the Trade Union of Transport and Port Workers of Korea.

Central Committee of the Trade Union of Mining and Power Industry Workers of Korea.

Central Committee of the Trade Union of Light Industry Workers of Korea.

Central Committee of the Trade Union of Commercial Workers of Korea.

Central Committee of the Trade Union of Educational and Cultural Workers of Korea.

Central Committee of the Trade Union of Public Employees of Korea.

Central Committee of the Trade Union of Fishery Workers of Korea.

General Federation of Literature and Arts of Korea: Pyongyang; f. 1961; Chair. of Central Committee LI KI YONG.

Branch unions:

Korean Painters' Union: Pyongyang; Chair. CHONG KWAN CHUL.

Korean Writers' Union: Pyongyang; Chair. CHUN SE BONG.

Korean Cameramen's Union: Pyongyang; Chair. KO RYONG JIN.

Korean Dancers' Union: Pyongyang; Chair. PAK KYONG JA.

Korean Drama Workers' Union: Pyongyang; Chair. LI JAI DUK.

Korean Film Workers' Union: Pyongyang; Chair. LI JONG SOON.

Korean Musicians' Union: Pyongyang; Chair. LI MYUN SANG.

General Federation of Agricultural and Forestry Technique of Korea: Chung Ku-yuck Nammundong, Pyongyang; f. 1946; publ. *Nong-oup Kisyl* (monthly journal of technical information on agriculture).

General Federation of Industrial Technology of Korea: Pyongyang; f. 1946; 65,368 mems.

Korean Agricultural Working People's Union: Pyongyang; f. 1965 to replace former *Korean Peasants' Union*; 2,400,000 mems.; Chair. LI RIM SU.

Korean Architects' Union: Pyongyang; f. 1954; 500 mems.; Chair. KIM JUNG HI.

Korean Democratic Lawyers' Association: Pyongyang; f. 1954; Pres. KIM HYUNG KUN.

Korean Democratic Scientists' Association: Pyongyang; f. 1956.

Korean Journalists' Union: Pyongyang; f. 1946; Chair. CHONG JUN GI.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

TRANSPORT

Railways: 10,500 km. of track; steam, diesel and electric trains, through services to Peking and Moscow. Electrification is 21 per cent. There are two main lines; the Kaesong-Sinuiji (431 km.), and the Najin-Rashin (862 km.), in operation.

Rivers: Yalu and Daidong, Dooman and Ryesung are the most important commercial rivers. Regular passenger and freight services: Manopo-Chosan-Sooipoong; Chung-soo-Sinuijoo-Dasado; Nam-po-Jeudo; Pyongyang-Nampo.

Shipping: There is much fishing and coastal traffic. Foreign vessels call at Nampo, Chongjin and Hamheung. There is a joint D.P.R.K.-Polish shipping company (*Korean Polish Maritime Brokers' Agency*) in Pyongyang; operates services between North Korean, Asian and Australian ports.

Civil Aviation: Civil Aviation Administration of the D.P.R. of Korea: Stalin St., Pyongyang; internal and external services.

Services are also provided by C.A.A.C. and Aeroflot.

TOURISM

Korean International Tourist Bureau: "Ryuhangsang" Pyongyang.

UNIVERSITY

Kim Il Sung University: Pyongyang; f. 1946; 900 teachers, 7,230 day students, 1,900 evening students, 7,200 correspondence students.

REPUBLIC OF KOREA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Republic of Korea forms the southern part of the Korean peninsula between North China and Japan. To the north of the 38th parallel is the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The climate is marked by cold, dry winters with an average temperature of 21°F (-6°C) and hot, humid summers with an average temperature of 77°F (25°C). The language is Korean. Mahayana Buddhism, formerly the principal religion, is now in decline and Christianity has the most adherents. Christians number about 2,200,000 of which about 70 per cent are Protestant. Other religions include Confucianism, Taoism and Chundo Kyo, a religion peculiar to Korea combining elements of Shaman, Buddhist and Christian doctrines. The flag consists of a disc divided horizontally by an S-shaped line, red above and blue below, on a white field with parallel black bars in each corner. The capital is Seoul.

Recent History

The ancient sovereign kingdom of Korea was held by Japan from 1910 to 1945, when the southern part was occupied by U.S. forces and the northern part by the U.S.S.R. Since no agreement could be reached to form a unified government, in 1948 elections under United Nations auspices were held only in the southern half of the country, and a Republican Government was established in South Korea. In 1950 a major war broke out between North and South Korea. South Korea was supported by a UN force drawn from 16 nations and led by the U.S.A. North Korea was supported by Chinese forces. In 1953 a Military Armistice Agreement was signed at Panmunjom recording the 38th parallel as the frontier with a Demarcation Zone on either side. Following the fall of President Syngman Rhee in 1960 conditions were unsettled but after a military coup in 1961, general elections were held in November 1963, and civilian rule was again established. A Normalization Treaty with Japan was signed in Tokyo on June 22, 1965. The government of President Park Chung Hce lived down the unpopularity of this measure, and in 1967 the President and his government were re-elected with increased majorities. President Park was re-elected for a third-term in May 1971. In the general election, although the ruling Democratic Republican Party was again returned, the main opposition, the New Democratic Party gained 89 seats. On December 6th, 1971 a State of Emergency was declared (*see* under the Government, p. 854).

Government

Under the Constitution of 1963, the President is elected by popular vote for a four-year term. The unicameral National Assembly, the highest legislative body, consists of 204 seats preresenting both regional and national constituencies. The Prime Minister and Cabinet are appointed by the President. Political parties, suspended in 1961, are allowed if they satisfy certain conditions but no independent candidates for the National Assembly are permitted.

Defence

Protection of the Korean frontier is a United Nations' responsibility and a United Nations' force, consisting

chiefly of about 43,000 American troops reduced from 63,000 in June 1971, is maintained. In August 1970, it was announced that 10,000 American servicemen would be withdrawn by June 1971. \$1,000 million in U.S. military aid is to be granted over the next five years to modernize the Korean armed forces. Military service in the Korean Republic lasts for two years in the Army, three years in the Navy and Air Force. In 1971 the strength of the Korean Armed Forces amounted to about 600,000 men.

Economic Affairs

The Republic's economy was completely disrupted by the Korean War, but a complete recovery was achieved by the United Nations Korean Rehabilitation Agency (UNKRA) and the United States. Agriculture is the mainstay of the economy, about 50 per cent of the working population being engaged in farming in 1968. The chief crop is rice. Wheat, barley and potatoes are also important. Fishing is both an export and a food source. There are substantial coal deposits and other minerals include iron ore, tungsten, gold, graphite and fluorite. New industries have been started, notably cotton textiles and food processing. South Korea's first iron and steel mill is under construction near Pusan and other heavy industries, such as chemicals, have been developed. Economic growth in the first half of 1971 was estimated at 13.9 per cent in real terms over the same period for 1970.

The trade deficit, which stood at \$1,201 million in 1969, has been financed through external borrowing, war earnings in Viet-Nam, U.S. military spending and aid grants. In 1969 foreign debts totalled \$2,126 million comprising mostly short-term credits.

During the first Five-Year Economic Plan (1962-66), the national economy surpassed the original targets, and the foundation of economic self-sufficiency was laid. In January 1967, the second Five-Year Plan was launched, with an ultimate goal of modernization of the industrial structure and the achievement of economic self-sufficiency by 1971. During the third Five-year Economic Plan (1972-77) the ratio of exports to GNP is expected to increase to 31.3 per cent by 1977, the ratio of imports to G.N.P. to 34.8 per cent while per capita G.N.P. is expected to rise to U.S. \$389 million by 1977 compared with U.S. \$198 million in 1969.

Transport and Communications

Roads and railways have been rebuilt since the war. There are 3,437 miles of railway track (August 1971) 5,071 miles of roads (1970) reach to all parts of the country and a high proportion of freight and passenger transport is by road. Coastal shipping is important, the chief ports being Pusan, Inchon and Masan. There are internal and international air services. In June 1970 a satellite communications system became operational at the Kumsan ground station, which relays signals via Intelsat-3. In April 1971, work began on the construction of an underground railway system for Seoul. Costing an estimated U.S. \$70 million, it will be 133 kilometres in length and the first line is to go into operation early in 1974.

REPUBLIC OF KOREA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

Social Welfare

The Government provides social relief service to handicapped, wounded veterans and war-widows. Special grants or subsidies are also given to the aged, orphans as well as to the victims of disaster by numerous official and voluntary bodies.

Education

Primary education between the ages of six and twelve is free and compulsory and it is planned to extend compulsory education to the age of fifteen. There are 21 universities, 46 colleges, 22 junior colleges, and 57 graduate schools. Approximately 170,000 students are enrolled in these schools.

Tourism

Korea has much to offer in mountain scenery, and the temples and museums and the Royal Palaces at Seoul contain many examples of the traditional Korean arts. There is excellent hunting and fishing.

Visas are required to visit the Republic of Korea by all nationalities except France.

Sport

The most popular sports are football, baseball, basket-

ball, and volleyball. Table-tennis, tennis and badminton are also popular.

Public Holidays

1972: June 6 (Memorial Day), June 10 (Farmers Day), July 17 (Constitution Day), August 15 (Liberation Day), October 1 (Armed Forces Day), October 3 (National Foundation Day), October 9 (Hangul Nal—Anniversary of Proclamation of Korean Alphabet), October 24 (United Nations Day), December 25 (Christmas Day).

1973: January 1-3 (New Year), March 1 (Sam Il Chul—Independence Movement Day), April 5 (Arbor Day).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force, although a number of traditional measures are also used.

Currency and Exchange Rate

The unit of currency is the Won, introduced in 1962 and equivalent to 10 Hwan in the old currency.
Coins: 1, 5, 10 Won.

Notes: 1, 10, 50, 100, 500 Won.

Exchange rate: 990 Won = £1 sterling

372 Won = U.S. \$1

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA
38,027 sq. miles

POPULATION (1970*)
31,460,994

CHIEF TOWNS (1967)

Seoul (capital) . . .	3,969,218	Gwangju . . .	432,552
Pusan . . .	1,463,325	Taejon . . .	329,518
Taegu . . .	881,107	Jeonju . . .	223,177
Inchon . . .	535,577	Masan . . .	164,743

* October (Census).

EMPLOYMENT (1970 Census)

TOTAL	FARMING AND FISHING	MINING	MANU- FACTURING	CONSTRUC- TION	COMMERCE AND OTHER SERVICES	TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICA- TION
9,574,000	4,834,000	109,000	1,260,000	279,000	2,749,000	343,000

AGRICULTURE

PRINCIPAL CROPS ('000 metric tons)

	1967	1968	1969	1970
Rice . . .	3,603	3,195	4,090	3,939*
Wheat and Barley	2,253	2,453	2,459	2,331
Beans . . .	235	288	273	263
Potatoes . . .	631	759	778	n.a.

* 1971 (Est.): 3,850

LIVESTOCK ('000)

	1967	1968	1969
Cattle . . .	1,244	1,193	1,221
Horses . . .	24	19	18
Pigs . . .	1,296	1,396	1,338
Poultry . . .	17,079	25,968	22,852

REPUBLIC OF KOREA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FISHING (^{'000} metric tons)

	1966	1967	1968
Fish . . .	428.8	440.9	461.1
Shellfish . . .	29.7	24.9	29.8
Sea Plants . . .	50.3	61.4	76.8
Others . . .	101.1	85.4	120.4
TOTAL . . .	610.0	612.7	688.1*

* 1969: 862.8

MINING (^{'000} metric tons)

	1967	1968	1969	1970
Anthracite	12,436.2	10,242.0	10,272.6	12,393.6†
Iron Concentrates	698.2	829.6	709.9	571.0
Tungsten Concentrates	4.0	3.8	3.6	3.7
Lead Concentrates	17.6	31.4*	33.0*	32.0
Copper Ore	15.5	19.0	22.2	27.3
Zinc Concentrates	27.2	38.7	41.2	48.0
Manganese Concentrates	7.2	4.2	2.9	3.4
Molybdenum Concentrates	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2
Graphite, Amorphous	61.4	127.9	73.4	59.3
Kaolin	102.6	120.6	135.6	194.6
Talc	56.2	71.6	84.3	83.9
Fluorite	56.9	46.6	39.2	47.8
Limestone	3,915.9	5,652.9	7,415.3	9,104.1
Gold (^{'000} kg.)	1.9	1.9	1.6	1.6
Silver (^{'000} kg.)	18.2	19.8	28.2	46.5

* Lead ore.

† 1971 (Jan. to Sept.): 9,944,000 metric tons.

INDUSTRY

	UNIT	1967	1968	1969	1970
Wheat Flour	^{'000} bags	25,756.0	31,723.2	37,789.0	41,663.0
Sugar, Refined	^{'000} tons	109.4	140.1	185.5	211.0
Newsprint	" "	57.5	61.4	84.2	104.1
Soap	" "	39.0	56.9	47.9	56.2
Plastics	" "	27.3	45.1	57.9	109.4
Cement	" "	2,441.0	3,572.2	4,828.0	5,821.0
Aluminium products	" "	4.9	6.2	1.2	1.5
Car tyres	^{'000}	486.4	669.2	877.0	923.0
Rubber Shoes	million pairs	35.4	36.9	33.3	27.8
Matches	^{'000} boxes	117,164.0	222,405.0	159,618.0	151,088.0
Pottery	million pieces	33.0	35.3	33.9	33.7
Motors	^{'000}	17.8	9.7	9.3	9.0
Cotton Yarn	million kg	78.5	51.9	64.7	71.9
Cotton Cloth	million sq. metres	186.3	113.7	191.7	186.4
Plywood	^{'000} cu. metres	757.0	978.0	978.0	1,126.0
Sewing Machines	^{'000}	162.2	112.4	114.2	107.5
Bicycles	"	147.6	174.0	197.0	214.0
Pencils	"	791.0	1,077.1	798.2	819.0
Worsted Yarn	1,000 kg	2,291.0	3,490.0	3,189.0	2,028.0

REPUBLIC OF KOREA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FINANCE

1 Won=100 Chun.

990 Won=£1 sterling; 372 Won=U.S. \$1.

1,000 Won=£1.01 sterling=U.S. \$2.69.

BUDGET (million won)

REVENUE	1970	1971*	EXPENDITURE	1970	1971*
Taxes and Customs . . .	344,134	242,100	General Expenditure . . .	68,595	168,600
Monopoly Profit . . .	30,100	101,700	Defence . . .	100,512	82,500
Miscellaneous Revenue . . .	13,710		Investment and Loans . . .	150,982	106,000
Trust Fund and Interest . . .	7,373		Other Items . . .	630	—
Foreign Loan Fund . . .	28,600		Salaries and Pensions . . .	55,379	—
United States Aid . . .	22,356		Local Government . . .	70,175	—
TOTAL . . .	446,273	343,800	TOTAL . . .	446,273	357,100

* Jan.-Sept.

SECOND FIVE-YEAR ECONOMIC PLAN, 1967-71

Aimed at expanding the economy by 65 per cent, and at raising the per capita income by 31 per cent. Share of secondary industry was to increase to 30.2 per cent of G.N.P.

THIRD FIVE-YEAR ECONOMIC PLAN, 1972-77

The plan is characterized by more exports, less imports and less dependence on foreign Capital.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS ('000 million won)

	1967	1968	1969	1970
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (at 1965 Constant Market Prices)	995.43	1,127.32	1,306.19	1,433.47
of which:				
Agriculture . . .	325.27	330.84	370.36	377.67
Mining and quarrying . . .	16.87	16.63	16.88	19.24
Manufacturing . . .	205.33	263.01	321.56	378.14
Construction . . .	38.47	53.87	74.44	75.61
Electricity, water . . .	15.77	19.32	25.11	30.47
Transport and communications . . .	45.56	56.80	67.37	76.54
Commerce . . .	165.81	190.67	221.92	260.02
Banking and insurance . . .	14.59	17.71	19.31	22.03
Ownership of dwellings . . .	30.09	31.50	33.08	34.85
Public administration and defence . . .	45.78	48.23	50.25	52.58
Service . . .	70.36	76.50	82.04	90.75
Income from abroad . . .	21.53	22.24	23.04	15.07
Balance of exports and imports of goods and services . . .	134.81	199.10	233.87	216.78
AVAILABLE RESOURCES (at current market prices)	1,356.39	1,759.98	2,276.13	2,798.01
of which:				
Private consumption expenditure . . .	973.55	1,163.39	1,438.81	1,858.40
Public consumption expenditure . . .	132.17	175.28	222.69	279.68
Gross domestic fixed capital formation . . .	264.00	402.35	547.30	625.60
Increase in stocks . . .	8.20	18.96	67.33	42.02

REPUBLIC OF KOREA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

GOLD RESERVES AND MONEY SUPPLY

(At year's end)

	1967	1968	1969	1970
Gold Reserves (U.S.\$'000)	3,343	3,390	3,395	3,410
Currency in Circulation (million won)	57,606	81,861	111,230	133,338
Monetary Deposits (million won)	62,422	67,979	106,718	173,132
Total Money Supply (million won)	120,028	149,840	217,948	306,478

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS—WORLDWIDE SUMMARY

(million U.S.\$)

	1969			1970		
	Credit	Debit	Balance	Credit	Debit	Balance
Goods and Services	1,150.7	1,945.1	-794.4	1,372.2	2,151.2	-779.0
Transfer Payments	276.1	32.5	243.6	236.9	59.3	177.6
Capital and Monetary Gold	770.4	215.5	554.9	680.9	88.7	592.2

FOREIGN AID

(U.S. \$'000)

YEAR	UNKRA	A.I.D.	OTHER U.S. ASSISTANCE	OTHER SOURCES	TOTAL
1954	21,297	82,437	—	50,191	153,925
1955	22,181	205,815	—	8,711	236,707
1956	22,370	271,049	32,955	331	326,705
1957	14,103	323,267	45,522	—	382,892
1958	7,747	265,629	47,896	—	321,272
1959	2,471	208,297	11,436	—	222,204
1960	244	225,236	19,913	—	245,393
1961	—	154,319	44,926	—	199,245
1962	—	165,002	67,308	—	232,310
1963	—	119,659	96,787	—	216,446
1964	—	88,346	60,985	—	149,331
1965	—	71,904	59,357	—	131,441
1966	—	65,310	37,951	—	103,261
1967	—	52,640	44,378	—	97,018
1968	—	49,929	55,927	—	105,856
1969	—	32,434	74,830	—	107,264
1970	—	20,933	61,703	—	82,636

OVERSEAS INVESTMENTS

(U.S. \$ million)

	1970 (July)
United States	116.7
Japan	27.3
Netherlands	6.3
Panama	5.5
Hong Kong	1.5
German Federal Republic	0.9
TOTAL (including others)	182.0

REPUBLIC OF KOREA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

EXTERNAL TRADE

(U.S. \$ million)

	IMPORTS	EXPORTS
1966	716.4	250.3
1967	996.2	320.2
1968	1,462.9	455.4
1969	1,823.6	622.5
1970	1,984.0	835.2

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

(U.S. \$'000)

IMPORTS	1969	1970	EXPORTS	1969	1970
Machinery	306,950	305,858	Clothing	160,770	213,566
Raw Cotton	52,038	62,669	Veneer Sheets	79,162	91,746
Fertilizer	11,901	4,083	Wigs	60,199	100,868
Wheat	90,345	79,528	Tungsten	12,414	17,209
Electrical Machinery and Appli- ances	113,742	132,892	Raw Silk	23,751	35,821
Wood, Lumber	108,516	125,413	Tobacco	13,376	13,435
Chemicals	136,660	163,781	Fish	29,032	40,832
Raw Sugar	17,454	23,479	Laver	12,623	13,047
Raw Rubber	17,644	17,563	Electrical Machinery	36,687	43,874
Rayon Yarn	2,417	2,217			
Iron and Steel	84,486	89,591			
Petroleum Products	107,618	132,931			
TOTAL (incl. others)	1,823,612	1,983,974	TOTAL (incl. others)	622,516	835,185

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS

(U.S. \$'000)

	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1968	1969	1970	1968	1969	1970
Japan	623,998	753,817	809,283	99,744	133,326	234,329
China Republic (Taiwan)	15,946	23,195	33,998	5,750	13,275	7,210
U.S.A.	488,985	530,179	584,793	235,448	312,175	395,182
German Federal Republic	73,603	78,971	67,204	9,636	16,415	27,300
Italy	21,571	17,758	19,581	1,600	3,566	7,182
Philippines	34,466	37,377	41,683	915	688	1,128
United Kingdom	15,559	32,037	32,799	7,026	10,560	13,021
Netherlands	7,553	17,994	23,255	6,221	9,477	13,513
Hong Kong	13,895	19,969	19,738	15,664	24,443	27,574
France	13,741	36,423	52,242	2,590	1,752	1,568
Singapore	4,053	10,097	13,543	10,749	12,046	11,023

REPUBLIC OF KOREA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

TOURISM

NUMBER OF VISITORS

1966	.	.	67,765
1967	.	.	84,216
1968	.	.	102,748
1969	.	.	126,686
1970*	.	.	84,377

* January–August.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS ('000)

	1968	1969	1970
Passengers . . .	150,969	154,696	131,251
Freight (metric tons)	27,580	29,153	30,298

SHIPPING (metric tons)

	1968	1969	1970
Loaded . . .	7,801,311	11,054,812	14,132,700
Unloaded . . .	19,198,896	25,172,340	29,172,100

ROADS

	1968	1969	1970
Passenger Cars . . .	35,379	52,173	60,677
Trucks	31,582	40,134	48,901
Buses	10,519	12,363	15,831

CIVIL AVIATION (Domestic Services only)

	1968	1969	1970
Passengers . . .	312,167	627,668	909,477
Freight (kg.) . .	1,693,412	2,771,207	631,840
Mail (kg.) . . .	29,381	23,983	31,176

EDUCATION (1970)

	No. OF SCHOOLS	No. OF TEACHERS	No. OF PUPILS
Elementary Schools .	5,961	101,095	5,749,301
Middle Schools . . .	1,608	31,207	1,147,408
Academic High Schools	408	9,845	315,367
Vocational High Schools	481	10,009	275,015
Junior Technical Colleges	26	1,170	23,440
Junior Colleges . .	14	228	4,907
Junior Teachers Colleges	16	660	12,190
Colleges and Universities . . .	71	7,779	146,414
Graduate Schools .	64	165	6,640
Miscellaneous Schools	55	797	18,329
Technical Schools .	64	522	13,126
Higher Technical Schools	68	649	12,876
Civic Schools . . .	69	245	7,852
Higher Civic Schools	336	2,765	72,338
Special Schools . .	32	394	4,137

Source: The Korea Statistical Year Book of Education 1970.

THE CONSTITUTION

In May 1961, the Government was taken over by a Supreme Council for National Reconstruction. Political parties, Parliament and the Constitution were dissolved.

A new Constitution, approved by national referendum in December 1962, came into operation after elections in 1963. The main provisions are:

Political Parties: A plural-party system is guaranteed with a view to preventing a one-party dictatorship. Parties must, however, organize chapters with at least 50 members in at least 40 cities. Only nominees of a political party may be candidates for the National Assembly, independents being forbidden.

The National Assembly: The National Assembly is to be unicameral with a membership of between 150 and 200. The Prime Minister and other Cabinet members are appointed by the President without the necessity of approval from the National Assembly. It has the power to recommend to the President the removal of the Prime Minister or any other Cabinet Minister. The National

Assembly may pass a motion for impeachment of the President, which would be tried by an Impeachment Council composed of four Judges of the Supreme Court and five members of the National Assembly.

The President: The President is elected by popular vote, unless a vacancy occurs when there are two years or less of the term of office to run, in which case he is elected by the National Assembly. The office of President may not be combined with that of Prime Minister, member of the Cabinet or other public or private positions as determined by law.

The Judiciary: The Supreme Court has power to decide with finality the constitutionality of laws. It also has final appellate jurisdiction over the military tribunals.

Fundamental Rights: Freedom of speech, press, assembly and association are guaranteed by the standards of newspapers or news agencies may be prescribed by law. Time and place of outdoor assembly may also be determined in accordance with the law.

THE GOVERNMENT

President: General PARK CHUNG HEE (re-elected May 1971).

THE CABINET

(March 1972)

(Democratic Republican Party)

Prime Minister: KIM JONG PIL.

Deputy Prime Minister and Chairman of the Economic Planning Board: KIM HAK YUL.

Foreign Minister: KIM YONG SHIK.

Home Minister: OH CHI SUNG.

Minister of Finance: NAM DUK WOO.

Minister of Justice: SHIN JIK SU.

Minister of Defence: YU JAE HEUNG.

Minister of Education: MIN KWAN SHIK.

Minister of Agriculture and Forestry: KIM BO HYON.

Minister of Commerce and Industry: LEE NAK SUN.

Minister of Construction: TAE WAN SUN.

Minister of Health and Social Affairs: LEE KYUNG HO.

Minister of Transport: CHANG SUNG HWAN.

Minister of Communications: SHIN SANG CHUL.

Minister of Information and Cultural Affairs: YOON CHOO YONG.

Minister of Science and Technology: CHOI HYONG SUP.

Minister of Government Administration: SUH IL KYO.

Minister for National Unification: KIM YUNG SUN.

Minister without Portfolio: LEE BYONG OK.

Note: Prompted by increasing social unrest and a grave threat to national security, President Park declared a State of National Emergency on December 6th, 1971. The President now rules by decree which enables him to control wages and prices, ban demonstrations, censor the Press and requisition private land for military purposes whenever necessary.

REPUBLIC OF KOREA—(DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION, PARLIAMENT)

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA

(Seoul unless otherwise stated)

- Argentina:** Suite 609, New Korea Hotel; *Ambassador:* ALEJANDRO ANTONIO A. GALARCE.
- Australia:** 32-10 Songwol-dong, Sudaimun-ku; *Ambassador:* A. H. LOOMES.
- Austria:** Tokyo, Japan.
- Belgium:** Tokyo, Japan.
- Brazil:** 3rd Floor, New Korea Hotel Bldg., 192-11, 1-ka, Ulehiro, Choong-ku; *Chargé d'Affaires:* ROBERTO BARTHEL-ROSA.
- Canada:** Tokyo, Japan.
- China, Republic of:** 15 1-ka, Chungmu-ro, Chung-ku, *Ambassador:* TANG TSUNG.
- Colombia:** Tokyo, Japan.
- Denmark:** Tokyo, Japan.
- Ecuador:** Tokyo, Japan.
- El Salvador:** Tokyo, Japan.
- France:** 30 Hap-dong, Sudaimun-ku; *Ambassador:* PIERRE LANDY.
- German Federal Republic:** 9th Floor, Dae Han Bldg., 75 Susomun-dong, Sudaimun-ku; *Ambassador:* WILFRIED SARRAZIN.
- Greece:** Tokyo, Japan.
- Iran:** Tokyo, Japan.
- Israel:** 3-10, 3-ka, Choongjung-ro, Sudaimun-ku; *Ambassador:* MOSHE BARTUR.
- Italy:** 72-1, 3-ka, Choongjung-ro, Sudaimun-ku; *Ambassador:* MARIO FILO DELLA TORRE SANTA SUSANNA.
- Japan:** 5th Floor, Bando Hotel, Choong-ku; *Ambassador:* SHIROSHICHI KIMURA.
- Khmer Republic:** *Ambassador:* POC CHUEN.
- Madagascar:** Washington, U.S.A.
- Malaysia:** 35-1, Tongi-dong, Chongro-ku; *Ambassador:* BAHADUN BIN HAJI HASSAN.
- Morocco:** Tokyo, Japan.
- Netherlands:** Tokyo, Japan.
- New Zealand:** Tokyo, Japan.
- Norway:** Tokyo, Japan.
- Panama:** Tokyo, Japan.
- Philippines:** 5th Floor, Sedae Bldg., 11-3, 3-ka, Hoihyun-dong, Choong-ku; *Ambassador:* PEDRO G. RAMIREZ.
- Spain:** Tokyo, Japan.
- Sweden:** Tokyo, Japan.
- Switzerland:** Tokyo, Japan.
- Thailand:** 1 tae won-dong, Yongsan-ku; *Ambassador:* CHOTE KLONGVICH.
- Turkey:** 361-8 Shindang-dong, Sungdong-ku; *Ambassador:* BULEND KESTELI.
- United Kingdom:** 4 Chung-dong, Sudaimun-ku; *Ambassador:* J. C. PETERSEN.
- U.S.A.:** 1-ka, Ulehi-ro, Chung-ku; *Ambassador:* WILLIAM J. PORTER.
- Uruguay:** Tokyo, Japan.
- Vatican:** 2 Kungjung-dong, Chongro-ku; *Apostolic Nuncio:* The Most Rev. IPPOLITO ROTOLI.
- Viet-Nam, Republic of:** 24-21, 1-ka Chungmu-ro, Chang-gu; *Ambassador:* DO CAO TRI.

PARLIAMENT

(General Election, May 25th, 1971)

PARTY	SEATS	VOTES
Democratic Republican Party .	113	5,391,444
New Democratic Party .	89	4,826,991
National Democratic Party .	1	428,697
Minjoong Dang (Masses Party) .	1	148,812
Daejoong Dang .	—	55,829
Socialist Unification Party .	—	92,232

Speaker of the National Assembly: PAIK TOO CHIN.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Democratic Republican Party: 112-3, Sokong-Dong, Chung-ku, C.P. Box 196, Seoul; f. 1963; Government Party; 1,500,000 mems.; President PARK CHUNG HEE; Chair. NAM OK PAIK, Sec.-Gen. KIL CHAE HO; Publs. *The Democratic Republican Forum*, *The D.R.P. Bulletin*, *Policy Quarterly*.

New Democratic Party: 130 Kwanhun-dong, Chongno-gu, Seoul; opposition coalition formed 1967 by the Sinhan and Minjung Parties; Pres. CHI-ON YU.

Daejung Dang (Popular Party): 94-10, 2-ga, Chongno, Chongno-gu, Seoul; f. 1967; left-wing; Leader SO MIN-HO.

United Socialist Party (Tongil Sahoe Dang): Tongkwang Bldg., 138 Nakwon-dong, Chongro-ku; Leader KIM CHUL.

Minjung Dang Party (Masses Party): 24, 1-ka, Hochyon-dong, Chung-gu, Seoul; Leader SONG PO-GYONG.

National Democratic Party: f. 1971.

Socialist Unification Party: f. 1970; aims to bring about eventual unification of North and South (banned 1971).

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Supreme Court: is the highest Court. It consists of sixteen Justices including the Chief Justice. It has jurisdiction over Civil, Criminal and Special (Administrative and Election) cases, and its power is exercised through a conference attended by two-thirds or more of all the Justices. A case may first be considered and adjudicated by a division of three or more Justices.

Appellate Courts: consist of a Chief Judge and a specified number of Judges; have Civil, Criminal and Special Divisions. The Courts are situated at Seoul, Taegu and Kwangju. All cases are heard by a Collegiate Division of three Judges.

District Courts: there are eleven District Courts, with thirty-six branch courts. They consist of a Chief Judge and Judges, and have Civil and Criminal Divisions. Cases may be heard by a single Judge or a Collegiate Division of three Judges as prescribed by law.

Family Court: there is one Family Court, in Seoul, with a Chief Judge and Judges and Probation Officers. This deals with domestic relations and juvenile delinquency.

THE SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice: BOK KI MIN.

Justices: SON TONG UK, KIM CHI GOL, SA KWANG UK, HONG SUN YOP, YANG HOE KYONG, HPANG SOON WON, LEE YONG SOP, NA HANG YUN, CHU CHA HWANG, HONG NAM PYO, U CHAE PANG, KIM YOUNG SAE, HAN BONG SAE, MIN MOON KEE, YANG BYUNG HO.

Director of Court Administration: KIM BYUNG WHA.

RELIGION

The traditional religions are Buddhism, Confucianism, Taoism and Chundo Kyo, a religion peculiar to Korea combining elements of Buddhism and Christianity. Christianity is now the principal religion.

RELIGIONS

	No. OF TEMPLES OR CHURCHES	No. OF PRIESTS	No. OF BELIEVERS
Buddhism	2,306	9,185	687,345
Confucianism	34	207	26,137
Protestantism	6,785	20,097	736,844
Roman Catholicism	1,004	2,254	590,962
Chundo Kyo	54	278	59,165
Others	170	923	485,943

Roman Catholic: Archbishop of Seoul; H.E. STEPHEN Cardinal KIM SOU-HWAN, Archbishop's House, 2-Ga 1, Myong Dong, Seoul.

THE PRESS

DAILIES

Chosun Ilbo: 61, 1-ga, Taepyeong-ro 1, Chung-gu, Seoul; f. 1920; morning, weekly and children's editions; independent; circ. (morning edn.) 405,000; Chair. IL-YOUNG BANG; Pres. WOO-YOUNG BANG; Editor SUNU HWY.

Daihan Ilbo: 340, 2-ga, Taepyeong-ro, Chung-gu, Seoul; f. 1948; evening; independent; circ. 100,000; Pres. KIM LYUN-JOON.

Dong-A Ilbo (The Oriental Daily News): 139 Sechong-ro, Chongno-gu, Seoul; f. 1920; evening; independent; circ. 626,700; Pres. Dr. JAI WOOL KOO; Editor DONG WOOL LEE.

Hankook Ilbo: 14 Choonghak-dong, Chongno-gu, Seoul; f. 1954; morning; independent; circ. 350,000; Pub. CHANG KEY-YOUNG.

Joong-ang Ilbo: 58-9 Seosomun-dong, Seodaemun-gu, Seoul.

The Daily Sports: 14 Choonghak-dong, Chongno-ku, Seoul.

The Korea Herald: 31, 1-ga, Taepyeong-ro, Seoul; English; morning; independent; Pres. OH CHONG-SHIK; Editor-in-Chief KAY KWANG GIL.

The Korea Times: 14 Chunghak-dong, Chongno-gu, Seoul; f. 1950; morning; English; independent; circ. 33,500; Pres./Publ. CHANG KEY-YOUNG; Editor HONG SOON-IL.

Kyunghyang Shinmun: 74 Sogong-dong, Chung-ku, Seoul; f. 1946; evening; independent; circ. 300,000; Publisher PAK CHAN HYUN; Editor CHO YONG JOONG.

The Seoul Kyunge: 14 Choonghak-dong, Chongno-ku, Seoul.

Seoul Shinmun: 31 Taepyeong-ro, Seoul; morning; independent; Pres. TAE HWA CHANG.

Shin-A Ilbo: 31-1 Seosomun-dong, Seodaemun-gu, Seoul.

Sonyong Dong-A: 139 Sechong-ro, Chongno-ku, Seoul; children's daily; circ. 118,300.

REPUBLIC OF KOREA—(THE PRESS, PUBLISHERS, RADIO AND TELEVISION)

Sunup Kyungjo Shinmun: 1, 3-ga, Hoehyeon-dong, Jung-gu, Seoul; f. 1952; covers mainly economic news; circ. 20,000; Pres. PAIK SUNG-CHIN; Editor KIM WOOR-YUNG.

WEEKLY

Ghosun Ilbo: 61 Taepyong-ro 1, Chung-ku, Seoul; circ. (weekly) 170,000 (*see under Dailies*).

Korean Business Review: 14 1-ka, Namdacomoon-Ro, Choong-ku, Seoul; organ of The Federation of Korean Industries.

The Weekly Hankook: 14 Choonhak-dong, Chongno-ku, Seoul; f. 1964; Editor HONG YOO SUN; circ. 400,000.

The Women's Weekly: 14 Choonghak-dong, Chongno-ku, Seoul.

SELECTED MONTHLIES

Donghwa News Graphic: 43-1, 1-ga, Pildong, Chung-gu, Seoul; f. 1958; Publisher JAE HO CHUNG.

FKTU News: Federation of Korean Trade Unions, 20 Sogong-dong, Chung-gu, Seoul; labour; f. 1958; Publisher LEE CHAN-KYU.

Hyundae Munhak: 130 Hyeje-dong, Chongno-gu, Seoul; f. 1955; literature; Chief Editor YUN HYUN CHO; circ. 15,000.

Shin Dong-A (New Far East): 139 Sejong-ro, Chongno-gu, Seoul; f. 1931; general; Editor SONG-HAN KIM; circ. 56,500.

The Yosong Dong-A (Women's Far East): 139 Sejong-ro, Chong-gu, Seoul; f. 1933; women's magazine; Editor SONG-HAN KIM; circ. 92,000.

NEWS AGENCIES

Donghwa News Agency: 43 Pildong 1-ka, Chung-ku, Seoul; f. 1956; contract with AP, Reuters and New York Times News Service; Pres. JAE HO CHUNG; Editor SANG HYUN KIM.

Hapdong News Agency: 101 Ulchi-ro 1, Chung-ku, Seoul; f. 1945; contracts with AFP, Dpa, Kyodo, Editor's Press Services and Overseas Commentary Service; Pres. WON-KYUNG LEE; Editor KAM-NYUNG OM.

Sisa News Agency: 61-8, 2-ka, Chungmu-ro, Chung-ku, Seoul; f. 1951; Pres. KIM HEE-JONG; Editor CHO DONG-HOON; specialized news of finance, mining, medicine, education, transport, etc.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

ANSA: 1-17 Chung Dong, Su Dae Mon Ku, Seoul; Chief UGO PUNTIERI.

AP: Donghwa News Agency Building, 70 Sokung-Dong, Chung-ku, Seoul; Correspondent K. C. HWANG.

Central News Agency of China: (I.P.O. Box 2139) 1-KA, Ulchiro, Seoul.

Kyodo News Service: Kyodonews Seoul, c/o Hapdong News Agency, 1-AK-101 Eulchi Rd., Seoul; Correspondent KEIZO MAEKAWA.

The Jiji Press also has an office in Seoul.

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

The Korean Newspapers Association: Room 205, 206 The Press Centre of Korea, 31, 1-ga, Taepyeong-ro, Jung-gu, Seoul; 36 mems.

PUBLISHERS

Dong-A Publishing Co., Ltd.: West Gate, Seoul; f. 1956; Pres. KIM SANG-MOON; Man. Dir. PARK YOUNG-KI; dictionaries, text books, reference books and general.

Go Mong Sa: 117 Ankuk-dong, Seoul; Dir. WON DEE KIM; general books.

Hak Won Publishing Co.: 31 1st St., Taepyung-ro, Seoul; f. 1945; Pres. ICK-TAL KIM; encyclopaedia and general.

Hyang Mun Sa: 39 Kyunji-dong, Chongro-gu, Seoul; Dir. MAL SUN NA; agricultural books.

Il Cho Kak: 9 Kongpyung-dong, Seoul; Dir. MAN NYUN HAN; textbooks.

Il Han Do Su Publishing Co.: 110 Gyunji-dong, Seoul; Dir. BOK HWAN SOU; textbooks.

Il Sim Sa: 115 Sungbuk-dong, Seoul; Dir. BONG JIN HONG; textbooks.

Jung Eum Sa: 3-2 1st St., Hoihyun-dong, Seoul; f. 1935; Dir. YOUNG HAE CHOI; textbooks and general books.

Kuk-Min Um-Ak Yun-Ku-Hao (National Music Research Society): 16-6 1st St., Namsan-dong, Chung-ku, Seoul; f. 1945; Dir. KANG YUM LEE; music.

Minjungseogwan Publishing Co.: 35 Tongui-dong, Chongno-Ku, Seoul; Chair. BYUNG JUN LEE; Pres. NAM-WONU; textbooks, dictionaries and general.

Mun Ho Sa: 92 2nd Street, Simmun-ro, Seoul; Dir. CHONG TAE LEE; primary school books.

Sae Mun Sa: 13 Sam-ka Nam Sang Dong, Chung-ku, Seoul; Pres. SUNG JIN CHO; general books.

Soo-Do Publishing Co.: 108 Susong-dong, Seoul; Chair. U-KYUNG PYUN; textbooks and general.

Ul Yu Publishing Co.: 112 Kwanchul-dong, Seoul; Dir. CHIN-SOOK CHOUNG; textbooks and general.

Yang Mun Sa: 5 Susong-dong, Seoul; Dir. HO SUNG PYUN; textbooks and general books.

Young Ji Publishing Co.: 32 Gyunji-dong, Seoul; Dir. MAN DU PAEK; textbooks.

PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION

Korean Publishers' Association: 3-1, Doyum-dong, Chongno-ku, Seoul; f. 1947; Pres. JIN SOOK CHUNG; Vice-Pres. WON DAE KIM, CHUL WOO YANG; Sec.-Gen. KYUNG HOON LEE; Publ. *The Korean Books Journal* (monthly), *Korean Publication Yearbook*.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

There are 45 radio and 12 television stations, of which the following (*see below*) are the more important:

RADIO

Korean Broadcasting System (KBS): Yejangdong 8, Chung-ku, Seoul; government agency with one key and 27 local stations; overseas service in Korean, English, French, Spanish, Chinese, Japanese and Russian; Dir. H. S. LEE.

Pusan Moonwha Broadcasting Corporation (HLKU): 3-Ka, Choong-Ang Dong, Pusan; independent commercial station; programmes in Korean; Pres. S. S. AHN; Dir.-Gen. A. SUNG SOO.

REPUBLIC OF KOREA—(RADIO AND TELEVISION, FINANCE)

Radio Station HLKX: C.P.O.B. 5255, Seoul; f. 1956; religious, educational station operated by Evangelical Alliance Mission, P.O.B. 969, Wheaton, Ill. 60187, U.S.A.; programmes in Korean, Chinese, Russian, Mongolian and English; Dir. W. S. WINCHELL.

Christian Broadcasting Station: 136 Yun Chi Dong, Chongno-II, Seoul; independent religious semicommercial station with four network stations in Taegu, Pusan, Kwangju and Iri; programmes in Korean and English; Asst. Dir. E. O. DeCAMP.

Tong-yang Broadcasting Co. Ltd.: 58-9 Seosomun-dong, Seoul; commercial; Man. Dir. KIM DUK-PO; Dir. PARK MOO SUNG.

Dong-A Broadcasting System (HLKJ): P.O.B. Kwang Hwa Moon 250, 139 Sejong-no, Chongno-gu, Seoul; f. 1963; commercial; Pres. JAE UK KOH; Dir.-Gen. SANG KI KIM.

Hankuk Munhwa Broadcasting Corporation: 22 Jung-dong, Sudaemun-ku, Seoul; commercial; Pres. JUNG CHUL CHO; Exec. Dir. U. YOUNG HWANG.

American Forces Korea Network: Head Office: Seoul; Mil. Address: A.P.O. San Francisco, 96301, U.S.A.; f. 1950; eight originating stations and twelve relay stations; broadcasts 24 hours a day; Commanding Officer Lt.-Col. JASON B. GOLDMAN; Deputy Capt. FRANK M. BENTON; Production Chief ED MASTERS; Chief Engineer GERALD McDONALD.

There are about 2,540,000 radio receivers (Sept. 1970).

TELEVISION

Korean Broadcasting System (KBS): Yejangdong 8, Chungku, Seoul; government corporation; Dir. CHONG CHUL HONG.

Tong-yang Broadcasting Co. Ltd. (TV-AM-FM): 58-9 Seosomun-dong, Seoul; commercial; Man. Dir. KIM DUK-PO; Dir. PARK MOO SUNG.

American Forces Korea Network: Head Office: Seoul; Mil. Address: A.P.O. San Francisco, 96301, U.S.A.; f. 1957; key station in Seoul; nine rebroadcast transmitters throughout Korea, and four low-wattage translators located strategically; on the air 70 hours weekly (see above, Radio).

As at September 1970, there were 330,000 receiving sets.

FINANCE

(cap.=capital; p.u.=paid up; dep.=deposits; res.=reserves; m.=million; amounts in Won)

BANKING

CENTRAL BANK

Bank of Korea, The: 110, 3ka, Namdaemun-ro, Chungku, Seoul; f. 1950; res. 2,264m.; 10 domestic brs., 4 overseas offices; Chair. DUK WOO NAM; Gov. SUNG WHAN KIM; Dep. Gov. SOO KON PAE; publ. *Annual Report, Review of Korean Economy, Monthly Economic Review*, etc.

NATIONAL BANKS

Bank of Seoul: 116-1 Sokong-Dong, Chungku, Seoul; f. 1959; cap. 4,000m., dep. 52,500m. (Sept. 1970); Pres. DONG SOO OH; Vice-Pres. BYUNG SHIK SHIM.

Cho-Heung Bank Ltd.: 14, 1-ka, Namdaemun-ro, Chungku, Seoul; f. 1897; Pres. SANG CHUL MOON; Exec. Dir. CHANG SUP CHUN.

Citizen's National Bank: 9-1, 2-ga, Namdaemun-ro, Chungku, Seoul; f. 1962; credit bank; Pres. SANG CHUL MOON.

Commercial Bank of Korea, The: 111-1, 2-ka, Namdaemun-ro, Chungku, Seoul; f. 1899; cap. 4,000m., dep. 100,728m. (Sept. 1970); Pres. SUK CHUN LIM; Exec. Vice-Pres. BYUNG CHIN CHU.

Hanil Bank: 130, 2-ka, Namdaemun-ro, Chnng-ku, Seoul (I.P.O. Box 1033); f. 1932, present name taken 1960; cap. p.u. U.S. \$12m., dep. U.S. \$312m.; Pres. JIN SOO HA; Snr. Exec. Dir. HONG SOO HAN.

Korea Exchange Bank: 10 Kwanchul-dong, Chungku, Seoul; f. 1968; 14 overseas brs.; cap. p.u. 20,000m.; dep. 242,892.6m. (Dec. 1970); Pres. YONG HEE HONG.

Korea First Bank: 53-1, 1-ka, Chungmu-ro, Joongku, Seoul; f. 1929; cap. 4,000m., dep. 100m.; Pres. RO SUNG PARK; Exec. Vice-Pres. TAI CHIN KO.

Korea Housing Bank: 43-8 Kwangchuldong Chongro, Seoul; f. 1967; Pres. PAIK NAM KWUN.

Korean Reconstruction Bank: 140-1 Namdaemun-ro, Chungku, Seoul; f. 1954; cap. 20,000m.; Gov. YOUNG HUI KIM.

Medium Industry Bank: 36-1 2-ka Uljiro Choongku, Seoul; f. 1961; industrial credit bank; cap. 1,760m., dep. 57,235m. (1970); Pres. W. C. CHUNG.

PRIVATE BANK

Bank of Taegu: 38 Dongmundong, Jungku, Taegu; f. October 1967; cap 300m., dep. 1,829m. (Jan. 1969); Pres. JUNGUNG KIM; Senior Exec. Dir. OKHYUN NAM.

ASSOCIATION

Bankers' Association of Korea: 4, 1-ka, Myung-Dong, Chungku, Seoul; mems. 13 financial institutions; Chair. JIN SOO SUH (Gov. Bank of Korea); Sec.-Gen. S. H. KOO.

FOREIGN BANKS

Central Trust of China: Head Office: Taiwan; P.O.B. 361, Central Post Office, Seoul; Rep. CHAO-FENG HSIEH.

Chartered Bank: Head Office: 38 Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2; Samsung Building, 50 1-ka, Ulchiro, Choongku, Seoul; P.O. Box Kwangwhamun 259, Seoul; Man. H. H. LILLER.

Chase Manhattan Bank, N.A.: New York; Seoul Branch: 50, 1-ka, Ulchiro, Choongku, I.P.O. Box 2249; Second Vice-Pres. and Man. GLENN M. IRVINE.

Dai-ichi Kangyo Bank Ltd.: Kal Bldg., No. 502, 118 2-ka, Namdaemun-ro, Chungku, Seoul.

Bank of Tokyo: 6, 1-chome, Nihombashi Hongokuchō, Chuo-ku, Tokyo, Japan; Seoul.

First National City Bank: 28, Sokong-dong, Chungku, and 8, 1-ka, Shinchang-dong, Chungku, Pusan, Seoul.

Mitsubishi Bank Ltd.: 6, Mukyodong, Chungku, Seoul; f. 1967; Man. TAKEO FUNABASHI.

DEVELOPMENT AGENCIES

Korea Development Association: 340, 2-ga, Taepyeong-ro, Junggu, Seoul.

Korea Development Finance Corporation: 12th Floor, The Cho Heung Bank Bldg., 14, Namdaemun-ro 1-ka, Chungku, Seoul; f. 1967; assists in the development of private enterprise by medium- and long-term financing including loans, guarantees and purchase of equities; cap. p.u. 1,634m. won; Chair. CHAI SUN HONG; Pres. CHIN HYUNG KIM.

REPUBLIC OF KOREA—(FINANCE, TRADE AND INDUSTRY)

Agriculture and Fishery Development Corporation—AFDC: 111 Hap-Dong, Sudaemun-ku, Seoul, I.P.O. Box 3212; f. 1967 to develop principal producing areas for various agricultural and fisheries produce, to develop and encourage processing, preservation and marketing of such products and to cement links among activities relating to the production, processing, preservation, marketing and consumption of such goods; thereby to elevate income levels of farming and fishing communities; cap. 5,000m. won; Pres. BANG HEUM MOON; Exec. Vice-Pres. (vacant).

INSURANCE

PRINCIPAL COMPANIES

Ankuk Fire and Marine Insurance Co. Ltd.: 50, 1-ka, Ulchi-ro, Chung-ku, Seoul; P.O.B. 469; f. 1952; Pres. YUNG KI SOHN; Man. Dirs. MAN KYU PARK, BONG KU LEE.

Dai Han Life Insurance Co.: P.O.B. 290, Seoul; f. 1946; Gen. Man. CHANG HO IM.

Eastern Marine and Fire Insurance Co., The: C.O.B. 5024 C., Seoul; f. 1955; Pres. CHAN YONG PARK.

First Fire and Marine Insurance Co. Ltd., The: 11-3, 3-ka, Huehyun-dong, Chung-gu, C.P.O. Box 530, Seoul; f. 1949; Pres. YE CHUL LEE.

Korean Reinsurance Corporation: I.P.O. Box 1438, Seoul; f. 1963; auth. cap. 3,000m. won; Pres. IN WON CHUNG; Vice-Pres. CHONG CHIN LEE.

Oriental Fire and Marine Insurance Co. Ltd.: 19, 1-ka, Tae Pyong-ro, Chung-gu, P.O.B. 230, Kwanghwamoon, Seoul; f. 1922; cap. p.u. 574m.; Chair. CHOONG HOON CHO; Pres. OK CHOO MOON; Exec. Man. Dir. YOUNG HWA PARK; Man. Dirs. YOUNG SUH KIM, YOUNG DAL KIM, BYOUNG KUN KIM.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Korea Chamber of Commerce and Industry: 111 Sokong-dong, Choong-ku, Seoul; f. 1884, reorganized 1955; total mems. 600,000; 36 local chambers; promotes modernization of industry and stimulates regional trade; Pres. TOOPYUNG PARK; publs. *Korean Business Directory*, *K.C.C.I. News*.

Federation of Korean Industries: The Cho-Heung Bank Bldg., 13th Floor 14, 1-ka, Namdaemun-ro, Chung-ku, Seoul; f. 1961; conducts research and survey work on domestic and overseas economic conditions and trends; makes recommendations on important economic matters to the government and other interested parties; exchange of economic and trade missions with other countries with a view to exploring markets and fostering economic co-operation; sponsoring of regular business conferences with friendly countries; mems. 145 companies and 31 business asscns.; Pres. YONG WAN KIM; Exec. Vice-Pres. SANG YOUNG KIM; Dir.-Gen. IP SAM KIM; Sec.-Gen. TAI YEOP YOON; publs. *Kyong Hyup* (monthly), *Korean Business Review* (bi-monthly), *Federation of Korean Industries* (annual), *Korean Economic Yearbook*, *Analytical Approach to Korean Industries* (every 2 years).

Korean Trade Promotion Corporation (KOTRA): 46, 4-ka, Namdaemun-ro, Chung-gu Seoul; f. 1962; Pres. AHN KWANG HO; publs. *Korean Trade*, *Korean Trade and Investment*.

Dai Han Coal Corporation: International P.O. Box 1057, Seoul; f. 1950; 13,789 mems.; Gov. SANG KYONG HA.

Korea Shipbuilding and Engineering Corporation: Pusan; f. 1937; state-owned; owns the principal Korean ship-building yards, the most important being in Pusan; Pres. NAM KOONG RYUN.

Federation of Korean Trade Unions (F.K.T.U.): 20 Sokong-dong, Chung-ku, Seoul; f. 1946; Pres. CHOI YONG SOO; 16 unions are affiliated with a membership of 469,000 (August 1970); affiliated to ICFTU; publ. *FKTU News* (monthly); major affiliated unions are:

National Textile Workers' Union: 60 Myong-dong, Chung-ku, Seoul; Pres. LEE CHUN SUN; 56,686 mems.

National Railway Workers' Union: 40, 3-ka, Hangkang-ro, Yongsan-ku, Seoul; Pres. OH SANG KYU; 36,641 mems.

National Mine Workers' Union: 15-8, Pildong 2-ka, Chung-ku, Seoul; Pres. SUH WON U; 32,185 mems.

National Auto Workers' Union: 213 Ulchi-ro 5-ka, Chung-ku, Seoul; Pres. KIM KEE TAE; 63,334 mems.

National Printing Workers' Union: 20 Sokong-dong, Chung-ku, Seoul; Pres. KIM SANG KON; 9,878 mems.

National Dock Workers' Union: 2-5, Dodong 1-ka, Chung-ku, Seoul; Pres. PARK IN KUN; 21,258 mems.

National Maritime Workers' Union: 15 Tongkwang-dong 2-ka, Pusan; Pres. CHANG UL YONG; 32,465 mems.

Korea Traders' Association: 123, 2-ga, Namdaemun-ro, Chung-gu, Seoul; f. 1946; Pres. HWAI LEE, Vice-Pres. KIM JIN HA; publs. *Korean Trade News* (daily), *Korean Trade Directory* (annual).

Korea Productivity Centre: 10, 2-ga, Pil-tong, Chung-gu, Seoul; f. 1957; Pres. EUN BOK RHEE; Chair. SUK CHUN LIM; publ. *Journal* (monthly).

Spinners' and Weavers' Association of Korea: 19, 1-ga, Taepyong-ro, Chung-gu, Seoul; f. 1949.

CO-OPERATIVES

Following legislation on land reform (1950) and rural organization (1957), the Agriculture Bank and Agricultural Co-operatives were established, the latter forming a federation in 1958. In 1961, the two organizations merged to form the National Agricultural Co-operative Federation (N.A.C.F.) which now undertakes a wide range of activities for the member co-operatives—purchase, supply, marketing, utilization and processing, mutual insurance, banking and credit services, education and guidance, research and surveys, international co-operation.

The N.A.C.F. affiliates the following: general co-operatives comprising 2.2 million farmers in 17,281 village (*Ri* or *Dong*) co-operatives and 139 city or county (*Gun*) co-operatives; 140 special co-operatives comprising 46,715 farmers engaged in orchard cultivation, livestock rearing, vegetable growing and other special crop farming.

National Agricultural Co-operative Federation: 75 1st-ka, Chungjung-Ro, Sudaemun-gu, Seoul; cap. (Dec. 1966) 962 million won; Pres. MYUNG SOON SHIN; Vice-Pres. NAM KYU CHUNG, BYONG IL CHOI; publs. *Agricultural Year Book*, *Agricultural Co-operative Monthly Survey*, *Annual Report*, *New Farmer*, *Co-operation*, *Newspaper*, *Marketing of Agricultural Products*, surveys and reports (irregular).

Central Federation of Fisheries Co-operatives: 187, 1-ga, Simmun-ro, Chongno-gu, Seoul.

National Federation of Medium and Small Industry Co-operatives: 64-8, 1-ka, Taepyong-ro, Chung-gu, Seoul.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

TRANSPORT RAILWAYS

Korean National Railroad: Seoul; operates, as a separate entity under the Ministry of Transportation, all railways and railway repair shops in the Republic of Korea; total route mileage of 3,358 standard gauge with 78 miles of narrow gauge (July 1971); Dir.-Gen. YONG WOON; Deputy Dir.-Gen. JONG HYOK YOON.

ROADS

There are 5,071 miles of roads of which 6 per cent are paved. A number of highways are under construction; the most important, the 428 km. long Seoul-Pusan motorway, was formally opened in July 1970. Other routes—Taejon to Sunehon (180 miles), Seoul to Kangnung (150 miles) and Samheuk to Sokcho—are expected to be completed by 1974. There are about 125,000 non-military motor vehicles in the Republic.

SHIPPING

Office of Marine Affairs: Seoul; f. 1955; supervises all branches of shipping. Chief ports: Pusan, Inchun, Mookmo, Masan, Yusoo, Goosun. Ships of U.S., British, Japanese, Dutch and Norwegian lines call at the principal ports.

Far Eastern Marine Transport Co. Ltd.: P.O.B. 201, Kwang Hwa Moon, Seoul; f. 1952; 5 cargo vessels; Pres. RYUN NAMKOONG.

Korea Shipping Corporation Ltd.: Daihan Ilbo Building, 340, a-ka Taepyung-ro, Seoul (P.O.B. International 1164); f. 1950; 20 vessels of 123,627 g.r.t.; world-wide transportation service and shipping agency service in Korea; Pres. YO-HAN CHU, Vice-Pres. SEH HYUCK RYU.

Korea United Lines Inc.: 50-10, 2-ka, Chungmu-ro, Chung-gu, Seoul; Pres. CHUNG NIM LEE; Vice-Pres. BYONG SIK KIM.

Pan Ocean Bulk Carriers Ltd.: 75 Seosomun-dong, Seodaemun-ku, Seoul; f. 1965; Pres. SUNG WAN PARK; Man. Exec. SANG YEON HAHN; Dir. Marine Affairs KEUN JAE LEE; 2 cargo vessels (1 on order).

CIVIL AVIATION

Korean Air Lines: P.O.B. 864 Central, Seoul; KAL Bldg., 2-ka Namdaemun-ro, Seoul; f. 1962 by the Korean

Government; transferred 1969 to the *Hanjin Group*; the only scheduled airline in the Republic of Korea, serves 14 major domestic cities and flies to Tokyo, Fukuoka, Osaka, Taipei, Hong Kong, Saigon, Bangkok; Pres. CHOONG HOON CHO; Vice-Pres. CHOONG-KYUN CHO, MYUN-SUP CHUN, *Fleet:* 6 Fokker F-27, 2 Fairchild F-27, 1 DC-4, 2 DC-3, 2 DC-9-32, 2 B-707/720, 3 YS-11.

The following foreign airlines also serve Seoul: Cathay Pacific Airways, China Airlines, Thai International Airlines, Japan Air Lines, Northwest Orient Airlines.

TOURISM

Korea Tourist Bureau (KTB): 4th Floor, Bando Arcade, 87 Sokong-dong, Chung-gu, Seoul; f. 1945 as a state-run travel agency; Gen. Man. DOO HYEONG CHOI.

ATOMIC ENERGY

In October 1970 the government gained the international credit necessary to finance construction of the Republic's first nuclear power station, which is to be completed near Pusan by 1975 and will be capable of generating 595,000 kWh.

Office of Atomic Energy: 170-2, Kongneung-dong, Sungbook-ku, Seoul; f. 1959; responsible for management, control, development, production and utilization of nuclear energy; Dir.-Gen. SANG SOO LEE; Bureau Dir. CHU EUN KIM. The following three institutes are under the control of this office: Atomic Energy Research Institute (AERI) (*see below*); Radiological Research Institute (Dir. JANG KYU LEE); Radiation Agriculture Research Institute (Dir. SANG CHIL SHIM).

Atomic Energy Commission: 21- Chung-dong, Sudaemun-ku, Seoul; under the direct supervision of the Ministry of Science and Technology; 7 members appointed by the President of the Republic; fundamental plans and policies, furtherance of research and training of personnel; Chair. KEE HYONG KIM.

Atomic Energy Research Institute: (AERI): P.O.B. 7, Chunggyang-ri, Seoul; Divisions for Reactor Engineering, Electronics, Physics, Chemistry, Biology and Health Physics; Triga Mark II (100 kW.) reactor in operation, Triga Mark III (2 mW.) under construction; Dir. YOUNG JAE LEE.

PRINCIPAL UNIVERSITIES

Chonnam National University: Kwang Joo, Chollanam Do; 321 teachers, 5,800 students.

Chosun University: Kwang Joo; 2,920 students.

Chungang University: Huksuk Dong, Seoul; 315 teachers, 8,742 students.

Chungnam National University: Taijon; 1,881 students.

Chunpuk National University: Chun-Joo, Cholla Puk Do; 4,020 students.

Dong A University: 13-ka Dong-Daesin-Dong, Seo-ku, Pusan.

Dong-Kook University: Pil Dong, Seoul; 204 teachers, 4,797 students.

Ewha Women's University: Daihyun-Dong, Seoul; 594 teachers, 7,677 students.

Hankuk University of Foreign Studies: 270 Rimoon-Dong, Dongdaemoon-ku, Seoul.

Hanyang University: 8-2 Haengdang-Dong, Sung dong-ku, Seoul; 362 teachers, 15,000 students.

Jeon Buk National University: 2-22 Rue 2, Jouk-gm, Jeon Buk.

Kon-Kuk University: Sung-dong ku, Seoul; 112 teachers, 8,000 students.

Korea University: Anam-Dong, Seoul; 174 teachers, 6,111 students.

Kyung Hee University: Hoeki Dong, Seoul; 4,600 students.

Kyungpuk National University: Taegu; 282 teachers, 3,240 students.

Pusan National University: Dong Nae-ku, Pusan; 200 teachers, 3,374 students.

Seoul National University: Dong Soong-Dong, Seoul; 12,000 students.

Sogang University: 1, Siasudong, Mapoku, Seoul; 176 teachers, 1,696 students.

Sookmyung Women's University: Chungpa-Dong, Seoul; 180 teachers, 2,580 students.

Sung Kyun Kwan University: Myung Ryun Dong, Seoul; 353 teachers, 4,935 students.

Woo Sok University: 42nd St., Myung-Yung-Dong, *Chong-No-Koo, Seoul.*

Yeungnam University: 317-1 Tae-Myung-Dong, Nam-ku, Taegu; 154 teachers, 6,580 students.

Yonsei University: Sodaemoon-ku, Seoul; 628 teachers, 10,082 students.

KUWAIT

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The State of Kuwait lies at the north-west extreme of the Persian Gulf and is bordered to the north-west by Iraq and to the south by Saudi Arabia. In the extreme south-east lies a Neutral Zone administered jointly by Kuwait and Saudi Arabia. Kuwait is a desert country with a hot and humid climate: temperatures average 75°F (24°C) and can soar very high indeed with humidity of 60-80 per cent in July and August. The language is Arabic, but English is widely used. The inhabitants are almost entirely Muslim with a small minority of Christians. The flag consists of horizontal green, white and red stripes with a black trapezoid next to the staff. The capital is Kuwait Town.

Recent History

Until 1961, Kuwait accepted British protection and foreign policy was controlled by the British Government. Kuwait became independent in June 1961 and joined the United Nations in 1963. During 1965 agreement was reached with Saudi Arabia over sharing of oil revenues from the Neutral Zone. In October 1963 Iraq recognized the State of Kuwait. Kuwait has played an important part in stimulating Arab co-operation. In November 1965 Sheikh Abdullah as-Salim as-Sabah, the first ruler of independent Kuwait, died and was succeeded by his brother Sheikh Sabah as-Salim as-Sabah. Individual Kuwaitis (many formerly Palestinians) have given much financial assistance to the Palestinian guerrilla organizations, while since September 1967 the government has granted substantial financial assistance to Jordan and Egypt. In January 1971 a more representative national assembly was elected, and an extensive cabinet reshuffle took place for the first time since independence.

Government

The Ruler of Kuwait and Head of State is the Amir. Under the Constitution of 1962 executive power is exercised by a Prime Minister and a Council of Ministers, both appointed by the Amir. The Legislative organ is the National Assembly of fifty members elected for four years by adult males except for servicemen and policemen. The country is divided into three provincial governorates.

Defence

Kuwait has a small but well trained and equipped army.

Economic Affairs

The economy is based on extremely rich deposits of oil, most of which is exploited by the Kuwait Oil Company, owned jointly by the British Petroleum Company and the Gulf Oil Corporation of America. Other companies with interests in Kuwait and the Neutral Zone are the American Independent Oil Company, the Getty Oil Company, the Japanese-owned Arabian Oil Company, Royal Dutch-Shell and the Kuwait National Petroleum Co. (K.N.P.C.). The volume of oil refined in Kuwait is being steadily increased and a new factory to process natural gas is under construction. Other by-products include ammonium sulphate and urea. Minor industries make bricks, concrete

and beverages. Kuwaitis receive considerable preference in business enterprises. Kuwait rivals the Lebanon as the Middle East's leading financial centre. There is a little agriculture at subsistence level, and the government has made much progress with the help of an experimental station in improving farming techniques. Agreement was reached with Iraq in 1964 over the tapping of Euphrates water to supply Kuwait; studies for the construction of the pipeline commenced in 1965. The country also has the world's largest water desalination plant. A Fund for Arab Development set up by Kuwait has given generous grants to member-states of the Arab League.

Transport and Communications

There are no railways. The 1,200 miles of roads include the dual carriageway from Kuwait Town to the border with Iraq. The port of Kuwait is an important Middle Eastern port of call and has been recently modernized. Special oil terminals facilitate oil shipments, the chief one being Mina Al-Ahmedi. Kuwait Airways and a number of foreign airlines provide international air services.

Social Welfare

A Labour Law safeguards employment and there are benefits for sickness, and industrial accidents and diseases. Public assistance is provided for the poor, aged, orphans, widows and tubercular persons. Medical treatment is free, and medical teams from Kuwait assist other Arab governments.

Education

Education is free. Education is graded into pre-primary (four to six), primary (six to ten), intermediate (ten to fourteen) and secondary (fourteen to eighteen). There is a technical college and a university opened in 1966. Over 2,000 Kuwaiti students are now receiving education abroad.

Tourism

Visas are not required to visit Kuwait by nationals of Algeria, Bahrain, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Sudan, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, Tunisia.

Public Holidays

1972: April 26 (Birth of Prophet Muhammad), September 8 (Leilat al Miraj), November 18 (Id ul Fitr), December 24-26 (Christmas).

1973: January 1 (New Year's Day), January 15 (Id ul Adhah (Waqfa), February 4 (Islamic New Year), February 25 (National Day).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The unit of currency is the Kuwait Dinar (KD) of 1,000 fils.

Coins: 1, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100 fils.

Notes: ½, 1, 5, 10 Dinars.

Exchange rate: 857 fils = £1 sterling.

329 fils = U.S. \$1.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (sq. km.)		POPULATION (April 1970 Census)				
Kuwait	Neutral Zone*	Total	Kuwaitis	Foreigners	Males	Females
15,000	5,700	733,000	346,000	387,000	417,000	317,000

* The Neutral Zone lies south-east of Kuwait. Control of the Zone is shared with Saudi Arabia.

EMPLOYMENT
(Estimates for 1966)

	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION
Agriculture and Fishing .	3,146	1.7
Quarrying and Mining .	6,992	3.7
Manufacturing Industry .	17,933	9.7
Building and Construction .	30,867	16.6
Electricity and Water .	7,257	3.9
Commerce .	23,045	12.4
Transportation, Communication and Storage .	11,128	6.0
Services .	85,219	46.0
TOTAL .	185,587	100.0

AGRICULTURE

Kuwait is mainly desert, and most food is imported. There is subsistence farming of dates, cereals and vegetables. Fishery resources are being actively developed.

KUWAIT—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

OIL

KUWAIT (Kuwait Oil Co.)

YEAR	PRODUCTION (long tons)
1966 . .	112,734,666
1967 . .	115,202,910
1968 . .	120,050,000
1969 . .	127,502,000
1970 . .	135,494,480

KUWAIT/SAUDI ARABIA NEUTRAL ZONE (American Independent Oil Co. and Getty Oil Co.)

YEAR	PRODUCTION (long tons)
1965 . .	9,485,000
1966 . .	8,636,000
1967 . .	7,315,865
1968 . .	6,643,000
1969 . .	6,200,000

KUWAIT/SAUDI ARABIA NEUTRAL ZONE: OFFSHORE (Arabian Oil Co.)

YEAR	PRODUCTION (long tons)
1965 . .	9,165,000
1966 . .	13,285,000
1967 . .	14,284,633
1968 . .	15,316,000
1969 . .	16,150,000

OIL EXPORTS (⁰⁰⁰ bbl.)

	1967	1968	1969
Kuwait Oil Co. .	839,280	885,422	921,845
Aminoil Co. . .	23,000	15,000	13,000
Arabian Oil Co. .	95,000	101,000	115,700
TOTAL . .	934,280	1,001,422	1,050,545

NATURAL GAS PRODUCTION (million cu. ft.)

	GAS PRODUCED	USED BY COMPANIES	USED FOR INJECTION	USED BY STATE	TOTAL GAS USED
1966 . .	446,353	68,783	9,228	18,817	96,828
1967 . .	456,761	72,533	27,043	23,082	122,658
1968 . .	478,958	83,945	53,679	33,966	171,590
1969 . .	513,094	86,769	49,353	44,869	180,991

INDUSTRY

	UNIT	1965	1966	1967
Petrol (premium)	'000 Amer. barrels	1,580	1,909	2,275
Petrol (regular)	" " "	82	21	—
Aviation (Kerosene)	" " "	225	378	392
Asphalt	" " "	140	238	227
Fuel Oil	" " "	22,365	21,878	29
Naphtha	" " "	2,125	2,591	3,026
Natural Gas	million cubic ft.*	413,213	455,353	456,761
Ammonium Sulphate	metric tons	—	30,972	62,534
Thermal Electricity Generated	'000 kW.	652,648	983,259	1,334,858
Potable Water	million galls.	2,557	3,287	4,251
Brackish Water	" "	4,155	5,156	4,167
Sodium Chloride	tons	3,912	4,210	3,756
Chlorine	"	927	711	930
Caustic Soda	"	934.5	738	1,241
Hydrochloric Acid	galls.	97,695	104,275	126,528
Lime-Sand Bricks	'000	42,045	48,725	47,947
Wheat Milling	tons	—	40,141	57,635

* Measured at 60°F + 14.65 pounds per sq. ft. at sea level.

KUWAIT—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FINANCE

1 Kuwait Dinar (KD) = 1,000 fils = 13.3 Rupees
 0.857 KD = £1 sterling; 0.329 KD = U.S. \$1
 100 KD = £117.17 sterling = U.S. \$304.

BUDGET

(1969-70-'000 KD)

REVENUE		CURRENT EXPENDITURE	
Income Tax	201,815	Guidance and Information	5,139
Production and Consumption Taxes and Fees	85,026	Public Works	10,785
Services Revenues	12,781	Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones	4,257
Sundry Revenues and Dues	1,155	Education	30,353
Extraordinary Revenues	1,760	Foreign Affairs	2,966
		Interior	20,160
		Defence	25,000
		Public Health	16,364
		Electricity, Water, Power and Water Distillation Plant and Salt Factory	9,713
		Finance and Oil, including Customs and Ports and Housing	10,051
		Unclassified and Transferable*	74,935
		Other Expenditure	22,292
TOTAL	302,537	TOTAL	232,018

* Principally budgetary assistance to Egypt and Jordan.

Total revenue and expenditure in 1971-72 was estimated at KD 354.8 million.

Total revenue and expenditure in 1972-73 are estimated at KD 415 million.

KUWAIT FUND FOR ARAB ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

(Loans Granted and Withdrawals to Dec. 1969)
 (million KD)

COUNTRY	LOANS GRANTED	WITHDRAWALS
Algeria	10.0	9.9
Jordan	7.5	4.5
Lebanon	3.4	1.2
Morocco	10.0	3.8
Sudan	13.7	11.2
Syria	3.0	—
Tunisia	10.4	9.7
U.A.R. (Egypt)	13.3	9.0
Yemen	0.2	—
TOTAL	71.7	49.5

In addition loans totalling KD 196,300,000 had been made direct from the state's general reserves to Arab countries by December 1968.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS
(estimates—KD million)

	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
Consumption	330	415	445
Private	210	280	300
Public	120	135	145
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	137	163	160
Private and semi-private	73	95	100
Public	64	68	60
Increase in stocks	13	23	14
Expenditure on consumption and gross capital formation	480	601	619
Export excluding oil and oil products f.o.b.	21	21	28
Export of oil and oil products f.o.b.	505	498	559
Less imports of goods and services	-208	-248	-255
Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product	798	872	951
Net Factor Income transactions with the rest of the world	-191	-138	-158
Expenditure on Gross National Product	607	734	793
Less depreciation	-36	-42	-45
Net National Product or National Income	571	692	748

EXTERNAL TRADE
(million KD)

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Imports	134.7	165.3	210.0	218.3	230.8
Exports*	14.1	13.6	13.0	20.8	23.1

* Export* figures exclude oil. In 1965 Kuwait (excluding Neutral Zone) exported 108.7 million tons of crude oil; this figure rose to 116.3 million tons in 1967, 121.3 million tons in 1968 and 126.3 million tons in 1969.

COMMODITIES
('000 KD)

	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1968	1969	1970	1968	1969	1970
Food and Live Animals	35,201	34,012	37,804	3,321	3,382	5,481
Beverages and Tobacco	7,269	5,904	5,724	2,722	1,237	1,247
Crude Materials, inedible except fuels	3,983	4,294	3,400	677	870	1,280
Mineral Fuels, Lubricants and Related Materials	1,690	2,121	1,588	544	194	349
Animal and Vegetable Oils, Fats	794	764	609	33	57	48
Chemicals	9,771	11,126	10,354	313	4,857	5,177
Manufactured Goods classified chiefly by Material	47,687	50,405	47,515	1,435	3,122	2,658
Machinery and Transport Equipment	76,209	85,620	80,070	5,897	7,167	7,778
Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	35,701	36,183	35,823	1,707	1,590	1,772
Others	20	349	381	77	597	593

KUWAIT—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

OIL EXPORTS (1969)

DESTINATION	PER CENT	TONS
United Kingdom . . .	17.3	19,602,763
Italy	13.0	14,758,426
Netherlands	12.0	13,531,653
Japan	10.8	12,163,417
France	8.3	9,367,952
Ireland	7.2	8,194,332
Singapore	4.1	4,675,820
Belgium	3.8	4,295,911
Australia	3.3	3,783,376
China (Taiwan) . . .	3.3	3,757,194
South Korea	2.8	3,207,755
U.S.A.	2.5	2,792,958
Aden	2.1	2,405,529
Philippines	1.8	2,088,004

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES ('000 KD.)

IMPORTS			EXPORTS*		
	1968	1969		1968	1969
United States	37,334	34,277	Saudi Arabia	3,943	3,327
United Kingdom . . .	27,877	29,132	Iran	2,840	3,913
Japan	27,894	33,782	Iraq	1,350	2,636
German Federal Republic .	20,768	23,867	Jordan	527	403
Italy	11,202	11,411	Lebanon	907	897
India	8,811	11,043	Qatar	742	794
Belgium	2,441	2,737	Bahrain	261	598
Lebanon	8,037	8,173	India	346	774
Netherlands	4,785	5,150	United Kingdom . . .	1,033	776
France	4,770	7,175	U.A.R. (Egypt) . . .	122	267
Iran	3,600	2,843	Pakistan	145	n.a.
Switzerland	4,080	4,000	U.S.A.	890	403
Australia	4,342	4,171	Dubai	1,432	2,192
Chinese People's Republic .	8,323	8,920	Abu Dhabi	962	1,441

* Excludes oil exports (see OIL above).

TRANSPORT

Shipping (1965): Entered and cleared, *Ships*: 825, *Tonnage*: 2,842,226.

Vehicles: Total (1964) 72,393; (1965) 80,361; (1966) 94,908; (1967) 106,000.

Civil Aviation: Kuwait Airport, total aircraft movements (1963) 12,263; (1964) 12,592; (1965) 13,386; (1966) 18,213.

EDUCATION

(1969-70)

	TEACHERS	STUDENTS	
		Boys	Girls
Government Schools	8,219	73,262	55,783
Private Schools	1,109	13,523	11,737
TOTAL	9,328	86,785	67,520

Sources: Central Statistical Office, Planning Board, Kuwait; National Bank of Kuwait, S.A.K.; Kuwait Oil Co. Ltd., Ahmadi, Kuwait.

THE CONSTITUTION

(Promulgated November 16th, 1962)

The principal provisions of the Constitution are as follows:

SOVEREIGNTY

Kuwait is an independent sovereign Arab State; her sovereignty may not be surrendered, and no part of her territory may be relinquished. Offensive war is prohibited by the Constitution.

Succession as Amir is restricted to heirs of the late MUBARAK al-SABAH, and an Heir Apparent must be appointed within one year of the accession of a new sovereign.

EXECUTIVE AUTHORITY

Executive power is vested in the Amir, who exercises it through a Council of Ministers. The Amir will appoint the Prime Minister "after the traditional consultations", and will appoint and dismiss Ministers on the recommendation of the Prime Minister. Ministers need not be members of the National Assembly, though all ministers who are not Assembly members assume membership *ex-officio* in the Assembly for the duration of office. The Amir also lays down laws, which shall not be effective unless published in the *Official Gazette*. The Amir sets up public institutions. All decrees issued in these respects shall be conveyed to the Assembly. No law is issued unless it is approved by the Assembly.

LEGISLATURE

A National Assembly of 50 members will be elected for a four-year term by all natural-born literate Kuwait males over the age of 21, except servicemen and police, who may not vote. Candidates for election must possess the franchise and be over 30 years of age. The Assembly will sit for at least eight months in any year, and new elections shall be held within two months of the last dissolution of the outgoing Assembly.

Restrictions on the commercial activities of Ministers include an injunction forbidding them to sell property to the Government.

The Amir may ask for reconsideration of a Bill passed by the Assembly and sent to him for ratification, but the Bill would automatically become law if it were subsequently passed by a two-thirds majority at the next sitting, or by a simple majority at a subsequent sitting. The Amir may declare Martial Law, but only with the approval of the Assembly.

The Assembly may pass a vote of no confidence in a Minister, in which case the Minister must resign. Such a vote is not permissible in the case of the Prime Minister, but the Assembly may approach the Amir on the matter, and the Amir shall then either dismiss the Prime Minister or dissolve the Assembly.

An annual budget shall be presented, and there shall be an independent finance control commission.

CIVIL SERVICE

Entry to the Civil Service is confined to Kuwait citizens.

PUBLIC LIBERTIES

Kuwaitis are equal before the law in prestige, rights and duties. Individual freedom is guaranteed. No one should be seized, arrested or exiled except within the rules of law.

No punishment shall be administered except for an act or abstaining from an act considered a crime in accordance with a law applicable at the time of committing it, and no penalty shall be imposed more severe than that which could have been imposed at the time of committing the crime.

Freedom of opinion is guaranteed to everyone, and each has the right to express himself through speech, writing or other means within the limits of the law.

The Press is free within the limits of the law, and it should not be suppressed except in accordance with the dictates of law.

Freedom of performing religious rites is protected by the State according to prevailing customs, provided it does not violate the public order nor be immoral.

Trade unions will be permitted and property must be respected. An owner is not banned from managing his property except within the boundaries of law. No property should be taken from anyone, except within the prerogatives of law, unless a just compensation be given.

Houses may not be entered, except in cases provided by law. Every Kuwaiti has freedom of movement and choice of place of residence within the state. This right shall not be controlled except in cases stipulated by law.

Every person has the right to education and freedom to choose his type of work. Freedom to form peaceful societies is guaranteed within the limits of law.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

Emir of Kuwait: His Highness Sheikh SABAH AS-SALIM AS-SABAH,
(succeeded on the death of his brother, November 24, 1965).

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(April 1972)

Prime Minister: Shaikh JABER AL-AHMAD AL-JABER.
Minister of Education: JASIM AL-MARZOUK.
Minister of Public Works: HAMMOUD NUSUF.
Minister of Social Affairs and Labour: HAMAD AYYAR.
Minister of Interior and Defence: Shaikh SA'AD AL-ABDULLAH AL-SABAH.
Minister of Foreign Affairs and Acting Minister of Guidance and Information: Shaikh SABAH AL-AHMAD AL-JABER.
Minister of Trade and Industry: KHALID ADASANI.
Minister of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs: RASHID FARHAN.

Minister of Finance and Oil: ABD AL-RAHMAN SALEM AL-ATIQA.
Minister of Public Health: ABD AL-RAZZAQ AL-UDWANI.
Minister of Posts, Telephones and Telegraphs: ABDUL AZIZ AS-SARAWI.
Minister of Electricity and Water: ABDULLAH YUSIF AL-GHANIM.
Minister of Justice: MUHAMMAD AHMAD ABD-AL-LATIF AL-HAMID.
Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs: ABD AL AZIZ HUSAIN.
Special Adviser to the Government: Shaikh ABDULLAH AL-JABER AL-SABAH.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNORATES

Ahmadi: JABER ABDULLA JABER SABAH.
Hawalli: NAWAF AHMED JABER SABAH.
Kuwait: NASSER SABAH AL-NASSIR AL-SABAH.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO KUWAIT

(Kuwait unless otherwise indicated)

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Afghanistan: (E); *Ambassador:* KHALILALLAH KHALILI.
Algeria: Istiqlal St. (E); *Ambassador:* MUHAMMAD GHAS-SIRI.
Austria: Beirut, Lebanon (E);
Belgium: Baghdad, Iraq (E).
Bulgaria: Damascus, Syria (E).
Canada: Teheran, Iran (E).
China, People's Republic of: (E); *Ambassador:* SUN CHIENG-WEI.
Costa Rica: Beirut, Lebanon (E).
Czechoslovakia: No. 14, Diyya Quarter (E); *Ambassador:* LADISLAV TISLIAR.
Egypt: Mussa'ed al Saleh Bldg., Istiqlal St., (E); *Ambassador:* SALAHUDDIN WASFI.
France: Kuwait Bldg. 4th Floor No. 202, Fahad al-Salem St. (E); *Ambassador:* PAUL CARTON.
Greece: Amman, Jordan (E).
Guinea: Cairo, Egypt (E).
Hungary: (E); *Ambassador:* JÓSZEF FERRŐ.
India: Ring Rd. No. 1 (E); *Ambassador:* VIRASAT ALI KIDWAI.
Iran: Haj Abdulla Dashti Bldg., Istiqlal St. (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. GHOLAM REZA TAJBAKSH.

Iraq: 37 Istiqlal St. (E); *Ambassador:* MIDHAT IBRAHIM JUMA.
Italy: (address not available) (E); *Ambassador:* DIEGO SOTO.
Japan: Al-Khalid Bldg., Fahad-al-Salem St. (E); *Ambassador:* SHOICHI KAIHARA.
Jordan: Mansour Qabazard Bldg., Istiqlal St. (E); *Ambassador:* TOUQAN AL HINDAWI.
Lebanon: (address not available) (E); *Ambassador:* SAMIH AL-BAHA.
Libya: (E); *Ambassador:* AHMAD SHARIF QASHOUT.
Malaysia: Jeddah, Saudi Arabia (E).
Mali: Cairo, Egypt. (E).
Mauritania: (E); *Ambassador:* MUHAMMAD WELD JEDDO.
Morocco: Ville No. 7, Rd. 14, Shuwaikh (E); *Ambassador:* AL-ARABI AL-BANANI.
Netherlands: Baghdad, Iraq (E).
Pakistan: Salah Jamal Bldg., No. 7, Nuzha St. (E); *Ambassador:* SHAHRYAR KHAN.
Poland: 48 Istiqlal St. (E); *Ambassador:* ZDZISLAW TADEUSZ WOJCIK.
Romania: Beirut, Lebanon (E).
Saudi Arabia: Sheikh Fahad al-Salem Bldg., al-Hilali St., Sharq (E); *Ambassador:* Sheikh ALI ABDULLAH AL-SUGAIR.

KUWAIT—(DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION, THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, ETC.)

Somalia: Jeddah, Saudi Arabia (E).

Spain: (E); *Ambassador:* LOUIS IYALLA.

Sudan: Badr al-Mulla Bldg., Fahad al-Saleem St. (E);
Ambassador: ABD-AL-AZIZ NASRI HAMZAH.

Switzerland: Beirut, Lebanon (E).

Syria: Thounayan al-Ghanim Bldg., Fahad al-Saleem St.
(E); *Ambassador:* MUHAMMAD AL KASSAR.

Tunisia: Ghanim al-Shaheen al-Ghanim Bldg., Istiqlal St.
(E); *Ambassador:* MAHMOUD SHARSHOUR.

Turkey: Beirut, Lebanon (E).

U.S.S.R.: Sheikh Ahmad al-Jaber al-Sabah Bldg., No. 5
Dasman District (E); *Ambassador:* NIKOLAI TUPITSYN.

United Kingdom: Arabian Gulf St. (E); *Ambassador:*
ARTHUR JOHN WILTON.

U.S.A.: Bnaid Al-Gar (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Venezuela: Beirut, Lebanon (E).

Yugoslavia: Baghdad, Iraq (E).

Kuwait also has diplomatic relations with German Democratic Republic, Kenya, Sweden and Upper Volta.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

In elections held for the third time under the new Constitution on January 23rd, 1971, 184 candidates were nominated for the 50 seats (5 seats in each of 10 districts). There are no official political parties, the candidates standing as individuals. In the 1971 elections, however, five members of the radical Arab Nationalist Movement were returned. The vote is limited to natural-born Kuwaiti males over 21 who are able to read and write (about 40,000 voters).

Secretary: SAMI AL-MANEISY.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

There is a codified system of law based largely upon the Egyptian system. In criminal matters, minor contraventions are dealt with by Magistrates Courts, felonies by Criminal Assize Courts. Appeal in the case of misdemeanours is to a Misdemeanours Court of Appeal.

Civil cases are heard by a General Court within which are separate chambers dealing with commercial cases,

other civil cases and matters of personal status. Appeal is to a High Court of Appeal. Matters of personal status may go beyond the High Court of Appeal to a Court of Cassation.

In criminal cases, investigation of misdemeanours is the responsibility of the police, while responsibility for the investigation of felonies lies with the Attorney-General's Office.

RELIGION

MUSLIMS

The inhabitants are mainly Muslims of the Sunni and Shiite sects.

CHRISTIANS

Anglican Chaplain in Kuwait: Rev. K. W. T. W. JOHNSON,
c/o Kuwait Oil Co. Ltd., 3 Ninth Avenue, Ahmadi 6,
Kuwait.

Roman Catholic: Right Rev. Mgr. V. SAN MIGUEL, O.C.D.,
Administrator Apostolic of Kuwait, Bishop's House
P.O.B. 266, Kuwait.

National Evangelical Church in Kuwait: Rev. YUSEF
ABDUL NOOR, Box 80, Kuwait; a United Protestant
Church founded by the Reformed Church in America;
services in Arabic, English and Malayalam.

There are also Armenian, Greek, Coptic and Syrian
Orthodox Churches in Kuwait.

THE PRESS

Article 37 of the Constitution specifies the following as regards the Press:

"Freedom of the press, printing and publishing shall be guaranteed in accordance with the conditions and manner specified by Law."

As such, the press is not pre-censored, and all freedom is guaranteed within the framework of the Press Law. A new draft bill of the Press Law has been sent to the National Assembly.

DAILIES

Akhbar al-Kuwait (*Kuwait News*): P.O.B. 1747, Mubarak al-Kabir St., Kuwait; Arabic; Editor ABDULAZIZ FAHAD AL-FULAJJ.

Daily News: P.O.B. 695, International Airport Rd., Shuwaikh Industrial Area, Kuwait; f. 1963; English; Owner and Editor-in-Chief SALEH AL SALEH.

Kuwait Times: P.O.B. 2270, Fahad Al Salem Ave., Kuwait; f. 1961; English; political; Owner and Editor-in-Chief YOUSUF ALYAN; circ. 15,000.

Al Rai al-Amm (*Public Opinion*): P.O.B. 695, International Airport Road, Shuwaikh Industrial Area, Kuwait; f. 1961; Arabic; political, social and cultural; Editor YOUSUF AL-MASSAEED; circ. 15,000.

WEEKLIES AND PERIODICALS

Kuwait Al-Youm (*Kuwait Today*): P.O.B. 193, Kuwait; f. 1954; Sunday; the "Official Gazette"; Amiri Decrees, Laws, Govt. announcements, decisions, invitations for tenders, etc.; published by the Ministry of Information; circ. 5,000.

Adhwa al-Kuwait: P.O.B. 1977, Kuwait; literature and arts; Arabic; weekly; free advertising magazine; Editor MYRIN AL HAMAD; circ. 5,000.

Al-Arabi: P.O.B. 748, Kuwait; f. 1958; Arabic; science, history, arts; monthly; published by the Ministry of

Guidance and Information; Editor Dr. AHMED ZAKI; circ. 150,000.

Al-Hadaf (*The Aim*): P.O.B. 1142, Al Soor St., Kuwait; weekly; f. 1961; Arabic; political and cultural; Editor-in-Chief and Proprietor D. M. SALEH; circ. 10,000 (also monthly supplement: *Economic Review*).

Al Kuwaiti: Ahmadi; weekly journal of the Kuwait Oil Co. Ltd. (also in English edition: *The Kuwaiti*).

Al Nahdha: P.O.B. 695, International Airport Road, Shuwaikh Industrial Area, Kuwait; f. 1967; weekly; Arabic; Editor YOUSUF AL-MASSAEED; circ. 8,000.

Al Ressalet (*The Message*): P.O.B. 2490, Fahad al-Salim St., Kuwait; weekly; Arabic; political, social and cultural; Editor JASSIM MUBARAK.

Al-Raid: weekly issued by Kuwaiti Teachers' Association.

Al-Talea (*The Pioneers*): P.O.B. 1082, Fahad al-Salim St., Kuwait; weekly; Arabic; Editor SAMI AHMED AL-MUNAIS.

Hayatuna: P.O.B. 1708, Kuwait; medicine and hygiene; Arabic; monthly; published by Al-Awadi Press Corporation; Editor Dr. ABDUL RAHMAN AL-AWADI.

Journal of the Kuwait Medical Association: P.O.B. 1202, Kuwait; f. 1967; English periodical; published by Medical Assoc.; Editor Dr. ABDUL RAZZAK AL YUSUF; circ. 1,500.

Mejallat al-Kuwait (*Kuwait Magazine*): P.O.B. 193, Kuwait; news and literary articles; Arabic; fortnightly illustrated magazine; published by Ministry of Guidance and Information.

Sawt al-Khaleej (*Voice of the Gulf*): P.O.B. 659, Kuwait; weekly; Editor BAQER KHRAIBITT.

Usrati: P.O.B. 2995, Kuwait; women's magazine; Arabic; fortnightly; Editor Mrs. GHANIMA AL-MARZOOG.

NEWS AGENCIES FOREIGN BUREAUX

Middle East News Agency: Fahd El-Salem St.
Tass also has a bureau in Kuwait.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Kuwait Broadcasting Station: P.O.B. 397, Kuwait; f. 1951; broadcasts in Arabic and English; short wave (250 kW.), medium wave (750 kW.) and F.M. stereo transmitters; in 1970 there were an estimated 450,000 radio sets; Assist Under-Secretary for Broadcasting Affairs ABDUL AZIZ MOHD JA'FFER.

TELEVISION

Television of Kuwait, Ministry of Guidance and Information: P.O.B. 621, Kuwait; f. 1961; broadcasts in Arabic; three transmitters are used, and broadcasts reach Saudi Arabia, southern Iraq, and other Gulf States; advertising is accepted, and colour television is planned; in 1969 there were 90,000 television sets in use; Dir.-Gen. of TV J. HASSOUNI; Programme Controller MUHAMMAD SANOUSSI.

FINANCE

(cap.=capital; p.u.=paid up; dep.=deposits; m.=million; amounts in Kuwait Dinars)

BANKING

NATIONAL BANKS

Central Bank of Kuwait: P.O.B. 526, Kuwait; f. 1969; replaces Currency Board in administering currency and credit policies; cap. 2m., reserves 3m.; Governor (vacant); Deputy Governor HAMZAH ABBAS HUSSEIN; publ. *Annual Report*.

National Bank of Kuwait, S.A.K.: Abdullah Al-Salim St., P.O.B. 95, Kuwait; f. 1952; (December 1970) cap. and res. 18.8m., dep. 262.9m., total assets 326.7m.; 21 brs.; Chair. YACUUB YOUSUF AL HAMAD; Gen. Man. C. D. FEARS.

Alahli Bank of Kuwait: P.O.B. 1387, Ali-Al Salim St., Kuwait; cap. p.u. 2m.

Commercial Bank of Kuwait, S.A.K.: f. 1960; cap. p.u. 2.1m., dep. 108m. (Dec. 1970); Chair. ABDUL AZIZ AL AHMAD AL BAHAR; Gen. Man. H. T. GRIEVE.

Gulf Bank K.S.C.: P.O.B. 3200 Abdullah Al-Salim St., Kuwait; f. 1961; cap. p.u. 2,475m.; Chair. KHALID YUSUF AL-MUTAWA; Gen. Man. A. L. FORSYTH.

Savings and Credit Bank: Arabian Gulf St., P.O.B. 1454, Kuwait; f. 1960; cap. p.u. 2.1m., dep. 4.1m.; 11 brs. throughout Kuwait; Chair and Dir.-Gen. ABDUL-AZIZ DOSARI.

FOREIGN BANK

The Bank of Kuwait and the Middle East: A government-controlled joint stock company operated under, contract by the British Bank of the Middle East which it took over in 1971.

INSURANCE

NATIONAL COMPANIES

Al Ahleia Insurance Co., S.A.K.: P.O.B. 1602, Ali Al-Salim St., Kuwait; f. 1962; covers all classes except life insurance; cap. K.D. 1m.; Chair. MUHAMMAD Y. AL-NISF; Man. Dir. ABDULLA A. AL-RIFAI; Gen. Man. Dr. RAOUF H. MAKAR.

Gulf Insurance Co.: P.O.B. 1040, Kuwait; f. 1962; cap. 800,000; Gen. Man. ELIAS N. BEDEWI.

Kuwait Insurance Co.: Abdullah Al-Salim St., P.O.B. 769, Kuwait; f. 1960; Gen. Man. SHAKIB S. SHAKHSHIR.

FOREIGN COMPANIES

Some 20 Arab and other foreign insurance companies are active in Kuwait.

OIL

Kuwait National Petroleum Co., K.S.C.: P.O.B. 70, Kuwait; f. 1960; 60 per cent state-owned; refining, exploring and marketing company; a large new refinery at Shuaiba opened in May 1968; Chair. AHMAD ABDUL MOSHIN AL MATAIRO.

Kuwait Oil Co.: Ahmadi, Kuwait; f. 1934 and jointly owned by BP Exploration Company (Associated Holdings) Ltd. and Gulf Kuwait Company. It had 692 wells producing at end of 1970; oil production in 1970 was 135.2 million long tons. The original concession area covered all of Kuwait, including territorial waters to a six-mile limit. In May 1962 exploratory rights to 9,262 square kilometres, roughly 50 per cent of the original concession area, were voluntarily relinquished to the state. Further offshore areas were relinquished in 1967 and 1971.

Kuwait Shell Petroleum Development Co. (Royal Dutch Shell): Fahad al-Salim St., Kuwait; has concession, signed January 1961, of 2,160 sq. miles offshore from Kuwait; operations suspended pending clarification of the offshore boundary disputes with Iraq, Iran and Saudi Arabia.

Kuwait Spanish Petroleum Co.: P.O.B. 20467, Kuwait; f. 1968; 51 per cent owned by Kuwait National Petroleum Co., 49 per cent by Hispanoil of Spain; holds concessions of 910,000 hectares (about half the land area of Kuwait) for a period of 35 years from 1968; drilling began in 1970.

American Independent Oil Co.: Main Office 50 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N.Y.; Kuwait Office P.O.B. 69, Kuwait; shares with Getty Oil Co. (from Saudi Arabia) concessions in Kuwait/Saudi Arabia Neutral Zone onshore; combined oil production in 1969 was 6.2 million long tons.

Arabian Oil Co.: Head Office Tokyo; Kuwait Office P.O.B. 1641, Kuwait; Field Office Ras Al-Khafji, Kuwait Neutral Zone; a Japanese company which has concessions offshore of the Neutral Zone; there are 56 producing wells as well as four flow stations in operation; in 1970 crude oil production reached 126 million barrels.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Kuwait Chamber of Commerce and Industry: P.O.B. 775; Chamber's Bldg., Ali Salem St., Kuwait State; f. 1959; 3,500 mems.; Pres. ABDUL AZIZ AL-SAGER; Vicc-Pres. YOUSEF AL-FULEIJ and MOHAMAD A. AL-KHARAFI; Sec. HAYTHAM MALLUHI; publ. *Monthly Magazine* (circ. 4,000) and annual *Economic Report*.

DEVELOPMENT

Kuwait Chemical Fertilizer Co. K.S.C.: P.O.B. 3964, Kuwait; f. 1964; government enterprise (with British Petroleum and Gulf Oil Co. holding minority interests) for manufacture of liquid ammonia, sulphuric acid, urea and ammonium sulphate.

Kuwait Foreign Trading, Contracting and Investment Co.: P.O.B. 5665, Kuwait; f. 1965; overseas investment company; 98.6 per cent government holding; total assets KD 15.7m. (1970).

Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development: Al-Mutanabbi St., P.O.B. 2921, Kuwait; cap. KD 200m.; wholly Government owned; assists other Arab governments with development loans; Chair. ABDULREHMAN SALEM AL-ATEEQY; Dir. Gen. ABDLATIF Y. AL-HAMAD.

Kuwait Investment Co. S.A.K.: P.O.B. 1005, Kuwait; f. 1961; cap. KD 7.5m.; 50 per cent government owned; international banking and investment; Man. Dir. ABDLATIF Y. AL-HAMAD.

Kuwait National Industries Company: Kuwait; f. 1960; 51 per cent Government owned company with controlling interest in various construction enterprises.

Kuwait Planning Board: Kuwait City; f. 1962; supervises the 1967-68/1971-72 Five-Year Plan; through its Central Statistical Office publishes information on Kuwait's economic activity; Dir.-Gen. AHMED A. DVAIJ.

Shuaiba Area Authority: P.O.B. 4690, Kuwait; f. 1964; an independent public body developing a new town with dockyard and industrial estate.

TRANSPORT

ROADS

Roads in the towns are metalled and the most important are dual carriageway. There are metalled roads to Ahmadi, Mina Al-Ahmadi and other centres of population in Kuwait, and to the Iraqi and Saudi Arabian borders.

Automobil Association of Kuwait and the Gulf: P.O.B. 2100, Kuwait; Pres. H.E. Sheikh NASSER ATHBI AL-SABAH.

Kuwait Automobile and Touring Club: Airport Rd., Khaldiah, P.O.B. 2100, Kuwait; Pres. H.E. Sheikh NASSER AL ATHBI AL SABAH.

Kuwait Transport Co. S.A.K.: Kuwait; provides internal bus service; regular service to Iran inaugurated December 1968.

SHIPPING

A modern port has been built at Shuwaikh, two miles west of Kuwait Town, which is capable of handling simultaneously up to eight large cargo ships and several smaller ships. Ships of British and other lines make regular calls.

A second port is under construction at Shuaiba to the south of Kuwait.

The oil port at Mina al-Ahmadi, 25 miles south of Kuwait Town, is capable of handling the largest oil tankers afloat, and oil exports of over 2 million barrels per day.

Kuwait Oil Tanker Co. S.A.K.: P.O.B. 810, Kuwait; f. 1957; 1,700 shareholders; cap. KD 11.5m.; owns 6 vessels totalling 800,000 deadweight tons; sole tanker agents for Mina al Ahmadi and agents for other ports.

Kuwait Shipping Co. S.A.K.: P.O.B. Safat 3636, Kuwait; f. 1965; 75 per cent government owned; services to Europe and the Far East; 14 vessels totalling 190,000 tons; fully paid cap. KD 6m.; Gen. Man. D. H. Tod.

CIVIL AVIATION

Kuwait Airways Corporation: Kuwait International Airport, P.O.B. 394, Kuwait; f. 1954; government owned; services to Cairo, Beirut, Damascus, Amman, Baghdad, Aden, Teheran, Abadan, Abu Dhabi, Bahrain, Dhahran, Doha, Dubai, Karachi, Bombay, Delhi, London, Paris, Rome, Geneva, Athens and Frankfurt; fleet includes two Trident 1E, two Comet 4C and three Boeing 707-320C; Chair. FAISAL SAUD AL-FULAIJ; Man. Dir. JASSIM YOUSUF AL-MARZOOK; publ. *Alboraq* (magazine), *Bulletin*.

Kuwait is also served by the following airlines: Air India, Alia, Alitalia, BOAC, CSA (Czechoslovakia), Democratic Yemen Airlines, EgyptAir, Gulf Aviation, Iranair, Iraq Airways, Japan Air Lines, KLM, Lufthansa, MEA, PIA, (Pakistan) Saudi Arabian Airlines, Syrian Arab Airlines and Yemen Airways.

UNIVERSITY

Kuwait University: P.O.B. 5969, Kuwait; 58 professors. 1,410 students.

LAOS

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Kingdom of Laos is a small landlocked country in South-East Asia bordered by China to the north, Viet-Nam to the east, Cambodia to the south, Thailand to the west and Burma to the north-west. The climate is tropical, with a rainy monsoon season lasting from May to October. The official language. Laotian, is spoken by about two-thirds of the population. French is used widely and there are a number of tribal languages including Meo. The state religion, adhered to by most Laotians, is Buddhism. There are also some Christians and followers of animist beliefs. The flag is red and white charged with a three-headed elephant over a nine-pointed parasol. The Royal capital is Luang Prabang and the administrative capital Vientiane.

Recent History

Formerly a part of French Indochina, Laos attained independence in 1949. In 1953 the country was invaded by Communist Viet-Minh troops aided within Laos by members of the Pathet Lao party. Despite the Geneva cease-fire agreement of 1954 and the Vientiane Agreement of 1957, guerilla warfare has continued and in 1960 a rival government was established at Khang Khay headed by Prince Souvanna Phouma and supported by the Pathet Lao. In 1961 a fourteen-nation conference gathered at Geneva to work out a Laotian settlement. The three princely leaders, of the Communist, Neutral, and Right-Wing Parties finally agreed to form a coalition government under Prince Souvanna Phouma. This was set up in 1962. Early in 1963 further fighting was reported from the Plain of Jars and has continued sporadically ever since, with a new and serious offensive by Pathet Lao and North Vietnamese troops in early 1969. Fierce fighting continued to take place early in 1970. Prince Souvanna Phouma's neutralist government has been handicapped by the refusal of the Pathet Lao to co-operate in the government since 1963, and pressure from the Right, resulting in the exiling of General Nosavan in 1965, and an attempted coup under General Thao Mah in October 1966. There are an estimated 112,000 North Vietnamese and Pathet Lao (Communist) troops in Laos and that less than half of the country is under Vientiane's effective control. Communist military activity has continued in Laos during the remainder of 1971 and into 1972.

Government

Laos is a constitutional Monarchy with the King as Head of State and C-in-C. of the Army. Executive power is exercised by the Prime Minister and a Council of Ministers. The legislature consists of an advisory King's Council and an elected National Assembly of 59 members. The country is divided into 16 Khouengs or provinces, each administered by a Governor appointed by the Minister of the Interior. The tribal population is represented in the National Assembly but is virtually independent in local affairs.

Defence

The Royal Lao forces number about 55,000. The total strength of the Pathet Lao forces is about 45,000, and

they are believed to be integrated with about 75,000 North Vietnamese troops.

Economic Affairs

Over 90 per cent of the population is engaged in subsistence farming. Agricultural techniques are primitive and periodic droughts and floods greatly affect the harvest. Wet rice is cultivated in the Mekong valley and other valleys in north and north-east Laos. About 70,000 tons of rice have to be imported annually. Fish is a principal source of protein, and the rice and fish diet of the Lao farmer is supplemented by domestic fowls, eggs, pork, vegetables and fruit. The cultivation of dry rice, involving the periodical clearing of forest lands, is practised in the hill regions. The Meo peoples also grow maize.

Tin, extracted at the Phon Tiou mines, and timber are the principal exports, the former representing 55 per cent and the latter 37 per cent of total exports in 1970, and there are also exploitable deposits of copper, lead, iron, coal and other minerals. Industry is at the earliest stages of development: tobacco products, matches and rubber shoes are manufactured, while there are also saw mills and a bottling plant, and a cement factory is to be constructed. Hydro-electric power is supplied by the Nam Ngum with an initial capacity of 30,000 kWh. and smaller dams constructed within the Mekong River Development Project.

As well as rice, essential imports include textiles, pharmaceuticals, petroleum products, and transportation and electrical equipment. Major exports are tin, timber, benzoin, green coffee, cardamom and other food and medicinal oil plants. An import-export trade in gold has grown up and the 8.5 per cent import duty levied is a major source of budgetary revenue. The balance of trade is unfavourable and essential imports are supported by foreign aid, notably from the U.S.A. Economic assistance is also received from France, German Federal Republic, Netherlands, UN agencies and member countries of the Colombo Plan. The Foreign Exchange Operations Fund, maintained by contributions from Australia, France, Japan, the U.K. and the U.S.A., was set up in 1964 to attempt to control inflation.

Transport and Communications

The Mekong and its left-bank tributaries form the principal artery of transport, although the size of craft is limited by rapids and traffic is seasonal. There are no railways in Laos. A road/rail project, linking Vientiane with Bangkok and sponsored by the Mekong River Development Project, is under survey. Roads are few, those outside the towns being of poor quality. The road between Vientiane and Savannakhet is now usable and a new one from Vientiane to Luang Prabang has been built. Five airfields are used for internal and international air services by the state airline Royal Air Lao and five foreign companies.

Social Welfare

There are no state social services. In 1970, there were 24 hospitals and 126 dispensaries in Laos.

LAOS—(INTRODUCTORY SURVEY, STATISTICAL SURVEY)

Education

Education was largely disrupted by the civil war, causing a high illiteracy rate. Educational facilities have since greatly improved, and education is compulsory for three years. Total enrolment at all educational institutions was about 210,000 in 1970. College-level schooling is now available in Laos and there are six teacher-training institutes. Students go to France for university education, pending the establishment of the projected Sisavang Vong University.

Tourism

The main attractions of Laos are the ancient temples, the traditional dancing and the forest and mountain scenery. There are few tourists owing to the political situation.

Visas are required by all visitors.

Public Holidays

1972: May 1 (Religious Feast), May 11 (Constitution Day), July 19 (Independence Day), Four religious Feast days at beginning, during and at the end of Buddhist fast July–October, October 27 (Canoe Festival), November 13 (King's Birthday), December (Feast of That Luang).

1973: March 23 (Army Day), April 14–16 (New Year).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rate

The currency unit is the Kip of 100 cents or At.

Coins: 10, 20, 50 At.

Notes: 1, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 500 Kips.

Official exchange rate: 1,400 Kips = £1 sterling
540 Kips = U.S. \$1

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

Area: 236,800 sq. km.; Population: 2,962,000 (1970 estimate).

PRINCIPAL TOWNS

POPULATION (estimated 1970)

Vientiane (capital) 150,000; Savannakhet 40,000; Pakse 36,000; Luang Prabang (royal seat) 25,000; Khammouane 13,000

PROVINCES

Luang Prabang
Xieng Khouang
Savannakhet

Houa Khong (Nam Tha)
Sayaboury
Saravane

Phong Saly
Vientiane
Attapeu

Houa Phan (Sam Neua)
Khammouane
Champassak

Borikhané
Sithandone
Sedonc
Wapikhamthong

AGRICULTURE

PRODUCTION (tons—estimates)

	1968	1969	1970
Rice (paddy) . . .	865,408	894,850	903,000
Maize	25,000	23,000	25,000
Coffee	3,500	3,500	3,200
Cotton	4,000	3,800	3,800
Tobacco	2,500	2,700	3,000

LIVESTOCK

	1970
Domestic Elephants	902
Horses	12,915
Buffalo	376,839
Oxen	288,373
Pigs	397,251
Fowl	2,839,105

FORESTRY

		1968	1969	1970
Timber	cu. metres	65,091	114,541	73,349
Firewood	" "	35,765	25,272	36,409
Charcoal	" tons	12,284	13,467	10,540
Benzoin	"	1	1	—
Sticklac	"	—	6	—
Cardamom	"	—	2	1,980

LAOS—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

INDUSTRY

		1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Electricity	million kWh.	20.9	24.7	28.0	37.6*	50.7†
Tin (50% concentrate)	tons	678.6	1,115.1	978.6	1,262.0	1,380.0
Matches	million packets	n.a.	n.a.	1	3.6	3.6

* Includes 16.8m. kWh. generated in Thailand.

† Includes 38.3m. kWh. generated in Thailand.

FINANCE

1 Kip=10 Bi; 1 Bi=10 At
1,400 Kips=£1 sterling; 540 Kips=U.S. \$1.

(million kips)

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Bank Deposits	953	1,118	1,000	1,068	1,327
Money in Circulation	8,113	9,624	10,260	11,294	12,497

BUDGET

(million kips)

REVENUE	1968-69	1969-70	EXPENDITURE	1968-69	1969-70
Direct and Indirect Taxes	6,554	7,620	Armed Forces	8,219	8,469
Income from Public Services	146	724	Civil Administration and Police	7,746	8,875
Other	780	200			
TOTAL	7,380	8,544	TOTAL	15,965	17,344

FOREIGN EXCHANGE OPERATIONS FUND

(million U.S. \$)

COUNTRY	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
United States	4.0	5.2	13.7	13.8	16.1	16.6	16.1
France	1.7	1.3	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
Japan	—	0.5	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	2.0
United Kingdom	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
Australia	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.7
TOTAL	7.8	11.9*	19.6	19.5	22.0	22.4	22.2

Note: The Foreign Exchange Operations Fund was set up in 1964 to attempt to control inflation.

* Includes Laotian Government contribution of U.S. \$2.8 million.

LAOS—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

EXTERNAL TRADE

(million kips)

COMMODITIES

IMPORTS (Excluding gold)	1966	1967	1968	1969
Animals and Meat.	385.5	355	468	583
Vegetables	2,792.7	2,789	2,430	3,123
Fats and Oils	5.6	10	26	63
Industrial Food Products	938.9	1,364	2,066	2,518
Mineral Products	1,554.9	2,537	1,515	3,255
Chemical Products	415.9	406	774	1,204
Leather Products	239.9	5	7	15
Wood and Wood Products	5.3	44	55	140
Paper and Paper Products	38.5	315	268	746
Textiles	258.4	420	594	1,329
Clothing	516.6	26	29	74
Ceramic Products	23.8	99	120	203
Precious Metals	71.9	3	69	16
Metal Products	3.9	486	635	1,714
Machinery	409.7	801	1,356	1,855
Transport Vehicles	833.1	1,543	1,762	1,998
Scientific Instruments	1,315.1	107	168	309
Others	227.3	486	536	710
TOTAL	10,037.7	11,796	12,878	19,855

EXPORTS	1967	1968	1969	1970
Tin	377.4	806.1	555.1	616.4
Timber	285.5	384.3	376.5	402.5
Green Coffee.	159.3	60.2	75.8	88.7
Cardamom	10.9	51.1	4.8	2.0
Benzoin	20.5	5.5	0.2	—
Sticklac	0.1	3.8	—	—
Leather and Hides.	3.1	0.3	8.3	n.a.
Others	24.2	136.8	12.2	33.7
TOTAL	881.2	1,448.1	1,032.9	1,143.3

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS

(million kips)

IMPORTS	1966	1967	1968	1969
France	358.8	631.3	970.3	1,675.1
German Federal Republic	298.1	335.7	328.7	378.2
Hong Kong	440.0	275.1	305.3	435.3
Indonesia	454.9	1,132.4	444.4	791.6
Japan	1,202.1	1,891.8	2,750.2	4,087.0
Singapore	146.7	540.8	462.8	1,160.0
China (Taiwan)	179.3	389.2	517.5	441.6
Thailand	3,551.1	3,318.9	3,349.7	5,252.6
United Kingdom	769.7	535.7	913.4	694.4
U.S.A.	1,335.0	1,761.8	1,763.5	3,446.5
Others	1,416.3	1,506.0	1,072.8	1,492.2
TOTAL	10,037.7	11,796.4	12,878.6	19,854.5

LAOS—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS—*continued*].

EXPORTS	1967	1968	1969	1970
Singapore and Malaysia	650.1	913.8	556.6	689.2
Thailand	363.2	409.8	386.7	472.6
Hong Kong	17.8	110.9	12.0	44.0
South Viet-Nam	0.4	0.4	76.5	18.6
TOTAL (incl. others)	1,053.0	1,448.3	1,032.3	1,726.5

TRANSPORT

Roads (1969): Cars 10,599; Trucks 3,417; Motor Cycles (1966) 5,630.

Civil Aviation (1969): No. of flights 9,022; Passengers 127,971; Tons of freight 7,117.

EDUCATION

(1969-70)*

	SCHOOLS	TEACHERS AND ADMINISTRATORS	PUPILS
State Primary	2,719	5,982	193,745
State Secondary	18	390	6,352
Private Primary and Secondary	113	698	25,767
State Technical	3	211	1,172
Teacher Training	9	448	3,036
High Education	3	56	517
Fine Arts	2	80	180

* Revised figures.

Sources: Service National de la Statistique, Vientiane; and *Far Eastern Economic Review*, Hong Kong.

THE CONSTITUTION

The future of Laos rests upon unity and independence within all her provinces. The people affirm their loyalty to the King of Laos and declare their wish to be governed democratically. The Constitution recognizes the principle of equality and protection at law, freedom of conscience and other democratic freedoms as legally defined. It imposes National Service, the fulfilment of family obligations and the observation of the law.

GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

His Majesty BOROMA-SETHA KHATYA SOURYA-VONGSA
PHRA MAHA SRI SAVANG VATHANA.

THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(April 1972)

Prime Minister, President of the Council, Minister of National Defence, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Minister of Veterans' Affairs, Minister of Rural Development: H.H. Prince SOUVANNA PHOUMA.

Vice-President of the Council, Minister of National Education, Minister of Fine Arts, Minister of Sports, Minister of Youth: LEUAM INSIXIENGMAI.

Vice-President of the Council, Minister for the National Economy, Minister of Planning: H.H. Prince SOUPHANOUVONG (absent).*

Minister of Information, Propaganda and Tourism: PHOUMI VONGVICHIT (absent).*

Minister of the Interior and of Social Welfare: PHENG PHONGSAVAN.

Minister of Posts and Telecommunications and of Public Health: SISOUANG SILALEUMSAK.

Minister of Public Works and Transport: NGON SANANIKONE.

Minister of Religion: BOUN OM NA CHAMPASSAK.

Minister of Justice: H.H. Prince SOUVANNA PHOUMA.

Minister of Finance: SISOUK NA CHAMPASSAK.

Secretary of State for Public Works and Transport: SOUK VONGSAK (absent).*

Secretary of State for the National Economy and Planning: KHAMPHUANE TOUNALOM (absent).*

Secretary of State for Social Welfare: KEO VIPHAKONE.

Secretary of State for Veterans' Affairs: General of Police SOUKAN VILAYSARN.

Secretary of State for Public Health: Dr. KHAMPHAY ABHAY.

Secretary of State for Finance: HOUMPHAN SAIGNASITH.

Secretary of State for Sports and Youth: LIEN PRAYONG-VIENGKHAM.

Secretary of State for Rural Development: SOUK UPRAVARN.

*Acting ministers have been appointed.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO LAOS

(Vientiane unless otherwise indicated)

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation

Austria: Bangkok, Thailand (E).

Australia: Quartier Phone Xay (E); *Ambassador*: PETER CAMPBELL CURTIS.

Belgium: Bangkok, Thailand (E).

Bulgaria: Hanoi, Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam (E).

Burma: Phnom-Penh, Cambodia (E).

Ceylon: Rangoon, Burma (E).

China, People's Republic: (E); *Ambassador*: LIU CHUN (absent).

Czechoslovakia: Phnom-Penh, Cambodia (E).

Denmark: Bangkok, Thailand (L).

Franco: (E); *Ambassador*: ANDRÉ ROSSE.

German Federal Republic: Bangkok, Thailand (L).

Hungary: Hanoi, Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam (E).

India: (E); *Ambassador*: ALFRED S. GONSALVES.

Indonesia: Phnom-Penh, Cambodia (E).

Iran: Bangkok, Thailand (E).

Italy: Bangkok, Thailand (E).

Japan: (E); *Ambassador*: MORIKI TANI.

Khmer Republic: *Ambassador*: IAT BOUNTHENG.

Malaysia: Bangkok, Thailand (E).

Mongolia: Hanoi, Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam (E).

Nepal: Rangoon, Burma (E).

Netherlands: Bangkok, Thailand (E).

New Zealand: Bangkok, Thailand (E).

Pakistan: Bangkok, Thailand (E).

Philippines: 4 Thadena Rd. (E); *Ambassador*: FELIPE MABILANGAN.

Poland: Phnom-Penh, Cambodia (E).

Romania: Hanoi, Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam (E).

Sweden: Bangkok, Thailand (E).

Switzerland: Bangkok, Thailand (E).

Thailand: (E); *Ambassador*: E. BISAYENDRAYODHIN.

Turkey: Bangkok, Thailand (L).

U.S.S.R.: (E); *Ambassador*: V. I. MININE.

U.K.: (E); *Ambassador*: JOHN OWEN LLOYD.

U.S.A.: (E); *Ambassador*: G. McMURTRIE GODLEY.

Viet-Nam, Democratic Republic: (E); *Ambassador*: LE VAN HIEN.

Viet-Nam, Republic: (E); *Ambassador*: HOANG CO THUY.

Yugoslavia: Phnom-Penh, Cambodia (E).

PARLIAMENT

KING'S COUNCIL

Twelve members—six appointed by the King and six by the National Assembly.

President: CHAO PHAGNA LUANG OUTHONG SOUVANNA-VONG.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

President: PHOUT SANANIKONE.

There is a total of 59 members, elected as individuals. The majority of those elected in January 1967 support the government of Prince SOUVANNA PHOUMA.

POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS

There are no well-defined political parties, but the following organizations have been active in recent years; *Rassemblement du Peuple Lao* and *Les Forces Neutralistes Véritables du Laos* (neutralist groupings); *Social Democratic Party*, *Lao Luam Lao* and *Lao Noum* (right-wing groupings); and *Santhiphap* (Peacc Party; left wing).

The *Neo Lao Haksat* does not participate in the National Assembly.

Pathet Lao: Pro-communist; Leader H.H. Prince SOUPHA-NOUVONG.

Neo Lao Haksat: Vientiane; political section of Pathet Lao; Leader PHOU MI VONGVICHIT.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Supreme Court: Vientiane; exercises supervisory jurisdiction over all lower courts; Pres. OULOM SOUVANNAVONG.

Court of Appeal: Vientiane; hears civil and criminal appeals from the Criminal Courts and other Courts of First Instance.

Criminal Courts: Vientiane, Pakse and Luang Prabang; appeals can be made from the decisions of these courts to the Courts of Appeal and Supreme Court.

There is also a Provincial Tribunal in each of the provincial capitals (14 in all). There are 37 District Justices of the Peace.

The King's Council: also performs important judicial functions in addition to its legislative duties. The Council can pass judgement on the constitutionality of laws passed by the National Assembly. It may also be constituted as a High Court of Justice to try government officials charged with grave felonies.

RELIGION

The State religion of Laos is Buddhism (Hinayana). Vientiane and Luang Prabang are known as the "Cities of a Thousand Temples" and Buddhist temples are seen in every village. The life of the Laotian peasant is organized around religion and the Buddhist calendar commands most of his activities.

BUDDHISM

His Eminence The Sangharaja, WAT MAI SUWANNABHUMARAMA, Luang Prabang.

CHRISTIANITY

Catholicism: Vicars Apostolic: Mgr. ETIENNE LOOSDREGT, Mission Catholique, Vientiane, Mgr. PIERRE AACH, Khammouane, Mgr. PIERRE URKIA, Pakse, Mgr. ALESSANDRO STACCIOLI, Luang Prabang.

PRESS

PRINCIPAL NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

Bulletin Quotidien Lao Presse: B.P. 122; published by the Ministry of Information.

L'Indépendant: 268 rue san sene Thai, P.B. 182, Vientiane; Dir. PHOU SANANIKONE.

Lao Rouam Samphan: Vientiane; Editor H.E. BONG SOUVANNAVONG.

Pheuan Lao (*Friend of the Lao*): fortnightly; Editor INPENG SOURYADHAY.

La Voix du Peuple: Pakse; French; weekly; Editor BOUNLAP NHOUYVANISVONG.

Sieng-Mahason (*Voice of the People*): Vientiane; Editor SOPHON BOUPHASIRI.

Xatiao (*Lao Nation*): Rue Luang Prabang, Vientiane; national daily; Editor and Gen. Man. PHONE CHANTHARAJ; circ. 5,000.

PRESS AGENCIES

Lao Presse: Vientiane: f. 1953; organ of the Ministry of Information.

FOREIGN BUREAU

UPI: Constellation Hotel, Vientiane; Correspondent PHONE CHANTHARAJ (Editor, *Xatiao*).

PUBLISHERS

Lao-Phanit: Vientiane.

Ministère de l'Education Nationale, Comité Littéraire, Bureau des Manuels Scolaires: Vientiane; arts, geography, education, history, cookery, music, physics, fiction, sociology, economics.

Vieng Krung: Vientiane.

RADIO

Radiodiffusion Nationale Lao: B.P. 310, Vientiane; f. 1951; government-owned; programmes in Lao, French and Vietnamese (news only) G.M.T. 23.00-03.00, 05.00-14.30; English lesson Thurs., Fri., Sat. 12.45-13.00; 12 stations in the provincial capitals; regional stations Luang Prabang and Pakse; Dir. Mme THONGSAMOUTH OUDOMVILAY; number of radio sets (1971) 100,000.

There is no television.

FINANCE

cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; dep. = deposit; m. = million)

BANKING

CENTRAL BANK

Banque Nationale du Laos: Rue Yonnet, Vientiane; f. 1955; central bank; cap. p.u. 260m. Kips, dep. 15,593.4m. Kips (Dec. 1970); Governor OUDONG SOUVANNAVONG; Gen. Sec. KHAM-OUANE RATANAVONG.

FOREIGN BANKS

Bank of Tokyo, Ltd.: Tokyo; Vientiane.

Banque de l'Indochine: Paris 8e; Vientiane, B.P. 84.

INSURANCE

Optorg: rue du Boun, Vientiane; national company.
Sisavan Pakan Phai: Vientiane.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Chambre du Commerce Laos: Vientiane.

There are 12 provincial Chambers of Commerce.

DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

Agriculture Development Organization: Vientiane; sponsored by the Laotian and U.S. Governments; receives commodity donations from Governments of Great Britain, Japan and Australia; sells, and provides credit for, rice seeds, fertilizers, pumps and implements, which can be paid for when rice is harvested, in cash or in kind; also conducts national rice marketing programme.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

There are no railways in Laos.

ROADS

There are about 2,200 km. of metalled roads and 800 km. asphalted roads in Laos. Private operators run local bus services and long-distance services linking Vientiane and Luang Prabang with Saigon (South Viet-Nam) and Phnom-Penh (Cambodia). In 1963 an 80-kilometre road was completed running from Phong Saly to the Chinese border. There are also usable roads linking Vientiane with Savannakhet, and Vientiane with Luang Prabang. A rail and road project, linking Vientiane with Bangkok and sponsored by the Mekong Development Committee, is under survey.

INLAND WATERWAYS

The River Mekong is Laos' greatest traffic artery. Ferry services are run by government and private operators. The river is interrupted by rapids and is navigable between the following points only (traffic fluctuating seasonally):

Vientiane—Savannakhet (458 km.) ships of 200 gross tons, drawing 1.75 metres at 7 knots.

Savannakhet—Paksé (257 km.) ships of 200 gross tons, drawing 1.75 metres at 12 knots.

Paksé—Khone—Saigon, ships of 500 gross tons, drawing 2.5 metres at 7 knots.

MEKONG RIVER DEVELOPMENT SCHEME

Co-ordination Committee: Bangkok; f. 1957; set up by Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE), to develop the resources of the Mekong River.

Members: PHLEK CHHAT (Cambodia), OUKEO SOUVANNAVONG (Laos), Dr. BOONROD BINSON (Thailand), PHAM HUU VINH (Republic of Viet-Nam).

Executive Agent: Dr. C. HART SCHAAF.

Australia, Canada, France, India, Iran, Japan, New Zealand, the United Kingdom, and the U.S.A. are giving assistance.

CIVIL AVIATION

Royal Air Lao: 34-36 rue Sihom, B.P. 422, Vientiane; Head Office: 2 rue Pangkham, Vientiane; f. 1961; national airline, of which the Government owns 90 per cent; domestic services and international routes to Bangkok, Saigon and Hong Kong; Pres. PHAGNA NGON SANANIKONE; Dir.-Gen. NIKORN PHANKONGSY. Fleet: two DC-4, two DC-3, one DHC Beaver.

FOREIGN AIRLINES

The following foreign airlines are represented in Vientiane: Air France, Air Vietnam, Cathay Pacific Airways, Air Cambodge, Swissair, Thai Airways and Union des Transports Aériens.

TOURISM

Ministère de l'Information, Propaganda, et du Tourisme: Vientiane.

LEBANON

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Lebanon lies at the eastern end of the Mediterranean Sea. Its neighbour to the north and east is Syria, and to the south Israel. The climate varies widely, coastal lowlands being hot and humid in summer and mild in winter but in the hills there is a heavy winter snowfall. Rainfall is on the whole abundant. Arabic is spoken everywhere and French and English are widely understood. The population of the Lebanon is almost equally divided between Christians and Muslims. The Christians are mainly Maronites, but many other sects flourish. The flag consists of horizontal stripes: red, white, red. In the centre of the white stripe is a cedar tree. The capital is Beirut.

Recent History

Before the Second World War Lebanon was a French mandated territory. Independence was proclaimed in 1941 and French forces left the country in 1946. The Lebanon has been a member of the Arab League since 1945 and has tried to follow a policy of neutrality in the disputes between Arab states, although accepting the Arab policy of boycotting Israel. Israeli commandos raided Beirut airport in December 1968, destroying or damaging aircraft worth £15 million belonging to Arab airlines. The raid, said to be a reprisal for Arab guerrilla use of Lebanon as a base, caused the fall of the coalition government in January 1969. A new ministry led by Rashid Karami resigned in April but continued as a caretaker government until November 1969. During the year the government was struggling to exert its authority over the Palestinian guerrillas operating in Lebanon; armed clashes took place in October before an agreement was reached. Sulaiman Franjiya was elected President in August 1970. The activities of the guerrillas continued in the south of the country and Israel mounted fresh raids into the Lebanon early in 1972.

Government

Legislative power is exercised by the Chamber of Deputies, which has 99 members elected by universal adult suffrage. The electoral law maintains a ratio of 6 Christians to 5 Muslims in the Chamber of Deputies. The President of the Republic is elected for a term of six years. He chooses the Prime Minister and Council of Ministers, who carry out laws passed by the Chamber of Deputies.

Defence

About 20 per cent of the budget is allocated to defence. The Army consists of about 15,000 men, the Air Force 1,000 men and the Navy 250 men; para-military forces total 2,500. Measures to strengthen the armed forces were introduced following the Beirut airport raid and the clashes with guerrilla forces during 1969. Defence estimates for 1970 amounted to £100 million.

Economic Affairs

Lebanon has traditionally favoured a private enterprise economy. Many people are employed in service industries, relatively few in agriculture. The principal crops are grain, olives and citrus fruits. Lebanon is a free market and about

two-thirds of trade is transit traffic, Beirut being the principal commercial and financial centre of the Middle East. In October 1966 a national crisis was feared as a result of the closure of Intra Bank, the biggest of Beirut's international finance houses. Although the repercussions of the closure were widespread the economy was not disrupted, and Intra Bank was re-opened in January 1968. The chief Lebanese industries are oil-refining, food processing and cement. Tourism is a valuable source of income.

Transport and Communications

There are over 250 miles of railway, some of it narrow gauge. Towns are connected by good roads and there is heavy traffic between Beirut and Damascus, the capital of Syria. Beirut is the principal port of call for the main shipping lines covering the eastern Mediterranean. The port of Tripoli is the terminus of an oil pipeline from Iraq, and Sidon of the pipeline from Saudi Arabia. Beirut is an important international air junction and some 40,000 aircraft use the airport annually.

Social Welfare

A scale of compensation for loss of employment was introduced by the State in 1963. Medical services are largely in private hands but there is a Social Security Fund which covers the medical expenses of workers. Under a national agreement, wages are paid by employers for up to 26 weeks during sickness.

Education

There is state primary and secondary education but private institutions provide the main facilities for secondary and higher education. The literacy rate is over 80 per cent, the highest in the Arab world.

Tourism

Lebanon is a tourist centre for the Middle East. Scenic beauty, sunshine and historical sites, notably Baalbek and Byblos, are the main attractions. There are many modern hotels, and about half a million tourists visit the country annually.

Visas are not required to visit Lebanon by nationals of Arab League member-states.

Sport

Football, basketball, tennis, swimming, skiing, water-skiing and golf are the most popular sports.

Public Holidays

1972: May 1 (Labour Day), April 26 (Mouloud), May 19 (Martyr's Day), May 20 (Ascension Day), August 15 (Assumption), November 1 (All Saints), November 8 (Id ul Fitr), November 22 (Independence), December 25 (Christmas).

1973: January 1 (New Year), January 15 (Id ul Adha), February 6 (Islamic New Year), February 15 (Ashoura), April 20-23 (Easter).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

LEBANON—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

Currency and Exchange Rates

The unit of currency is the Lebanese Pound (£L) of 100 piastres.

Coins: 5, 10, 25, 50 Piastres.

Notes: 1, 5, 10, 25, 50, 100 Lebanese Pounds.

Exchange rate: £L8.24 = £1 sterling

£L3.28 = \$1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (hectares)

TOTAL	CULTIVATED	IRRIGATED	MARGINAL AND GRAZING	FOREST	WASTE
1,040,000	270,000	72,000	128,800	73,200	549,200

POPULATION

TOTAL*	BEIRUT† (capital)	TRIPOLI†	BIRTHS (1969)	MARRIAGES (1969)	DEATHS (1969)
2,700,000	500,000	145,000	75,332	15,662	12,098

* 1970 estimate.

† 1965.

AGRICULTURE

PRINCIPAL CROPS

	AREA ('000 hectares)			PRODUCTION ('000 tons)			YIELD (tons per hectares)
	1967	1968	1969	1967	1968	1969	1969
Wheat	66.5	68.1	43.2	67.7	47.7	33.0	0.8
Barley	13.4	1.2	8.3	15.7	11.6	7.8	0.8
Sugar Beet	2.1	2.5	2.2	110.0	119.0	94.0	42.7
Potatoes	6.9	7.7	9.0	80.9	77.6	86.6	9.6
Onions	3.0	3.1	1.9	44.0	37.8	30.0	16.0
Tobacco	6.8	7.2	6.6	6.4	6.6	6.7	1.0
Citrus Fruit	11.0	11.0	11.3	210.8	220.5	208.5	23.9
Apples	10.8	11.3	14.1	157.0	162.9	66.5	5.3
Grapes	15.2	15.3	16.6	88.3	83.6	76.6	5.1
Olives	26.8	26.8	27.7	67.8	32.2	46.3	2.0
Tomatoes	4.5	4.9	5.7	59.2	59.5	70.0	2.0

LIVESTOCK

('000)

	1966	1967	1968	1969
Goats	442	431	357	348
Sheep	213	198	200	213
Cattle	105	97	86	86
Donkeys	37	30	28	28
Poultry	17,226	14,980	16,538	17,463

LEBANON—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FRUIT (‘000 metric tons)

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Citrus Fruits .	231.5	249.9	228	238	226
Apples . . .	115	104	157	163	67
Grapes . . .	83.8	76	88	84	77
Tomatoes . .	45.3	63	59	60	70
Figs . . .	14.7	11.7	13	13	13
Bananas . . .	25.3	29.8	27	30	29

INDUSTRY

	UNIT	1966	1967	1968	1969
Tobacco Manufactures .	tons	2,560	2,695	2,729	2,650
Refined Sugar . . .	"	n.a.	37,523	27,869	31,613
Fertilizers . . .	"	n.a.	21,098	35,479	52,870
Timber . . .	cu. metres	n.a.	36,990	46,096	46,342
Cement . . .	‘000 tons	1,095	1,016	906	1,252
Electricity . . .	million kWh.	864.4	907.3	1,035	1,139

OIL REFINING (‘000 tons)

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Crude Oil intake .	1,482	1,652	1,730	1,803	1,849
Petrol . . .	280	310	303	347	347
Paraffin . . .	129	154	180	190	207
Gas Oil . . .	230	232	269	281	318
Fuel Oil . . .	767	883	891	897	884
Butane . . .	21	23	21	24	23

FINANCE

Lebanese pound (£L)=100 piastres.
£L8.24=£1 sterling; £L3.28=U.S. \$1.00.
£L100=£12.13 sterling=U.S. \$30.49.

BUDGET ESTIMATES (Expenditure 1972—million £L)

Defence	212.7
Education	172.0
Public Works and Transport	144.9
Ministry of the Interior	n.a.
Debt Servicing	n.a.
Hydro-electric Resources	n.a.
TOTAL (including others)	1,087.9

DEVELOPMENT PLAN 1972-77

A growth rate of 7 per cent is envisaged. Of £L6,450, £L5,500 is to be provided by the government, and the remainder is to be covered by loans.

LEBANON—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

EXTERNAL TRADE*

('000 £L)

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Imports	1,683,546	1,913,707	1,769,992	1,865,087	2,006,431	2,232,563
Exports	324,056	369,465	453,347	510,261	554,301	643,342
Transit Trade†	997,477	1,050,015	957,715	1,532,938	1,348,894	n.a.

* Based on the rate of free market prices of the U.S. dollar.

† Through the free port of Beirut; includes crude oil pumped through the Lebanon.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

(£L '000)

IMPORTS	1968	1969	EXPORTS*	1968	1969
Precious Metals, Stones, Jewellery and Coins	307,128	307,393	Vegetable Products	110,217	95,787
Vegetable Products	175,462	193,610	Precious Metals, Stones, Jewellery and Coins	71,239	39,240
Machinery and Electrical Apparatus	189,794	232,050	Animals and Animal Products	41,941	35,503
Textiles and Products	192,746	213,319	Machinery and Electrical Apparatus	37,685	50,670
Non-precious Metals and Products	141,464	168,483	Non-precious Metals and Products	34,895	42,104
Transport Vehicles	127,107	119,368	Textiles and Products	41,434	48,149
Animals and Animal Products	134,371	130,025	Beverages and Tobacco	31,091	43,405
Industrial Chemical Products	135,233	143,717	Transport Vehicles	32,333	39,977
Mineral Products	122,529	122,803			
Beverages and Tobacco	74,705	84,917			

* Including re-exports.

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

(£L '000)

IMPORTS	1967	1968	1969	EXPORTS	1967	1968	1969
Belgium	34,349	37,068	38,930	France	9,291	10,357	10,770
Czechoslovakia	29,629	36,241	35,947	German Federal Rep. . . .	6,489	7,854	7,578
France	157,324	171,303	161,299	Greece	3,366	5,228	3,060
German Federal Rep. . . .	133,499	157,760	187,131	Iraq	27,148	36,916	33,181
Iraq	54,735	69,863	75,729	Italy	9,884	10,983	13,405
Italy	117,875	132,728	142,431	Jordan	29,265	32,280	36,328
Japan	44,732	51,313	74,691	Kuwait	50,484	54,519	60,729
Jordan	13,714	17,888	18,683	Saudi Arabia	138,299	132,896	117,258
Netherlands	36,825	42,174	43,603	Spain	531	902	1,132
Saudi Arabia	40,759	38,478	37,696	Syria	22,926	35,579	42,290
Switzerland	76,180	130,450	165,104	U.S.S.R. . . .	12,435	7,610	7,592
Syria	89,646	105,592	91,591	United Kingdom	17,902	18,699	20,135
Turkey	39,185	27,887	22,393	U.S.A. . . .	18,037	11,630	22,102
United Kingdom	364,250	272,300	255,590				
U.S.A. . . .	154,803	203,568	180,407				

LEBANON—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

	PASSENGERS (Thousands)		Goods (Thousands)		REVENUE ('000 £L)		
	Number	Passenger- Kms.	Tons	Ton-Kms.	Passengers	Goods	Total
1965 .	80	6,749	562	39,477	151	2,999	3,150
1966 .	80	6,594	561	45,618	139	3,003	3,142
1967 .	80	5,955	491	38,008	127	2,978	3,105
1968 .	88	6,691	489	37,036	148	3,067	3,215
1969 .	78	7,278	313	24,455	178	2,018	2,196

ROADS

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Motor cars (taxis and private) .	98,715	105,405	114,242	123,891	129,674
Buses	2,201	2,088	2,168	1,645	1,763
Lorries	11,771	12,000	12,763	13,404	14,473
Motor cycles	8,285	9,695	10,484	11,291	12,004

SHIPPING IN BEIRUT

	SHIPS ENTERED		MERCHANDISE (Metric Tons)	
	Number	Tonnage	Entered	Cleared
1965 .	2,977	4,916,119	1,716,934	453,310
1966 .	3,200	5,196,000	1,776,000	461,000
1967 .	2,760	4,710,010	1,706,000	584,000
1968 .	2,879	4,146,000	1,916,000	654,000
1969 .	3,126	4,361,512	1,995,000	700,000

TRAFFIC THROUGH THE
INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT IN BEIRUT

	AIRCRAFT USING AIRPORT	PASSENGERS USING AIRPORT	FREIGHT THROUGH AIRPORT (metric tons)
1965 .	35,560	1,208,567	29,620
1966 .	40,581	1,366,000	34,668
1967 .	35,594	1,254,237	39,653
1968 .	41,082	1,512,599	51,238
1969 .	42,733	1,571,667	53,594

LEBANON—(STATISTICAL SURVEY, THE CONSTITUTION)

TOURISM

	1966	1967	1968	1969
Total Foreign Visitors (except Syrians) .	701,184	515,228	710,010	777,135
<i>of which:</i>				
Visitors from Arab countries . . .	331,351	247,020	426,554	459,858
Visitors from Europe	198,669	148,227	161,532	172,462
Visitors from the Americas . . .	112,345	70,502	63,279	76,964
Syrian Visitors	812,259	702,891	790,510	810,050
TOTAL	1,513,443	1,218,119	1,500,520	1,587,185

1970: Total tourists 1,686,179.

EDUCATION

(1968-69)

	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS	NUMBER OF PUPILS	NUMBER OF TEACHERS
Public Education:			
Primary	874	187,067	} 13,014
Higher Primary	410	47,603	
Secondary	34	7,679	
Private Education:			
Primary and Kindergarten . . .	1,007	341,421	} 16,960
Higher Primary and Secondary .	467	74,926	

Source: Direction Centrale de la Statistique, Ministère du Plan, Beirut.

THE CONSTITUTION

The Constitution of the Lebanon was promulgated on May 23rd, 1926, and was superseded on May 9th, 1932. An amended Constitution was promulgated on the authority of the French High Commissioner on January 2nd, 1934, but was revoked on January 4th, 1937, in favour of the 1926 Constitution, as amended by the constitutional laws of October 17th, 1927, and May 8th, 1929. This Constitution is still in force, and further amendments were made on November 9th and December 7th, 1943, and again on January 21st, 1947.

According to the Constitution, the Republic of the Lebanon is an independent and sovereign State, and no part of the territory may be alienated or ceded. Lebanon has no State religion. Arabic is the official language. Beirut is the capital.

All Lebanese are equal in the eyes of the law. Personal freedom and freedom of the Press are guaranteed and protected. The religious communities are entitled to maintain their own schools, provided they conform to the general requirements relating to public instruction as laid down by the State. Dwellings are inviolable; rights of ownership are protected by law. Every Lebanese citizen who has completed his twenty-first year is an elector and qualifies for the franchise.

Legislative Power

Legislative power is exercised by one house, the Chamber of Deputies. It has 99 members who must be over 25 years of age, in possession of their full political and civil rights, and literate. They are considered representatives of the whole nation, and are not bound to follow directives from their constituencies. They can only be suspended by a two-thirds majority of their fellow-members. Secret ballot was introduced in a new election law of April 1960.

The Chamber holds two sessions yearly, from the first Tuesday after March 15th to the end of May, and from the first Tuesday after October 15th to the end of the year. The normal term of the Chamber of Deputies is four years; general elections take place within sixty days before the end of this period. If the Chamber is dissolved before the end of its term, elections are held within three months of dissolution.

Voting in the Chamber is public—by acclamation, or by standing and sitting. A quorum of two-thirds and a majority vote is required for constitutional issues. The only exceptions to this occur when the Chamber becomes an electoral college, and chooses the President of the Republic, or Secretaries to the Chamber, or when the President is accused of treason or of violating the Constitution. In such cases voting is secret, and a two-thirds majority is needed.

Executive Power

The President of the Republic is elected for a term of six years, and is not immediately re-eligible. He and his ministers deal with the promulgation and execution of laws passed by the Chamber of Deputies. The Ministers and the President of the Council of Ministers are chosen by the President of the Republic. They are not necessarily members of the Chamber of Deputies, although they are responsible to it and have access to its debates.

The President himself can initiate laws. Alternatively, the President may demand an additional debate on laws already passed by the Chamber. He can adjourn the Chamber for up to a month, but not more than once in each session. In exceptional circumstances he can dissolve the Chamber and force an election. Ministers can be made to resign by a vote of no confidence.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

President of the Republic: SULAIMAN FRANJIYA (elected August 1970).

THE CABINET

(April 1972)

Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior: SAEB SALAM.
Minister of Foreign Affairs: KHALIL ABU HAMAD.
Deputy Prime Minister: ELIAS SABA.
Minister of Information and Acting Minister of Health: HENRI TARABAY.
Minister of Finance and Acting Minister of Defence: ELIAS SABA.
Minister of Natural Resources and Water Power: JAOFFAR CHARAFEDDINE.
Minister of Justice: Dr. JAMIL KEBBE.

Minister of Public Works and Transport: KAMAL KHOURI.
Minister of Agriculture: EDUARD SAUMA.
Minister of General Planning: Dr. HASAN MUSHARRAFIYAH.
Minister of Health: EMILE BITAR.
Minister of Education: NAJIB ABU HAIDAR.
Minister of Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones: Dr. JAMIL KEBBE.
Minister of Labour and Social Affairs: MUNIR HAMDAN.
Minister of National Economy and Tourism: Dr. SAEB NADIM JAROUDI.

In the Lebanon the custom is for the President to be a Maronite, the Prime Minister a Sunni Muslim, and for the rest of the Cabinet to represent other faiths.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO LEBANON (Beirut unless otherwise indicated)

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Afghanistan: Cairo, Egypt (E).
Algeria: Rue Verdun, Imm. Takkouche (E); *Ambassador*: MUHAMMAD YAZID.
Argentina: Rue Fouad Ier (E); *Ambassador*: ENRIQUE QUINTANA (also accredited to Jordan).
Australia: Rue Maamari, Imm. l'Union de Paris (E); *Ambassador*: W. D. FORSYTH.
Austria: Rue Négib Trad, Villa Nicolas Cattani, Quartier Sursock (E); *Ambassador*: A. BREYCHA-VAUTHIER (also accredited to Iraq, Kuwait and Jordan).
Belgium: Rue Spears, Imm. Jureidini (E); *Ambassador*: BARON ALEXANDRE PATERNOTTE DE LA VAILLÉE (also accredited to Cyprus and Jordan).
Bolivia: Place de l'Etoile, Imm. Naffah (E); *Chargé d'Affaires*: NAGIB GHOSN.
Brazil: Rue Verdun, Imm. Mahmassani (E); *Ambassador*: CARLOS DA PONTE RIBEIRO EIRAS (also accredited to Jordan).
Bulgaria: (address not available) (E); *Ambassador*: ANANIA PANOV.
Canada: Rue Clémenceau, Imm. Alpha (E); *Ambassador*: (vacant) (also accredited to Iraq and Jordan).
Central African Republic: (E); *Ambassador*: MAURICE GHANAM LEGHOS.
Ceylon: Cairo, Egypt (E).
Chile: Rue du port, Imm. Badawi (E); *Chargé d'Affaires*: FUAD SADÉ.
China, People's Republic: (E); *Chargé d'Affaires*: LI TE-HUA.
Colombia: 57 Rue Négib Haddad, Imm. Ahmad Jawad (E); *Ambassador*: HENRIQUE MOLANO CAMPUZANO.
Costa Rica: Rue Hamra, Imm. Abdel-Baki (E) (also accredited to Kuwait).
Cuba: Rue Mme. Curie, Imm. Sammakieh (E); *Chargé d'Affaires*: LUIS A. RODRÍGUEZ CHAVECO.
Czechoslovakia: Rue Fouad Ier, Imm. Kayssi (E); *Ambassador*: CARL PLAZC.
Denmark: Rue Clémenceau, Imm. Minkara (E); *Ambassador*: HANS VALDEMAR BERTELSEN.

Dominican Republic: Rawché, Imm. Minkara (L).
Egypt: Rue Ramla El Baida (E); *Ambassador*: AHMAD LUTFI MITUALLI.
Ethiopia: Cairo, Egypt (E).
Finland: Cairo, Egypt (E).
France: Avenue Perthuis and Rue Clémenceau (E); *Ambassador*: MICHEL FONTAINE.
Ghana: (address not available) (E); *Ambassador*: K. Y. BOAFO.
Greece: 19 Rue de France (E); *Ambassador*: JEAN MOSCHOPOULOS (also accredited to Jordan and Kuwait).
Guinea: Cairo, Egypt (L).
Haiti: Rue du Fleuve, Imm. Sarkis (E); *Ambassador*: JOSEPH SARKIS.
Hungary: Beirut (E); *Ambassador*: JANOS VIRIS.
India: Rue Kantari, Imm. Sahmarani (E) (also accredited to Cyprus and Jordan).
Indonesia: Rue Verdun, Imm. Tasbahji (E); *Chargé d'Affaires*: NOERDIN SUTAN TUMEGGUNG.
Iran: Corniche Mazraa, Imm. Doaudlarian (E); *Ambassador*: RUKN-AL-DIN ASHTIANI.
Iraq: Ramlat al-Baida, Imm. Ali Arab (E); *Ambassador*: YOUNIS MUFLIH.
Italy: Rue Maamari, Imm. Cosmidis (E); *Ambassador*: DIEGO SORO (also accredited to Kuwait).
Ivory Coast: (address not available) (E); *Ambassador*: PIERRE GOBA.
Japan: Rue Chouran, Imm. Olfat Nagib Salha (E); *Ambassador*: JIRO INAGAWA (also accredited to Cyprus and Jordan).
Jordan: Imm. Al Chams Raouché, 6e Etage (E); *Ambassador*: AKRAM ZUAITAR.
Kuwait: Al-Ramla al-Baida, Imm. Ali Arab (E); *Ambassador*: MUHAMMAD AL DASSANI.
Liberia: Place de l'Etoile, Imm. Acra (L); *Minister*: HENRY GEMAYEL.
Libya: Corniche Mazraa, Imm. Rizkallah Noubar (E); *Ambassador*: OMAR AL-BAROUNI (also accredited to Jordan).

LEBANON—(DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION, PARLIAMENT)

Mali: (E); *Ambassador:* BOUBAKR DIALLO.
Malta: Achrafé, rue Mariam Geahchary, Imm. Varkes Sarafian (L); *Minister:* UMBERTO TURATI.
Mexico: Rue Hamra, Imm. Arida (E); *Ambassador:* FRANCISCO OZONA.
Morocco: Corniche Mazraa, Imm. Chamat (E); *Ambassador:* AHMAD BEN SOUDA.
Nepal: Cairo, Egypt (E).
Netherlands: Rue Kantari, Imm. Sahmarani (E); *Ambassador:* CORNELIS VREEDE (also accred. to Cyprus and Jordan).
Norway: Cairo, Egypt (E); *Ambassador:* FREDERIK ANDERS JOHAN ORVIN.
Pakistan: Station Graham, Imm. Daouk (E); *Ambassador:* Air Comm. MAQBOOL RABB (also accred. to Cyprus and Jordan).
Panama: Roma Via Nicola Martilli 3 Parioti, B.P. 5197 (L); *Chargé d'Affaires:* Mme. ROSEMARY DOMÍNGUEZ.
Peru: Rue de Mexique, Imm. Khalil Salaman (E).
Poland: Rue Asile des Vicillards, Imm. Ibrahim Diab, Furn El-Chebbak, B.P. 2664 (E); *Ambassador:* Z. T. WOJEIK.
Portugal: Rue Maamari, Imm. Union de Paris (E); *Ambassador:* AUGUSTO LOPEZ.
Romania: Rue Badaro, Forêt Kfourri (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. IACOB IONASCU.
Saudi Arabia: Rue Bliss, Manara (E); *Ambassador:* Sheik MOHAMMED MANSOUR RUMAIH.
Senegal: Rue D. Boustani (E); *Ambassador:* SALMONB FALL.
Spain: Rue Emir Omar, Imm. Khanamirina (E); *Ambassador:* JOSÉ LUIS FLÓREZ ASTRADA AYALA.

Sudan: Rue Verdun, El Fayoumi (E); *Ambassador:* SALAH AHMAD MUHAMMAD SALIH.
Sweden: Rue Bliss, Imm. Farra (E); *Ambassador:* CLAES WOLLIN (also accred. to Cyprus and Jordan).
Switzerland: Avenue Perthuis, Imm. Achou (E); *Ambassador:* CHARLES ALBERT DUBOIS (also accred. to Jordan and Kuwait).
Thailand: Cairo, Egypt (E).
Tunisia: Rue Maamari, Imm. Chatila (E); *Ambassador:* SALAH-AL-DIN ABDALLAH.
Turkey: Rue Bliss, Imm. Nassif (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant) (also accred. to Kuwait).
U.S.S.R.: Rue Mar Elias El-Tina (E); *Ambassador:* SARVAR AZIMOV.
United Kingdom: Avenue de Paris, Ain-El-Mreissé (E); *Ambassador:* PAUL WRIGHT.
United States of America: Avenue de Paris (Corniche), Imm. Ali Rcza (E); *Ambassador:* WILLIAM B. BUFFUM.
Uruguay: Rue Fouad rer, Ras el Nabch, Imm. Bohsali (L); *Chargé d'Affaires:* JULIO CÉSAR CHELALA.
Vatican: Rue Georges Picot (Apostolic Nunciature); *Apostolic Nuncio:* Mgr. GAETANO ALIBRANDI.
Venezuela: Rue Kantari, Imm. Sahmarani (E); *Ambassador:* JUAN MOGNA (also accred. to Jordan and Kuwait).
Viet-Nam, Republic: Ankara, Turkey (E).
Yemen Arab Republic: Rue Verdun, Imm. Safieddine (E); *Ambassador:* MUHAMMAD ABDEL-KUDDOUS WAZIR.
Yugoslavia: Rue Sadat, Imm. Ladki, B.P. 742 (E); *Ambassador:* MELIK BOGHARIKAS (also accred. to Jordan).

Lebanon also has diplomatic relations with the following states: Bahrain, Cameroon, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Cyprus, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guinea, Honduras, Hungary, Ireland, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Monaco, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Philippines, Sicra Leone and Trinidad.

PARLIAMENT

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES

The electoral reform bill of April 1960 maintained the existing ratio of 6 Christians to 5 Muslims in the Chamber of Deputies.

Speaker: KAMAL ASAAD

Deputy Speaker: NASIM MAJDALANI.

RELIGIOUS GROUPS

Maronite Christians	.	.	.	.	.	30
Sunni Muslims	.	.	.	.	.	20
Shi'i Muslims	.	.	.	.	.	19
Greck Orthodox	.	.	.	.	.	11
Greck Catholics	.	.	.	.	.	6
Druses	.	.	.	.	.	6
Armenian Orthodox	.	.	.	.	.	4
Armenian Catholics	.	.	.	.	.	1
Protestants	.	.	.	.	.	1
Others	.	.	.	.	.	1
TOTAL	.	.	.	.	.	99

There was a General Election in April 1968, but the diversity of party allegiance in the Chamber makes a strict analysis by party groupings impossible. The distribution of seats among religious groups is laid down by law.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Baath Party: Beirut; Lebanese branch of Arab reformist party.

Constitutional Party (Destour): Leader Sheikh KHALIL EL KHOURY.

El-Asaad Group: southern Muslims; Leader KAMEL AL ASSAD.

Lebanese Communist Party: Beirut; legalized August 1970; Third Congress held in Beirut Jan. 1972 and attended by delegates from over 30 foreign Communist parties, as well as from the Baath parties of Iraq and Syria, the Egyptian Arab Socialist Union, the Kurdish Democratic Party and the Palestinian Liberation Movement; Sec.-Gen. NICOLAS CHAOUY.

Mouvement de l'Action Nationale: f. 1965; Leader UTHMAN DANA.

National Bloc: Leader RAYMOND EDDÉ.

National Liberal Party: Chouf; Leader CAMILLE CHAMOUN.

Party of Socialist Revolution: f. 1964; pro-Chinese Communist; Chair. YOUSSEF MOUBARAK; Sec.-Gen. MOUSTAFA CHAKER; publ. *El Al Aman*.

Phalangist (Kata'eb) Party: Place Charles Hélon, P.O.B. 992, Beirut; f. 1936; democratic social party; 60,000 mems.; Leader PIERRE GEMAYEL; Vice-Pres. JOSEPH CHADER; Gen. Sec. JOSEPH SAADE; publs. *Al-Amal* (Arabic daily), *Action—Proche Orient* (French political and scientific monthly).

Progressive Socialist Party: Leader KAMAL JUMBLATT.

Social Nationalist Party (Partie Populaire Syrienne): resumed operations in 1969; advocates a "Greater Syria"; has collective leadership.

Tachnek: right-wing Armenian party.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Law and justice in the Lebanon are administered in accordance with the following codes, which are based upon modern theories of civil and criminal legislation:

- (1) Code de la Propriété (1930).
- (2) Code des Obligations et des Contrats (1932).
- (3) Code de Procédure Civile (1933).
- (4) Code de Commerce (1942).
- (5) Code Maritime (1947).
- (6) Code de Procédure Pénale (Code Ottoman Modifié)
- (7) Code Pénal (1943).
- (8) Code Pénal Militaire (1946).
- (9) Code d'Instruction Criminelle.

The following courts are now established:

(a) Fifty-six "Single-Judge Courts", each consisting of a single judge, and dealing in the first instance with both civil and criminal cases; there are seventeen such courts at Beirut and seven at Tripoli.

(b) Eleven Courts of Appeal, each consisting of three judges, including a President and a Public Prosecutor, and dealing with civil and criminal cases; there are five such courts at Beirut.

(c) Four Courts of Cassation, three dealing with civil and commercial cases and the fourth with criminal cases. A Court of Cassation, to be properly constituted, must have at least three judges, one being the President and the other two Councillors. The First Court consists of the First President of the Court of Cassation, a President and two Councillors. The other two civil courts each consist of a President and three Councillors. If the Court of Cassation reverses the judgment of a lower court it does not refer the case back but retrics it itself.

First President of the Court of Cassation: BADRI MEOUCHI.

(d) The Council of State, which deals with administrative cases. It consists of a President, Vice-President and four Councillors. A Commissioner represents the Government.

President of the Court of the Council of State: ABOU KHAIR.

(e) The Court of Justice, which is a special court consisting of a President and eight judges, deals with matters affecting the security of the State.

In addition to the above, Islamic, Christian and Jewish religious courts deal with affairs of personal status (marriages, deaths, inheritances, etc.).

There is also a Press Tribunal.

RELIGION

PRINCIPAL COMMUNITIES

Maronites	424,000
Greek Orthodox	149,000
Greek Catholic	91,000
Sunni Muslim	286,000
Shi'i Muslim	250,000
Druses	88,000

It will be seen that the largest single community in the Lebanon is the Maronite, a Uniate sect of the Roman Church. The Maronites inhabited the old territory of Mount Lebanon, i.e. immediately east of Beirut. In the south, towards the Israeli frontier, Shi'i villages are most common whilst between the Shi'i and the Maronites live the Druses (divided between the Yazbakis and the Jumblatis). The Bekaa has many Greek Christians, whilst the Tripoli area is mainly Sunni Muslim. Altogether, of all the regions of the Middle East, the Lebanon probably

presents the closest juxtaposition of sects and peoples within a small territory. As Lebanese political life is organized on a sectarian basis, the Maronites also enjoy much political influence, including a predominant voice in the nomination of the President of the Republic.

Patriarch of Antioch of the Maronites: H.E. Cardinal PAUL PIERRE MEOUCHI.

Patriarch of Cilicia of the Armenians: Rt. Rev. Mgr. IGNACE PIERRE XVI BATANIAN.

Patriarch of Antioch and all the East, Jerusalem and Alexandria (Nekhte-Greek Catholic): MAXIMOS V. HAKIM.

Union of the Armenian Evangelical Churches in the Near East: P.O. Box 377, Beirut; Moderator Prof. Hov P. AHARONIAN; the Union includes some thirty Armenian Evangelical Churches in Syria, Lebanon, Egypt, Cyprus, Greece, Iran and Turkey.

THE PRESS

With 96 newspapers, some 40 of them dailies, serving a readership drawn from a population of only two and a half million, the Lebanese Press is highly competitive. It is also relatively free from external controls, compared with most of the other Middle East countries. Freedom of the press, along with freedom of expression and association, is guaranteed, within the limits of the law, by article 13 of the Constitution. However, the legal limitations on the expression of opinion are somewhat restrictive, so that, for example, it is an offence to defame a foreign head of state, or print false reports about government policies. The basic press law is that of 1948, under which all papers and periodicals have to be licensed by the Ministry of the Interior. The licence can be withdrawn if a paper ceases publication temporarily within six months of its inception, or if circulation drops below 1,500 for thirty days. The editor must have a university qualification, and must deposit a security. The 1948 law also made journalists subject to the judgments of a tribunal of discipline. After a period of conflict between the Government and the Press, the existing law was revised by the press law of 1958, which abolished the procedure for detaining journalists pending investigations, and, with certain exceptions, made it possible for persons convicted of infringement of press regulations to lodge an appeal.

The multiplicity of newspapers in the Lebanon is to a large extent a reflection of the diversity of religious, political and linguistic minorities. The majority of the dailies are published in Arabic, but a few serve French and Armenian readers and one, *The Daily Star*, English readers in the Lebanon. *The Daily Star* and one of the Armenian papers both circulate throughout the Middle East. Most of the dailies, all except one of which are centred on Beirut, are small-circulation papers supported by various interested groups. The consequent fragmentation of the reading public, exacerbated by the existence of some 50 non-dailies of general interest and about 100 other periodicals, has its corollary in low advertising rates and financial insecurity. Although the Lebanon is the only Arab country where the Press is still exclusively in private hands, the independence of the majority of newspapers is circumscribed by the necessity for continued support from the various political or other groups, and for government patronage, whether through official advertising or some other type of subsidy.

The most important dailies are *Al-Hayat* and *An-Nahar*, which have the highest circulations, *The Daily Star*, *Al-Jaryda* and *L'Orient*, the foremost French paper. The latter two are owned by Georges Naccache, former Lebanese ambassador to France, and tend to take a pro-government line. In a country where most of the élite speak French the other French dailies, *Le Jour* and *Le Soir*, are also influential, and, for the same reason, the twice-weekly publication *Le Commerce du Levant* occupies an important place in the periodical press.

The Lebanese Press has benefited indirectly from Beirut's status as by far the most important base for foreign correspondents covering the Middle East—by 1970 there were more than 120 of these. Long-distance communications have consequently been developed to a high standard.

DAILIES

al-Amal: Place Charles Hélou, P.O.B. 992, Beirut; f. 1939 as a weekly, 1946 as a daily; Phalangist Party; Arabic; circ. 14,000; Editor GEORGES OMEIRA.

al-Anwar: Dar Assayad, P.O.B. 1038, Beirut; f. 1959; political; Arabic; published by Dar Assayad S.A.L.; (has weekly supplements); Editors SAID and ISSAM FREHA; circ. 48,000.

al-Bairaq: Rue Sursock, Beirut; National Bloc; Arabic; Editors ASSAD and FADEL AKL; circ. 3,000.

Beirut al-Masa: Place des Capucins, P.O.B. 1203, Beirut; Arabic; Editor ABDALLAH MASHNUQ; circ. 6,000.

al Dastour: Beirut; Editor MUHYEDDINE MIDANI; circ. 3,000.

al Dunia: P.O.B. 4599, Beirut; Arabic.

al-Dyar: Place Tabaris, P.O.B. 959, Beirut; f. 1941; independent; Arabic; Editor G. W. SKAFF; circ. 22,300.

al Hadaf: Rue Béchir, Immeuble Esseilé, P.O.B. 39, Beirut; Arabic; Editor ZOUHAIR OSSEIRAN.

al-Hayat: Rue Al-Hayat, P.O.B. 987, Beirut; f. 1946; independent; Arabic; circ. 25,000.

al-Jaryda: Place Tabaris, P.O.B. 220, Beirut; f. 1953; independent; Arabic; circ. 17,250; Editor GEORGES SKAFF.

al-Kifah: Rue Mère Gelas, P.O.B. 1462, Beirut; f. 1950; Arabic; Editor RIAD TAHA; circ. 21,000.

Lissan-ul-Hal: Rue Chateaubriand, P.O.B. 4619, Beirut; f. 1877; Arabic; Editor GEBRAN HAYEK; circ. 22,500.

al Moharrer: P.O.B. 5366, Beirut; Arabic; nationalist; Propr. and Editor HISHAM ABU DAHR; circ. 4,000.

an-Nahar: Rue Banque Centrale du Liban, Hamra; Press Co-operative Building, P.O.B. 226, Beirut; f. 1933; Arabic; independent; circ. 50,000 (Sundays 55,000); Chair. and Editor GHASSAN TUENI.

Nida: P.O.B. 4744, Beirut; Arabic; Communist; Editor SUHEIL YAMOUT; circ. 1,500.

an-Nidal: Rue Mère Yilas, Beirut, P.O.B. 1354; f. 1939; independent; Arabic; Editor MUSTAPHA MOQADDAM; circ. 25,000.

Rakib al-Ahwal: Rue Patriarche Hoyek, P.O.B. 467, Beirut; Arabic; Editor SIMA'N FARAH SEIF.

ar-Rawwad: Rue Mokhalsieh, P.O.B. 2696, Beirut; Arabic; Editor BESHARA MAROUN.

as Safa: P.O.B. 5213, Beirut; Arabic; independent; Propr. and Editor RUSHDI MALOUF; circ. 15,000.

Saout Al Ourouba: P.O.B. 3537, Beirut; Arabic.

al Shaab: P.O.B. 5140, Beirut; Arabic; nationalist; Propr. and Editor MUHAMMAD AMIN DUGHAN; circ. 4,000.

al-Sharq: Rue de la Marseillaise, P.O.B. 838, Beirut; f. 1945; Arabic; Editor KHAIRY AL-KA'KI.

Telegraph-Beirut: Rue Béchara el Khoury, P.O.B. 1061, Beirut; f. 1930; Arabic; political, economic and social; Editor TEWFIQ EL METNI; circ. 15,500 (5,000 outside Lebanon).

al Yaum: P.O.B. 1908; Beirut; Arabic; Editor AFIF TIBI.

az-Zaman: Rue Boutros Karamah, Beirut; Arabic; Editor ROBERT ABELA.

Ararat: Nor Hagin, Beirut; Hunchag Party; Armenian; Editor KRIKOR JABULIANO.

Aztag: Rue Zokak El-Blatt, P.O.B. 587, Beirut; Tachnak Party; Armenian; Editor HAIK BILYAN.

Daily Star, The: Rue Al-Hayat, P.O. Box 987, Beirut; f. 1952; independent; English; circ. 8,250; Editor GEORGE S. HISHMEH.

Le Jour: Rue de la Banque du Liban, P.O. Box 2488, Beirut; f. 1934; French; independent; Dir. JEAN CHOUERI.

- L'Orient:** Rue Trablos, P.O. Box 688, Beirut; f. 1924; independent; French; circ. 13,500; Editor GEORGES NACCACHE.
- Le Soir:** Rue de Syrie, P.O.B. 1470, Beirut; f. 1947; political independent daily; French; circ. 16,500; Gen. Man. DIKRAN TOSBATH; Chief Editor ANDRÉ KÉCATI.
- Zartouk:** Rue de l'Hôpital-Français, P.O. Box 617, Beirut; f. 1937; official organ of Armenian Liberal Democratic Party; Armenian; Editor P. TOUMASSIAN.

WEEKLIES

- Achabaka:** Dar Assayad, P.O. Box 1038, Beirut; f. 1956; society and features; Arabic; Prop. SAID FREIHA; Editor GEORGE KHOURY; circ. 84,000.
- al-Ahad:** Rue Mère Gelas, P.O.B. 1462, Beirut; Arabic; RIAD TAHA; circ. 32,000.
- al-Anba':** Rue Maroun Naccache, P.O.B. 2893, Beirut; Progressive Socialist Party; Arabic; Editor KAMAL JUMBLATT.
- al-Anwar Supplement:** P.O.B. 1038, Beirut; cultural-social; every Sunday; supplement to daily *al-Anwar*; Editor ROBERT GHANEM; circ. 50,000.
- al-Ash-Shir':** 144 Rue Gouraud, Beirut; f. 1948; Catholic; Arabic; Editor Father ANTOINE CORTBAWI.
- al Awassef:** Homs Bldg., P.O.B. 2492, Beirut; f. 1953; Arabic; Trade union news; Dir. DAHER KHALIL ZEIDAN; circ. 8,000.
- al Hawadess:** P.O.B. 1281, Beirut; f. 1911; Arabic political; Chair. and Gen Man. SALIM LOUZI; circ. 30,000.
- al-Hurriya:** P.O.B. 857, Beirut; f. 1960; voice of Arab Nationalist Movement; Arabic; Chief Editor MUHSIN IBRAHIM; circ. 12,000.
- al-Iza'a:** Rue Selim Jazaerly, P.O.B. 462, Beirut; f. 1938; politics, art, literature and broadcasting; Arabic; circ. 11,000; Editor FAYEK KHOURY.
- al-Liwa:** Rue Abdel Kaim Khalil, P.O.B. 2402, Beirut; Arabic; Propr. ABDEL GHANI SALAAM.
- al-Jamhour:** Mustapha Naja St., Mussaitbeh, P.O.B. 1834, Beirut; f. 1936; Arabic; illustrated weekly news magazine; Editor FARID ABU SHAHLA; circ. 28,500, of which over 20,000 outside Lebanon.
- al Rassed:** P.O.B. 2808, Beirut; Arabic; Editor GEORGE RAJJI.
- al-Ushua al-Arabi:** P.O.B. 1404, Beirut; f. 1959; Arabic; Publishers Les Editions Orientales, S.A.L.; Editor YASSER HAWARI; circ. 105,000 (circulates throughout the Arab world).
- Argus:** Bureau des Documentations Libanaises et Arabes, P.O.B. 3000, Beirut; circ. 1,000.
- Assayad:** Dar Assayad, P.O.B. 1038, Beirut; f. 1943; Prop. SAID FREIHA; Editor JOHN OBEID; circ. 32,300.
- Combat:** Beirut; French; Editor GEORGES CORBAN.
- Commerce du Levant, Le:** P.O.B. 687, Kantari St., SFAH Bldg., Beirut; f. 1929; twice weekly; also publishes monthly edition; commercial; French; circ. 10,000; Editor: Société de la Presse Economique; Pres. E. S. SHOUCAIR.
- Dabbour:** Museum Square, Beirut; f. 1922; Arabic; Editors MICHEL RICHARD and FUAD MUKARZEL; circ. 12,000.
- Kul Shay':** Rue Béchara el Khoury, P.O.B. 3250, Beirut; Arabic.
- Magazine:** P.O.B. 1404, Beirut; in French; Publ. Les Editions Orientales S.A.L.; Editor MILAD SALAME; circ. 8,345.

- Massis:** Place Debbas, Beirut; f. 1949; Armenian; Catholic; Editor F. VARTAN TEKEYAN; circ. 2,000.
- an-Nahda:** Abdul Aziz St., P.O.B. 3736, Beirut; Arabic; independent; Man. Editor NADIM ABOU-ISMAIL.
- Revue du Liban:** Rue Allenby, Beirut; f. 1928; French; Editor EMILE MAKHLOUF; circ. 7,000.

OTHER SELECTED PERIODICALS

Note: published monthly unless otherwise stated.

- al-Adib:** P.O.B. 878, Beirut; f. 1942; Arabic, artistic, literary, scientific and political; Editor ALBERT ADIB.
- al-Afkar:** Rue Mère Gelas, Beirut; international; French; Editor RIAD TAHA.
- al-'Ulam:** Dar al Ilm Lil Malayeen, rue de Syrie, P.O.B. 1085, Beirut; scientific review.
- Lebanese and Arab Economy:** Allenby Street, P.O. Box 1801, Beirut; f. 1951; fortnightly; Arabic, English and French; publisher Beirut Chamber of Commerce and Industry and SAMI N. ATIYEH; Editor and Dir. ABDEL-WAHAB RIFA'I.
- Majallat Chiir:** P.O.B. 226, Beirut; f. 1957; literary quarterly; published by Dar An-Nahar S.A.L.; Editor YUSUF AL KHAL; circ. 3,000.
- Majallat al Izaat al Loubnaniat:** Lebanese Broadcasting Corporation, Beirut; Arabic; broadcasting affairs.
- Naft al Arab:** Beirut; f. 1965; monthly; Arabic edition of *Arab Oil and Gas Journal*; Publisher ABDULLAH AL TARIQI.
- Nous Ouvriers du Pays:** 144 Rue Gouraud, Beirut; Catholic; English-French; social welfare; Editor Father ANTOINE CORTBAWI.
- Rijal al Amal (Businessmen):** P.O.B. 220, Cornishe Square, Beirut; business magazine; Arabic, with special issues in English and French; Editor G. W. SKAFF; circ. 12,000.
- Sawt al-Mar'ah:** Dar al-Kitab, P.O.B. 1284, Beirut; Lebanese Women's League; Arabic Editor: Mrs. J. SHEIBOUH.
- Tabibac:** P.O.B. 4887, Beirut; medical; Arabic; Editor Dr. SABRI KABANI; circ. 60,000.
- The Arab Economist:** B.P. 6068, Beirut; f. 1969; French (f. 1958) edition; published by Center for Economic Financial, and Social Research and Documentation; Dir. Dr. CHAFIC AKHRAS.
- Welcome to Lebanon and the Middle East:** Tourist Information and Advertising Bureau: Starco Centre, North Block 711, P.O.B. 4204, Beirut; f. 1959; on entertainment, touring and travel; English; Editor SOUHAIL TOUFIK ABOU-JAMRA; circ. 6,000.

- Alam Attijarat (Business World):** Strand Bldg., Hamra St., Beirut; f. 1965 in association with Johnston International Publishing Corp., New York; bi-monthly; commercial; Editor NADIM MAKDISI; international circ. 13,600.

NEWS AGENCIES

FOREIGN BUREAUX

- ANSA:** Centre Starco, Bloc Nord, 4th floor, Beirut; Chief PIERO MANETTI.

LEBANON—(THE PRESS, PUBLISHERS, RADIO AND TELEVISION)

AP: Antoine Massoud Building, Rue Mgr. Chebli, No. 12, Beirut; Chief of Middle East Services ROY ESSOYAN.

Četeka (Czechoslovak News Agency): P.O.B. 5069, Beirut; Chief Middle East Correspondent VLADIMIR OTRUBA.

Middle East News Agency: 72 Al Geish St., P.O.B. 2268, Beirut.

North American Newspapers Alliance: Palm-Beach Hotel, Beirut; Chief ANDREW J. NASH.

UPI: Press Co-operative Building, Rue Hamra, Beirut; Bureau Man. GERARD LOUGHRAN.

DPA, Iraq News Agency and Reuters also have offices in Beirut.

PRESS ASSOCIATION

Lebanese Press Syndicato: P.O.B. 3084, Beirut; f. 1911; 12 mems.; Pres. RIAD TAHA; Vice-Pres. DICRAN TOSBAT; Sec. HISHAM ABU-ZAHR.

PUBLISHERS

Dar al Adab: Beirut; literary and general.

Dar al Iim Lil Malayeen: Rue de Syria, P.O.B. 1085, Beirut; f. 1945; dictionaries, textbooks, Islamic cultural books; owners: MUNIR BA'ALBAKY and BAHIJ OSMAN.

Dar Alkashaf: P.O. Box 2091, Pres. Chehab St., Beirut, f. 1930; publishers of *Alkashaf* (Arab Youth Magazine), maps and atlases; printers and distributors; Propr. M. A. FATALLA.

Dar al-Kitab al-Jadid: Hamra St., Hindi Building, P.O.B. 1284, Beirut; political studies; owner: FUAD BADR.

Dar al-Makshouf: Rue Amir Beshir, Beirut; scientific, cultural and school books; owner: Sheikh FUAD HOBEISH.

Dar Al-Maaref Liban S.A.L.: P.O.B. 2320, Esseily Bldg., Riad Al-Solh Square, Beirut; f. 1959; textbooks in Arabic, English and French; Gen. Man. JOSEPH NASHOU.

Dar Al Mashreq (Imprimerie Catholique): P.O.B. 946, Beirut; f. 1853; religion, art, literature, history, languages, science, philosophy, school books, dictionaries and periodicals; Dir. PAUL BROUWERS, SJ.

Dar An-Nahar S.A.L.: B.P. 226, Beirut; f. 1967; publishes *Majallat Chiir* (quarterly), circ. 3,000, and *Kadaya Moua'ssira* (quarterly), circ. 7,000; Gen. Man. CHARLES RAAD.

Dar Assayad S.A.L.: P.O.B. 1038, Beirut; f. 1943; publishes *Al-Anwar* (daily), circ. 48,000, *Assayad* (weekly), circ. 57,000, *Al-Tayar* (Daily), circ. 48,000 and *Achabaka* (weekly), circ. 109,700; has offices and correspondents

in Arab countries and most parts of the world; Chair. SAID FREIHA; Man. Dir. BASSAM FREIHA.

Dar Beirut: Librairie Beyrouth, Immeuble Lazarieh, rue Amir Beshir, Beirut; f. 1936; Propr. M. SAFIEDDINE.

Institute for Palestine Studies, Publishing and Research Department: Ashqar Bldg., Clémenceau St., P.O.B. 7164, Beirut; private non-profit making research organization; politics and current affairs.

The International Documentary Center of Arab Manuscripts: Syria St., Salha and Samadi Bldg., P.O.B. 2668, Beirut; f. 1965; publishes and reproduces ancient and rare Arabic texts; Propr. ZOUHAIR BAALBAKI.

Khayat Book and Publishing Co. S.A.L.: 90-94 rue Bliss, Beirut; history, literature, economy, language, Arabic reprints; Man. Dir. PAUL KHAYAT.

Librairie du Liban: Sq. Riad Solh, Beirut; languages and general books.

Middle East Publishing Co.: Beirut, Rue George Picot, Imm. El Kaissi; f. 1954; publishes *Medical Index* and *Revue Immobilière* (Real Estate); Man. Editor ELIE SAWAF.

Now Book Publishing House: Beirut.

Rihani Printing and Publishing House: Jibb En Nakhl St., Beirut; f. 1963; Propr. ALBERT RIHANI; Man. DAUD STEPHAN.

Other publishing houses in Beirut include: *Dar al-Andalus*, *Dar Majallaat Shiir*, *Imprimerie Catholique*, *Imprimerie Universelle*, *Al Jamiya al Arabi*, *Al Kitab al Arabi*, *Librairie Orientale*, *Al Maktab al-Tijari*, *Middle East Stamps Inc.*, *Mu'assasat al-Marif*, *Nofal and Bait al Hikmat*, *Saidar*.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Lebanese Broadcasting Station: rue Arts et Métiers, Beirut; is a part of the Ministry of Guidance and Information; f. 1937; Dir.-Gen. K. HAGE ALI; Technical Dir. J. ROUHAYEM; Dir. of Programmes C. MENESSA; Head of Administration A. AOUN.

The Home Service broadcasts in Arabic on short wave, the Foreign Service broadcasts in Portuguese, Arabic, Spanish, French and English.

Number of radio receivers: 605,000.

TELEVISION

Compagnie Libanaise de Télévision (C.L.T.): P.O.B. 4848, Beirut; f. 1959; commercial service; programmes in Arabic, French and English on four channels; Dir.-Gen. General S. NOFAL; Programme Dir. PAUL TANNOUS.

Télé Orient: P.O.B. 5054, Beirut; f. 1962; Compagnie de Télévision du Liban et du Proche-Orient (S.A.L.); commercial service; programmes in Arabic, French and English on two channels (11 and 5); Dir.-Gen. HAROLD JAMIESON.

Number of TV receivers: 300,000.

FINANCE

cap.=capital; p.u.=paid up; dep.=deposits; m.=million; L£=Lebanese £.

Beirut has for long been the leading financial and commercial centre in the Middle East, as can be seen from the extensive list of banking organizations given below. However, public confidence in the banking system was strained by the closing of the Intra Bank, the largest domestic bank, late in 1966 when its liquid funds proved insufficient to cope with a run of withdrawals. The bank obtained enough guarantees to re-open in January 1968, though it is now an investment bank managed by a New York company. Before this crisis the government had passed a law stipulating a minimum capital of L£ 3 million for all banks. This was followed in 1967 by a new law authorising a government take-over of a private bank facing difficulties threatening the interests and deposits of its clients; all depositors are to be paid in full by the State. This law was invoked in June 1968 when the Banque al-Ahli was taken over. The new Bank Control Commission has taken over a number of small banks and assisted in the liquidation of several others. The major foreign-owned banks now have a much larger proportion of deposits than before the Intra crisis, and a number of the major American banks have acquired interests in Beirut.

CENTRAL BANK

Bank of Lebanon: rue Masraf Loubnanc, Beirut; P.O.B. 5544, Beirut; f. 1964; central bank; cap. L£15m.; Gov. ELIAS SARKIS.

DEVELOPMENT BANK

National Development Bank for Industry and Tourism: Beirut; f. 1971; 51 per cent government-owned.

PRINCIPAL LEBANESE BANKS

Bank al-Mashriq: Abdel Aziz St., Beirut; f. 1952, re-opened 1968; cap. L£15m.; Chair. and Gen. Man. PIERRE DAGHER.

Bank of Beirut and the Arab Countries S.A.L.: Allenby Street, P.O.B. 1536, Beirut; f. 1957; cap. L£5m., dep. L£86.8m. (1971); Chair. TOUFIC S. ASSAF; Vice-Chair. and Gen. Man. NASHAT SHEIKH EL-ARD; Joint Gen. Man. AMIN M. ALAMEH.

Banque al-Ahli (Banque Nationale) Foncière, Commerciale et Industrielle S.A.L.: Rue Foch, Beirut, P.O.B. 2868; f. 1953; cap. and reserves L£12.3m.; dep. L£52.4m. (December 1967); Pres. and Gen. Man. JOSEPH SALEM. (see note above).

Banque Audi S.A.L.: rue Al Arz, Imm. Beydoun, P.O. Box 2560; f. 1928 as Oidih and Joseph Audi, since 1962 known as Banque Audi S.A.L.; cap. p.u. L£4.5m.; dep. L£68.3m. (1970); Pres. and Dir. Gen. GEORGES OIDIH AUDI.

Banque de Crédit Agricole, Industriel et Foncier: Beirut; f. 1954; Dir.-Gen. Sheikh Boutros EL KHOURY; took over several banks in 1967-68, including Banque de l'Economie Arabe, Banque d'Epargne and Union National Bank.

Banque de Crédit National S.A.L.: rue Allenby, Beirut, P.O. Box 204; f. 1959 (f. 1920 as Banque Jacob E. Safra); cap. and reserves L£4m.; dep. L£18m. (Dec. 1971); Pres. and Gen. Man. EDMOND J. SAFRA; Man. HENRI KRAYEM.

Banque de l'Industrie et du Travail, S.A.L.: B.P. 3948, rue Riad Solh, Beirut; f. 1960; cap. L£10m.; dep. L£48m. (1969); Chair. NADIA EL-KHOURY; Gen. Man. W. F. GOSLING, O.B.E.

Banque du Liban et d'Outre-Mer (S.A.): ave. Foch, P.O.B. 1912, Beirut; f. 1951; cap. p.u. L£5m.; Pres. H.E. HUSSEIN BEY AOUEINI.

Banque Libanaise pour le Commerce S.A.L.: P.O.B. 1126, Beirut; cap. L£5m.; Man. JEAN FARES SAAD ABIJOUADE.

Banque Libano-Bresilienne S.A.L.: P.O.B. 3310, Maarad St., Beirut; f. 1962; cap. L£3m.; Gen. Man. J. A. GHOSN.

Banque Misr-Liban (S.A.L.): rue Riad El Solh, Beirut; cap. p.u. L£5m.; Pres. MOHAMMED RUCHDI; Gen. Man. Dir. MOHAMMED ALI EL SALLAB.

Banque Nasr Libano-Africaine S.A.L.: B.P. 798 Tayara Bldg., Foch St., Beirut; f. 1963; cap. L£3m.; Pres. DIAB NASR.

Banquo Sabbag S.A.L.: P.O.B. 144, Bab-Edriss, Beirut; f. 1880 as H. Sabbag et Fils, since 1950 a joint stock company with Banque de L'Indochine and Banca Commerciale Italiana; cap. L£6m.; dep. L£68m. (1968); Chair. PAUL-MARIE CRONIER.

Banque Saradar S.A.L.: Kassatly Bldg., Fakhry Bey St., Beirut, P.O.B. 1121; f. 1948; cap. p.u. L£3m.; dep. L£43m. (1971); Pres.-Gen. Man. JOE MARIUS SARADAR; Man. ABDO I. JEFFI.

Banque S. Shoucair S.A.L.: B.P. 224, Allenby St., Beirut; f. 1958; cap. L£6m.; Chair. SAMI F. SHOUCAIR.

Banque G. Trad (Crédit Lyonnais) S.A.L.: Weygand St., Beirut; f. 1951; cap. L£3m.; dep. L£95.0m. (1968); Pres. G. G. TRAD.

Beirut-Riyad Bank S.A.L.: Beirut-Riyad Bank Bldg., Riad Solh St., P.O.B. 4668, Beirut; f. 1959; cap. p.u. L£12.5 m.; dep. L£74m. (1968); Pres. and Gen. Man. HUSSEIN MANSOUR.

Continental Development Bank, S.A.L.: Beydoun Bldg., Arz St., Beirut, P.O.B. 3270; f. 1961; cap. L£8m.; Chair. and Gen. Man. LEO C. DE GRIJS.

Banque de la Méditerranée S.A.L.: P.O.B. 348, Beirut; f. 1944; cap. L£5m.; dep. L£23m. (1970); Pres. JOSEPH S. NAGGEAR; Gen. Man. JOSEPH A. EL KHOURY.

Federal Bank of Lebanon S.A.L.: Parliament Square, P.O.B. 2209, Beirut; f. 1952; cap. L£10m.; Pres. M. SAAB; Vice-Pres. A. FARID M. SAAB; Mans. G. A. KHOURY, A. B. ATAMIAN.

MEBCO BANK—Middle East Banking Co. S.A.L.: B.P. 3540, Beydoun Bldg., Beirut; f. 1959; cap. p.u. L£6.25m.; dep. L£29m. (1970); Chair. M. J. BEYDOUN.

Rifbank S.A.L.: Head Office: B.P. 5727, rue Trablos, Beirut; f. 1965; in association with J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Ltd., Commerzbank A.G., The National Bank of Kuwait S.A.K., The Commercial Bank of Kuwait S.A.K.; cap. p.u. L£4m.; dep. L£74m. (1971); Chair. A. A. BASSAM; Man. G. H. CLAYTON, F.I.B.

Société Bancaire du Liban S.A.L.: rue Allenby, Beirut; P.O.B. 435; f. 1899; cap. p.u. and reserves L£3.8m.; dep. L£25.5m. (Dec. 1970); Chair. S. S. LEVY.

Société Générale Libano-Européenne de Banque S.A.L.: P.O.B. 2955, Beirut; f. 1953; cap. p.u. L£5m., dep. L£70m. (1969); Chair. A. M. SEHNAOUI; Gen. Man. GÉRARD GLORIEUX.

Société Nouvelle de la Banque de Syrie et du Liban S.A.L.: P.O.B. 957, Beirut; f. 1963; Pres. PHILIPPE DUPERON.

Trans Orient: Beirut; f. 1966; cap. p.u. L£3m.; joint venture with the International Bank of Washington and Lebanese private investors.

LEBANON—(FINANCE)

PRINCIPAL FOREIGN BANKS

Algemene Bank Nederland N.V. (*General Bank of the Netherlands*): Amsterdam; P.O.B. 3012, Beirut.

Arab Bank Ltd.: Amman; Beirut; f. 1930.

Arab African Bank: Cairo; P.O.B. 6066, Riad el Solh St., Beirut.

Banco Atlantico: Barcelona 8, Spain; Arab Bank Bldg., Riad Solh St., Beirut.

Banco di Roma: Rome, Italy; Beirut.

Bank of America (National Trust and Savings Assn.): San Francisco; P.O.B. 3965, Beirut; f. 1904; Regional Vice-Pres. JAMES TOILLION.

Bank of Nova Scotia: Toronto, Ont.; Riad el Solh St., P.O.B. 4446, Beirut.

Bank of Tokyo: Tokyo; Arab Bank Bldg., P.O.B. 1187, Beirut; Rep. Y. MORIMOTO.

Bank Saderat Iran: Teheran, Iran; Beirut.

Bankers Trust Co.: New York, U.S.A.; Shaker Oueini Bldg., Place Riad Solh, P.O.B. 6239, Beirut; f. 1903; Vice-Pres. and resident rep. MICHAEL D. ASHMORE.

Banque Libano-Francaise-Beyrouth: 1 Rue Riad El Solh; f. 1968; cap. p.u. L£5m.; dep. L£150m. (Dec. 1970); Pres. and Chair. BERNARD BEAU; Man. Dir. MICHEL VALENTIN-SMITH.

Banque Nationale pour le Commerce et l'Industrie (Afrique) (S.A.): Paris; rue Allenby, Beirut.

Banque pour le Développement Commercial: Geneva, Switzerland; Beirut.

Bayrische Vereinsbank: Munich; K.L.M. Bldg., rue de l'Armée, B.P. 3247, Beirut; rep. PETER SCHMID-LOSSBERG; also representing Berliner Bank A.G., Frankfurter Bank, Handels- und Gewerbebank Heilbronn A.G., Norddeutsche Kreditbank A.G., Vereinsbank in Hamburg, Westfalenbank A.G.

Berliner Bank: Berlin; P.O.B. 3247, Beirut (*see* Bayerische Vereinsbank).

British Bank of the Lebanon: Beirut; f. 1971; owned by British Bank of the Middle East.

British Bank of the Middle East: London; Beirut; brs. at Ras Beirut, St. George's Bay, Mazra'a and Tripoli.

Chase Manhattan Bank, N.A.: New York; P.O.B. 3684, Beirut; Vice-Pres. PATRICK K. HEALEY; Rep. CHARLES L. WIDNEY.

Chemical Bank: 20 Pine St., New York 10015; P.O.B. 7286, Riad el Solh St., Beirut; Rep. MICHAEL DAVIES.

Commercial Bank of Czechoslovakia: Prague, Czechoslovakia; Middle East Office: B.P. 5928, Beirut.

Commerzbank A.G.: Düsseldorf, Frankfurt, Hamburg, Berlin, German Federal Republic; P.O. Box 3246, Beirut.

Crédit Foncier d'Algérie et de Tunisie (S.A.): 5 Bd. de la Madeleine, Paris; Beirut.

Dresdner Bank A.G.: Frankfurt/Main, Federal Republic of Germany; Imm. Starco, B.P. 4831, Beirut; Reps. M. S. HADDAD and REINER AURICH.

The Eastern Bank Ltd.: London; P.O.B. 3996, Riad el Solh St., Beirut; Man. in Beirut G. R. LOVELL.

First National City Bank: New York, N.Y. 10022; P.O.B. 3648, Beirut; Res. Vice-Pres. C. VAUGHN WILSON, Rep. for Middle East and North Africa N. L. ANSCHVETZ.

Frankfurter Bank: Frankfurt, German Federal Republic; P.O.B. 3247, Beirut (*see* Bayerische Vereinsbank).

Habib Bank (Overseas) Ltd.: Karachi, Pakistan; Beirut.

Handels- U. Gewerbebank Heilbronn A.G.: Heilbronn (Neckar), German Federal Republic; P.O.B. 3247, Beirut (*see* Bayerische Vereinsbank).

Jordan National Bank, S.A.: Amman, Jordan; Beirut.

Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co.: New York; B.I.T. Bldg., Riad el-Solh St., Beirut; Rep. HASSAN HUSSEINI.

Morgan Guaranty Trust Co.: New York, U.S.A.; P.O.B. 5752, Beirut-Riyad Bank Bldg., rue Riyad Solh, Beirut; Rep. in Middle East P. J. DE ROOS.

Moscow Narodny Bank Ltd.: Head Office: London, E.C.4; Beirut Branch: P.O.B. 5481, Beirut; Man. in Beirut V. V. GERASCHENKO.

National Bank of China: the Government of the People's Republic of China announced in January 1972 that a branch was to be opened in Beirut.

Norddeutsche Kreditbank: Bremen, German Federal Republic; P.O.B. 3247, Beirut (*see* Bayerische Vereinsbank).

Rafidain Bank: Head Office: Baghdad, Iraq; Beirut Branch: Bazirkan St., Beirut, P.O.B. 1891; f. 1941.

Royal Bank of Canada (Middle East) S.A.L.: Lebanon; P.O.B. 2520, SFAH Bldg., Kantari, Beirut.

Saudi National Commercial Bank: Jeddah, Saudi Arabia; P.O.B. 2355, Beirut; f. 1938.

Société Centrale de Banque: Paris, France; rue Omar Daouk, Beirut.

Société Tunisienne de Banque: Tunis, Tunisia; Place Riad Solh, Imm. Shaker Oueyni, Beirut; f. 1957; Dir. in Lebanon T. MOALLA.

Vereinsbank in Hamburg: Hamburg, German Federal Republic; P.O.B. 3247, Beirut (*see* Bayerische Vereinsbank).

Westfalenbank: Bochum, German Federal Republic; P.O.B. 3247, Beirut (*see* Bayerische Vereinsbank).

Association of Banks in Lebanon: P.O.B. 976, Beirut; Pres. JOSEPH GEAGEA; Gen. Sec. Dr. PIERRE NASRALLAM.

INSURANCE

NATIONAL COMPANIES

"La Phenicienne" (S.A.L.) (formerly *al Ahli*): Imm. Daaboul, Rue Foch, P.O.B. 5652, Beirut; f. 1964; Chair. D. KETTANEH; Man. G. B. ASSOUD.

al-Ittihad al-Watani: Head Office: Immeuble Fattal, P.O.B. 1270, Beirut; Chair. DESIRÉ KETTANEH.

Arabia Insurance Co. Ltd. S.A.L.: Arabia House, 133 Phoenicia St., P.O.B. 2172, Beirut; Pres. and Gen. Man. BASIM AMIN FARIS.

Commercial Insurance Co., S.A.L.: Starco Centre, P.O. Box 4351, Beirut; f. 1962; Chair. J. SABET; Gen. Man. R. M. ZACCAR.

Compagnie Libanaise d'Assurances (S.A.L.): Riad El Solh Street, P.O. Box 3685, Beirut; f. 1951; Managing Dir. JEAN F. S. ABIJAOUDE; Man. PEDRO J. S. ABIJAOUDE.

Some twenty of the major European companies are also represented in Beirut.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Beirut Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Ayass Bldg., Allenby St., P.O.B. 1801, Beirut; f. 1898; 7,000 mems.; Pres. KAMAL JABRE; Gen. Dir. WALID AHDAH; publ. *The Lebanese and Arab Economy* (twenty issues per annum).

Tripoli Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Tripoli.

Sidon Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Sidon.

Zahlé Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Zahlé; f. 1939; 425 mems.; Pres. ALFRED SKAFF.

Association des Industriels du Liban: Beirut.

EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATIONS

Association of Lebanese Industrialists: Immeuble Asseily, Rue Tripoli, Beirut.

Conseil National du Patronat: Beirut; f. 1965.

TRADE UNION FEDERATIONS

Confédération Générale des Travailleurs du Liban (C.G.T.L.): Beirut; confederation of the following four federations; Pres. GABRIEL KHOURY.

Federation of Independent Trade Unions: Central Bldg, rue Mère Galace, Beirut; f. 1953; estimated 2,250 mems. in 11 trade unions; affiliated to Confed. of Arab T.U.'s; Pres. NABIL GHOSN; Sec.-Gen. RAFIK SALAM; publ. *Sawt al 'Amei*.

Federation of Unions of Workers and Employees of North Lebanon: Al-Ahram Building, Abu-Wadi Square, Tripoli; f. 1954; affiliated to Confed. of Arab T.U.'s; 3,700 mems. in 14 trade unions; Pres. MOUSTAFA HAMZI; Sec.-Gen. KHALED BARADI; publ. *Al 'Amei*.

Ligue des Syndicats des Employés et des Ouvriers dans la République Libanaise (League of Trade Unions of Employees and Workers in the Lebanese Republic): Immeuble Rivoli Place des Canons, Beirut; f. 1946; estimated 6,000 mems. in 21 trade unions; affiliated to ICFTU; Pres. HUSSEIN ALI HUSSEIN; Vice-Pres. HALIM MATTAR; Sec.-Gen. FOUAD KHARANOUEH; Foreign Sec. ANTOINE CHIHA; Del. to ICFTU and mem. of Exec. Cttee. ANTOINE CHIHA; publ. *Al-Awassef*.

United Unions for Employees and Workers: Imm. Waqf Bzoummar, rue Béchara el Khoury, Beirut, B.P. 3636; f. 1952; affiliated to ICFTU; 16,000 mems. in 21 trade unions; Pres. GABRIEL KHOURY; Sec.-Gen. ANTOINE AOUN; publ. *La Gazette*.

In 1968 there were five smaller federations.

RESEARCH CENTRE

ICFTU Trade Union Research Centre: P.O.B. 3180, Beirut; f. 1964.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Office des Chemins de Fer de l'Etat Libanais et du Transport en Commun de Beyrouth et de sa Banlieue: Head Office: Beirut; since 1960, all railways in Lebanon have been state-owned. There are 208 miles of standard-gauge railway and 51 miles of narrow-gauge local lines; Dir.-Gen. ANTOINE BAROUKI.

ROADS

Lebanon has 7,100 km. of roads, of which 1,990 km. are main roads. Most are generally good by Middle Eastern standards. The two international motorways are the north-south coastal road and the road connecting Beirut with Damascus in Syria. Among the major roads are that crossing the Bekaa and continuing South to Bent-Jbail and the Chitaura-Baalbek road. Hard-surfaced roads connect Jezzine with Moukhtara, Hzebdine with Metn, Meyroub with Afka and Tannourine.

Automobile et Touring Club du Liban: Immeuble Fattal, rue du Port, Beirut.

SHIPPING

Beirut is the principal port of call for the main shipping and forwarding business of the Levant. Tripoli, the northern Mediterranean terminus of the oil pipeline from Iraq (the other is Haifa), is also a busy port, with good equipment and facilities. Saida is still relatively unimportant as a port.

There are many shipping companies and agents in Beirut. The following are some of the largest:

"Adriatica" S.p.A.N.: Rue Riad E. Solh, Immeuble Gellad, Beirut, P.O.B. 1472; Dir. ALDO SILLI.

American Lebanese Shipping Co. S.A.L.: P.O.B. 215, Imm. Fattal, rue du Port, Beirut; f. 1951; Pres. P. PARATORE.

American Levant Shipping & Distributing Co.: P.O.B. 1429, Rue Patriarch Hoyek, Immeuble Anwar Dassouki & Co.; agents for: Holland America Line, Lykes Bros. Steamship Co., Prudential Steamship Corp., Chevron Shipping Co., Ciro Pellegrino & Figlio, Bernare-Marittima di Navigazione; branches and correspondents throughout Middle East; Man. Dir. SAMIR ISHAK.

Ets. René Balgis: Port St., P.O.B. 806; agents for: Hellenic Mediterranean Lines Ltd. (Piraeus), Linea "C" Costa Armatori s.p.a. (Genoa), Home Lines (Genoa), Sun Lines (Athens), and other companies.

Gatoni & Co. S.A.L.: P.O.B. 800, rue du Port; f. 1960; Chair. H. J. BEARD; agents for: British Maritime Agencies (Levant) Ltd., Royal Netherlands Steamship Co., Lloyd's.

Ets. Derviche Y. Haddad: rue du Port; agents for: Arment Deppe, Antwerp.

Daher & Cie. S.A.L.: Byblos Bldg., Place des Martyrs, P.O.B. 254; agents for: Cie. de Navigation Daher, Concordia Line, Navale et Commerciale Havraise Peninsulaire, Société Maritime des Petroles B.P., Cie Navale des Petroles, Cie. Générale Transatlantique, Cie. de Navigation Paquet, Medlakes Services.

O. D. Debbas & Sons: Head Office: Sahmarani Bldg., Kantary St., P.O.B. 3, Beirut; Man. Dir. ELIE O. DEBBAS.

British Maritime Agencies (Levant) Ltd.: rue du Port, agents for: Ellerman and Papayanni Line Ltd., Ellerman's Wilson Line Ltd., Prince Line Ltd., etc.

LEBANON—(TRANSPORT, TOURISM, UNIVERSITIES, ETC.)

Fauzi Jemil Ghandour: P.O.B. 1084; agents for: Denizçilik Bankası T.A.O. (Denizyolları), D.B. Deniz Nakliyatı T.A.Ş., Iraqi Maritime Transport Co.

T. Gargour & Fils: rue Foch, P.O.B. 371; f. 1928; agents for: Argo-Nah-Ost Linie, Atlas Levant Linie; Dirs. NICOLAS T. GARGOUR, HABIB T. GARGOUR.

Henry Heald & Co. S.A.L.: Im. Fattal, Rue du Port, P.O.B. 64; f. 1837; agents for: Canadian Pacific Lines, Nippon Yusen Kaisha, P. & O. Orient Lines, B.I., Royal Mail Lines, Scandinavian Near East Agency, Vanderzee Shipping Agency, Worms and Co.; Chair. J. L. JOLY; Dir. G. HANI.

Hitti Frères: Parliament Square, P.O. Box 511; agents for: General Steam Navigation Co. Ltd. of Greece (Greek Line), United States Lines, Royal Mail Line, Canadian Pacific Lines.

Khedivial Mail Line: Rue du Port.

Raymond A. Makzoumé: rue de la Marseillaise, P.O.B. 1357; agents for: Yugoslav Lines, Italian Lines, Hellenic Lines Ltd. (New York), Fenton Steamship Co. Ltd. (London).

Messageries Maritimes: Rue Allenby, P.O. Box 880.

Rudolphe Saade & Co., S.A.L.: Rue de la Marseillaise; agents for American Export and Isbrandtsen Lines.

CIVIL AVIATION

MEA (Middle East Airlines, Air Liban): MEA Bldgs., Airport Blvd., Beirut, P.O.B. 206; f. 1945; regular services throughout Europe, the Middle East and Africa; fleet partly destroyed by the Israeli raid on Beirut airport in December 1968; now operating fleet of 1 Comet 4C, 1 Caravelle VIN, 2 CV990A and 8 Boeings; Pres. and Chair. Sheikh NAJIB ALAMEDDIN; Gen. Man. ASAD NASR; publs. *Lebanon Fortnightly*, *Cedar-wings* (monthly), *Cedar Jet Travel Trade News* (monthly).

Trans-Mediterranean Airways (TMA): Beirut International Airport, P.O.B. 3018, Beirut; f. 1953; world-wide cargo services to New York, London, Stockholm, Amsterdam, Copenhagen, Frankfurt, Paris, Basel, Dharhan, Dubai, Abu Dhabi, Baghdad, Teheran, Bahrain, Kuwait, Doha, Jeddah, Amman, Abadan, Kabul, Karachi, Bombay, Bangkok, Taipei, Manila, Osaka, Tokyo, Singapore, Khartoum, Fort-Lamy and Lagos; Pres. and Chair. MUNIR ABU-HAIDAR.

The following foreign companies also operate services to Lebanon: Aeroflot, Air Algérie, Air France, Air India, Alia, Alitalia, Ariana Afghan Airlines, A.U.A., B.O.A.C., C.S.A., EgyptAir, Ethiopian, Garuda, Ghana Airways, Iberia, Interflug, Iranair, Iraqi Airways, J.A.L., J.A.T., K.L.M., Kuwait Airways, Libyan Arab Airlines, L.O.T. Lufthansa, Malev, Olympie Airways, P.A.A., P.I.A., Sabena, S.A.S., Saudi Arabian Airlines, Sudan Airways, Swissair, Syrian Arab Airlines, Sudan Airways, Swissair, Syrian Arab Airlines, Tarom (Romania), T.H.Y. (Turkey), T.W.A., U.T.A., Varig, Viasa and Yemen Republic Airlines.

TOURISM

Ministry of Tourism: P.O.B. 5344, Beirut, f. 1966; official organization; Dir.-Gen. Dr. HASSAN EL HASSAN.

National Council of Tourism: P.O.B. 3544, rue de la Banque du Liban, Beirut; government-sponsored autonomous organization; overseas offices in New York, Paris, Frankfurt, Stockholm, Brussels and Cairo.

THEATRES

Baalbek Festival Modern Theatre Group: Baalbek; Dir. MOUNIR ABU-DEDS.

National Theatre: Beirut; Dir. NIZAR MIKATI.

UNIVERSITIES

American University of Beirut: Beirut; 550 teachers, 3,997 students.

Beirut Arab University: Eltareek Elguidida, P.O.B. 5020, Beirut; 120 teachers, 17,500 students.

Université Libanaise (Lebanese University): UNESCO Building, Beirut; 472 teachers, 10,014 students.

Université Saint Joseph: B.P. 293, Beirut; 2,192 students.

Université Saint-Esprit De Kaslik: Jounieh; 88 teachers, 365 students.

LESOTHO

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital.

The Kingdom of Lesotho, formerly the British High Commission Territory of Basutoland, is completely surrounded by the Republic of South Africa, with Orange Free State to the north and west, Natal and Griqualand East to the east, and Cape Province to the south. Rainfall averages about 28 in. per year, mostly falling between October and April. There are two main geographic regions: the Lowlands about 5,000–6,000 feet above sea level in the west and the Highlands rising to over 11,000 feet in the east. The official languages are English and Sesotho, the language of the Basotho people. Eighty per cent of the people of Lesotho are Basotho; and about 75 per cent are Christians, mainly Roman Catholic, French Protestant and Anglican. The flag is blue with green and red stripes and a white Basotho hat in the centre. The capital is Maseru.

Recent History

Basutoland's progress to independence as the Kingdom of Lesotho was initiated by the Constitution of 1959 which established representative government. On April 30th, 1965, Basutoland became self-governing under a new constitution, with a bi-cameral parliament and a ministerial council. Lesotho achieved independence within the Commonwealth on October 4th, 1966. Following the general election of January 27th, 1970, in which the opposition Congress Party claimed to have won a majority, Chief Leabua Jonathan, the Prime Minister at the time, declared a state of emergency, suspended the Constitution and arrested Mr. Ntsu Mokhehle and other leaders of the Congress Party. King Moshoeshoe II, who had previously been detained in December 1966, was also placed under house arrest and later exiled, though he returned to Lesotho in December 1970, after accepting a government order prohibiting the monarchy from participating in politics in any way. All those detained in January 1970 had been released by January 1972.

Government

The Independence Constitution was suspended in January 1970 and the general election declared invalid because of violence which Chief Jonathan alleged had been used by the opposition before and during the election. Of the 46 seats declared at the time, out of the total of 60, 23 had reportedly been won by the government National Party and 23 by the opposition Congress Party. Fresh elections are promised after the drawing up of a new constitution, which, according to Chief Jonathan, will be radically different from the 1966 one. Lesotho is divided into nine Districts.

Defence

Lesotho has no armed forces, but the police force of 1,500 includes some para-military units.

Economic Affairs

The economy is primarily agricultural, R32.4m. of the Gross Domestic Product of R47.6m. in 1966–67 being

accounted for by agriculture. Livestock, diamonds, wool and mohair are the main exports. Some 117,000 of the population are migrant labourers working for periods of up to five years in the Republic of South Africa. A hydro-electric scheme using the waters of the Oxbow Gorge is under investigation. Approximately 50 per cent of Lesotho's revenue is made up of grants from the British Government. A new customs union agreement was signed in December 1969 between South Africa and Lesotho, Botswana and Swaziland. Under the agreement, which replaces the principle of fixed proportions of the total revenue of the union for each member with a more complicated method of calculating the division of the revenue, Lesotho will receive R5m. for imports in 1967–68.

Transport and Communications

There is no railway apart from one mile of South African Railway line at Maseru. The main road from Butha-Buthe to Quthing is 191 miles long, 90 miles, from Leribe to Tsoaing, being tarred. There are 367 miles of minor roads. The first airport, Leabua, was opened in December 1968, and there are twenty-seven airstrips throughout the country. No international airlines serve Lesotho but there is now a scheduled twice-weekly air service to Johannesburg in South Africa.

Education

All primary education is free, and is largely in the hands of the three main missions (French Evangelical, Roman Catholic and Church of England) under the direction of the Ministry of Education. There are 1,116 schools and institutions in the territory. Post-secondary education is provided by the University of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland at Roma.

Public Holidays

1972: May 2 (King's Birthday), May 20 (Ascension Day), May 24 (Commonwealth Day), July 1 (Family Day), August 4 (National Tree Planting Day), October 4 (Independence Day), October 6 (National Sports Day), December 25 and 26 (Christmas).

1973: January 1 (New Year's Day), March 12 (Moshoeshoe's Day), April 20 (Good Friday), April 23 (Easter Monday).

Weights and Measures

The Imperial system of weights and measures is in force.

Currency

South African currency is in use in Lesotho. One Rand (R) is divided into 100 cents.

Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50 cents: R1.

Notes: R1, R5, R10, R20.

Exchange rate: 1.954 Rand = £1 sterling.
0.75 Rand = \$1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA

11,716 square miles.

EMPLOYMENT

There are about 15,000 paid jobs in Lesotho. During 1967 77,414 Basotho were employed in coal and gold mines in the Republic of South Africa. Of the resident population of 850,013, 743,082 Basotho are dependent on agriculture.

RECRUITMENT AND REMITTANCES OF BASOTHO IN SOUTH AFRICA

	1968	1969
Numbers Recruited	80,712	86,420
Voluntary Deferred Pay .	R1,041,098	R1,327,188
Remittance Payments .	R1,100,787	R1,376,189

POPULATION

(1966 Census)

	MEN	WOMEN	TOTAL
African . . .	367,087	482,926	850,013
European . . .	801	781	1,582
Asian . . .	367	399	766
TOTAL . . .	368,255	484,106	852,361
Absentee* . . .	97,529	19,744	117,273
GRAND TOTAL .	465,784	503,850	969,634

* Citizens working in South Africa.

DISTRICTS

(1968 est.)

Each District has the same name as its chief town.

	POPULATION
Maseru	182,000
Berea	100,000
Butha-Buthe	55,000
Leribe	139,000
Mafeteng	103,000
Mohale's Hoek	97,000
Mokhotlong	55,000
Quacha's Nek	57,000
Quthing	65,000

Capital: Maseru, population 14,000.

AGRICULTURE

HARVESTS

(1970 estimate)

	BAGS (200 lb.)
Maize	400,000
Sorghum	264,000
Wheat	115,000
Peas	15,200
Beans	14,250

AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS

(1968)

Wool (1968-69)	lb.	10,215,824
Wheat (1969)	200-lb. bags	55,000
Sorghum	"	n.a.
Peas	"	15,000
Beans (1969)	"	11,000
Mohair	lb.	2,519,243
Hides	number	15,165
Skins	"	74,137

Maize Imports (bags): (1967-68) 176,200; (1968-69) 370,000; (1969-70) 360,000.

LIVESTOCK

(1967 Census)

Cattle	375,709
Horses	96,894
Donkeys	58,945
Mules	2,654
Sheep	1,526,442
Goats	1,390,628

LESOTHO—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FINANCE

1 Rand=100 cents.

1.954 Rand=£1 sterling; 0.75 Rand=U.S. \$1.

100 Rand=£51.20=U.S. \$133.33.

BUDGET

(Rand)

REVENUE	1967-68	1968-69	EXPENDITURE	1967-68	1968-69
Taxes	1,288,000	1,314,100	Education	2,235,744	2,164,630
Customs and Excise*	1,775,000	1,845,000	Agriculture, Co-operatives and Marketing	1,005,813	981,412
Posts and Telegraphs	391,881	413,260	Health and Social Welfare	1,076,768	988,257
Licences and Duties	358,700	421,200	Police	951,347	1,372,208
Fees of Court or Office	71,000	102,200	Public Works	814,334	882,818
Judicial Fines	60,000	70,000	Interior	547,333	585,382
Earnings of Departments	578,625	675,925	Justice	471,529	365,057
Interest	10,200	10,000	Finance	579,601	714,138
Rents from Government Property	143,000	155,000	Prisons	312,590	331,920
Miscellaneous	125,740	210,860	Posts and Telecommunications	324,506	354,953
Reimbursements	112,600	6,600	Prime Minister's Office	n.a.	581,490
TOTAL	4,914,746	5,223,945	Foreign Affairs	n.a.	309,476
Overseas Service Aid Scheme	175,326	173,207	All Other Items	2,881,286	1,416,697
British Loans†	110,779	95,162			
British Grant in Aid	—	5,131,959			
Other Grants in Aid	6,000,000	424,065			
TOTAL REVENUE	11,200,851	11,048,338	TOTAL EXPENDITURE	11,200,851	11,048,338

* Lesotho is a member of the South African Customs Union, and receives a percentage of the total revenue collected.

† 1968-69=Exchequer Loans

ESTIMATED REVENUE	1969-70
Taxes	1,588,000
Customs, Excise and Sales Duty	1,970,000*
Posts and Telegraphs	448,000
Department Earnings	783,000
Miscellaneous	1,075,000
TOTAL	5,864,000
British Loans	91,000
British Grants in Aid	4,971,000†
South African Grants in Aid	397,000
TOTAL REVENUE	11,323,000

* This figure may be more than doubled by the new Customs Agreement.

† This figure is still uncertain owing to Britain's refusal until June 1970 to recognize Chief Jonathan's government after his seizure of power in January. Britain later agreed to give budgetary aid of up to £1,175,000 and development aid of £850,000 during 1970-71. Other countries have been asked for aid because of the famine of May-June.

Estimated Expenditure (1969-70): R11,323,000.

Estimated Revenue and Expenditure (1970-71): R11,705,000.

Estimated Revenue (1971-72) R10,300,000.

Estimated Expenditure (1971-72): R11,300,000.

LESOTHO—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

(Rand '000)

FACTOR INCOMES		VALUE ADDED BY INDUSTRY	
Wages and Salaries	12,008	Agriculture	32,485
Gross Operating Profits	2,144	Mining and Quarrying	978
Gross Income of Rural Households and Unincorporated Enterprises	31,121	Manufacture	317
Government Income from Property	186	Construction	805
Personal Income from Property	2,146	Retail and Wholesale Trade	2,033
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (at factor cost)	47,605	Transport and Communications	430
Migrant Workers Remittances	4,484	Electricity, Gas and Water	273
Net Income Paid Abroad	—198	Welfare Services	3,055
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (at factor cost)	51,891	Financial and Professional Services	450
		Government Administration	4,059
		Domestic, Catering and Other Services	387
		Property Incomes	2,332
		GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (at factor cost)	47,605

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS—GLOBAL SUMMARY

(Rand '000)

	1965-66			1966-67		
	Credit	Debit	Balance	Credit	Debit	Balance
Goods and Services	10,588	19,986	—9,398	11,769	24,354	—12,585
Transfer Payments	11,556	1,172	10,384	12,553	909	11,644
Capital and Monetary Gold	98	132	—34	1,097	137	942

EXTERNAL TRADE

(Rand '000)

IMPORTS		1969	1970	EXPORTS		1969	1970
Foodstuffs and Livestock	5,500	5,982	Livestock and Foodstuffs:				
Beverages and Tobacco	1,243	1,116	Cattle	579	684		
Crude Materials	337	314	Sheep	68	104		
Mineral Fuels and Lubricants	1,399	1,476	Other Live Animals	—	33		
Animal and Vegetable Oils	89	198	Wheat	426	927		
Chemicals	1,541	1,273	Peas and Beans	219	127		
Manufactured Goods	3,896	3,983	Other Foodstuffs	19	11		
Machinery and Transport Equipment	2,839	3,058	TOTAL	1,311	1,888		
Miscellaneous Manufactured Goods	5,984	4,816	Crude Materials:				
Commodities n.e.s.	1,079	590	Wool	874	547		
TOTAL	23,907	22,876	Mohair	470	416		
			Hides and Skins	46	24		
			Diamonds	1,174	652		
			Other	—	11		
			TOTAL	3,875	3,536		
			TOTAL OTHER EXPORTS	194	180		
			TOTAL EXPORTS	4,069	3,716		

Most trade is with the Republic of South Africa; detailed figures for trade by countries are not available.

TRANSPORT

MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATION

(1969)

Total 4,905; Private Cars 2,111, Combies 60, Vans 731, Landrovers 552, Trucks 564, Buses 120, Tractors 497, Motor Cycles 71, Trailers 199.

EDUCATION

(1968)

	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS	ENROLMENT
Primary	1,124	179,386
Secondary	27	4,141
Teachers Training Colleges .	7	675
Technical and Vocational Schools	5	511
Universities	1	159

* Basotho students only.

Sources: Kingdom of Lesotho *Annual Statistical Bulletin* 1969; Standard Bank *Annual Economic Review: Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland*, November 1971.

THE CONSTITUTION

(The Constitution was suspended in January 1970 and a new one is being drawn up.)

The King, Motlotlehi Moshoeshe II, is Head of State and constitutional monarch. The executive body is the Cabinet consisting of the Prime Minister and not fewer than 7 other Ministers. There are two houses in the Parliament. The Senate contains the 22 principal chiefs and 11 other persons nominated by the King.

The National Assembly has 60 members elected by universal adult suffrage in 60 single member constituencies. The Prime Minister must be able to command majority support in the National Assembly. If challenged, the government must establish in the courts, that where there are several ways of achieving its objective, the means least restrictive of civil liberties has been chosen.

THE GOVERNMENT

Head of State: His Majesty King MOSHOESHE II (christened Constantine Bereng Seeiso).

CABINET

(April 1972)

Prime Minister, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Defence and Internal Security, Chief of Electoral Affairs: Chief LEABUA JONATHAN.

Minister of the Interior: Chief MATETE MAJARA.

Minister of Finance, Commerce and Industry, Economic Planning and Statistics: R. E. SEKHONYANA.

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Agriculture, Co-operatives and Community Development: Chief SEKHONYANA MASERIBANE.

Minister of Works and Communications: ANTHONY CLOVIS MANYELL.

Minister of Justice and Aliens Control: G. MANYELL.

Minister of Health, Education and Social Welfare: Hon C. B. MOLAPO.

Minister to the Prime Minister: Chief PEETE PEETE.

Ministers of State: Chief SELBOURNE R. LETSIE, P. LEROPHOLI.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND HIGH COMMISSION ACCREDITED TO LESOTHO

(E) Embassy; (HC) High Commission.

China, Republic (Taiwan): Maseru (E); *Ambassador*. EDWARD YUNG KUAN.

France: Gaborone, Botswana (E).

India: Blantyre, Malawi (HC); *High Commissioner:* SAURA KUMAR CHOWDHRY.

United Kingdom: Maseru (HC); *High Commissioner:* H. G. M. BASS.

U.S.A.: Maseru (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* NORMAN BARTH.

Lesotho also has diplomatic relations with Belgium, Canada, German Federal Republic, Israel, Italy, Japan, Republic of Korea, Netherlands and Vatican City.

PARLIAMENT

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

ELECTION, JANUARY 27TH, 1970

Only 46 seats had been declared before a state of emergency was declared and the election results invalidated. At that time the National Party had reportedly won half the 46 seats and the Congress Party the other half.

SENATE

President: T. MOFOLO.

There is also a College of Chiefs which has the power under traditional law to depose the king by a vote of the majority.

POLITICAL PARTIES

(All opposition parties were banned in January 1970.)

Basotho National Party: P.O.B. 124, Maseru; f. 1959; 80,500 mems.; *Leader* Chief LEABUA JONATHAN; *Gen. Sec.* Dr. K. T. MAPATHE; publ. *Nketu*.

Congress Party: P.O.B. 111, Maseru; f. 1952; 75,000 mems.; *Leader* NTSU MOKHEHLE; *Sec.-Gen.* K. CHAKELA; *Treas.-Gen.* S. R. MOKHEHLE; *Nat. Chair.* G. KHASU; publs. *Makatolle, The Range, Commentator*.

Marema Tlou Freedom Party: P.O.B. 475, Maseru; f. 1962; 50,000 mems.; Pres. Dr. T. G. MOHALEROE; Vice-Pres. EDWIN LEANYA; Sec.-Gen. B. M. KHAKETLA.

Lesotho United Democratic Party: Nquechane, P.O. Leribe; Leader CHARLES MOFELI.

Communist Party: P.O.B. 330, Maseru; f. 1961; inaugural conference May 5th, 1962; about 500 mems.; Sec. JOHN MOTLOHELOA; publ. *Tokoloho*.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The Judicial department of the territory is the responsibility of the Minister of Justice.

Chief Justice of Lesotho: Hon. H. R. JACOBS.

Court of Appeal. A Lesotho Court of Appeal was established after independence in 1966 to replace the previous court of appeal which served all three former High Commission Territories. Members of the Court of Appeal are: Justice O. D. SCHREINER (President), Justice I. A. MAISELS and Justice L. R. CANEY.

The High Court. This is a Superior Court of Record, and in addition to any other jurisdiction conferred by local law, possesses and exercises all the jurisdiction, power and authorities vested in a Divisional Court of the Supreme Court of South Africa. Appeals may be made to the Court of Appeal.

District Courts. Each of the nine districts possesses the following subordinate courts: Resident Magistrate Courts, or First Class, Second Class and Third Class.

Judicial Commissioners' Courts. These deal with civil and criminal appeals from Central and Local Courts. Further appeal may be made to the High Court.

Central and Local Courts. There are 71 of these courts, of which 58 are Local Courts and 13 are Central Courts which also serve as courts of appeal from the Local Courts. They have limited jurisdiction on civil and criminal cases.

RELIGION

About 75 per cent of the people are Roman Catholics.

ANGLICAN

CHURCH OF THE PROVINCE OF SOUTH AFRICA

Bishop of Lesotho: P.O.B. 87, Maseru; Rt. Rev. J. A. ARROWSMITH MAUND, M.C., B.A.

ROMAN CATHOLIC

Archbishop of Maseru: P.O.B. 267, Maseru; about 259,268 adherents; His Grace ALPHONSUS LIGUORI MORAPPELI.

Bishop of Leribe: Rt. Rev. PAUL KHOARAI.

FRENCH PROTESTANT

President: Rev. J. M. DIAHO, P.O.B. 27, Mafeteng.

THE PRESS

The Africa Digest (*Li-Tsoa-Kolleng*): The Catholic Centre, P.O. Mazenod; quarterly; Editor Father M. FERRAGNE, O.M.I.; circ. 2,000.

Basotho Traders' Guide: The Social Centre, P.O. Mazenod; Editor Father M. FERRAGNE, O.M.I.

Leselinyana la Lesotho: P.O.B. 7, Morija; f. 1863; Lesotho Evangelical Church; fortnightly; Sesotho, with occasional articles in English; Editor E. M. MOTUBA; circ. 5,578.

Lesotho News: P.O.B. 111, Ficksburg, Orange Free State, South Africa; f. 1927; weekly; English; Editor G. BOSCH; circ. 800.

Moeletsi oa Basotho (*The Counsellor of Basotho*): P.O. Mazenod; f. 1933; Catholic weekly; Sesotho and English; Editor Rev. Father F. MAIROU, O.M.I.; circ. 12,000.

Mohlabani (*The Warrior*): Mohlabani Printers and Publishers, P.O.B. 65, Maseru; f. 1954; fortnightly; Sesotho and English; Editor B. M. KHAKETLA; circ. 10,000.

Molia: P.O.B. 353, Maseru; publ. by Dept. of Information; three weekly; circ. 15,000 (banned Jan. 1970).

Nketu: P.O.B. 557, Maseru; f. 1965; organ of the Basuto National Party; weekly; Sesotho and English; Editor Chief N. J. MOLAPO.

PUBLISHERS

Mazenod Institute: P.O.B. 18, Mazenod, Lesotho; f. 1931; educational and religious books; Sotho literature and dictionary; *Moeletsi oa Basotho*; Man. Father M. GAREAU, O.M.I.

Morija Sesuto Book Depot: P.O.B. 4, Morija; f. 1861; run by the Lesotho Evangelical Church; publishers and printers of religious works, school books, linguistic and historical books and novels mainly in Southern Sotho and English.

Morija Printing Works: P.O.B. 5, Morija; educational and religious.

RADIO

Radio Lesotho: P.O.B. 552, Maseru; programmes in Sesotho and English; two medium wave transmitters and one short wave transmitter; Dir. of Information G. J. J. GELDENHUYS; Head of Broadcasting J. J. NIEMANDT.

Radio Station 7PA22: Catholic School Secretariat, P.O.B. 80, Maseru; one short-wave station; educational programmes in Sesotho, English and French; Dir.-Gen. M. GAREAU, O.M.I.

Number of radio receivers: 10,000.

FINANCE

BANKING

Barclays Bank International Ltd.: P.O.B. 115, Maseru; Man. J. A. BAMBER; 1 sub-branch and 8 agencies; Leribe Branch, P.O.B. 121, Leribe; Man. D. I. H. CLARK; 1 agency.

Standard Bank Ltd.: P.O.B. 4 and 22, Maseru; Man. A. R. CHILTON-JONES; branch at Mahale's Hoek, sub-branch at Leribe and 12 agencies.

Post Office Savings Bank: Maseru; f. 1966; dep. R.1,000,000.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

Lesotho National Development Corporation: P.O.B. 666, Maseru; f. 1967; first national factory, Kolonyama candle factory, opened under its auspices in September 1968; carpet and tyre-retreading factories opened early 1969; other operations include a furniture factory, potteries, two diamond prospecting operations, a fertilizer factory, a clothing factory, a diamond cutting and polishing works, a jewellery factory, a housing company, an international hotel with a gambling casino, Lesotho Airways Corporation and a training centre for motor mechanics; Chair. Prime Minister Chief LEABUA JONATHAN; Man. Dir. WYNAND VAN GRAAN.

MARKETING ORGANIZATION

Lesotho Livestock Marketing Corporation: Maseru; f. 1971; sole organization for marketing livestock from Lesotho; agents appointed by it give farmers advance payments on the sale of their stock and pay out the balance later after the animals have been resold in South Africa; the agents operate under the rules of the South African Meat Control Board.

TRADE UNIONS

Lesotho General Workers Union: P.O.B. 322, Maseru; f. 1954; Chair. L. RAMATSOSO; Sec. A. MOFAMMERE.

Lesotho Industrial Commercial and Allied Workers Union: P.O.B. 144, Maseru; f. 1952; Chair. R. MONESE; Sec. T. MOKHEHLE.

Lesotho Labour Organization: P.O.B. 26, Mohale's Hoek; f. 1962; Chair. J. MOHAPI; Sec. A. MOTSEKO.

Lesotho Transport and Telecommunication Workers Union: P.O.B. 266, Maseru; f. 1959 as Basutoland Federation of Labour; Pres. S. RAFUTO; Sec. S. MOREKE.

Lesotho Union of Printing, Bookbinding and Allied Workers: P.O. Mazenod, Maseru; f. 1963; Pres. G. MOTEBANG; Sec. P. K. MONESE.

National Union of Construction and Allied Workers: P.O.B. 327, Maseru; f. 1967; Pres. L. PUTSOANE; Sec. T. TLALE.

Union of Employers in Lesotho: P.O.B. 79, Maseru; f. 1961; Chair. E. R. CLIFFORD; Sec. B. R. BOYCE.

Union of Shop Distributive and Allied Workers: P.O.B. 327, Maseru; f. 1966; Pres. P. BERENG; Sec. J. MOLAPO.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

Registrar of Co-operatives: MACDONALD MABOTE, P.O.B. 89, Maseru.

By the end of 1960, there were 193 co-operative societies with a total membership of about 21,000 and a turnover of roughly R.204,700. The development of these societies is

a Government responsibility, and the first Registrar of Co-operative Societies was appointed in 1968.

Finance and Marketing Co-operative Union of Lesotho: Maseru.

Lesotho Co-operative Savings Society: P.O.B. 167, Maseru; Sec. J. NKBELE.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

The territory is linked with the railway system of the Republic of South Africa by a short line from Maseru to Marseilles on the Bloemfontein/Natal main line.

ROADS

The main road system, 560 miles, is principally confined to the western lowlands. A 90-mile stretch of the main lowland road, from Leribe in the north to Tsoaing, past Maseru, has been bitumenized and is now all-weather. Other parts of this road are being improved to an all-weather gravel surface. Many other new roads, principally in the mountains, are being constructed under self-help campaigns, and the government has given top priority to road construction. There are 367 miles of minor roads serving trading stations and Basotho villages; these are maintained by the traders and subsidized by the government. There are about 1,600 miles of bridle paths which are constructed and maintained by the Basotho Administration.

CIVIL AVIATION

Lesotho Airways Corporation: P.O.B. 861, Maseru.

There are 32 air strips in Lesotho, with scheduled charter, tourist, government communications and mail services between Maseru and all the main centres. There is also a scheduled passenger service (three weekly), using HS 748 pressurized aircraft, between Maseru and Jan Smuts Airport, near Johannesburg, operated jointly by Lesotho National Airways and South African Airways.

POWER

Lesotho Electricity Corporation: Maseru; f. 1969; supplies Maseru, Mohale's Hoek and the surrounding areas; supply to Leribe opened December 1970; Man. Dir. G. HERMANN.

UNIVERSITY

The University of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland: P.O. Roma, Lesotho; f. 1964; 75 teachers, 400 students.

LIBERIA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Republic of Liberia lies on the west coast of Africa with Sierra Leone and Guinea to the north and the Ivory Coast to the east. The climate is tropical with temperatures ranging from 65°F (18°C) to 120°F (49°C). English is the official language but the 28 tribes speak their own languages and dialects. Liberia is officially a Christian State and Methodism has the most adherents. There is a minority of Muslims. The flag consists of eleven horizontal stripes alternately of red and white with a navy blue canton containing a white star in the top left-hand corner. The capital is Monrovia.

Recent History

Liberia has played a leading part in African affairs and in 1961 initiated the meeting of twenty African nations in Monrovia which founded the Inter-African and Malagasy States Organization (the Monrovia Group) (subsequently re-formed as Organisation Communale Africaine et Malgache—OCAM). In February 1966 labour unrest prompted the Liberian Parliament to grant President Tubman special powers for twelve months. In December 1969 emergency powers were re-introduced after rioting in Monrovia and unrest at the University. President Tubman, in office since 1944, died in July 1971, and was succeeded by his Vice-President, W. R. Tolbert.

Government

The Constitution is based on that of the United States. Executive power lies with the President, assisted by a Vice-President and Cabinet. The bi-cameral legislature consists of the Senate of 18 members and the House of Representatives of 52 members. The President is elected for an initial eight-year term and may stand for re-election every four years. The country is divided into the Coastal Region of five Counties and the Hinterland of four Counties. Each County is headed by a Superintendent appointed by the President.

Defence

The armed forces of Liberia consist of a National Guard of about 3,200 men, a Militia of about 10,000 men and a Coastguard Service. Military service commences at the age of sixteen. The United States provides technical assistance. In 1967 the number of regiments was increased to seventeen.

Economic Affairs

The economy is predominantly agricultural, about 90 per cent of the population living on the land. Much farming is at subsistence level, but there are plantations producing chiefly rubber. Other crops include rice, cocoa, coffee and palm oil. Timber resources are extensive. The country is rich in iron ore, which as an export exceeds the value of rubber, Liberia's traditional export. A free zone embracing Liberia, Guinea, Ivory Coast and Sierra Leone came into being in March 1965. Liberia's economy has expanded very fast as a result of her "open door" policy to foreign

investors. This has led to a difficult budgetary situation in spite of excellent trade returns.

Transport and Communications

The railways are used to carry iron ore to the coast and a passenger service was introduced in 1964. New roads are being constructed and a highway crossing the country from west to east was completed late in 1963. There are nine ports including the deep-water berths at Monrovia. A large number of vessels based on many countries are registered as belonging to the Liberian merchant fleet. In 1967 this became the world's largest merchant fleet, totalling more than 22 million gross tons. Liberian National Airways and foreign lines operate internal and international air services.

Social Welfare

There are no state social welfare services. The state runs a number of hospitals and others are operated by U.S. Missionary Societies.

Education

Education is provided by the state and by religious organizations. The Four-Year Development Programme launched in 1967 aims to increase the number of primary pupils from 64,000 to 80,000 in 1970, and to increase secondary enrolment from 8,400 to 13,500. There is one university.

Tourism

Tourism is being developed, based on the main attractions of the abundance of flora and fauna and traditional native dancing.

Visas are required by all nationalities.

Sport

Sport is promoted by the National Sports Commission. Football and athletics are the most popular sports.

Public Holidays

1972: May 14 (Unification Day), May 25 (Africa Liberation Day), July 26 (Independence Day), August 24 (Flag Day), October 24 (United Nations Day), Thanksgiving Day (1st Thursday in November), December 1 (Matilda Newport Day), December 10 (Human Rights Day), December 25 (Christmas Day).

1973: January 1 (New Year's Day), January 7 (Founders' Day), February 11 (Armed Forces Day), February 14 (Literacy Day), March 11 (Decoration Day), March 15 (Birthday of J. J. Roberts, First President), April 20-23 (Easter).

Weights and Measures

Imperial weights and measures, modified by United States usage, are in force.

Currency and Exchange Rate

The currency unit is the Liberian Dollar of 100 cents. United States coins are also legal tender. Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 25, 50 Cents; 1 Dollar. Notes: 1, 5, 10, 20 Dollars.

Exchange rate: \$2.64 = £1 Sterling.
\$1 = U.S. \$1

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA	POPULATION (1970 est.)	
	Total	MONROVIA (capital)
sq. miles		
38,250	1,523,050	150,000

Foreign Population (1964): 30,818.

Agriculture (Exports 1969): (million lb.) Rubber 143.1, Palm Kernels 25.7, Cocoa 4.2, Coffee 9.4.

Forestry (Exports 1968): 14.4 million cubic feet of sawn lumber.

Mining (Exports 1969): Iron Ore 20.3 long tons, Diamonds 800,000 carats.

Industry: Electricity production (1968) 560,700 kWhs. Oil refining (1969) estimated capacity 650,000 million tons.

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS BY INDUSTRY

(Earnings in U.S. \$'000)

INDUSTRY	1970 (August)				1971 (May)			
	Employment		Earnings		Employment		Earnings	
	Number	Per cent	Amount	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Amount	Per cent
Agriculture . . .	25,323	54.3	1,424	27.3	24,430	52.6	1,426	27.8
Mining . . .	11,146	23.9	1,937	37.2	11,243	24.2	2,190	42.7
Manufacturing . . .	2,235	4.8	448	8.6	1,816	3.9	359	7.0
Construction . . .	1,740	3.7	221	4.2	1,294	2.8	162	3.2
Electricity . . .	679	1.4	206	4.0	715	1.5	90	1.7
Commerce . . .	1,983	4.3	388	7.4	3,206	6.9	451	8.8
Transport . . .	2,563	5.5	381	7.3	2,697	5.8	211	4.1
Services . . .	958	2.1	209	4.0	1,076	2.3	239	4.7
TOTAL . . .	46,627	100.0	5,214	100.0	46,477	100.0	5,128	100.0

Sources: Quarterly Survey of 96 Establishments Employing 20 persons or more; Ministry of Planning and Economic Affairs.

Source: Communication by the Rubber Planters Association of Liberia Inc.

ACREAGE AND PRODUCTION OF RUBBER CONCESSIONS AND PRIVATE RUBBER FARMS

(lb. dry rubber content—1970)

ENTERPRISE	LOCATION	ACREAGE UNDER RUBBER	ACREAGE IN PRODUCTION	PRODUCTION
Firestone Plantations Company . . .	Harbel and Cavalla	88,512	65,614	92,774,480
The Liberia Company . . .	Cocopa	5,420	3,544	3,045,919
B. F. Goodrich Liberia Inc. . .	Clay (Kle)	14,013	11,639	12,182,749
African Fruit Company Laeisz & Co. . .	Greenville	5,376	4,220	3,402,650
Uniroyal Liberian Agricultural Company . .	Buchanan	18,135	9,047	4,654,979
Salala Rubber Corporation . . .	Salala	5,133	4,062	2,620,000
Other Companies . . .	Liberia	147,849	83,000	52,401,008
GRAND TOTAL . . .	Liberia	284,438	181,126	171,081,785

* Estimated.

Sources: Communication by the Rubber Planters Association of Liberia Inc.

LIBERIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

PRODUCTION OF IRON ORE CONCESSIONS (million long tons—1968)

CONCESSION	LOCATION	PRODUCTION
Liberian American Swedish Minerals Company (LAMCO)	Nimba Mountains	8.95
The Liberia Mining Company (L.M.C.)	Bomi Hills	2.76
The National Iron Ore Company (N.I.O.C.)	Mano River	3.44
German-Liberian Mining Company (DELMCO)	Bong Range	4.13
TOTAL	Liberia	19.28

Source: Information from the iron ore concessions.

FINANCE

Liberian \$1=100 cents.

\$2.64=£1 sterling.

\$100=£37.90 sterling=U.S. \$100.

BUDGET

(million U.S.\$)

REVENUE	1970	1971	EXPENDITURE	1970	1971
Income Tax	11,000	7,600	Recurrent Expenditure	38,669	42,034
Iron Ore Profit Sharing	9,850	14,000	Debt Servicing	21,539	20,479
Other Direct Taxes	6,600	8,100	Development Expenditures	4,990	8,686
Import Duties	17,100	19,000			
Export Duties	1,300	825			
Consular Fees, etc.	1,200	1,500			
Vessel Registration and Tonnage Tax	n.a.	6,200			
Other Revenues	14,255	11,520			
IMF Drawings (net)	2,000	2,100			
TOTAL	63,305	70,845	TOTAL	65,200	71,200
			Development Financed from Abroad	7,300	n.a.

GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST 1966-70 (million \$)

YEAR	GNP
1966	231.5
1967	243.5
1968	259.5
1969	284.0
1970	297.7

LIBERIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)
FOREIGN ASSISTANCE TO LIBERIA 1967-68
(million \$)

DONOR	1967			1968			1970		
	Kind		Total	Kind		Total	Kind		Total
	Loans	Grants		Loans	Grants		Loans	Grants	
United States	11.12	11.36	22.48	6.47	9.77	16.24	2.5	4.9	7.4
World Bank	1.34	—	1.34	0.25	—	0.25	1.7	—	1.7
African Development Bank	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.4	—	1.4
United Nations	—	1.23	1.23	—	1.10	1.10	—	3.2	3.2
West Germany	3.69	0.12	3.81	0.55	0.08	0.63	0.1	1.6	1.7
Republic of China	—	0.16	0.16	—	0.22	0.22	—	0.4	0.4
Sweden	—	0.23	0.23	—	0.20	0.20	—	0.2	0.2
Great Britain	0.05	0.07	0.12	—	0.10	0.10	—	0.2	0.2
Other	0.95	0.19	1.14	—	0.21	0.21	—	0.3	—
TOTAL	17.15	13.36	30.51	7.27	11.68	18.95	5.7	10.8	16.5

1969: Figures not available.

EXTERNAL TRADE

Imports: (1967) \$125.2 million; (1968) \$108.5 million; (1969) \$114.6 million; (1970) \$149.0 million.

Exports: (1967) \$158.8 million; (1968) \$169.0 million; (1969) \$195.9 million; (1970) \$213.7 million.

COMMODITIES
(\$ '000)

IMPORTS		1969	1970	EXPORTS		1969	1970
Food		14,600	20,744	Rubber		30,400	36,181
Beverages and Tobacco		3,000	3,222	Iron Ore		137,100	150,689
Raw Materials		1,300	1,767	Palm Kernels		1,500	1,992
Mineral Fuels and Lubricants		4,600	9,527	Cocoa		1,600	1,015
Oils and Fats		400	665	Coffee		2,500	3,339
Chemicals		7,800	9,663	Diamonds		8,800	5,470
Manufactured Goods (classified)		29,000	37,872	Other Commodities		14,000	14,770
Machinery and Transport Equipment		36,600	50,082				
Miscellaneous		17,300	15,524				
TOTAL		114,600	149,066	TOTAL		195,900	213,733

COUNTRIES
(\$ million—rounded)

IMPORTS		1969	1970	EXPORTS		1969	1970
United States		38.7	46,387	United States		54.2	49,452
German Federal Republic		16.3	21,691	German Federal Republic		45.5	38,107
United Kingdom		9.7	11,063	United Kingdom		11.2	14,004
Netherlands		4.3	16,202	Netherlands		17.6	32,571
France		3.1	3,730	France		12.1	14,256
Belgium		1.6	1,844	Belgium		13.3	14,707
Japan		10.7	12,212	Japan		12.3	16,045
Italy		1.7	3,663	Italy		16.9	22,111
Sweden		5.9	5,351	Sweden		1.2	1,190
Others		22.6	27,553	Others		11.6	11,290
TOTAL		114.6	149,696	TOTAL		195.9	213,733

LIBERIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY, THE CONSTITUTION, THE GOVERNMENT, ETC.)

TRANSPORT SEA TRAFFIC: MONROVIA (long tons)

	1970	1971*
General Cargo Landed and Loaded	539,946	272,681
Iron Ore Loaded	12,092,455	5,730,140
Petroleum Landed	436,697	257,964
TOTAL CARGO HANDLED	13,069,078	6,260,785

* Jan.-June

Source: Monrovia Port Management Company Ltd.

Road Traffic (1968): about 14,500 motor vehicles.

EDUCATION

	No. OF SCHOOLS	No. OF STUDENTS	No. OF TEACHERS
1967	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1968	990	130,871	3,880
1969	n.a.	147,187	4,200
1970	1,087	138,125	4,265

Sources (unless otherwise stated): National Planning Council, Monrovia; Liberia: Basic Data and Information 1968, Tradevco, Monrovia.

THE CONSTITUTION

Liberia was founded by the American Colonisation Society in 1821, and constituted a free and independent Republic of July 26th, 1947. The Constitution of the Republic is modelled on that of the United States of America. Authority is divided into the Legislative, the Executive, and the Judicial.

Legislative authority is vested in a Legislature consisting of two Houses: the Senate, with 18 members, elected for a six-year term; and the House of Representatives elected for four years, consisting of 52 members.

Electors must either pay a hut tax, or own property in fee simple, or own land. They must be citizens of Liberia.

The Executive power rests with the President, who, with the Vice-President, is elected for an eight-year term. They may be re-elected for periods of four years.

THE GOVERNMENT

President: W. R. TOLBERT.

THE CABINET

(April 1972)

Minister of State: Dr. ROCHFORD L. WEEKS.

Minister of the Treasury: Hon. STEVEN TOLBERT.

Attorney-General: CLARENCE SIMPSON, JR.

Postmaster-General: MCKINLEY A. DASHIELD.

Minister of National Defence: ALLEN H. WILLIAMS.

Minister of Local Government, Rural Development and Urban Reconstruction: E. JONATHAN GOODRIDGE.

Minister of Education: GEORGE F. SHERMAN.

Minister of Public Works: GABRIEL TUCKER.

Minister of Agriculture: JAMES T. PHILIPS, JR.

Minister of Commerce, Industry and Transportation: W. DENNIS.

Minister of National Planning and Economic Affairs: Dr. CYRIL BRIGHT.

Minister of Information, Cultural Affairs and Tourism: G. HENRY ANDREWS.

Minister of Health and Welfare: Mrs. MAI BADMORE.

Minister of State for Presidential Affairs: Hon. E. REGINALD TOWNSEND.

Minister of Public Utilities Authority: TAYLOR E. MAJOR.

Minister of Lands and Mines: JAMES Y. GBAREEY.

Minister of Youth and Labour: J. JENKINS PEAL.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO LIBERIA

(Monrovia unless otherwise indicated)

Belgium: Camp Johnson Hill.

Cameroon: P.O.B. 616, Corner of Newport St., and U.N. Drive.

Canada: Accra, Ghana.

China, Republic of (Taiwan): P.O.B. 27, Sinkor.

Dahomey: Mamba Point.

Denmark: P.O.B. 209.

Egypt: P.O. Box 462, Mamba Point.

Ethiopia: P.O. Box 460, Sinkor.

France: P.O.B. 279, Mamba Point; Ambassador: ROGER VINCENT.

German Federal Republic: P.O.B. 34, Sinkor.

Ghana: P.O.B. 614, Mamba Point; Ambassador: Mrs. O. LAMPTE.

Guinea: P.O. Box 461, Front Street.

Haiti: P.O. Box 41, Mamba Point.

India: Accra, Ghana.

Israel: P.O. Box 407, Sinkor.

Italy: P.O. Box 255, Mamba Point.

Ivory Coast: P.O. Box 126, Sinkor.

Japan: Accra, Ghana.

Korea, Republic of: Rabat, Morocco.

Lebanon: P.O. Box 134, Mamba Point.

Mali: P.O. Box 611, Sinkor.

Netherlands: P.O. Box 284, Capitol Hill.

Niger: Mamba Point.

Nigeria: P.O.B. 615, Sinkor; Ambassador: OLUJIMI JOLAOSO.

Sierra Leone: 152 Benson St.; Ambassador: Dr. R. E. KELFA-CAULKER.

Spain: P.O. Box 275, Sinkor.

Sweden: C. D. B. King Bldg., Broad St.

Switzerland: Accra, Ghana.

U.S.S.R.: Freetown, Sierra Leone.

United Kingdom: P.O. Box 120, Mamba Point.

U.S.A.: P.O. Box 98, Mamba Point.

Upper Volta: Mamba Point.

Vatican: Mamba Point (Apostolic Nunciature).

Yugoslavia: Accra, Ghana.

Liberia also has diplomatic relations with the following states: Austria, Greece, Indonesia, Mauritania, Norway, Panama, the Philippines and Senegal.

CONGRESS

SENATE

Eighteen members.

President: F. TOLBERT (Acting)

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Fifty-two members.

Speaker: R.A. HENRIES.

POLITICAL PARTY

True Whig Party: in power for more than fifty years; progressive democratic.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The judicial authority in the Republic of Liberia is vested in the Supreme Court, the Circuit Courts, and the Lower Courts. There are ten Circuit Courts, two established at Monrovia and the others throughout the country. One Territorial Court is established in the Marshall Territory, and one in River Cess Territory. Lower Courts function in the Districts and Settlements.

Chief Justice: A. DASHWOOD WILSON, Sr.

Associate Justices: A. H. ROBERTS, W. E. WORDSWORTH, LAWRENCE MITCHELL, C. L. SIMPSON, Jr.

RELIGION

Liberia is officially a Christian state though complete religious freedom is guaranteed throughout the Republic. Christianity and Islam are the two main religions. Most Liberians hold traditional beliefs.

Christian Churches represented in Liberia include the following:

Providence Baptist Church: Corner of Broad and Center Streets, Monrovia; f. 1822 by the Rev. Lott Carey of Richmond, Virginia, U.S.A., and others; oldest church and oldest building in Liberia; its history is closely bound up with the history of Liberia; Pastor Rev. Dr. JOHN B. FALCONER; Chair. of Board of Trustees Deacon WILLIAM E. DENNIS; Sec. DEACON SAMUEL HILL. Associated with: **The Liberia Baptist Missionary and Educational Convention, Inc.:** f. 1880; Pres. Rev. Dr. WILLIAM R. TOLBERT, Jr.; National Vice-Pres. Rev. T. I. B. FINDLEY; Gen. Sec. NATHANIEL R. RICHARDSON.

Methodist Church in Liberia: P.O.B. 1010, Monrovia; f. 1833; approx. 20,000 adherents, 220 congregations, 218 ministers, 18 schools; Resident Bishop, Bishop STEPHEN TROWEN NAGBE, Sr.; Sec. Rev. ISAAC M. DAVIS; Educational Sec. Rev. ARTHUR F. KULAH.

Roman Catholic Church: Catholic Mission, P.O.B. 296/8, Monrovia, f. 1907, approx. 14,000 mems., 5,000 pupils in elementary schools, 400 in high schools and colleges.

Vicar-Apostolic of Monrovia: His Grace, Archbishop P. FRANCIS CARROLL, S.M.A., Apostolic Nunciature, Monrovia.

Vicar-Apostolic of Cape Palmas: Most Rev. Dr. NICHOLAS GRIMLEY, S.M.A., Cape Palmas.

Assemblies of God in Liberia: P.O.B. 40, Monrovia; 235 churches; approx. 9,000 adherents.

American Protestant Episcopal Church: Monrovia; f. 1851 approx. 12,612 mems.; 46 elementary schools, 5 high schools, Cuttington College and Divinity School; Sce. The Ven. E. BOLLING ROBERTSON.

Other denominations are: African Methodist Episcopal Church, African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, Evangelical Lutheran Church, National Baptist Mission, Presbyterian Church in Liberia.

Islam: divided into two denominations, Ahmadyya and Mohammedanism. The total community is about 200,000.

THE PRESS

NEWSPAPERS

Daily Listener, The: P.O.B. 35, Monrovia; f. 1950; Editor-in-Chief and Publisher CHARLES C. DENNIS; circ. 3,500.

Diplomatist & News Digest, The: Johnson St., Monrovia; f. 1961; weekly; Editor and Publisher KINGSPRIDE UGBOMA; circ. 500.

Liberian Age, The: P.O.B. 286, Monrovia; f. 1946; twice weekly; circ. 10,000.

Liberian Star, The: P.O.B. 691, United Nations Drive, Monrovia; f. 1964; five times a week; independent; Publisher Republic Press of Liberia Inc.; Editor H. B. COLE.

PERIODICALS

Kpelle Messenger, The: Kpelle; Kpelle-English monthly newspaper; Kpelle Literary Center, Lutheran Church, P.O.B. 1046, Monrovia.

Liberia Journal of Commerce and Industry: Palm Publications Co., Bank of Liberia Bldg., Monrovia; quarterly; Man. Editor JAMES C. DENNIS.

Liberian Churchman, The: Robertsport Cape, Mount Country, Liberia; journal of the Protestant Episcopal Church; every two months; Editor Rt. Rev. D. H. BROWN; circ. 1,000.

Liberian Review, The: P.O.B. 268, Monrovia; illustrated quarterly; Editor HENRY B. COLE; circ. 5,000.

Liberian Year Book, The: P.O.B. 268, Monrovia; f. 1956; Editor HENRY B. COLE; circ. 15,000.

Liberian Trade and Industry Handbook: P.O.B. 286, Monrovia; annual; Editors HENRY B. COLE and ARTHUR B. CASSELL, Sr.; circ. 10,000.

Loma Weekly Paper, The: P.O.B. 1046, Monrovia; bilingual weekly in Loma and English.

New Day: Fundamental & Mass Education Department of Public Instruction, Monrovia; illustrated monthly for new literates; Editor Mrs. MARGARET TRAUB; circ. 500.

Palm: Monrovia; news magazine; monthly.

Saturday Chronicle: P.O.B. 35, Monrovia; f. 1969; weekly; Publisher and Editor-in-Chief CHARLES C. DENNIS, Sr., circ. 8,000.

Sunday Digest: P.O.B. 35, Monrovia; f. 1967; weekly; Publisher and Editor-in-Chief CHARLES C. DENNIS, Sr., circ. 3,500.

LIBERIA—(RADIO AND TELEVISION, FINANCE, TRADE AND INDUSTRY, TRANSPORT AND TOURISM)

PRESS AGENCIES

Department of Information and Cultural Affairs: Monrovia; receives world news from centers, UPI, AP, AFP, and Tass.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Reuters and UPI have offices in Monrovia; Tass has a correspondent.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Liberian Broadcasting Corporation: P.O.B. 594, Monrovia; controls all forms of broadcasting, Gen. Man. G. HENRY ANDREWS.

RADIO

E.L.B.C.: P.O.B. 594, Monrovia; f. 1959; commercial station jointly sponsored by Liberian Government and Overseas Rediffusion Ltd.; also operates a relay station for the **B.B.C. World Service**; Gen. Man. G. H. ANDREWS.

ELWA: P.O.B. 192, Monrovia; Station of the Sudan Interior Mission; Hospital Radio Station, religious, cultural and educational; broadcasts in English, French, Arabic and major West African languages; Acting Gen. Man. Rev. WILLIAM THOMPSON.

E.L.H.C.: Bolahun; f. 1959; Station of the Protestant Episcopal Church; Man. E. CHRISTOPHER CONE.

Voice of America: Washington, D.C. 20547, U.S.A.; Monrovia; a short-wave relay station, the biggest in Africa, came into operation in 1964; broadcasts in English, French and Swahili.

Number of radio receivers: 155,000.

TELEVISION

ELTV: Liberian Broadcasting Corporation, P.O.B. 594, Monrovia; f. 1964; commercial station.

Number of TV receivers: 7,000.

FINANCE

BANKING

Bank of Liberia Inc.: P.O.B. 131, Carey and Warren Streets, Monrovia; f. 1955; affiliate of Chemical Bank, New York; full service commercial bank; Man. TOM DUFFY.

Bank of Monrovia: P.O.B. 280, Ashmun St., Monrovia; f. 1955; 6 brs.; Pres. ELLIS BRADFORD.

Chase Manhattan Bank N.A.: Corner of Randall and Ashmun Streets, P.O.B. 181, Monrovia; f. 1961; one sub-branch; f. 1970; Gen. Man. CORNELIS TERMIJN.

International Trust Co. of Liberia: 80 Broad St., P.O.B. 292, Monrovia; f. 1948; Pres. HENRY N. CONWAY, Jr.

Liberian Bank for Industrial Development and Investment (LBIDI): 100 Broad St., Monrovia; f. 1965 by IFC, Liberian, European and U.S. investors; development bank, cap. \$1m.

Liberian Trading and Development Bank Ltd. (TRADEVCO): P.O.B. 293, 80 Ashmun St., Monrovia; f. 1955; cap. \$200,000, dep. (1970) \$4,055,957; Chair. MASSIMO SPADA; Man. F. BERNARDINI.

Union National Bank (Liberia) Inc.: Water-Randall Streets, P.O.B. 655, Monrovia; f. 1962; Lebanon-owned with a 20 per cent holding by Liberians; cap. \$1m.

INSURANCE

International Trust Co. of Liberia: 80 Broad St., P.O.B. 292, Monrovia; Pres. HENRY N. CONWAY, Jr.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

LIBERIA-U.S. COMMISSION

Joint Liberia-U.S. Commission for Economic Development: Ashmun St., P.O.B. 141, Monrovia; f. 1950; Exec. Sec. EMMETT HARMON.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Liberia Chamber of Commerce: P.O.B. 92, Monrovia; Pres. Hon. S. TOLBERT; Sec.-Gen. E. E. DENNIS.

DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

Liberian Development Corporation: Department of Commerce and Industry Bldg., Monrovia; f. 1961; independent agency of the Government; to stimulate industrial development and foster existing industries; Gen. Man. Mrs. LOUISE SUMMERVILLE; Exec. Sec. E. MOMOLOU FREEMAN; publs. *Feasibility and prefeasibility studies*, other technical documents (reports).

EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATION

Liberian Businessmen's Association: Monrovia; Pres. EMMANUEL SHAW.

TRADE UNIONS

Congress of Industrial Organizations: 29 Ashmun St., P.O.B. 415, Monrovia; Pres. W. V. S. TUBMAN, Jr.; Sec. TOM SAWYER; 5 affiliated unions.

Labour Congress of Liberia: 71 Gurley St., Monrovia; Sec.-Gen. P. C. T. SONFON; 8 affiliated unions.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Bong Mining Co. Ltd.: P.O.B. 538, Monrovia; 50 miles of track to transport iron ore from Bong Town to Monrovia; Gen. Man. K. A. HEDDERICH.

Liberian Mining Co.: P.O.B. 251-2, Monrovia; 92 miles of track, Bomi to Monrovia, for transport of iron ore; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. W. K. SEHEIBE.

National Iron Ore Company: track carries ore to Bomi, linking with the Liberian Mining Co.'s line to Monrovia; Gen. Man. CH. RULE.

Lamco J.V. Operating Co.: Roberts International Airport; 168 miles of standard track extending from Buchanan to the iron ore mine at Nimba; opened 1963; Gen. Man. O. WIJNSTROEM; Harbour Supt. RASMUS PEDERSEN; Railway Supt. B. H. N. KOENEN.

There are no passenger railways.

ROADS

The mileage of public and private roads is estimated at 2,300. The main trunk road is the Monrovia-Sanniquellie Motor Road extending north-east from the capital to the border of French West Africa, near Ganta, and eastward through the hinterland. A trunk road has been completed to Tappita, headquarters of District 3, Central Province, and has been extended through Eastern Province. The entire route from Monrovia to Cape Palmas was finished in 1963. In 1969 the U.S. Agency for International Development granted Liberia a 10-year interest-free loan of \$975,000 for road construction.

LIBERIA—(TRANSPORT AND TOURISM, UNIVERSITY)

SHIPPING

In 1967 the National Port Authority was created to develop and manage all Liberian ports (Exec. Officer Board of Dirs. GEORGE E. TUBMAN). The Free Port, largest of Monrovia's nine ports, is directed by the Monrovia Port Management Company Ltd., comprising the Republic of Liberia and seven American firms: Farrell Lines Inc., Firestone Plantations Co., Liberia Co., Liberia Mining Co. Ltd., Mississippi Shipping Co. (Delta Line), Socony-Vacuum Oil Co. and Texas Co.; Pres. of the Board Admiral WAVEHOPE.

There are 133 shipping companies registered at Monrovia.

The principal lines calling at Monrovia are: Chargeurs Réunis, Delta Lines, Elder Dempster Lines, Farrell Lines, Hanseatischer Afrika-Dienst, Holland-West Africa Line, Jugolinija, Lloyd Triestino, Palm Line, Royal Interoccean Lines, Scandinavian West Africa Line, United West Africa Service.

CIVIL AVIATION

Liberia's chief airport is at Robertsfield Airport, 50 miles east of Monrovia. A five-year development plan for this airport is being financed by a \$4,000,000 loan agreement between the U.S. and Liberian Governments. Spriggs Payne Airfield, Sinkor, Monrovia, handles chiefly internal traffic. There are numerous other airfields and airstrips, some linking Spriggs Payne Airfield with Robertsfield.

NATIONAL LINES

Liberian National Airlines Inc.: Robertsfield Airport; agents U.T.A., corner of Meehlin and Ashmun Streets'

Monrovia; internal service and weekly flights to Sierra Leone, since December 1964, managed by L'Union des Transports Aériens; Pres. A. ROMEO HORTON; Gen. Man. Capt. F. H. SYPHERT.

Air Taxi Company of Liberia: P.O.B. 183, Monrovia; operates internal services; Pres. Hon. SAMUEL D. GEORGE; Bus. Man. J. CAESAR GREENE.

Ducor Air Transport Company (DATCO): Spriggs Payne Airfield; internal services.

FOREIGN AIRLINES

Monrovia is also served by the following foreign airlines: Air Afrique (Ivory Coast), Air Guinée, Air Mali, Ghana Airways, KLM, MEA, Nigeria Airways, PAA, Sabena, SAS, Swissair, UTA.

TOURISM

Division of Tourism: Office in the Dept. of Information and Cultural Affairs; Dir. Hon. E. REGINALD TOWNSEND; Chief Division of Tourism WILHELMINA DUKULY

UNIVERSITY

University of Liberia: Monrovia; f. 1862; 110 teachers, 1,000 students.

LIBYA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Libyan Arab Republic stretches along the Mediterranean from Tunisia to Egypt. Even at the coast the climate is dry and desert conditions prevail over most of the territory with average temperatures between 55° and 100°F (13° and 38°C). Arabic is the official language but English and Italian are used in trade. The great majority of the population are Muslims. The flag is a horizontal tricolour, red, black and green; the wide central stripe carries a white crescent and five-pointed star. The capital is Tripoli.

Recent History

Formerly an Italian colony, Libya was conquered in 1942 by British and French troops, Cyrenaica and Tripolitania being subsequently governed by the British and Fezzan by the French. In 1949 the United Nations General Assembly resolved that Libya should become an independent state and the United Kingdom of Libya was duly formed in 1951. Libya then drew upon British and American aid in return for the uses of Libyan bases by Allied troops, but since the discovery of oil this has not been necessary. Libya enjoyed internal political stability and good relations with both the Arab world and the West, though oil supplies to the latter were restricted immediately after the 1967 Palestine war. The bloodless revolution of September 1st, 1969, brought a group of young nationalist army officers to power and deposed the aged King, then convalescing abroad. Some royal officials were arrested on corruption charges.

Since the coup Libya has assumed a much more active role in the Arab world. In September 1971 various schemes for Arab unity at last came to fruition with the formation of the Federation of Arab Republics, comprising Libya, Egypt and Syria. Libya has supported rebels against the governments of Morocco, Jordan and Chad, and assisted the President of Sudan to regain power after being ousted in a coup in July 1971. Libya also supported Malta in its dispute with Britain over her bases there. Because of Britain's lack of action over Iran's seizure of the Tumb islands in the Gulf belonging to British-protected Ras al Khaimah, the assets of British Petroleum in Libya were nationalized in December 1971. Libya was later expelled from the Sterling Area.

Government

All power is now centred in the Revolutionary Command Council, which announced a provisional constitution in December 1969. The Council appoints the Cabinet, the judiciary and the local governors. In July 1970 the country was officially divided into ten provinces. There is no National Assembly and no political parties are allowed.

Defence

Libya's armed forces total about 10,000 men. All males are liable to 3 years military service. There is also a volunteer defence force called the Popular Resistance. The large U.S. air base at Wheelus, near Tripoli, and the much smaller British military presence were both completely withdrawn during 1970. A major contract with a

British firm to supply missile installations was cancelled late in 1969; France is to supply about 100 Mirage jet fighters by 1974, which will greatly increase the size and striking power of the air force.

Economic Affairs

Until recently Libya had to rely on U.S., U.K. and UN aid to supplement a primarily subsistence agriculture with some export of livestock, hides and skins, nuts and seeds. Since 1955 oil prospecting has yielded increasing returns and Libya is now one of the largest oil producers in the world, with a daily production of over 3 million barrels. Expansion has been particularly rapid owing to political stability, nearness to the Western European markets, and to the oil's freedom from sulphur which makes it especially suitable for refining. Libya now has the highest gross national product per head in Africa. Oil now accounts for some 99 per cent of Libya's export earnings, although it provides employment for only about 5 per cent of the total labour force. Libya has also begun to export liquefied natural gas. This industrial development has resulted in some retreat from marginal, near-desert land and a heavier reliance on imported foodstuffs. A new Five-Year Plan was introduced during 1969 with the aim of promoting the diversification of the economy. Investment will be made to encourage the development of productive enterprises in agriculture and industry, including the petro-chemical and energy-based industries. The revolutionary government has vigorously enforced a royal law requiring all foreign businesses except oil companies to register themselves under Libyan law and to ensure that at least 51 per cent control is held by Libyan interests (private or state). Foreign banks were progressively nationalized during 1970. The government continued to demand exceptionally high royalty payments for Libyan oil during 1970-71, and meanwhile ordered the rate of oil production to be cut back to conserve resources.

Transport and Communications

Good main roads run along the coast, and inland from Tripoli to Sebha, chief city of the Fezzan area. A new Tripoli-Benghazi highway is under construction. The port of Tripoli is a natural deep-water harbour and those of Benghazi and Tobruk are being improved. Idris (for Tripoli) and Benina (for Benghazi) are international airports and Idris provides internal links with Benghazi and Sebha.

Social Welfare

The Central Government runs medical services including two big hospitals in Benghazi and Tripoli. There is a scheme of national insurance, and Government servants contribute to a pension scheme.

Education

Primary education is compulsory and there are secondary schools and institutes for agricultural, technical and vocational training. There are a number of foreign schools in Tripoli and Benghazi. The University of Libya, which was founded in 1956, has faculties in Tripoli and Benghazi.

LIBYA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

According to the 1964 census, the literacy rate was then just over 25 per cent.

Tourism

Tripoli with its beaches and clubs and its annual International Fair, attracts numerous visitors, while three Roman provincial cities, Sabratha, Leptis Magna and Cyrene, have been well excavated and are of considerable interest. Inland are the historic Oases of Ghadames and Mizda.

Sport

Football is the most popular sport.

Public Holidays

1972: April 26 (Birth of the Prophet), August 9 (Army Day), September 1 (Anniversary of the Revolution), November 8 (Id ul Fitr), November 21 (UN Resolution Anniversary), December 24 (Independence Day).

1973: January 15 (Id ul Adha), February 6 (Muslim New Year), February 15 (Ashoura), March 22 (Arab League Day, April 26 (Unification Day).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

In August 1971 the unit of currency was changed from the Libyan Pound to the Libyan Dinar, which is divided into 1,000 dirhams.

Coins: 1, 5, 10, 50, 100 Millièmes. No new coins have yet been issued.

Notes: LD1, 5, 10.

Exchange rate: LD 0.853 = £1 sterling

LD 0.329 = U.S. \$1

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (sq. km.)	POPULATION	
	1964 Census	1970 Estimate
1,759,500	1,564,369	1,943,000

There are about 35,000 Italian settlers in Libya. About 30 per cent of the population are nomadic or semi-nomadic.

POPULATION BY DISTRICT

(1964 Census)

Tripoli	379,925	Khoms	136,679
Benghazi	278,826	Jebel Akhdar	88,016
Zavia	190,708	Darna	84,112
Jebel Gharbi	180,883	Sebha	47,436
Misurata	145,894	Ubari	31,890

AGRICULTURE

DISTRIBUTION OF LAND

(1960 census—'000 hectares)

	TRIPOLITANIA	CYRENAICA	FEZZAN
Arable	1,605	742	28
Pasture	1,121	15	—
Permanent Crops, Forests	154	37	7

LIVESTOCK

(Estimates—'000)

	1968	1969
Sheep	1,667	1,928
Goats	1,336	1,289
Cattle	119	105
Camels	232	206

LIBYA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

PRINCIPAL CROPS

(tons)

	1968	1969	1970
Barley . . .	98,421	123,955	52,808
Wheat . . .	52,541	78,421	21,112
Olives . . .	140,109	33,110	71,154
Citrus Fruits . . .	22,617	21,956	20,050
Groundnuts . . .	12,792	10,104	10,685
Almonds . . .	2,588	3,569	3,787
Tomatoes . . .	123,252	129,018	136,413
Dates . . .	56,728	55,125	49,111
Potatoes . . .	11,803	11,958	9,982

Tobacco leaf production (1968) 1.6 million kilos, (1969)
1.4 million kilos. Grapes are also grown in quantity.

INDUSTRY

(Value of Output in LD'000—Large establishments only)

	1969	1970
Food Manufacturing . . .	7,468	8,258
Beverage Industries . . .	3,974	2,174
Tobacco Manufactures . . .	8,040	9,219
Chemicals and Products . . .	5,087	5,060
Textiles . . .	1,800	1,743
Cement and Products . . .	1,991	2,371
Fabricated Metal Products . . .	1,869	1,828
TOTAL (incl. others) . . .	32,813	30,653

OIL

CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION
(metric tons)

1963	22,130,000
1964	41,500,000
1965	58,500,000
1966	72,290,000
1967	83,500,000
1968	125,400,000
1969	150,000,000

FINANCE

1 Libyan Dinar=100 Dirham.

LD 0.853 = £1 sterling; LD 0.329 = U.S. \$1.

LD 100 = £117.2 = U.S. \$303.9.

DEVELOPMENT BUDGET

(1971-72—LD'000)

Agriculture and agrarian reform . . .	50,400
Industry . . .	32,000
Education and National Guidance . . .	27,150
Information and Culture . . .	27,000
Public Health . . .	17,000
Transport and Communications . . .	39,800
Municipalities . . .	29,150
Housing . . .	40,000
Public Works . . .	21,500
TOTAL (including others) . . .	300,000

ORDINARY BUDGET

(1971-72: LD million)

Education and National Guidance . . .	46.3
Defence . . .	n.a.
Police and Public Security . . .	n.a.
TOTAL (including others) . . .	201.0

DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL FIVE-YEAR PLAN

In April 1969 a new Five-Year Plan came into effect.
Total expenditure over the 1969-74 period is to be LD1,145 million.

LIBYA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

(LD'ooo)

	1969			1970		
	Credit	Debit	Balance	Credit	Debit	Balance
<i>Goods and Services:</i>						
Merchandise	774,114	240,832	533,282	856,240	232,354	623,886
Non-monetary gold	—	1,936	— 1,936	—	4,630	— 4,630
Miscellaneous	36,952	392,540	— 355,588	51,347	348,776	— 297,429
Total	811,066	635,308	175,758	907,587	585,760	321,827
<i>Transfer Payments</i>	1,321	59,376	— 58,055	746	57,291	— 56,545
CURRENT BALANCE	812,387	694,684	117,703	643,051	265,282	265,282
<i>Capital and Monetary Gold:</i>						
Non-monetary Sectors	337,262	294,529	42,733	314,704	267,696	47,008
Monetary Sectors:						
Commercial banks	108	2,079	— 1,971	—	5,519	— 5,519
Libyan institutions	240	134,709	— 134,469	1,342	236,162	— 234,820
Monetary gold	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	348	136,788	— 136,440	1,342	241,681	— 240,339
CAPITAL BALANCE	337,610	431,317	— 93,707	316,046	509,377	— 193,331
Net Errors and Omissions	—	23,996	— 23,996	—	71,951	— 71,951

EXTERNAL TRADE

(LD'ooo)

	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Imports	144,662	170,145	230,200	241,301	198,002
Exports	352,338	417,329	669,800	772,765	841,829

SELECTED COMMODITIES

(LD'ooo)

IMPORTS	1968	1969	1970	EXPORTS	1968	1969	1970
Food and Live Animals	27,608	30,672	39,326	Crude Petroleum	664,287	771,857	841,134
Beverages and Tobacco	2,259	2,495	2,532	Groundnuts	245	112	—
Mineral Fuel	16,751	7,649	3,618	Hides and Skins	204	283	202
Animal and Vegetable				Castor Oil Seed	7	16	5
Oils and Fats	1,829	995	6,300	Wool and other Animal			
Inedible Crude Mater-				Hair	55	—	488
ials excluding Fuel	5,479	4,582	2,777				
Chemicals	11,930	12,635	11,415				
Manufactures	62,872	56,098	42,384				
Machinery	80,562	95,479	58,708				
Miscellaneous	30,899	30,695	30,942				

LIBYA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES
(LD'ooo)

IMPORTS	1967	1968	1969	1970
Italy	48,761	56,801	54,788	42,712
U.S.A.	21,384	38,780	45,152	27,307
U.K.	18,563	26,410	29,768	18,579
German Federal Republic	13,269	19,073	21,426	17,950
Netherlands	7,238	12,518	8,871	6,190
France	10,359	10,872	12,015	12,724
Belgium	2,757	2,967	3,318	2,212
Japan	6,757	8,484	11,747	11,116
China, People's Republic	n.a.	4,392	5,388	3,781
Lebanon	n.a.	5,287	3,726	5,628
Other Countries	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	50,003

EXPORTS OF CRUDE OIL
(LD'ooo)

COUNTRY	1967	1968	1969	1970
U.K.	52,465	122,964	106,405	127,697
German Federal Republic	97,572	141,428	167,732	147,305
Italy	84,877	145,590	178,618	218,090
France	51,062	70,302	89,871	113,344
Netherlands	39,043	52,430	78,457	79,627
U.S.A.	11,708	38,252	39,548	22,251
Belgium	23,249	21,549	30,327	32,634
Spain	17,827	38,623	38,503	38,363
TOTAL (incl. others)	416,426	664,287	771,857	841,134

TRANSPORT

ROADS

	1968	1969	1970
Private Cars	73,579	86,814	95,762
Lorries	34,547	39,947	44,582
Buses	700	727	820
Taxis	3,731	3,884	4,367

SHIPPING

	SHIPS ('ooo N.R.T.)		CARGO ('ooo metric tons)	
	Entered	Cleared	Loaded	Unloaded
1967	4,406	4,443	23	2,627
1968	4,672	4,616	21	3,039
1969	4,908	4,886	27	3,099
1970	4,381	4,357	39	2,600

CIVIL AVIATION

	1968	1969	1970
Number of Passengers			
Entering	190,439	180,113	165,369
Leaving	186,869	180,264	170,854
Cargo Unloaded (tons)	7,553	10,009	8,835
Cargo Loaded (tons)	1,467	2,069	2,459

LIBYA—(THE CONSTITUTION, THE GOVERNMENT)

EDUCATION

(1969-70)

STATE SCHOOLS	SCHOOLS	STUDENTS	TEACHERS
Primary . .	1,255	315,106	11,361
Preparatory . .	178	37,815	2,539
Secondary . .	35	9,109	880
Teacher-Training . .	16	3,114	556
Technical . .	12	1,457	220

Source: Census and Statistical Dept., Ministry of Economy and Trade, Tripoli.

THE CONSTITUTION

A new provisional constitution of 37 articles was proclaimed in December 1969. The following is a summary of its principal features:

Libya is a democratic and free Arab Republic with sovereignty of the people who constitute part of the Arab nation and whose objective is comprehensive Arab unity.

The official religion of the state is Islam but the state guarantees religious freedom.

Supreme authority is vested in the Revolutionary Command Council which has power to appoint the Council of Ministers, to sign and modify treaties and to declare war. It retains power over the armed forces and the diplomatic corps.

All citizens are equal and the foundations of the country are built on family unity.

The state will aim to achieve socialism by means of

social justice which forbids all forms of exploitation. It will work towards the liberation of the national economy from every foreign influence, guiding it towards productivity and stability.

The property of the state is also the property of the public. Private property cannot be exploited and is guaranteed by the state. It can only be expropriated as laid down by law.

Freedom of speech is guaranteed as long as it does not transgress the principles of the revolution.

The extradition of political prisoners is forbidden.

All titles, including those granted by the previous government, have been revoked.

Medical care is a guaranteed right for all citizens; education will be compulsory until the end of primary stage (now at the age of nine).

THE GOVERNMENT

REVOLUTIONARY COMMAND COUNCIL

Chairman: Col. MUAMMAR AL GADDAFI.

Members: Maj. ABDUL SALAM JALLOUD, Maj. BASHIR AL SAGHIR HAWADY, Maj. MUKHTAR ABDULLAH AL GERWY, Capt. ABDUL MONIEM AL TAHER EL HUNY, Capt. MUSTAFA AL KHARUNY, Maj. AL KHOWEILDY AL HAMIDY, Capt. MUHAMMAD NEJM, Capt. AWAD ALI HAMZA, Capt. ABU BAKR YUNIS JABER, Capt. OMAR ABDULLAH AL MEHEISHY, Lt. MUHAMMAD ABU BAKR AL QUARRIF.

CABINET

(April 1972)

Prime Minister and Minister of Defence: Col. MUAMMAR AL GADDAFI.

Minister of Finance, the Economy, Industry and Minerals and Deputy Premier for Production: Maj. ABDUL SALAM JALLOUD.

Minister of Education and National Guidance: MUHAMMAD MUSTAFA MAZIQ.

Minister of Housing and Municipalities: MUHAMMAD AHMAD MANQOUSH.

Minister of Arab Unity and Foreign Affairs: (vacant).

Minister of Communications and Acting Minister of Power: Taha Sharif Bin Amir.

Minister of Justice: MUHAMMAD ALY AL JADY.

Minister of Health: Dr. MEFTAH AL USTA OMAR.

Minister of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform: MUHAMMAD ALI TABOU.

Minister of Petroleum: EZZEDIN MABROUK.

Minister of Labour and Social Affairs: ABDUL ATY AL ABEIDY.

Minister of the Interior: Maj. ABD-AL-MONEIM TAHIR HOUNI.

Minister of Information: SALIH MASOUD BUWAISIR.

Local Government: MUSTAFA YAAQOUBI.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO LIBYA

(Tripoli unless otherwise stated)

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Algeria: Tripoli (E); *Ambassador:* ALI KAFI.
Austria: Rome, Italy (L).
Belgium: 1 Via G.B. Da Poste (E); *Ambassador:* ELIE LUYCKX.
Canada: (address not available); *Ambassador:* IBERVILLE FORTIER.
Czechoslovakia: Sharia Arimondi 27 (E); *Ambassador:* JAN TELUCH.
Denmark: Rabat, Morocco (L).
Egypt: Sharia Maazi (E); *Ambassador:* MUHAMMAD GAMAL AL DIN SHUEIR.
France: Sharia Almalika (E); *Ambassador:* GUY GEORGY.
German Federal Republic: Sharia Solarolli (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).
Greece: Sharia Giakarta 48 (E).
India: Cairo, Egypt (E).
Iraq: Via Bianchini (E); *Ambassador:* IZZAT KHUDERI.
Italy: Sharia Wahran 1 (E); *Ambassador:* GASTON BELCREDI.
Japan: Cairo, Egypt (E).
Lebanon: 7/9 Sharia Malika Fatma (E); *Ambassador:* MUHAMMED MALAK.

Malta: (address not available); *Ambassador:* LAWRENCE OZZARD LOW.
Netherlands: Tunis, Tunisia (E).
Pakistan: Cairo, Egypt (E).
Saudi Arabia: Sharia Mizran, Monte Vozolyo (E); *Ambassador:* ABDULMUSSIN ALZEID.
Spain: Sharia Pastorelli-Sharia Fabbri (E); *Ambassador:* FERNANDO R. P. Y. DE CHAVARRI.
Sudan: Cairo, Egypt (E).
Sweden: Rabat, Morocco (L).
Switzerland: Tunis, Tunisia (E).
Tunisia: Sharia Edoardo Bianchini 11 (E); *Ambassador:* AMOR FEZZANI.
Turkey: Tariq al Fatah 36 (E); *Ambassador:* MUSTAFA BOROVALLI.
U.S.S.R.: Sharia Solarolli (E); *Ambassador:* IVAN YAKUSHIN.
United Kingdom: 30 Tariq al Fatah (E); *Ambassador:* PETER TRIPP.
United States: Sharia Malika Fatma (E), *Ambassador:* JOSEPH PALMER.
Yugoslavia: Sharia Monte Pasubio (E); *Ambassador:* MIRKO OSTOVIC.

Libya also has diplomatic relations with Albania, Argentina, Bulgaria, Ethiopia, Finland, Ghana, Guinea, Kuwait, Mauritania, Niger, Norway, Poland, Somalia, Venezuela and the Yemen Arab Republic.

PARLIAMENT

The Senate and House of Representatives were dissolved after the *coup d'état* of September 1969, and the provisional constitution issued in December 1969 made no mention of elections or a return to Parliamentary procedure. However, in January 1971 Col. GADDAFI announced that a new Parliament would be appointed, not elected; no date was mentioned. The ban on political parties, which existed under the royal government, continues in force.

POLITICAL PARTY

Arab Socialist Union: f. 1971; the only legal party; there are 366 basic units; elections to them began in November 1971.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

President of the Supreme Court: ALI MANSOUR.

The law of the Judicial System of 1954 established the following courts: the Federal Supreme Court, the Courts of Appeal, the Courts of First Instance and the Summary Courts. Sittings are in public, unless the court decides to hold them *in camera* in the interests of decency or public order. Judgment is in all cases given in public. The language of the courts is Arabic, but there is a translation office attached to each Court to help non-Arabic speaking parties, judges or lawyers.

In October 1971 the Revolutionary Command Council decreed that all legislation should conform with the basic principles of Islamic Law and set up committees to carry this out.

The **Supreme Court** consists of a President and judges appointed by the Revolutionary Command Council. Final judgements passed by the Courts of Appeal or Courts of First Instance sitting as appellate courts are executable despite any relative objection for cassation before the Supreme Court.

Courts of Appeal exist in each of the three provinces, consisting of a President, Vice-President and three judges; judgments must be given by three judges. Each Court of Appeal includes a Court of Assize consisting of three judges.

Courts of First Instance are set up in the provinces, consisting of a President, Vice-President and a number of judges; judgment in these courts is given by one judge.

Summary Courts, composed of one judge, exist within the territorial jurisdiction of every Court of First Instance. Appeals from Summary Court judgments lie to Courts of First Instance sitting as appellate courts.

The People's Court is a special court set up by decree in October 1969. It will deal with any crimes the Revolutionary Command Council sees fit to refer to it, but will be particularly concerned with cases of political or administrative corruption.

RELIGION

Muslims: The Libyan Arabs practically without exception follow Sunni Muslim rites.

Chief Mufti of Libya: Sheikh TAHER AHMED AL ZAWI.

Christians: The Christian community numbered about 35,000, mostly Italian Roman Catholics, before the 1969 revolution; its numbers have been greatly reduced by the departure of the Italians during 1970. The Roman Catholic Cathedral in Tripoli was transformed into a mosque in November 1970.

THE PRESS

DAILIES

TRIPOLI

Al Horriya: Sharia An Nasr 11, P.O.B. 2020; Editor MAHDI EL KAGIGI.

al Ra'id (The Guide): Istiklal St., Tatanaki Bldg., 2nd Floor B, P.O.B. 911, Tripoli; f. 1956; daily; Arabic; Chief Editor ABDUL GADIR ABU-HARROUS; circ. 11,000.

Al Thawrah (The Revolution): Maidan 9 August; f. 1969; official journal; Editor MAHMUD ABD AL RAZIQ MANNA.

BENGHAZI

al Hakika: Sharia Tunis 4, P.O.B. 626; f. 1964; weekly; independent; Arabic; Editor MUHAMMAD BECHIR AL HUNI; circ. 18,000.

Libyan Times: Sharia Tunis 4, P.O.B. 1313; f. 1967; independent; English; Editor RASHAD B. EL-HUNI; circ. 9,000.

PERIODICALS

TRIPOLI

Arab Oil Review: 4 Sharia Omar Ibn Abdulaziz 4; every two months; English and Arabic.

Attalia (The Vanguard): 2 Sharia Tahrir; f. 1958; weekly; Propr. and Editor SALEM SHITA; circ. 6,000.

Il Giornale di Tripoli (Tripoli News): Sharia Al Baladia, Palazzo Vigna, Tripoli; f. 1960; Italian; weekly; independent; Editor MUHAMMAD MURABET; circ. 4,500.

al Hadaf: Badri Bldg., Sharia 24 December, P.O.B. 6135, Tripoli; weekly; sports.

al Jundi: Tripoli; Libyan Army publication; weekly.

Libyan Economist: Tatanaki Bldg., Sharia Istiqlal, P.O.B. 2469; Arabic and English; monthly.

The Tripolitania Gazette: published by the Tripolitanian Administration; Arabic, English and Italian; legal; fortnightly.

BENGHAZI

Arrabhjb: Arabic; f. 1911; weekly; general, privately owned.

al Bashair: P.O.B. 73; f. 1953; political and general; weekly; circ. 3,500.

The Cyrenaica Gazette: published by the Department of Justice; Arabic.

Cyrenaica Weekly News: Sharia Omer Kattab, P.O.B. 7; f. 1957; English; weekly; circ. 6,000; Editor M. BENSOWEID.

Elzaman: weekly; political and general; Propr. OMAR ASHHAB.

al-Rakeb: Arabic; f. 1961; weekly; Editor RAJAB MOHAMMED AL MOGHRABI.

SEBHA

The Fezzan Gazette: published by the Department of Justice; Arabic.

Sebha Fezzan: owned by the Ministry of News and Guidance; Arabic; weekly; political and general.

NEWS AGENCIES

Libyan News Agency: Tripoli; f. 1965 to work in conjunction with the Ministry of Information and Guidance. Serves the Libyan radio network, newspapers and Government departments.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

DPA, Reuters and Tass have offices in Tripoli.

PUBLISHER

Dar Libya Publishing House: P.O.B. 2487, Benghazi; f. 1966; general books.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Libyan Broadcasting and TV Service: P.O.B. 333, Tripoli; P.O.B. 274, Benghazi; f. 1957 (TV 1968); broadcasts in Arabic and English from Tripoli and Benghazi; from September 1971 special daily broadcasts to Gaza and other Israeli-occupied territory were begun; under the direction of the Minister of Information and Guidance; Dir.-Gen. Ess. IBRAHIM OMER EL TEWEIR.

Number of radio receivers: 90,000.

A National Television Service was inaugurated in December 1968. There are now 2,000 sets.

FINANCE

On November 14th, 1969, the Revolutionary Command Council published a decree requiring that all banks should become locally registered with 51 per cent Libyan ownership. Several foreign banks had already taken this step; of the remaining four banks, Barclays D.C.O., the largest bank in Libya, was bought by the state and renamed the Al Jumhuriya Bank in February 1970. All banks in Libya were completely nationalized on December 22nd, 1970, several being merged to form larger units.

BANKING

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; dep. = deposits; LD = Libyan Dinar; m. = million)

CENTRAL BANK

Bank of Libya: P.O.B. 1103, Tripoli; br. at Benghazi; f. 1963; central bank with facilities for commercial business; cap. p.u. LD 1m.; Gov. K. M. SHERLALA.

LIBYA—(FINANCE, OIL, TRADE AND INDUSTRY)

Bank of North Africa: P.O.B. 374, Sharia Istiqlal, Tripoli, f. 1965 in succession to British Bank of the Middle East, which retains a minority interest; brs. at Tripoli (3), Benghazi (2), Ajdabieh and Mersa Brega; cap. p.u. LD 550,000; Chair. HAJ MUHAMMAD BEN ALI; Man. Dir. K. V. R. JEFFERIES.

Wahda Bank: P.O.B. 2308, 2-8 Maidan Ikbal, Tripoli; Nationalized Dec. 1970; Chair. and Man. Dir. BASHIR M. SHARIF.

Industrial and Real Estate Bank of Libya: P.O.B. 2297, Tripoli; f. 1965; state industrial development and house-building finance agency; cap. LD 45m.; Dir.-Gen. SAID A. LISHANI.

al Istiqlal Bank (*Bank of Independence*): Giaddat Istiqlal 75, Tripoli; f. 1970 (formerly the Banco di Napoli).

Masraf al Gumhouriya: Giaddat Istiqlal, P.O.B. 3224, Tripoli; f. Nov. 1969 as successor to Barclays Bank D.C.O. in Libya; government owned; 17 brs., at Benghazi (3), Tripoli (7), Agedabia, Beida, Derna, Tobruk, Misurata, Zavia and Zliten; cap. and deposits LD 24m.; Chair. AHMED EL SHERIF.

Nadha Arabia Bank, S.A.L.: 24th Decembre St., P.O.B. 277, Tripoli, and Midan 9th August, P.O.B. 211, Benghazi; f. 1967, in succession to the Banque Misr, which retains a minority interest; cap. LD 500,000.

National Agricultural Bank of Libya: P.O.B. 1001, Tripoli; f. 1955; cap. p.u. LD 6.2m.; Chair. S. SHARMIT; Man. Dir. MAHMOUD ABOUSHREIDA.

al Orouba Bank (*Bank of Arabism*): P.O.B. 235, Benghazi; formerly the Arab Bank.

Sahara Bank: Adrian Pelt St., P.O.B. 2151, Benghazi; f. 1964; Bank of America held a minority interest until Dec. 1970; Chair. Dr. A. N. ANEIZI; Man. Dir. JOHN C. CRAIG.

Société Africaine de Banque: 209-215 Sharia Ist Septem-ber, Tripoli; f. 1964; Société Générale de Banque holds a minority interest; cap. p.u. LD 250,000; Man. in Tripoli MAX CONSTANT.

Umma Bank S.A.L.: P.O.B. 685 Tripoli; f. 1969; took over Banco di Roma branches in Libya; cap. LD 2,050m.; Dep. LD 32,000m.; Chair. and Gen. Man. REGER A. MISELLATI.

INSURANCE

Some twenty of the major European insurance companies, and some from other Arab countries, are represented in Libya. In December 1970 the state took over a 60 per cent share in all insurance companies, domestic and foreign, operating in Libya.

OIL

Petroleum affairs in Libya are now dealt with entirely by the reorganized Ministry of Petroleum Affairs. The Petroleum Supreme Council is a special body within the Ministry, under the chairmanship of the Minister, to study petroleum policy and methods of exploitation, and to advise on laws and regulations concerning petroleum matters.

Ministry of Petroleum: P.O.B. 256, Tripoli.

Libyan National Oil Corporation (LINOCO): P.O.B. 2655, Tripoli; f. 1970 as successor to the Libyan General Petroleum Corporation, to undertake joint ventures with foreign companies; to build and operate refineries, storage tanks, petrochemical facilities, pipelines and tankers; to take part in arranging specifications for local and imported petroleum products; to participate in

general planning of oil installations in Libya; to market crude oil and to establish and operate oil terminals; Chair. ANIS A. ISHTEIWY.

The following are the principal foreign companies operating in Libya.

American Overseas Petroleum Ltd. (AMOSEAS): P.O.B. 693, Tripoli; equally owned by Texaco and Standard of California; Gen. Man. WARREN J. GLOSS.

Amoco Libya Oil Co.: P.O.B. 982, Tripoli; Pres. and Resident Man. JOHN D. TUOHY.

Aquitaine Libye: P.O.B. 282, Tripoli; subsidiary of Société Nationale des Pétroles d'Aquitaine; operates in association with Hispanoil, Murphy Oil and Elf Libye and with AMI and DEA; shares concession with Elf Libye; operates joint venture with Libyan National Oil Corporation (LINOCO) and Elf Libye.

Arab Gulf Oil Company: f. 1971 after nationalization of BP interests.

Nelson Bunker Hunt: P.O.B. 20, Benghazi.

Esso Sirte Inc.: P.O.B. 565, Tripoli; Pres. and Board Chair. H. de N. WYNNE.

Esso Standard Libya Inc.: P.O.B. 385, Tripoli; exploration, production, transportation, refining, marketing of crude oil and other hydrocarbons; transportation and marketing of petroleum products and related specialities; Pres. and Board Chair. H. H. GOERNER.

Gelsenberg A.G.: P.O.B. 2537, Tripoli; Gen. Man. Dr. HEINZ J. VORNHECKE.

Mobil Oil Libya Ltd.: P.O.B. 690, Tripoli; Gen. Man. K. W. WISEMAN.

Occidental Petroleum Corporation of Libya, Inc.: P.O.B. 2134, Tripoli; runs a pipeline from the Intisar field to a terminal at Zuetina; present production 700,000 BPD; Pres. and Dir. DUDLEY E. MILLER.

Oasis Oil Company of Libya Inc.: P.O.B. 395, Tripoli; operator for Continental, Marathon, Amerada and Shell companies; Chair. and Chief Excc. HAL F. NABORS.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Tripolitanian Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Sharia Teheran 5, Tripoli; f. 1952; Pres. ABDUL LATIF KEKHIA; Sec.-Gen. KAMIL AREIBI; 30,000 mems.; publs. *Quarterly Bulletin*, *Commercial Directory* (annual, English and Arabic).

Cyrenaica Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture: P.O.B. 208-1286, Benghazi; f. 1953; Pres. ABDALLAR H. LABBAR; Vice-Pres. ABDU I. ANDUNNABI; 4,517 mems.; publ. *Commerce and Economy* (quarterly, Arabic and English).

DEVELOPMENT

Industrial and Real Estate Bank of Libya: Tripoli and Benghazi; f. 1965; state industrial development and house-building finance agency. cap. LD 10m.; Dir. MOHAMED RABEI.

Kufrah Agricultural Project Authority: Ministry of Agriculture, Tripoli; f. 1970 to develop the Kufrah Oasis in south-east Libya.

Libyan Industrial Corporation: P.O.B. 4388, Tripoli; f. March 1970; Chair. UMAR ABDULLAH MUHAISHI; Deputy Chair. AYAD IRDADI.

LIBYA—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY, TRANSPORT, TOURISM, UNIVERSITY)

NATIONALIZED INDUSTRIES

State Tobacco Monopoly: P.O.B. 696, Tripoli; develops the production and curing of tobacco; leaf production (1970) 2 million kilos, manufactured tobacco production 170,000 kilos.

TRADE UNIONS

National Trade Unions' Federation: (affiliated to ICFTU); P.O.B. 734, 2 Sharia Istanbul, Tripoli; f. 1952; Sec.-Gen. SALEM SHITA; 30,000 mems.; Publ. *Attalia* (weekly).

Engineering Union: Tripoli; f. 1971; membership open to foreign engineers working in Libya, as well as Libyans.

Union of Petroleum Workers of Libya: Tripoli; also branch in Benghazi.

TRADE FAIR

Foire Internationale de Tripoli: P.O.B. 891, Tripoli; annual fair in February-March; Chair. and Dir.-Gen. AHMED MURTADI.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Cyrenaica Government Railway: Benghazi; built 1917-27 by Italians, re-opened 1948; the system consists of two lines extending from Benghazi as follows: Benghazi-Barce 108 km.), goods and passenger service; Benghazi-Solluk (55 km.), goods and passenger service and 2.4 km. of track in Benghazi Docks; Superintendent MUFTHA BIJOV.

ROADS

The most important road in Libya is the national coast road, 1,822 km. in length, which runs the whole way from the Tunisian to the Egyptian border, passing through Tripoli and Benghazi. It has a second link between Barce and Lamluda, which is 141 km. long. A new highway linking Tripoli and Benghazi is under construction. The other federal road (completed in 1962) runs from a point on the coastal road 120 km. south of Misurata through Sebha (capital of Fezzan) to Ghat near the Algerian border (total length of 1,250 km.). There is a branch 260 km. long running from Vaddan to Sirte. There is a new road crossing the desert from Sebha to the frontiers of Chad and Niger.

In addition to the national highways, Tripolitania has about 1,200 km. of black-top and macadamized roads and Cyrenaica about 500 km. Practically all the towns and villages of Libya, including the desert oases, are accessible by motor vehicle, but the going is sometimes rough.

General Corporation for Public Transport (GCPT): Tripoli; f. 1971 to manage public transport utilities throughout the country.

SHIPPING

Principal ports are Tripoli, Benghazi, Port Brega and the Oasis Marine Terminal at Es-Sider. Port Brega was opened to oil tankers by King Idris on October 25th, 1961. A 30-inch crude oil pipeline connects the Zelten oilfields with Marsa El Brega. Another pipeline joins the Serir oilfield with Marsa Hariga, the port of Tobruk, and a new pipeline from the Idris field to Zuetina was opened in 1968. There is another oil port at Ras Lunuf.

Maritime Transport Corporation: Tripoli; f. 1970 to handle all projects dealing with maritime trade.

The following shipping companies are among those operating services through Libyan ports:

Abdurrahman R. Kikhia and Co. (Shipping Division): f. 1968; offices in Tripoli: P.O.B. 401, Giaddat Istiklal 230; Benghazi: P.O.B. 157, Sh. Rufaghi; Tobruk; P.O.B. 16.

The Libyan Transport Co.: Benghazi; Sharia Omar El Mukhtar, P.O.B. 94; f. 1949; brs. at Baida, Tobruk, Marsa Brega and Cairo; Dirs. A. S. FERGANI, A. T. BUZER, A. F. JIAFAR.

Mitchell Cotts & Co. (Libya) Ltd.: Tripoli: Sharia Sidi Aissa, P.O.B. 393; Benghazi: P.O.B. 202.

Giaber Agency: f. 1946; membership 25; Head Office: Tripoli, 12-16 Jebba St.

National Navigation Co. of Libya: Tripoli: 67 Bagdad St., P.O.B. 2437; Benghazi: P.O.B. 139; f. 1964; regular services from Tunisian, French, Spanish, Moroccan, Algerian, Turkish and Italian ports to Tripoli and Benghazi; Man. N. BENAMOR

The Tripolitania Enterprises Co. (T.E.C.O.): Ben Basi Bldg., Omer Mukhtar St., P.O.B. 149, Tripoli; f. 1948; Man. Dir. A. M. MEKATI.

The Tripolitania Shipping Agency: Tripoli: Sharia Istiklal 8-10-12, P.O.B. 2299.

Tirrenaria, Società per Azioni di Navigazione: Tripoli: Giaddat Istiklal 69-71; Benghazi: G. Gabriel, c/o Libyan Transport Co., Sharia Omar El Mukhtar 19.

CIVIL AVIATION

There are three civil airports:

Idris Airport, situated at Castel Benito, 21 miles from Tripoli.

Benina Airport, 12 miles from Benghazi.

Sebha Airport.

Libyan Arab Airlines: P.O.B. 360, Benghazi; Tripoli Office: P.O.B. 2555; f. 1965; services to Tripoli, Benghazi, Athens, Cairo, Rome, Tunis, Malta, Paris, Beirut, London, Khartoum, Damascus, Algier, Casablanca; domestic services throughout Libya; fleet includes two Boeing 727, three Caravelle 6R aircraft and two Fokker F-27; Chair. ABDELKERIM BALLOU.

Libyan Aviation Ltd.: Benghazi; Domestic services.

Linair (Libyan National Airways): P.O.B. 3583, Tripoli; f. 1962; domestic services; Pres. Z. Y. LENGHI, Gen. Man. P. W. BAKKER.

Libya is also served by the following foreign airlines: Alitalia, BEA, British Caledonian, CSA (Czechoslovakia), EgyptAir, KLM, Lufthansa, The Malta Airlines, MEA, Royal Air Maroc, Saudi Arabian Airlines, Swissair, Tunisair, TWA, UTA.

TOURISM

Ministry of Tourism: Tripoli.

Tourism is so far largely undeveloped in Libya, but major potential attractions include the superb Roman remains at Leptis Magna, Sabratha and Cyrene, the fine climate and hundreds of miles of unspoilt beaches.

UNIVERSITY

University of Libya: Benghazi; f. 1955; 309 teachers, 3,588 students.

MADAGASCAR

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Malagasy Republic occupies the island of Madagascar (by which name it is generally known), and lies 300 miles off the coast of Mozambique (Portuguese East Africa). The climate is tropical. The northern parts of the island receive monsoon rains from December to April but the rest of the country is fairly dry. The official languages are Malagasy and French. Hova and other dialects are widely spoken. About half the population follow animist beliefs, Christians constitute about 40 per cent and the remainder are Muslims. The flag consists of a vertical white stripe in the hoist and horizontal stripes of red and green. The capital is Tananarive.

Recent History

Formerly a French colony, Madagascar became a self-governing Republic within the French Community in 1958 and attained full independence in 1960. In 1961 Madagascar played a leading role in the formation of the Union Africaine et Malgache, the inaugural meeting of which was held in Tananarive. Madagascar is a member of the UN, the OAU and OCAM. In April 1971 there was an armed uprising in the Tuléar region, one of the poorest parts of the island. It was quickly suppressed and many people were arrested, including Monja Jaona, leader of the clandestine MONIMA party, and André Resampa, the Second Vice-President. The Government accused both China and the U.S.A. of involvement. In January 1972 President Tsiranana was re-elected for a further term of office.

Government

Executive power rests with the President, elected by universal suffrage for a seven-year term and assisted by a Vice-President and Cabinet. The legislature consists of a Senate of 54 members and a National Assembly of 107 members. The National Assembly is elected for a five-year term by universal suffrage, the Senate being partly elected and partly nominated. The country is divided into six Provinces, each with an appointed *Chef de Province* and an elected General Council. The official title of the state is The Malagasy Republic.

Defence

The strength of the Army is about 4,000 men, and there are about 8,000 police and other security forces. The training of cadres for a Navy and Air Force is being undertaken. Agreements exist whereby Madagascar receives French aid in training and equipment in exchange for the right to maintain bases in the country. French military strength in the Malagasy Republic is undergoing a gradual reduction.

Economic Affairs

The economy is principally agricultural with the great majority of the population living on the land. Agricultural produce accounts for 90 per cent of exports. Rice is the staple food and coffee is the chief export. Tobacco, rubber, cocoa and vanilla are also cultivated. Large herds of

cattle are maintained. There are extensive mineral deposits including graphite, mica, nickel and copper. Since 1969 chromite deposits at Andriamena have been mined, the exports amounting to 200,000 tons per year. An oil refinery at Tamatave which came on stream in 1967 has more than doubled the value of Madagascar's mineral exports. Ten oil companies have been granted offshore and onshore research permits since 1968. Industry is concerned largely with the processing of agricultural produce. A Five-Year Plan (1964-68) gave emphasis to infrastructure and transport. A two-year *Programme des grandes opérations*, 1968-69, served as a link to the second Five-Year Plan covering 1970-1974.

Transport and Communications

The terrain is difficult and transport is not well developed. There are 540 miles of railway, mainly single track and narrow gauge. Of the 20,000 miles of roads about a quarter can only be used in dry weather. Most of the west coast rivers are navigable for about 100 miles and on the east coast the Pangalanes canal follows the coast from Tamatave to Farafangana. The chief ports are Tamatave, Majunga and Diégo-Suarez. A new international airport has been opened at Ivato, near Tananarive. Three airlines provide internal and international air transport, and this is the main means of travel throughout the country.

Social Welfare

All medical services are free and there are family allowances as well as benefits for industrial accidents and occupational diseases. Much welfare is offered by Christian missions. France and Madagascar signed an agreement, granting reciprocal benefits to expatriate workers in each other's country, in 1967.

Education

Education in Madagascar is both public and private. Efforts are being made to increase the number of schools and the primary schools can now accommodate over half the children. There is one university.

Tourism

Plans have been prepared to develop tourism and in 1962 an international tourist centre was set up at Nossi-Bé.

Visas are not required to visit the Malagasy Republic by nationals of France.

Sport

The most popular sports are football, rugby, basketball and swimming. Athletics, tennis, golf and volleyball also have their following.

Public Holidays

1972: May 1 (Labour Day), May 28 (African Liberation Day), May 11 (Ascension), May 22 (Whitsun), June 26 (Independence Day), August 15 (Assumption), October 16 (Madagascar National Day), November 1 (All Saint's Day), December 25 (Christmas Day).

1973: March 29 (Commemoration of 1947 Rebellion), April 23 (Easter Monday).

MADAGASCAR—(INTRODUCTORY SURVEY, STATISTICAL SURVEY)

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The unit of currency is the Franc Malgache (FMG),
50 FMG being worth 1 French Franc.

Notes: 50, 100, 500, 1,000, 5,000 FMG.

Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 FMG.

Exchange Rate: 661 FMG = £1 sterling
254 FMG = U.S. \$1

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (sq. km.)	POPULATION 1968						
	TOTAL	MALAGASY	FRENCH	COMORIANS	INDIANS	CHINESE	OTHERS
595,790	7,027,415	6,911,700	48,835	37,200	17,180	8,900	3,600

PRINCIPAL ETHNIC GROUPS

(1967)

Hova	1,744,700	Antaisaka	455,000
Betsimisaraka	997,600	Sakalava	381,800
Betsileo	806,200	Antandroy	370,500
Tsimihety	477,300		

CHIEF TOWNS

(1968—estimates)

Tananarive (capital)	335,000	Diégo-Suarez	41,000
Tamatave	55,000	Tuléar	34,000
Majunga	50,000	Antsirabé	28,000
Fianarantsoa	47,000		

BIRTHS AND DEATHS

(1968—estimates)

BIRTHS	DEATHS
241,413	82,815

SALARIED EMPLOYMENT

(1965)

AGRICULTURE	MINING	INDUSTRY	CONSTRUCTION AND PUBLIC WORKS	COMMERCE AND PROFESSIONS	TRANSPORT	DOMESTIC SERVICE	PUBLIC SERVICE
50,434	9,249	22,158	27,436	24,623	13,237	29,506	14,146

In 1966 the active population was estimated at 2,730,000, of which 1,730,000 were engaged in agriculture.

MADAGASCAR—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

AGRICULTURE

('000 metric tons)

	1965	1966	1967	1968
Rice (Paddy) . . .	1,200	1,353	1,460	1,760
Manioc	850	n.a.	11.7*	—
Sugar Cane	1,050	n.a.	n.a.	98.5
Coffee	50	45.7	54.0	60.0
Peas and Beans . .	20	19.5	11.6	10.0
Groundnuts	30	3.9	5.7	43.0
Raffia and Sisal . .	39	30.4	30.6	30.0
Cloves	1	3.4	1.5	2.8
Tobacco	4	5.1	2.2*	4.3

* Exports

Livestock (1970—'000): Cattle 10,000, Pigs 520, Sheep and Goats 605, Hens 7,700.

MINING

	UNITS	1967	1968
Graphite	(metric tons)	16,405	16,430
Mica	"	741	906
Industrial Beryls . .	"	30	65.10
Industrial Garnets . .	"	5	1.35
Quartz	"	40	1.35
Gold	kg.	23	17
Precious Stones . . .	"	112	—

The chromium mine of Andriamena has recently been inaugurated and has reserves of 6 million tons of ore.

INDUSTRY

	UNIT	1966	1967	1968
Rice	(tons)	1,353,000	1,460,000	—
Tapioca	"	5,745	6,477	5,300
Sugar	"	89,770	96,616	98,500
Tobacco	"	—	1,003	2,040
Cement	"	n.a.	n.a.	68,000
Sisal	"	23,000	23,350	n.a.
Essential Oils . . .	"	907	5,000	n.a.
Refined Oil	"	n.a.	142,500	n.a.
Electric Power . . .	('000 kW.)	100,900	n.a.	n.a.

MADAGASCAR—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FINANCE

1 Franc Malgache = 100 cents = 0.02 French Francs

661 FMG = £1 sterling, 254 FMG = U.S. \$1.00.

1,000 FMG = £1.51 = U.S.\$3.93.

Budget (1970): balanced at 43,205m. FMG.

Budget (1971): balanced at 43,289m. FMG.

"Programme des Grandes Opérations" (1968-69): Planned Investment 30,000m FMG, of which 21,000m. FMG. from government sources. Principal fields of investment: livestock, afforestation, diversification of agriculture; processing industries; transport and infrastructure.

Five-Year Plan (1970-74): Minimum sum for investment 120,000m. FMG; the main emphasis of the plan will be on agricultural development.

Currency in Circulation: (1966) 16,770m. FMG; (1967) 18,939m. FMG.

EXTERNAL TRADE

(million FMG)

Imports: (1969) 46,198.

Exports: (1969) 29,154.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

(million FMG)

IMPORTS	1968	1969	1970	EXPORTS	1968	1969	1970
Petroleum Products . . .	2,492	3,138	2,406	Coffee	8,803	8,170	10,935
Cotton Textiles . . .	2,501	1,445	3,021	Rice	3,047	2,438	3,072
Metal Products . . .	1,895	2,510	6,343	Vanilla	2,530	3,013	3,610
Machinery	3,860	5,825	5,534	Sugar	1,575	1,656	1,547
Electrical Equipment . .	2,326	2,900	2,965	Tobacco	383	542	n.a.
Vehicles and Parts . . .	3,902	3,907	5,637	Cloves and Clove Oil . .	1,958	407	4,697
				Raffia	698	516	n.a.
				Groundnuts	298	241	n.a.

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

(million FMG)

IMPORTS	1968	1969	1970	EXPORTS	1968	1969	1970
France	26,423	23,949	25,982	France	9,601	10,584	13,756
Iran	n.a.	243	n.a.	Other Franc Zone Countries	6,026	6,329	n.a.
U.S.A.	2,111	2,969	2,688	U.S.A.	6,430	6,910	9,117
German Federal Republic .	2,587	4,323	4,287	United Kingdom . . .	898	714	777
India	63	87	n.a.	German Federal Republic .	1,038	1,112	1,651
United Kingdom	759	851	839	Italy	331	603	n.a.
Netherlands	902	1,307	1,171	Netherlands	464	277	n.a.
Italy	1,474	1,859	2,800	Japan	n.a.	678	1,267

MADAGASCAR—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

	1970	1971*
Passengers	2,365	1,114
Passenger/km. (millions)	182	81
Freight (metric tons)	703	355
Ton/km. (millions)	233	117

ROADS

	1967	1968
Cars	34,992	37,610
Lorries	24,824	24,824
Buses	1,626	2,030
Commercial Vehicles	2,123	2,140

* First six months.
Ton/km. (millions) 1968: 219.

SHIPPING

	MAJUNGA		TAMATAVE	
	1970	1971*	1970	1971*
Vessels Entered	1,584	692	933	479
Passengers Arrived	3,522	1,147	1,125	189
Passengers Departed	3,761	1,492	1,729	310
Freight Entered ('000 tons)	178	92	341	183
Freight Cleared ('000 tons)	134	52	319	153

* First six months only.

CIVIL AVIATION

	PASSENGERS		FREIGHT (metric tons)	
	Arrived	Departed	Arrived	Departed
1969	80,425	77,231	1,863	3,679
1970	83,284	84,929	2,033	4,672
1971*	40,374	41,883	952	2,400

* First six months only.

EDUCATION (1968-69)

	SCHOOLS	PUPILS
Primary	4,111	815,000
Secondary	246	67,030
Technical	83	8,285
Higher	n.a.	4,000

Source: Secrétariat d'Etat à l'Information et au Tourisme, Tananarive.

THE CONSTITUTION

(Promulgated April 1959, Revised June 1960 and June 1962)

Principles: The Rights of Man; equality for all, without distinction of origin, race or religion, liberty of expression and of association, guaranteed protection of the family, property and education. The Republic is one, indivisible, democratic and social. Sovereignty resides in the people who exercise it by universal suffrage.

Head of State: The Head of State is the President of the Republic.

Executive Power: The Government consists of the President of the Republic, elected for a seven-year renewable term by universal suffrage, a Vice-President and ministers appointed by the President. The President of the Republic is thus also head of the government. He has power to dissolve the National Assembly on the advice of the Senate and after consultation with the President of the National Assembly.

Legislative Power: The National Assembly is elected by universal suffrage for five years and meets in ordinary session twice a year. The Senate examines all proposed legislation and meets during the ordinary sessions of

the Assembly. Two-thirds of the Senators are elected by provincial, municipal and rural authorities, the remainder are nominated by the government. The carrying of a motion of censure by the Assembly entails the resignation of the government and the President must form a new government. If the programme of the new government is not approved by the Assembly, the latter must be dissolved and new elections held. If the new Assembly fails to approve the programme of the new government, the President must resign and cannot stand again.

Local Government: Madagascar is divided into six provinces, each province having a Chef de Province at its head appointed by the President and a General Council consisting of councillors elected for five years and the deputies and senators of the province.

Revision of the Constitution may be proposed by the President and the members of the Assembly and Senate. The proposal must be adopted in identical terms by both Assembly and Senate and the republican form of government must not be prejudiced.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

President: PHILIBERT TSIRANANA (*re-elected January 1972*).

CABINET

(April 1972)

President: PHILIBERT TSIRANANA.

Vice-President in charge of Agriculture, Rural Development, Mines, Industry, Trade, Food Supply, Labour and Justice: CALVIN TSIEBO.

Vice-President in charge of Foreign Affairs, Cultural Affairs, Information, Tourism and the Traditional Arts: JACQUES RABEMANANJARA.

Vice-President in charge of Finance: VICTOR MIADANA.

Vice-President in charge of Public Health and Population, Public Works and Communications, Women's Advancement and the Protection of Children: ALFRED RAMANGASOAVINA.

Vice-President and Minister of State for Public Works and Telecommunications: EUGENE LECHAT.

Minister of Justice, Keeper of the Seals: JEAN FRANÇOIS JARISON.

Minister of Information, Tourism and Traditional Arts: RENE RASIDY.

Minister of Labour and Social Affairs: JEAN-JACQUES NATAI.

Minister of Cultural Affairs: LAURENT BOTOKEY.

Minister of Trade, Food Supply, Industry and Mines: CESAIRE RABENORO.

Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development: RAPHAEL JAKOBA.

Minister at the Presidency: CELESTIN ARIDY.

Minister at the Presidency to assist with Internal Affairs: BARTHÉLEMY JOHASY.

Secretary of State for Foreign and Economic Affairs: EMILE RAMAROSAONA.

Secretary of State for Home Affairs and Communes: SAMUEL RAMILAMANANA.

Secretary of State for Home Affairs, Territorial Administration and National Security: PAUL RAMAHAVITA.

Secretary of State for Youth and Sport: GABRIEL RAMALANJAONA.

Secretary of State for Agriculture, Field Hydraulics, Water and Forests: ALBERT LEDA.

Secretary of State for Agriculture, Property and Animal Husbandry: PAUL SILENY.

Secretary of State for Mines and Supply: ALEXANDRE RAKOTO-ZAFIMAHERY.

Secretary of State for Public Works, Posts and Telecommunications: MOUTAR DIALLO.

Secretary of State for Public Works and Internal Transport: ETIENNE RABENJAMINA.

Secretary of State, Head of the Province of Tamatave: NORBERT RANOHAVIMANANA.

Secretary of State, Head of the Province of Diego-Suarez: GEORGES BERANTO.

MADAGASCAR—(DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION, PARLIAMENT, POLITICAL PARTIES, ETC.)

Secretary of State to the Presidency for the Welfare of Women and Children: MME ELISE RASOAMAMPIONONA.
Secretary of State for Internal Trade: MAMADY KABA.
Secretary of State for Financial Control: FODE MAMADOU TOURÉ.
Secretary of State for Civil Service and Labour: SALIFOU TOURÉ.
Secretary of State for the Budget: GINGIYA MAMADOU BEYLA.
Secretary of State for Foreign Trade: KOUYATE DIRIBAKA.
Secretary of State for Planning: DRAME ALIONE.
Secretary of State for Transport: SAVANE MORICANDIAN.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES IN TANANARIVE (unless otherwise stated)

Austria: *Ambassador:* WOLFGANG YOUNGWIRTH.
Belgium: Nairobi, Kenya.
China, Republic of (Taiwan): Route Circulaire, Ampasani-sadoda; *Ambassador:* TCHENG TSE KOEI.
France: Maison de France, Antaninarenina; *Ambassador:* ALAIN PLANTEY.
German Federal Republic: 101 route circulaire, Ambo-dirotra; *Ambassador:* TOMAS RAMELOW.
Ghana: Zaire.
Greece: 132 rue Gallieni; *Ambassador:* (vacant).
India: 77 ave. Maréchal Foch; *Ambassador:* NAGAHALLI KESAVAN.
Israel: 32 rue Guillain; *Ambassador:* H. RAPHAEL.
Italy: 22 rue Docteur Besson; *Ambassador:* (vacant).
Japan: 20 rue G. Clemenceau; *Ambassador:* JIRO INAGAWA.
Netherlands: Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.
Norway: Nairobi, Kenya.
Pakistan: Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.
Spain: Nairobi, Kenya.
Sweden: Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.
Switzerland: Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.
United Kingdom: Ivandry; *Ambassador:* TIMOTHY CROSTHWAITE.
U.S.A.: rue Rainitovo, Antsahavola; *Ambassador:* ANTHONY MARSHALL.
Vatican: (Apostolic Nunciature); *Apostolic Nuncio:* MICHEL CECCHINI.

Madagascar also has diplomatic relations with Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Canada, Finland, Philippines, Tunisia, Turkey, Romania and Yugoslavia.

PARLIAMENT

SENATE

President: SIMÉON JAPHET.

ELECTIONS JULY, 1969

PARTY	SEATS
Parti social démocrate	48
Nominated Members	6

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

President: ALFRED NANY.

ELECTIONS SEPTEMBER 1970

PARTY	SEATS
Parti social démocrate	104
Parti du congrès de l'indépendance	3

Out of 2,612,856 votes cast, PSD 2,413,421, PCIM 186,626.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Parti social démocrate (PSD): 4 rue Bompard, Tananarive; f. 1957 by PHILIBERT TSIRANANA; majority party throughout the country.

Parti du congrès de l'indépendance de Madagascar (PCIM or AKFM): 43 ave. Maréchal Foch, Tananarive; f. 1958; 400 member sections; left-wing party; Pres. RICHARD ANDRIAMANJATO; Sec.-Gen. GISELE RABESAHALA.

Parti démocratique chrétien malagasy: Lot II, 120 Andravoahangy, Tananarive; formerly *Rassemblement national malgache*; re-formed 1962, merged with Manjakavahoaka 1968; Leader ALEXIS BEZAKA.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Supreme Court: 8 Anosy, Tananarive; Pres. EDILBERT RAZAFINDRALAMBO.

Attorney-General: RAFAMANTANANTSOA.

Chamber Presidents: RAHARINAIVO, RAKOTOBÉ, MAR-MOT.

Advocates-General: RATSISALOTAFY, ROUSSEAU.

Counsellors: MAMELOMANA, THIERRY, MANIELONANANA, RANDRIANARIVELO, RANDRIANASOLO, Mme RADAODY, ANDRIANTAHINA, MARSON, RAJAONARIVELO, RANJEVA, MANJAKAVELO.

Court of Appeal: Tananarive; Pres. HENRI RAHARIJAONA.

Attorney-General: VICTOR RAMANITRA.

Chamber Presidents: RAFALIHÉRY, KEROMES.

Counsellors: COSTECALDE, Mme RAKOTOARISOA, RANDRIANARISOA, Mlle RAZAFIMANDIMBY, Mme RAJAO-NAH, Mme RABENORO, HERBELQ.

Courts of First Instance: at Tananarive, Tamative, Majunga, Fianarantsoa, Diégo-Suarez and Tuléar; for civil and commercial matters; also Courts of Petty Sessions.

Criminal Courts: at the Court of Appeal; presided over by a Counsellor. Justices of the Peace sit in the main centres.

RELIGION

It is estimated that 57 per cent of the population follow traditional animist beliefs, 38 per cent are Christians (with Roman Catholics comprising 20 per cent of the total population) and 5 per cent are Muslims.

Roman Catholic Church: In the archdiocese of Tananarive there are about 541 mission centres with a total personnel of some 1,853. Archbishop of Tananarive Cardinal JÉRÔME RAKOTOMALALA.

Eglise Episcopale de Madagascar: 24 rue Jean Laborde, Tananarive; f. 1874; about 35,000 mems.; Anglican; Bishop in Madagascar Mgr. JEAN MARCEL.

Eglise de Jésus-Christ à Madagascar: 19 rue Fourcadier, B.P. 623, Tananarive; Gen. Sec. Rev. VICTOR RAKOTOARIMANANA.

Christian Council of Madagascar: Theological College, Fianarantsoa; f. 1963; Pres. Prof. Dr. RAKOTO ANDRIANARIJAONA.

Church of Jesus Christ in Madagascar: 6 rue George V Tananarive.

Lutheran Church: Fianarantsoa; Pres. Dr. R. ANDRIANARIJAONA.

Church of the Lord's Disciples: Soatanana; Pres. BENJAMIN RANDRIANAIVO.

Adventist Church: Mandrosoa, Tananarive; Pres. M. RAJOELISON.

Independent Church of Antranobiriky: rue Admiral Peter, Tananarive; Pres. M. Z. RANDRIANAIVO.

THE PRESS

PRINCIPAL DAILIES

Le Courrier de Madagascar: 2 rue Amiral de Hell, Tananarive; in French and Malagasy; Editor PIERRE VILLEZ; circ. 16,200.

Imongo Vaovao: 11-K 4 bis Andravoahangy, Tananarive; opposition paper; circ. 3,000; Dir. RASAHOBV.

Madagasikara Mahaleotena: Imprimerie Centrale, Analakely, Tananarive; official; circ. 15,000; Editor E. RABARISON.

Maresaka: 12 ave. Rigault-Isotry, Tananarive; f. 1954; independent; Malagasy circ. 5,000; Editors S. RAKOTOARIMAH, RALAIARIJAONA.

Ny Gazetintsika: Imprimerie Masoandro, Ampasanisadoda, Tananarive; Dir. EDOUARD RATSIMANDISA.

Vaovao: B.P. 271, Tananarive; f. 1894; Government paper; circ. 17,000; Editor XAVIER RANAIVO.

PRINCIPAL PERIODICALS

L'Aurore: Majunga; French weekly; circ. 5,000.

Bulletin Bimestriel de la Chambre de Commerce de Tananarive: Société Malgache d'Édition, rue Béréni, Tananarive; every two months; Dir. C. ALLAIN.

Bulletin de la Société du Corps Médical Malgache: Imprimerie Volamahitsy, Tananarive; monthly; Dir. Dr. RAKOTOMALALALA.

Bulletin de Madagascar: Service de la Presse, Direction de l'Information, B.P. 271, Tananarive; f. 1950; economics, science, culture; monthly; Editor M. RANDRIAMAROZAKA; circ. 1,800.

L'Ecole Publique de Madagascar: Direction des Services Académiques de la République Malgache; f. 1951; teaching administration; monthly.

Fanasina (Salt): B.P. 1574, Analakely-Tananarive; f. 1957; independent; politics, economics, literature; weekly; Dir. PAUL RAKOTOVOLOLONA; circ. 10,000.

Fanilo: Imprimerie Catholique Fianarantsoa; weekly; Dir. J. RAJAABELINA.

Hehy: B.P. 1648, Tananarive; f. 1949; fortnightly; humorous; circ. 15,000; Editor C. ANDRIAMANANTENA.

Info-Madagascar: Service de la Presse, Direction de l'Information, B.P. 271, Tananarive; f. 1966; weekly; Editor G. RAMAMONJISOA; circ. 1,000.

L'Information Economique Juridique de Madagascar: Société Malgache d'Édition, rue Béréni, Tananarive; every two months.

Journal Officiel de la République Malgache: B.P. 38, Tananarive; f. 1883; official publication; French; weekly; Editor M. BOARLAZA.

Lakroan'i Madagasikara: Imprimerie Catholique Ambatomena, Fianarantsoa; weekly; circ. 8,000; Editors F. RÉMY RALIBERA, F. XAVIER TABAO.

Lumière: Fianarantsoa; French Catholic weekly.

La République: Tananarive; organ of the Parti Social Démocrate; circ. 8,000; Editor A. ANDRIATSIJAFATÓ.

Revue de Madagascar: Service de la Presse, Direction de l'Information, B.P. 271, Tananarive; f. 1933; twice a year; circ. 1,600; Dir. FLAVIEN RANAIVO.

Revue Médicale de Madagascar: B.P. 1655, Tananarive; monthly; Dir. Dr. GOULESQUE.

There are numerous other Malagasy publications appearing in Tananarive and provincial capitals.

PRESS AGENCY

Agence Madagascar-Presso: 3 rue du R. P. Callet, Behoririka, B.P. 386, Tananarive; f. 1962; Dir. EMILE RAKOTONIRAINY; publ. *Bulletin Quotidien d'Information*.

PUBLISHERS

Fanontam-Boky Malagasy: Tananarive.

Imprimerie des Arts Graphiques: B.P. 194, rue Dupré, Tananarive; f. 1931.

Imprimerie Centrale: P.O.B. 1414, Tananarive; f. 1959; university and school books; Man. VILLEZ.

Imprimerie Industrielle Catholique: Fianarantsoa.

Imprimerie Nationale: B.P. 38, Tananarive; all official publications; Dir. ROGER RASOANAIVO.

Librairie-Imprimerie Protestante: Imarivolanitra, Tananarive; f. 1865; religious and school books; Man. GEORGES ANDRIAMANANTENA.

Société Malgache d'Édition: 26 rue Béréni, Tananarive; f. 1943; Gen. Man. RENÉ PENON.

Trano Printy Loterana: B.P. 538 ave. Grandidier, Antsahamanitra, Tananarive; f. 1968, formerly *Imprimerie Luthérienne*, f. 1877; religious, educational and fiction; Man. Rev. LAUREL O. JOHNSON.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Radiodiffusion Nationale Malgache: Tananarive, B.P. 442; Government station; fourteen transmitters; programmes in French and Malagasy; foreign service in French and English; Dir. ROGER RABESAHALA.

There is also a Rediffusion station at Fenoarivo, with eight transmitters.

Number of radio receivers: 500,000.

Télévision Malagasy: Tananarive B.P. 3964; f. 1967 by Government decree to install and operate a national television service; started operations in Tananarive district 1967; programmes in French and Malagasy; Dir. JOCELYN RAFIDINARIVO.

FINANCE

(cap.=capital; p.u.=paid up; dep.=deposits)

BANKS

NATIONAL BANKS

- Institut d'Emission Malgache:** ave. Le-Myre-de-Villers, BP 550, Tananarive; f. 1962; administrative council of eight; Pres. VICTOR MIADANA; Dir. Gen. JEAN KIENTZ.
- Banque Malgache d'Escompte et de Crédit (BAMES):** place de l'Indépendance, Tananarive; f. 1964; cap. FMG 750m.; Pres. D. RAKOTOPARE; Gen. Man. JEAN MARIE SÉGUR.
- Banque Nationale Malagasy de Développement** ave. Le-Myre-de-Villers, BP 365, Tananarive; f. 1961; administrative council of twelve; Pres. EMILE RAMAROSAONA; Dir. Gen. CHRISTOPHE ANDRIANARIVO.

FOREIGN BANKS

- Banque Française Commerciale S.A.:** 74 rue St. Lazare, Paris; Tananarive, rue de Liège, B.P. 440.
- Banque de Madagascar et des Comores:** 23 ave. Matignon, Paris 8e; Tananarive, B.P. 196, 14 ave. Etienne Fumaroli; cap. p.u. French francs 11.1m.; dep. 230m.; Pres. and Man. Dir. MAURICE GONON.
- Banque Nationale pour le Commerce et l'Industrie (Océan Indien):** 7 place Vendôme; Tananarive, 74 ave. du 18 Juin, B.P. 174.

INSURANCE

- Syndicat Professionnel des Assureurs:** Tananarive, 3 rue Benyowski, B.P. 487; f. 1949; Délégué-Gen. R. RAHBAUD.
- The principal French insurance companies, and a few British and Swiss companies, have offices in Tananarive.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

- Fédération des Chambres de Commerce, d'Industrie et d'Agriculture de Madagascar:** Tananarive, 20 rue Colbert; Pres. RAMAROMISA; Sec.-Gen. H. RATSIANDAVANA.

There are Chambers of Commerce, Agriculture and Industry at Antalaha (Pres. C. TSIHOMANKARY), Antsirabé (Pres. RAJAOFERSON), Diégo-Suarez (Pres. BLAISE RANTOANINA), Fianarantsoa (Pres. NORBERT RAMAHLEO), Fort-Dauphin (Pres. E. J. DIBOKA), Majunga (Pres. RAZAFINDRABE), Mananjary (Pres. PAUL BALISTE), Morondava (Pres. M. PIGNOLER), Nossi-Bé (Pres. M. BLEUSEZ), Tamatave (Pres. J. RAMORASATA), Tananarive (Pres. H. RAZANATSEHENO) and Tuléar (Pres. J. ETONO).

DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

- Société Nationale d'Investissement (SNI):** P.O.B. 222, Tananarive; f. 1962; by the end of 1970 SNI had nearly 2,000m. FMG invested in 46 industrial projects; Man. DAVID RAKOTOPARE.

PRINCIPAL EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATIONS

- Union des Syndicats d'Intérêt Economique de Madagascar (USIEM):** Place Roland Garros, B.P. 1338, Tananarive; f. 1946; 41 syndicats; 2,700 firms; Pres. E.

ALLAIN; Sec. MARC FOURNIER; publ. *l'Union Economique*.

- Syndicat des Entrepreneurs:** Tananarive, 407 route Circulaire, B.P. 522.
- Syndicat des Exploitants Forestiers et Agriculteurs Malgaches:** Tananarive; Pres. BERNARD RABEFANIRAKA.
- Syndicat des Exportateurs de Vanille de Madagascar:** Antalaha; 23 mems.; Pres. Monsieur BOURDILLON.
- Syndicat des Importateurs et Exportateurs de Madagascar:** 2 rue Georges Mandel, B.P. 1394, Tananarive; Pres. Monsieur MATHERON.
- Syndicat des Industries de Madagascar:** 41 rue de Choiseul, B.P. 1695, Tananarive; Pres. Monsieur CARRÉ.
- Syndicat des Industries Mécaniques:** 22 rue Bérénie, Tananarive.
- Syndicat des Planteurs de Café:** Tananarive, rue de Liège, B.P. 173.
- Syndicat des Riziers et Producteurs de Riz de Madagascar:** 2 rue Georges Mandel, B.P. 1329, Tananarive.

TRADE UNIONS

- Confédération Chrétienne des Syndicats Malgaches (CCSM) (Fivondronam-Ben'ny Sendika Kristianina Malagasy—SEKRIMA):** Soarano, route de Majunga, B.P. 1035, Tananarive; f. 1937; Pres. JÉRÔME ELOI RAKOTO; Gen. Sec. HUBERT BLAISE ROBEL; 151 affiliated unions, 41,230 mems.
- Confédération des Travailleurs Malgaches (Fivondronam-Ben'ny Mpiasa Malagasy—FMM):** 3 ave. Maréchal Joffre, Ambatombitsanga, B.P. 1558, Tananarive; f. 1957; Sec.-Gen. C. RANDRIANATORO; 30,000 mems.
- Fédération de l'Education Nationale (FEN):** Tananarive; Sec.-Gen. JEAN FAUGEROLLE.
- Confédération Malgache des Syndicats Libres (Force Ouvrière):** Tananarive.
- Union des Syndicats Autonomes de Madagascar (USAM):** Ampasadratsaraboby, Lot II-K-67, Faravohitra, B.P. 1038, Tananarive; Pres. NORBERT RAKOTOMANANA; Sec.-Gen. VICTOR RAHAGA; 46 affiliated unions; 29,445 mems.
- Union des Syndicats Patronaux de Madagascar (USPM):** Tananarive.
- Union des Syndicats des Travailleurs de Madagascar (Firaisan'ny Sendika eran'i Madagashara—FISEMA):** f. 1956; Cimelta, Tananarive; 30,000 mems.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

- Réseau National des Chemins de Fer:** B.P. 259, Tananarive; f. 1909; 550 miles of track linking Tamatave on the east coast with Antsirabé in the interior via Moramanga and Tananarive, a branch line from Moramanga to Lake Alaotra and Morarano (chrome traffic) and a line from Manakara on the south-east coast to Fianarantsoa; Dir.-Gen. JEAN RALATVAO.

ROADS

- There are nearly 40,000 km. of roads and tracks in Madagascar. Of these, approximately 2,000 km. are bitumen-surfaced roads and 23,000 km. are roads and tracks serviceable throughout the year.
- Automobile Club de Madagascar:** B.P. 571, Tananarive; publ. *Guide Routier et Touristique*.

INLAND WATERWAYS

The Pangalanes Canal runs for 700 km. near the east coast from Tamatave to Farafangana. The west coast rivers are also navigable. A new port is planned in the Bay of Narinda, 140 km. north of Majunga.

SHIPPING

- Société Malgache des Transports Maritimes:** 29 rue de la Batterie, B.P. 107, Tamatave, f. 1963, services to Europe; Pres. LAMBERT LODA ABDU, Dir. HUBERT RAJAobelina.
- Compagnie Malgache de Navigation:** rue Rabcarivelo, B.P. 1021, Antsahavola, Tananarive.
- Cie. Maritime des Chargeurs Réunis:** Tamatave, rue du Commerce.
- Royal Inter-Ocean Lines:** Tamatave, c/o S. A. M. Darricux & Co., rue du Commerce.
- Bank Line, India Natal Line and Oriental African Line:** Tamatave, c/o F. W. Ducommun, B.P. 89.
- B.P. Tanker Co. and Shell International Marine Ltd.:** Tamatave, c/o Société Industrielle et Commerciale de l'Émyrne, B.P. 61, rue Sylvain Roux.
- Svedel Line and Cie. des Transports et Remorquages:** Diégo-Suarez, c/o Ets. A. Stéfani, B.P. 25.
- Scandinavian-East Africa Line:** c/o La Ligne Scandinave Agence Maritime, 1 bis rue Clémenceau, B.P. 679, Tananarive.

CIVIL AVIATION

- Société Nationale Malgache des Transports Aériens (Air Madagascar):** 31 ave. de l'Indépendance, Tananarive; f. 1962; internal service and weekly external services; fleet comprises one Boeing 707, one Boeing 737, five DC-4s, six DC-3s, one Nord, ten Pipers (Dec. 1968); Pres. D. ANDRIANTSITOHAINA; Dir.-Gen. JACQUES ALEXANDRE.
- Madagascar is also served by Air France, Alitalia and South African Airways.

POWER

- Electricité et Eaux de Madagascar:** B.P. 200, Tananarive; f. 1928; cap. F25m.; production of electricity and water; Dir. PIERRE BRUCHET.
- Société d'Énergie de Madagascar:** B.P. 495, Tananarive-Antsahavola; f. 1953; cap. 250m. FMG; production of electricity; Dir. Gen. EDMOND OLIVIER RAZAFIMBELO.

TOURISM

- Commissariat au Tourisme et aux Arts Traditionnels:** 8 rue Fumarolli, B.P. 610, Tananarive; Commissioner JAOZAFY BERNARD; publ. *Revue de Madagascar* (biennial).
- CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS**
- Ministère de l'Information, du Tourisme et des Arts traditionnels:** Ave. de France, Tananarive.
- Département des Arts du Ministère des Affaires Culturelles:** Place Goulette, Tananarive; concerned in promoting all the arts.
- Imadefolk—Institut Malgache des Arts dramatiques et folkloriques:** Centre Culturel Albert Camus, ave. de l'Indépendance, Tananarive; f. 1964; theatre tours at home and abroad; traditional songs and dances; Dir. ODÉAM RAKOTO.
- Ny Antsaly:** Anatihazo-Isotry, Tananarive; f. 1960; traditional music and dancing; Dir. SYLVESTRE RANDAFISON.

UNIVERSITY

- Fondation Charles-de-Gaulle (Université de Madagascar):** Campus Universitaire Ambohitsaina; B.P. 566, Tananarive; f. 1961; 29 teachers, 1,747 students.

MALAWI

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Malawi, formerly the British Protectorate of Nyasaland, is an inland state in southern central Africa, with Zambia to the west, Mozambique to the south and east, and Tanzania to the north. Lake Malawi (formerly Lake Nyasa) forms most of the eastern boundary. The climate is tropical, but much of the country is high enough to modify the heat. The official language is English, though Chichewa is being promoted as the basis for a "Malawi Language". Most Africans follow traditional beliefs. There are about 10 per cent Protestants and 10 per cent Roman Catholics, and there is a Muslim community among the Asians, as well as a Hindu minority. The flag consists of black, red and green horizontal stripes, with a rising sun in red on the black stripe. The capital is Zomba, but a new capital is being built at Lilongwe.

Recent History

The Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, set up in 1953, was dissolved at the end of 1963 and Nyasaland under the name of Malawi became independent in July, 1964. The country became a Republic and one-party state in July 1966, with Dr. H. Kamuzu Banda as President. In 1967 the country created a major controversy amongst African states by officially recognizing the Republic of South Africa. In November 1969 a Bill was introduced in Parliament for the re-organization of the judicial system, under which local courts would have the power to impose the death penalty. The Chief Justice and three other judges of the High Court later resigned. In 1971 Dr. Banda became Life President of Malawi. In August he became the first African head of state to visit South Africa, and in September he paid an official visit to Mozambique.

Government

Malawi is an independent Republic within the Commonwealth, with an elected President whose term of office is normally five years, though Dr. Banda is now President for life. Executive power is vested in the President and there is a National Assembly of 75 members, 60 elected and 15 nominated. The country is divided into three Regions and 24 Districts.

Defence

Malawi's defence forces include a battalion of regular infantry, and territorial and reserve forces. There are also national police forces totalling about 3,000 men.

Economic Affairs

Malawi has small resources. Most of her population are farmers, and there are few European settlers. The principal crops are cotton, groundnuts, tobacco and tea. Production of both tea and tobacco has risen appreciably over the last few years, the latter crop being helped by the difficulties of the industry in Rhodesia. Fishing is carried on on Lake Malawi. Unlike her neighbours Malawi has little mineral

wealth. Malawi is the leading Commonwealth producer of tung oil, used in the paint and varnish industries. Trade is mainly with Britain, Rhodesia and South Africa, with the latter country becoming steadily more important. The 1965-69 development plan has been extended yearly and the 1969-71 programme provided for £14.1m. to be spent on transport, agriculture, education and the new capital Lilongwe.

Transport and Communications

The railway system has access to the sea at Beira in Mozambique, and a link with Nacala in Mozambique to serve the new capital of Lilongwe. There are about 2,000 miles of trunk roads; and as well as Air Malawi there are air charter firms. Lake Malawi carries an important traffic with Mozambique and Tanzania.

Social Welfare

A social development agency, now part of the Ministry of Labour, was set up in 1958. Its work includes care and protection of young people, the destitute, and the physically handicapped, probation work, sport, community centres and women's clubs.

Education

Malawi has high literacy and there are over 300,000 African children receiving primary education. Secondary education is provided in government and government-aided schools. The University of Malawi opened in October 1965. Many students go to Great Britain and the U.S.A.

Tourism

The country has a small but growing tourist industry. Big game, fine scenery and an excellent climate form the basis of the country's tourist potential.

Visas are not required to visit Malawi by nationals of Denmark, German Federal Republic, Iceland, Ireland, Norway, Portuguese citizens of Mozambique, South Africa, Sweden, United Kingdom and Commonwealth and United States of America.

Public Holidays

1972: May 14 (Kamuzu Day), July 7 (Independence), August 7 (August Holiday), October 17 (Mothers' Day), December 25-26 (Christmas).

1973: January 1 (New Year), March 3 (Martyr's Day), April 20-23 (Easter).

Weights and Measures

The Imperial System is in use.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The principal unit of currency is the kwacha (K) which is divided into 100 tambalas.

Notes: 50 tambalas, K1, K2, K10.

Coins: 5 tambalas, 10 tambalas.

Exchange Rate: K2 = £1 Sterling.

K0.77 = U.S. \$1.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (sq. miles)	POPULATION 1966	AFRICANS	EUROPEANS	ASIANS AND OTHERS
45.747*	4,039,583	4,020,724	7,395	11,464

1971: Estimated total population; 4,549,000.

* Includes 9,266 sq. miles of inland water.

REGIONS

REGIONS	POPULATION	CHIEF TOWNS	POPULATION
Southern	2,067,140	Zomba (capital)	19,666
		Blantyre	104,461
Central	1,474,952	Lilongwe	19,425
Northern	497,491	Mzuzu	8,490

LAND DISTRIBUTION

(1968—'000 acres)

Unalienated African Trustland	19,500
Unalienated Government Land	3,200
Freehold	400
Leasehold	200
TOTAL	23,300

EMPLOYMENT

SECTOR	1968		1969		1970*	
	Number Employed	Percentage of Total Employment	Number Employed	Percentage of Total Employment	Number Employed	Percentage of Total Employment
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	44,149	30.8	48,281	32.9	52,000	32.6
Mining and Quarrying	485	†	996	0.7	1,700	1.0
Manufacturing	17,237	12.8	17,691	12.1	19,200	12.4
Electricity and Water	1,499	1.1	1,530	1.0	1,800	1.0
Construction	15,307	11.4	17,193	11.7	18,800	11.8
Wholesale, Retail, Hotels and Restaurants	9,392	7.0	10,975	7.5	12,300	7.7
Transport, Storage and Communications	8,182	6.1	8,367	5.7	8,500	5.3
Financing, Insurance and Business Services	866	0.6	1,116	0.8	1,400	0.7
Community, Social and Personal Services	37,355	27.8	40,351	27.5	43,800	27.5
TOTAL	134,472	100.0	146,500	100.0	159,500	100.0
of which:						
Private	89,613	66.6	99,893	68.2	110,700	69.4
Government	44,859	33.4	46,607	31.8	48,800	33.6

* Estimate.

† Means less than 0.5 per cent.

MALAWI—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

AGRICULTURE

MARKETED PRODUCTION OF MAIN CROPS

CROP	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970*
Tea (production of made tea—million lb.)	28.6	33.8	37.1	34.8	37.3	41.3
Tobacco (million lb.)	49.2	41.3	45.8	32.1	26.3	48.9
Flue Cured (auction sales)	2.7	2.7	4.0	6.1	6.1	10.3
Burley (auction sales)	5.8	5.3	5.9	6.7	7.6	12.5
Fire Cured (auction sales)	31.3	27.2	33.4	16.9	10.6	22.0
Sun/Air (auction sales)	9.4	6.1	2.5	2.4	2.1	4.1
Groundnuts (FMB purchases—'000 short tons)	25.2	46.5	47.3	25.1	40.9	29.6
Seed Cotton (FMB purchases—'000 short tons)	22.6	14.6	13.2	12.8	20.2	23.5
Maize (FMB purchases—'000 short tons)	24.4	62.5	100.0	92.2	58.1	9.1
Pulses (FMB purchases—'000 short tons)	30.3	20.3	23.3	3.8	18.1	7.9
Raw Sugar (production—'000 short tons)	—	3.7	18.1	21.9	29.6	36.1
Paddy (FMB purchases '000 short tons)	5.6	4.5	5.1	2.3	9.3	11.0

* Estimated out-turn.

TEA PRODUCTION AND EXPORTS 1966-70

	1966	1968	1969	1970*
Tea Acreage ('000 acres)	34.5	35.7	37.1	37.6
Production (million lb.)	33.8	34.8	37.3	41.3
Exports (million lb.)	33.6	34.8	38.1	39.3
Exports f.o.b. (K million)	8.8	9.6	9.6	11.0
Average Price c.i.f. (d/lb.)†	36.89	40.58	28.1	43.4

* Estimate.

† Weighted average London auction price.

LIVESTOCK
('000)

	1967	1968	1969
Cattle	464	480	491
Sheep	81	90	81
Goats	668	617	599
Pigs	149	180	150

FOREST INDUSTRY DIVISION SALES BY CATEGORIES

	1967	1968	1969	1970
Sawn Timber (K)	157,200	280,400	318,000	372,000
Volume (cu. ft.)	164,384	213,665	244,647	265,670
Creosoted Products (K)	77,400	94,900	112,700	73,900
Other Products (K)	33,700	61,000	95,100	155,500

MALAWI—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FISH IMPORTS, EXPORTS AND ESTIMATED LANDINGS*

	1968	1969	1970
Estimated Landings (short tons) . . .	19,800	26,000	37,000†
Imports:	121,066	135,234	195,100
Fresh/Frozen (lb.)	35,898	50,791	27,000
(K)	11,530	20,100	14,000
Salt/Dried (lb.)	115,044	253,012	790,000
(K)	27,626	51,024	83,000
Preserved (lb.)	382,418	300,290	460,000
(K)	81,910	64,210	98,000
Exports:	51,448	142,480	267,424
Fresh/Frozen (lb.)	148,865	471,495	295,328
(K)	16,024	43,710	35,460
Salt/Dried/Smoked (lb.)	269,661	598,527	1,375,065
(K)	35,424	98,780	231,964
Aquarium Fish Exports (K)†	25,120	27,206	38,000

* Table compiled in January 1971 and figures for catch, imports and aquarium exports provisional.

† Value on c.i.f. basis.

‡ Part of increase due to changed method of computation.

FINANCE

1 Kwacha=100 tambala; K100=£50 sterling=U.S. \$129.8.

Malawi changed over to decimal currency on February 15th, 1971. The old currency (£1 Malawi=£1 sterling) remains legal tender for the time being.

BUDGET
(K'000)

YEAR	TOTAL RECEIPTS	TOTAL EXPENDITURE
1967	47,816	48,988
1968	53,946	54,300
1969	62,378	60,504
1970	82,558	83,876

MALAWI—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

GOVERNMENT REVENUE* INCLUDING PUBLIC ENTERPRISE SURPLUSES
(K'ooo)

REVENUE	1968	1969 (Revised Estimate)	1970-71 (Revised Estimate)
Import Duties	8,940	9,622	9,650
Income Tax on Persons	4,790	5,636	6,228
Income Taxes on Companies and Self-Employed	5,180	5,750	6,100
Excise Duties	980	1,786	2,350
Surtax	—	—	2,980
Other Tax Revenue	1,204	1,574	1,846
TOTAL TAX REVENUE	21,094	24,368	29,154
Profits/Losses of Public Enterprises	1,074	5,194	1,034
Income from Entrepreneurship and Property .	1,970	2,590	2,906
Other Non-Tax Revenue	2,370	2,352	4,027
Interest and Loan Redemption	1,604	1,664	2,486
Other Revenue Account Revenue	598	588	1,329
Other Development Account Revenue	168	100	212
TOTAL NON-TAX REVENUE	5,414	10,136	7,967
TOTAL REVENUE	26,508	34,504	37,121
Add: Fees, Sales and Recoveries, Borrowing and Grants	28,512	31,068	50,385
Less: All Public Enterprise Profits/Losses . .	1,074	5,194	1,034
TOTAL RECEIPTS ON REVENUE AND DEVELOPMENT ACCOUNTS	53,946	60,378	86,472

* Revenue defined to exclude grants and loans from any source. Detailed definition of the categories are given in Public Sector Financial Statistics, 1970.

GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE AND DEVELOPMENT ACCOUNTS
(K'ooo)

FUNCTION	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969*	1970-71 (Revised Estimate)
General Services	7,882	10,124	11,124	10,602	10,338	11,206	11,646
Natural Resources	2,834	3,428	4,492	5,362	6,508	8,416	10,308
Education	4,914	5,494	6,318	7,206	7,972	9,228	11,647
Health	1,810	2,236	2,690	2,862	2,930	3,106	3,284
Transport	19,934	20,400	23,608	3,494	5,644	7,464	19,414†
Works†				4,092	3,886	4,620	5,816
Other				15,370	17,022	16,464	24,095
TOTAL (Gross)	37,374	41,682	48,232	48,988	54,300	60,504	86,210

*1969 Revised Estimate: No allowance has been made for the underexpenditure of some K2 million on Development Account as no functional analysis of this underexpenditure is available.

† Comparable figures not available before 1967.

‡ Includes K10 million for Nacala.

(Continued overleaf)

MALAWI—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE AND DEVELOPMENT ACCOUNTS—(Continued)

(Proportion of total—%)

FUNCTION	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969†	1970-71 (Revised Estimate)
General Services	21.1	24.3	23.0	21.6	19.0	18.5	13.5
Natural Resources	7.6	8.2	9.3	11.0	12.0	13.9	12.0
Education	13.2	13.2	13.1	14.8	14.7	15.3	13.5
Health	4.8	5.4	5.6	5.8	5.4	5.1	3.8
Transport†	53.3	48.9	49.0	7.1	10.4	12.4	22.5
Works*				8.4	7.1	7.6	6.7
Other				31.3	31.4	27.2	28.0
TOTAL (Gross)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

* Revised estimate for calendar 1969; no allowance has been made for the underexpenditure of some K2 million on Development Account as no functional analysis of this underexpenditure is available.

† Comparable figures not available before 1967.

‡ Includes K10 million for Nacala (11.6 per cent).

MONEY SUPPLY*
(K'000)

1968 (Dec.)	1969 (Dec.)	1970 (Dec.)	1971 (June)
25,110	28,479	32,680	40,074

* Estimate

SUMMARY OF DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
1971-72

HEAD	(K'000)	%
Community and Social Development	16	—
Education	2,004	7
Finance, Commerce and Industry	60	—
Government Buildings	869	3
Health	969	3
Housing	570	2
Miscellaneous Services	494	2
Agriculture	6,399	22
Fisheries	71	—
Forestry and Game	731	3
Surveys and Lands	306	1
Veterinary Services	570	2
New Capital	4,163	14
Posts and Telecommunications	1,151	4
Power	3,016	10
Transportation	6,296	22
Water Supplies and Sanitation	476	2
Works Organization	655	2
TOTAL	28,816	100

MALAWI DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION
INVESTMENT
(K'000)

	TOTAL MDC INVESTMENT		
	End of 1969*	End of 1970†	End of 1971‡
Milling, Food, Beverages	1,684	1,696	1,696
Tourism, Hotels, Catering	778	948	966
Wholesaling, Retailing	678	960	792
Finance, Property	230	166	266
Agriculture, Fisheries	454	548	822
Textile, Clothing	382	382	382
Construction Materials	102	102	102
Metal Products	88	88	88
Chemicals, Paper, Electronics	30	46	180
TOTAL	4,426	4,936	5,294

* Audited.

† Provisional.

‡ Estimated.

MALAWI—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY INDUSTRIAL ORIGIN
(K million at current prices)

	1964	1966	1968	1969	1970
Agriculture:					
Smallholders:					
Monetary—F.M.B.	5.8	10.4	6.0	8.6	8.4
Other	6.4	7.1	8.7	9.0	8.8
Non-Monetary	38.0	43.6	48.1	50.0	54.4
Estates and Government	5.9	7.0	9.0	9.2	12.0
TOTAL	56.1 (39)	68.1 (38)	71.8 (35)	76.8 (35)	83.6 (35)
Mining and Quarrying	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.6
Manufacturing	7.5	13.4	17.2	19.8	24.0
Building and Construction:					
Monetary	3.1	5.9	6.5	11.0	11.0
Non-Monetary	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.8	3.2
Electricity, Water and Sanitation	1.1	1.7	2.3	2.6	3.0
TOTAL	14.2 (10)	23.6 (13)	28.8 (14)	36.6 (16)	41.8 (17)
Public Administration and Defence	11.8	13.3	14.7	15.6	16.4
Education	2.8	4.0	5.1	5.4	5.8
Health	1.1	1.5	1.7	1.8	2.0
TOTAL	15.7 (11)	18.8 (11)	21.5 (11)	22.8 (10)	24.2 (10)
Distribution	11.9	15.7	18.4	20.4	21.0
Banking and Finance	-0.2	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.8
Transport and Communications	5.2	8.4	9.7	10.6	11.6
Other Services:					
Monetary	5.8	7.0	8.4	8.6	9.4
Non-Monetary	35.7	35.4	44.1	45.2	48.4
TOTAL	58.4 (40)	66.8 (38)	81.2 (40)	85.4 (39)	91.2 (38)
G.D.P. at Factor Cost:					
Monetary	68.5 (47)	95.8 (54)	108.3 (53)	123.6 (56)	134.8 (56)
Non-Monetary	76.2 (53)	81.5 (46)	94.8 (47)	98.0 (44)	106.0 (44)
TOTAL	144.6(100)	177.3(100)	203.2(100)	221.6(100)	240.8(100)
Add: Net Indirect Taxes	4.9 (3)	9.9 (6)	11.1 (5)	13.6 (6)	17.6 (7)
G.D.P. at Market Prices:					
Monetary	73.4	105.7	119.5	137.2	152.4
Non-Monetary	76.2	81.5	94.8	98.0	106.0
TOTAL	149.5	187.3	214.3	235.2	258.4
Less: Net Income Paid Abroad	6.5	7.2	9.0	8.2	6.4
Gross National Product at Market Prices	143.0	180.1	205.3	227.0	252.0

Note: Figures in parentheses represent percentages of G.D.P. at factor cost.

MALAWI—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RESERVES

(K'000—at December 31st)

RESERVES	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Reserve Bank	15,180	13,594	15,054	14,408	14,146	21,050
Commercial Banks	178	-1,610	-5,114	-3,494	-2,540	-2,536
Banking System	15,358	11,984	9,940	10,914	11,606	18,514
Other Official*	2,850	1,710	3,688	4,328	3,330	3,250
TOTAL	18,208	13,694	13,628	15,242	14,936	21,764

* Other official reserves consist of the gold tranche with IMF, Treasury balances with the Crown Agents and a balance account of the proceeds from the sale of the Zambezi Bridge.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS: NET FLOWS

(K million)

ITEM	1964	1966	1968	1969	1970*
<i>Current Account:</i>					
Imports f.o.b./f.o.r.	-28.6	-54.0	-57.0	-61.0	-68.4
Exports f.o.b./f.o.r.	24.4	34.6	40.0	42.4	48.4
Merchandise Balance	-4.2	-19.4	-17.0	-17.6	-20.0
Non-Factor Services	-7.6	-10.4	-13.0	-14.8	-14.0
Factor Income	-6.4	-7.2	-9.0	-8.2	-6.4
Balance on Goods and Services	-18.2	-37.0	-39.0	-40.6	-40.4
Private Transfers	—	0.8	1.6	1.6	1.8
Government Transfers	17.4	16.0	14.8	13.4	12.8
Balance on Transfers	17.4	16.8	16.4	15.0	14.6
BALANCE ON CURRENT ACCOUNT	-0.8	-20.2	-22.6	-25.6	-25.8
<i>Capital Account:</i>					
Private Long-Term Capital	1.4	6.6	9.2	12.8	1.0†
Public Long-Term Capital	2.8	5.8	11.2	14.0	26.4
Other, and Errors and Omissions	—	3.2	3.8	-1.4	3.6
BALANCE ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT	4.2	15.6	24.2	25.4	31.0
Allocation of SDRs (Special Drawing Rights)	—	—	—	—	1.6
Change in Foreign Exchange Reserves	-3.4	4.6	-1.6	0.2	-6.8

* Estimated out-turn. † The net inflow in 1970 was reduced by a large repatriation of working capital.

EXTERNAL TRADE

(K'000)

	1968	1969	1970
Imports	58,180	36,588	71,367
Exports	33,558	61,478	40,340

MALAWI—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

COMMODITIES

(K'000)

IMPORTS	1968	1969	1970
Goods Mainly for Final Consumption:			
Motor Cars and Bicycles . . .	2,048	2,056	2,428
Piece Goods . . .	3,996	3,770	3,416
Motor Spirit . . .	900	942	1,040
Other . . .	12,626	12,002	12,786
TOTAL . . .	19,570 (34%)	18,770 (31%)	19,670 (28%)
Capital Equipment:			
Transport Equipment n.i.e. . . .	7,024	7,384	8,570
Other . . .	8,768	7,978	8,622
TOTAL . . .	15,786 (27%)	15,362 (25%)	17,192 (24%)
Materials for Building Construction . . .	4,334 (7%)	5,994 (10%)	5,388 (7%)
Goods Mainly for Intermediate Consumption:			
Petroleum Products n.i.e. . . .	2,158	2,332	2,580
Parts, Tools and Miscellaneous appliances . . .	1,624	1,840	2,594
Other . . .	13,392	15,782	22,406
TOTAL . . .	17,172 (30%)	19,954 (32%)	27,580 (39%)
TOTAL (incl. others. . .)	58,180 (100%)	61,478 (100%)	71,367 (100%)

EXPORTS	1968	1969	1970
Smallholder Crops:			
Tobacco* . . .	5,984	6,422	8,272
Groundnuts . . .	4,616	5,590	4,241
Cotton . . .	1,274	1,730	2,777
Beans, Peas, etc. . .	862	1,022	1,038
Maize . . .	3,008	2,132	—
Cassava . . .	1,384	638	724
Sunflower Seed . . .	58	172	46
Rice . . .	94	274	556
Coffee . . .	112	100	105
TOTAL . . .	17,392	18,080	17,759
Estate Crops:			
Tobacco† . . .	4,586	6,224	8,178
Tea . . .	9,700	9,526	10,916
Tung Oil . . .	246	306	411
Sisal . . .	14	2	—
Sugar . . .	—	92	30
TOTAL . . .	14,546	16,150	19,535
Main Manufactures:			
Cattle Cake . . .	288	362	343
Cement . . .	178	—	21
Wooden Boxes . . .	26	70	84
Clothing and Footwear . . .	164	256	524
Other‡ . . .	212	186	260
TOTAL . . .	868	874	1,232
TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS (incl. other)§ . . .	33,588	36,588	40,340

* Dark-fired, fire-cured, sun/air-cured and oriental tobacco.

† Flue-cured and burley tobacco.

‡ Glycerol, paper products, holloware, fishing nets.

§ (1970) mainly: fish (K 300,000), hides and skins (K 225,000), precious stones (K 126,000) and migrants' effects (K 194,000).

COUNTRIES

(K'000)

IMPORTS	1968	1969	1970
United Kingdom . . .	17,898	18,236	18,998
Rhodesia . . .	10,490	10,446	15,505
South Africa . . .	6,414	8,820	8,968
Japan . . .	2,814	3,212	3,752
U.S.A. . .	3,272	2,356	3,719
West Germany . . .	2,146	2,166	2,697
Zambia . . .	2,312	2,636	2,498
Australia . . .	840	1,056	1,321
All Other Countries . . .	11,994	12,550	13,909
TOTAL . . .	58,180	61,478	71,367

EXPORTS	1968	1969	1970
United Kingdom . . .	16,996	16,816	19,536
Rhodesia . . .	1,564	2,364	3,130
South Africa . . .	1,544	1,210	1,708
U.S.A. . .	1,610	2,292	1,197
Netherlands . . .	1,410	1,428	1,847
Ireland . . .	1,526	972	1,136
West Germany . . .	1,058	1,043	1,242
Zambia . . .	786	3,054	1,305
All Other Countries . . .	7,064	7,409	9,239
TOTAL . . .	33,588	36,588	40,340

MALAWI—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

	1968	1969 (estimate)
Passengers (number) . .	665,000	735,000
Freight (short ton miles) .	128,272	92,976
<i>Financial Statistics:</i>	£	£
Receipts	3,228,000	2,667,000
Expenditure	2,936,000	2,699,000
Net Operating Revenue .	292,000	— 32,000

MOTOR VEHICLES

(No. licensed)

	1968	1969
Cars	8,893	9,857
Goods vehicles	6,240	6,696
Tractors	559	682
Motor cycles	1,458	1,507

TRAFFIC AT CHILEKA AIRPORT (BLANTYRE)

YEAR	PASSENGERS	FREIGHT (^{'000} kg.)	MAIL (^{'000} kg.)
1965 . .	70,600	501.1	102.2
1966 . .	64,467	587.1	107.0
1967 . .	96,050	820.3	128.9
1968 . .	104,117	970.9	159.1
1969 . .	131,423	1,094.1	161.7

EDUCATION

AFRICAN EDUCATION

GOVERNMENT, LOCAL AUTHORITY, AIDED AND UNAIDED SCHOOLS

	NUMBER OF PUPILS			NUMBER OF TEACHERS		
	1966	1967	1968	1966	1967	1968
Primary	286,056	297,456	333,876	8,744	8,104	8,564
Secondary	6,539	7,970	9,283	404	424	508
Teacher Training	1,226	1,160	1,037	140	120	119
Technical and Vocational	900	551	536	119	65	53

The University of Malawi at Blantyre had 980 full-time students in 1969.

Source: National Statistical Office, Zomba; *Budget Document No. 4*, Malawi Government.

THE CONSTITUTION

A new Constitution was introduced in 1966. Malawi is a one-party state with a Presidential form of government. There is a unicameral parliament of 75 members.

Fundamental Rights

The following rights are guaranteed by the Constitution: life, personal liberty, protection from slavery and forced labour, from inhuman treatment, from deprivation of property, privacy of the home, security under the law, freedom of conscience, of expression, of assembly and association, of movement, protection from racial discrimination.

The President

Malawi is a Republic with a President. By an amendment of November 1970, provision was made for a Life President. Dr. Banda accepted the position in 1971.

Parliament

There is a Parliament, consisting of the President and the National Assembly. The National Assembly has 75

members, 60 elected and 15 nominated. A Speaker is elected from among the ordinary members of the Assembly. The Assembly may change the Constitution by a two-thirds majority on the second and third readings. All members must belong to the Malawi Congress Party. The Parliamentary term is normally five years. The President has power to prorogue or dissolve Parliament.

Executive Powers

Executive power is exercised by the President acting as Prime Minister. Ministers are responsible to the President.

Judicature

The Judicature is a separate organ of the Government. There is a High Court, consisting of the Chief Justice and not less than two Puisne Judges, a Supreme Court of Appeal, and subordinate courts. The Local Courts were renamed Traditional Courts and given greater powers in November 1969. There is also a Judicial Service Commission with power to appoint judicial officers.

THE GOVERNMENT

Life President: Ngwazi Dr. H. KAMUZU BANDA, LL.D.
PH.B., M.D., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.R.F.P.S.

CABINET

(April 1972)

Minister of External Affairs, Defence, Works, Supply, Justice: Dr. H. K. BANDA.

Minister of Agriculture and Natural Resource: J. GWENGWE.

Minister of Trade, Industry and Tourism: ALEKE BANDA.

Minister of Finance: D. MATENJE.

Minister of Health: M. M. LUNGU.

Minister of Education: J. MSONTHI.

Minister of Local Government: P. L. MAKHUMULA NKHOMA.
Minister of Transport, Communications and Labour: J. W. DELEZA.

Minister of State in the President's Office: A. MUWALO.

Minister of Information and Broadcasting: R. T. C. MUNYENYEMBE.

Minister of Community Development and Social Welfare: A. GADAMA.

Regional Ministers:

Northern Region: M. Y. Q. CHIDAMBO.

Central Region: J. R. KUMBWEZA.

Southern Region: G. C. CHAKWAMBA.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND HIGH COMMISSIONS ACCREDITED TO MALAWI

(E) Embassy; (HC) High Commission; (L) Legation.

Austria: Nairobi, Kenya (E).

Belgium: Bujumbura, Burundi (E); *Ambassador:* PIERRE VAN HAUTE.

Botswana: Lusaka, Zambia (HC); PHINEAS MAKEPE.

China, Republic (Taiwan): Glyn Jones Rd., Blantyre, P.O.B. 929 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. CHIN-YUNG CHAO.

Denmark: Nairobi, Kenya (E).

France: Kamuzu Highway, Blantyre, P.O.B. 90 (E); *Ambassador:* J. NOUVEL.

German Federal Republic: Kamuzu Highway, Limbe, P.O.B. 5695 (E); *Ambassador:* BERNHARD HEIBACH.

India: 1st Floor, Shree Satyanaraya Bldg., Glyn Jones Rd., Blantyre, P.O.B. 398 (HC); *High Commissioner:* M. M. KHURANA.

Iran (E): K. NIAMIR.

Israel: 3rd Floor, Development House, Rooms 307-312, Henderson St., Blantyre, P.O.B. 689 (E); *Ambassador:* SHAUL BEN-HAIM.

Italy: Lusaka, Zambia (E).

Japan: Nairobi, Kenya (E).

Korea, Republic: Nairobi, Kenya (E).

Netherlands: Lusaka, Zambia (E).

Nigeria: Kampala, Uganda (E).

Norway: Nairobi, Kenya (E).

Portugal: Martins and Noronha Bldg., Kamuzu Highway, Limbe, P.O.B. 5596 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. V. F. PEREIRA.

South Africa: 6th Floor, Delamere House, Victoria Ave., Blantyre, P.O.B. 1072 (L); *Chargé d'Affaires:* JAN FRANÇOIS WENTZEL.

Sweden: Lusaka, Zambia (E).

Switzerland: Nairobi, Kenya (E).

United Kingdom: Mkulichi Rd., Zomba, Private Bag 10 (HC); *High Commissioner:* W. HAYDOW.

U.S.A.: 5th Floor, Nyzho House, Victoria Ave., Blantyre, P.O.B. 380 (E); *Ambassador:* WILLIAM BURDETT.

Vatican: Lusaka, Zambia.

Zambia: Blantyre (HC); *Deputy High Commissioner:* R. K. CHINAMBU.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Speaker: ALEC NUYASULU.

The Malawi Congress Party holds all seats. The last election was held in April 1971.

POLITICAL PARTY

Malawi Congress Party: P.O.B. 250, Limbe; f. 1959; succeeded the Nyasaland African Congress; Pres. Dr. HASTINGS KAMUZU BANDA; Sec.-Gen. ALEKE BANDA.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The Courts administering justice are the Supreme Court of Appeal, High Court, Magistrates' Courts and Traditional Courts.

THE HIGH COURT consists of the Chief Justice and three Puisne Judges. The High Court has unlimited jurisdiction in civil and criminal matters. It hears appeals from the Magistrates' Courts. The Minister of Justice has the power to restrict appeals from Traditional Courts to Traditional Appeals Courts. Appeals from the High Court go to the Supreme Court of Appeal in Blantyre.

Chief Justice: The Hon. Sir J. SKINNER.

Registrar: M. R. TRUWA, P.O.B. 954, Blantyre.

RELIGION

AFRICAN RELIGIONS

Most of the Africans follow their native religions.

CHRISTIANS

Anglican Community: Bishop of Lake Malawi: Rt. Rev. JOSIAH MTEKATEKA, P.O.B. Nkhosakota; f. 1882; 50,000 mems.; Bishop of Southern Malawi: Most Rev. DONALD S. ARDEN (Archbishop of Central Africa), P.O. Kasupe; f. 1888; 30,000 mems.; publ. *Ecclesia* (monthly); circ. 2,250.

Roman Catholic Church: Archbishop: Most Rev. JAMES CHIONA, Archbishop's House, P.O.B. 385, Archbishop of Blantyre; Bishops: Rt. Rev. JOSEPH FADY, w.f., Bishop's House, P.O.B. 33, Lilongwe; Rt. Rev. MATHIAS CHIMLE, s.m.m., Bishop's House, Zomba, P.O.B. 115; Rt. Rev. CORNELIUS CHITSULO, Bishop's House, P.O.B. 80, Dedza; Rt. Rev. JEAN JOBIDON, w.f., Bishop's House, P.O.B. 2, Mzuzu; Rt. Rev. E. J. F. VROEMEN, s.m.m., Bishops' House, P.O.B. 14, Chiromo; Rt. Rev. A. ASSOLARI, Prefect of Mangochi, P.O.B. 38, Mangochi; Catholic Secretariat, P.O.B. 5368, Limbe; Major Seminary, P.O.B. 23, Mchinji; Pastoral Service, P.O.B. 307, Zomba; the Roman Catholic Church has 803,330 baptized members and 113,126 catechumens, and runs 619 schools in Malawi.

Church of Central Africa (Presbyterian): Blantyre Synod; P.O.B. 413, Blantyre; Gen. Sec. Rev. J. D. SANGAYA; Livingstonia Synod: P.O. Livingstonia; Gen. Sec. Rev. P. C. MZEMBE; Mkhoma Synod: Gen. Sec. Rev. K. MGAWI; Total membership 711,000.

The Catholic Secretariat: P.O.B. 5368, Limbe; Sec. Gen. Rev. Fr. G. v.d. ASDONK, s.m.m.

Christian Council of Malawi: P.O.B. 5368, Blantyre; Chair. Rev. K. J. MGAWI; Sec. Rev. S. P. KAMANGA.

Evangelical Association: Chair. W. S. SAUKILA, P.O.B. 13, Chola; Sec. Pastor G. W. BANDA, P.O.B. 2, Salima.

OTHER RELIGIONS

Of the Asians in Malawi over 50 per cent are Muslims and about 25 per cent are Hindus. There are also a small number of African Muslims.

THE PRESS

African (The): P.O.B. 133, Lilongwe; f. 1950; fortnightly, Catholic periodical; English, Chichewa; Editor A. MBEDE; circ. 14,000.

Kuunika: Presbyterian Church of Central Africa, P.O. Mkhoma; f. 1909; Chichewa; Editor Rev. T. E. CHISENGA.

Malawi Government Gazette: Government Printer, Box 53, Zomba; f. 1894; weekly.

Malawi News: P.O.B. 5699, Limbe; f. 1959; organ of Malawi Congress Party; bi-weekly; Editor HARVEY MLANGA; circ. 15,000.

Moni: P.O.B. 5592, Limbe; f. 1964; Chichewa, English; monthly; Editors Montfort Press; circ. 13,500.

The Times: P.O.B. 458, Ginnery Corner, Blantyre; f. 1895; English; twice weekly; Editor AL. S. OSMAN.

Vision of Malawi: Ministry of Information and Tourism P.O.B. 494, Blantyre; f. 1964; Government publication in English, also Malawi Pictorial, This is Malawi, Malawi Mwezi Uno.

PUBLISHERS

Blantyre Printing and Publishing Co Ltd.: P.O.B. 458, Blantyre; a subsidiary of Thomson Publications Ltd.; f. 1895; Man. Dir. D. BURNETT; Gen. Man. R. BURNISTON.

Malawi Printing and Publishing Co.: P.O.B. 147, Blantyre.

The White Fathers: Likuni Parish, P.O.B. 133, Lilongwe; Treas. Gen. H. ROSARY PARISH.

RADIO

Malawi Broadcasting Corporation: P.O.B. 453, Blantyre; f. 1964; Dir.-Gen. D. G. HANNON; Dir. Programmes A. P. Cox; statutory body; semi-commercial, semi-state financed; domestic services in English and Chichewa, 0300-2115 (G.M.T.) daily, incl. "International Service" 1600-1800 hrs. (G.M.T.) in the 90 metre band; publ. *Malawi Calling*, a programme review (monthly).

There are approximately 107,000 radio sets in use in Malawi.

FINANCE

BANKING

Reserve Bank of Malawi: P.O.B. 565, Blantyre; f. 1964; Bank of Issue; cap. K500,000; general reserve fund K637,000 (1970); Gov. J. Z. U. TEMBO; Gen. Man. H. B. B. OLIVER, C.B.E.

Commercial Bank of Malawi: f. 1970; jointly owned by Malawi Development Corporation and Portuguese interests; encourages greater Malawian participation in business.

National Bank of Malawi: Head Office, P.O.B. 945, Henderson St., Blantyre; cap. Kim.; Chair. J. G. KAMWENDO; Man. Dir. J. THRESH; brs. at Blantyre (4), Lilongwe (3), Limbe (2), Mzuzu, Zomba (2); agency representation throughout Malawi.

INSURANCE

The National Insurance Co. Ltd.: Makata House, Haile Sellassie Rd., Blantyre; f. 1971; cap. K200,000. Agencies throughout Malawi.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

The Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Malawi: P.O.B. 258, Blantyre; f. 1892; 450 mems.; Chair J. V. RAYNES.

INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL ORGANIZATIONS

Tea Association (Central Africa) Ltd.: P.O.B. 950, Blantyre; f. 1936; 29 mems.; Chair. J. S. STREET; Sec. Business Services Ltd.

Tobacco Association: P.O.B. 15, Blantyre; f. 1928; 159 mems., Chair. J. A. A. HENDERSON, M.P.; Sec. G. D. M. HENDERSON.

Tobacco Exporters' Association of Malawi: P.O.B. 5653, Limbe; f. 1931; 16 mems.; Chair. J. E. BISHOP.

Agricultural Development and Marketing Corporation (ADMARC): P.O.B. 5052, Limbe; purchases and exports groundnuts, cotton, tobacco, maize, coffee, beans, peas, oilseed, etc.; assists generally in the development and improvement of agriculture; Exce. Chair. L. W. MASIKU.

GOVERNMENT DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

Malawi Development Corporation: P.O.B. 566, Blantyre; f. 1964; to assist agriculture, commerce and industry by way of equity, loans and management advice; Chair. S. B. SOMANJE.

EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATIONS

Employers' Consultative Association of Malawi: P.O.B. 950, Blantyre; f. 1963; 31 mems.; Chair. J. BROOKFIELD, Sec. Business Services Ltd.

Agricultural Employers' Association: P.O.B. 950, Blantyre; f. 1960; 46 mems.; Chair. A. SCHWARZ; Sec. Business Services Ltd.

Master Builders', Civil Engineering Contractors' and Allied Trades' Association: P.O.B. 5099, Limbe; registered 1955; paid up membership 56; Sec. D. TURQUAND-YOUNG.

Master Printers' Association: P.O.B. 6, Blantyre; f. 1962; 9 mems.; Chair. S. M. PHOSO; Sec. D. BURNETT.

Motor Traders' Association of Malawi: P.O.B. 311, Blantyre; registered 1954; paid-up membership 35; Chair. F. E. LACEY; Sec. Business Services Ltd.

Road Transport Operators' Association: P.O.B. 950, Blantyre; registered 1956; paid-up membership 9; Chair. J. BROOKFIELD; Sec. Business Services Ltd.

TRADE UNIONS

Trades Union Congress of Malawi: P.O.B. 355, Blantyre; f. 1964; 6,500 mems.; Chair. J. D. LIABUNYA; Gen. Sec. L. Y. MVULA; Treas. A. NANCUELE.

PRINCIPAL AFFILIATED UNIONS

Building Construction, Civil Engineering and Allied Workers' Union: P.O.B. 110, Limbe; f. 1961; 1,300 mems.; Pres. D. J. CHANACHE; Gen. Sec. G. SITIMA.

Malawi Railway Workers' Union: P.O.B. 393, Limbe; f. 1954; 2,100 mems.; Pres. F. L. MATENJE.

Organizations not affiliated to T.U.C.M.:

Malawi National Teachers' Association: P.O.B. 252, Limbe; f. 1964; 3,000 mems.; Pres. M. M. MKANDAWIRE; Sec.-Gen. R. J. MEHTA.

Malawi Government Employees' Association, Tho: P.O.B. 64, Blantyre; 300 mems.; Pres. M. MUGHOGHO; Gen. Sec. G. M. NAMATE.

Overseas Officers' Association: P.O.B. 207, Zomba; 224 mems.; Sec. Mrs. B. M. EVANS.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Malawi Railways Ltd.: Regd. Office: Abbey House, 6 Victoria St., London, S.W.1; Exce. Chair. D. R. KATENGIZA; Gen. Man. A. BAKER.

The 574 route miles of railway between the port of Beira in Mozambique and the railhead at Salima are operated by three separate companies, Malawi Railways Ltd., Central Africa Railway Co. Ltd. (which is a wholly owned subsidiary of Malawi Railways Ltd.) and the Trans-Zambesia Railway Company. The most spectacular engineering feature is the Lower Zambesi Bridge across the River Zambesi at Sena, with its thirty-three main spans and a length of 12,064 ft. It was opened on January 14th 1935.

The line has a rail/lake interchange station at Chipoka on Lake Malawi whence steamer services are operated by the railways to other lake ports in Malawi.

A new line of 63 miles has been constructed from a point ten miles south of Balaka eastwards to the Mozambique border to link up with Nova Freixo on the Nacala Line. This provides Malawi, as well as countries to the west, with a direct railway route to the deep-water port of Nacala, some 550 miles north of Beira. The line was completed and opened in July 1970 by the President of the Republic of Malawi.

ROADS

The total road mileage in the country is approximately 6,410 miles, of which 1,831 miles are main roads. The spinal column of the road system runs from the Salisbury-Blantyre road east and then north through Blantyre, Lilongwe and Mzimba to join Tanzania and Zambia at Tunduma. Other important roads link this north-south route with the railway and Lake Malawi in the east, and Zambia and Portuguese East Africa in the west. A 300-mile highway along the edge of Lake Malawi, the "Kamuzu Highway", is under construction. All main, and most secondary roads, are all-weather roads. A further 140 miles from Liwonde to the new capital at Lilongwe will be bitumenized.

CIVIL AVIATION

The country's main airport is at Chileka, 11 miles from Blantyre.

Air Malawi Ltd.: P.O.B. 84, Blantyre, also in Johannesburg, Salisbury and Nairobi; f. 1967; national airline replacing the local service of Central African Airways Corp.; services to Salisbury, Zomba, Beira, Johannesburg, Lusaka, Ndola, Nairobi, Lilongwe, Mzuzu, Chilumba, Karonga, Salima and Mangoché; Chair. P. HOWARD; Gen. Man. G. T. VAN ROOYEN; fleet of 1 BAC 1-11, 2 HS 748s, 2 Viscounts, 2 Britten-Norman Islanders.

MALAWI—(TOURISM, POWER, UNIVERSITY)

Leopard Air Ltd.: Blantyre Airport; private air charter company; Cessna Dealer, P.O. Chiloka.

Malawi is also served by the following foreign air lines: B.O.A.C., D.E.T.A., E.A.A., S.A.A. and Zambia Airways.

TOURISM

Department of Tourism: Ministry of Information and Tourism, P.O.B. 402, Blantyre; responsible for Malawi

tourist policy, administers Government rest houses, sponsors training of hotel staff; publs. Tourist literature.

POWER

Electricity Supply Commission of Malawi: P.O.B. 186, Blantyre; production of electricity.

UNIVERSITY

University of Malawi: P.O.B. 5097; f. 1964; 140 teachers, 1,087 students.

MALAYSIA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Federation of Malaysia consists of the eleven states of the former Federation of Malaya and the Borneo states of Sarawak and Sabah (formerly British North Borneo). West Malaysia (Malaya) forms the southern part of the Kra peninsula with Thailand to the north. Sarawak and Sabah constitute East Malaysia. The southern tip of Malaysia is connected to the island-state of Singapore by causeway. There is little variation in temperature throughout the year. Rainfall is regular and often heavy. Day temperatures are around 85°F (29.4°C). The national language is Malay but English is widely used. Chinese dialects and Tamil are spoken. All Malays are Muslims. Among the other communities are Buddhists, Hindus and Christians. The flag of Malaysia consists of horizontal red and white stripes with a yellow star and crescent. The capital is Kuala Lumpur. Each of Malaysia's thirteen states has its own flag and its own capital. In some states there is in addition a Royal capital.

Recent History

Malaya was occupied by the Japanese in World War Two. After the liberation Singapore became a separate British colony. In 1948 the Federation of Malaya was created under British protection. In the same year an armed Communist revolt broke out and was not completely suppressed until 1960. In August 1957 Malaya became a sovereign, independent nation.

Malaysia was established on September 16th, 1963, through the union of the independent Federation of Malaya, internally self-governing state of Singapore, and former British colonies of Sarawak and North Borneo (Sabah). Singapore left the federation in August 1965 and became an independent Republic. Malaysia joined the UN in 1957, and is also a member of the Colombo Plan, the Asian and Pacific Council (ASPAC), and the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN), which incorporates the former Association of South-East Asia (ASA).

Indonesia opposed the establishment of Malaysia and maintained an economic blockade against the new state. This policy of "confrontation" was brought to an end in August 1966 with the signing of a joint agreement at Bangkok. Diplomatic relations were established with Indonesia in August 1967. In March 1970, a Treaty of Friendship between the two countries was signed.

In May 1969, following the general elections in West Malaysia, racial riots between Malays and Chinese broke out in Kuala Lumpur. A State of Emergency was declared and a National Operations Council set up. The latter was dissolved when Tun Razak became Prime Minister in September 1970.

In September 1970, Tun Abdul Razak became the new Prime Minister and a new head of state (Yang di-Pertuan Agong), the Sultan of Kedah, was elected for a five-year term. A return was made to full parliamentary rule in February 1971.

The Government

Malaysia is a federation of the following 13 states: Johore, Kedah, Kelantan, Malacca, Negri Sembilan,

Pahang, Penang, Perak, Perlis, Sabah, Sarawak, Selangor, Trengganu. The Supreme Head of Malaysia is an elected monarch. The monarch acts on the advice of Parliament and a Cabinet. Parliament consists of the Dewan Negara (Senate) and the Dewan Ra'ayat (House of Representatives). The Senate has 58 members, 26 elected and 32 appointed. The House of Representatives consists of 144 elected members, 104 from Malaya, 26 from Sarawak and 14 from Sabah.

Defence

Malaysia is responsible for its own defence and has an army, navy and air force, with an estimated total strength of 22,000 men. New defence arrangements (April 1971) allow for joint consultations between herself, New Zealand, Australia and Great Britain in the event of actual or potential aggression. In April 1972 a mutual defence agreement was signed with Indonesia to counter Communist terrorism on the Sarawak-Kalimantan border. Defence spending at present represents 20 per cent of total expenditure.

Economic Affairs

The bulk of the Federation's rapidly growing population is found in West Malaysia, which has always been the more economically advanced region. The indigenous population of West Malaysia are Muslim Malays and there are large Chinese and Indian minorities; whereas in East Malaysia the Malays and other Muslims are confined to the coast, the interior is inhabited by animist peoples and there is also here a large Chinese population. The primary sector of the economy—subsistence farming, cultivation of export crops and mining—employs about 60 per cent of the working population, while about 10 per cent and 30 per cent are engaged in the secondary and tertiary sectors respectively.

The economy is based on the export earnings of a narrow range of products, in which rubber, tin, oil palm and timber predominate. Malaysia is the world's leading producer of natural rubber. The main growing areas are on the west coast of West Malaysia and rubber is grown both in plantations, which are mostly owned by Europeans and Chinese, and on smallholdings. Export earnings from this commodity are, however, highly susceptible to fluctuations in world prices and are threatened by the growth of the synthetic rubber industry. The Soviet Union, Eastern Europe and China are the main customers. Oil palm and timber are increasing in importance as export items, and other plantation crops, such as pineapples, tea and pepper, are grown. The peasant sector of the economy is mainly involved in rice-growing, although hunting remains a significant activity in Sarawak and Sabah.

Malaysia is also the world's major producer of tin, providing about 40 per cent of world output. Mined exclusively in West Malaysia, the tin is exported mainly to the U.S.A. Iron ore (shipped mostly to Japan), gold, ilmenite and bauxite are also valuable resources. Minor deposits of coal are found in East Malaysia. Oil

production is becoming increasingly important. Lutong, in Sarawak has a capacity of 70,000 barrels a day. Off-shore oil drilling began in 1968 and Mobil Oil is exploring off the coasts of Penang, Perak and Selangor in the Malacca Straits. Shell is to construct a second oil refinery, (in addition to the existing refinery at Port Dickson) which will increase refinery capacity to 90,000 barrels a day mainly to handle increasing quantities of Sarawak crude oil. Long-established industries process plantation crops and minerals for export, and private foreign investment is developing manufacturing industries. Local industry is small-scale and predominantly owned by Chinese. A wide range of consumer goods is produced. Both thermal and hydro-electric power are generated; the potential for hydro-electricity is great and a major project is under way in the Cameron Highlands.

Transport and Communications

Communications within Malaya are excellent and there are frequent services by sea and air between the Malayan peninsula and Sarawak and Sabah. In West Malaysia there are over 4,000 miles of Federal roads and 10,000 miles of State roads. The State-owned Malayan railway has a total mileage of 1,340 miles; the system connects with the State Railway of Thailand. The country has a network of airfields and three major international airports at Kuala Lumpur, Penang and Kota Kinabalu. The major ports, which have undergone considerable extension, are Penang, Port Klang, Dungun, Telok Anson, Malacca and Port Dickson.

A major port expansion programme costing \$112 million for East Malaysia was launched at the end of 1971. It includes the re-construction of the two main ports of Sabah—Kota Kinabalu and Sandakan—and of Kuching and Sibul ports in Sarawak. It is expected to be completed by 1977.

Social Welfare

Social Welfare comes under the two Malaysian Ministries of Health and of Welfare Services. Employers and employees contribute to the Employees' Provident Fund for retirement benefits. The independent Social Welfare Lotteries Board contributes large sums to welfare schemes. Government-sponsored social work among the aged and disabled is supported by many voluntary societies.

Education

Total school enrolment in 1970 was estimated at 2.0 million. Education between the ages of 6 and 15 is free and compulsory in West Malaysia. Sabah and Sarawak, although under the Federal Ministry of Education, enjoy some local autonomy over education. There are two Universities, one at Kuala Lumpur and another at Penang.

Tourism

Malaysia has a fast-growing tourist industry, the cultures of the many ethnic groups present being a particular attraction. Tourists totalled 76,000 in 1970.

Visas are not required to visit Malaysia by nationals of Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, German Federal Republic, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, San Marino, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom and Commonwealth and U.S.A.

Sport

The national sport is football but badminton, cricket, tennis, golf, basketball, table tennis and bowling are also played. There is some sea-fishing and jungle exploration.

Public Holidays

1972: May 27 (Wesak Day), June 7 (King's Birthday), August 31 (National Day), October 4 (Deepavali), December 25 (Christmas Day).

1973: February 3-5 (Chinese New Year), February 20 (Hari Raya Haji), April 20 (Birth of the Prophet).

Note: There are also a number of religious festivals whose observance is subject to the moon being seen.

Weights and Measures

The British system is in operation but there are also local weights and measures chiefly the Kati (1½ lb.) and the Phikul (133½ lb.).

Currency and Exchange Rates

The principal currency unit is the Malaysian dollar (M\$) which is divided into 100 cents. The currencies of Malaysia, Singapore and Brunei are interchangeable.

Notes: \$1, \$5, \$50, \$100.

Coins: 1, 5, 10, 20, 50 cents.

Exchange Rate: M\$7.35 = £1 sterling.

M\$2.82 = \$1 U.S.

MALAYSIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (square miles)				POPULATION ('000—1970 Census)			
TOTAL	WEST MALAYSIA	SABAH	SARAWAK	TOTAL	WEST MALAYSIA	SABAH	SARAWAK
127,581	50,806	28,725	48,050	10,434	8,801	656	977

PRINCIPAL RACES
('000—1969)

	WEST MALAYSIA	SABAH	SARAWAK
Chinese	3,272	138	314
Malays	4,561	—	173
Indians and Pakistanis .	994	—	—
Land Dyak	—	—	79
Malanau	—	—	53
Kadazan	—	184	—
Bajau	—	73	—
Murut	—	27	—
Ibans	—	—	265
Other	193	89	56
Other Indigenous . . .	—	113	—

STATES

	AREA sq. miles	POPULATION 1970 Census	CAPITAL	POPULATION 1970 Census
Johore	7,330	1,273,280	Johore Bahru	135,936
Kedah	3,639	955,374	Alor Star	66,179
Kelantan	5,765	680,626	Kota Bharu	55,052
Malacca	637	403,722	Malacca Town	86,357
Negri Sembilan	2,565	479,312	Seremban	79,915
Pahang	13,886	503,131	Kuantan	43,391
Penang	399	776,770	George Town	270,019
Perak	8,110	1,562,566	Ipoh	247,689
Perlis	307	121,062	Kangar	8,757
Sabah	28,725	655,622	Kota Kinabalu	41,830
Sarawak	48,050	977,013	Kuching	63,491
Selangor	3,166	1,629,386	Kuala Lumpur	451,728
Trengganu	5,002	405,751	Kuala Trengganu	53,353

MALAYSIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

MIGRATION* (West Malaysia—'000)

	IMMIGRATION			EMIGRATION		
	1968	1969	1970	1968	1969	1970
Malaysians.	135.1	133.3	162.7	168.0	143.0	168.5
Chinese	100.4	109.3	146.1	110.4	114.9	148.6
Indians and Pakistanis	45.7	43.6	44.7	38.3	39.6	40.2
Others	127.7	142.5	184.8	112.3	128.8	180.8
TOTAL	408.9	428.7	538.3	429.0	426.3	538.1

*The table does not include movements between West Malaysia and Singapore.

LAND USE (West Malaysia—'000 acres)

	RUBBER PLANTATIONS	FOREST*	RICE	OIL PALM
1966	4,342	31,280	898	304
1967	4,335	31,630	904	400
1968	4,258	31,900	1,183	498
1969	4,264	31,030	1,241	598

* Square miles.

Rice (1970): 1,318,000 acres.

EMPLOYMENT NUMBERS EMPLOYED IN PRINCIPAL OCCUPATIONS (estimate)

	PLANTATIONS	MINING	MANUFACTURING	TRANSPORT	GOVERNMENT AND PUBLIC SERVICES
W. Malaysia (1969)	263,600	49,500	120,304*	23,000†	266,700‡
Sarawak (1968)	3,604§	1,201	n.a.	1,829	12,340

* Survey of 76 industries accounting for 89 per cent Value Added and 82 per cent of total paid employment.

† Road (July 1969) and Rail (1968) only.

‡ July 1968.

§ Agriculture and logging only.

Sabah (June 1970): Plantations 11,305, Industry 15,454, Government 12,235.

AGRICULTURE West Malaysia PRODUCTION

YEAR	RUBBER (tons)	RICE (tons)	PALM OIL (tons)	PALM KERNEL (tons)	COPRA (tons)	COCONUT OIL (tons)	COPRA CAKE (tons)	TEA (lb.)
1968	1,034,707	780,000	260,687	58,724	28,040	89,954	62,532	7,645,000
1969	1,180,494	866,840	320,911	73,664	22,681	81,834	57,636	7,677,000
1970	1,203,312*	914,550*	396,187*	85,943*	23,582*	90,035	66,528	7,430,000

* Provisional.

Sabah (1970—tons): Rubber 31,307, Copra 14,792, Sawlogs 3,411,634†, Sawn Timber 8,403.

Sarawak (1970—tons): Rubber 38,729†, Sago Flour 28,072, Pepper 24,021, Sawlogs 1,732,852†, Sawn Timber 222,042†.

† Tons of 50 cu. ft.

‡ 1969.

MALAYSIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

LIVESTOCK

West Malaysia (in hundreds)

ANIMAL	1967	1968	1969
Oxen	2,860	2,860	3,000
Buffalo . . .	2,380	2,270	2,250
Goats	3,080	3,210	3,200
Sheep	370	360	390
Pigs	6,010	6,920	6,780

TIMBER

West Malaysia PRODUCTION

	'000 solid cu. ft.				'000 tons of 50 cu. ft.
	ROUND TIMBER	POLES	CHARCOAL	FIREWOOD	SAWN TIMBER
1967	148,276	4,157	12,322	5,505	1,218.9
1968	179,341	3,442	16,685	4,831	1,418.4
1969	189,444	2,838	17,647	5,481	1,1454.3
1970	203,908	2,756	16,732	4,056	1,590.4

Sarawak (1970—tons of 50 cu. ft.): 2,598,930 of Logs.

FISHING

West Malaysia

	NUMBER OF VESSELS		LANDINGS OF FISH* (tons)
	Powered	Non-powered	
1966	12,535	8,371	235,929
1967	13,032	7,204	300,708
1968	13,160	6,293	338,507
1969	13,575	5,609	296,911

* Landings of Fish (1970): 293,400 tons.

MINING

West Malaysia PRODUCTION

YEAR	TIN-IN-CONCENTRATES Tons	IRON ORE Tons	GOLD (RAW) Troy Ozs.	ILMENITE* Tons	BAUXITE Tons
1965	63,670	6,852,037	4,051	121,566	843,172
1966	68,886	5,762,440	2,959	116,386	940,447
1967	72,120	5,349,780	1,290	89,372	885,389
1968	75,069	5,085,332	2,374	123,838	786,042
1969	72,167	5,151,022	3,153	130,533	1,056,068
1970	72,630	4,420,143	3,912	191,066	1,121,318

* Exports.

Sarawak (1970): Crude Oil 845,420 tons, Gold 1,265 troy oz.

MALAYSIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

INDUSTRY

West Malaysia

PRODUCTION OF FACTORY REMILLED RUBBER AND SMOKED SHEETS (R.S.S.)

(Excludes production in Estate Factories)

Tons

	R.S.S.	THIN REMILLED CREPE	THICK REMILLED CREPE	THIN LIGHT BROWN CREPE	FLAT BARK CREPE	TOTAL CREPE
1967 .	86,441	4,094	10,818	121,849	1,474	138,235
1968 .	102,349	4,018	14,677	146,121	882	165,698
1969 .	141,111	7,722	16,063	125,113	1,558	150,456
1970 .	199,187	n.a.	17,387	135,174	n.a.	175,187

MANUFACTURED GOODS

	1968*	1969	1970
Rubber:			
Foam Rubber ('000 lb.)	3,003	3,321	4,286
Rubber Compound (" ")	8,959	8,872	9,972
Tubing and Hoses (" ")	117	97	73
Tubing and Hoses, part rubber (" ")	1,052	1,078	1,362
Bicycle Inner Tubes ('000 pieces)	3,422	3,733	4,018
Footwear ('000 pairs)	23,100	24,144	23,484
Mattresses (No.)	124,106	153,519	226,936
Cement (tons)	922,538	958,094	1,013,262
Bricks (Cement and Earthen) ('000 pieces)	211,871	n.a.	n.a.
Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes ('000 lb.)	16,978	19,079	19,813
Aerated Waters and Cordials ('000 gallons)	15,378	19,367	19,725

* Revised.

FINANCE

1 Malaysian dollar = 100 cents.

\$M 7.35 = £1 sterling; \$M 2.82 = U.S. \$1.

(April 1972 figures)

ORDINARY BUDGET

(million \$M)

REVENUE	1970 (Revised)	1971 (Est.)	EXPENDITURE	1970 (Revised)	1971 (Est.)
Duties, Taxes and Licences	1,763.0	1,826.0	Defence and Internal Security	584.0	619.5
Government Services	70.0	63.5	Health	157.1	187.8
Commercial Undertakings	132.5	142.3	Social Welfare	6.7	7.2
Rent and Interest	57.0	63.6	Education	476.6	528.3
Miscellaneous Receipts	83.7	93.0	Public Works	—	—
			Posts and Telecommunications	130.2	141.3
			Administration	800.8	824.4
			Allocations to States	163.4	154.7
TOTAL	2,106.2	2,188.4	TOTAL	2,318.8	2,463.2

DEVELOPMENT BUDGET

(million \$M)

Expenditure: 1969 Actual: 615.2 (West Malaysia 526.3, Sabah 31.9, Sarawak 57.0).
1970 Estimates: 961.1 (West Malaysia 839.2, Sabah 51.6, Sarawak 70.3).
1971 Estimates: 1,306.2 (West Malaysia 1,150.4, Sabah 89.3, Sarawak 66.5).

MALAYSIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

SECOND MALAYSIA PLAN 1971-75

PUBLIC SECTOR	million \$M
Agriculture and Rural Development	1,721
Other Economic Services	2,950
Social Services	1,067
Defence Administration and Security	1,512
TOTAL	7,250
PRIVATE SECTOR	6,175
GRAND TOTAL	13,425

RESERVES AND CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION

(At 30 June—million \$M)

	1968	1969	1970
Official Reserves including Gold	1,810	2,273	2,893.7*
Commercial Banks (Net)	—53	—14	145
Currency in Circulation (Gross)	783.4	940.2	1,008.8

* 1971 (April): \$3,056.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

(million \$M)

	1967	1968	1969	1970
<i>Goods and Services:</i>				
Merchandise	527.0	697.9	1,464	909
Invisibles	—415.1	—488.6	—573	—574
Transfers	—143.0	—143.0	—186	—179
CURRENT BALANCE	—31.1	66.3	705	156
<i>Capital and Monetary Gold</i>				
Long-term capital	31.1	—66.3	—705	—156
Private sector	281.9	254.7	—299	151
Public sector	160.0	200.0	140	160
Changes in official short-term capital	121.9	54.7	159	—9
Errors and omissions	—183.0	—	—	—
Net use of foreign assets	—314.5	—347.6	—474	—248
	246.7	26.6	—530	—59

MALAYSIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

EXTERNAL TRADE

(million \$M)

	1967	1968	1969	1970
Imports	3,319	3,551	3,593	4,265
Exports	3,723	4,122	5,042	5,151

COMMODITIES*

(million \$M—1970)

IMPORTS	WEST MALAYSIA	SABAH	SARAWAK	TOTAL MALAYSIA
Food and Live Animals	618.5	62.6	76.2	757.3
Beverages and Tobacco	62.4	19.4	5.1	86.9
Crude Materials inedible, excluding fuels	306.7	7.6	7.0	321.3
Mineral Fuels, Lubricants and Related Materials	204.7	21.7	289.5	515.9
Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	20.2	2.9	0.7	23.8
Chemicals and Products	278.2	14.3	19.2	311.7
Manufactured Goods classified by material	671.4	49.0	46.3	766.4
Machinery and Transport Equipment	951.3	185.5	79.5	1,216.3
Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	165.1	20.8	13.4	199.3
Miscellaneous Transactions n.e.s.	48.1	8.7	9.1	65.9
TOTAL	3,326.6	392.5	546.0	4,265.1

EXPORTS	WEST MALAYSIA	SABAH	SARAWAK	TOTAL MALAYSIA
Food and Live Animals	207.5	13.7	62.0	283.2
Beverages and Tobacco	7.8	13.8	0.1	21.7
Crude Materials inedible, excluding fuels	2,090.6	444.5	239.3	2,774.4
Mineral Fuels, Lubricants and Related Materials	48.7	2.0	315.1	365.8
Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	281.7	18.2	3.5	303.4
Chemicals and Products	35.8	0.2	0.2	36.2
Manufactured Goods classified by material	1,150.4	7.0	24.4	1,181.8
Machinery and Transport Equipment	71.9	8.5	3.3	83.7
Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	40.4	1.5	1.3	43.2
Miscellaneous Transactions n.e.s.	40.5	12.7	4.1	57.3
TOTAL	3,975.3	522.1	653.3	5,150.7

* Excludes trade between West Malaysia, Sabah and Sarawak.

MALAYSIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS

(million \$M—1970)

IMPORTS	WEST MALAYSIA	SABAH	SARAWAK	TOTAL MALAYSIA
Australia	221.4	10.9	12.4	244.7
China, People's Republic	164.8	25.3	38.6	228.7
German Federal Republic	194.9	7.8	5.8	209.5
Hong Kong	66.4	27.2	6.8	94.4
Japan	632.3	77.1	46.8	756.2
Singapore	221.6	54.8	45.3	321.7
Thailand	131.2	11.7	9.7	152.6
United Kingdom	489.9	55.2	41.4	586.5
U.S.A.	277.0	70.8	26.9	374.7
Other Countries	992.9	51.7	311.3	1,355.9

EXPORTS	WEST MALAYSIA	SABAH	SARAWAK	TOTAL MALAYSIA
Australia	60.7	9.5	45.6	115.8
German Federal Republic	146.2	0.9	15.0	162.1
Italy	160.9	0.4	9.8	171.1
Japan	543.9	284.4	116.1	944.4
Singapore	845.9	46.0	221.4	1,113.3
U.S.S.R.	212.3	—	—	212.3
United Kingdom	300.5	13.5	28.4	342.4
U.S.A.	644.7	1.7	24.2	670.6
Other Countries	1,072.0	167.7	192.6	1,430.3

TRANSPORT RAILWAYS West Malaysia

	TOTAL RAILWAY REVENUE	TOTAL RAILWAY EXPENDI- TURE	PAYING COACHING MILEAGE	PAYING GOODS MILEAGE	FREIGHT TONS	NET TON MILEAGE FREIGHT	No. OF PASSENGERS	PASSENGER MILES	TRACK MILEAGE
	'000 Malaysian dollars		'000 miles		'000 tons	'000 ton-miles	'000	'000 miles	miles
1967	67,778	76,587	2,879	3,459	3,694	657,704	5,310	346,560	1,340
1968	65,429	75,169	2,948	3,310	3,621	671,621	5,375	348,838	1,342
1969	65,665	75,886	2,621	3,453	3,687	744,293	5,105	334,772	1,342
1970	69,190	82,239	2,687	3,652	3,633	735,012	5,181	386,389	1,342

Sabah

	PASSENGER-MILES	FREIGHT TON-MILES
	'000	'000
1966	12,190	2,850
1967	13,650	3,151
1968	14,346	3,750
1969	16,085	3,949

MALAYSIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

**ROADS
West Malaysia**

REGISTRATION OF VEHICLES

	Private Motor Cycles	Private Motor Cars	Buses	Lorries and Vans	Taxis
1967	251,529	182,447	4,234	46,502	5,558
1968	278,836	194,712	4,636	48,301	5,685
1969	312,686	213,247	5,347	51,375	5,955
1970	350,049	231,539	5,932	55,823	6,715

Sabah: Licensed vehicles: (1966) 21,095; (1967) 24,960;
(1968) 26,728; (1969) 31,265; (1970) 34,992.

Sarawak: Licensed vehicles: (1966) 20,612; (1967) 24,680
(1968) 28,927; (1969) 33,538; (1970) 39,512.

SHIPPING

West Malaysia

**FOREIGN TRADE
(vessels over 75 n.r.t.)**

	ENTERED		CLEARED	
	No. of vessels	'000 net registered tons	No. of vessels	'000 net registered tons
1967	5,137	22,075	5,119	22,043
1968	5,192	21,674	5,172	22,698
1969	5,169	21,244	5,171	21,281
1970	5,209	20,557	5,190	20,704

Sabah (1970): Passengers entered and departed 90,505;
Freight loaded and unloaded 4,898,286 tons.

Sarawak (1970): Tonnage entered 6,393,874; tonnage
cleared 6,292,996.

COASTAL TRADE

West Malaysia

(vessels over 75 tons n.r.t.)

	ENTERED		CLEARED	
	No. of vessels	'000 net registered tons	No. of vessels	'000 net registered tons
1966	2,756	784,295	2,772	788,669
1967	3,045	858,091	3,036	859,476
1968	3,242	883,072	3,237	878,800
1969	3,059	868,334	3,024	862,229

MALAYSIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

CIVIL AVIATION

West Malaysia

	No. of AIRCRAFT LANDINGS		No. of PASSENGERS LANDED		TOTAL FREIGHT HANDLED		TOTAL MAIL HANDLED	
	Internal Flights	International Flights	Internal Flights	International Flights	'000 kilos			
					Landed	Despatched	Landed	Despatched
1966	13,137	2,927	176,475	43,095	1,617	930	369	354
1967	13,543	3,634	209,389	60,977	1,732	1,177	444	433
1968	10,296	7,814	124,242	163,872	1,888	1,472	517	482
1969	10,625	8,386	138,787	179,298	1,722	1,372	547	514
1970	11,880	9,407	160,846	243,337	2,028	1,445	514	539

Sabah (1970): Total passengers embarked 297,956; total passengers disembarked 290,549.

Sarawak (1970): Total passengers embarked 187,878; passengers disembarked 187,081.

TOURISM

West Malaysia

	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Number of Tourists . . .	45,914	42,602	50,588	53,071	76,374

EDUCATION

West Malaysia (1970)

	NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS	NUMBER OF TEACHERS	NUMBER OF STUDENTS
SCHOOLS:			
Malay Medium	2,630	25,946	797,753
English Medium	1,062	23,119	647,746
Chinese Medium	1,072	12,756	415,192
Tamil Medium	661	3,261	79,449
Vocational and Professional	108	1,738	34,205
TOTAL	5,533	66,820	1,974,345

Sabah (1970): *Primary:* Schools 695, Pupils 114,322;
Secondary: Schools 85, Pupils 29,380; *Technical and Vocational:* Schools 2.

Sarawak (1970): Total schools 1,334; primary pupils 144,007; secondary students 35,459.

Source: Department of Statistics, Kuala Lumpur, Kuching and Kota Kinabalu.

THE CONSTITUTION

Supreme Head

(YANG DI-PERTUAN AGONG)

His Royal Highness the Yang di-Pertuan Agong (King or Supreme Sovereign) is the Supreme Head of Malaysia. Every act of government flows from his authority although he acts on the advice of Parliament and the Cabinet. The appointment of a Prime Minister lies within his discretion, and he has the right to refuse to dissolve Parliament even against the advice of the Prime Minister. He appoints the Judges of the Federal Court and the High Courts on the advice of the Prime Minister. He is the Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces. The Yang di-Pertuan Agong is elected by the Conference of Rulers, and to qualify for election he must be one of the nine Rulers. He holds office for five years or until his earlier resignation or death. Election is by secret ballot on each Ruler in turn, starting with the Ruler next in precedence after the late or former Yang di-Pertuan Agong. The first Ruler to obtain not less than five votes is declared elected. A Deputy Supreme Head of State (the Timbalan Yang di-Pertuan Agong) is elected by a similar process. On election the Yang di-Pertuan Agong relinquishes, for his tenure of office, all his functions as Ruler of his own State and may appoint a Regent. The Timbalan Yang di-Pertuan Agong exercises no powers in the ordinary course, but is immediately available to fill the post of Yang di-Pertuan Agong and carry out his functions in the latter's absence or disability. In the event of the Yang di-Pertuan Agong's death or resignation he takes over the exercise of sovereignty until the Conference of Rulers has elected a successor.

Conference of Rulers

The Conference of Rulers consists of the Rulers and Governors. Its prime duty is the election by the Rulers only of the Yang di-Pertuan Agong and his deputy. The Conference must be consulted in the appointment of Judges, the Attorney-General, the Elections Commission and the Public Services Commission. The Conference must likewise be consulted and concur in the alteration of State boundaries, the extension to the Federation as a whole of Muslim religious acts and observances, and in any bill to amend the Constitution. Consultation is mandatory in matters affecting public policy or the special position of the Malays and natives of the Borneo States. The Conference also considers matters affecting the rights, prerogatives and privileges of the Rulers themselves.

Federal Parliament

Parliament has two Houses—the Dewan Negara (Senate) and the Dewan Ra'ayat (House of Representatives). The Senate has a membership of 58, made up of 26 elected and 32 appointed members. Each State Legislature, acting as an electoral college, elects two Senators; these may be members of the State Legislative Assembly or otherwise. The Yang di-Pertuan Agong appoints the other 32 members of the Senate. Members of the Senate must be at least 30 years old. The Senate elects a President and a Deputy President from among its members. It may initiate legislation, but all money bills must be introduced in the first instance in the House of Representatives. All bills must be passed by both Houses of Parliament before being presented to the Yang di-Pertuan Agong for the Royal Assent in order to become law. A bill originating in the Senate cannot receive Royal Assent until it has been agreed to by the House of Representatives, but the Senate has only delaying powers over a bill originating from and approved by the House of Representatives. Senators serve for a period of six years,

but the Senate is not subject to dissolution. Parliament can by statute increase the number of Senators elected from each State to three. The House of Representatives consists of 144 elected members. Of these, 104 are from the 11 States of Malaya, 26 from Sarawak and 14 from Sabah. In the case of the 11 States of Malaya, members are returned from single-member constituencies on the basis of universal adult franchise. The present members of the House of Representatives from Sabah and Sarawak are elected by their respective State Legislative Assemblies. Direct elections to the Federal Parliament and to the State Legislative Assemblies in Sabah and Sarawak will be held after the fifth anniversary of Malaysia Day or earlier if agreed. The life of the House of Representatives is limited to five years, after which time a fresh general election must be held. The Yang di-Pertuan Agong may dissolve Parliament before then if the Prime Minister so advises.

The Cabinet

The Yang di-Pertuan Agong appoints a Cabinet to advise him in the exercise of his functions, consisting of the Prime Minister and an unspecified number of Ministers who must all be members of Parliament. The Prime Minister must be a citizen born in Malaysia and a member of the House of Representatives who, in the opinion of the Yang di-Pertuan Agong, commands the confidence of that House. Ministers are appointed on the advice of the Prime Minister. A number of Assistant Ministers (who are not members of the Cabinet) are also appointed from among Members of Parliament. The Cabinet meets regularly under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister to formulate policy.

Public Services

The Public Services, civilian and military, are non-political and owe their loyalty not to the party in power but to the Yang di-Pertuan Agong and the Rulers. They serve the governments in power for the time being, irrespective of the latter's political affiliation. To ensure the impartiality of the service, and to protect it from political interference, a number of Services Commissions are established under the Constitution to select and appoint officers, to place them on the pensionable establishment, to decide as to promotion, and to maintain discipline.

The States

With the exception of Malacca, Penang, Sabah and Sarawak, each of the States has a Ruler. The Ruler of Perlis has the title of Raja and that of Negri Sembilan, Yang di-Pertuan Besar. The rest of Their Highnesses are Sultans. The heads of the States of Malacca, Penang and Sarawak are Governors. The Head of State of Sabah is designated Yang di-Pertuan Negara. Each of the 13 States has its own written Constitution, and a single Legislative Assembly. Every State Legislature has powers to legislate on matters not reserved for the Federal Parliament. Each State Legislative Assembly has the right to order its own procedure, and the members enjoy parliamentary privilege. All members of the Legislative Assemblies of the 11 States of Malaya are directly elected from single-member constituencies, except that in the case of Malaya both the Legislative Assemblies and Executive Councils include three non-elected official experts. In the case of Sabah, the elected local authorities, functioning as electoral colleges, elect 18 members to the Legislative Assembly which may not have more than six other nominated members. Sarawak has a three-tier system, with the elected District Councils forming themselves into electoral colleges to elect members to the Divisional Advisory Councils which, in turn, as

MALAYSIA—(THE CONSTITUTION, THE GOVERNMENT)

electoral colleges, elect 36 members to the Council Negri. There may be up to three nominated members in addition to a "standing member" under a previously existing arrangement.

In the case of Sabah and Sarawak, the State Secretary, the State Attorney-General and the State Financial Officer are *ex-officio* members of the State Legislature as well as the State Executive Council. The Ruler or Governor acts on the advice of the State Government, which advice is tendered by the State Executive Council or Cabinet in precisely the same manner as the Federal Cabinet tenders advice to His Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agong.

The Legislative authority of the State is vested in the Ruler or Governor in the State Legislative Assembly. The executive authority of the State is vested in the Ruler or Governor but executive functions may be conferred on other persons by law. Every State has an Executive Council

or Cabinet to advise the Ruler or Governor, headed by a Chief Minister (in Malacca, Penang, Sabah and Sarawak) or Menteri Besar (in other States), and collectively responsible to the State legislature. Every State has its own State Civil Service. Each State in Malaya is divided into administrative districts under a District Officer drawn from the Malayan Civil Service or the appropriate State Civil Service. Sabah is divided into four residencies: West Coast, Interior, Sandakan and Tawau with headquarters at Kota Kinabalu (formerly Jesselton), Keningau, Sandakan and Tawau respectively. The Island of Labuan is administered by a District Officer responsible direct to the State Secretary in Kota Kinabalu. Sarawak is divided into five Divisions, each in charge of a Resident—the First Division, with headquarters at Kuching; the Second Division, with headquarters at Simanggang; the Third Division, with headquarters at Sibn; the Fourth Division, with headquarters at Miri; the Fifth Division, with headquarters at Limbang.

THE GOVERNMENT

THE SUPREME HEAD OF STATE

(His Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agong)

His Majesty Sultan ABDUL HALIM MU'AZZAM SHAH ibni AL-MARHUM Sultan BADLISHAH (Sultan of Kedah)

DEPUTY SUPREME HEAD OF STATE

(Timbalan Yang di-Pertuan Agong)

H.R.H. Tuanku YAHYA PETRA ibni AL-MARHUM Sultan IBRAHIM (Sultan of Kelantan)

THE CABINET

(March 1972)

Prime Minister, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Minister of Defence: Tun Haji ABDUL RAZAK bin Dato HUSSEIN.

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Home Affairs: Tun (Dr.) ISMAIL bin Dato ABDUL RAHMAN.

Minister of Finance: Tun TAN SIEW SIN.

Minister of National Unity: Tun V. T. SAMBANTHAN.

Minister of Communications: Tan Sri Haji SARDON bin Haji JUBIR.

Minister of Trade and Industry: Enche MOHAMED KHIR JOHARI.

Minister of Labour and Manpower: Tan Sri V. MANICKAVASAGAM.

Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries: Tan Sri MOHAMED GHAZALI bin Haji JAWI.

Minister of Education: HUSSEIN bin ONN.

Minister of National and Rural Development: ABDUL GHAFAR bin BABA.

Attorney-General: Tan Sri ABDUL KADIR bin YUSOF.

Minister of Culture, Youth and Sports: Dato HAMZAH bin Dato ABU SAMAH.

Minister of Sarawak Affairs: Tan Sri TEMENGGON JUGAH ANAK BARIENG.

Minister of Welfare Services: Tan Sri FATIMAH binte Haji HASHIM.

Minister of Works and Power: Dato ABDUL GANIE GILONG.

Minister of Information and Minister with Special Functions: Tan Sri MOHAMMAD GHAZALI bin SHAFIE.

Minister of Technology, Research and Local Government: Dato ONG KEE HUI.

Minister of Health: LEE SIOK YEW.

Minister of Natural Resources: Tun Haji ABDUL TAIB bin MAHMUD.

Minister with Special Functions: Dr. LIM KENG YAIK.

Minister without Portfolio: Tan Sri ONG YOKE LIN.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

HIGH COMMISSIONS AND EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO MALAYSIA

(In Kuala Lumpur unless otherwise stated)

(HC) High Commission; (E) Embassy.

Algeria: 13 Sundar Nagar, New Delhi, India (E).
Argentina: 116/1 Silom Road, Bangkok, Thailand (E).
Australia: 44 Jalan Ampang (HC); *High Commissioner:* J. R. ROWLAND.
Austria: 518/2 Ploenchit Rd., Bangkok, Thailand (L).
Bangladesh: *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:*
Belgium: 2 Jalan Ampang (E); *Ambassador:* P. Y. de VLEESCHAUWER.
Brazil: 518/2 Ploenchit Rd., Bangkok, Thailand (L).
Bulgaria: Chartered Bank Bldg., Jalan Ampang (E); *Ambassador:* N. PAPAZOV.
Burma: 7 Jalan Taman Freeman (E); *Ambassador:* U. HLAMAW.
Canada: AIA Bldg., Jalan Ampang (HC); *High Commissioner:* E. R. RETTIE.
Ceylon: AIA Bldg., Jalan Ampang (HC); *High Commissioner:* A. K. DAVID.
Denmark: 86 Jalan Ampang (E); *Ambassador:* KARL RAAVAD.
Egypt, Arab Republic of: 38 Jalan Treacher (E); *Amibassador:* MOHD. KHAIR EL-DIN NASSER.
France: 210 Jalan Bukit Bintang (E); *Ambassador:* FRANCOIS SIMON DE QUIRIELLE.
German Federal Republic: 1 Suleiman Road (E); *Ambassador:* GERHARD FISCHER.
Ghana: Canberra, Australia (HC).
Greece: P.O. Box 3058 New Delhi, India (E)
Hungary: Djakarta, Indonesia (E).
India: 19 Malacca St. (HC); *High Commissioner:* K. C. NAIR.
Indonesia: 91 Jalan Campbell, 16 Jalan Silang (E); *Ambassador:* Tan Sri H. A. THALIB.
Iran: Bangkok, Thailand (E).
Iraq: Djakarta, Indonesia (E); *Ambassador:* ADHMA ZAINAL ABIDIN bin MOHD YUSOF.
Italy: Jalan Ampang (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. PIER MARCELLO MASOTTI.
Japan: AIA Bldg., Jalan Ampang (E); *Ambassador:* SHIGERU HIROTA.
Jordan: New Delhi, India (E).
Korea, Republic of: 422 Circular Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. KIM SUNG-YONG.

Kuwait: Tokyo, Japan (E).
Laos: (E); *Ambassador:* Prince TIAO KHAMAING.
Morocco: Islamabad, Pakistan (E).
Nepal: 16 Natmauk Yeiktha, Rangoon, Burma (E).
Netherlands: 86 Ampang Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* G. J. de GRAAG.
New Zealand: 6th Floor, Bangunan Sharikat Polis, Jalan Suleiman (HC); *High Commissioner:* R. L. HUTCHENS.
Norway: Bangkok, Thailand (E).
Pakistan: 132 Ampang Rd. (HC); *High Commissioner:* S. IRTIZA HUSSAIN.
Philippines: 1 Changkat Kia Peng (E); *Ambassador:* ROMEO S. BUSUEGO.
Poland: 65 Djalan Diponegoro, Djakarta, Indonesia (E).
Romania: (E); *Ambassador:* MARIN ALEXIE.
Saudi Arabia: 5th Floor, Bangunan Sharikat Polis, Jalan Suleiman (E); *Ambassador:* Tan Sri HUSSAIN FATANY.
Singapore: Straits Trading Bldg., Leboh Pasar Besar (HC); *Ambassador:* Dr. CHIANG HAI DING.
Spain: Bangkok, Thailand (E).
Sudan: New Delhi, India (E).
Sweden: AIA Bldg., Jalan Ampang (E).
Switzerland: 16 Pesianan Madge (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. THEO SCHMIDLIN.
Thailand: 206 Ampang Road (E); *Ambassador:* M. R. SANGKADIS DISKUL.
Turkey: Bangkok, Thailand (E).
U.S.S.R.: 263 Jalan Ampang (E); *Ambassador:* V. T. KUZNETSOV.
United Kingdom: Wisman Damansara, Jalan Samantan (E); *High Commissioner:* Sir JOHN JOHNSTON.
United States: AIA Bldg., Jalan Ampang Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* JACK WILSON LYDMAN.
Viet-Nam Republic: 1st Floor, Bangunan Sharikat Polis, Jalan Suleiman (E); *Ambassador:* NGUYEN DUY QUANG.
Yugoslavia: Djakarta, Indonesia (E).

Relations also are maintained with Bolivia, Finland, Ireland, Czechoslovakia, The Mongolian Peoples Republic and Panama.

THE STATES

JOHORE

(Capital: Johore Bahru)

The Sultan of Johore: His Royal Highness Sultan ISMAIL Ibni AL-MARHUM Sultan IBRAHIM, D.K., D.M.N., S.M.N., S.P.M.J., S.P.M.K., D.K. (Brunei), K.B.E., C.M.G., D.K. (Pahang).

Chief Minister (The Mentri Besar): Dato Haji OTHMAN bin Haji SA'AD.

STATE ASSEMBLY
(Elected May 1969)

PARTY	SEATS
Alliance	30
Democratic Action Party	1
Independent	1
TOTAL	32

PAHANG

(Capital: Kuantan)

The Sultan of Pahang: His Royal Highness Sultan ABU BAKAR RI'AYATUD'DIN ALMUADZAM SHAH Ibni AL-MARHUM AL-MU'TA-SIM BILLAH Al-Sultan ABDULLAH, D.M.N., D.K. (Brunei), D.K. (Johore), D.K. (Kedah), D.K. (Perak), S.J.M.P., G.C.M.G.

Chief Minister (The Mentri Besar): Dato Haji YAHYA bin Haji MOHAMED SEH, S.J.M.P., P.S.N., P.J.K., J.P.

STATE ASSEMBLY
(Elected May 1969)

PARTY	SEATS
Alliance	20
PSRM (People's Socialist Party)	2
PGRM (Malaysian People's Movement)	2
TOTAL	24

NEGRI SEMBILAN

(Capital: Seremban)

The Yang di-Pertuan Besar: His Royal Highness Tuanku JAAFAR Al-Haj Ibni AL-MARHUM Tuanku ABDUL RAHMAN, D.M.N., D.K. (Brunei).

Chief Minister (The Mentri Besar): Enche MANSOR bin OSMAN, K.M.N., P.J.K.

STATE ASSEMBLY
(Elected May 1969)

PARTY	SEATS
Alliance	16
Democratic Action Party	6
Independent	2
TOTAL	24

SELANGOR

(Capital: Kelang*)

The Sultan of Selangor: His Royal Highness Sultan SALAHUDDIN ABDUL AZIZ SHAH Ibni AL-MARHUM Sultan

HISAMUDDIN HALIM SHAH, D.K., D.M.N., S.P.M.J., D.K. (Brunei), D.K. (Trengganu).

Chief Minister (The Mentri Besar): Dato HARUN bin Haji IDRIS, D.P.M.S.

STATE ASSEMBLY
(Elected May 1969)

PARTY	SEATS
Alliance	17
Democratic Action Party	8
PGRM (Malaysian People's Movement)	1
PKM (Social Justice Party)	2
TOTAL	28

* A new State capital.

KEDAH

(Capital: Alor Star)

The Regent of Kedah: His Royal Highness Tengku ABDUL MALEK Ibni AL-MARHUM Sultan BADLISHAH, D.K., S.P.M.K.

Chief Minister (The Mentri Besar): Dato SYED AHMAD bin SYED MAHMUD SHAHBUDDIN, S.P.M.K., J.M.N., J.P.

STATE ASSEMBLY
(Elected May 1969)

PARTY	SEATS
Alliance	14
Partai Islam	8
PGRM (Malaysian People's Movement)	2
TOTAL	24

KELANTAN

(Capital: Kota Bharu)

The Sultan of Kelantan: His Royal Highness Tuanku YAHAYA PETRA Ibni AL-MARHUM Sultan IBRAHIM, D.K., D.M.N., S.P.M.K., S.J.M.K., S.M.N., D.K. (Trengganu), D.K. (Selangor), D.K. (Brunei), D.K. (Kedah).

Chief Minister (The Mentri Besar): Dato Haji MOHAMED ASRI bin Haji MUDA, S.P.M.K.

STATE ASSEMBLY
(Elected May 1969)

PARTY	SEATS
Partai Islam	19
Alliance	11
TOTAL	30

PERLIS

(Capital: Kangar)

The Raja of Perlis: His Royal Highness Tunku SYED PUTRA Ibni AL-MARHUM SYED HASSAN JAMALULLIL, D.K., D.M.N., S.M.N., S.P.M.P.

Chief Minister (The Mentri Besar): Tan Sri Sheikh AHMAD bin MOHAMED HASHIM, S.P.M.P., P.M.N., P.J.K., J.P.

STATE ASSEMBLY
(Elected May 1969)

PARTY	SEATS
Alliance	11
Partai Islam	1
TOTAL	12

TRENGGANU

(Capital: Kuala Trengganu)

The Sultan of Trengganu: His Royal Highness Sultan ISMAIL NASIRUDDIN SHAH Ibni AL-MARHUM Sultan ZAINAL ABIDIN, D.K., D.M.N., S.P.M.T., D.K. (Kelantan), D.K. (Selangor), K.C.M.G.

Chief Minister (The Mentri Besar): Dato NIK HASSAN bin Haji NIK ABDUL RAHMAN, D.P.M.T., K.M.N.

STATE ASSEMBLY
(Elected May 1969)

PARTY	SEATS
Alliance	15
Partai Islam	9
TOTAL	24

PERAK

(Capital: Ipoh)

The Sultan of Perak: His Royal Highness Sultan IDRIS AL-MUTAWAKIL ALLALAH SHAH Ibni AL-MARHUM Sultan ISKANDAR SHAH KADDASALLAH, D.K., D.M.N., S.P.M.P., D.K. (Johore), P.J.K., C.M.G.

Chief Minister (The Mentri Besar): Dato Haji KAMARUD-DIN bin MAT ISA, D.P.M.P., K.M.N., J.P.

STATE ASSEMBLY
(Elected May 1969)

PARTY	SEATS
Alliance	22
People's Progressive Party	9
Democratic Action Party	5
PGRM (Malaysian People's Movement)	1
Partai Islam	2
Independent	1
TOTAL	40

MALACCA

(Capital: Malacca)

The Governor of Malacca: His Excellency Tan Sri ABDUL AZIZ bin Haji ABDUL MAJID, P.M.N., D.P.M.K., P.J.K.

Chief Minister: Tuan Haji ABDUL TALIB bin ABDUL KARIM, J.P.

STATE ASSEMBLY
(Elected May 1969)

PARTY	SEATS
Alliance	15
Democratic Action Party	2
Independent	3
TOTAL	20

PENANG

(Capital: George Town)

The Governor of Penang: His Excellency Tun SYED SHEH bin SYED HASSAN BARAKBAH, S.S.N., S.M.N., S.P.M.K., P.S.B. (Kedah).

Chief Minister: Dr. LIM CHONG EU.

STATE ASSEMBLY
(Elected May 1969)

PARTY	SEATS
PGRM (Malaysian People's Movement)	13
Alliance	4
Democratic Action Party	3
PKM (Social Justice Party)	3
Partai Socialist Rakyat	1
TOTAL	24

SABAH

(Capital: Kota Kinabalu)

Yang di-Pertuan Negara (Head of State): His Excellency Tun Pengiran Haji AHMAD RAFFAE bin Orang Kaya Pengiran Haji OMAR, S.M.N., P.J.K., O.B.E.

Chief Minister: Tun Dato MUSTAPHA bin Dato HARUN S.M.N., S.P., D.K., S.P.M.J., K.V.O., O.B.E.

STATE ASSEMBLY
(Elected October 1971)

PARTY	SEATS
Alliance	32
TOTAL	32

SARAWAK

(Capital: Kuching)

Governor: His Excellency Tun Tuanku Haji BUJANG bin Tuanku Haji OTHMAN, S.M.N., P.S.N., O.B.E.

Chief Minister: Dato Haji ABDUL RAHMAN YA'AKUB, S.P., D.K.

STATE ASSEMBLY
(Elected June 1970)

PARTY	SEATS
Alliance	38
Sarawak United People's Party }	10
Sarawak National Party	
TOTAL	48

PARLIAMENT

DEWAN NEGARA

(Senate)

58 members, 26 elected, 32 appointed. Each State Assembly elects two members. The Monarch appoints the other 32 members.

President: Dato Haji ABDUL RAHMAN bin MOHAMED YASIN, S.P.M.J., J.P.

DEWAN RA'AYAT

(House of Representatives)

144 elected members, 104 from Malaya, 14 from Sabah and 26 from Sarawak.

GENERAL ELECTION (May 1969)*

PARTY	SEATS
Alliance	96
Partai Islam	12
DAP	13
SNAP	9
Gerakan	8
P.P.P.	4
Pesaka	2

* Elections to the Sabah and Sarawak seats took place in June 1970.

Leader of the Opposition: Dato Haji MOHAMED ASRI bin Haji MUDA.

Speaker: Dato C. M. Yusuf.

POLITICAL PARTIES

WEST MALAYSIA

The Alliance Party, Malaysia: U.M.N.O. Bldg., 399 Jalan Tunku Abdul Rahman, P.O.B. 249, Kuala Lumpur; a coalition party, formed by the United Malays National Organization, the Malaysian Chinese Association, the Malaysian Indian Congress, the Sabah Alliance and the Sarawak Alliance; won 96 out of 144 parliamentary seats; **Leader** Tun Haji ABDUL RAZAK BIN DATO Haji HUSSEIN, S.M.N.; **Sec.-Gen.** HUSSEIN bin DATO ONN.

United Malays National Organization: U.M.N.O. Bldg., 399 Jalan Tunku Abdul Rahman, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1946; a Malay organization; one of the three component parties of the ruling Alliance Party; nationalist policy, i.e. subscribing to the ideal that all Malaysians irrespective of racial origin have a place and a future in the country, but at the same time the Party believes that the nation should be better consolidated by having a common national language while safeguarding the status of other languages and cultures; 500,000 mems.; **Pres.** Tun ABDUL RAZAK; **Sec.-Gen.** SENU ABDUL RAHMAN.

Malaysian Chinese Association: M.C.A. Bldg., Jalan Ampang, P.O.B. 626, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1949; aims at promoting inter-racial goodwill and harmony, and at safeguarding and advancing the interests of its members; 225,000 mems.; **Pres.** Tan SIEW SIN; **Sec.-Gen.** KAM WOON WAH.

Malaysian Indian Congress: 1 Jalan Pasar Borong, off Jalan Maxwell, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1946; represents the Indian community in Malaysia; 70,000 mems.; **Pres.** Rt. Hon. Tun V. T. SAMBANTHAN, S.S.N.; **Vice-Pres.** Y. B. Tan Sri V. MANIKAVASAGAM, S.P.M.S., P.M.N., P.J.K.; **Sec.-Gen.** S. S. MURUGESU, J.M.N., P.J.K., J.P.; **Treas.-Gen.** V. J. BALASUNDARAM, A.M.N., P.J.K.; **Exec. Sec.** Mr. S. SUBRAMANIAM.

Democratic Action Party: f. 1966; Opposition; advocates multi-racial Malaysia based on democratic socialism; **Chair.** Dr. CHEN MAN HIN; **Sec.-Gen.** LIM KIT SIANG; 13 seats in House of Representatives.

Partai Islam: 300-6B Jalan Pekeliling, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1951; aims to achieve a government based on Islamic principles; principal opposition party; 12 seats in House of Representatives, 2 in Senate; **Acting Pres.** Dato H. J. MUHAMMAD ASRI; **Acting Deputy Pres.** HASAN ADLI Hj. ARSHAD; **Vice-Pres.** and **Sec.-Gen.** ANU BAKAR HAMZAH; **Treas.** BAHARUDDIN LATIF; **Pres. Youth Sec.** HASSAN Hj. SHUKRI.

Party Ra'ayat (People's Party): Kuala Lumpur; f. 1955; **Chair.** KASSIM AHMAD; **Sec.-Gen.** S. HUSIN ALI.

Labour Party of Malaya: Penang; f. 1952; aims to establish democratic socialism; **Sec.-Gen.** Dr. WEE LEE FONG.

People's Progressive Party of Malaya: 7 Hale St., Ipoh; f. 1955; a successor to the provincial Perak Progressive Party (f. 1953); left wing; **Pres.** S. P. SEENIVASAGAM; 4 seats (opposition) in the House of Representatives; 10 seats in the Perak State Assembly.

Gerakan Rakyat Malaysia (Malaysian People's Movement): 432c Jalan Tuanku Abdul Rahman, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1968; democratic socialist; 8 seats in House of Representatives; **Sec.-Gen.** Dr. Tan CHEE KHOON; **Chair.** SYED HUSSEIN ALATAS.

Partai Keadilan Masyarakat (Social Justice Party): f. 1971; aims to strive for a true Malaysian nationalism on the basis of the Constitution and the Rukunegara; **Sec.-Gen.** Dr. TAN CHEE KHOON.

SABAH

Sabah Alliance Party: P.O.B. 1014, Kota Kinabalu; **Chair.** Tun Datu Haji MUSTAPHA bin Datu HARUN, S.M.N., P.D.K., K.V.O., O.B.E.; **Sec.-Gen.** Enche ABDUL MOMEN bin Haji KALAKHAN, A.D.K. The ruling party, composed of the following parties:

United Sabah National Organization (U.S.N.O.): P.O.B. 927, Kota Kinabalu; f. 1962; **Pres.** Tun Datu Haji MUSTAPHA bin Datu HARUN, S.M.N., P.D.K., K.V.O., O.B.E.; **Sec.-Gen.** Datu ALIUDIN bin Datu HARUN, S.P.D.K.

Sabah Chinese Association (S.C.A.): P.O.B. 704, Kota Kinabalu; **Pres.** Enche PETER LO SU YIN; **Sec.-Gen.** Enche WONG LOK KIAM.

Sabah Indian Congress (S.I.C.): P.O.B. 238, Kota Kinabalu; f. 1962; **Chair.** Enche UDAM SINGH; **Sec.-Gen.** Enche PAUL BENJAMIN.

Union of Sabah Peoples' Party (U.S.A.P.): f. 1970; multi-racial and non-denominational; **Leader** PETER MOJUNTIN.

SARAWAK

Sarawak United People's Party (S.U.P.P.): Central Rd., Kuching; f. 1959; 51,906 (claimed) mems., mainly Chinese with a few natives; **Pres.** ONG KEE HUI; **Sec.-Gen.** STEPHEN K. T. YONG.

Sarawak National Party (S.N.A.P.): 115 Green Rd., Kuching; f. 1961; mems. (claimed): 105,000 Ibans, Land Dayaks, Malays, a few Chinese and other natives;

Chair. Dato STEPHEN KALONG NINGKAN; Sec.-Gen. EDMUND LANGGU.

Sarawak Alliance Party: 54 Jalan Muhibbah, Kuching, P.O.B. 881; Exec. Sec. SIDI MUNAN; is composed of the following political parties:

Pasaka: f. 1962; 90,000 (claimed) mems., mainly Dayaks with a few Malays; Pres. Tan Sri TEMENG-GONG JUGAH ak. BARIENG; Sec.-Gen. THOMAS KANA.

Sarawak Chinese Association: f. 1963; 50,000 mems.; Pres. Dato LING BENG SIEW; Sec.-Gen. CHEN KO MING.

Bumiputera: f. 1967 by the amalgamation of the *Party Barjasa* and the *Party Negara*; mems. (claimed): 120,000 Malays, Melanaus, some Land Dyaks and Ibans; Chair. Abang IKHWAN bin Haji ZAINIE, Sec.-Gen. ABDUL TAIB bin MAHMUD.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The two High Courts, in Malaya and Borneo, have original, appellate and revisional jurisdiction as the federal law provides. Above these two High Courts is a Federal Court which has, to the exclusion of any other court, jurisdiction in any dispute between States or between the Federation and any State; and has special jurisdiction as to the interpretation of the Constitution. There is also unlimited right of appeal from the High Courts to the Federal Court and limited right of appeal from the Federal Court to the Yang di-Pertuan Agong who refers such appeals to Her Britannic Majesty's Privy Council. The High Courts each consist of the Chief Justice and a number of Puisne Judges. The Federal Court consists of the Lord President together with the two Chief Justices of the High Courts and four Federal Judges. The Lord President and Judges of the Federal Court, and the Chief Justices and Judges of the High Courts, are appointed by the Yang di-Pertuan Agong on the advice of the Prime Minister, after consulting the Conference of Rulers.

The Sessions Courts, which are situated in the principal urban and rural centres, are presided over by a President, who is a member of the Federation Legal Service and is a qualified barrister. Their criminal jurisdiction covers the less serious indictable offences, excluding those which carry penalties of death or life imprisonment. Civil cases are usually heard without a jury. Civil jurisdiction of a President, Sessions Court is up to \$5,000 and Special Presidents Sessions Court can hear cases of up to \$10,000. The Presidents are appointed by the Yang di-Pertuan Agong.

The Magistrates' Courts are also found in the main urban and rural centres and have both civil and criminal jurisdiction, although of a more restricted nature than that of the Sessions Courts. The Magistrates consist of officers from either the Federation Legal Service or are seconded from the administration to the Judicial Department for varying periods up to three years. They are appointed by the Rulers of the States in which they officiate on the recommendation of the Chief Justice.

Lord President of the Federal Court of Malaysia: Hon. Tun Azmi bin Haji MOHAMED, S.S.N., P.M.N., D.P.M.K., P.J.K.

Chief Justice of the High Court in West Malaysia: Hon. Tan Sri ONG HOCK THYE, P.M.N., D.P.M.S.

Chief Justice of the High Court in East Malaysia: Hon. Tan Sri ISMAIL KHAN, P.M.N.

RELIGION

Islam is the religion of Malaysia, but every person has the right to practise his own religion. All Malays are Muslims. A small minority of Chinese are Christians but most Chinese follow Buddhism, Confucianism and Taoism. Of the Indian community, about 70 per cent are Hindu, 20 per cent Muslim, 5 per cent Christian and 2 per cent Sikh. In Sabah and Sarawak there are many Animists.

ISLAM

President of the Majlis Islam: Al-Ustaz MOHAMMED MORTAZA bin Haji DAUD.

CHRISTIANITY

ANGLICAN COMMUNION

Bishop of West Malaysia: Rt. Rev. Tan Sri ROLAND KOH, Rumah Bishop, 14 Pesiaran Stonor, Kuala Lumpur.

Bishop of Sabah: Rt. Rev. HENG SZE CHHOA; Bishop's Lodge, P.O.B. 811, Kota Kinabalu, Sabah.

Bishop of Kuching: Rt. Rev. BASIL TEMENGONG, Bishop's House, P.O.B. 347, Kuching, Sarawak.

ROMAN CATHOLIC COMMUNION

Archbishop of Malacca and Singapore: The Rt. Rev. M. OLCOMENDY; 31 Victoria St., Singapore 7.

Bishop of Kuala Lumpur: Rt. Rev. DOMINIC VENDARGON; Bishop's House, N.528 Bukit Nanas, Kuala Lumpur.

Bishop of Penang: Rt. Rev. GREGORY YONG, D.D., D.C.L.; 1 Bell Rd., Penang; about 82,500 mems.

Vicar Delegate: The Very Rev. H. VAN ERP, Catholic Mission, Kuching; about 59,200 adherents.

METHODIST CHURCH

Bishop for Malaysia and Singapore: Rev. YAP KIM HAO; P.O.B. 483, Singapore 6; the Church has 40,000 members.

THE PRESS

WEST MALAYSIA

DAILIES

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Malay Mail: 31 Jalan Riong, P.O.B. 250, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1896; afternoon; Editor S. H. TAN; circ. 33,000.

Straits Echo: 216 Penang Rd., Penang; f. 1903; morning; Editor WILSON DE SOUZA; circ. 10,000.

Straits Times: 31 Jalan Riong, P.O.B. 250, Kuala Lumpur; also published in Singapore; Editor-in-Chief LEE SIEW YEE; circ. 225,000.

CHINESE LANGUAGE

China Press: 2 Market St., Kuala Lumpur; f. 1946; morning; Editor Y. B. LEE; circ. 1,700-1,800.

Kin Kwok Daily News: 21 Panglima St., Ipoh; f. 1940; morning; Editor CHONG YOUN HING; circ. 12,000.

Kwong Wah Yit Poh: 2 and 4 Chulia St., Kuala Lumpur; f. 1910; morning; Editor WEN TZE-CHUAN; circ. 36,000.

Sing Pin Jih Pao: 8 Leith St., Penang; f. 1939; morning; Editor Foo YEE FONG; circ. 36,000.

Nanyang Siang Pau: 6 Jalan Travers, Kuala Lumpur; Editor CHU CHEE CHUAN.

Sin Chew Jit Poh (Malaysia): 83 Jalan Sultan, Kuala Lumpur; Chief News Editor CHAN KEN SIN.

TAMIL LANGUAGE

- Tamil Nesan:** 37 Ampang Rd., Kuala Lumpur; f. 1924; morning; Independent Malaysia; Propr. N. M. NAGAPAN; circ. 20,000.
- Sevika:** 3A Mount Erskine Rd., Penang; f. 1945; afternoon; Editor T. S. KANAGASUNDRUM; circ. 2,000.

MALAY LANGUAGE

- Berita Harian:** 31 Jalan Riong, P.O.B. 250, Kuala Lumpur; morning; Editor SAMAD bin ISMAIL; circ. 47,000.
- Majlis:** 157 Batu Rd., Kuala Lumpur; f. 1930; afternoon; Editor A. SAMAD HAMAD; circ. 3,000.
- Utusan Melayu:** 46M Jalan Chan Sow Lin, Kuala Lumpur; morning; Editor MELAN bin ABDULLAH; circ. 45,000.
- Warta Negara:** P.O.B. 471, 34 Argyll Rd., Penang; f. 1945; morning; Editor AHMAD ISMAIL; circ. 6,000.

SUNDAY PAPERS

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

- Sunday Gazette:** 216 Penang Rd., Penang; f. 1930; morning; Editor CHEAH CHEONG LIN; circ. 15,000 (*see Straits Echo, Penang*).
- Sunday Mail:** 31 Jalan Riong, P.O.B. 250, Kuala Lumpur; Editor P. J. JOSHUA; circ. 55,000.
- Sunday Times:** 31 Jalan Riong, P.O.B. 250, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1931; Editor D. TANBYAH; circ. 265,000.

MALAY LANGUAGE

- Utusan Zaman:** 46M Jalan Chan Sow Lin, Kuala Lumpur; Editor MELAN ABDULLAH; circ. 50,000.
- Warta Mingguan:** P.O.B. 471, 34 Argyll Rd., Penang; Sunday Edition of *Warta Negara*.
- Berita Minggu:** 31 Jalan Riong, P.O.B. 250, Kuala Lumpur; Editor SAMAD BIN ISMAIL; circ. 55,000.

PERIODICALS

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

- Malaysia Warta Kerajaan Seri Paduka Baginda (H.M. Government Gazette):** Kuala Lumpur; fortnightly.
- Malaysian Digest:** Federal Dept. of Information, Angkasapuri, Kuala Lumpur; English; weekly; publishes air-mail edition.
- Malayan Forester, The:** Malayan Forest Department, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1931; Business Editor ISMAIL bin Haji ALI.
- Malayan Nature Journal, The:** P.O.B. 750, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1940 by the Malayan Nature Society; Pres. Dr. J. A. BULLOCK; Hon. Editor Dr. T. C. WHITMORE; Hon. Sec. P. J. VERGESE; circ. 900.
- Malaysian Agricultural Journal:** Ministry of Agriculture and Lands, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1901; twice yearly.
- Planter, The:** No. 1, Pesiaran Lidcol, off Jalan Yap Kwan Seng, P.O.B. 262, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1919; Incorporated Society of Planters' monthly; Editor D. A. EARP; circ. 1,700.

CHINESE LANGUAGE

- Sin Lu Pao (New Path News):** P.O.B. 513, Kuala Lumpur; produced by the Psychological Warfare Section; monthly; circ. 50,000 (Chinese), 3,200 (English).

MALAY LANGUAGE

- Guru:** Malay School, Jelutong, Penang; f. 1924 by Federation of Malay Teachers' Union of the Federation of Malaya (*Kesatuan Persatuan Guru Melayu Persahu-*

Iuan Tanah Melagu); educational magazine; monthly; Pres. and Editor MOHAMED NOOR BIN AHMED; circ. 10,000.

Mastika: 46M Jalan Chan Sow Lin, Kuala Lumpur; Malayan illustrated magazine; monthly; Editor MELAN ABDULLAH; circ. 12,000.

Panduan Raayat: Brockman Rd., Kuala Lumpur; produced by the Information Services, Kuala Lumpur; monthly; Editor CHE RAMLY BIN HAJI TAHIR; circ. 65,000.

Pengasoh: Majlis Ugama Islam, Kota Bahru, Kelantan; f. 1925; monthly; Editor HASAN HAJI MUHAMMAD; circ. 12,000.

Suara Umno: Johore Bahru; Editor SYED JA'AFFER BIN HASSAN ALBAR; circ. 1,500.

Utusan Film and Sports: 46M Jalan Lima, Chan Sow Lin Rd., Kuala Lumpur; weekly.

TAMIL LANGUAGE

Janobaharl: Brockman Rd., Kuala Lumpur; f. 1946; monthly; produced by Information Services; Editor C. V. KUPPUSAMY; circ. 25,000.

Solai: Messrs. Solai & Co., Kuala Lumpur; monthly; Editor K. L. RAMANATHAN; circ. 2,000.

SABAH

DAILIES

Api Siang Pau (Kota Kinabalu Commercial Press): P.O.B. 170, 24 Australian Place, Kota Kinabalu; f. 1954; Chinese; Editor LO KWOCK CHUEN; circ. 3,000.

Borneo Times: Tamah Mcraah, P.O.B. 455, Sandakan. f. 1956; Chinese; Editor CHAN KIAN TIAN; circ. 11,500.

Daily Express: P.O.B. 139, Kota Kinabalu; f. 1963; English; Editor K. P. V. RAMON; circ. 21,195.

Hua Chiau Jit Pao (Overseas Chinese Daily News): P.O.B. 139, Kota Kinabalu; Chinese; f. 1936; Editor YEH PAO TZU, A.M.N.; circ. 22,670.

Kinabalu Daily News: P.O.B. 700, Sandakan; f. 1968; Chinese.

Kinabalu Sabah Times: P.O.B. 525, Kota Kinabalu; f. 1947; daily; in English, Malay and Kadazan; Editors I. P. DAIM, T. S. HAMID, H. L. C. FATT; combined circ. 20,097.

Sandakan Jih Pao: P.O.B. 337, Sandakan; f. 1960; Chinese; Editor CHAN CHONG FOON; circ. 8,789.

SARAWAK

DAILIES

Chinese Daily News: Abell Rd., Kuching; f. 1945; Chinese; Editor SHIA SWEE WANG; circ. 2,400.

Malaysia Daily News: 7 Island Rd., Sibui; f. 1968; Chinese; Editor WONG YEW MING.

Miri Daily News: 8 North Yu Seng Rd., Miri; f. 1957; Chinese; the only publication in the northern part of Sarawak; Editor CHAI SZE-VOON; circ. 15,420.

International Times: Abell Rd., Kuching; f. 1965; Chinese; Editor TAY HIAN BOON; circ. 5,000.

Sarawak Siang Pao: P.O.B. 370, Sibui; f. 1966; Chinese; daily; Editor CHEE GNAN HOCK; circ. 5,000.

Sarawak Tribune and Sunday Tribune: 19 Jalan Tun Haji Openg, Kuching; f. 1945; English; daily; Editor DENNIS LAW; circ. 4,350.

Sarawak Vanguard: 9 Temple St., Kuching; f. 1952; Chinese; daily; Editor LEONG KOK KIM; circ. 5,200.

See Hua Daily News: 11 Island Rd., Sibui; f. 1952; Chinese; daily; Editor LAU HUI SIONG; circ. 8,000.

Utusan Sarawak: Abell Rd., Kuching; f. 1949; Malay; Editor GOL bin SAFAH; circ. 1,500.

The Vanguard: 9 Temple St., Kuching; f. 1963; English; Editor DESMOND LEONG KOK SHIN; circ. 4,500.

PERIODICALS

Dolphin: Borneo Literature Bureau, P.O.B. 1390, Kuching; f. 1960; English (circ. 10,000), Chinese (circ. 11,000), and Malay, f. 1970 (circ. 3,000); monthly.

Nendak: Borneo Literature Bureau, P.O.B. 1390, Kuching; f. 1967; Iban; circ. 1,385; monthly.

Pedoman Ra'ayat: Malaysian Information Service, Kuching; f. 1956; Malay; monthly; Editor AFANDI bin TARIKH; circ. 6,000.

Pemberita: Malaysian Information Office, Kuching; f. 1956; Iban; monthly; Editor FREDERICK AUGUST anak ENCHANA; circ. 6,000.

Sarawak Gazette: Govt. Printing Office, Kuching f. 1870; English; monthly; Editors LEO MOGGIE, LOH CHEE YIN; circ. 500.

Sarawak Museum Journal: Sarawak Museum, Kuching; f. 1911; English; bi-annual; Editor BENEDICT SANDIN; circ. 2,000.

Sarawak by the Week: Malaysian Information Services, Mosque Rd., Kuching; f. 1961; weekly; Malay and Iban; circ. 2,700.

Bernama (National News Agency): Bernama, Wisma Bclia, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1967; general news service using teleprinter network between Head Office and country branches; daily output in English and Malay; Gen. Man. SYED ZAINAL ABIDIN, J.M.N., P.I.S.; Chief Editor MAZLAN NORDIN, A.M.N.

PRESS AGENCIES

FOREIGN BUREAUX

AP: 174 Jalan Tuanku Abdul Rahman, Kuala Lumpur; Correspondent MORT ROSENBLUM.

UPI: Asia Insurance Bldg., Room 701, Kuala Lumpur; Man. PATRICK J. KILLEN.

The Jiji Press and Reuters also have offices in Kuala Lumpur.

PUBLISHERS

Penang

Georgetown Printers Ltd.: 5 China St., Ghaut, Penang; f. 1939; Man. Dir. TAN CHIN BOON; Dir. TAN CHIEW SENG.

Kwong Wah Yit Poh Press Ltd.: 2 and 4 Chulia St., Ghaut, P.O.B. 31; f. 1910; Gen. Man. YEOH ENG KHIAN.

Moti Printing Works, The: 18 Penang St.; Man. E. A. MAMAJIWALLA.

National Press, The: 46-48 Prangin Lane; Man. Dir. TAN CHENG TIT; Man. TAN JIP CHEOH.

Persama Press: 83-85 Acheen St., religious books and periodicals.

Phoenix Press Limited: 6-8 Church St.; Man. Dir. TAN CHIN BOON; Man. TAN CHIEN SENG.

Perak

Al-Zainiyah: 66A Assam Kumbang, Taiping; religious books and periodicals.

Caxton Press, The (Ipoh): 130 Belfield St., P.O.B. 140, Ipoh; Man. CYRIL R. LABROOY.

Charles Grenier Sdn. Bhd.: Head Office: 37/39 Station Rd., P.O.B. 130, Ipoh; brs. at 8 Medan Pasar, P.O.B. 183, Kuala Lumpur, and 69 Jalan Birch, P.O.B. 25, Seremban; Man. Dir. H. D. G. JANSZ.

Peter Chong Printers Ltd.: 120 Belfield St., Ipoh; f. 1921; publishers, offset/letterpress; printers and stationers; Man. Dir. J. KONG.

Selangor

Commercial Press Sdn. Bhd.: 99 Jalan Bandar, Kuala Lumpur; Man. Dir. YUEN SZE KIN.

Economy Printers, Ltd.: 12 Jalan Mountbatten, Kuala Lumpur.

Federal Publications Sdn. Bhd.: Balai Berita, 170 Jalan Sungei Besi, Kuala Lumpur and River Valley Rd., Singapore 9; educational books; Gen. Man. P. MOWE.

Loyal Press, The: 16 Jalan Mountbatten, P.O.B. 162, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1933; Man. OOI PHEE CHENG.

Malaysia Publishing House Ltd.: 279 Jalan Tuanku Abdul Rahman, Kuala Lumpur; br. of *M.P.H. Ltd.* of Singapore.

Marican and Sons (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd.: 321 Jalan Tuanku Abdul Rahman, Kuala Lumpur; publishers and book-sellers.

Peter Chong and Co.: 31 Ampang St., Kuala Lumpur, educational books; Propr. PETER CHONG.

Shang-Wu Press, K.L., The: 41 Petaling St., Kuala Lumpur; sub-branch of *Commercial Press Ltd.*, Singapore; Man. SOON KAH KEE.

Times Packaging Co. Sdn. Bhd.: P.O.B. 8, Kuala Lumpur; lithographic and photogravure printers.

Negri Sembilan

Bharathi Press: 23-24 Jalan Tuan Sheikh, Seremban; P.O.B. 74; f. 1939; Proprs. RAMA SINNIH, C. RAMASAMY; Man. M. R. N. MUTHURENGAM.

Malay Press, The: 198 Tong Yen Rd., Kuala Pilah; Malay story books.

Peter Chong and Co.: 68 Birch Rd., Seremban; Propr. PETER CHONG.

Sarawak

Borneo Literature Bureau: P.O.B. 1390, Kuching; sponsored by the State Governments of Sabah and Sarawak; educational, general and children's books in English, Iban, Malay, Chinese and other languages of East Malaysia; also monthly magazines *Dolphin* (English and Chinese) and *Nendak* (Iban); Dir. EDWARD ENGGU.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

WEST MALAYSIA

Department of Broadcasting: Federal House, Kuala Lumpur; stations of "Radio Malaysia" are operating at Kuala Lumpur, Penang, Malacca, Ipoh, Kota Bharu, Johore Bahru, Kuantan and Kuala Trengganu; broadcasts 419 hours 20 minutes weekly in Malay, English, Tamil and Chinese (four dialects).

Rediffusion (Malaya) Ltd.: subsidiary of Rediffusion Ltd., London; P.O.B. 570, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1949; 2 programmes; Gen. Man. M. J. BLEECK; 14,888 subscribers in Kuala Lumpur; 4,774 subscribers in Penang; 7,632 subscribers in Ipoh.

SABAH

Dept. of Broadcasting (Sabah): P.O.B. 1016, Kota Kinabalu; inaugurated in 1954 and broadcasts programmes 126 hours a week in Malay, English, Chinese (3 dialects), Kadazan, Murut, Indonesian and Bajau; Dir. of Broadcasting, Sabah, SUHAIMI HAJI AMIN.

SARAWAK

Radio Malaysia (Sarawak): Broadcasting House, Kuching; f. 1954, incorporated as a department of Radio Malaysia 1963; branch station at Limbang opened April 1971 broadcasts 267½ hours in Malay, English, Land Dayak, 1963; broadcasts 267½ hours in Malay, English, Land Dayak, Chinese, Iban, Bidayuh, Melanau and Kayan/Kenyah; Schools Broadcasting Service started 1959; branch station at Limbang opened April 1971; Dir. of Broadcasting, Sarawak, MOHAMED SALLEH bin ASKOR, P.B.S.

In June 1971 there were 325,670 licensed radio receivers.

TELEVISION*

Radio Talivishen Malaysia: Angkasa Puri, Lembah Pantai, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1970.

In June 1971 there were 205,585 licensed television receivers.

*Educational television is expected to begin in June 1972

FINANCE

(cap.=capital; p.u.=paid up; dep.=deposits; m.=million; brs.=branches; M\$=Malaysian dollars.)

BANKING

CENTRAL BANK OF MALAYSIA

Bank Negara Malaysia: Jalan Swettenham, Kuala Lumpur, P.O.B. 922; brs. at Kuala Lumpur, Penang, Kota Kinabala, Johore Bahru, Kuching; f. 1959; from June 1967 the Bank assumed function of currency issue in succession to Board of Commissioners of Currency, Malaya and British Borneo; cap. p.u. M\$40m., dep. M\$1,114.4m (Aug. 30 1971); Gov. and Chair. Tan Sri ISMAIL bin MOHAMMED ALI, P.M.N.; Deputy Gov. CHOI SIEW HONG, J.M.N.; Adviser Chief Economist SYED ADAM AL-JAFRI, Adviser Tengku ABDUL AZIZ bin Tengku IBRAHIM; publs. *Annual Report and Statement of Accounts, Quarterly Economic Bulletin*.

WEST MALAYSIA

COMMERCIAL BANKS

Ban Hin Lee Bank Ltd.: 43 Beach St., Penang; Man. LEONG NYEAN HIN; 52A Circular Rd., Singapore; Man. YEAP TEIK LEONG.

Bank Bumiputra Malaysia Bhd.: P.O.B. 407, 21 Jalan Melaka, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1965; Commercial Bank established by the government to facilitate capital formation, and provide banking and financial services to rural entrepreneurs; 15 brs. including East Malaysia; wide network of corresponding banks throughout the world.

Co-operative Bank of Malaysia Ltd.: 140 Jalan Ipoh, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1954; cap. p.u. \$2m.; dep. \$11m.; Man. Dir. INEHE ABU MANSOR BASIR, A.C.A.; Sec./Gen. Man. INEHE ISMAIL DIN.

Kwong Yik Bank Bhd.: 75 Jalan Bandar, P.O.B. 135, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1913; Chair. INEHE AZMAN BIN HASHIM; Man. Dir. LIM KHIN SEONG; Man. PETER M. C. KWAN.

Malayan Banking Bhd.: 92 Jalan Bandar, P.O.B. 2010, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1960; cap. M\$45m.; dep. M\$800m. (1970); Chair. Tan Sri TAIB bin Haji ANDAK, P.M.N., S.M.J.; Vice-Chair. HEW KIANG MAIN.

Oriental Bank of Malaya Ltd.: 9 Foch Ave., Kuala Lumpur; Man. Dir. EDWIN T. NICHOLAS.

Pacific Bank Berhad: 145 Jalan Bandar, Kuala Lumpur; branch at Batu Pahat, Johore; f. 1963.

United Malayan Banking Corporation Bhd.: 42 Jalan Mountbatten, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1960; cap. p.u. M\$15m.; dep. M\$4589m. (1970); Chair. SAW CHOO THENG; Man. Dir. KANG KOCK SENG.

FOREIGN BANKS

Algemeen Bank Nederland N.V.: 32 Vijzelstraat, Amsterdam; 15 Jalan Gereja, Kuala Lumpur and 9 Beach St., Penang; Man. (Kuala Lumpur) G. A. CORONEL; Man. (Penang) A. OORTMAN GERLINGS.

Bangkok Bank Ltd.: 9 Suapa Rd., Bangkok; 105 Jalan Bandar, Kuala Lumpur; Chair. Gen. PRAPAS CHARUSATHIARA; Pres. CHIN SOPHONPANICH.

Banque de l'Indochine: 96 blvd. Haussman, Paris; 44 Jalan Pudu, Kuala Lumpur; sub-branch at 488 Jalan Tuanku Abdul Rahman, Kuala Lumpur.

Bank of America N.T. and S.A.: Bank of America Center, San Francisco, California 94120; G.P.O.B. 950, 2 Weld Rd., Kuala Lumpur.

Bank of Canton Ltd., The: 6 Des Voeux Rd. Central, Hong Kong; 18 Pudu St., Kuala Lumpur; f. 1912.

Bank of Tokyo Ltd.: 6, 1-chome, Nihombashi Hongokueho, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; 22 Medan Pasar, Kuala Lumpur.

Chartered Bank, The: 38 Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2; 2 Jalan Ampang, Kuala Lumpur, and 33 brs. in E. and W. Malaysia; Man. C. McCulloch.

Chase Manhattan Bank, N.A.: 1 Chase Manhattan Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10015, U.S.A.; 9 Jalan Gereja, P.O.B. 1090, Kuala Lumpur; Man. L. WARREN TOWNSEND.

Chung Khiaw Bank Ltd.: 59 Robinson Rd., Singapore; 11 Leboh Pasar Besar, Kuala Lumpur and 8 brs.; f. 1950; Man. Dir. LEE CHEE SHAN.

Deutsch-Asiatische Bank: P.O.B. 944, 7 Rathausstrasse, Hamburg 1, Germany; brs. at Djakarta, Hong Kong, Karachi and Kuala Lumpur.

Eastern Bank Ltd.: 2-3 Crosby Square, London, E.C.1; 2 Benteng, Kuala Lumpur.

First National City Bank: 399 Park Ave., New York; 99 Jalan Ampang, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1812.

Habib Bank Ltd.: Habib Square, Karachi, Pakistan; 17 Jalan Gereja, Kuala Lumpur.

Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, The: 1 Queen's Rd., Central, Hong Kong; 2 Lepoh Ampang, Kuala Lumpur, and 22 other brs.; Man. D. H. LEAHE.

Indian Bank Ltd.: Indian Chamber Bldgs., Esplanade, Madras; 5 Jalan Mountbatten, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1907; brs. in Penang and Malacca.

Indian Overseas Bank Ltd.: Mount Rd., Madras; 4 Jalan Mountbatten, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1937.

Lee Wah Bank Ltd.: 18 South Canal Rd., Singapore; 10-14 Medan Pasar, Kuala Lumpur; Man. W. F. CHEN.

Mercantile Bank Ltd.: 15 Gracechurch St., London, E.C.3; Kuala Lumpur and 13 brs.

Oversea-Chinese Banking Corp. Ltd.: Block 3, Upper Pickering St., Singapore; 30 Jalan Mountbatten, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1932.

Overseas Union Bank Ltd.: Head Office: Singapore; Sarawak branch: P.O.B. 653, 1 Main Bazaar, Kuching; Man. C. H. SIA.

BANKERS' ASSOCIATION

Association of Banks in Malaysia-Singapore, The: c/o Oversea-Chinese Banking Corp. Ltd., 30 Jalan Mountbatten, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1965; Chair. TAN CHIN TUAN (Oversea Chinese Banking Corp. Ltd); Sec. for Malaysia TEH THEAN CHOO

INSURANCE

Malaysian National Insurance Berhad: c/o MARA, 232 Jalan Tuanku Abdul Rahman, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1970; state-run company handling non-life and general insurance; cap. £500,000; Gen. Man. J. H. WELLER-POLEY.

STOCK EXCHANGE

Stock Exchange of Malaysia and Singapore: 7th Floor, Bangkok Bank Bldg., Jalan Bandar, Kuala Lumpur.

SABAH

COMMERCIAL BANKS

Bank Bumiputra Malaysia: Kuala Lumpur; br. in Kota Kinabalu.

Chartered Bank, The: Head Office: London; Sabah: P.O.B. 99, Kota Kinabalu; brs. at Kudat, Labuan, Lahad Datu, Sandakan, Tcnom and Tawau; Man. D. MAC-GREGOR.

Chung Khaiw Bank Ltd.: Head Office: Singapore; Sabah: P.O.B. 539, Kota Kinabalu; P.O.B. 902, Sandakan; br. at Tuaran; Man. for Sabah CHOW SHEE SENG, A.D.K.

Hock Hua Bank (Sabah) Bhd: 59/60 3rd Ave., P.O.B. 224, Sandakan; f. 1961; Man. Dir. KWAN CHUE MING.

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp., The: Head Office: Hong Kong; brs. at Kota Kinabalu, Labuan, Beaufort, Sandakan, Papar and Tawau; Man. P. S. INGHAM.

Malayan Banking Bhd.: Head Office: Kuala Lumpur; Sabah: 55 Jalan Dua, P.O.B. 374, Sandakan.

United Overseas Bank Ltd.: Head Office: Singapore; Sabah: 22 Neil Malcolm St., Kota Kinabalu; Man. CHOU CHUNG CHING.

SARAWAK

COMMERCIAL BANKS

Bian Chiang Bank Bhd.: 2-3 Main Bazaar, Kuching; bankers and insurance agents; Man. Dir. Dato WEE HOOD TECK.

Chartered Bank, The: Head Office, London; Sarawak: Jalan Tun Haji Openg, Kuching; brs. at Sibn, Miri, Sarikei, Bintulu and Simanggang.

Hock Hua Bank Bhd: Central Rd., Sibn; f. 1952; cap. M\$3m.; Chair. Dato LING BENG SIEW, M.P., P.B.S.; Vice-Chair. and Exec. Dir. LING CHIN TU; Man. Dir. TING LIK HUNG, O.B.E., P.B.S.; Exec. Dir. TING MING HUI; brs. in Kuching and Miri; Associated Co. in Sandakan (Sabah).

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation: Head Office: Hong Kong; Sarawak: brs. in Kuching and Sibn.

Kong Ming Bank Bhd.: 21 Wong Nai Siong Rd., Sibn; brs. in Kuching and Simanggang; Chair. DATO LING BENG-SUNG; Man. Dir. LING BENG-HUI.

Kwong Lee Bank Bhd.: 30 Main Bazaar, Kuching; brs. in Sibn, Sarikei and Singapore; f. 1934; Man. LAWRENCE LAM KWOK FOU.

Malayan Bank: Kuala Lumpur; brs. at Miri, Limbang and Kuching.

Oversea-Chinese Banking Corporation, Ltd.: Head Office: Singapore; Sarawak: P.O.B. 60, Kuching.

Overseas Union Bank Ltd: Head Office: Singapore; Sarawak Branch: P.O.B. 653, 1 Main Bazaar, Kuching; Man. C. H. SIA.

Post Office Savings Bank: Kuching; 1971, dep. M\$5.9m.

Sarawak Co-operative Central Bank: 46 Ban Hock Rd., Kuching; f. 1953; the Bank receives and invests funds from member societies and acts as agent to supply goods and make loans; 142 member societies.

Wah Tat Bank Bhd.: 12 Old St., P.O.B. 87, Sibn; Man. Dir. CHEW CHOO SING.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

WEST MALAYSIA

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

The United Chambers of Commerce of Malaysia: P.O.B. 2529, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1962; 4 mems., namely Associated Malay, Chinese, Indian Chambers of Commerce of Malaysia and the Malaysian International Chamber of Commerce; Chair. Sen. Dato S. O. K. UBALDULLA, B.A., D.P.M.S., J.M.N.; Sec. G. S. GILL.

Associated Chinese Chambers of Commerce of Malaysia: Chinese Assembly Hall, 1st Floor, Birch Rd., Kuala Lumpur.

Associated Indian Chambers of Commerce of Malaysia: 18 Jalan Mountbatten, P.O.B. 675, Kuala Lumpur; Pres. Sen. Dato S. O. K. UBALDULLA; Sec. G. S. GILL.

Associated Malay Chambers of Commerce: Tingkat 8, Jalan Tunku Abdul Rahman, Kuala Lumpur.

Malacca Chamber of Commerce: 89 Wolferstan Rd., Malacca; f. 1948; Pres. GOH KENG HOW; Sec. C. F. GOMES & Co.; publ. *Bulletin* (quarterly)

The Malaysian International Chamber of Commerce (MICC): Chartered Bank Chambers, P.O.B. 192, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1916 as Federated Malay States (F.M.S.) Chamber of Commerce; 173 mem. companies; Pres. A. J. Wood; Exec. Sec. D. C. L. WILSON; publ. *Annual Year Book*.

Penang Branch: Chartered Bank Chambers, P.O.B. 331, Penang, West Malaysia; f. 1795 as Penang Chamber, amalgamated with MICC in 1966; Chair. D. F. CLAYTON; Secs. Evatt & Co.

Perak Branch: Chartered Bank Chambers, P.O.B. 136, Ipoh; f. 1906 as Perak Chamber, amalgamated with Selangor Chamber to form F.M.S. Chamber of Commerce in 1916; Chair. J. K. MILLS.

Selangor Branch: Chartered Bank Chambers; P.O.B. 192, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1906 as Selangor Chamber, amalgamated with Perak Chamber to form F.M.S. Chamber of Commerce in 1916; Chair. A. J. Wood; Secs. Evatt & Co.

Penang Chinese Chamber of Commerce: 2 Penang St., Penang; f. 1903; Pres. CHOONG HAN LEONG, J.P.; Sec. CHOY MENG FOOK, P.B., A.M.N.; 422 mems. (1970).

Perak Chinese Chamber of Commerce: 35-37 Hale St., Ipoh; f. 1908; Pres. Dato PEH SENG KOON; Vice-Pres. Dato CHONG KOK LIM, YEOH KIM TIAN, J.P.; Hon. Gen. Sec. CHAN TOON FAH, J.P.; 1,500 mems.

Selangor Chinese Chamber of Commerce: Chinese Assembly Hall, 1st Floor, Birch Rd., Kuala Lumpur; Pres. The Hon. Senator Tan Sri T. H. PAN, P.M.N., J.M.N., C.W.E., M.P.; Exec. Sec. YEANG KIM SIEW.

Selangor Indian Chamber of Commerce: 116 (1st Floor), Jalan Tuanku Abdul Rahman, Kuala Lumpur; Pres. G. S. GILL; Hon. Sec. JASWANT SINGH GILL.

Chinese, Indian and Malay Chambers of Commerce are also represented in most of the important towns of West Malaysia.

DEVELOPMENT ORGANISATIONS

Commonwealth Development Corporation: Head Office: London; Kuala Lumpur Office: P.O.B. 494, Malaysia.

Federal Land Development Authority: Jalan Maktab, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1957; to raise the productivity of low income groups and so their earned income and to open up new land for development; Chair. Enche MUSA HITAM; Gen. Man. Y. M. R. M. ALIAS; publ. *Annual Report*.

Maylis Amanah Raayat (Council of Trust for Indigenous People): 232 Jalan Tuanku Abdul Rahman; Kuala Lumpur; f. 1965; to carry on the manufacture, assembly, processing and marketing of products; to provide financial assistance, research and training; Chair. ABDUL GHAFAR bin BABA; Dep. Chair. Dato MUSTAFA bin Haji ABDUL JABAR; Sec. MOHD. NOORANI bin KAMARUN.

PUBLIC CORPORATIONS*

Federal Industrial Development Authority: 5th and 6th Floor, Wisma Damansara, P.O.B. 618, Kuala Lumpur; Dir. Dr. YEO BENG POH.

National Land Co-operative Society Ltd.: 6th Floor, M.I.C. Bldg., Maxwell Rd., Kuala Lumpur; f. 1960; to mobilize capital from rubber industry workers and others to purchase rubber estates; 60,300 mems.; owns 19 rubber, tea, oil-palm and coconut plantations; cap. p.u. \$13.1m.; Pres. Y. A. B. Tun V. T. SAMNANTHAN; Chair. Enche S. S. GOVINDASAMY; Vice-Chair. Enche S. MURUGESU; Hon. Sec. Enche V. J. BALA SUNDARAM.

Malaysian Industrial Development Finance Bhd.: 117 Jalan Ampang, P.O.B. 2110, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1960 by the Government, Banks, Insurance Companies; shareholders include International Finance Corporation, Commonwealth Development Finance Co.; provides capital for industry; marketing services and builds factories; Chair. Tan Sri ISMAIL MOHAMED ALI; Gen. Man. H. F. G. LEEBRUGGEN.

Perbadanan Nasional Bhd (PERNAS): South Bldg. (1st Floor), 68 Jalan Ampang, P.O.B. 493, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1969; State sponsored company; to promote industrial and commercial development, in the fields of insurance, mining, timber export and general trading, by the indigenous community; cap. p.u. \$11m.; Chair. TENGKU RAZALEIGH; Sec. Enche MAHMUD EMBONG.

* It was announced in February 1972 that a National Oil Corporation would be established.

INDUSTRIAL AND TRADE ASSOCIATIONS

Export Promotion Council: c/o Export Promotion Division, Ministry of Trade and Industry, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1971; Chair. TENGKU AHMAD bin TENGKU YAHYA.

Federal Agricultural Marketing Authority: Tingkat 4 dan 5, Bangunan Bangkok Bank, 105 Jalan Bandar, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1965 to improve existing markets and methods of marketing of agricultural produce and promote new markets and outlets for agricultural produce; Chair. Dato Haji ABDULLAH bin MAHMUD.

The Federation of Malaya Timber Exporters Association: 81 Ampang Rd., Kuala Lumpur; Pres. TAN SRI NIK AHMAD KAMIL; 17 mems.

Federation of Malaysian Manufacturers: 4th Floor, Chartered Bank Bldg., Jalan Ampang, P.O.B. 2194, Kuala Lumpur.

Malayan Agricultural Producers' Association: Bangunan Getah Asli, Jalan Ampang, P.O.B. 1063, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1966; 467 member estates and 16 factories; Pres. Senator Tan Sri GAN TECK YEOW, P.S.M., J.M.N., M.P.; Dir. and Sec. W. FERNANDO, K.M.N.

The Malayan Pineapple Industry Board: P.O.B. 35, Batu 5, Jalan Scudai, Johore Bahru; Malayan Bank Chambers, Battery Rd., Singapore 1; 25 Victoria St., London.

The Malayan Rubber Goods Manufacturers' Association: c/o Messrs. Low and Co., 63 Klyne St., Kuala Lumpur.

Rubber Trade Association: 296 Brewster Rd., Ipoh.

Rubber Trade Association: 128A Wolferston Rd., Malacca.

Rubber Trade Association of Penang: 16 Anson Rd., Penang; f. 1919; 170 mems.; Pres. SAW CHOO THENG; Sec. KOH PEN TING; Treas. TAN HOAY EAM.

Rubber Trade Association of Selangor and Pahang: 138 Jalan Bandar, Kuala Lumpur.

States of Malaya Chamber of Mines: 1 Post Office Rd., P.O.B. 127, Ipoh; f. 1914; Pres. O. L. GRAY, P. A. W. THUELL; Sec. M. S. OLVER; no. of mems. 54 companies, 63 individuals, 2 associations.

Timber Export Industry Board (Malaysia and Singapore): 150 Jalan Ampang, Kuala Lumpur, and 77 Robinson Rd., Singapore; to promote, regulate and control the export of timber in West Malaysia and Singapore; f. 1968; Chair. LEE KAI TO; Sec. F. H. C. SOON; publ. *Monthly Digest of Statistics*.

Timber Trade Federation of the Federation of Malaya: No. 336-A, Lorong Haji Taib Satu, Batu Rd., Kuala Lumpur.

TRADE UNIONS

Malaysian Trades Union Congress: 19 Jalan Barat (First Floor), Petaling Jaya; P.O.B. 457, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1949; 103 affiliated unions, 500,000 mems.; Pres. YEON TECK CHYE; Sec.-Gen. S. J. H. ZAIDI; publ. *Suara Buroh* (monthly).

Affiliated Unions with membership over 10,000:

National Mining Workers' Union of Malaya: 282A Brickfields Road, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1955; about 14,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. MOHAMMAD bin TAKIM.

National Union of Plantation Workers in Malaya: Plantation House, Petaling Jaya, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1954; about 165,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. P. P. NARAYANAN.

Railwaymen's Union of Malaya: 258A Brickfields Road, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1960; about 14,000 mems.; Pres. YAHAYA bin MOHD. ALI; Gen. Sec. LIM LYE HUAT.

INDEPENDENT FEDERATIONS

Malayan Federation of Clerical and Administrative Staff Unions: Chan Wing Bldg., Mountbatten Rd., Kuala Lumpur; f. 1949; 4 affiliates.

Amalgamated Union of Employees in Government Clerical and Allied Services: 1362 Kandang Kerbau Rd., Brickfields, Kuala Lumpur; about 6,000 mems.

All Malayan Federation of Government Medical Employees Trade Unions: District Hospital, Ipoh; f. 1947; 9 affiliates.

Federation of Government Medical Services Unions: General Hospital, Pakang Rd., Kuala Lumpur; 9 affiliates.

Federation of Indian School Teachers' Unions: 5 affiliates.

SABAH

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Chinese Chamber of Commerce: P.O.B. 100, Beaufort; P.O.B. 63, Kota Kinabalu; P.O.B. 14, Keningau; P.O.B. 31, Labuan; P.O.B. 32, Lahad Datu; P.O.B. 28, Papar; P.O.B. 161, Sandakan; P.O.B. 12, Semporna; P.O.B. 164, Tawau; P.O.B. 6, Tenom; P.O.B. 37, Tuaran.

North Borneo United Chinese Chamber of Commerce
P.O.B. 156, Sandakan.

Sabah Chamber of Commerce: P.O.B. 1204, Sandakan;
Pres. G. CREIGHTON.

TRADE UNIONS AND ASSOCIATIONS

Chinese School Teachers' Association: P.O. Box 10, Tenom;
f. 1956; 74 mems.; Sec. VUN CHAU CHOI.

Employees' Trade Union: P.O. Box 295, Sandakan; f.
1955; 40 mems.; Sec. LOUIS L. QUYN.

Kota Kinabalu Teachers' Association: P.O.B. 282, Kota
Kinabalu; f. 1962; 258 mems.; Sec. K. J. JOSEPH.

Sabah Civil Service Union: P.O.B. 175, Kota Kinabalu; f.
1952; 1,356 mems.; Pres. J. K. K. VOON; Sec. STEPHEN
WONG; publ. *Union News Letter*.

Sabah Commercial Employees' Union: P.O.B. 357, Kota
Kinabalu; f. 1957; 1,200 mems.; Sec. KOK FUNG CHONG.

Sandakan Tong Kang Association: 120 Mile $\frac{1}{2}$, Leila Rd.,
Sandakan; f. 1952; 86 mems.; Sec. LAI KEN MIN.

**The Incorporated Society of Planters, (North-East) Sabah
Branch:** f. 1962; 44 mems.; Chair. A. J. WONG; P.O.B.
203, Sandakan.

CO-OPERATIVES

Co-operatives include general purpose village stores for
consumer needs and sale of produce; milling of rice and
coffee; paddy storage; rubber curing and sale; buffalo
rearing and grazing; sale of meat, vegetables and fish;
transport; tractor ploughing; labour contracting; timber
extraction; thrift and loan schemes; land purchase and
land development.

SARAWAK

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Chinese Chamber of Commerce: 68 Queen's Sq., Marudi,
Baram, Fourth Division; 21 Court Rd., Binatang,
Third Division; Daro, Third Division; 31 Limbang
Bazaar, Limbang, Fifth Division; Matu, Third Division;
28 High St., Miri, Fourth Division; Sarikei, Third
Division; Theatre Rd., Mukah, Third Division; 12 Old
Rd., Sibul, Third Division; 32 River Rd., Sibuti; Song,
Third Division; Marudi Bazaar, Baram, Fourth
Division.

Kuching Chinese General Chamber of Commerce: Main
Bazaar, Kuching, First Division.

South Indian Chamber of Commerce of Sarawak: 37-C India
St., Kuching, First Division.

Sarawak Chamber of Commerce: c/o Turquand Young and
Co., Lanka Bldg., Khoo Hun Yeang St., Kuching,
First Division.

DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS

Borneo Development Corporation Sdn. Bhd.: shareholders:
Governments of Sarawak and Sabah; Commonwealth
Development Corporation, London; Head office and
Sarawak Office: Electra House, P.O.B. 342, Power St.,
Kuching; Sabah Office: P.O.B. 721, 1st Floor, Jalan
Haji Jacob, Kota Kinabalu.

Sarawak Development Finance Corporation: Electra House,
Kuching; f. 1958; a Government Corporation set up to
promote the economic development of Sarawak, and to
provide or facilitate credits and to stimulate private
investment, particularly in agricultural and rural
development; also responsible for land development
schemes and for low cost housing in Sarawak; Gen.
Man. M. A. SATEM.

Borneo Housing Mortgage Finance Bhd.: Registered and
br. office: Electra House, Power St., Kuching; Head
Office: 9 Jalan Pantai, Kota Kinabalu, Sabah;
jointly owned by State Governments of Sabah and
Sarawak and the Commonwealth Development Corpn.;
provides long-term loans for housing; auth. cap.
M\$25m.; loans and dep. M\$33.6 (June 1971); Mortgage
Securities M\$57.3 (June 1971); Chair. W. A. BELSHAM;
Gen. Man. YAP HYUN PHEN, B.A. (Hons.); Sec./Ac-
countant STEPHEN CHAN KIN WING, B.COM., A.C.I.S.,
A.C.A. (N.Z.).

TRADE UNIONS

Many of the unions are small, catering for wharf
labourers working in up-river areas. The largest is:

Sarawak Government Asian Officers' Union: Batu Lintang
Rd., P.O.B. 626, Kuching; f. 1946; largest civil service
union in Sarawak; Pres. Enche SARJIT SINGH KHAIIRA;
Vice-Pres. Enche JAMES S. RAJAH; Gen. Sec. Tuan
MOHD Haji ABDULLAH bin Haji BOLHIR; publ. *Voice*;
circ. 3,000.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

WEST MALAYSIA

Malayan Railway Administration: P.O.B. No. 1, Kuala
Lumpur; Gen. Man. WAAD bin JAMALUDDIN, J.M.N.,
A.M.I.MECH.E., M.INST.T.

The main line, 787 km. long, follows the west coast and
extends from Singapore in the south to Butterworth
(opposite Penang Island) to the north. The new Butter-
worth station is adjacent to the Penang Port Commission's
pier from where ferry services to Penang are operated. The
rail link also serves the proposed new wharves for ocean-
going ships at Bagan Luar.

From Bukit Mertajam, close to Butterworth, the line
branches off to the Thai border at Padang Besar where
connection is made with the State Railway of Thailand.
Three through international passenger train services are
operated thrice-weekly between Butterworth and Bang-
kok, and a through coach ("the ASA coach"), which runs
from Kuala Lumpur to Bangkok, is attached to one of the
international expresses. Though there is no express service
from Bangkok to Tumpat on the East Coast, there are
daily passenger train services from the border station of
Sungei Golok to stations on the East Coast. There is also
a through rail car service between Butterworth and
Haadyai in Thailand.

The East Coast Line, 526 km. long, runs from Gemas
to Tumpat (near Kota Bharu). A 21-km. branch line from
Pasir Mas, which is 27 km. miles south of Tumpat, connects
with the State Railway of Thailand at the border station
of Sungei Golok.

Branch lines serve railway-operated ports at Port
Dickson, Teluk Anson and Port Weld as well as Port
Swettenham and Jurong (Singapore).

Diesel rail car services are operated between Ipoh and
Butterworth, Butterworth and Kuala Lumpur and Ipoh,
Kuala Lumpur and Port Swettenham, Sultan Street and
Ampang. In addition to the normal express services
between Kuala Lumpur and Singapore, there is a rapid
diesel rail car service. Total distance (1971): 1,659 km.

SABAH

Sabah State Railways: Kota Kinabalu; the total length of
the railway is 155 km. The line is of metre gauge and
runs from Kota Kinabalu to Melalap serving part of

MALAYSIA—(TRANSPORT)

the west coast and the interior; diesel and steam trains are used; Gen. Man. WONG LEN HIN, D.I.P.C.E., GRAD.I.E.

ROADS

There are 15,236 miles of roads in West Malaysia, of which 4,428 miles are maintained by Federal authorities and 10,808 miles by the States. Of this total there are about 12,000 miles of metalled roads.

Automobile Association of Malaya: P.O.B. 150, Penang-f. 1932; mems. 10,702 (1971); Chair. Y. A. M. TUNKU SHAHABUDDIN, D.K.; Vice-Chair. W. G. PILLAY; Sec.-Gen. Mrs. K. S. LIM; publs. *A.A.M. News* (monthly), *Handbook* (every 18 months).

SABAH

The Public Works Department has constructed and maintained a network of Trunk, District and Local roads comprising 299 miles of bitumen, 922 miles of metal (gravel) and 371 miles of earth surface making a total of 1,592 miles up to 1968.

SARAWAK

The State government maintains about 140 miles of hard-surfaced roads, 370 miles of gravelled and 50 miles of earth roads. In addition local authorities maintained some 340 miles of roads.

INLAND WATERWAYS

In Sabah and Sarawak, rivers are by far the most important form of internal transport.

SHIPPING

Malaysian International Shipping Corporation Berhad (*National Shipping Line of Malaysia*): 308 Jalan Ampang, P.O.B. 371, Kuala Lumpur; London agent Lambert Bros. (Shipping) Ltd., Cunard House, 88 Leadenhall St., London, E.C.3.; f. 1968; regular sailings to Far East and Europe; Chair. KUOK HOCK NIEN; Gen. Man. LESLIE EU; Sec. Enche MOHAMED TAIB bin IBRAHIM.

WEST MALAYSIA

The principal ports in the peninsula are Port Swettenham*, Penang and Prai; Malacca is an occasional port of call for ocean vessels. Under the Second Five-Year Plan, a major port development programme has begun in both East and West Malaysia, costing over \$200m.; it involves the construction of 2,800 ft. of wharves at Port Swettenham* for conventional and containerized cargo, new ports at Kuantan and Johore Bahru and the expansion of existing port facilities.

* Renamed Port Klang (Dec. 1971).

SABAH

The chief ports are Labuan, Sandakan, Kota Kinabalu, Kudat, Tawau, Semporna and Lahad Datu. The operation of all ports, except Labuan, is carried out by the Sabah Ports Authority.

There are many shipping lines using the ports and the main lines listed below run regular services to and from the State. Local services are maintained by a fleet of twelve coastal steamers and numerous small craft to all ports in Sabah, Brunei and Sarawak.

Director of Marine: Capt. H. M. STANFIELD, Labuan.

Australian West Pacific Line: From Japanese and Australian ports.

Ben Line: Monthly services to United Kingdom and Europe.

Blue Funnel Line: Monthly services to United Kingdom and Europe.

Iino Line: Monthly service between Japan and West Australia.

Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.: Frequent sailings from East Coast ports to Japan and from Hong Kong.

Kinabatangan/Man Tung Shipping Co.: From Japan, Taiwan and Hong Kong to Sabah ports.

Netherlands Royal Dutch Mail: From United Kingdom and other European ports.

Nissho Line: Service between Sabah, Brunei and Japan.

Norse Oriental Line: Australia via West Malaysia ports.

Norwegian Asia Line: A fortnightly service to Sabah ports from Hong Kong, Japan and Shanghai; also a three-weekly service from Bangkok.

Osaka Shoshun Kaisha: Japanese ports.

Pacific International Line: From Singapore and West Malaysian ports.

Royal Inter-Ocean Line: From Australian, Indonesian and Thai ports.

Royal Rotterdam Lloyd: From United Kingdom and other European ports.

Shell Tankers Ltd.: West Malaysia, Singapore, Sarawak and Sabah ports with bulk petroleum.

Straits Steamship Co.: Weekly cargo, passenger and mail service from Singapore; agents Harrison's and Crosfield (Sabah) Ltd., Prince Philip Drive, P.O.B. 22, Kota Kinabalu.

SARAWAK

Under the Second Five-Year Plan, work has started on a new port of Pending Point, near Kuching. The \$23 million project will be completed in 1974. Port facilities at Sibu will be extended by 1,000 feet.

Ben Line: Sarawak Agents: C.T.C. Shipping Agencies Sdn. Bhd., Sibu and Sarikei; direct sailings U.K./Tanjong Mani, Sarawak.

Blue Funnel and Glen Line: Sarawak Agent: The Borneo Co. (Malaysia), Sendirian Berhad., Kuching and Sibu; direct sailings from Rejang, Sarawak to U.K.

"K" Line: Sarawak Agent: Guthrie Boustead Shipping Agencies Ltd.; regular cargo service: Western Australia/Tanjong Mani, Sarawak.

Norwegian Asia Line: Agents Harper Gilfillan (Borneo) Sdn. Bhd.; direct service Japan-Hong Kong-Sabah-Sarawak, carrying cargo.

The Sarawak Steamship Co. Ltd.: 32-33 Khoo Hun Yeang St., Kuching; operates weekly services to Singapore, Rejang River ports and Brunei and fortnightly services to Sabah ports.

Polish Ocean Lines: Sarawak Agent: Borneo United Sawmills Sdn. Bhd.; Sibu and Kuching; Australian services: Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide and Brisbane.

Straits Steamship Co. Ltd.: 32 Khoo Hun Yeang St., Kuching; operates ten-day direct services from Kuala Lumpur to Kuching, Miri and Sabah ports.

Local shipping companies maintain coastal and river services, and occasional ships of various lines call if inducement offers.

CIVIL AVIATION

Under the Second Five-Year Plan, \$250 million has been allocated for airport improvements.

MALAYSIA—(TRANSPORT, TOURISM, UNIVERSITIES)

WEST MALAYSIA

There are international airports, one at Kuala Lumpur, inaugurated in 1965, the other being Penang.

Malaysia-Singapore Airlines: H.Q. Singapore; Magnet House, 2-4 Campbell Road, Kuala Lumpur; serves all major towns in West and East Malaysia, Brunei, Bangkok, Djakarta, Bali, Medan, Hong Kong, Taipei, Tokyo, Manila, Perth, Melbourne, Sydney, Colombo, Madras, Bombay, Bahrain, Rome, London; operates Fokker F.27 Friendships, Boeing 707s, 727s, 737s and 747s; Chair. Tan Sri ISMAIL bin MOUD ALI; Man. Dir. LIM CHIN BENG.

Malaysian Airline System (MAS) Bhd.: Magnet House, 2-4 Campbell Rd., Kuala Lumpur; f. 1971; will become operational in June 1972 as the sole national airline of Malaysia; Chair. Enche G. K. RAMA IYER; Gen. Man. SAW HUAT LYE.

FOREIGN AIRLINES

The following foreign airlines serve Malaysia: Aeroflot, Air France, Air India, BOAC, Cathay Pacific Airways, CAL, P.N. Garuda Indonesian Airways, JAL, KLM, Qantas, Royal Air Laos, Thai Airways International and UTA.

SABAH

There is an international airport at Kota Kinabalu. A runway extension programme is in operation to enable it to take Boeing 707s in 1972. There are civil airports at Sandakan, Kudat, Lahad Datu, Tawau, Keningau, Ranau, Telupid and Sepulot.

Regional Director of Civil Aviation (Acting): T. ARULAMPALAM, Dept. of Civil Aviation, Kota Kinabalu.

SARAWAK

There are two airports, at Kuching and Sibu, and many airstrips.

Malaysian Airline System (MAS) Bhd.: Electra House, Power St., Kuching; services to Singapore, Kuala Lumpur, Brunei and Sabah and scheduled internal and international services.

Southern Cross Malaysia Airline Bhd.: f. 1971; international charter services initially to London.

TOURISM

WEST MALAYSIA

Department of Tourism: Ministry of Commerce and Industry, P.O.B. 328, Kuala Lumpur; Dir. Gen. OSMAN SIRU. Number of Hotel beds (1970/71): 8,595.

SABAH

Sabah Tourist Association: P.O.B. 946, Kota Kinabalu; f. 1962; 110 mems.; semi-governmental promotion organization; Chair. SYED KECHEK; Tourist Officer BERNARD ROSARIO; publ. *Sabah Tourist Guide* and others.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

Arts Council of Malaysia: P.O.B. 630, Kuala Lumpur; promotes the accessibility, improvement and utilization of the arts in Malaysia; Pres. Tan Sri M. GHAZALI bin SHAFIE; Chair. KINGTON LOO.

Liberal Arts Society of Malaysia: 10th Floor, Kwong Yik Bank Bldg., Jalan Bandar, Kuala Lumpur; non-profit cultural society for music, drama, etc.; Pres. VINCENT YONG; Sec. ABRAHAM SAMUEL.

UNIVERSITIES

Kebangsaan National University: P.O.B. 1124, Jalan Pantai Baru, f. 1970; Kuala Lumpur; 36 teachers, 191 students.

University of Malaya: Pantai Valley, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1959; 8,000 students.

University of Penang: Gelagor, Penang; f. 1969; 33 teachers, 750 students.

MALDIVES

Maldives (formerly designated The Maldivé Islands) lies 420 miles south-west of Ceylon.

HISTORY

The Republic of Maldives (which was known as The Maldivé Islands until April 1969) is an independent state consisting of some 2,000 islands in the Indian Ocean. A Sultanate until 1968, they achieved independence on July 26th, 1965, after being under British protection since 1887, when the Sultan signed an agreement with the Government of Ceylon; further agreements were signed in 1948 and 1960.

In 1956 the Maldivian and United Kingdom Governments agreed to the establishment of a Royal Air Force staging post on Gan, an island in the southernmost atoll, Addu. The Maldivian Government accorded free and unrestricted use by the United Kingdom Government of Gan Island and of 110 acres of Hittadu Island (for a radio station). Under the 1960 Agreement, the Maldivian Government entrusted Gan and the demarcated area on Hittadu as a free gift to the United Kingdom, together with the free use of Addu Lagoon and the territorial waters adjacent thereto, for a period of 30 years—this period to be extendable by agreement. Since the granting of independence the British Government still retains the facilities in Addu Atoll accorded to them by the 1960 agreement for purposes of Commonwealth defence. The United Kingdom Government undertook to pay the Maldivian Government £100,000, with a further £750,000 spread over five years or more, for economic development.

Maldives has been a member of the Colombo Plan since 1963 and of the United Nations since December 1965.

STATISTICS

Area: the archipelago consists of 19 atolls, comprising nearly 2,000 islands, of which 192 are inhabited; the total area is 20,000 square miles.

Population: (1970) 114,469, Male (capital) 13,610

Employment: Fishing, Copra-production, and making Coir yarn; about 500 are employed at the British Royal Air Force staging post on Gan Island.

Agriculture: Coconut Palms, Papaya, Screwpine, Pomegranates, Pineapples, some Citrus Fruit, Plantains, Breadfruit and Yams.

Finance: 1 Maldivian Rupee = 1.25 Ceylon Rupees; Government Expenditure (1970) 17,288,880.

Exports (1970—cwt.): Maldivé Fish 93,034. Other Fish and its products 9,399, Shells 968, Copra 1,538.

Trade with Ceylon is the monopoly of the Maldivian Government. The entire output of Maldivé fish is sold to the Ceylon Government.

CONSTITUTION

A referendum was held throughout Maldives in March 1968 to ascertain what form of government was desired by the Maldivians. Over 80 per cent of those who voted approved a proposal to establish a republic in place of the

the constitution of the Sultanate, which was introduced in 1954 and amended in June 1964 and July 1967. The Republic of Maldives was proclaimed on 11 November 1968. The main provisions of the republican constitution are:

1. The Head of State is the President and he is vested with all executive powers.
2. The President is elected by a popular vote every four years.
3. The President is assisted by a cabinet chosen by the President.
4. The members of the Cabinet are individually responsible to the *Majlis*, or the elected legislature.
5. The powers of the President, the Cabinet and the legislature are laid down in the Constitution.
6. The *Majlis* or legislative body, consisting of 54 members representing the population of just over 110,000, is elected every five years.
7. The basic rights of the people, guaranteeing their freedom of life, movement, speech and development, without contravening the provisions of Islam, are laid down in the Constitution.

THE GOVERNMENT

(March 1972)

HEAD OF STATE

President: AMIR IBRAHIM NASIR, N.G.I.V.

THE CABINET

Minister of Justice: SHEIKH MOOSA FATH-HY.

Minister of Health: IBRAHIM RASHEED.

Minister of Education: HASSAN ZAREER.

Minister of Finance: ABDUL SATTAR.

Minister of External Affairs: AHMED ZAKI.

Minister of Public Safety: ABDULLHANNAN HALEEM.

Minister of Agriculture: FAROUK ISMAIL.

Minister of Fisheries: AHMED HILMY DIDI.

Minister of Trade and Development: ADNAN HUSSAIN.

Attorney-General: IBRAHIM SHIHAB.

LEGISLATURE

MAJLIS

54 members, 8 of whom are nominated by the President, 8 are elected by the people of Malé and 2 are elected from every atoll.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

There are no resident diplomatic missions in Maldives. The following countries maintain diplomatic relations with the Republic of Maldives which are also mostly accredited to Ceylon: Burma, Republic of China, (Taiwan), Arab Republic of Egypt, France, German Democratic Republic, German Federal Republic, India, Republic of Iraq, Israel, Italy, Japan, Democratic Peoples' Republic of Korea, Republic of Korea, Malaysia, Pakistan, U.S.S.R., United Kingdom, U.S.A.

LAW AND RELIGION

The administration of justice is based on the Islamic Law of Shariat.

The Maldivians are Sunni Muslims. Islam is the State religion.

TRANSPORT

SHIPPING

Powered vessels operate between Maldives and Ceylon at frequent intervals.

CIVIL AVIATION

An airport is under construction on the island of Hulule, about a mile from the capital island, Male.

There are no regular flights but the government arranges flights by Air Ceylon mostly under charter.

MALI

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Mali is a land-locked state in West Africa, bounded by Algeria to the north, Mauritania and Senegal to the west, Guinea and Ivory Coast to the south and Upper Volta and Niger to the east. The climate is hot and dry with average temperatures ranging from 75°-90°F (24°-32°C) and increasing northward into the Sahara Desert. The official language is French but a number of other languages including Bambara and Sonrai are widely spoken. About 65 per cent of the population are Muslims and more than 30 per cent follow animist beliefs, the remainder are Christians. The flag is a vertical tricolour of green, gold and black with a black ideogram of a man on the central gold stripe. The capital is Bamako.

Recent History

Formerly a French colony, Mali became a self-governing Republic within the French Community in 1958 with the title the Republic of Soudan. In 1959 it joined with Senegal to form the Federation of Mali, which became an independent State in June 1960. In August 1960 the Federation was dissolved and the Soudan was proclaimed the Republic of Mali. Although retaining certain economic ties, the new Republic did not join the French Community and severed all diplomatic ties with Senegal. Relations with Senegal were restored in June 1963, and relations with France have since improved. In November 1968 President Modibo Keita's government, which had ruled Mali since 1960, was overthrown by a military coup led by Lieutenant Moussa Traoré. The military government was itself the target of an attempted coup by a section of the army in August 1969, and the conspirators were tried and sentenced later in the year.

Government

Mali is ruled by decrees issued with the authority of the National Liberation Military Committee which took power in November 1968. A constitutional referendum was announced for 1969, but has yet to be held.

Defence

A military academy was established in 1962 to train Malian officers for the Army of 3,500 men. Assistance has come from France, the U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A. There is a small paratroop unit.

Economic Affairs

Mali is poor in natural resources. A large part of the country lies in the Sahara Desert and is only capable of supporting a sparse nomadic population dependent on its flocks and herds. Only about 20 per cent of the land is suitable for cultivation, the principal crops being rice, millet and groundnuts. Livestock-raising is important and forms one of the chief exports. There is extensive river fishing and dried and smoked fish are exported. The only

industries are for the processing of hides and skins and wool. Mali re-entered the French financial community after its devaluation in 1967, and still receives substantial amounts of French aid.

Transport and Communications

The river Senegal and the river Niger, which is navigable for its total length in Mali of 1,782 kilometres, form the chief arteries of transport. The only railway, running from Koulikoro to Dakar in Senegal was re-opened in 1963. Roads are being improved but only 15 per cent of the 7,500 miles of roads is open all the year. A trans-Saharan highway from Algiers to Gao in Mali and Tahoua in Niger is to be built with French and Czechoslovak financial assistance. Domestic and international air services are provided by Air Mali and four other airlines.

Social Welfare

The Government maintains anti-smallpox and yellow fever services and there are a number of state hospitals and medical centres.

Education

State education is free but only a fraction of the children of school age are provided for. By 1968 over 180,000 students were receiving some education. A few schools are run by missions. Higher education is usually abroad, students going to France or Senegal, and in some cases, to the U.S.S.R.

Tourism

Tourism is being developed, based on hunting and fishing and the legendary city of Timbuktu.

Visas are required to visit Mali by citizens of all countries except France.

Public Holidays

1972: May 1 (Labour Day), April 26 (Birth of the Prophet), July 14 (National Day), September 22 (Independence Day), November 8 (Id ul Fitr), December 25 (Christmas).

1973: January 15 (Id ul Adha), February 4 (Muslim New Year).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rate

The unit of currency is the Mali Franc of 100 cents; formerly at par with the Franc CFA of 100 cents, this was devalued in May 1967 by 50 per cent, and now 2 MF = 1 Franc CFA. Mali followed the Franc area devaluation in August 1969.

Exchange Rate: 1,326 Mali Francs = £1 Sterling.
510 Mali Francs = \$1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA sq. km.	POPULATION (1969)	
	TOTAL	BAMAKO (capital)
1,239,988*	4,929,000	175,000

* 478,760 sq. miles.

MAIN TRIBES

(1963 estimates)

BAMBARA	FULANI	MARKA	SONGHAI	MALINKÉ	TOUAREG	SÉNOUFO	DOGON
1,000,000	450,000	280,000	230,000	200,000	240,000	375,000	130,000

AGRICULTURE

('000 tons)

	1966	1967	1968	1969
Rice	158.5	159	172	160
Maize	76.0	76	66	90
Sorghum	387.8	388	440	n.a.
Millet	349.6	350	390	900
Cotton Seed	31.5	32	42	39
Groundnuts (unshelled)	159.2	159	119	50

Livestock (1966): Cattle 4,600,000, Sheep and Goats 9,900,000, Camels 165,000, Horses 170,000 and Mules 468,000. (1969): Cattle 5,000,000, Sheep and Goats 10,000,000.

Fishing (1966): 100,000 tons of freshwater fish caught, of which 30,000 tons were dried and smoked.

Industry: chiefly cotton ginning and groundnut oil; also confectionery, hardware and brickmaking.

FINANCE

1 Mali franc=100 cents=0.50 francs CFA=0.01 French francs.

1,326 Mali francs=£1 sterling; 510 Mali francs=U.S.\$1.00.

1,000 Mali francs=£0.75 sterling=U.S. \$1.96.

(The Mali franc was devalued by 50 per cent on May 5th, 1967, and by a further 12.5 per cent on August 10th, 1969.)

Budget (1969): 23,000m. Mali francs, partly financed through French budgetary assistance.

1970 estimates: Expenditure 22,651 million Mali francs.

1971: Expenditure 24,709 million Mali francs; Revenue 22,994 million Mali francs.

MALI—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

Three-Year Plan (1970-1973): Organized by the Council of Planning to replace the first five-year plan which failed to reach its target. The Plan lays more emphasis upon the development of industry, and the total sum needed amounts to 77,500 million Mali francs of which 66,000 million will be provided by foreign aid.

FOREIGN PUBLIC DEBT, 1968 ('000 million Mali francs)

U.S.S.R.	32.6
France	26.9
China	23.5
Egypt	7.3
Ghana	6.5
Other Countries	5.2
IMF and IBRD	9.0
TOTAL	110.0

EXTERNAL TRADE (million Mali francs)

	1968	1969	1970*
Imports . . .	16,937	20,102	11,226
Exports . . .	5,300	8,752	7,971

* Six months.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

IMPORTS	1968	1969	EXPORTS	1968	1969
Rice	1,255	n.a.	Live Animals	818	4,315
Sugar	1,889	1,032	Fish	691	1,259
Petroleum Products	1,253	1,572	Groundnuts	562	253
Cotton Goods	1,322	1,192	Cotton (ginned)	1,836	895
Iron and Steel	929	269			
Vehicles and Parts	2,419	905			

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

IMPORTS	1968	1969	EXPORTS	1968	1969
France	5,345	7,760	France	866	1,431
France Zone (except France)	3,084	3,604	France Zone (except France)	2,364	4,255
United Kingdom	267	239	Ghana	507	1,876
Ghana	114	54	German Federal Republic	147	9
German Federal Republic	422	572			
Eastern European Countries	3,756	2,199			

TRANSPORT AND EDUCATION

TRANSPORT

Railways (1967-68): Passengers 702,700, Passenger/km. 77.6m.; Freight 225,633 tons, Freight ton/km. 103.6m.

Roads (1965): Cars 4,522; Lorries and Commercial Vehicles 4,766.

River Traffic (1967-68): Passengers 71,939; Freight 62,001 metric tons; Passenger/km. 22m.; Freight ton/km. 36.3m.

Civil Aviation (1970): Aircraft (arrivals and departures) 3,095; Passenger arrivals 25,304; Passenger departures 24,675; Freight unloaded 866 metric tons; Freight loaded 562 metric tons.

EDUCATION

Education (1967-68): Primary 3,447 grades, 156,967 pupils; Secondary: 860 grades, 29,055 pupils, 1,442 teachers; technical and specialized education: 418 teachers, 2,192 pupils; 110 students studying abroad.

Source: Direction Générale de la Statistique, Bamako.

THE CONSTITUTION

(September 1960)

The 1960 Constitution was abrogated by the Military Committee for National Liberation (CMLN), which in November 1968 replaced it by a "Fundamental Law". Under this, the CMLN and the Supreme Court rule by decree until a constitutional referendum has been held. The President of the CMLN acts as Head of State, and is Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

President: Lieutenant MOUSSA TRAORÉ.

MILITARY COMMITTEE FOR NATIONAL LIBERATION

President: Lieut. MOUSSA TRAORÉ.

Vice-President: Lieut. BABA DIARRA.

Commissioner: Lieut. Y. TRAORÉ.

Secretary: Lieut. P. SISSOKO.

Members: Lieutenants T. BAGAYOKO, J. MARAT, M. SANOGHO, C. TOUKARA, M. KONE, K. DEMBELE, and Captains C. SISSOKO and M. SISSOKO.

PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT

(April 1972)

Prime Minister: Lieut. MOUSSA TRAORÉ.

Minister of Foreign Affairs and Co-operation: Capt. CHARLES SISSOKO.

Minister of Defence: (vacant).

Minister of Information and Security: Lieut. YOUSOUF TRAORÉ.

Minister of Finance and Trade: Lieut. BABA DIARRA.

Minister of Justice: Lieut. JOSEPH MARAT.

Minister of Health and Social Affairs: BENITIENI FOFANA.

Minister of Industry and Planning: ROBERT N'DAW.

Minister of Production: SIDI COULIBALY.

Minister of Public Service and Labour: SORI COULIBALY.

Minister of Education, Youth and Sport: Prof. YAYA BAGAYOKO.

Minister of Transport, Public Works, Tourism and Telecommunications: Lieut. KARIM DEMBELE.

Secretary of State for Social Affairs: Mme INNA SISSOKO.

Chairman of the Development Bank: TIOULE KONATE.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO MALI

(Bamako unless otherwise stated)

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Albania: (E); *Ambassador:* GAGO PAZA.
Algeria: (E); *Ambassador:* HOCINE BENYELLES.
Argentina: (E); *Ambassador:* MARIO RAUL PICO.
Belgium: Abidjan, Ivory Coast (E).
Brazil: Dakar, Senegal (E).
China, People's Republic: B.P. 112 (E); *Ambassador:* MENG YUEH.
Czechoslovakia: (E); *Ambassador:* VÁCLAV HRADEC.
Egypt: (E); *Ambassador:* ANWAR FARID NASSER.
France: B.P. 17 (E); *Ambassador:* LOUIS DALLIER.
German Federal Republic: (E); *Ambassador:* ERNST MICHAEL JOVY.
Ghana: *Ambassador:* AWOSU DARKO.
Guinea: (E); *Ambassador:* KAMONO ANSOU.
Hungary: Conakry, Guinea (E).
India: *Ambassador:* R. R. SINHA.
Indonesia: Conakry, Guinea.
Israel: B.P. 351 (E); *Ambassador:* ASHER HAKENY.
Italy: Conakry, Guinea (E).

Japan: Dakar, Senegal.
Korea, Democratic People's Republic: (E); *Ambassador:* TCHOE SANG MOUK.
Lebanon: Dakar, Senegal (E).
Mauritania: Dakar, Senegal (E).
Morocco: B.P. 78 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* (vacant).
Netherlands: Dakar, Senegal (E).
Pakistan: Accra, Ghana.
Poland: (E); *Ambassador:* EUGENIUSZ KULAGA.
Senegal: (E); *Ambassador:* MOUSTAFA Cissé.
Spain: Dakar, Senegal.
Switzerland: Dakar, Senegal (E).
Tunisia: Dakar, Senegal (E).
United Kingdom: Dakar, Senegal (E).
U.S.S.R.: (E); *Ambassador:* LEONID MOUSSATOV.
U.S.A.: B.P. 34 (E); *Ambassador:* M. G. E. CLARK.
Upper Volta: (L); *Representative:* HENRI OUATTARA.
Viet-Nam, Democratic Republic: B.P. 48 (E); *Ambassador:* VU HAC BONG.
Yugoslavia: B.P. 207 (E); *Ambassador:* ZDRAVKO PECAR.

In June 1969 Mali granted recognition to the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet-Nam. Mali also has diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level with Canada, The Gambia and Haiti.

PARLIAMENT

The National Assembly was abolished in January 1968. The President, and since November 1968, the Military Committee for National Liberation, rule by decree.

POLITICAL PARTIES

The "Fundamental Law" proclaimed in November 1968 guaranteed freedom of political activity within the law. By late 1971 no details of any active political parties were available.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Cour Suprême: Bamako; newly established September 1969; 19 members; judicial section comprising three civil chambers and one criminal chamber; administrative section dealing with appeals and fundamental rulings; members are nominated for five years and may not be members of the Government nor practice law privately during that time; Pres. ASSANE SEYE.

Court of Appeal: Bamako; two Tribunaux de Première Instance.

RELIGION

It is estimated that 65 per cent of the population are Muslims, about 30 per cent Animists and 5 per cent Christians, with Roman Catholics comprising 1 per cent of the total population.

Chief Mosque: Bagdadji, Place de la République.

Roman Catholic Church: Run by the Missionaries of Africa (White Fathers); six areas: Archdiocese of Bamako, dioceses of Segou, Sikasso, Kayes, San and Mopti-Gao; 38 parishes; 287 religious staff (43 Africans); 59,200 lay mems; also maintains 55 schools with 13,800 pupils, and several medical centres; Archbishop of Bamako Mgr. LUC SANGARÉ.

Protestant Missions: There are many mission centres with a total personnel of about 370, run by American societies.

PRESS

Barakela (Worker): mimeographed daily bulletin.

Bulletin d'information: Bamako; published weekly by the Agence Nationale d'Information.

Journal Officiel de la République du Mali: B.P. 1463, Bamako; published by the Government printers at Koulouba.

L'Essor (Progress): B.P. 1463, Bamako; organ of the Union Soudanaise Party; mimeographed daily and weekly editions; Dir. (vacant).

Bulletin de Statistiques: Ministry of Planning, Bamako; monthly.

Bulletin de Liaison: Office du Niger, Ségou.

Le Mali: Ministry of Information and Tourism, Bamako f. 1965; monthly.

NEWS AGENCIES

Press Agency: Bamako; f. 1963.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Agence France-Presse: B.P. 778, Bamako; Correspondent LAURENT CHENARD.

Četeka, Novosti and Tass maintain bureaux in Mali.

PUBLISHER

Editions Populaires: Bamako; school books, history, sociology, folk-tales.

RADIO

Radio Mali: B.P. 171, Bamako; f. 1957; government station; programmes in French, English, Bambara, Peulh, Sarakolé, Tamachek, Sonrai, Moorish, Ouolof; Dir-Gen. MOUSSA KEITA.

There are about 60,000 receiving sets.

FINANCE

BANKS

CENTRAL BANK

Banque Centrale du Mali: B.P. 206, Bamako; f. 1968; cap. 1,000m. Mali francs; Pres. SEKOU SANGARE, Dir.-Gen. GEORGES DUSSINE.

NATIONAL BANKS

Banque de Développement du Mali: B.P. 94, Bamako; f. 1968; cap. 1,000m. Mali francs; Pres. Dir.-Gen. TRÉOULÉ KONATE; Joint Dir.-Gen. AMADOU DIATIGUI DIARRA; regional brs. at Gao, Mopti, Ségou, Sikasso and Kayes.

Banque Maliennne de Crédit et de Dépôts: ave. Modibo Keita, B.P. 45, Bamako; f. 1961; formerly Crédit Lyonnais; cap. 100m. Mali francs; Pres. and Gen. Man. D. DIAKITE.

Banque de la République du Mali (BRM): Bamako; f. 1962; national bank for development financing; took over Banque Populaire du Mali pour le Développement in 1963; cap. 1,000m. Mali francs.

FRENCH BANKS

Banque Internationale pour l'Afrique Occidentale: 9 ave. de Messine, Paris; ave. Mohammed 5, B.P. 15, Bamako; 49 per cent owned by First National City Bank of New York.

Caisse Centrale de Coopération Economique: B.P. 32, rue Festard, Bamako.

INSURANCE

Several French companies maintain agencies in Bamako.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Chambre de Commerce, d'Agriculture et d'Industrie de Bamako: B.P. 46, Bamako; telegraph CHAMBCOM; f. 1908; 46 mems.; Pres. El Haj DOSSOLO TRAORE; Sec.-Gen. BONOTA TOURÉ; publs. *Bulletin quotidien*, *Circulaire mensuelle d'information*.

Chambre de Commerce, d'Agriculture et d'Industrie du Mali Occidental: B.P. 81, Kayes; Act. Pres. DEMBA SISSOKO; Sec. Gen. BAKARY DIAWARA.

Chambre de Commerce de Kayes: B.P. 81, Kayes; Pres. DEMBA SISSOKO; Sec. Gen. BAKARY DIAWARA.

Société de Constructions Radioélectriques du Mali (SOCORAM): Bamako; f. 1965 by the Government as a part of the Five Year Plan to develop the electronic industry in Mali; cap. 40m. Mali francs.

Société Maliennne d'Importation et d'Exportation (SOMIEX): B.P. 182, Bamako; state-owned company for the export of groundnuts and the import of primary products; Dir. OUMAR COULIBALY.

SOMIEY: Bamako; employers' federation.

Syndicat des Transporteurs Soudanais: Bamako.

DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS

Mission permanente d'aide et de coopération: B.P. 84, Bamako; French Government body for the administration of technical assistance schemes; Chief of Mission M. EDOUARD FOBBES LEPRUN.

Office du Niger: Ségou; f. 1932; taken over from the French Government in 1958; the French project involved a major dam, begun in 1935, 45 miles above Ségou, to direct water into extensive irrigation networks covering one million hectares to be devoted to rice and cotton on the left bank of the Niger. By 1958 a mere 48,000 hectares had been irrigated. Since independence the irrigated area has been extended by 4,000 hectares per year. The office also operates a number of research stations.

TRADE UNIONS

All trade unions were dissolved in November 1968. They were allowed to resume activities in December 1969, but in October 1970 the CMLN dissolved the provisional consultative committee of the *Union nationale des travailleurs du Mali* (UNTM) and in January 1971 most of the members of the committee were arrested.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAY

Chemin de Fer Dakar-Niger: Bamako; Dir. D. DIALLO. 1,287 km. of track linking Dakar (Senegal) with Bamako and Koulikoro, of which some 640 km. are in Mali; metric guage. Passenger services twice weekly Bamako-Dakar were restored in 1963. Freight services daily, and one petrol train weekly.

Plans have been drawn up, with Soviet help, for a new line via Siguiri and Kouroussa, linking Bamako with the existing Guinean railway which runs to Conakry. This line would give Mali a second outlet to the Atlantic.

ROADS

There are about 12,000 km. of classified roads, of which only about 5,500 km. are practical for motor traffic throughout the year.

The roads between Bamako and Bougouni (160 km.) and between Bamako and Ségou (240 km.) are asphalted. The length of asphalt roads totalled 1,500 km. in 1966.

MALI—(TRANSPORT, TOURISM, POWER)

INLAND WATERWAYS

Société Malienne de Navigation: Bamako, B.P. 150.

The Niger is navigable throughout its course through Mali (1,782 km.) from July to March. The Ateliers et Chantiers du Mali (A.C.M.) has a monopoly of the river traffic over the major part of the course, from Koulikoro to Gao.

CIVIL AVIATION

The principal airport is at Bamako, but the facilities there are not suitable for modern jet aircraft. A new airport is to be built at Senou, 14 km. outside Bamako, with French aid; it is due to be ready by 1972.

Air Mali: B.P. 27, Bamako; state airline; cap. 50m. Mali francs; daily services to West Africa, weekly services to Paris and North Africa; local air taxi services; fleet: three DC-3, two Ilyushin 18, two Antonov 24B, one AN 2; administrative council: seven mcms.; Dir. A. G. MAIGA.

Mail is also served by the following foreign airlines: Air Afrique, Air Guinée, Acroflot, Interflug and UTA.

TOURISM

Office Malien de Tourisme: B.P. 222, Place de la République, Bamako; f. 1966; Dir. MAMADOU SY.

Touring-Club: Delegate A. CHAZAL, Grand Hotel, Bamako (B.P. 104).

POWER

Société Energie du Mali: B.P. 69, ave. Lyautey, Bamako; f. 1961; cap. 100 million Mali francs.

Production and distribution of electricity and water.
Dir.-Gen. BOCAR THIAM; 681 employees.

MAURITANIA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Islamic Republic of Mauritania extends east and north from the west coast of Africa with the Spanish Sahara and Algeria to the north, Mali to the east and south and Senegal due south. The north of the country is mainly desert, but the south is more fertile and suitable for cultivation. The climate is hot and dry. The official languages are French and Arabic, although most people speak Arabic or Hassaniya. The population is Muslim. The flag carries a crescent and star of gold on a green base. The capital is Nouakchott.

Recent History

Formerly a French colonial territory, Mauritania became independent in November 1960, since when President Moktar Ould Daddah has held power in the one-party state. Mauritania is a member of the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity, and an associate member of the EEC. The Moroccan claim to sovereignty over Mauritania was finally allowed to lapse in 1969, and diplomatic relations were formally established in January 1970.

Government

The President or Head of State decides and conducts the policy of the country. He is assisted by a Council of Ministers which he appoints. The National Assembly is elected by universal suffrage for a term of five years. In 1968 the principle of judicial irremovability was abolished. The country is divided into seven Regions.

Defence

Important military aid is received from France. The permanent armed forces comprise about 1,000 men. A compulsory two-year period of military service was instituted in 1962.

Economic Affairs

The economy is traditionally nomadic. Livestock, particularly sheep, are grazed over a vast area. Some crops are grown, chiefly along the north bank of the Senegal river. A fishing fleet is now being built up at Nouadhibou, where there are refrigeration and processing plants. The large reserves of iron ore at Fort Gouraud are being exploited by the Société Anonyme des Mines de Fer de Mauritanie—MIFERMA. There are also copper deposits; reserves of over 22 million tons at Bakel Akjoujt will be exploited by Charter Consolidated, on behalf of the Mauritanian government, from 1970. A number of oil companies have obtained permits for exploration in Mauritania. Industry is undeveloped. The country is a member of the West African Monetary Union.

Transport and Communications

The Senegal river is an important artery of transport. A 350-mile railway has been built from Fort Gouraud to

Nouadhibou (Port Etienne) for the transport of iron ore. Nouadhibou is being developed as a port and as an international airport. The airport at Nouakchott is also being enlarged and internal air services cover most of the country. There are 3,000 km. of roads and tracks and 4,000 km. of local tracks. Several roads are now under construction.

Social Welfare

The National Social Insurance Fund administers family allowances, industrial accident benefits, insurance against occupational diseases, and old-age benefits. A 135 bed hospital came into service at Nouakchott early in 1966 and there are a few regional hospitals and dispensaries.

Education

There are about 300 schools including a few for nomadic families but most children receive little or no schooling. There are also a few colleges for training police, civil servants, nurses, etc.

Tourism

Owing to the hot climate, the best months for visiting Mauritania are from November to May. There are hotels in the principal towns. Hunting, visiting the oases, and touring the Berber villages are the chief attractions.

Visas are not required to visit Mauritania by the nationals of Andorra, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Dahomey, France, Gabon, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Mali, Monaco, Niger, Senegal, Togo, Tunisia and Upper Volta.

Sport

There is little organized sport, although football is sometimes played. Hunting and fishing are popular.

Public Holidays

1972: May 1 (Labour Day), April 26 (Birth of the Prophet), May 25 (Africa Liberation Day), September 8 (Leilat al Meiraj), November 28 (National Day), November 8 (Id ul Fitr).

1973: January 1 (New Year's Day), January 17 (Id ul Adha), February 4 (Muslim New Year).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The unit of currency is the Franc Communauté Financière Africaine (CFA), divided into 100 centimes. Mauritania followed the Franc devaluation in August 1969.

Notes: 50, 100, 500, 1,000, 5,000 Frs. CFA

Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 25 Frs. CFA

Exchange rate: 661 Frs. CFA = £1 sterling
254 Frs. CFA = \$1 U.S.

MAURITANIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

STATISTICAL SURVEY

Area: 1,030,000 sq. km.

Population (1968 estimates): 1,120,000; Nouakchott (capital) 20,000, Nouadhibou (Port Etienne) 12,500, F'Dérik (Fort Gouraud) 10,000, Atar 10,000, Kaédi 8,000.

The seven regions are known only by a number, the capital comprises a separate District.

REGIONS	CHIEF TOWN	AREA (sq. km.)	POPULATION (Jan. 1969 estimate)
I	Néma . . .	166,000	192,000
II	Aioun El Alrouss . . .	57,000	104,000
III	Kiffa . . .	46,800	184,000
IV	Kaédi . . .	14,100	92,000
V	Alcg . . .	131,200	207,000
VI	Rosso . . .	112,400	210,000
VII	Atar . . .	502,200	111,000
District	Nouakchott . . .	1,000	20,000
	TOTAL . . .	1,030,000	1,120,000

Employment: Agriculture 720,000; Wage and Salary Earners (public sector) 18,000, (private sector) 2,000.

PRODUCTION

AGRICULTURE (estimates—metric tons)

	1969
Millet and Sorghum	100,000
Maize	4,000
Wheat	400
Rice	650
Niébé	20,000
Groundnuts	1,000
Dates	15,000

Livestock (1969): Sheep and Goats 6,500,000, Cattle 1,800,000, Camels 700,000, Donkeys 300,000, Horses 15,000.

Fishing: In 1968 and 1969 about 3,000 tons of fish were exported.

Mining: Iron Ore ('000 tons); (1967) 7,447, (1968) 7,800; Salt (annual average) (1969) 500 tons; Copper, Gypsum and Titanium exploitation are planned.

Industry: Date packing, frozen meat, dried and frozen fish, and other light industrial enterprises.

FINANCE

1 franc CFA = 0.02 French Francs.

661 francs CFA = £1 sterling; 254 francs CFA = U.S. \$1.00.

1,000 francs CFA = £1.51 sterling = U.S. \$3.93.

(Mauritania devalued by 12.5 per cent on August 10th, 1969.)

Budget (1970 estimates): Balanced at 8,257 million francs CFA.

(1971 estimates): Balanced at 9,000 million francs CFA.

(1972 estimates): Balanced at 10,413.5 million francs CFA.

Development Budget (1972 estimate): 1,400 million francs CFA.

MAURITANIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

('000 million francs CFA at current prices)

	1959	1960	1961	1962	1966
Primary Production . . .	10.3	10.6	11.2	11.0	11.8
Secondary Production . . .	0.6	4.1	6.2	7.9	15.7
Tertiary Production . . .	1.1	1.5	2.0	2.1	3.3
Administrative Salaries . . .	2.5	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.8
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	14.5	19.4	22.8	24.4	34.6

EXTERNAL TRADE*

(million francs CFA)

	1964	1965	1966	1967
Imports	3,879	5,645	5,618	15,100†
Exports	11,307	14,000	17,089	19,610‡

* Excluding trade with Mali and Senegal.

† Includes unrecorded exports worth 3,100 million francs CFA.

‡ Includes unrecorded imports worth 7,560 million francs CFA.

EXPORTS

('000 million francs CFA)

	1965	1966	1967
Iron Ore	13.09	15.59	15.37
Fish	0.59	0.66	0.98
Gum Arabic	0.08	0.14	0.28
TOTAL RECORDED EXPORTS	14.22	17.09	17.44
Unrecorded Exports:			
Cattle	2.00	1.91	2.07
Gum Arabic	0.13	0.09	0.03
TOTAL EXPORTS	16.39	19.14	19.61

1968: Total Imports 9,341m. francs CFA; principal suppliers were France (43.3 per cent of the total) and the U.S.A. (13.1 per cent).

Total Exports 18,204m. francs CFA, of which 15,815m.

represented the value of iron ore exported; principal clients were the U.K. (25.8 per cent of the total), Federal Germany (20.3 per cent), France (19.6 per cent) and Belgium-Luxembourg (16.4 per cent).

TRANSPORT

Roads (December 1969): Cars 7,341, vans and trucks 930, tractors 130, total 8,431.

Shipping (1968): 7,596,000 tons of iron ore and 14,000 tons of other merchandise were exported through Nouadhibou; 120,000 tons of merchandise were imported through that port, and a further 40,000 through Nouakchott.

Civil Aviation (1968): 77,000 passenger arrivals and

departures; 2,000 tons of freight received and dispatched.

Tourist Accommodation: 70 tourist hotel bedrooms.

Education: Primary Education (1969-70) 28,500 pupils; Secondary Education 3,012; over 200 technical and university students are at institutes abroad.

Source: Ministère de l'Information et de la Fonction Publique, Nouakchott.

SUMMARY OF THE CONSTITUTION

(Promulgated May 20, 1961)

Sovereignty: The State is republican, indivisible, democratic and social. Islam is the religion, and there is freedom of conscience and of religious practice. Government resides in the Mauritanian people who exercise it through representatives and by referendum. Suffrage is universal, equal and secret. It is open to all Mauritanian citizens of both sexes who are over age, and who hold civil and political rights.

Government: The President decides and conducts the policy of the country. The President is elected by direct and universal suffrage for five years. The President orders the administration and the internal security forces, exercises power according to law, executes the laws, appoints state officials, and negotiates and concludes settlements with the Community and its member states. He nominates and dismisses the members of the government. The members of the government take the oath in front of the bureau of the National Assembly.

National Assembly: Legislative power belongs to the Assembly, which is elected for five years. All citizens

of the Republic over 25 years of age, holding civil and political rights, are eligible for seats. The Assembly holds two ordinary sessions a year. The Assembly can hold a special session at the request of the President or of the majority of members.

The Supreme Court: Its organization and functions are determined by the Constitution.

Justice: The judiciary is independent of any other authorities; by an amendment made in 1968 judges may under certain circumstances be removed from office. Justice is administered in the name of the people of Mauritania. The President of the Republic is guarantor of the independence of the magistrature.

Local Government: The organs of local government are the region and the commune, administered by the local councils.

Revision: The power to revise the constitution is in the hands of the Prime Minister and the members of the Assembly.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

President: MOKTAR OULD DADDAH (re-elected August 1966 and 1971).

CABINET

(April 1972)

President: MOKTAR OULD DADDAH.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: HAMDI OULD MOUKNASS.

Minister of National Defence: SIDI MOHAMED DIAGANA.

Guardian of the Seals and Minister of Justice: MOULOUM OULD BRAHAM.

Minister of the Interior: AHMED BEN AMAR.

Minister of Planning and Research: MOHAMED OULD CHEIKH SIDYA.

Minister of Finance: SOUMARE DIARAMOUNA.

Minister of Culture and Information: AHMED OULD SIDI BABA.

Minister of Secondary Education, Youth and Sports: BA MAMADOU ALASSANE.

Minister of Industrialization and Mines: SIDI OULD CHEIKH ABDELLAH.

Minister of Commerce, Transport and Tourism: AHMEDOU OULD ABDALLAH.

Minister of Equipment: ABDALLAH OULD DADDAH.

Minister of Religious Education and Religious Affairs: ABDELLAH OULD BOYE.

Minister of Health and Social Affairs: ABDALLAH OULD BAH.

Minister of Technical Education, Professional Training and Further Education: MOHAMEDEN BABAH.

Minister of Civil Service and Labour: BARO ABDOULAYE.

Minister of Rural Development: DIOP MAMADOU.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO MAURITANIA

Algeria: Dakar, Senegal.
Belgium: Dakar, Senegal.
Brazil: Dakar, Senegal.
China, People's Republic: B.P. 196, Nouakchott; *Ambassador:* FENG YU-KIBOU.
Czechoslovakia: Bamako, Mali.
Egypt: B.P. 176, Nouakchott; *Ambassador:* AHMED MOHAMED TOHAMY.
Ethiopia: Dakar, Senegal.
France: B.P. 189, Nouakchott; *Ambassador:* ADRIEN DUFOUR.
Ghana: Dakar, Senegal.
Guinea: Dakar, Senegal.
Hungary: Conakry, Guinea.
India: Dakar, Senegal.
Italy: Dakar, Senegal.
Japan: Dakar, Senegal.

Korea, Democratic People's Republic: Bamako, Mali.
Libya: Nouakchott; *Ambassador:* MOHAMED AHMED ALMAGRAHI.
Mali: Dakar, Senegal.
Morocco: Nouakchott; *Ambassador:* MOHAMED MESFIOUL.
Netherlands: Dakar, Senegal.
Senegal: B.P. 611, Nouakchott; *Ambassador:* SAHER GEYE.
Spain: B.P. 232, Nouakchott; *Ambassador:* DON JUAN ITURRALDE.
Switzerland: Dakar, Senegal.
Tunisia: Dakar, Senegal.
U.S.S.R.: B.P. 258, Nouakchott; *Ambassador:* VLADIMIR GNEDYKH.
United States: Nouakchott; *Ambassador:* ROBERT STEIN.
Viet-Nam, Democratic Republic: Nouakchott; *Ambassador:* VU HAC BONG.
Yugoslavia: Dakar, Senegal.

Mauritania also has diplomatic relations with Albania, Ivory Coast, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Sudan and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet-Nam.

PARLIAMENT

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

(General Election of August 1971)

President: YOUSSEF KEITA.

Composition: all 50 members belong to the *Parti du peuple mauritanien*.

POLITICAL PARTY

Parti du peuple mauritanien (PPM): B.P. 61, Nouakchott; f. 1961 by coalition of the *Parti du regroupement mauritanien*, *Union nationale mauritanienne*, *Nahda* and *Union des socialistes musulmans mauritaniens*; the only recognized party; Sec.-Gen. MOKTAR OULD DADDAH; Perm. Sec. AHMED OULD MOHAMMED SALAH.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Supreme Court: Nouakchott; the Code of Law is designed to integrate modern law with Muslim institutions and practices; the Supreme Court is competent in electoral matters; Pres. BA OULD NE; Vice-Pres. ABDULLAH OULD BOYE.

High Court of Justice: consists of a President, who is a stipendiary magistrate, and eleven other judges, six of whom are elected by the National Assembly from amongst its members, and five of whom are elected by the Assembly from a list of Islamic lawyers.

Muslim Law: A Tribunal d'Annulation and a Tribunal d'Appel at Nouakchott; five Tribunaux du Première Degré and Tribunaux de Cadis in administrative centres. The Muslim judicial system is in process of re-organization.

Modern Law: A Tribunal Supérieur d'Appel, a Cour Criminelle and a Tribunal de Première Instance at Nouakchott, with five sections at Atar, Afoun-el-Atrouss, Kaédi, Kiffa, and Port Etienne.

Tribunal Administratif: Consists of a President, who must be a magistrate, and four other members.

RELIGION

The population is almost entirely Muslim of the Malekite sect, less than 1 per cent being Christian. The most important of the religious groups is that of the Qadiriya (Leader M. OULD SHEIKH SIDYA). Chinguetti, in the district of Adrar, is the seventh Holy Place in Islam. The very few Roman Catholics, who are mainly aliens, come under the jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Nouakchott, MICHEL BERNARD.

PRESS

Journal Officiel: Ministry of Justice, Nouakchott; twice monthly.

Le Peuple: P.P.M., Nouakchott; bi-monthly in French and Arabic.

NEWS AGENCY

Agence France-Presse: B.P. 217, Nouakchott; Correspondent JEAN-MARIE BLIN.

RADIO

Radiodiffusion Nationale de Mauritanie: B.P. 200, Nouakchott; four transmitters, two of 30 kW.; broadcasts in French, Arabic, Wolof, Toucouleur and Sarakolé;

MAURITANIA—(FINANCE, TRADE AND INDUSTRY, MINERALS)

advertising is accepted; Dir. MOHAMED OULD WEDADY; Sec.-Gen. YAHYA OULD ABDI.

Number of radio receivers: 75,000.

There is no television.

FINANCE

BANKING

CENTRAL BANK

Banque Centrale des Etats de l'Afrique de l'Ouest: 29 rue du Colisée, Paris 8c, France; B.P. 227, Nouakchott; f. 1955; Man. for Mauritania P. BRAEMER.

Banque Internationale pour l'Afrique Occidentale: 9 ave. de Messine, Paris 8c; Nouadhibou and Nouakchott; offices also at Rosso, Zouérate and Akjoujt.

Banque Mauritanienne de Développement: B.P. 219, Nouakchott; f. 1962; cap. Francs CFA 200m.

Banque Nationale de Paris, S.A.: 6 blvd. des Italiens, 75 Paris 9e; Nouakchott; f. 1966.

Société Mauritanienne de Banque: B.P. 614, ave. Gamal Abdel Nasser, Nouakchott; f. 1967; owned by the state and several foreign banks; cap. 50m. Francs CFA; Pres. ROGER DUCHENIN; Dir. MARCEL VIELLET.

DEVELOPMENT

Société d'équipement de la Mauritanie: B.P. 28, Nouakchott; f. 1964; the state holds a majority interest; Pres. and Dir.-Gen. MAMADOU CISSOKO.

INSURANCE

Cie. d'Assurances Générales: Nouadhibou.

Société Africaine d'Assurances: c/o Société Commerciale de Transports Transatlantiques, Nouadhibou.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Chambre de Commerce, d'Agriculture, d'Elevage, d'Industrie et de Mines de la Mauritanie: Nouakchott, B.P. 215; f. 1954; Pres. SIDI EL MOKTAR N'DIAYE; Sec.-Gen. ELIMANE ABOU KANE; publ. *Bulletin*, twice monthly.

INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

Société Mixte d'Importation et d'Exportation (SONIMEX): B.P. 290, Nouakchott; f. 1966; holds a monopoly of imports of consumer goods such as rice, tea, sugar; cap. 150m. Francs CFA; Dir.-Gen. BAKAR OULD SIDI HAIBA.

Union Nationale des Industriels, Commerçants et Entrepreneurs de Mauritanie (UNICEMA): B.P. 383, Nouakchott; f. 1958; Pres. G. ESQUILAT, Sec.-Gen. J. MALVAES.

TRADE UNIONS

A National Commission of Trade Union Reconciliation was set up at the end of 1970 to resolve the split in the *Union des Travailleurs de Mauritanie* caused by the opposition of some unions to affiliation to the ruling FPM.

Union des Travailleurs de Mauritanie: B.P. 63, Bourse du Travail, Nouakchott; f. 1961 by merger of *Union Nationale des Travailleurs de Mauritanie*; and *Union*

Générale des Travailleurs de Mauritanie; 10,000 mems.; affiliated to ICFTU; Sec.-Gen. MALIK FALL.

Unions affiliated to the *Union des Travailleurs de Mauritanie*.

B.P. 63, Nouakchott

Fédération du Commerce et de l'Alimentation: f. 1963.

Fédération de la Construction: f. 1963.

Fédération de l'Education Nationale: f. 1963.

Fédération de la Santé: f. 1963.

Fédération des Mines et des Industries Extractives: f. 1963.

Fédération de l'Administration Intérieure: f. 1963.

Fédération des Activités Rurales: f. 1963.

Fédération des Transports et Télécommunications: f. 1963.

MINERALS

IRON ORE

Société Anonyme des Mines de fer de Mauritanie (MIFERMA): 87 rue la Boétie, Paris 8e; B.P. 42, Nouadhibou; F'Dérik; 200 millions tons of iron ore are known to be available for immediate exploitation, of comparable quality to Swedish ores, yielding 65 per cent pure iron; capital 13,300m. francs CFA; Pres. PAUL LEROY-BEAULIEU; Dir.-Gen. JEAN AUDIBERT.

Ownership:	Per cent
Mauritanian Government . . .	5.00
French Bureau of Geological and Mining Research . . .	23.89
French Steel Concerns . . .	9.49
French Financial Concerns . . .	22.42
British Steel Corporation . . .	19.00
Italian FINSIDER Group . . .	15.20
German THYSSEN Group . . .	5.00

COPPER ORE

Société Minière de Mauritanie (SOMIMA): B.P. 275, Nouakchott; f. 1967; exploitable reserves are estimated at 7.7m. tons; a total investment of U.S.\$60m. is anticipated; cap. 2,000m. francs CFA; initial production was expected to be at an annual rate of 28,000 tons of copper-in-concentrates; Pres. MOHAMED BA.

Ownership:	Per cent
Mauritanian Government . . .	22.00
Charter Consolidated Ltd. . .	44.60
S.F.I. . . .	15.00
Société Min. et Mét. de Penarroya . . .	6.57
B.R.G.M. . . .	6.13
Cie. Fin de Paris et des Pays-Bas . . .	3.77
Cofimer . . .	1.93

OIL

Prospecting is being undertaken by the Planet Oil and Mineral Corp., Texas, U.S.A.

TITANIUM

Syndicat de Recherches d'Ilménite: Paris; Nouakchott; joint venture of the French Bureau of Geological and Mining Research and Etablissements Kuhlmann; proved deposits of 4m. tons of mineral sands.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

A railway connecting Nouadhibou with Akjoujt and the new iron ore fields at F'Dérík was opened in 1963 and is 650 km. long.

ROADS

There are about 3,000 km. of roads and tracks and 4,000 km. of local tracks. Several important roads are under construction (Kaédi-Kiffa, Nouakchott-Rosso, Nouakchott-Akjoujt).

Etablissements Lacombe et Cie.: B.P. 204, Nouakchott; road transport.

INLAND WATERWAYS

Messageries du Sénégal: Saint Louis (Senegal); the river Senegal is navigable by small coastal vessels as far as Kayes (Mali) and by river vessels as far as Kaédi in the wet season; in the dry season as far as Rosso and Boghe, respectively.

SHIPPING

Nouadhibou (Port Etienne)

Compagnie Pacquet, Société Navale Delmas et Vieljeux and S.N.I.E.

Several shipping companies serve Nouadhibou and Nouakchott, the most important being La Compagnie Paquet and La Compagnie Maurel-Prom.

The Nouadhibou development programme, which will make the port one of the most important in Africa, is estimated to cost £50 million. The port of Nouakchott is also being developed, to handle the copper from Akjoujt.

CIVIL AVIATION

There are two airfields, at Nouadhibou and Nouakchott, and a number of smaller airstrips.

Air Mauritanie: B.P. 41, Nouakchott; f. 1963; internal air taxi services; one IL-18, one DC-4 and three DC-3; Dir. BA ABDOUL AZIZ.

Mauritania is also served by the following airlines: Air Afrique, Iberia and Union des Transports Aériens UTA.

TOURISM

The Secretariat General of Traditional Crafts and Tourism at the Presidency of the Republic is responsible for the development of tourism in Mauritania.

Secrétariat Général à l'Artisanat et au Tourisme: B.P. 246, Nouakchott; f. 1962; Sec.-Gen. AHMED OULD DIE.

POWER

Société Mauritanienne d'Electricité: B.P. 355, Nouakchott; f. 1968; cap. 88m. francs CFA.

Production of electricity and water.

Pres: MOHAMED LEMNE, OULD LIMAN; Dir. J. J. LAPARRE.

MAURITIUS

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Mauritius lies about 500 miles east of Madagascar in the Indian Ocean, and is a small (720 square miles) densely populated island. The climate is sub-tropical, and cyclones can be severe, causing much damage to crops and buildings. History and the racial mixture are reflected in the languages in use; English, French, Creole (derived from French), Hindi, Urdu and Chinese are all spoken by the various communities, though the first two are normally used for official purposes. Europeans and Creoles are mostly Roman Catholics; 75 per cent of the Indian population are Hindus, the rest being Muslims. The flag incorporates red, gold, green and blue stripes. The capital is Port Louis.

Recent History

The island was a French colony from 1715 to 1810, when it was taken by Britain. Immigration, however, came mainly from East Africa and India (Mauritius had no indigenous human inhabitants) and the European population is largely French-speaking. Racial strife led to serious riots in January 1968. Following the victory of the Independence Party in the August 1967 general election Mauritius attained independence within the Commonwealth on March 12th, 1968. A new government of national unity was formed in December 1969. A state of emergency had been in force from just before independence but was revoked at the end of 1970. It was reimposed in December 1971, when a general strike started, and several trade unions were suspended.

Government

Mauritius remains a member of the Commonwealth and Queen Elizabeth II is the head of state, being represented by a Governor-General. The legislative assembly has 62 elected members and eight additional members, in addition to the Speaker. The Cabinet comprises the Prime Minister and 14 other ministers. The present government is a coalition of three parties. In November 1969 the Constitution was amended to provide for 21 ministers instead of 15 and 10 parliamentary secretaries instead of 5.

Defence

The country has no standing defence forces, but the government has signed a six-year defence agreement with Britain.

Economic Affairs

The island is an extreme example of a one-crop economy, being dependent on sugar for over 90 per cent of its

exports. Sugar is the crop best suited to local conditions, but production is unlikely to rise fast enough to support the rapidly expanding population. Substantial British aid continues, notably in the form of a preferential sugar price, more than twice the world price. Molasses and other sugar by-products are also produced and exported, as are small quantities of tea and tobacco. There is a serious lack of employment opportunities on the island, and this factor is thought to be partly responsible for the racial tension.

Transport and Communications

Port Louis is served by several shipping lines crossing the Indian Ocean, and there is an international airport at Plaisance on the far side of the island. The road network is good considering the mountainous terrain, and there are also coastal shipping services.

Social Welfare

The social infrastructure includes a well developed health service and several hospitals; about a seventh of the total budget is devoted to other welfare services.

Education

Standards are high, most of the population being literate. There are over 100 secondary schools, two technical colleges, a teacher training college and a small university.

Tourism

Major attractions include the superb beaches, fine mountain scenery, the ideal climate and the unusual if not unique blend of cultures. Distance from major centres of population has so far limited the industry's development to the luxury trade; income from tourism now amounts to some Rs 16,000,000 annually.

Public Holidays

The different communities all observe their particular holidays; Mauritius' National Day is its Independence Day, March 12.

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in standard use.

Currency and Exchange Rate

The currency unit is the rupee of 100 cents.

Exchange rate: 13.33 rupees = £1 sterling
5.11 rupees = U.S. \$1

STATISTICAL SURVEY

Area (sq. miles): Mauritius 720; Rodrigues 40; Agalga 27.

Population: *Total* (1969): 798,684; *Towns* (1969): Port Louis (capital) 140,000, Beau-Bassin 70,000, Curepipe 51,000; *Ethnic groups* (1968 estimates): 544,239 Indo-Mauritians (412,982 Hindus, 131,257 Muslims), 225,478 General population (including Creole and Franco-Mauritian communities) and 25,029 Chinese.

Employment (1969): Agriculture, etc. 53,600; Services 32,000, Manufacturing 7,000, Construction 2,000, Commerce 3,700, Total 125,217.

Agriculture (1969): Sugar cane 5,824,000 metric tons, Tea 15,353 metric tons, Tobacco 442 metric tons.

Forestry (1968): Timber 260,000 cu. ft., Firewood 3,100,000 cu. ft.

Industry (1969): Sugar 668,553 metric tons, Molasses 166,332 metric tons, Tea (manufactured) 3,197 metric tons, Aloe Fibre 1,294 metric tons, Alcohol 12,420 hectolitres, Rum 13,358 hectolitres.

FINANCE

1 rupee=100 cents.

13.33 rupees=£1 sterling; 5.11 rupees=U.S. \$1.

100 rupees=£7.50 sterling=U.S. \$19.5.

BUDGET 1968-69 (Rupees)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
Direct Taxes	58,323,829	Administration, Police, etc.	26,120,417
Indirect Taxes	126,464,357	Financial Services	78,708,803
Receipts from Public Utilities	20,974,102	Agricultural Services	6,491,396
Receipts from Public Services	6,276,409	Public Works	15,873,097
Rent of Government Property	1,890,965	Commerce and Industry	12,153,270
Interest and Royalties	6,879,793	Education and Cultural Affairs	29,867,256
U.K. Reimbursements	1,393,898	Health	21,876,809
Admiralty Reimbursements	123,000	Labour	1,076,983
Other Reimbursements	6,370,062	Local Government and Co-operative Development	7,649,531
Redemption of Loans	13,933,333	Housing, Lands and Town and Country Planning	1,473,336
		Information and Broadcasting	1,115,473
		Social Security	29,807,578
		Communications	9,405,483
TOTAL	242,634,748	TOTAL	241,619,432

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (1969—Rupees million)

	CREDIT	DEBIT	BALANCE
<i>Goods and Services:</i>			
Merchandise and non-monetary gold	365	327	38
Transport, travel, freight and insurance	70	92	-22
Investment income	13	14	-1
Government, n.e.s.	11	6	5
Other services	23	16	7
Transfer payments	21	10	11
<i>Capital and Monetary Gold:</i>			
<i>Non-Monetary Sector:</i>			
Private transactions	15	2	13
Government transactions	23	—	23
<i>Monetary Sector:</i>			
Commercial bank transactions	—	20	-20
Central institutions transactions	21	86	-65
Net Errors and Omissions	11	—	11

MAURITIUS—(STATISTICAL SURVEY, THE CONSTITUTION)

EXTERNAL TRADE

(1969)

Imports (Rs.): 421.1m. (Rice 54.9m., Electrical Goods and Machinery 33.6m., Fertilizers 17.1m., Petroleum Products 31.1m.).

Countries: United Kingdom Rs. 74.4m., Burma Rs. 7.7m., Australia Rs. 27.1m., South Africa Rs. 31.3m.

Exports (Rs.): 365m. (Sugar 326.0m.).

Countries: United Kingdom Rs. 260.5m., Canada Rs. 63.2m., U.S.A. Rs. 18.5m., South Africa Rs. 9.6m.

TRANSPORT

Roads (1970): Private Cars 12,462, Taxis 1,336, Buses 693, Commercial Vehicles 3,408, Tractors 668, Motor Cycles 2,731.

Shipping (1969): Entered: Ships 1,496, Passengers 2,997, Freight 614,865 tons; Cleared: Ships 1,489, Passengers 4,041, Freight 759,493 tons.

Civil Aviation (1969): Landed: Planes 734, Passengers 33,332, Freight 271,411 kg.; Departed: Planes 735, Passengers 33,350, Freight 261,372.

EDUCATION

(1968)

	SCHOOLS	PUPILS
Pre-Primary	392	12,000
Primary	332	142,959
Secondary	137	39,703
Teacher Training . .	1	642
Vocational and Technical .	3	367

Part-time students in vocational and technical courses: 321. Students Overseas (1967-68): 2,441.

Source: Central Information Office, Port Louis.

THE CONSTITUTION

The Mauritius Independence Order, 1968, as amended by the Constitution of Mauritius (Amendment) Act No. 39 of 1969, provides for a Cabinet consisting of the Prime Minister and not more than twenty other Ministers. The Prime Minister, appointed by the Governor-General, is the member of the Legislative Assembly who appears to the Governor-General best able to command the support of the majority of members of the Assembly. Other Ministers are appointed by the Governor-General acting in accordance with the advice of the Prime Minister.

The Legislative Assembly consists of the following:

- (i) The Speaker.
- (ii) Sixty-two elected members.
- (iii) Eight additional members.

(iv) The Attorney-General, who may not be an elected member, as is the case at present.

For the purpose of electing members of the Legislative Assembly, the island of Mauritius is divided into twenty three-member constituencies. Rodrigues returns two members. The official language of the Legislative Assembly is English but any member may address the Chair in French.

The state of emergency, which had been in force since just before independence in 1968, was revoked at the end of 1970. At the same time a Public Order Act, giving the Government wide-ranging powers in certain situations, came into force. A state of emergency was reimposed in December 1971.

THE GOVERNMENT

Governor-General: Sir ARTHUR LEONARD WILLIAMS,
G.C.M.G.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(April 1972)

Premier and Minister of Defence, Internal Security and Information and Broadcasting: The Rt. Hon. Sir SEEWOOSAGUR RAMGOOLAM, Kt.

Minister of Finance: The Hon. V. RINGADOO.

Minister of Health: The Hon. H. WALTER.

Minister of Education and Cultural Affairs: The Hon. R. JOMADER.

Minister of Labour and Social Security: The Hon. D. GHURBURRUN.

Minister of Agriculture and Natural Resources: The Hon. S. BOOLELL.

Minister of Works: The Hon. A. H. M. OSMAN.

Minister of External Affairs, Tourism and Emigration:
The Hon. GAETON DUVAL.

Minister of Industry and Commerce: The Hon. J. G. MARCHAND.

Minister of Local Government: The Hon. J. E. M. L. AL CHUEN.

Minister of Justice: The Hon. J. P. HEIN.

Minister of Communications: The Hon. R. RAULT.

Minister of Economic Planning and Development: K. JAGAT-SINGH.

Minister of Housing, Lands and Town and Country Planning:
The Hon. Sir A. R. MOHAMED.

Minister of Youth and Sports: The Hon. BASANT RAI.

Minister for Employment: The Hon. A. RIMA.

Minister of State for External Affairs, Tourism and Immigration: S. A. PATTEN.

Minister of Co-operatives and Co-operative Development:
Hon. H. RANARAIN.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

Embassies and High Commissions accredited to Mauritius
(Port Louis unless otherwise stated)

Belgium: Nairobi, Kenya (E).

France: rue St. Georges (E); *Ambassador:* RAPHAËL TOUZE.

German Federal Republic: Tananarive, Madagascar (E).

India: rue Felix de Valois, champ de Mars (HC); *High Commissioner:* DILIP SHANKARAO KAMTEKAR.

Israel: Tananarive, Madagascar (E).

Madagascar: rue Sir William Newton (E); *Ambassador:* M. ANDRIATSIAFAJATO.

Netherlands: Nairobi, Kenya (E).

Pakistan: (HC); *High Commissioner:* BASHIR-UL-ALAM

Switzerland: Addis Ababa, Ethiopia (E).

U.S.S.R.: rue P. Hennessy (E); *Ambassador:* V. A. ROS-LAVTSEV.

United Kingdom: Cerné House, La Chaussée (HC); *High Commissioner:* ARTHUR WOOLLER, C.B.E.

U.S.A.: Anglo-Mauritius Building (E); *Ambassador:* WILLIAM BREWER.

Vatican: Mgt. MICHELE CECCHINI.

Mauritius also has diplomatic relations with Denmark, Finland, Norway, Portugal and Sweden.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker: The Hon. Sir H. R. VAGHJEE.

Deputy Speaker: The Hon. R. GUJADHUR.

The results of the election of August, 1967, were as follows:

PARTY	SEATS*
Independence Party	43
P.M.S.D.	27

* Includes the eight additional members (the most successful losing candidates of each community).

The membership of the various parties in the Assembly by spring 1972 was as follows:

PARTY	SEATS
Labour Party	33
P.M.S.D.	22
C.A.M.	6
I.F.B.	7
Independents	2
Mauritian Militant Movement	1

POLITICAL PARTIES

Parti mauricien social démocrate: Port Louis; national party representing all communities; campaigned against independence in the 1967 election; Prcs. Hon. J. H. YTHIER, M.L.A.; Parl. Leader Hon. GAËTAN DUVAL, M.L.A.

Parti travailliste (Labour Party): Port Louis; Prcs. Hon. Dr. R. CHAPERON, M.L.A.; Parl. Leader Hon. Sir SEEWOOSAGUR RAMGOOLAN, M.L.A.

Independent Forward Bloc: 14 Vallonville St., Port Louis; f. 1958; democratic party; 7 seats; Pres. Hon. G. GANGARAM, M.L.A.;

Comité d'action musulman: Port Louis; supports the interests of the Indo-Mauritian Muslims; Prcs. Hon.

A. M. OSMAN, M.L.A.; Parl. Leader Hon. A. R. MOHAMED, M.L.A.

Mauritius People's Progressive Party: 103 Royal St., Port Louis; affiliated member of Afro-Asian Peoples Solidarity Organization since 1963; Sec. Gen. T. SIBSURUN.

Le Mouvement du Peuple: Port Louis; f. Nov. 1971; aims to eradicate capitalist exploitation; Founder M. K. SOOBRAVEN.

Mauritian Militant Movement (MMM): Port Louis; Leaders PAUL BERENGER, DEV VIRASHAWMY, FAREED MUTTUR (all arrested Aug. 1971); publ. *Le Militant*.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The laws of Mauritius are derived partly from the old French Codes suitably amended and partly from English Law. The Judicial Department consists of the Supreme Court, presided over by the Chief Justice and four other Judges who are also Judges of the Court of Criminal Appeal, the Intermediate Court, the Court of Civil Appeal, the Industrial Court and 10 District Courts. The Master and Registrar is the executive officer of the Judicial Department and is also Judge in Bankruptcy.

Supreme Court: Superior Court of Record.

Court of Criminal Appeal.

Court of Civil Appeal.

Intermediate Court.

District Courts: presided over by Magistrates.

Industrial Court: jurisdiction over labour disputes.

Chief Justice: Hon. Sir M. LATOUR-ADRIEN.

Senior Puisne Judge: Hon. H. GARRIOCH.

Puisne Judges: Hon. C. MOOLLAN; Hon. D. RAMPHUL and Hon. M. RAULT.

RELIGION

Hindus 54 per cent, Christians 30 per cent, Muslims 14 per cent, Buddhists 2 per cent.

The main religion of those of European and African descent is Roman Catholic (approximately 265,000 adherents); Bishop JEAN MARGEOT, Port Louis. In 1962 there were 6,700 members of the Church of England and 3,980 other Protestants. The Anglican Bishop of Mauritius is the Rt. Rev. ERNEST EDWARD CROIS, M.A., Phoenix, whose diocese includes the Seychelles. The Minister for the Presbyterian Church of Scotland is the Rev. T. ROBERTSON, H.C.F.

PRESS AND PUBLISHERS

DAILIES

Action: 20 Lord Kitchener St., Port Louis; f. 1957; English and French; Editor S. RAMEN; circ. 10,000.

Advance: 5 Dumat St., Port Louis; f. 1939; English and French; Editor JEHAN ZUEL; circ. 13,000.

Central Daily News: Port Louis; f. 1960; Chinese, Editor KWOO SUNG YEUN; circ. 1,600.

Le Cernéen: 8 Brown Sequared St., Port Louis; f. 1832; English and French; circ. 13,500; Editor REYNALD OLIVIER.

China Times: Joseph Rivière St., Port Louis; f. 1953; Chinese; Editor L. S. AH-KENG; circ. 2,000.

Chinese Daily News: 32 Remy Ollier St., Port Louis; f. 1932; Chinese; Editor TU WAI MAN; circ. 1,500.

Le Citoyen: Lord Kitchener St., Port Louis; f. 1963; English and French; Editor JIMMY NORTON.

Congress: Brabant St., Port Louis; f. 1964, published daily since 1966; English and French; Editor D. VARMA.

L'Express: Brown Sequared Street, Port Louis; f. 1963; English and French; circ. 15,000; Editor Dr. P. FORGET.

Le Mauricien: 8 St. Georges St., Port Louis; f. 1908; English and French; circ. 9,000; Editor ANDRÉ MASSON.

New Chinese Commercial Paper: 19 Joseph Rivière St., Port Louis; f. 1956; Chinese; circ. 1,200; Editor YEUNG LAM KO.

L'Orage: 4 Barracks St., Port Louis; f. 1968; English and French; Editor MAXIME CELESTE.

Star: 3 President John Kennedy St., Port Louis; f. 1963; English and French; circ. 7,000; Editor Dr. H. FAKIM.

WEEKLIES

- Blitz:** 27 Edith Cavell St., Port Louis; f. 1967; French and English; Editor E. EDoo.
- Le Bouclier:** Editions Nassau, Rue Barclay, Rose-Hill; circ. 20,000.
- Carrefour:** 1 Barracks St., Port Louis; f. 1959; French and English; circ. 10,000; Editors MARIE THÉRÈSE SIDONIE and JACQUES MORTELÉ.
- Le Dimanche:** 3 Vicux Conseil St., Port Louis; f. 1961; English and French; Editor REGIS NAUVEL.
- Eclairour:** 8 Barracks Street, Port Louis; f. 1963; French, English and Tamil; Editor T. NARRAINEN.
- L'Ecole:** 46 Dupont Street, Beau-Bassin; f. 1964; English and French; Editor Mrs. M. R. GODER.
- Hebdo-Jeunesse:** 3 Vicux Conseil St., Port Louis; f. 1965; French; Editor A. LEGALLANT.
- Hit News:** 5 Barracks St., Port Louis; f. 1968; French and English; Editor D. GUDDOYE.
- Janata:** 5 Dumat St., Port Louis; f. 1947; Hindi; twice weekly; Editor L. BADRY.
- Juniorama:** Editions Nassau, Rue Barclay, Rose-Hill; f. 1971; circ. 20,000.
- Magazino Littéraire Nassau:** Editions Nassau; Rue Barclay, Rose-Hill; f. 1971; circ. 10,000.
- Mauritius Times:** 23 Bourbon St., Port Louis; f. 1954; weekly; English and French; circ. 5,500; Editor B. RAMLALLAH.
- Le Militant:** Port Louis; organ of Mauritian Militant Movement; Editor M. ARNESSON.
- Notre Semaine:** Editions Nassau, Rue Barclay, Rose-Hill; f. 1971; weekly; circ. 20,000.
- Les Nouvelles:** 5 Casernes St., Port Louis; f. 1969; French and English; Editor J. C. M. CHUTTOO.
- Rallye Press:** 3 Thomy Pitot St., Port Louis; f. 1967; English and French; Editor J. DE L'ESTRAC.
- Le Travailleur:** 103 Royal St., Port Louis; f. 1968; French and English; Organ of the Mauritius People's Progressive Party; Editor T. SIBSURUN.
- Tribune Ouvrière:** 42 Pope Hennessy Street, Port Louis; f. 1952; French; circ. 1,600; Editor PHILIPPE GONÉE.
- La Vie Catholique:** 42 Pope Hennessy St., Port Louis; f. 1930; French; circ. 10,000; Editor Père HENRI FOSTÉE.
- Week-End:** St. Georges St., Port Louis; f. 1966; French and English; Editor J. RIVET.

FORTNIGHTLIES

- Aryoday:** 16 Frère Felix de Valois Street, Port Louis; f. 1949; English and Hindi; Editor M. MOHIT (Hindu), D. N. BEEGUN (English); circ. 2,000.
- L'Étincelle:** 29 Cordcrie Street, Port Louis; f. 1964; Editor A. A. H. GHANTY.
- Le Message:** Dar-es-Salaam; P.O.B. 6, Rose Hill; f. 1961; English and French; Editor M. A. QURESHI; circ. 1,000.
- Nav Jeevan:** 23 Bourbon Street, Port Louis; f. 1960; Hindi; Editor S. M. BHAGAT; circ. 3,000.
- Tamil Voice:** 12 Farquhar St., Port Louis; f. 1964; English, French and Tamil; Editor C. NARAYANAN.
- La Voix de L'Islam:** Mesnil, Phoenix; f. 1951; English and French; Editor A. A. PEEROO; circ. 2,000.
- Zamana:** 14 Vallonville St., Port Louis; f. 1948; Hindi, French, English and Sanskrit; Editor B. BUCKTOWARSINGH.

MONTHLIES, QUARTERLIES, ETC.

- Le Figaro:** 42 Cordcrie St., Port-Louis; f. 1965; French; Editor I. DOSSA.
- The Guardian:** 11 Lislet Geoffrey St., Port Louis; English and French.
- Indian Cultural Review:** Port Louis; f. 1936; English and French; Editor Sir SEEWOOSAGUR RAMGOOLAM.
- International Opportunities Advertiser:** (A) 113 Boundary, Rose Hill; f. 1970; magazine for trade, tourism and industrial promotion; English and French; twice monthly; Editor J. C. DINAN; circ. 3,000.
- Le Progrès Islamique:** 51 Solferino St., Rose Hill; f. 1948; English and French; monthly; Editor Mrs. A. N. SOOKIA; circ. 1,000.
- Revue Agricole et Sucrière de l'île Maurice:** University of Mauritius, Reduit; French and English; Editor Prof. E. LIMFAT.
- La Revue Artistique:** Cité Gabriel Martial, Port Louis, f. 1935; English and French; twice monthly; Editor JOSEPH TRANQUILLE; circ. 3,000.
- Revue de Marie:** 20 Sir Celicourt Antelme St., Rose Hill; French; monthly; Editor CLAUDE PERIL.
- Trait d'Union:** P.O. Box 278, Port Louis; f. 1959; English and French; monthly; Editor EDWIN DE ROBILLARD, M.B.E.

PUBLISHERS

- Editions Croix du Sud:** 1 Barracks St., Port Louis; general; Dir. MARIA THÉRÈSE SIDONIE.
- Editions Nassau:** Rue Barclay, Rose-Hill; f. 1970; publishes magazines; Pres. Dir.-Gen. R. A. Y. VILMONT; Sec.-Gen. E. H. DENNEMONT.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Mauritius Broadcasting Corporation: Forest Side; f. 1944 as Mauritius Broadcasting Service, name changed 1964; became commercial 1963, has a monopoly over broadcasting in the island; Dir.-Gen. J. R. DELAITRE.

There are 121,591 radio sets in use.

Television services started in February 1965. There are 19,600 licences.

FINANCE

BANKS

Bank of Mauritius: P.O.B. 29, Port Louis; f. 1967 as central bank; cap. p.u. Rs. 10m.; Gov. A. BEEJADHUR; Man. Dir. G. BUNWAREE.

Development Bank of Mauritius: f. 1936 as *Mauritius Agricultural Bank*; reorganized 1964; cap. Rs. 10m.

Mauritius Co-operative Central Bank: Port Louis; f. 1948; 211 mem. societies; Chair. P. R. MADIAR; Gen. Man. M. SIDAMBARAM, F.C.C.S., F.B.S.C.

Barclays Bank International Ltd.: Sir William Newton St., Port Louis; 5 brs., 2 sub-brs. and 6 agencies in Mauritius; Manager J. M. LAWSON.

Bank of Baroda: Head Office: Baroda, India; Sir William Newton St., Port Louis; cap. Rs. 80m.; Man. C. J. SHAH.

Habib Bank Overseas Ltd.: Port Louis; f. 1952; Pakistani Bank; cap. Rs. 10m.; Man. Sh. EHSANUDDIN.

Mauritius Commercial Bank Ltd.: 11 Sir William Newton St., Port Louis; f. 1838; cap. Rs. 7m.; Gen. Man. P. L. EYNAUD.

Mercantile Bank Ltd.: Head Office: Hong Kong; Place d'Armes, Port Louis; 3 brs.; Man. I. H. MACDONALD.

INSURANCE

Anglo-Mauritius Assurance Society Ltd.: Anglo-Mauritius House, Intendance St., Port Louis; incorp. 1951; Chair. RAYMOND LAMUSSE, O.B.E.; Gen. Man. G. LA HAUSSE DE LALOUVIERE.

Birger & Co. (Insurance) Ltd.: 18 Jules Koenig St., Port Louis; incorp. 1954; Man. ISIA BIRGER.

Dynamic Insurance Co. Ltd.: 3 Desforges St., Port Louis; incorp. 1955; Chair. J. H. CONSTANTIN.

Mauritius Livestock Insurance Co. Ltd.: 14 Bourbon St., Port Louis; incorp. 1957; Chair. PHILIPPE GOUPILLE.

Mauritius Union Assurance Society Ltd.: 13 Sir William Newton St., Port Louis; incorp. 1948; Man. Dir. A. NOEL COIGNET.

Ramdharry Insurance Co. Ltd.: 15 Bourbon St., Port Louis; incorp. 1957; Dirs. DEOKEENANUN RAMDHARRY, TALAWONSING RAMDHARRY, DOOMROWSING RAMDHARRY.

Swan Insurance Co. Ltd.: 6-10 Intendance St., Port Louis; incorp. 1955; Chair. RAYMOND HEIN, O.C.

Forty-eight British companies and 33 other companies have branches in Mauritius.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Mauritius Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Anglo-Mauritius House, Port Louis; f. 1850, inc. 1892; 120 mems.; Pres. C. CURRIMJEE; Vice-Pres. P. HUGNIN.

Chinese Chamber of Commerce: 5 Joseph Rivière St., Port Louis; f. 1908, inc. 1914; to protect the interests of Chinese traders and to see to the welfare of Chinese immigrants; Pres. LEUNG LIOONG PHEOW; Sec. MARCEL LAI FAK YU.

TRADE UNIONS

Mauritius Federation of Labour: Port Louis; affiliated to WFTU; Pres. L. BADRY; Gen. Sec. L. LUBIDINEUSE.

Mauritius Trade Union Congress: 7 Guy Rozemont Square, Port Louis; 12,562 mems.; 17 affiliated unions; Gen. Sec. SERGE CLAVERIE.

PRINCIPAL UNIONS

Agricultural and Other Workers' Union: 6 Edith Cavell St., Port Louis; 12,000 mems.; Pres. L. BADRY; Sec. P. I. K. BHATOO.

Government and Other Manual Workers' Union: 6 Edith Cavell St., Port Louis; 1,163 mems.; Pres. I. ALLYBOKUS; Sec. L. LUBIDINEUSE.

Government Servants and Other Employees' Association: 194 Royal Rd., Beau-Bassin; 1,715 mems.; Pres. A. H. MALLECK H. AMODE; Sec. F. DOMINGO.

Government Labour Power Union: 7 Guy Rozemont Square, Port Louis; 950 mems.; Pres. L. L'AIMABLE; Sec. P. KERPAL.

Government Teachers' Union: 10 Canal Street, Beau-Bassin; 848 mems.; Pres. B. DABEE; Sec. H. ERNEST.

Plantation Workers' Union (Amalgamated Labourers' Association): 8 Little Pump St., Port Louis; 19,896 mems.; Pres. H. RAMNARAIN, M.L.C.; Sec. M. C. BHAGIRUTTY.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

There are 335 Co-operative Societies in Mauritius and Rodrigues.

The Mauritius Co-operative Union Ltd.: Co-operation House, Dumat St., Port Louis; f. 1952; 211 member societies; Sec. P. MAUREEMOOTOO.

The Mauritius Co-operative Agricultural Federation: Port Louis; f. 1950; 153 mems. Societies; Chair. P. KISTNAH; Sec. J. CHUNDUNSG.

Mauritius Co-operative Wholesale Ltd.: Port Louis; f. 1949; 53 mem. societies; 32 brs.; Sec. P. T. BAROSEE.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

TRANSPORT

ROADS

The Colony has approximately 9.4 miles of motorway, 340 miles of main roads, 411 miles of secondary roads and 63 miles of streets in the villages and urban roads. All the main roads and 274 miles of the other roads have been asphalted.

SHIPPING

Regular services to Europe are provided by the Clan Line, Union Castle Line, Scandinavian East Africa Line, Messageries Maritimes Ltd. and Nouvelle Cie. Havraise Péinsulaire. Royal Inter-ocean Lines provides a Far East-South Africa, South America, Australia, Africa service.

Other services are provided by Bank Line, Zim Israel,

MAURITIUS—(TRANSPORT AND TOURISM, UNIVERSITY, DEPENDENCIES)

Compagnie Malgache de Navigation, Société Mauritiennne de Navigation and Colonial Steamships Co. Ltd.

Director of Marine: Lt.-Commr. A. G. BOOKER, O.B.E., D.S.C., R.N.R.

CIVIL AVIATION

Director of Civil Aviation: (Vacant).

Air Mauritius: 1 Sir William Newton St., Port Louis; services to Réunion.

Mauritius is linked by air with Europe, Africa, India and Australia by the following airlines: Air France, Air India,

B.O.A.C., East African Airways, Lufthansa, Qantas, S.A.A. and Zambia Airways.

TOURISM

Mauritius Government Tourist Office: Cerné House, La Chaussée, Port Louis; Gen. Man. RÉGIS FANCHETTE.

UNIVERSITY

University of Mauritius: Reduit; f. 1965; 16 teachers, 475 students.

DEPENDENCIES OF MAURITIUS

RODRIGUES

Area 40 square miles. Population (1968) 22,400. Administered by a Magistrate and Civil Commissioner who is advised by a committee composed of the Agricultural Officer, the Senior Medical Officer, the Roman Catholic and Anglican parish priests, the Manager of Cable and Wireless Station and 11 Rodriguans appointed by the Governor.

THE LESSER DEPENDENCIES

The Lesser Dependencies are the islands of Agalega, lying about 700 miles north of Mauritius and Cargados Carajos, about 200 miles to the north-east. (In 1965 the Chagos Archipelago, formerly administered by Mauritius, became part of the new British Indian Ocean Territory—see under Seychelles.)

MEXICO

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Mexico links North America to the Central American isthmus. Guatemala lies to the south and Cuba is 100 miles east in the Caribbean Sea. The climate varies with altitude. The lowlands are hot and wet with an average temperature of 64°F (18°C) while the highlands are temperate. Much of the north and west is desert. The language is Spanish. About 96 per cent of the population are Roman Catholics and there are some 575,000 Protestants. The flag consists of vertical green, white and red stripes, the central white stripe being charged with the national badge. The capital is Mexico City.

Recent History

Since the Mexican Revolution of 1910, the country has been governed by a moderately left wing one-party system, while maintaining a democratic form of election. In 1940 President Avila Camacho embarked on a programme of industrialization which was accelerated when Mexico entered the World War in 1942. His successor President Alemán concentrated on expanding Mexico's educational services. Women were granted the franchise in 1953. President Mateos, whose term ended in 1964, opposed the expulsion of Cuba from the Organization of American States in 1962. In 1963 agreement was reached with the United States over the disputed Chamizal zone, which forms part of El Paso, Texas. Under the agreement 437 acres of land were transferred to Mexico. In July 1964 Lic. Gustavo Díaz Ordaz was elected President. The 1968 Olympic Games were held in Mexico City in October and were accompanied by worker and student demonstrations against the government. Lic. Luis Echevarría won the presidential elections of 1970 and has pledged that his government will extend the benefits of Mexico's prosperity to all sectors of the population. Mexico is a member of LAFTA and is strengthening her diplomatic and trading links with the CACM countries.

Government

The United States of Mexico is a Federal Republic with a Constitution similar to that of the United States. The executive is led by the President, elected for six years, who appoints the Cabinet. The Legislature or Congress consists of two houses, the Senate of sixty members elected for six years and the Chamber of Deputies of 178 members elected for three years. Both Presidential and Congressional elections are by direct popular vote. The Federation is made up of twenty-nine states, each with its own Constitution, Governor and Chamber of Deputies, two Territories and a Federal District (Mexico City) seat of the Federal Government.

Defence

Military service is compulsory for one year at the age of eighteen, conscripts numbering about 250,000 annually. The Army consists of regulars and conscripts and there are small Air Force and Naval units. About 10 per cent of the Budget is devoted to defence.

Economic Affairs

Agriculture accounts for about a quarter of the national income. Over 40 per cent of the arable land requires artificial irrigation. The principal crops are maize, wheat, cotton (Mexico is the world's second largest exporter), sugar-cane and alfalfa. The forests provide a variety of hard and soft woods. Mexico is one of the world's leading producers of silver and sulphur, and other minerals include coal, zinc, lead and manganese. Oil is of great importance and there are fourteen refineries; a new petrochemical complex at Cosoleacaque, Veracruz State, came into operation in 1969; it is expected to become one of the largest in Latin America, with an estimated investment of U.S. \$96 million. There has been considerable expansion of industry and 80 per cent of consumer goods are now made in Mexico. Decentralization of industry away from Mexico City is being encouraged. There has been a certain amount of "Mexicanization" of industrial ownership, but except in the case of specialized industries (mining and petrochemicals—at least 51 per cent Mexican ownership; oil and communications—foreign ownership prohibited) this has been fairly flexible. A Five-Year Development Plan introduced in 1969 envisages expenditure of 27,500m. pesos and aims at an annual growth rate of 7 per cent. Closer trading ties with the Central American Common Market are an important part of government policy.

Transport and Communications

Mexico is improving her transport network. Road transport is the most popular, accounting for some 70 per cent of all public passenger traffic and 60 per cent of freight traffic. Uneconomic railway lines have been replaced by highways, narrow-gauge sections by broad-gauge, and a network of feeder roads serves the main-line railways. There are 23,672 km. of railways and 67,000 km. of roads, including two sections of the Pan American Highway; a new 185-mile highway through south-eastern Mexico was completed in 1965. The difficult terrain encourages air transport and there are nearly 900 airports and landing fields. A new international airport is to be built at Zumpango near Mexico City, and a three-year project for airport improvements is costing some U.S. \$40.7 million. International air transport is provided by a large number of national and foreign airlines. The chief ports are Veracruz, Tampico and Acapulco and regular shipping services are maintained by Mexican, European and American lines.

Social Welfare

Social welfare is administered by the Mexican Social Security Institute and financed by contributions from employers, employees and the government. In May 1970 a new Labour Law was instituted to replace the existing law of 1931. It provides for longer holidays, overtime rates and restrictions, increased bonuses, sexual equality, and trade union surveillance of company tax returns. Of particular note is the innovation of compulsory profit-sharing, and the new law's demand that employers provide housing for their employees.

MEXICO—(INTRODUCTORY SURVEY)

Education

State education is free and compulsory and covers two years of pre-primary and six years of primary schooling followed by three years at secondary school or a specialized institute. Much is being done in the field of adult education and the illiteracy rate has dropped from 52 per cent in 1946 to 28 per cent in 1966; about a fifth of the national budget is allocated to education. About 250,000 students receive higher education. There are 38 universities.

Tourism

Mexico is much visited by Americans. The country is famous for volcanoes, coastal scenery and the great Sierra Nevada (Sierra Madre) and Rocky Mountain ranges. The relics of the Mayan and Aztec civilizations and of Spanish Colonial Mexico are of historic and artistic interest. There are many festivals. Special residence facilities are offered to foreigners wishing to retire to Mexico. Tourist facilities were improved in view of the Olympiad in 1968, including work on 5 airports and provision for some 20,000 more hotel beds in the main centres at a cost of about U.S. \$80 million. New tourist centres are to be developed in the Pacific and Mayan areas, and first class hotel rooms will be doubled to 4,000 by 1970 in a U.S. \$100 million development programme.

Visas are not required to visit Mexico by nationals of the following countries: Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, German Federal Republic, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom and United States of America.

Sport

Football and baseball are the chief sports and cycling, boxing, tennis, basketball, horseracing, polo, golf and climbing have a considerable following; bullfighting, rodeos and jai-alai retain their popularity. Facilities for swimming and sea-fishing are excellent.

Public Holidays

1972: May 1 (Labour Day), May 5 (Anniversary of the Battle of Puebla), September 1 (Presidential Message), September 16 (Independence Day), October 12 (National Day), November 1 (All Saints' Day), November 2 (All Souls' Day), December 12 (Our Lady of Guadalupe), December 25 (Christmas).

1973: January 1 (New Year's Day), February 5 (Constitution Day), March 21 (Birthday of Juárez), April 19, 20.

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rate

The unit of currency is the Peso of 100 Centavos.

Notes: 1, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 500, 1,000, 10,000 Pesos.

Coins: 1, 5, 10, 20, 25, 50 Centavos; 1, 5, 10 Pesos.

The Peso has not been devalued since 1954.

Exchange rate: 32.45 Pesos = £1 sterling.

12.48 Pesos = U.S. \$1

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (sq. km.)	POPULATION (1970)		
	Total	Federal District (Mexico City and environs)	Mexico City (Capital)
1,972,547	48,381,547	6,874,165	2,902,969

1970: Births 2,132,630; Marriages 356,658; Deaths 485,656.

STATES
(1970)

PRINCIPAL STATES	AREA (km.)	POPULATION (1970 census)	CAPITAL
Aguascalientes	5,589	338,142	Aguascalientes
Baja California	70,113	870,421	Mexicali
Baja California, S.T.* . . .	73,677	128,019	La Paz
Campeche	56,114	251,556	Campeche
Coahuila	151,571	1,114,956	Saltillo
Colima	5,455	241,153	Colima
Chiapas	73,887	1,569,053	Tuxtla Gutiérrez
Chihuahua	247,087	1,612,525	Chihuahua
Distrito Federal†	1,499	6,874,165	Mexico City
Durango	119,648	939,208	Durango
Guanajuato	30,589	2,270,370	Guanajuato
Guerrero	63,794	1,597,360	Chilpancingo
Hidalgo	20,987	1,193,845	Pachuca
Jalisco	80,137	3,296,587	Guadalajara
México	21,461	3,833,187	Toluca
Michoacán	59,864	2,320,042	Morelia
Morelos	4,941	616,119	Cuernavaca
Nayarit	27,621	544,031	Tepic
Nuevo León	64,555	1,694,689	Monterrey
Oaxaca	95,364	2,171,733	Oaxaca
Puebla	33,919	2,508,226	Puebla
Querétaro	11,769	485,523	Querétaro
Quintana Roo*	42,030	88,150	Chetumal
San Luis Potosí	62,848	1,281,996	San Luis Potosí
Sinaloa	58,092	1,266,528	Culiacán
Sonora	184,934	1,098,720	Hermosillo
Tabasco	24,661	768,327	Villahermosa
Tamaulipas	79,829	1,456,558	Ciudad Victoria
Tlaxcala	3,914	420,638	Tlaxcala
Veracruz	72,815	3,815,419	Jalapa
Yucatán	43,379	758,355	Mérida
Zacatecas	75,040	951,462	Zacatecas

* Territory

† Federal District

MEXICO—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

CHIEF TOWNS

(1970 census)

Mexico City (capital) .	2,902,969	Mérida	212,097
Guadalajara	1,193,601	Aguascalientes	181,277
Monterrey	858,107	Tampico	179,584
Ciudad Netzahualcóyotl .	580,436	Hermosillo	176,596
Ciudad Juárez	407,370	Acapulco	174,378
Puebla	401,603	Culiacán	167,956
Lcón	364,990	Saltillo	161,114
Tijuana	277,306	Morelia	161,040
Mexicali	263,498	Durango	150,541
Chihuahua	257,027	Poza Rica	120,462
San Luis Potosí	230,039	Irapuato	116,651
Torreón	223,104	Ciudad Obregón	114,079
Veracruz	214,072	Toluca	114,079

EMPLOYMENT

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION

	1970*
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	5,131,666
Mining and Petroleum	180,320
Manufacturing	2,173,494
Construction	571,484
Electricity, Gas, etc.	53,354
Commerce	1,198,171
Transport	369,095
Services	2,159,964
Government	407,177
Others	749,670
TOTAL	12,994,395

* Census returns.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

(metric tons)

	1969	1970
Bananas and Plantains	563,000	611,000
Beans	833,000	1,000,000
Cotton	398,000	375,000
Maize	8,496,000	9,000,000
Oranges	937,000	1,020,000
Rice	371,000	383,000
Sugar Cane	31,583,000	32,550,000
Tomatoes	756,000	783,000
Wheat	2,377,000	2,436,000

Timber (1967 estimates): Area forested 34m. hectares; production (cu. m.): sawn timber 3,440,864, trimmed 1,562,291, prepared 54,749, logs 1,812,073.

Livestock (1970—'000 head): Cattle 34,696, Sheep 5,321, Goats 8,468, Horses 5,026, Pigs 11,721, Asses 3,199, Mules 2,603.

Fisheries (1970—metric tons): Total catch: 254,472; marketed 201,443; processed 53,029.

MINING

(metric tons)

MINERAL	1968	1969	1970
Antimony	3,464	3,225	4,468
Arsenic	10,248	6,046	6,922
Bismuth	525	606	571
Cadmium	1,194	1,579	1,967
Coal	152,458	161,769	188,099
Copper	61,110	66,167	61,012
Crude Petroleum ('000 cu. m.)	25,514	26,769	28,235
Gold (kgs.)	5,504	5,618	6,166
Graphite	52,694	42,920	55,648
Iron	1,921,299	2,096,970	2,612,376
Lead	174,169	170,894	176,597
Manganese	26,706	60,136	98,609
Mercury	593	776	1,043
Molybdenum	80	202	141
Silver	1,245	1,334	1,332
Sulphur	1,684,948	1,716,171	1,380,812
Tungsten	266	289	288
Zinc	240,021	253,375	266,400

INDUSTRY

('000 metric tons)

	1970
Beer ('000 litres)	1,432
Cement	7,266
Cigars and Cigarettes ('000 Packets)	2,139
Fertilizers	2,719
Paper and Cellulose	1,203
Iron and Steel	11,438
Synthetic Fibres	92
Tinned Foods	508
Tyre and Inner Tubes ('000 units)	7,764
Vegetable Oils and Fats	998
Vehicles ('000 units)	190

MEXICO—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FINANCE

1 peso = 100 centavos.
100 pesos = £3.07 sterling = U.S. \$8.02.

BUDGET 1971 (million pesos)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
Income Tax	14,228	Agriculture, Industry, Transport	41,215
Tax on Exploitation of Natural Resources	421	Welfare and Education	26,050
Tax on Industry and Trade	7,604	National Defence	2,719
Import Taxes	3,306	Administration and Aid	1,722
Export Taxes	391	Public Debt	7,950
Taxes on Public Services	872		
Revenue and Profit from Capital	831		
Internal Loans	600		
Others	51,403		
TOTAL	79,656	TOTAL	79,656

COST OF LIVING INDEX—MEXICO CITY (1939 = 100)

	1968	1969	1970
General	879.3	897.6	951.0
Food	869.9	886.8	946.7
Domestic Services	851.5	852.9	895.5
Clothing	963.2	1,005.6	1,028.8

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS (million pesos at 1960 prices)

	1969	1970
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	277,400	298,700
<i>of which:</i>		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	32,912	34,730
Mining	2,777	2,818
Petroleum	11,525	12,638
Food, drink and tobacco	18,473	19,832
Textiles and leather	10,374	11,276
Wood, furniture, paper	4,774	5,138
Chemicals and plastics	8,388	9,279
Non-metallic mineral products	2,811	2,972
Basic metal industries	4,286	4,635
Metal manufactured goods	13,181	14,902
Construction	12,961	13,559
Electricity	4,812	5,341
Commerce	88,724	96,266
Transport and Communications	8,714	9,406
Services	56,031	59,540
Government	15,585	16,411
Others	40,446	43,129
Banking services	3,343	3,632

* Provisional

MEXICO—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION

(million pesos)

	1967	1968	1969	1970
Total Currency in Circulation . . .	35,386.8	39,991	44,340	49,013
of which:				
Notes	13,825.6	15,325	} 18,245	} 20,144
Coins	923.0	1,350		
Cheques	20,638.2	23,317	26,095	28,869

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

(U.S. \$'000)

	1969	1970
Balance of Goods and Services	-472,714	-866,375
Exports of Goods and Services	2,976,063	3,171,727
Merchandise	1,384,950	1,372,957
Tourism	68,746	66,431
Tourism	527,810	579,060
Border transactions	761,207	878,864
Others	233,350	274,415
Imports of Goods and Services	3,448,777	4,038,102
Merchandise	2,078,032	2,460,811
Tourism	153,900	169,707
Border transactions	501,480	585,048
Remittances abroad of direct foreign investments	315,799	345,771
Interest on official debts	174,596	231,662
Nafinsa and others	156,812	213,047
Government	17,784	18,615
Others	224,970	245,103
Net Errors, Omissions and Short-Term Capital Movements	-172,244	471,156
Net Long-Term Capital Movements	692,891	451,962
Direct foreign investment	195,759	196,636
Purchase of foreign enterprises	-18,000	-
Net share operations	59,974	-7,198
Credits	449,417	264,797
Placings	948,720	821,797
Redemptions	-499,303	-557,000
Net government debt	5,741	2,273
Changes in the Reserve of the Bank of Mexico	47,933	102,103

MEXICO—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

EXTERNAL TRADE

(million U.S.\$)

Imports: (1967) 1,748, (1968) 1,960, (1969) 2,078, (1970) 2,460.

Exports: (1967) 1,103, (1968) 1,180, (1969) 1,385, (1970) 1,372.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

(U.S. \$'000)

IMPORTS	1969	1970	EXPORTS	1969	1970
Vehicles	103,302	114,314	Raw Cotton	196,007	123,731
Commercial Vehicles*	12,111	12,911	Coffee	73,886	86,084
Automobile Parts	60,847	69,650	Sugar	91,426	90,414
Rubber	18,958	19,237	Shrimps	45,786	62,966
Wool	21,258	13,689	Lead	22,709	26,021
Resins	21,566	30,391	Sulphur	41,975	16,391
Newsprint	20,378	19,069	Zinc	40,603	47,303
Agricultural Fertilizers	8,934	6,625	Copper	9,172	8,102
Scrap Iron or Steel	23,638	38,942	Tomatoes	84,135	107,720
Machinery Spare Parts	40,120	38,505	Vegetable and Fruit Preserves	14,616	15,869
Railway Rolling Stock	9,737	9,082	Maize	43,621	15
Textile Machinery	51,175	55,075	Melons	12,702	15,510
Gas	20,814	24,860	Beans	4,958	865
			Cattle (head)	68,802	79,162

* Number.

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

(1970—'000 pesos)

	IMPORTS	EXPORTS
LAFTA	798,299	1,156,838
Argentina	178,544	175,695
Brazil	197,401	183,433
Chile	135,391	196,758
Colombia	10,997	162,415
Peru	168,032	101,163
Venezuela	50,024	273,223
CACM	35,279	265,034
Guatemala	12,508	110,086
Panama	148,018	81,419
CARIFTA	1,982	18,732
Dutch Antilles	122,310	6,229
Canada	617,958	150,330
United States	19,594,738	10,490,589
Eastern Europe	78,050	46,919
EEC	4,802,355	877,548
German Federal Republic	2,313,237	297,036
France	1,307,128	62,894
Italy	492,566	246,675
Netherlands	422,617	233,337
Norway	109,461	2,391
Spain	378,214	175,455
Sweden	522,172	14,834
Switzerland	924,710	154,537
United Kingdom	894,721	126,287
Japan	1,075,188	861,089
Far East (excluding Japan and China)	1,291,116	943,827
Middle East	18,515	12,745
Africa	32,389	13,751
Oceania	164,585	36,920
Australia	138,230	35,837

MEXICO—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

TOURISM

	1967	1968	1969	1970
Number of Tourists	1,788,003	2,063,127	2,290,095	2,496,646
Total Expenditure ('000 dollars)	918,000	1,095,000	1,203,500	1,370,000

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS ('000)

	1969	1970
Passengers carried	39,496	37,399
Passenger-kilometres	4,632,634	4,534,279
Freight-tons	46,890	48,871
Ton-kilometres	21,577,555	22,179,610

ROADS

TYPE OF VEHICLE	1969	1970
Cars	1,133,084	1,233,824
Buses	31,549	33,059
Lorries	505,847	524,985
Motor Cycles	121,747	136,984

SHIPPING

	1968	1969
Registered Tonnage entered	22,445,152	23,841,857
Registered Tonnage leaving	22,576,183	24,289,023
Cargo loaded (tons)	17,780,991	17,547,228
Cargo unloaded (tons)	10,327,144	11,256,561

CIVIL AVIATION

	1969	1970
Kilometres flown (millions)	141	154
Number of Passengers ('000)	4,150	4,494
Cargo carried (tons)	115,369	124,407

EDUCATION

(1969)

	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS	NUMBER OF STUDENTS	NUMBER OF TEACHERS
Nursery	2,885	359,594	11,156
Primary	42,865	8,041,276	182,308
Secondary	2,384	767,078	52,417
Prevocational	—	—	—
Vocational	44	36,612	3,136
Preparatory	314	90,405	8,684
Commercial	657	93,023	6,201
Normal	242	59,201	6,139
Professional	211	108,198	11,645
Specialized	419	79,899	5,333

Source: Dirección General de Estadística, Mexico D.F.

THE CONSTITUTION

The present Mexican Constitution was proclaimed on February 5th, 1917, at the end of the revolution which began in 1910 against the régime of Porfirio Díaz. Its provisions regarding religion, education and the ownership and exploitation of mineral wealth reflect the long revolutionary struggle against the concentration of power in the hands of the Church and the large landowners, and the struggle which culminated in the 'thirties in the expropriation of the properties of the foreign oil companies. It has been amended from time to time, the latest amendment converted the Territory of Northern Lower California into a State.

According to the Constitution, the providing of educational facilities is the joint responsibility of the federation, the states and the municipalities. Education shall be democratic, and shall be directed to developing all the faculties of the individual, at the same time imbuing him with a love of his country and a consciousness of international solidarity and justice. Religious bodies may not provide education, except training for the priesthood. Private educational institutions must conform to the requirements of the Constitution with regard to the nature of the teaching given. The education provided by the states shall be free of charge.

Religious bodies of whatever denomination shall not have the capacity to possess or administer real estate or capital invested therein. Churches are the property of the nation; the headquarters of bishops, seminaries, convents and other property used for the propagation of a religious creed shall pass into the hands of the State, to be dedicated to the public service of the federation or of the respective state. Institutions of charity, provided they are not connected with a religious body, may hold real property. The establishment of monastic orders is prohibited. Ministers of religion must be Mexican; they may not criticize the fundamental laws of the country in a public or private meeting; they may not vote or form associations for political purposes. Political meetings may not be held in places of worship.

Article 27 of the Constitution vests direct ownership of minerals and other products of the subsoil, including petroleum and water, in the nation, and reserves to the federal government alone the right to grant concessions in accordance with the laws to individuals and companies, on the condition that they establish regular work for the exploitation of the materials. At the same time, the right to acquire ownership of lands and waters belonging to the nation, or concessions for their exploitation, is limited to Mexican individuals and companies, although the State may concede similar rights to foreigners who agree not to invoke the protection of their governments to enforce such rights. No alien may acquire direct ownership over lands and waters within an area 100 kilometres wide along the frontiers or 50 kilometres along the coast.

The same article declares null all alienations of lands, waters and forests belonging to towns or communities made by political chiefs or other local authorities in violation of the provisions of the law of June 25th, 1856,* and all concessions or sales of communally-held lands, waters and forests made by the federal authorities after December 1st, 1876. The population settlements which lack *ejidos*, or cannot obtain restitution of lands previously held, shall be granted lands in proportion to the needs of the population.

* The Lerdo Law against ecclesiastical privilege, which became the basis of the Liberal Constitution of 1857.

The area of land granted to the individual may not be less than 10 hectares of irrigated or watered land, or the equivalent in other kinds of land.

The owners affected by decisions to divide and redistribute land (with the exception of the owners of farming or cattle-rearing properties) shall not have any right of redress, not may they invoke the right of *amparo* in protection of their interests. They may, however, apply to the Government for indemnification. Small properties, the areas of which are defined in the Constitution, will not be subject to expropriation. The Constitution leaves to Congress the duty of determining the maximum size of rural properties.

Monopolies and measures to restrict competition in industry, commerce or public services are prohibited.

The President and Congress. The President of the Republic, in agreement with the Council of Ministers and with the approval of Congress or of the Permanent Committee when Congress is not in session, may suspend constitutional guarantees in case of foreign invasion, serious disturbance, or any other emergency endangering the people.

Congress is composed of a Chamber of Deputies elected every three years, and a Senate whose members hold office for six years. One deputy is elected for every 200,000 inhabitants or for a fraction exceeding 100,000. The Senate is composed of two members for each state and two for the federal district. Regular sessions of Congress begin on September 1st and may not continue beyond December 31st of the same year. Extraordinary sessions may be convened by the Permanent Committee.

The powers of Congress include the right to pass laws and regulations; impose taxes; specify the bases on which the Executive may negotiate loans; declare war; raise, maintain and regulate the organization of the armed forces; establish and maintain schools of various types throughout the country; approve or reject the budget; sanction appointments submitted by the President of ministers of the Supreme Court and magistrates of the superior courts of the Federal District and the territories; approve or reject treaties and conventions made with foreign powers; and ratify diplomatic appointments.

The Permanent Committee, consisting of 29 members of Congress (15 of whom are deputies and 14 senators), officiates when Congress is in recess, and is responsible for the convening of extraordinary sessions of Congress.

The exercise of supreme executive authority is vested in the President, who is elected for six years and enters upon his office on December 1st of the year of his election. The presidential powers include the right to appoint and remove members of his cabinet, the Attorney-General, the governors of the Federal District and the territories; to appoint, with the approval of the Senate, diplomatic officials, the higher officers of the army, and ministers of the Supreme and higher courts of justice. He is also empowered to dispose of the armed forces for the internal and external security of the Federation.

In common with the Constitution of Guatemala, El Salvador, Nicaragua and Honduras, the Mexican Constitution provides for the procedure known as *juicio de amparo*—a wider form of *habeas corpus*—which the individual may invoke in protection of his constitutional rights.

A section of the Constitution deals with work and social security.

MEXICO—(THE CONSTITUTION, THE GOVERNMENT, DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION)

Voting rights are exercised by all Mexicans who are 18 years old. Women obtained the right to vote in federal as well as in municipal elections by an amendment to the Constitution which came into effect in March 1953.

The States. Governors are elected by popular vote in a general election every six years. The local legislature is formed by deputies, who are changed every three years. The judicature is specially appointed under the Constitu-

tion by the competent authority (it is never subject to the popular vote).

Each state is a separate unit, with the right to levy taxes and to legislate in certain matters. The states are not allowed to levy inter-state customs duties.

The Federal District consists of Mexico City and several neighbouring small towns and villages. The Governor is appointed by the President.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF THE STATE

President of the Republic: LUIS ECHEVARRÍA ÁLVAREZ.

THE CABINET

(April 1972)

Secretary of the Interior: Lic. MARIO MOYA PALENCIA.
Secretary for Foreign Affairs: Lic. EMILIO O. RABASA.
Secretary for Defence: Gen. HERMENEGILDO CUENCA DÍAZ.
Secretary for the Navy: Adm. C. G. LUIS MARIO BRAVO CARRERA.
Secretary for the Treasury: Lic. HUGO B. MARGAÍN.
Secretary for National Property: Lic. HORACIO FLORES DE LA PEÑA.
Secretary for Industry and Commerce: Lic. CARLOS TORRES MANZO.
Secretary for Agriculture and Livestock: Lic. MANUEL BERNARDO AGUIRRE.
Secretary for Communications and Transport: Ing. EUGENIO MÉNDEZ DOCURRO.
Secretary for Public Works: Ing. LUIS ENRIQUE BRACAMONTES.

Secretary for Water Resources: Ing. LEANDRO ROVIROSA WADE.

Secretary for Education: Ing. VÍCTOR BRAVO AHUJA.

Secretary for Health and Public Assistance: Dr. MANUEL ALTAMIRANO FERRER.

Secretary for Labour and Social Security: Lic. RAFAEL HERNÁNDEZ OCHOA.

Attorney-General: Lic. PEDRO OJEDA PAULLADA.

Secretary of the Presidency: Lic. HUGO CERVANTES DEL RÍO.

Chief of Agrarian Department: Lic. AUGUSTO GÓMEZ VILLANUEVA.

Chief of Tourist Department: Lic. AGUSTÍN OLACHEA BORBÓN.

Chief of Federal District: Lic. OCTAVIO SIENTIES GÓMEZ.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS

Mexico City, unless otherwise stated.

Afghanistan: Washington, D.C., U.S.A. (E).

Argentina: Reforma 350 (Lomas) (E); *Ambassador:* JORGE FEDERICO VON STECHER.

Australia: Paseo de la Reforma 195, 5° piso (E); *Ambassador:* DUDLEY MCCARTHY, M.B.E.

Austria: Campos Elíseos 305 (Polanco) (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. HANS THALBERG (also accredited to Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama).

Belgium: Dante 36, 11° piso (Anzures) (E); *Ambassador:* JACQUES GROOTHAERT.

Bolivia: Avda. Mariano Escobedo 724, 6° piso (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Brazil: Paseo de la Reforma 455 (Cuauhtémoc) (E); *Ambassador:* GERALDO DE C. SILOS.

Canada: Melchor Ocampo 463, 7° piso (Anzures) (E); *Ambassador:* SAUL F. RAE.

Ceylon: Washington, D.C., U.S.A. (E).

Chile: Reforma 379, 5° piso (E); *Ambassador:* HUGO VIGORENA RAMÍREZ.

Colombia: Génova 2 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. FABIO LOZANO SIMONELLI.

Costa Rica: Salamanca 102 (Roma) (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. MAX TERAN VALLS.

Cuba: Francisco Márquez 160 (Col. Condesa) (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. JOAQUÍN HERNÁNDEZ ARMAS.

Czechoslovakia: Paseo de las Palmas 720 (Lomas) (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Denmark: Campos Elíseos 170-5 (Polanco) (E); *Ambassador:* MOGEN WANDEL-PETERSEN (also accredited to Honduras, Panama).

Dominican Republic: Nuevo León 78-202 (Condesa) (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. GUSTAVO E. GÓMEZ CEARÁ.

Ecuador: Río Nazas 23, Desp. 601 (Cuauhtémoc) (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. RAFAEL ARIZAGA VEGA.

MEXICO—(DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION)

El Salvador: Independencia 59, 6° piso (E); *Ambassador:* RENE ATILIO MARTÍNEZ ANGULO.

Ethiopia: Miguel Cervantes Saavedra 465-602 (Irrigación) (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant). (also accred. to Venezuela).

Finland: Sierra Gorda 294 (Lomas) (E); *Ambassador:* KLAUS ALARICK CASTREN.

France: Havre 15 (Juárez) (E); *Ambassador:* XAVIER DAUFRESNE DE LA CHEVALERIE.

German Federal Republic: Lord Byron 737 (Polanco) (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. KURT VON TANNSTEIN.

Ghana: Paseo de la Reforma 393, Desps. 503, 701 y 602, esq. con Río Nilo (Cuauhtémoc) (E); *Ambassador:* AUGUSTINE KIPLING ADU.

Greece: Paseo de la Reforma 284, esq. con Génova, Desp. 104 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:* Dr. CLEON CATSAMBIS (also accred. to Nicaragua).

Guatemala: Vallarta 1, 5° piso (E); *Ambassador:* CARLOS RODIL MACHADO.

Guinea: Havana, Cuba (E).

Haiti: Humboldt 56, Desps. 310 y 311 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Honduras: Avda. Juárez 64, Dcsp. 911 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. HERNAN LÓPEZ CALLEJAS.

Iceland: Washington, D.C., U.S.A. (E).

India: Comte 44 (Anzures) (E); *Ambassador:* S. K. ROY.

Indonesia: Julio Verne 27 (Polanco) (E); *Ambassador:* SURYONO DARUSMAN.

Iran: Washington, D.C., U.S.A. (E).

Israel: Río Sena 49, 6° (Cuauhtémoc) (E); *Ambassador:* SHLOMO ARGOV.

Italy: Liverpool 88 (Juárez) (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. LUIGI BOLLA.

Jamaica: Eucken 32 (Anzures) (E); *Ambassador:* Sir EGERTON R. RICHARDSON, K.T., C.M.G.

Japan: Córdoba 127, csq. Guanajuato (Roma) (E); *Ambassador:* TADAO KATO.

Korea: Pasque vía Reforma 2035 (Lomas) (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant). also accred. to Nicaragua).

Lebanon: Julio Verne 8, esq. con Campos Elíscos (Polanco) (E); *Ambassador:* Lic. YOUNES REZK (also accred. to Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama).

Luxembourg: Washington, D.C., U.S.A. (E).

Morocco: Washington, D.C., U.S.A. (E).

Netherlands: Mariano Escobedo 752, Pisos 11 y 12 (E); *Ambassador:* BEREND JAN SLINGENBERG.

Nicaragua: Londres 209 (Juárez) (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. ALFONSO ORTEGA URBINA.

Norway: Virreyes 1460 (Lomas) (E); *Ambassador:* Lic. SVEN BRUN EBBELL (also accred. to Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama).

Pakistan: Washington, D.C., U.S.A. (E).

Panama: Reforma 403, Dcsp. 1306 (E); *Ambassador:* EMILIA AROSEMENA VALLARINO.

Paraguay: Citlaltépetl 25 (Condesa) (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. MANUEL GILL MORLIS.

Peru: Pasco de la Reforma 35, Desp. 802 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. ALFONSO BENAVIDES CORREA.

Philippines: Edif. Jena, Licja 8, 10° piso, esq. con Pasco de la Reforma (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Poland: Salamanca 11 (Roma) (E); *Ambassador:* RYSZARD MAJCHRZAK (also accred. to Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama).

Portugal: Palmas 765-202 (Lomas) (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. CARLOS AUGUSTO FERNANDES (also accred. to Honduras).

Saudi Arabia: Washington, D.C., U.S.A. (E).

Senegal: Washington, D.C., U.S.A. (E).

Spain: Londres 7 (Juárez) (L); *Chargé d'Affaires:* MANUEL MARTÍNEZ FEDUCHY; represents the Spanish Republican Government in exile.

Sweden: Homero 136, 10° (E); *Ambassador:* CARL-HENRIC DE NAUCKHOFF.

Switzerland: Hamburgo 66, 5° y 6° pisos (Juárez) (E); *Ambassador:* ALFRED FISCHLI (also accred. to Jamaica).

Trinidad and Tobago: New York, N.Y., U.S.A. (E).

Tunisia: Washington, D.C., U.S.A. (E).

Turkey: Avda. de las Palmas 1525 (Lomas) (E); *Ambassador:* SAKIP BAYAZ (also accred. to Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama).

U.S.S.R.: Calzada de Tacubaya 204 (Condesa) (E); *Ambassador:* IGOR KONSTANTINOVITCH KOLOSOVSKY.

United Arab Republic: Avda. Rubén Darío 30 (Polanco) (E); *Ambassador:* MOHAMED HAMDI ABOUZEID.

United Kingdom: Lerma 71 (Cuauhtémoc) (E); *Ambassador:* CHARLES PETER HOPE, C.M.G., T.D.

U.S.A.: Reforma 305 (E); *Ambassador:* ROBERT HENRY MCBRIDE.

Uruguay: Hegel 149, 1° piso (Polanco) (E); *Ambassador:* JUAN BAUTISTA OCHOTECO.

Venezuela: Edif. Simón Bolívar, Londres 167 (Juárez) (E); *Ambassador:* Gen. CARLOS SOTO TAMAYO.

Yugoslavia: Prado Sur 225 (Lomas) (E); *Ambassador:* VOJISLAV COLOVIC (also accred. to Honduras, Panama).

Mexico established diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China in February 1972.

STATES AND TERRITORIES

Federal District: OCTAVIO SIENTES GÓMEZ.

STATE GOVERNORS

Aguascalientes: Prof. ENRIQUE OLIVARES SANTANA.

Baja California: Ing. RAÚL SÁNCHEZ DÍAZ (a.i.).

Campeche: CARLOS SANSORES.

Coahuila: EULALIO GUTIÉRREZ.

Colima: Prof. PABLO SILVA GARCÍA.

Chiapas: Lic. JOSÉ CASTILLO TIELEMANS.

Chihuahua: OSCAR FLORES.

Durango: ALEJANDRO PAEZ URQUIDI.

Guanajuato: MANUEL MORENO.

Guerrero: Prof. CARITINO MALDONADO.

Hidalgo: Lic. CARLOS RAMÍREZ GUERRERO.

Jalisco: Lic. FRANCISCO MEDINA ASCENCIO.

México: Prof. CARLOS HANK.

Michoacán: Lic. CARLOS GÁLVEZ BETANCOURT.

Morelos: Lic. EMILIO RIVA PALACIO.

Nayarit: Dr. JULIÁN GASCÓN MERCADO.

Nuevo León: LUIS M. FARIAS.

Oaxaca: VÍCTOR BRAVO AHUJA.

Puebla: Dr. RAFAEL MORENO VALLE.

Querétaro: JUVENTINO CASTRO.

San Luis Potosí: Lic. ANTONIO ROCHA.

Sinaloa: Lic. ALFREDO VALDEZ MONTOYA.

Sonora: FAUSTINO FELIX.

Tabasco: MANUEL R. MORA MARTÍNEZ.

Tamaulipas: MANUEL RAVIZÉ.

Tlaxcala: Gen. IGNACIO BONILLA.

Veracruz: Lic. RAFAEL MURILLO VIDAL.

Yucatán: CARLOS LORET DE MOLA.

Zacatecas: Ing. PEDRO RUÍZ GONZÁLEZ.

TERRITORIAL GOVERNORS

Baja California: Lic. HUGO CERVANTES DEL RÍO.

Quintana Roo: Lic. JAVIER ROJO GÓMEZ.

PRESIDENT

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

(July 5th, 1970)

LUIS ECHEVARRÍA ÁLVAREZ: Partido Revolucionario Institucional; 11,923,755.

EFRÁIM GONZÁLEZ MORFÍN: Partido Acción Nacional; 1,945,391.

Other Candidates: 158,670.

CONGRESS

SENATE

(Elections, July 1967)

President: VÍCTOR MANZANILLA SCHAFFER.

The Partido Revolucionario Institucional won all 60 seats.

FEDERAL CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES

(Elections, July 1967)

President: Lic. LUIS FARIAS.

The Partido Revolucionario Institucional won 175 seats, the Partido Acción Nacional 1 and the Partido Popular

Socialista 1. The Electoral College awarded a further 19 to the P.A.N., 9 to the P.P.S., and 5 to the Partido Auténtico de la Revolución Mexicana.

PARTY	SEATS
Partido Revolucionario Institucional	175
Partido Acción Nacional	20
Partido Popular Socialista	10
Partido Auténtico de la Revolución Mexicana	5
TOTAL	210

POLITICAL PARTIES

Partido Revolucionario Institucional (PRI): f. 1928 as the *Partido Nacional Revolucionario*, but is regarded as the natural successor to the victorious parties of the revolutionary period; broadly based and moderately left-wing Government party; Pres. JESÚS REYES; Presidential candidate (1970) LUIS ECHEVARRÍA ALVÁREZ.

Partido Acción Nacional (PAN): Serapio Rendón 8, 4°, Mexico 4 D.F.; f. 1939; Radical opposition party; Presidential candidate (1970) EFRAÍN GONZÁLEZ MORFÍN; Pres. Lic. JOSÉ ÁNGEL CONCHELLO DÁVILA; Pres. G. MEDINA VALDEZ; publ. *La Nación*.

Partido Popular Socialista (PPS): left-wing party; demands the liquidation of large land holdings (*latifundios*) and the nationalization of many sectors of the economy; Pres. JORGE CRUIKSHANK GARCÍA.

Partido Auténtico de la Revolución Mexicana (PARM): to sustain the ideology of the Mexican Social Revolution, as embodied in the Mexican Political Constitution of 1917; 191,546 mems.; Sec.-Gen. Brig. Gen. JUAN BARRAGÁN; publ. *El Auténtico*.

Partido Comunista Mexicano: not legally recognized; Leader DIONISIO ENCINAS.

Movimiento de Liberación Nacional (MLN): f. 1961; Leader Prof. HERBERTO CASTILLO.

Central Campesina Independiente (CCI): left-wing; f. 1963; Leaders ARTURO ORONA, RAMÓN DANZOS PALOMINO, ALFONSO GARZÓN SANTIBÁÑEZ.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The Mexican legal system follows strictly the principle of written law. Accordingly, the definition of rights and duties, and their scope, and the procedure to ensure and enforce them are fixed in codes, such as the civil code, criminal procedure code, etc. The penal code of January 1st, 1930, abolished the death penalty, except for the army.

The courts include the Supreme Court with twenty-one ministers; five Circuit Collegiate Tribunals (*Tribunales Colegiados de Circuito*), each with three magistrates; six Circuit Unitary Tribunals (*Tribunales Unitarios de Circuito*), each with six magistrates; and forty-six District Courts with forty-six judges. The system of trial by jury also exists. Ministers of the Supreme Court, circuit magistrates and district judges, once appointed, may only be removed on the ground of misconduct.

SUPREME COURT

President: Lic. ALFONSO GUZMÁN NEYRA.

FIRST CHAMBER—PENAL AFFAIRS

President: Lic. MARIO G. REBOLLEDO FERNÁNDEZ.

SECOND CHAMBER—ADMINISTRATIVE AFFAIRS

President: Lic. JORGE SARACHO ALVAREZ.

THIRD CHAMBER—CIVIL AFFAIRS

President: Lic. RAFAEL ROJINA VILLEGAS.

FOURTH CHAMBER—LABOUR AFFAIRS

President: Lic. SALVADOR MONDRAGÓN.

AUXILIARY CHAMBER

President: Lic. ANTONIO CAPPONI GUERRERO.

RELIGION

RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION (1960 Census)

Roman Catholic . . .	33,692,593	Others . . .	137,208
Protestant . . .	578,515	None . . .	192,953
Jewish . . .	100,750	Not indicated . . .	221,190

ROMAN CATHOLIC

The prevailing religion is Roman Catholicism, but the Church, disestablished in 1857, was, by the Constitution of 1917, subject to State control.

METROPOLITAN SEES:

Chihuahua . . .	Most Rev. ADALBERTO ALMEIDA MERINO. Suffragan See: Ciudad Juárez.
Durango . . .	Most Rev. ANTONIO LÓPEZ AYIÑA. Suffragan Sees: Culiacán, Mazatlán, Torreón.
Guadalajara . . .	His Eminence Cardinal JOSÉ SALAZAR LÓPEZ. Suffragan Sees: Aguascalientes, Atlán, Colima, Tepic, Zacatecas.

Hermosillo/Sonora . . .	Most Rev. CARLOS QUINTERO ARCE. Suffragan Sees: Ciudad Obregón, Mexicali, Tijuana.
Jalapa . . .	Most Rev. MIGUEL ÁNGEL GARCÍA Y ARÁUZ. Suffragan Sees: Papantla, San Andreas Tuxtla, Tuxpan, Vera Cruz.
Mexico City . . .	His Eminence Cardinal MIGUEL DARÍO MIRANDA Y GÓMEZ, Archbishop of Mexico Suffragan Sees: Acapulco, Chilapa, Cuernavaca, Texcoco, Tlalampantla, Tula, Tulancingo.
Monterrey . . .	Most Rev. ALFONSO ESPINO Y SILVA.

Monterrey—*cont.* . Suffragan Sees: Saltillo, San Luis Potosí, Tampico, Matamoros, Ciudad Valles, Linares, Ciudad Victoria.

Morelia . . . Most Rev. MANUEL DEL CAMPO PADILLA.
Suffragan Sees: León, Querétaro, Tacámbaro, Zamora, Apatzin-gán, Ciudad Altamirano.

Oaxaca/Antequera Most Rev. ERNESTO CORRIPIO AHUMADA.
Suffragan Sees: Chiapas, Tapachula, Tehuantepec, Tuxtla Gutierrez.

Puebla de los Angeles . . . Most Rev. OCTAVIANO MÁRQUEZ TÓRIZ.

Puebla de los Angeles—*cont.* . Suffragan Sees: Hucjutla, Huajuápan de León, Tehuacan, Tlaxcala.

Yucatan . . . Most Rev. JESÚS GARCÍA AYALA.
Suffragan Sees: Campeche, Tabasco.

PROTESTANT

Iglesia Metodista de México: Calzada México Coyoacán 349, Mexico 13, D.F.; Bishop: Rt. Rev. ALEJANDRO RUÍZ M.

Federación Evangélica de México: Apdo. 1830, Mexico, D.F.

Most of the main protestant denominations have churches in the larger cities; there are also Jewish synagogues in Mexico City, Monterrey and other centres.

THE PRESS

DAILY NEWSPAPERS

MEXICO CITY

La Afición: Ignacio Mariscal 23, Apdo. 64 bis; f. 1930; sport, entertainment; circ. 92,500; Dir. ANTONIO ANDERE; Gen. Man. RAFAEL RUANO URIBE.

Avance: Iturbide 36B; f. 1967; circ. 25,000; Dir. FERNANDO ALCALÁ BATES.

Cine Mundial: Bucareli 20, 4 piso, Apdo. 21099; f. 1953; morning; entertainments; circ. 50,000; Dir. OCTAVIO ALVA.

Diario de la Tarde: Depto. de Publicidad Morcos 16, 1 piso; f. 1957; evening edition of *Novedades*; circ. 95,643; publ. by Publicaciones Herreras; Dir. RÓMULO O'FARRILL, Sr.

El Día: Avda. Insurgentes Centro 123, Apdo. 10528; f. 1962; morning; Nationalist, loyal to the National Revolution; Dir.-Gen. ENRIQUE RAMÍREZ Y RAMÍREZ; circ. 40,000.

Esto: Guillermo Prieto 7; f. 1941; morning; sports appeal; circ. 242,500; Dir. JOSÉ GARCÍA VALSECA.

Excelsior: Paseo Reforma 18; Apdo. 120 bis; f. 1917; morning; independent; Conservative; publ. by Excelsior Cla. Editorial, S.C.L.; circ. 158,425; Dir. MANUEL BECERRA ACOSTA.

Ultimas Noticias de Excelsior: Paseo Reforma 18; Apdo. 120 bis; afternoon and evening editions; independent; circ. 178,000; Dir. MANUEL BECERRA ACOSTA.

El Herald de México: Dr. Carmona y Valle 150; f. 1965; morning; circ. 129,832; publ. by Editora Alarcón S.A.; Dir. GABRIEL ALARCON.

Monitor Comercial: Gante 21, 1 piso; f. 1918; morning; business news; circ. 6,000; Dir. JUAN DE DIOS HERNÁNDEZ; Editor JUAN DE DIOS HERNÁNDEZ, Jr.

El Nacional: Ignacio Mariscal 25; Apdo. 446; f. 1929; morning; official government organ; circ. 60,000; Dir. AGOSTÍN ARROYO.

The News: Balderas y Morelos; f. 1950; morning; in English; publ. by Publicaciones Herreras; Pres. RÓMULO O'FARRILL, Sr.; Editors. RÓMULO O'FARRILL, Jr., JAMES BUDD.

Novedades: Balderas y Morelos 18 50-80; f. 1936; morning; independent; publ. by Publicaciones Herreras; circ. 138,153; Pres. RÓMULO O'FARRILL, Sr.

Ovaciones: Plaza de la Republica 48, 4 piso; f. 1947; morning and evening editions; circ. 158,250; Dir. Lic. FERNANDO GONZÁLEZ D.L.

La Prensa: Basilio Vadillo 40; f. 1928; independent pictorial tabloid; publ. by Editora de Periódicos, S.C.L.; Dir. MARIO SANTAELLA; circ. 185,361.

El Sol de México: Guillermo Prieto 7; f. 1965; morning and evening editions; publ. by Editorial Panamericana, S.A.; circ. 100,000 (morning), 160,000 (evening); Dir. JOSÉ GARCÍA VALSECA.

El Universal: Bucareli 8; f. 1916; morning; independent; Conservative; Pres. and Dir. Lic. JUAN FRANCISCO EALY ORTÍZ; circ. 167,090.

El Universal Gráfico: Bucareli 8; f. 1927; evening; independent pictorial tabloid; circ. 83,414; Dir. and Man. JUAN FRANCISCO EALY ORTÍZ.

PROVINCIAL

AGUASCALIENTES

El Sol del Centro: Av. Madero 460, Apdo. 88; f. 1945; morning; Prop. Cadena de Periódicos García Valseca; Dir. GONZALO PADILLA LÓPEZ; circ. 20,000.

El Herald: José María Chávez 114; f. 1945; morning; Dir. LEANDRO MARTÍNEZ BERNAL; circ. 16,000.

CHIHUAHUA

El Herald: Av. Universidad 2507, Apdo. 1515; f. 1927; morning and evening; Prop. Cadena de Periódicos García Valseca; Dir. HUMBERTO MARTÍNEZ VARGAS; circ. 25,000.

Norte: Juárez 1105, Apdo. 477; f. 1954; morning; Dir. LUIS FUENTES SAUCEDO; circ. 24,000.

CIUDAD JUÁREZ

El Fronterizo: Ramón Corona y Galeana; f. 1943; morning; Prop. Cadena de Periódicos García Valseca; circ. 33,000.

El Mexicano: Ramón Corona y Galeana; f. 1947; evening; Prop. Cadena de Periódicos García Valseca; circ. 23,000.

CIUDAD OBREGÓN

Diario del Yaqui: Sinaloa 418 Sur, Apdo. 196; f. 1942; morning; Dir. JESÚS CORRAL RUÍZ; circ. 15,000.

CULIACÁN

- El Diario de Culiacán:** Rosales 167, Apdo. 234; f. 1949; morning; Dir. Lic. GUILLERMO MILLÁN; circ. 18,000.
La Voz de Sinaloa: Rafael Buelna 52, Oriente, Apdo. 130; f. 1944; evening; progressive; Dir. GUSTAVO DE CAÑEDO.

DURANGO

- El Sol de Durango:** Zaragoza 202, Sur, Apdo. 184; f. 1947; morning; Prop. Cadena de Periódicos García Valseca; Dir. BERTHA ISAAC AHUMADA; circ. 14,000.

GUADALAJARA

- El Informador:** Unión Editorial S.A., Independencia 300, Apdo. 3 bis; f. 1917; morning; independent, conservative; Prop. Produninf, S.A.; Dir. JORGE ALVAREZ DEL CASTILLO; circ. 45,000.
El Occidental: Calzada Independencia Sur, 324, Apdo. 699; f. 1942; morning; conservative; Prop. Editora de Jalisco S.A.; Dir. ERNESTO CORONA RUESGA; circ. 70,000.

HERMOSILLO

- El Sonorense:** Veracruz y 12 de Octubre; f. 1963; morning; independent; Dir. CARLOS ARGÜELLES; circ. 25,000.
El Imparcial: Mina y Sufragio Efectivo 71; f. 1937; morning; independent; Dir. JOSÉ A. HEALY; circ. 20,000.

IRAPUATA

- El Heraldo de Irapuato:** Samuel W. Jones 15; f. 1966; morning; independent; Dir. MAURICIO BERCÚN; circ. 18,000.

LEÓN

- El Heraldo:** Hnos. Aldama 222, Apdo. 299; f. 1957; morning; independent; Editor MIGUEL BARRAGÁN T; circ. 35,000.
El Sol de León: Francisco I. Madero 312; f. 1946; morning; general appeal; Prop. Cadena de Periódicos García Valseca; Dir. ANTONIO GARCÍA QUEVEDO; circ. 36,000.

MATAMOROS

- El Gráfico:** Calle 6a, 200; f. 1964; midday; independent; Dir. GUADALUPE DÍAZ, Jr.; circ. 15,000.

MAZATLÁN

- El Sol del Pacífico:** Aquiles Serdán y H. Galeana; f. 1947 morning; Dir. ERNESTO CENTENO CARREÓN; circ. 17,000.

MÉRIDA

- Diario del Sureste:** Calle 60, 532, Apdo. 35; f. 1931; morning; organ of state government; Dir. PEDRO PACHECO HERRERA; circ. 28,000, Sunday 32,000; circ. in States of Yucatán, Campeche, Tabasco and Territory of Quintana Roo.
Diario de Yucatán: Calle 60, 521, Apdo. 64; f. 1925; morning; independent; Editor ABEL MENÉNDEZ; circ. in States of Yucatán, Campeche, Chiapas, Tabasco and Veracruz and Territory of Quintana Roo; circ. 50,000, Sunday 52,000.
Novedades de Yucatán: Calle 62, 514; f. 1965; morning; independent; Man. ANDRÉS GARCÍA LAVÍN; circ. in Yucatán and other states; circ. 46,000, Sunday 47,000.

MEXICALI

- La Voz de la Frontera:** Av.; Francisco I. Madero 1545; morning; independent; Dir. and Editor JESUS BLAN-CORNEJAS; circ. in State of Baja California; circ. 34,000.

MONTERREY

- El Norte:** Washington 629, Apdo. 186; f. 1938; morning; independent; magazine supplement; Editor RODOLFO JUNCO DE LA VEGA, Jr.; circ. in States of Nuevo León, Tamaulipas, Coahuila, San Luis Potosi; circ. 72,000, Sunday 78,000.
El Porvenir: Galeana Sur, 344, Apdo. 218; f. 1919; morning; independent; Catholic; Dir. ROGELIO CANTÚ; circ. 44,000, Sunday 48,000.
El Sol: Washington Oriente 629, Apdo. 186; f. 1922; evening; independent; Editor RODOLFO JUNCO DE LA VEGA, Jr.; circ. 46,000.

MICHOACÁN

- La Voz de Michoacán:** Quintana Roo 186, Apdo. 121; f. 1948; morning; independent; Dir. JOSÉ TOCAVÉN; circ. 21,000.

NUEVO LAREDO

- El Diario de Nuevo Laredo:** González 2411, Apdo. 101; f. 1948; morning; independent; Dir. RUPERTO VILLAR-REAL; circ. 20,000.

OAXACA

- El Imparcial:** Armanta y López 312, Apdo. 322; f. 1951; morning; independent; Dir. MARÍA ANGELES FERNÁNDEZ; circ. 20,000.

PUEBLA

- El Sol de Puebla:** Av. 3 Oriente, 201, Apdo. 190; f. 1944; morning; Prop. Cadena de Periódicos García Valseca; Dir. LUCIANO DÍAZ AVILA; circ. 43,000.
La Voz de Puebla: Av. 3 Oriente 201, Apdo. 190; f. 1953; evening; Prop. Cadena de Periódicos García Valseca; Dir. ENRIQUE MONTERO PONCE; circ. 31,000.

REYNOSA

- El Mañana:** Río Guayalejo 103, Apdo. 14; f. 1932; morning; independent; special sections for principal towns in State of Tamaulipas; Dir. HERIBERTO DEÁNDER AMADOR; circ. 45,000.

SALTILLO

- El Sol del Norte:** Cuauhténoc 349 Sur; f. 1963; morning; Prop. Cadena de Periódicos García Valseca; Dir. ANTONIO ESTRADA SALAZAR; circ. 19,000.
El Heraldo: Bravo Norte 395; Apdo. 451; f. 1963; morning; independent; Editor Ing. JAVIER DE LA PEÑA; circ. 8,000.

SAN LUIS POTOSI

- El Heraldo:** Villerías y Guerrero, Apdo. 304; f. 1942; morning; independent; Gen. Man. MAURICIO BERCÚN; circ. 20,000, Sunday 24,000.
El Sol de San Luis: Av. Universidad 565, Apdo. 342; f. 1952; morning; independent; Dir. IGNACIO ROSILLO; circ. 28,000.

TAMPICO

- El Mundo:** Av. Obregón 410, Apdo. 379; f. 1918; morning; independent; Man. HÉCTOR HERNÁNDEZ AVILÉS; circ. 57,000, Sunday 60,000.
El Sol de Tampico: Altamira 311 Pte., Apdo. 434; f. 1950; morning (evening edition *El Sol de la Tarde*); Prop. Cadena de Periódicos García Valseca; Editor CARLOS HERNÁNDEZ JIMÉNEZ; circ. 60,000.

TIJUANA

- El Mexicano:** Av. México 120; f. 1959; morning; independent; special editions for Mexicali and Ensenada; Dir. MIGUEL RASCÓN S.; circ. 42,000.

TORREÓN

La Opinión: Matamoros y Falcón, Apdo. 86; f. 1917; morning; independent; Dir. EDMUNDO GUERRERO ALVAREZ; circ. 32,000, Sunday 35,000; evening edition *La Opinión de la Tarde*, circ. 13,000.

El Siglo de Torreón: Av. Matamoros 1056 Pte., Apdo. 19; f. 1922; morning; independent; Conservative; Dir. ANTONIO DE JUAMBELZ; circ. 29,000.

VERACRUZ

El Dictamen: 16 de Septicembre y Arista, Apdo. 232; f. 1898; morning; independent; Dir. JUAN MALPICA MIMENDI; circ. 28,000, Sunday 32,000; evening edition *La Tarde*, circ. 21,000.

La Nación: Pino Suárez 260, Apdo. 272; f. 1963; morning; independent; Dir. Ing. FERNANDO DE LA MIYAR B.; circ. 19,000.

MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS

MEXICO CITY

Alarma: Manuel Ma. Contreras 30; f. 1963; weekly; publ. by Publicaciones Llergo S.A., Dir.-Gen. MARIO SOJO ACOSTA, circ. 800,000.

Artes de México: Amoros 262; monthly; art; English, French and German editions; Dir. JOSÉ LOZADA TOMÉ; circ. 20,000.

Automundo: Editorial Mex-Abril S.A., Morelos 16-4°; f. 1970; monthly; motoring and tourism; Man. JORGE DE ANGELI; Editor EMILIO DEL VALLE; circ. 40,000.

El Campo: Mar Negro 147, Apdo. 17-506; f. 1924; monthly; agricultural; Dir. ARMANDO PALAFOX FLORES; circ. 27,000.

Cine Avanco: 5 de Febrero 246, 2 piso; f. 1962; weekly; cinema; publ. by Editorial Ferro S.A.; Dir. LINCOLN SALAZAR GRIS; circ. 76,000.

Cine Universal: Artcaga 33; weekly; cinema; publ. by Editora México, S. de R. L.; Dir. FRANCISCO CABRAL RÍOS; circ. 48,000.

Claudia: Morelos 16, 4 piso; f. 1965; monthly; general interest; publ. by Editorial Mex-Abril, S.A.; Editor JORGE DE ANGELI; circ. 119,000.

Columnas: Donato Guerra 1-308; f. 1966; fortnightly; publ. by Editorial Columnas, S.A.; Editor FAVIO AUGUSTO LEÓN; circ. 30,000.

Comercio: Reforma 42, Apdo. 32005; f. 1960; monthly; organ of the Cámara Nacional de Comercio de la Ciudad de México; Dir. PORTIRIO REYES LAMADRID; circ. 40,000.

Confidencias: Plaza de la República 48, 5 piso; weekly; popular appeal; Dir. Prof. JULIO ALAIZ DEL VALLE; circ. 108,000.

Contenido: Liverpool 10-201; f. 1963; monthly; popular appeal; Dir. ARMANDO AYALA A.; circ. 130,000.

El Correo Económico: Mirto 25; f. 1963; fortnightly; commercial and economic; Dir. GREGORIO ROSAS HERRERA; circ. 25,000.

El Diario de México: Chimalpopoca 34; f. 1951; weekly; general interest; Dir. Lic. FEDERICO BRACAMONTES; circ. 110,000.

Diversión: Manuel Ma. Contreras 30; f. 1967; weekly; publ. by Publicaciones Llergo, S.A.; Dir. MARIO SOJO ACOSTA; circ. 150,000.

Escuela: Calz. México-Coyoacán 321; f. 1954; monthly; education; Dir. Dr. ANTONIO AGUILAR; circ. 20,000.

La Familia: Calz. de Tacubaya 103; f. 1927; fortnightly; women's magazine; Dir. LUCILA RUIZ; circ. 130,000.

La Familia Cristiana: Taxqucña 1792, Apdo. 19082; f. 1953; monthly; Dir. HÉCTOR TAPIA PÉREZ; circ. 66,000.

Feminidades: Tenayuca 55, 5 piso; f. 1946; monthly; women's magazine; publ. by Prensa Especializada S.A.; Dir. ARTURO TORRES YÁNEZ; circ. 75,000.

El Figaro: Morelos 45-406; f. 1952; weekly; general interest; Dir. J. SALVADOR ACEVEDO L.; circ. 55,000.

Fotomundo: Editorial Mex-Abril S.A., Morelos 16, 4°; f. 1969; monthly; photography; Man. JORGE DE ANGELI; Editor EMILIO DEL VALLE; circ. 25,000.

Gaceta para Ellas: Varsovia 45, 3 piso; monthly; Dir. and Editor AMPARO MARTÍNEZ NORIEGA; circ. 45,000.

Hoy: Sinaloa 20-402; f. 1937; weekly; political; literary; Dir.-Gen. RAYMUNDO AMPUDIA; circ. 30,000.

Impacto: Manuel Ma. Contreras 30; f. 1949; weekly; general interest; Dir.-Gen. REGINO HERNÁNDEZ LLERGO; circ. 37,000.

Intercambio: Tiber 103, 6 piso; monthly; organ of the British Chamber of Commerce; Editor N. PELHAM WRIGHT; circ. 3,000.

Ja-Já: Reforma 18, 4 piso; f. 1940; weekly; humorous; Dir. FRANCISCO PATIÑO; circ. 58,000.

Jueves de Excelsior: Reforma 18; weekly; publ. by Excelsior y Cía; general information; Dir. MANUEL HORTA; circ. 27,000.

Kena: 5 de Febrero 246, 2 piso; f. 1963; fortnightly; women's magazine; publ. by Editorial Feminina, S.A.; Dir.-Gen. MARÍA EUGENIA MORENO; circ. 103,000.

El Libro y el Pueblo: Subsecretaría de Asuntos Culturales; csq. Argentina y Luis González Obregón; monthly; organ of the Secretaría de Educación Pública; Dir. PEDRO GUILLÉN; bibliographical and cultural.

Mecánica Popular: Vallarta 21, 6 piso; f. 1947; monthly; mechanical interest; Dir. FRANK J. LAGUERUELA; circ. 50,000.

El Médico: Hamburgo 31, 4 piso; f. 1950; monthly; medical; Dir. CYRUS COOPER; circ. 20,000.

Mexican American Review: Apdo. 82 bis; monthly; organ of the American Chamber of Commerce of Mexico; Editor STUART J. BARNES; circ. 3,000.

México al Día: Gante 15-201 y 202; f. 1926; fortnightly; general interest; publ. by Editora Mario Hernández, S.A.; Dir. Lic. MARIO HERNÁNDEZ MALDA; circ. 30,000.

Mexico This Month: Atenas 42-201; f. 1955; monthly; English; Dir. ANITA BRENNER; circ. 30,000.

Mujer de Hoy: Avena 23; f. 1960; fortnightly; women's magazine; Dir. RAIMUNDO AMPUDIA; circ. 105,000.

Nogocios y Bancos: Bolívar 8-601, Apdo. 1907; f. 1951; monthly; business; Dir. ALFREDO FARRUGIA REED; circ. 60,000.

Nocturno: Morelos 16, 4 piso; f. 1964; fortnightly; women's magazine; publ. by Editorial Mex-Abril, S.A.; Man. JORGE DE ANGELI; circ. 119,000.

Notitas Musicales: Illinois 55, Col. Nápolés; f. 1956; monthly; music; popular appeal; Dir. ENRIQUE ORTIZ REYES SPÍNDOLA; circ. 120,000.

Panorama: Miquel Schultz 140; f. 1906; monthly; organ of the Asociación Nacional Automovilística; Dir. PEDRO MARTÍN PUENTE; circ. 30,000.

El Redondel: Av. Juárez 104-25; Apdo. 2349; f. 1928; weekly; bullfighting; Editor ALBERTO DE ICAZA; circ. 45,000.

Tiempo: Gral. Prim 38, Apdo. 1122; f. 1942; weekly; general interest; Dir. MARTÍN LUIS GUZMÁN; circ. 20,000.

Tierra: Donato Guerra 1-106; f. 1945; monthly; agricultural; Dir. Ing. GABRIEL ITIE; circ. 42,000.

Todo: Hamburgo 36, Apdo. 2517; f. 1933; general, literary and political; Man. Dir. ENRIQUE SALCEDO LEDESMA; circ. 38,000.

Visión: Hamburgo 20; fortnightly; Latin America news and general; Dir. JULIO G. SMITH FOYO.

ASSOCIATIONS

Agrupación Nacional Periodística: Av. Juárez 76-609, Mexico 1, D.F.; Pres. DOMINGO SALAYANDÍA.

Asociación de Periódicos Independientes: Bucarcli 18, 5 piso, Mexico 1, D.F.; Dir. MAURICIO BERCÚN.

PRESS AGENCIES

FOREIGN BUREAUX

A.P. Pasco de Reforma 46, Mexico City; Executive Rep. for Central America CHARLES H. GREEN.

Octekta: Avenida Morelos 58, desp. 605, Mexico 1, D.F.; Man. HORYMIR JUNEK.

Kyodo News Service: Av. San Juan de Letran No. 100-401, Mexico 1, D.F.

U.P.I.: Avenida Morelos No. 110, Mexico 10, D.F.; Man. H. DENNY DAVIS.

D.P.A., Prensa Latina, Reuters and Tass also have offices in Mexico.

PUBLISHERS

MEXICO CITY

Editorial Abeja, S.A.: Londres 35, Coyoacán; Dir. ROBERTO M. GILBERT.

Editorial Acrópolis: Palma Norte 518, Apdo. 1718; f. 1944; Propr. JOSÉ GONZÁLEZ PORTO; Man. Dir. LUIS ALVÁREZ PASTOR; publs. *Enciclopedia UTEHA para la Juventud*, *Enciclopedia Cultural*, *Libro de Oro de los Niños*, *Libro de Nuestros Hijos*, *Sagrada Biblia*, etc.

Aguilar Mexicana de Ediciones, S.A.: Avda. Universidad 757; fine and applied arts, history, geography, medicine, children's books, fiction.

Ediciones Alonso: Regina 84-15; f. 1929; Propr. JOSÉ E. M. ALONSO; publs. *Boletín Particular Técnico-Fiscal* (circ. 7,000) as well as fiscal law books.

Ediciones Andrade, S.A.: Colima 213; Dir. MANUEL ANDRADE D.

Ediciones Andrea: Edison 62; Dir. P. F. DE ANDREA.

Ediciones Ateneo: Guerrero 62; Dir. MODESTO VÁZQUEZ GARCÍA.

Editorial Avante: Luis González Obrégón 9 altos; Dir. ALBERTO CASTRO FLORES.

Compañía Editora y Librería "Ars", S.A.: Office: Niza 33, Suite 2; Printing Press: Pedro Ascencio 22-28; f. 1942; Chair. and Dir. AGUSTÍN VELÁZQUEZ CHÁVEZ; publ. *Ars* (circ. 2,000). The Company is represented throughout Mexico, Central and South America, and U.S.A.

Librería y Ediciones Botas, S.A.: Justo Sierra 52, Apdo. 941; f. 1905; Dir. ANDRÉS BOTAS ARREDONDO; history, law, philosophy, poetry, fiction.

Editorial Casa de América: Motolinía 2.

Casa Unida de Publicaciones: Héroes 83, Colonia Guerrero, Apdo. Postal 97 bis; f. 1921; Man. Prof. JUAN DÍAZ GALINDO; philosophy, history, religion.

Central de Publicaciones, S.A.: Juárez 4; f. 1933; art; Dir. ALBERTO J. MISRACHI.

Compañía Editorial Continental, S.A.: Calzada de Tlalpan 4620; science, technology, general, textbooks.

Editorial Esfinge, S.A.: Colima 220-503; geography, history, philosophy, law, literature and mathematics.

Excelsior, Compañía Editorial, S.C.L.: Edificio Excelsior, Paseo Reforma 18, Apdo. 120 bis; f. 1917; publs. *Excelsior*, *Ultimas Noticias de Excelsior*, *Revista de Revistas*

and *Jueves de Excelsior* (newspapers); Dir.-Gen. JULIO SCHERER GARCÍA.

Ediciones Fernando Fernández: Paseo de la Reforma 87; Dir. FERNANDO FERNÁNDEZ.

Fondo de Cultura Económica: Av. Universidad 975; f. 1934; Dir. ANTONIO CARRILLO FLORES; economics, history, philosophy, science.

Editorial González Porto: Av. Independencia 10, Apdo. 140 bis; f. 1922; Dir. JOSÉ GONZÁLEZ PORTO; literary, scientific and technical works; brs. throughout Latin America.

Editorial Jus, S.A.: Plaza de Abasco 14, Col. Guerrero; f. 1941; Man. Dir. Lic. SALVADOR ABASCAL; history, literature, law, social and political science and religion.

Ediciones Larousse: Marsella 53; Dir. CHRISTIAN LAMY.

Editora Latino Americana, S.A.: Guatemala 10-220; Dir. ROGER ORELLANA GALLARDO.

Ediciones Lerner Mexicana: Newton 186, desp. 401; f. 1966; Dir. ERNESTO VILCHES VALENTINE; publ. *Tribuna Médica* (circ. 20,000).

Publicaciones Llergo, S.A.: M. M. Contreras 30, Apdo. 2986; f. 1949; Dir. REGINO HERNÁNDEZ LLERGO; Gen. Man. MARIO SOJO ACOSTA; publs. *Impacto*, *Alarma*, *Diversión*.

Editorial Limusa Wiley, S.A.: Calle Arcos de Belem 75, Mexico 1, D.F.; f. 1962; science, general, textbooks; Pres. CARLOS NORIEGA MILERA.

Editora Mexicana, S.A.: Gante 15, Apdo. 2076; f. 1926; Dir. LUIS GABRIEL TORRES; general and fiction; publ. *México al Día* (fortnightly).

Departamento de Distribución de Libros Universitarios: Av. Insurgentes Sur 299; technology, medicine, law, politics, literature, history.

Librería Navarro: Seminario 12, Apdo. 8913; American and Mexican history, anthropology and folklore.

Editorial Novaro-Mexico, S.A.: Donato Guerra 9; fine arts, electronics, science, children's books, fiction.

Ediciones Oasis, S.A.: Oaxaca 28; f. 1958; Dir. JOSÉ GIMÉNEZ GÓMEZ; literary, sociological, technical.

Editorial Orion S.A.: Sierra Mojada 325; archaeology, philosophy, psychology, Spanish literature, fiction; Dir. Ing. ABEL CÁRDENAS CHAVERO.

Editorial Patria, S.A.: Uruguay 25, Apdo. 784; f. 1933; Dir. JACINTO LASA; publs. books on the traditions and history of Mexico, and school textbooks.

Promotora Hispano-Americana de Música, S.A.: Dr. Valenzuela 10, Mexico 7, D.F.; f. 1939; Man. RAMÓN PAZ LÓPEZ; publishers and distributors of music throughout Mexico; affiliations throughout the world in connection with the Southern Music Publishing Co. and Pcer International Corp.

Editorial Ramírez: Poniente 126, 421; Dir. E. RAMÍREZ AGUIRRE.

Editorial Reverte Mexicana, S.A.: Río Pánuco 141-A; Dir. Ing. CÁNIDO RANCAÑO.

Editorial Santa Prisca, S.A.: Gabriel Mancera 610; Dir. Dr. J. CASTREJÓN DIEZ.

Editorial Siglo XXI: f. 1966; Dir. Dr. ARNALDO ORFILA REYNAL.

Unión Tipográfica Editorial Hispano Americana (UTEHA): Av. Universidad 767, Mexico 12 D.F.; Apdo. 1168, Mexico 1 D.F.; f. 1937; Propr. JOSÉ GONZÁLEZ PORTO; scientific, literary, economical, historical and technical.

GUADALAJARA

Impronta "Claudia Landero Vda. de Gaspar": Independencia 657; f. 1945; Dir. ORVIL W. REID; publs. temperance and evangelical leaflets and books.

SALTILLO, COAHUILA

Gla. Editora El Diario, S.A.: Múzquiz Pte. 216, Apdo. 219; Pres. D. FLAVIO ZERMENO; Sec. GUILLERMO MENDOZA H.

ASSOCIATION

Cámara Nacional de la Industria Editorial: Vallarba No. 21-3° piso, Mexico 1, D.F.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Dirección General de Telecomunicaciones: Departamento de Radiodifusión, Col. Narvarte, Mexico, D.F.; government regulatory and supervisory body; Dir. Gen. Ing. E. DÍAZ GUTIÉRREZ; publ. *Comunicaciones y Transportes*.

RADIO

COMMERCIAL STATIONS

There are 314 commercial stations, of which the most important are:

Radio Cadena Nacional: Vallarta 1, 6° piso, Mexico City; 65 affiliated stations; Dir.-Gen. R. CUTBERTO NAVARRO.

Radio Programas de México: Reforma 322, 4° piso, Mexico City; 73 affiliated stations; Pres. C. SERNA MARTÍNEZ.

Fomento de Radio, S.A. (Radio Mil): Insurgentes Sur 1870, Mexico City; Dir.-Gen. E. G. SALAS.

Radio 6.20 (XENK): Balderas, 32, 4° piso, Mexico 1, D.F.; Dir.-Gen. V. BLANCO R.

CULTURAL STATIONS

There are ten cultural stations, including:

Radiodifusora XESE: Secretaría de Educación Pública, Mexico City.

Radio Gobierno del Estado de Jalisco: Casa de la Cultura, Guadalajara; Dir.-Gen. F. R. GONZÁLEZ.

Radio Universidad Nacional de México: Oficinas Técnicas, Ciudad Universitaria, Mexico City; Dir. JOAQUÍN GUTIÉRREZ HERAS.

Radio Universidad de Chihuahua: Domicilio Conocido Chihuahua.

Number of radio sets (1971): 4,032,614.

TELEVISION

COMMERCIAL STATIONS

There are 25 commercial television companies, of which the most important are:

Telesistema Mexicano, S.A.: Edificio Televiscentro, Avenida Chapultepec 18, Mexico City; 10 affiliated stations; Dir.-Gen. E. AZCÁRRANGA V.

Televisión Independiente de México, S.A.: Apdo. 1833, Monterrey; Pres. ALEJANDRO GARZA LAGÜERA; operates stations in Monterrey, Mexico City, Puebla and Veracruz.

Other companies operate from Tijuana, Ciudad Juárez, Mexicali, Nuevo Laredo, Torrcón, Chihuahua, Hermosillo, Guadalajara, Mexico City, Monterrey, Mordia, Colima, Merida, Nogales, Veracruz, Ciudad Obregón and Ensenada.

CULTURAL STATION

IP-TV: Instituto Politécnico Nacional, Casa de Santo Tomás, Mexico City.

Number of TV receivers (1971): 2,500,000.

Some colour television equipment has been in use since mid-1967.

FINANCE

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; dep. = deposits; m. = million; res. = reserves; amounts in pesos)

CENTRAL BANK

Banco de Mexico, S.A.: Av. 5 de Mayo 2, Apdo. 98 bis; f. 1925; currency issuing authority; cap. 466.7m.; res. 787.1m. (1970); Gen. Man. ERNESTO FERNÁNDEZ HURTADO; 8 brs., 3 agencies.

STATE BANKS

MEXICO CITY

Nacional Financiera, S.A.: Isabel la Católica 51; f. 1934; Government industrial development bank; provides loans, guarantees and investments; contracts and handles development loans from abroad; cap. p.u. 1,300m.; res. 360.3m.; Gen. Dir. GUILLERMO MARTÍNEZ DOMÍNGUEZ; publ. *Mercado de Valores*.

Banco Nacional de Comercio Exterior, S.A.: V. Carranza 32; f. 1937; cap. and reserves 810.2m.; dep. 419.5m. (Dec. 1970); Dir.-Gen. FRANCISCO ALCALÁ QUINTERO.

Banco Nacional de Crédito Agrícola, S.A.: Motolinía 11; cap. 842m.; Man. Dir. NATALIO VÁZQUEZ PALLARES.

Banco Nacional de Crédito Ejidal, S.A.: Av. Uruguay 56; f. 1935; cap. 60m.; Man. Dir. Prof. FRANCISCO HERNÁNDEZ Y H.

Banco Nacional de Fomento Cooperativo, S.A.: Versalles Núm. 15 Esq. con Atenas; f. 1944; cap. p.u. 70m.; Pres. Lic. RAÚL SALINAS LOZANO; Gen. Man. Ing. JESÚS MERINO FERNÁNDEZ; 9 brs.

Banco Nacional de Obras y Servicios Públicos, S.A.: Insurgentes Norte 423; f. 1933; cap. p.u. 200m.; Dir.-Gen. Ing. JESÚS ROBLES MARTÍNEZ.

Financiera Nacional Azucarera, S.A.: Balderas 36; f. 1953; cap. p.u. 60m. (Dec. 1969); Dir.-Gen. Lic. CARLOS GIRÓN PELTIER.

COMMERCIAL BANKS

MEXICO CITY

Banco Aboumrad, S.A.: Av. Isabel la Católica 33, Apdo. 21 bis; f. 1932; cap. 7m.; Gen. Man. ALFREDO ABOUMRAD.

Banco Azteca, S.A.: Avda. Madero 32; Pres. FRANCISCO F. MALDONADO; Gen. Man. JUAN GUILLERMO ALVAREZ.

Banco Comercial Mexicano, S.A.: Isabel la Católica 55; cap. p.u. and res. 224.4m. (July 1971); Dir.-Gen. ANIBAL DE ITURBIDE, 123 brs.

Banco Continental, S.A.: Paseo de la Reforma 126; f. 1941; cap. p.u. 7.5m.; Pres. ADOLFO I. RIVEROLL; Gen. Man. I. BETETA, Jr.

Banco de Comercio, S.A.: Venustiano Carranza 44, Apdo. 9 bis; f. 1932; cap. p.u. and res. 579.7m. (July 1971); Chair. and Man. Dir. MANUEL ESPINOSA YGLESIAS; system comprises 35 institutions.

Banco de Industria y Comercio, S.A.: Balderas 36, Apdo. 121 bis; f. 1932; cap. p.u. 45m., dep. 506m. (Dec. 1971); Chair. Lic. AARÓN SÁENZ; Pres. ROLANDO VEGA; 19 brs.

Banco de Londres y México, S.A.: Av. 16 de Septiembre y Bolívar; f. 1864; cap. p.u. and res. 295.0m. (July 1971); Chair. MAXIMINO MICHEL; Den.-Gir. JOSÉ ANTONIO CÉSAR, 104 brs.

Banco del Ahorro Nacional, S.A.: Paseo de la Reforma 364, f. 1942; cap. p.u. 15m.; Pres. ERNESTO ESPINOSA PORSET; Gen. Man. ENRIQUE ORELLANA MORA.

Banco del Atlántico, S.A.: Venustiano Carranza 48; f. 1949; cap. p.u. and res. 98m. (July 1971); Pres. Lic. CARLOS ABEDRO DÁVILA; Dir.-Gen. JUAN DE MARCE.

Banco del País, S.A.: Torre Latinoamericana; f. 1942; cap. 23.7m., dep. 223.9m. (Dec. 1968); Chair. ROGERIO AZCÁRRAGA MADERO; Pres. PABLO MACEDO, Jr.

Banco Internacional, S.A.: Paseo de la Reforma 156-6° piso; f. 1941; cap. p.u. 70m., res. 30m., dep. 1,041m. (Dec. 1971); Pres. ALEJANDRO HERNÁNDEZ DE LA PORTILLA, 48 brs.

Banco Mexicano, S.A.: Gante 20, 53 bis; f. 1932; cap. p.u. and res. 91.3m. (July 1971); Dir. RAFAEL ROMAY RUEDA; Man. (Int. Div.) HARRY SHAW.

Banco Nacional de México, S.A.: Isabel la Católica 44, Apdo. 14 bis; f. 1884; cap. p.u. and dep. 837.9m. (July 1971); Dir.-Gen. AUGUSTÍN LEGORRETA; 300 brs.

Banco Nacional Monte de Piedad, Institución de Depósito Ahorro y Fideicomiso, S.A.: Calle del Monte de Piedad 7; f. 1950; cap. 15m.; Man. JUAN PABLO ALCOCER BARRERA.

INVESTMENT BANKS

MEXICO CITY

Banco Nacional Cinematográfico, S.A.: Av. División del Norte, 2462, 2 piso, Mexico 13, D.F.; f. 1947; cap. 10m.; Dir.-Gen. Lic. EMILIO O. RABASA.

Crédito Algodonero de México, S.A.: Isabel la Católica 44, Mezanine; f. 1944; cap. p.u. 10m.; Gen. Man. MANUEL G. VARELA.

Crédito Minero y Mercantil, S.A.: Paseo de la Reforma 144, Apdo. 6-608; f. 1934; cap. p.u. 50m. (Dec. 1970); Pres. ALBERTO BAILLERES; Dir.-Gen. HÉCTOR FLORES E.

Financiera Colón, S.A.: Reforma 185; f. 1941; cap. p.u. 6.6m.; Chair. ALEJANDRO C. DENNISTON; Man. Dir. GONZALO ZORRILLA.

Financiera de Industrias y Construcciones, S.A.: f. 1943; cap. 10m.; Man. and Trustee Del. ADOLFO ROLDÁN.

Impulsora Comercial e Industrial, S.A.: Edificio "B", 9° piso, Av. Juárez 42, Apdo. 7085; f. 1942; cap. p.u. 22m.; Dir.-Gen. and Trustee Del. JACK KALB.

Sociedad Financiera de Industria y Descuento, S.A.: Av. Madero 42; f. 1943; cap. p.u. 20m.; Dir.-Gen. MANUEL G. VARELA.

Sociedad Financiera Mexicana, S.A.: Bolívar 18, esp. 5 de mayo; f. 1937; cap. p.u. 9m.; Chair. Lic. MANUEL GÓMEZ MORÍN; Pres. RAFAEL RÚZ VILLAFANDO.

Sociedad Mexicana de Crédito Industrial, S.A.: V. Carranza 54; f. 1941; cap. p.u. 397m.; Dir.-Gen. JULIO SÁNCHEZ VARGAS.

MORTGAGE, CAPITALIZATION AND TRUSTEE BANKS

MEXICO CITY

Asociación Hipotecaria Mexicana, S.A.: Paseo de la Reforma 96, Mexico 1, D.F.; f. 1933; cap. p.u. and reserves 25.8m.; Dir.-Gen. and Trustee Del. Lic. ANTONIO ESPERÓN UNZUETA.

Banco de Cédulas Hipotecarias, S.A.: Paseo de la Reforma 364; f. 1941; cap. 120m. (Dec. 1968); Pres. ELIAS SOURASKY; Dir. Dr. JAIME P. CONSTANTINER.

Banco Hipotecario, Fiduciario y de Ahorros: Humboldt 59; f. 1942; cap. 10m.; Dir.-Gen. and Trustee Del. JAIME ACEVEDO MICHAUS.

Crédito Hipotecario, S.A.: Pasco de la Reforma 144, piso; f. 1936; cap. 5m.; Dir. JOAQUÍN GALLO, Jr.

Banco Capitalizador de Ahorros, S.A.: Paseo de la Reforma 133, Apdo. 62 bis; f. 1933; cap. 14m.; Pres. ANTONIO CUÉ LOIZAGA; Gen. Man. JOSÉ MA. DE IZAURIETA.

AUXILIARY INSTITUTION

Almacenes Nacionales de Depósito, S.A.: Plaza de la Constitución 7, Mexico City; f. 1936; Gen. Man. Lic. ANTONIO ARMENDÁRIZ.

PROVINCIAL BANKS

CHIHUAHUA, CHIHUAHUA

Banco Mercantil de Chihuahua, S.A.: Independencia 601; f. 1925; cap. and res. 8.1m., dep. 90.4m.; Pres. BENITO FERNÁNDEZ CAMPOS; 5 brs.

CULIACÁN, SINALOA

Banco de Sinaloa, S.A.: Rosales y Gral. Juan Carrasco; f. 1933; cap. p.u. 2m.; Man. Ing. EFRÁIN NIEMBRO CARSI.

Banco del Noroeste de México, S.A.: Rosales 229; f. 1939; cap. p.u. 8.82m.; Gen. Man. Lic. RODOLFO ESQUER LUGO.

DURANGO, DURANGO

Banco de Comercio de Durango, S.A.: Constitución 300 Sur, Apdo. 132; f. 1932; cap. p.u. 10m., dep. 165m. (Dec. 1971); Gen. Man. BENIGNO ESTRADA HERMOSILLO.

GUADALAJARA, JALISCO

Banco Industrial de Jalisco, S.A.: Av. 16 de Septiembre 400; f. 1934; cap. 35m., dep. 557m. (Nov. 1969); Pres. ROBERTO SAHAGÚN ACUÑA, 29 brs.

Banco de Comercio de Guadalajara, S.A.: Av. Corona 140; f. 1934; cap. 20m., dep. 623m. (Dec. 1969); Gen. Man. JORGE GALINDO A.

Banco Refaccionario de Jalisco, S.A.: 16 de Septiembre 148, Apdo. 8 bis; f. 1930; cap. p.u. and res. 48.7m. (June 1971); Pres. JESÚS SOTO GONZÁLEZ.

IRAPUATO, GUANAJUATO

Banco de Comercio de Guanajuato, S.A.: Calle Guerrero 223, Apdo. 1; f. 1943; p.u. cap. 40m., dep. 692m. (Dec. 1971); Gen. Man. EDUARDO CALVA A.; publ. monthly bulletin.

MAZATLÁN, SINALOA

Banco de Comercio de Sinaloa, S.A.: 21 de Marzo y Benito Juárez, Apdo. 187; f. 1930; cap. p.u. 10.5m.; Gen. Man. GUILLERMO I. CÖPPEL.

Banco Occidental de México, S.A. (Constitución y Belisario Domínguez, Apdo. 46; f. 1898; cap. 6.6m.; Dir. HÉCTOR ESCUTIA VILLANUEVA.

MÉRIDA, YUCATÁN

Banco Comercial Peninsular, S.A.: Calle 65, No. 505, Apdo. 70; f. 1941; cap. p.u. 4m., res. 3m.; Man. HUMBERTO RÍOS COVIÁN.

Banco de Yucatán, S.A.: Calle 65, No. 507, Apdo. 39; f. 1934; cap. and dep. 50m. (Jan. 1972); Dir. Ing. ARTURO PONCE CANTON.

MONTERREY, NUEVO LEÓN

Banco de Comercio de la Ciudad de Monterrey, S.A.: Padre Mier Ote. 480; f. 1944; cap. p.u. 8m.; Man. JAVIER MAÍZ MIER; 9 brs.

Banco de Nuevo León, S.A.: Morcos Ote. 411; f. 1892; cap. p.u. and res. 26.4m. (August 1971); Man. JUAN MANUEL CABALLERO; 3 brs.

Banco General de Monterrey, S.A.: P. Micr y P. Suárez, Apdo. 660; f. 1945; cap. p.u. and res. 20.7m. (August 1971); Pres. JORGE SADA GÓMEZ.

Banco Mercantil de Monterrey, S.A.: Morelos y Zaragoza, Apdo. 148; f. 1899; cap. p.u. 40m., dep. 511m. (Dec. 1971); Pres. JAIME F. GARZA; Gen. Man. FERNANDO TREVIÑO LOZANO.

Central Financiera, S.A.: Condominio Acero Monterrey; f. 1941; cap. p.u. 40m.; Dir. Lic. ANGEL SANTOS CERVANTES.

Compañía General de Aceptaciones, S.A.: P. Micr Ote. 134; f. 1936; cap. 175m.; Chair. ROBERTO GARZA SADA; Gen. Man. Dir. Ing. ARMANDO GARZA SADA.

MORELIA, MICHOACÁN

Banco de Comercio de Michoacán, S.A.: Madero Ote. y Morelos Ntc. 21; f. 1943; cap. p.u. 4.5m.; dep. 72m.; Gen. Man. EDUARDO CALVA ANDRADE.

PACHUCA, HIDALGO

Banco de Comercio de Hidalgo, S.A.: Plaza Independencia No. 114, Apdo. 133; f. 1942; Pres. JOSÉ DEL CUETO; Gen. Man. MARIO CRUZ ZUMAYA.

PUEBLA, PUEBLA

Banco de Oriente, S.A.: Av. 2 Oriente 10; f. 1944; cap. p.u. 6.6m., sight dep. 91m.; Gen. Man. HUMBERTO RIVERA LANDEROS.

Banco de Puebla, S.A.: Reforma 126; f. 1943; cap. p.u. 7m.; Gen. Man. LEONARDO ORTIZ GALLEGOS.

Banco de Comercio de Puebla, S.A.: Av. Reforma 113; f. 1934; cap. p.u. and res. 18.5m.; Pres. LUIS P. TIBURCIO VIDAL.

SALTILLO, COAHUILA

Banco de Comercio de Coahuila, S.A.: Victoria 315, Apdo. 81; f. 1945; cap. p.u. 5.5m.; Man. EDMUNDO GARCÍA ABAROA.

SAN LUIS POTOSÍ, SAN LUIS POTOSÍ

Banco del Centro, S.A.: V. Carranza 235; f. 1935; cap. 5m., dep. 59m.; Man. FRANCISCO MORALES SOLÓRZANO.

Banco de Comercio de San Luis Potosí: Julián de los Reyes 225, Apdo. 303; f. 1942; cap. p.u. and res. 10.9m. (July 1971); Pres. CONSTANTINO VILLALOBOS; Sec. and Gen. Man. JUVENTINO ALVARADO H.

TAMPICO, TAMAULIPAS

Banco de Comercio de Tampico, S.A.: Gral. César López de Lara y F. I. Madero, Apdo. 465; f. 1937; cap. p.u. and res. 19.7m. (June 1971); Pres. JULIÁN ODORICA; Gen. Man. LUIS CAMPOS DE COSS.

TIJUANA, BAJA CALIFORNIA

Banco de Baja California, S.A.: Avda. Revolución y Segunda; f. 1939; cap. p.u. and res. 20.3m. (August 1971); Dir. RAÚL CASTILLEJOS ARMENDARIZ.

TORREÓN, COAHUILA

Banco de Comercio de Torreón, S.A.: Av. Juárez y Valdés Carrillo; f. 1931; cap. p.u. 5m.; Man. RAFAEL MONTALVO RUIZ.

Banco Internacional del Norte, S.A.: Av. Juárez y Calle Rodríguez; f. 1945; cap. p.u. 10m.; Gen. Man. MANUEL GÓMEZ ALCOCER.

Financiera y Fiduciaria de Torreón, S.A.: Calle Rodríguez Sur 185; Man. RAMÓN GURIDI ALATRISTE.

VERACRUZ, VERACRUZ

Banco de Comercio de Veracruz, S.A.: Independencia 993; cap. p.u. and res. 28.7 (July 1971); Gen. Man. ROBERTO GARCÍA ROJAS.

Banco Veracruzano, S.A.: Mario Molina y J. J. Herrera; f. 1943; cap. 12m.; dep. 94.7m. (Dec. 1967); Gen. Man. CLAUDIO MATEO OBREGÓN; 2 brs.

FOREIGN BANKS

Banco de Santander: Paseo de Pereda 9-12, Santander, Spain; Mexico City.

Bank of American National Trust and Savings Association: San Francisco, U.S.A.; Mexico City Office: Ave. Juárez, Apdo. 14-811, Mexico 1, D.F.

Bank of Tokyo: Tokyo, Japan; Mexico City.

Chase Manhattan Bank: New York City, U.S.A.; Calle Condesa 6, Mexico City.

Deutsch-Südamerikanische Bank A.G./Dresdner Bank A.G.: Joint representation: Ave. Juárez 64, Dcsp. 611, Mexico City.

Deutsche Bank AG: Düsseldorf and Frankfurt am Main, German Federal Republic; Apdo. M-2920, Mexico City; Representative NORBERTO S. NECKELMANN.

The First National City Bank: 399 Park Ave., New York City; Isabel la Católica 54, Apdo. 87 bis, Mexico City; Resident Vice-Pres. S. G. KENT; Gen. Man. ALFREDO HASSEY LÓPEZ.

NATIONAL COMMISSIONS

Comisión Nacional Bancaria (National Banking Commission): Insurgentes Sur 37, Mexico 6, D.F.; f. 1924; government control commission; 6 mems.; Pres. Lic. AGUSTÍN RODRÍGUEZ A., publ. *Boletín Mensual Estadístico*.

Comisión Nacional de Valores (National Securities Commission): Reforma 77, 12 piso, Mexico 4, D.F.; f. 1946; Board composed of reps. of Secretariats of Finance and Public Credit and Industry and Commerce, Nacional Financiera, S.A., Banco de México, S.A., Comisión Nacional Bancaria, Banco Nacional de Obras y Servicios Públicos, S.A., Asociación de Banqueros de México, Asociación Mexicana de Instituciones de Seguros, and Bolsas de Valores; a Federal organization; Pres. JULIÁN BERNAL MOLINA; Dir. Economic Studies Lic. ALBERTO GARCÍA DUARTE; publ. *Boletín Bimestral, Memoria Anual*.

BANKERS' ASSOCIATION

Asociación de Banqueros de México (Bankers' Association): Torre Latinoamericana; f. 1928; Hon. Chair. Dir. of Banco de México, S.A., Chair. ROlando VEGA; Man. Lic. ALFONSO CERVERA DEL CASTILLO; 275 mems.; publs. *Anuario Financiero de México* and *Revista Bancaria*.

STOCK EXCHANGES

Bolsa de Valores de México S.A. de C.V.: Uruguay 68, Mexico City; Pres. ARTURO ALONSO CASSANI.

Bolsa de Valores de Monterrey: Monterrey; f. 1950; Dir. AUGUSTO TRIGOS J.; Man. FERNANDO A. SÁNCHEZ H.; publ. *Monterrey Financiero*.

Bolsa de Valores de Guadalajara, S.A.: Madero 385-3 piso; Man. Lic. J. FABIÁN GUERRERO D.

INSURANCE

a=accidents, ca=earthquakes, f (at end of entry)=fire, fa=farm stock, l=life, m=motor car, ma=marine, pg=plate glass, r=reinsurance, t=transport, th=theft.

MEXICO CITY

El Agente Viajero, Sociedad Mutualista de Seguros Sobre la Vida: Independencia 59, 7° piso; f. 1940; Gen. Man. J. ORTIZ HARO; l.

Aseguradora Atlán, S.A.: Paseo de la Reforma 445, 8°; f. 1958; Gen. Man. Lic. MIGUEL MACEDO.

Aseguradora Guauhtemotoc, S.A.: Liverpool 88, Col. Juárez; f. 1944; Man. Dir. Dr. G. ZOCCHI BALBIANI; general.

Aseguradora Hidalgo, S.A.: Puente de Alvarado 75; f. 1931; Gen. Man. Lic. RAFAEL LEBRIJA; l.

Aseguradora Hispano Mexicana, S.A.: Paseo de la Reforma 134; f. 1950; Gen. Man. E. QUINTANILLA OBREGÓN; l.

Aseguradora Mexicana, S.A.: Plaza de los Ferrocarriles 9, Apdo. 1458; f. 1937; Dir. GUILLERMO BORJA OSORNO; general, except life.

Aseguradora Universal, S.A., Compañía de Seguros y Reaseguros: Plaza de la República 17; f. 1956; Gen. Man. MOISÉS COSÍO ARIÑO; f, m, ma.

La Atlántida, S.A.: Independencia 37, Apdo. 152; f. 1941; Pres. ENRIQUE MADERO; general, except life.

La Californiana, Compañía General de Seguros, S.A.: Av. Melchor Ocampo 469; f. 1953; Gen. Man. ALLEN STONE; f, m, ma.

Compañía General Anglo-Mexicana de Seguros, S.A.: Av. Chapultpec 246, 3° piso; f. 1897; Pres. BERNABE DEL VALLE; Man. ADRIANO COMEL DE PÉRSICO.

La Continental Seguros, S.A.: San Juan de Letrán 2, 10° piso; f. 1936; Pres. Ing. TEODORO AMERLINCK; Gen. Man. ADOLFO MONROY; f, m, ma, t, etc.

Compañía Mexicana de Seguros La Equitativa, S.A.: Paseo de la Reforma 364, Apdo. 58; f. 1936; Pres. Lic. RICARDO J. ZEVADA; Dir.-Gen. ELÍAS SOURASKY; f, t, ma, th, pg, ea, etc.

El Fénix de México, Compañía de Seguros Generales, S.A.: Liverpool 143, Apdo. 1919; f. 1937; Pres. MARCOS ORTIZ; f, m.

El Fondo de Auxilio: Plaza de Buenavista 2; f. 1932; Man. BALTAZAR SOLANO VALDESPINO; l.

La Ibero Mexicana, S.A. Seguros de Vida: Durango 175, Apdo. 24390; f. 1952; Gen. Man. JORGE CARBONELL A.; l.

La Interamericana, Compañía de Seguros, S.A.: Av. Alvaro Obregon 223, Apdo. 21145; f. 1945; Gen. Man. H. FLORES ALMAZÁN; general.

La Latino-Americana, Seguros de Vida, S.A.: San Juan de Letrán 2, Apdo. 131 bis; f. 1906; Chair. Ing. RODRIGO AMERLINCK Y ASSERETO, a, l.

La Libertad, Compañía General de Seguros, S.A.: Liverpool 54; f. 1945; Chair. Lic. ANTONIO CORREA M.; Dir. GERARDO DANM PENSKI; general.

La Nacional, Compañía de Seguros, S.A.: Av. Juárez 4, f. 1901, Pres. GREGORIO GUTIÉRREZ PARDO, Dir. JUAN B. RIVEROLL, a, l.

La Océánica, S.A.: Paseo de la Reforma 156; f. 1945; Pres. ALFONSO DÍAZ GARZA; general.

Pan American de México, Compañía de Seguros Sobre la Vida, S.A.: Paseo de la Reforma 355, Apdo. 139 bis; f. 1940; Gen. Man. L. M. ROY; l, a.

La Previsión Obrera, Sociedad Mutualista Sobre la Vida: Calz. Nonoalco 216, 1° piso; f. 1934; Man. R. MORENO VALESCO; l.

La Provincial, S.A.: Avda. Miguel Angel de Quevedo No. 915; f. 1936; Dir.-Gen. J. A. W. TURNER; general.

Reaseguros Alianza, S.A.: Dinamarca 51; f. 1940; Man. FRANCISCO BENET LÓPEZ; a, f, fa, m.

Reaseguradora Patria, S.A.: Tonalá 63; f. 1953; Gen. Man. F. UREÑA CORIA; general.

La República, S.A., Compañía Mexicana de Seguros Generales: Paseo de la Reforma 134; f. 1950 as Aseguradora Reforma, name changed 1966; Dir.-Gen. LUCIANO ARECHEDERRA Q.; general.

Seguros America Banamex, S.A.: Av. Juárez 42; f. 1933; Pres. LUIS G. LEGORRETA; Dir.-Gen. GILLES DE PREVOISIN; general.

Seguros Atlas, S.A.: Balderas 36, 7° piso; f. 1941; Pres. Lic. AARÓN SÁENZ; Vice-Pres. FÉLIX DÍAZ GARZA; general, including life.

Seguros Azteca, S.A.: Av. Insurgentes 102; f. 1933; Pres. JUAN CAMPO RODRÍGUEZ; a, f, fa, m.

Seguros Bancomer, S.A.: V. Carranza No. 42, 5° piso, Apdo. 7817; f. 1967 as result of a merger between Aseguradora Bancomer (f. 1957) and Seguros de México (f. 1935); Dir.-Gen. G. GÓMEZ CASTELAZO; general.

Seguros Chapultepec, S.A.: Miguel Schultz 140, Apdo. 1720; Pres. Lic. PEDRO VIVAO DE LA FRIDA, m.

Seguros Independencia, S.A.: Paseo de la Reforma 243; f. 1954; Man. CARLOS RAMÍREZ VILLEGAS; general.

Seguros La Comercial, S.A.: Av. Insurgentes Sur 3900; f. 1936; Pres. MANUEL SENDERO I.; Dir. GILDARDO TORRES SCOTT; f, m, t, a, l, ma.

Seguros Progreso, S.A.: Av. Francisco I. Madero 69; f. 1944; Gen. Man. MARIO VELAZCO A.; general.

Seguros Protección Mutua, S.A.: Puebla 162; f. 1933; Gen. Man. G. GONZÁLEZ NOGUÉS; general.

Seguros Tepeyac, S.A., Compañía Mexicana de Seguros Generales: Avda. Insurgentes Sur 102, 6° piso; f. 1944; Pres. A. LÓPEZ SILANES; general.

Seguros "La Territorial", S.A.: Edif. Aristos, Avda. Insurgentes Sur 421-"A", Apdo. 21; f. 1937; Pres. J. BUSTOS; general.

Union de Seguros, S.A.: Plaza de la Republica 55, 4° piso, Adpo. 1582; Pres. JOSÉ RIVERA R.; Gen. Dir. TOMÁS LOYALA BARRENECHE; f, m, ma, a.

CHIHUAHUA, CHIHUAHUA

Seguros El Sol, S.A.: Paseo Bolívar 1000, 3° piso; f. 1941; Man. EDUARDO BANDALA NOVOA; general.

CIUDAD JUÁREZ, CHIHUAHUA

Alianza Hispano Americana, S.A.: Av. Lerdo Norte 118, Apdo. 208; f. 1936; Man. J. CARBONELL; m.

CIUDAD OBREGÓN

Aseguradora del Noroeste, S.A.: No Reecección 925; f. 1949; Man. E. MAYORAL L.; f, ma.

Cajeme, Sociedad Mutualista de Seguros Agrícolas y de Incendio: Sonora 254 Sur, Edif. Laborín; f. 1955; Man. H. NAVARRETE DONDÉ; f.

GUADALAJARA, JALISCO

Nueva Galicia, Compañía de Seguros Generales, S.A.: Av. Juárez 520, Apdo. 410; f. 1946; Pres. S. VEYTIA Y VEYTIA; f.

Seguros La Comercial de Accidente, S.A.: Ave. Juárez 685, Apdo. 1-585.

HERMOSILLO, SONORA

Seguros del Pacífico, S.A.: Av. Serdán 20 Poniente, 3° piso; f. 1940; Gen. Man. JULIO ARAIZA M.; f.

LEÓN, GUANAJUATO

Compañía Mexicana de Seguros del Centro, S.A.: Av. Emiliano Zapata 118; f. 1943; Gen. Man. PEDRO FÉLIX HERNÁNDEZ; f.

MÉRIDA, YUCATÁN

La Peninsular, Compañía General de Seguros, S.A.: Apdo. 378; f. 1940; Gen. Dir. MANUEL VEGA IBARRA; f, ma, m.

MONTERREY, NUEVO LEÓN

Aseguradora del Norte, S.A.: Escobedo Sur 740, Apdo. 944; f. 1939; Pres. MANUEL L. BARRAGÁN; Dir.-Gen. EDUARDO MAIZ MIER; general.

Monterrey, S.A.: Edif. Monterrey, Parás 850 Sur; f. 1940; Pres. ROBERTO G. SADA, IGNACIO A. SANTOS; l, f, m, a.

Seguros Monterrey del Círculo Mercantil, S.A., Sociedad General de Seguros: Zaragoza Sur 1202; f. 1937; Man. SALVADOR D. GARCÍA; l.

PUEBLA, PUEBLA

Oriente de México, Compañía Mexicana de Seguros, S.A.: 5 Sur 101-A, Apdo. 194; f. 1942; Gen. Man. R. WHITE ROCA; f.

Seguros La Comercial de Puebla, S.A.: Av. 3 Poniente 106, f. 1942, Man. RAFAEL ESPEJEL GONZÁLEZ, f.

TORREÓN, COAHUILA

Mutualidad de Seguros Agrícolas "La Laguna": Calzada Manuel Avila Camacho 3900; f. 1945; Man. COSME ARROYO MARTÍNEZ; f, fa, m.

Torreón, Sociedad Mutualista de Seguros: J. A. de la Fuente 180 Sur; f. 1952; Dir. CARLOS GONZÁLEZ TABOADA; f, fa.

VERACRUZ

Compañía de Seguros Veracruzana, S.A.: Independencia 835; f. 1908; Man. ROBERTO LAGOS L.; f, m, t.

FIDELITY GUARANTEE INSURANCE COMPANIES

MEXICO CITY

Afianzadora Cossio, S.A.: Plaza de la República, Apdo. 8865; f. 1943; Pres. and Gen. Man. MOISÉS COSSIO.

Afianzadora Mexicana, S.A.: Monte de Piedad No. 11, 30, 40, y 50; f. 1943; 8 mems.; Pres. Lic. SALVADOR URBINA; Dir. Lic. ERNESTO ENRÍQUEZ.

Aseguradora de Crédito, S.A.: Paseo de la Reforma 51, Apdo. 1088; f. 1945; Pres. J. R. LAVÍN; credit.

Central de Fianzas, S.A.: Paseo de la Reforma 364-5° piso; f. 1936; Pres. ELÍAS SOURASKY.

Compañía Americana de Fianzas, S.A.: Plaza de la República 7; f. 1947; Gen. Man. Lic. M. LEBRIJA; surety.

Compañía Mexicana de Garantías, S.A.: f. 1913; cap. and res. 11m.; Gen. Dir. MANUEL SIERRA MACEDO; surety and fidelity.

Crédito Afianzador, S.A.: Paseo de la Reforma 144, piso 3; f. 1936; Dir. LINO GONZÁLEZ MARTÍNEZ.

Fianzas Atlas, S.A.: Balderas 36; f. 1936; Gen. Man. Lic. JORGE OROZCO LAINÉ; 17 ags.

Compañía de Fianzas Lotonal, S.A.: San Juan de Letrán 2, pisos 33 y 34; f. 1937; Pres. TIRZO CARPIZO B.; Gen. Man. MIGUEL MACEDO; surety and fidelity.

ASSOCIATION

Comisión Nacional de Seguros: Marsella; 45, Mexico 6, D.F. Pres. Lic. EMILIO PORTES GIL.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Confederación de Cámaras Nacionales de Comercio—CONCANACO (*Confed. of Nat. Chambers of Commerce*): Balderas 144, 2° y 3°, México 1, D.F.; f. 1917; Pres. MIGUEL M. BLÁSQUEZ; Vice-Pres. JESÚS LÓPEZ NEGRETE, FRANCISCO PLANCARTE H.; comprises 263 regional Chambers, with members divided into the Special Sections of *Comercio Interior* (Internal Trade), *Comercio y Relaciones Internacionales* (Foreign Trade and Relations), *Industrias Varias* (Various Industries), *Crédito, Seguros y Fianzas* (Banking and Insurance), *Comercio en Piqueño* (Retail Trade), *Turismo y Transportes* (Tourism and Transport), *Relaciones y Promoción* (Trade Relations and Development), and *Trabajo y Previsión Social* (Labour and Social Welfare). In 1936 it was combined with CONCAMIN, but the organizations separated again in 1941. Both are officially recognized consultative bodies. Publ. *Carta Semanal* (weekly).

Cámara Nacional de Comercio de la Ciudad de México (*National Chamber of Commerce of Mexico City*): Pasco de la Reforma 42, México 1, D.F., Apdo. 20905; f. 1874; Pres. GUSTAVO OLMOS D.; Man. Lic. CAYETANO CANTU TREVIÑO; publ. *México* (monthly).

Chambers of Commerce exist in the chief town of each State as well as in the larger centres.

American Chamber of Commerce in Mexico: Mexico City; f. 1917; 2,060 mems.; Pres. SALVADORE P. LIO.

RETAIL TRADE

Cámara de Comercio e Industria en Pequeño (*Chamber of Retail Trade and Industry*): Donceles 87, 20-22, México, D.F.

CHAMBERS OF INDUSTRY

The 64 Industrial Chambers and 15 Associations, many of which are located in the Federal District, are representative of the major industries of the country.

CENTRAL CONFEDERATION

Confederación de Cámaras Industriales de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos—CONCAMIN (*Confed. of Industrial Chambers*): Manuel María Contreras 133-8° piso, México 5, D.F.; f. 1917; Pres. ALVAREZ GUERRERO; Admin. Dir. MARIO MENDIOLA M.; Dir. Juridical Affairs HUMBERTO ESCOTO OCHOA; publ. *Confederación* (fortnightly).

DEVELOPMENT

Asociación Nacional de Importadores y Exportadores (*National Association of Importers and Exporters*): Pasco de la Reforma 122, México 6, D.F.; f. 1944; Dir.-Gen. RAYMOND HIGUERA URISTA.

Comisión Nacional Consultiva para la Pesca (*National Advisory Commission on Fishing*): México City; f. 1961; established to study the industry, promote its development and advise the government on its management; Vice-Pres. Lic. JORGE ECHANIZ R.

Comisión Nacional de Ganadería (*National Livestock Commission*): México City; f. 1966; a federal government consulting body; Pres. Minister of Agriculture and Livestock.

Comité para la Promoción del Comercio Exterior (*Coordinating Committee for Promoting Foreign Trade*): V. Carranza 32, 4° piso, México City; f. 1971; reps.

from government secretariats, banks and business organizations; functions under the auspices of the Banco Nacional de Comercio Exterior, S.A., to centralize, analyse information, and study and resolve problems connected with foreign trade; to disseminate such information and promote Mexican commerce; Chair. ELISEO MENDOZA BERRUETO; Exec. Sec. Lic. HÉCTOR ORRICO.

Instituto Mexicano del Café: México City, D.F.; controls areas under cultivation and sets production targets for coffee; Dir. MIGUEL ANGEL CORDERA.

Instituto Mexicano del Petróleo: México City; f. 1965; to further petroleum and petrochemical industries through technical training and exchange abroad; cap. \$2m.; directed by PEMEX; Dir.-Gen. ANTONIO DOVALI JAIME.

Instituto Nacional de Investigaciones Agrícolas (*National Agricultural Research Institute*): Apdo 6-882, México 6, D.F.; f. 1960; contributes to Government agricultural policy and provides training schemes; operates under auspices of the Secretariat of Agriculture and Livestock; Dir. Gen. Dr. NICOLÁS SÁNCHEZ DURÓN; publ. *Agricultura Técnica en México* (bi-annual).

Instituto Nacional de Pesca (*National Fishery Institute*): Secretaría de Industria y Comercio, Avda. Cuauhtémoc 80, 6° piso, México 7, D.F.

Petróleos Mexicanos—PEMEX: Marina Nacional 329, México, D.F.; f. 1938; government-controlled company for the exploitation of Mexico's oil resources; budget for 1971: 23,558m. pesos; Dir.-Gen. ANTONIO DOVALI JAIME.

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATION

Confederación Patronal de la República Mexicana (*Employers' Federation*): Liverpool 48, 4° piso, Apdo. 6959, México, D.F.; f. 1929, Pres. Lic. ROBERTO GUAJARDO SUÁREZ, Gen. Man. Lic. ISAAC GUZMÁN VALDIVIA; 10,000 mems.; publs. *Labor-Lex*, *Boletín de Seguro Social*. The Confederation is a national syndicate of free affiliated businessmen organized to promote the economic development of Mexico. It studies questions concerning the relations between employers and workers with a view to the adoption by employers of common policies. It plays no formal part in the negotiation of wages and conditions of employment.

TRADE UNIONS

Confederación de Trabajadores de México—CTM (*Confederation of Mexican Workers*): Calle Vallarta 8, México, D.F.; f. 1936; admitted to ICFTU; 2,120,000 mems.; 29 national unions, 32 state and territorial federations, 65 regional federations and 81 municipal federations; Sec.-Gen. FIDEL VELÁZQUEZ SÁNCHEZ.

Federación Obrera de Organizaciones Femeniles—FOOF (*Workers' Federation of Women's Organizations*): Vallarta 8, México, D.F.; f. 1950; a women workers' union within CTM (see above), 400,000 mems., Sec.-Gen. HILDA ANDERSON NEVAREZ.

Federación de Sindicatos de Trabajadores al Servicio del Estado—FSTSE (*Federation of Unions of Government Workers*): Lucerna 55, México 6, D.F.; f. 1938; 350,000 mems., 30 affiliated unions, Sec.-Gen. Ing. JESÚS ROBLES MARTÍNEZ.

Confederación Revolucionaria de Obreros y Campesinos—CROC (*Revolutionary Confederation of Mexican Workers and Farmers*): San Juan de Lctran 80, 6° piso, Mexico, D.F.; 120,000 mems. in 22 state federations and 8 national unions, Gen. Sec. MANUEL RIVERA A.

Confederación Regional Obrera Mexicana—CROM (*Regional Confederation of Mexican Workers*): República de Cuba 60, Mexico, D.F.; f. 1918; 120,000 mems., 900 affiliated syndicates; Sec.-Gen. AGUSTIN PÉREZ CABALLERO.

Confederación General de Trabajadores—CGT (*General Confederation of Workers*): Mexico, D.F.; f. 1921; 18,000 mems. in 1,140 affiliated syndicates; Sec.-Gen. ANTONIO RIVAS.

Confederación Revolucionaria de Trabajadores—CRT (*Revolutionary Confederation of Workers*): Niño Perdido 16-3, Mexico, D.F.; f. 1954; 10,000 mems., 10 federations and 192 syndicates; Sec.-Gen. MARIO FORASTIERI.

Unión General de Obreros y Campesinos de México—UGOCM (*General Union of Workers and Farmers of Mexico*):

Humboldt 8, Mexico, D.F.; f. 1949; admitted to WFTU/CTAL, 7,500 mems., over 2,500 syndicates; Sec.-Gen. JACINTO LÓPEZ.

Federación de Sindicatos Independientes de Nuevo León (*Federation of Independent Trade Unions of Nuevo León*): Isaac Garza 311, Oriente, Monterrey, Nuevo León; f. 1936; 35,000 mems., 128 syndicates; Sec.-Gen. ISAAC TREVIÑO FRÍAS.

A number of major unions are non-affiliated, they include:

Sindicato Industrial de Trabajadores Mineros, Metalúrgicos y Similares de la República Mexicana (*Industrial Union of Mine, Metallurgical and Related Workers of the Republic of Mexico*): Dr. Vertiz 668, Col. Narvaet, Mexico 12, D.F.; f. 1933; 86,000 mems.; Sec.-Gen. Senador NAPOLEÓN GÓMEZ SADA.

Sindicato de Trabajadores Ferrocarrileros de la República Mexicana (*Union of Railroad Workers of the Republic of Mexico*): Mexico, D.F.; f. 1933; 100,000 mems.; Sec.-Gen. LUIS GÓMEZ Z.

TRANSPORT

Secretaría de Comunicaciones y Transportes: Avda. Universidad No. 70, 2° piso, Mexico 12, D.F.

RAILWAYS

Ferrocarriles Nacionales de México (*Nat. Railways of Mexico*): Buenavista Grand Central Station, Mexico 3, D.F.; f. 1882; 13,752 km. open system extends from United States border at Ciudad Juárez (El Paso), Piedras Negras (Eagle Pass), Nuevo Laredo (Laredo), and Matamoros (Brownsville) to Guatemala frontier, Gen. Man. Sr. VÍCTOR MANUEL VILLASEÑOR; Government owned since 1937.

Ferrocarriles Unidos de Yucatán, S.A. (*United Railways of Yucatan*): Mérida, Yuc.; f. 1875; Sections: Northern—Mérida-Progreso 36 km. (1.435-metre gauge); Southern—Mérida-Peto, Acanceh-Sotuta, 208 km.; Eastern—Mérida-Valladolid, Dzitas-Tizimin, 214 km.; Western—Mérida-Campeche, 170 km.; Man. Ing. GELASIO LUNA Y LUNA.

Ferrocarril de Coahuila y Zacatecas, A.G.: Apdo. 116, Saltillo, Coah; f. 1889; 166 km., Gen. Man. Ing. ALFREDO MAGALLANES RIOS.

Ferrocarril Mexicano del Norte (*Mex. Northern Rlwy. Co.*): Mexico City; New York Office: 82 Beaver St.; f. 1890; 145 km. open; Escalon-Carrillo-Sierra Mojada; connections with National Railways of Mexico at Escalón and El Oro; privately owned.

Ferrocarril de Chihuahua al Pacífico, S.A. (*Chihuahua-Pacific Railway*): Méndez y 24A, Chihuahua, Chih.; 942 miles open (of 1.435-metre gauge); Ojinaga (Chih.)-Topolobampo (Sin.) and Ciudad Juárez-La Junta (Chih.); Pres. Ing. JOSÉ ANTONIO PADILLA SEGURA; Gen. Man. Ing. JESÚS MANUEL ESCUDERO COSTA.

Ferrocarril de Nacozari S.C.T.: Estación de ferrocarril, Agua Prieta, Son.; f. 1899; 124 km. open; Man. RAFAEL ESQUIVEL CALDERON, copper-lead-zinc mining district in N.E. Sonora. This line was nationalized in 1965.

Ferrocarril del Pacífico, S.A. de C.V.: Av. Tolsa 336, Guadalajara; f. 1909; 2,156 km. open, Nogales-Guadalajara, with branches in Sonora and Sinaloa, connects with Southern Pacific of the U.S.A. at Nogales and Naco, with the Sonora-Baja California Railway at

Benjamin Hill, with Chihuahua al Pacífico Railway at San Blas, with the National Railways of Mexico at Guadalajara, Gen. Man. E. SANDOVAL R., principally Government-owned since 1951.

The first stage of an underground system in Mexico City was opened in 1969. Further lines are under construction.

ROADS

In 1970 there were 71,520 km. of all-weather road, of which 60 per cent are paved. Roads built over the past ten years total 15,000 km. In 1970 there were 1,002 km. of motorway. It is estimated that there were 1.6 million motor vehicles on Mexican roads in 1969.

Long-distance buses form one of the principal methods of transport in Mexico, and there are some 20 lines operating services throughout the country.

Asociación Mexicana Automovilística (AMA): Avda. Orizaba 7, Colonia Roma, Mexico 7, D.F.; offices in many cities of Mexico.

Asociación Nacional Automovilística (ANA): Miguel Schultz 140, Mexico, D.F.

Pemex Travel Club: Avda. Juárez 89, Mexico 1, D.F.; special services to motorists; offices in Laredo, Texas, Nogales, Arizona and El Paso, Texas.

SHIPPING

Mexico's merchant navy has a total deadweight tonnage of about 600,000 tons. The Government operates the facilities of the principal seaports.

Port improvements at Veracruz, costing 50m. pesos, will include a dry dock; Ensenada (Baja California) is to be extended. A new port at Yucalpetén (Yucatán) was completed in 1968. A port improvements programme, representing a total investment of 366 million pesos, was initiated in 1968 at the Pacific Coast ports Topolobampo (Sinaloa), Puerto Vallarta (Jalisco) and Manzanillo (Colima).

Línea Mexicana del Pacífico, S.A.: Insurgentes Sur 432-4° piso, Mexico City; f. 1966 as general agents for **Servicios Marítimos Mexicanos, S.A.** and **Marítima Mexicana, S.A.**, to render a joint general cargo service between Mexican, U.S., Central and South American ports on the Pacific.

Petróleos Mexicanos: Avda. Juárez 92-94, Mexico City; 21 tankers and 20 seagoing and river tugs and other small craft; Dir.-Gen. Lic. **JESÚS REYES HERÓLES**.

Transportación Marítima Mexicana, S.A.: Insurgentes Sur 432, piso 3, Mexico City 7; f. 1960; services to United States, Far East and European ports; affiliates provide service to Central and West Coast S. American ports.

Transportes Marítimos y Fluviales S.C.L.: Independencia 28, Veracruz; f. 1935; services to Gulf ports.

The following foreign shipping lines call at Mexican ports:

Acapulco: *Chandris, Grace Lines, Orient Overseas, P. & O., Shaw Savill, Westfal-Larsen.*

Tampico: *Hamburg-Amerika Linie, Holland-Amerika Lijn, North German Lloyd, Ozean/Starlines Lines, Sidarma Line.*

Vera Cruz: *Armement Deppe S.A., Farrell, Hamburg-Amerika Linie, Holland-Amerika Lijn, Nedlloyd Line, North German Lloyd, Ozean/Starlines Lines, Sidarma Line, Spanish Line, Wilhelmsen Lines.*

CIVIL AVIATION

DOMESTIC AIRLINES

Mexico City

Aerolíneas Vega, S.A.: Reforma Nte. 668-315, Elev. C y D, Mexico 2, D.F.; internal services; fleet three DC-3.

Aeronaves de México, S.A.: Blvd. Aeropuerto Central 161, Mexico 9, D.F.; f. 1934; services between most principal cities of Mexico and to U.S.A. (Houston, Los Angeles, Miami, New York, Phoenix, Tucson and Detroit), Canada (Montreal, Toronto), Madrid, Panama and Caracas; Pres. Ing. **JOSÉ ANTONIO PADILLA SEGURA**; Gen. Dir. Ing. **JORGE PÉREZ Y BOURAS**; fleet 9 DC-9, 4 DC-8.

Compañía Mexicana de Aviación, S.A. (CMA): Balderas 36, Mexico 1, Apdo. 901; f. 1924; international services between Mexico City and Chicago, Denver, Kingston, Los Angeles, Miami, San Antonio, San Juan P.R.; domestic services between Mexico City and Acapulco, Cozumel, Guadalajara, Hermosillo, Mazatlán, Mérida, Mexicali, Minatitlán, Monterrey, Nuevo Laredo, Oaxaca, Puerto Vallarta, Tampico, Tuxtla Gutiérrez, Veracruz and Villahermosa; Chair. Ing. **CRESCENCIO BALLESTEROS**; Pres. and Chief Excc. **MANUEL SOSA DE LA VEGA**; publ. *Caminos del Aire* (monthly); fleet 8 Boeing 727-100, 3 Boeing 727-200 4 Douglas DC-6.

Servicios Aéreos Especiales, S.A.: Apartado 1715, Mexico, D.F.; f. 1960; services between Mexico City, Poza Rica, Tampico, Reynosa, Monterrey and Mérida; Pres. **FERNANDO ONGAY MÉNDEZ**; Gen. Man. **JUAN TILGHMAN**.

In addition, lines with head offices in provincial cities operate local services.

Mexico is also served by the following foreign airlines: American Airlines, Aerolíneas Argentinas, Air France, Air Panama, Air West (U.S.A.), Avianca (Colombia), Avieteca (Guatemala), Braniff (U.S.A.), B.O.A.C., Canadian Pacific, Cubana, Eastern (U.S.A.), Ecuatoriana, Iberia, K.L.M., Laca (Costa Rica), Lanica (Nicaragua), Lufthansa, Pan Am, Qantas, Sabena, T.A.C.A. (El Salvador), T.A.N. (Honduras), Texas International, Varig (Brazil), Viasa (Venezuela) and Western Air Lines (U.S.A.).

TOURISM

Departamento de Turismo (Mexican Government Tourist Department): Paseo de la Reforma 45, Mexico City; Minister Lic. **AGUSTÍN SALVAT**; Sec. Gen. **ADOLFO DE LA HUERTA**; offices in all State capitals and Montreal, Toronto, New York, Washington, Chicago, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Dallas, New Orleans, Miami, San Antonio, Houston, San Diego, Phoenix, Tucson and Buenos Aires.

Asociación Mexicana de Agencias de Viajes (AMAV): Lerma No. 143-502, Mexico, D.F., Pres. **RAUL GARCÍA VIDAL**.

Consejo Nacional de Turismo: Mariano Escobedo 726, Mexico 5, D.F.; Pres. Lic. **MIGUEL ALEMÁN**.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

Instituto Nacional de Bellas Artes: Palacio de Bellas Artes, Lado Oriente, Alameda Central, Mexico, D.F.; f. 1947; dependent on Secretariat of Public Education; departments comprise: Literature, Plastic Arts, Administration, Theatre, Dance, Co-ordination, Architecture and Music; Dir.-Gen. **JOSÉ LUIS MARTÍNEZ**; publs. *Revista de Bellas Artes*, *Boletín Mensual*, catalogues, programmes and cultural books.

PRINCIPAL ORCHESTRA

Orquesta Sinfónica de México.

BALLET COMPANY

Ballet Folklórico de México: national and international tours; Dir. and Choreographer **AMALIA FERNÁNDEZ**.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Comisión Nacional de Energía Nuclear: Insurgentes Sur No. 1079, 3 piso, Mexico, D.F.; f. 1955; exercises control over prospecting for, exploitation, export, import and use of uranium, thorium and other radio-active materials. A U.S.\$10m. reactor came into operation in 1967; it is estimated it will supply all Mexico's requirements for radio-active isotopes, a contract for the building of Mexico's first nuclear power plant was awarded in spring 1970, to be completed by 1976, Pres. Lic. **JOSÉ GOROSTIZA**, Sec.-Gen. Lic. **SALVADOR CARDONA**.

Instituto Politécnico Nacional: Unidad de Zacatenco, Mexico City 14, D.F.; atomic facilities include nuclear physics and radioisotope laboratories.

Universidad Autónoma de Guadalajara: Pavo 209, Guadalajara, Jalisco; atomic research in engineering, medicine and pharmacy.

Universidad de Morelos: Avenida Morelos 107, Cuernavaca, Morelos; atomic research in chemical engineering.

Universidad de Coahuila: Edificio "Ateneo Fuente", 2° piso, Saltillo, Coahuila; application of atomic research to

MEXICO—(ATOMIC ENERGY, UNIVERSITIES)

engineering, agronomy, chemistry, biology, mathematics, medicine and pharmacy.

Universidad Juárez de Tabasco: 27 de Febrero No. 60, Villahermosa, Tabasco; atomic research in petroleum engineering, veterinary medicine, civil engineering.

Universidad de Chihuahua: Chihuahua; atomic research in engineering, chemistry, biology and medicine.

Universidad Autónoma de Puebla: 4 Sur 104, Puebla; atomic research in engineering, chemistry, biology and medicine.

Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México: Ciudad Universitaria, Mexico City 20, D.F.; atomic research

undertaken by the Faculty of Sciences and the Institute of Physics; the university has laboratories of nuclear and atomic physics, electronic microscopes, spectrographs, etc.

Instituto de Investigaciones Industriales del Instituto Tecnológico y de Estudios Superiores de Monterrey: Avenida Tecnológico, Monterrey, Nuevo León; f. 1951; research in fluorescence, X-rays, etc.; Dir. Ing. AVELINO GUERRA G.; publ. bi-monthly bulletin.

Instituto Tecnológico y de Estudios Superiores de Monterrey: Sucursal de Correos "J", Monterrey, Nuevo León; atomic research in engineering, agronomy, physics and chemistry.

UNIVERSITIES

Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (National Autonomous University of Mexico): University City, Villa Obregón, Mexico City; 10,500 teachers, 110,000 students.

Universidad Autónoma del Estado de México (Autonomous University of the State of Mexico): Toluca, Edo. de Mexico.

Universidad Femenina de México: Avda. de los Constituyentes 151, Tacubaya, Mexico 18, D.F.; 160 teachers, 1,900 students.

University of the Americas: KM 16 Carretera Mexico-Toluca; 120 teachers, 1,500 students.

Universidad Anahuac: Lomas Anahuac, Mexico 10, D.F.; 137 teachers, 710 students.

Universidad Autónoma del Estado de Baja California: Mexicali, Baja California.

Universidad de Chihuahua: Ciudad Universitaria, Chihuahua; 365 teachers, 3,673 students.

Universidad de Coahuila: Saltillo, Coah; 477 teachers, 10,127 students.

Universidad de Colima: Colima, Col; 147 teachers, 1,084 students.

Universidad "Juárez" de Durango: Durango, Dgo.

Universidad de Guadalajara: Av. Vallarta y Tolsá, Guadalajara, Jal; 1,128 teachers, 15,157 students.

Universidad Autónoma de Guadalajara: Pavo 209, Guadalajara, Jal.; 452 teachers, 7,215 students.

Universidad de Guanajuato: L. de Retana No. 5, Guanajuato; 740 teachers; 3,100 students.

Universidad Autónoma de Guerrero: Chilpancingo, Guerrero.

Universidad Autónoma de Hidalgo: Pachuca, Hidalgo; 3,116 students.

Universidad Iberoamericana: Avda. Cerro de las Torres 395, Mexico 21; 527 teachers, 4,996 students.

Universidad Interamericana, A.C.: Apdo. 255, Saltillo, Coah.

Universidad Labastida: Avda. San Pedro Colonia del Valle, Apdo. 54, Monterrey, Nuevo León.

Universidad La Salle: Avda. Franklin 47, Mexico, D.F.

Universidad Michoacana do San Nicolás de Hidalgo: Santiago Tapia 403, Morelia, Michoacán; 510 teachers, 8,558 students.

Universidad Militar Latinoamericana: Avda. Juárez 56-709 al 714, Km. 20, Nueva Carretera Desierto de los Lcones, Mexico D.F.

Universidad Monterrat: Mclesio Morales 10, Colonia Guadalupe Inn., Mexico, D.F.

Universidad de Morelos: Avenida Morelos 224, Cuernavaca, Morelos; 2,000 students approx.

Universidad Motolinia: Amcyalco, Obregón y Magdalena, Mexico 12, D.F.

Universidad de Nayarit: Nayarit; 230 teachers, 2,480 students.

Universidad de Nuevo León: Monterrey, Nuevo León; 1,380 teachers, 18,363 students.

Universidad "Bonito Juárez" de Oaxaca: Apdo. 76, Oaxaca, Oax.; 265 teachers, 2,810 students.

Universidad Autónoma de Puebla: 4 Sur 104, Puebla, Pue; 620 teachers, 10,067 students.

Universidad Autónoma de Querétaro: Ave. 16 de Septiembre 65, Querétaro; 135 teachers, 2,077 students.

Universidad Autónoma de San Luis Potosí: Av. Obregón 64, San Luis Potosí; 620 teachers, 10,067 students.

Universidad Autónoma de Sinaloa: Gral. Angel Flores s/n, Culiacan, Sin; 2,374 students.

Universidad de Sonora: Hermosillo, Sonora; 276 teachers, 4,993 students.

Universidad del Sudeste: Ciudad Universitaria, Campeche, Camp; 139 teachers, 700 students.

Universidad "Juárez" de Tabasco: Villahermosa, Tabasco; 171 teachers, 2,070 students.

Universidad de Tamaulipas: Ciudad Victoria, Tamaulipas; 6,750 students.

Universidad Veracruzana: Jalapa, Ver.; 4,103 teachers, 40,808 students.

Universidad de Yucatán: Calle 60 y 57, Merida, Yuc.; 224 teachers, 4,829 students.

Universidad Autónoma de Zacatecas: Galeana 1, Zacatecas, Zac; 190 teachers, 2,500 students.

MONGOLIA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Mongolian People's Republic lies in Central Asia with the Soviet Union to the north and China to the south, east and west. The climate is dry and extreme with winter temperatures well below freezing. The language is Mongolian, which has been written since 1946 in Russian characters. Kazakh is spoken in the province of Bayan Ulgii. There is no State religion but traces of Buddhist Lamaism still survive. The flag consists of red, blue and red vertical stripes with a golden star and the soyombo emblem on the left-hand stripe. The capital is Ulan Bator.

Recent History

Mongolia proclaimed its independence of China in 1911. A revolutionary government came to power in 1921 with Russian assistance and a People's Republic was proclaimed in 1924. The People's Republic of China granted official recognition in the Sino-Soviet treaty of 1950. Treaties of friendship and economic assistance have been signed with the Soviet Union and China but Mongolia has much closer ties with the former. A twenty-year Treaty of Friendship, Co-operation and Mutual Assistance with the Soviet Union was signed in January 1966. Mongolia became a member of the United Nations in 1961. The Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party celebrated its 50th anniversary during 1971.

Government

Legislative power is vested in the Great People's Khural, which meets annually and is elected for a three-year term. In the period between sessions the highest organ of state power is the Presidium of the Great People's Khural. The highest executive organ is the Council of Ministers, responsible to the Great People's Khural. Mongolia is divided into 18 provinces (*Aymag*) for administrative purposes. Elections are by universal suffrage of citizens over 18.

Defence

Defence forces comprise an army of 28,000 men with about 1,000 air force personnel and some Soviet technical adviser. There are believed to be up to 500,000 Soviet troops in the country.

Economic Affairs

Animal herding is the main economic activity and is practised throughout the country. Horses, oxen, sheep, goats and camels are raised. The herdsman are organized in collectives, along Soviet lines. State farms, of which there were 32 in 1970, practise large-scale agriculture and have brought large tracts of virgin land under cultivation. The principal crops produced on state farms are cereals, potatoes and vegetables. Also organized into a co-operative and state sector, industry contributes less to national income than agriculture. The output of co-operative

industry is limited to items of domestic use and is on a much smaller scale than state industry. The country's industrialization has been greatly assisted by foreign aid, initially from China and subsequently from the U.S.S.R. and Eastern Europe. The major industrial centres are at Choibalsang and Darkhan, near supplies of coal. Other minerals include tin, lead, copper and some gold.

Mongolia is a member of the Council for Mutual Economic Aid (CMEA) and about 60 per cent of trade is conducted with the Soviet Union and 35 per cent with the other members of CMEA.

It was claimed that under the Fourth Five-Year Plan, 1966-70, industry's share of the GNP increased by 50 per cent. Capital investment increased by 40 per cent on the Third Five-Year Plan (1961-65), the average annual growth rate of gross industrial production was 9.9 per cent.

Transport and Communications

The Mongolian railway system has a total length of about 1,500 miles. There are 4,700 miles of motorable roads but much traffic is along the caravan routes by camel, yak, ox and horse. Steamer services operate on the Selenga and Orkhon rivers. Air transport operates to Irkutsk, Moscow and Peking, and throughout the country.

Social Welfare

There are about 100 hospitals with 7,800 beds and a number of clinics and medical stations.

Education

Elementary education is compulsory. The curriculum varies between four, seven and ten years. In 1970 there were 593 schools attended by over 239,600 students. Students receiving higher education in 1970 totalled 8,400, with 700 teachers. There is one university and an Academy of Sciences.

Sport

Wrestling and horse-riding are the chief sports. Winter sports, athletics and weight lifting are also popular.

Public Holidays

1972: May 1 (Labour Day), July 11 (National Day), November 7.

1973: January 1 (New Year).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rate

The currency unit is the tögrög of 100 mōngō.

Exchange rate: 9.60 tögrög = £1 sterling.

4.55 tögrög = U.S. \$1.

Tourist exchange rate: 14.40 tögrög = £1 sterling.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

Revised by A. J. K. Sanders

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (sq. km.)	POPULATION	
	Total (1970)	Ulan Bator (1969)
1,565,000	1,230,200	254,000

Average expectation of life (1964-65): Males 64 years,
Females 66 years.

ADMINISTRATIVE REGIONS

PROVINCE (AYMAG)	AREA ('000 sq. km.)	PROVINCIAL DISTRICTS (sum)*	POPULATION ('000)†	PROVINCIAL CENTRE
Arhangay	55	17	72.3	Tsetserleg
Bayanhongor	116	19	52.4	Bayanhongor
Bayan-ölgii	46	12	58.1	Ölgii
Bulgan	49	14	37.4	Bulgan
Dornod (Eastern)	122	13	42.9	Choybalsan
Dornogov' (East Gobi)	111	14	30.9	Saynshand
Dundgov' (Central Gobi)	78	15	30.7	Mandalgov'
Dzavhan	82	22	70.8	Uliastay
Gov'-altay	142	17	47.4	Altay
Hentiy	82	20	40.1	Öndörhaan
Hovd	76	15	54.0	Hovd
Hövsööl	101	23	74.8	Mörön
Ömnögov' (South Gobi)	165	15	26.4	Dalandzadgad
Övörhangay	63	18	66.8	Arvayheer
Selenge	43	12	42.7	Sühbaatar
Sühbaatar	82	13	35.3	Baruun urt
Töv (Central)	81	24	63.6	Dzuun mod
Uvs	69	19	60.3	Ulaangom

* January 1st, 1970.

† 1969 census.

EMPLOYMENT

('000—1969)

TOTAL	INDUSTRY	AGRICULTURE	CONSTRUCTION	TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS	TRADE
197.0	45.8	19.3	16.6	20.4	25.1

AGRICULTURE

	SOWN AREA ('000 ha.)			CROPS* ('000 tons)			YIELDS (quintals/ba.)		
	1960	1965	1970	1960	1965	1970	1960	1965	1970
Wheat	246.7	420.0	419.5	195.4	291.2	288.1	9.6	8.0	8.3
Oats				25.9	19.4	26.4	9.0	5.6	5.1
Barley				3.3	8.6	10.2	3.3	6.7	6.7
Other Cereals				2.8	2.8	1.8	8.0	3.6	4.0
Vegetables	0.8	1.5	1.4	6.8	15.8	12.6	85.0	108.0	88.6
Potatoes	2.2	2.7	2.9	18.5	24.4	22.0	84.1	89.3	76.6
Fodder Crops	15.8	56.4	30.8	37.4	58.6	47.5	—	—	—
Hay	—	—	—	791.1	592.0	577.6	—	—	—

* Gross grain crop in 1971: 410,000 tons.

FARM MACHINERY
('000)

	1960	1965	1970
Tractors	1.7	4.3	4.6
Tractor-drawn Ploughs	1.6	2.3	2.0
Tractor-drawn Cultivators	0.4	0.6	0.7
Tractor-drawn Seed Drills	1.7	3.6	2.7
Combine Harvesters	1.1	2.1	1.6
Lorries	1.7	2.4	2.8

LIVESTOCK
('000)

	1960	1965	1970
Sheep	12,101.9	13,838.0	13,311.7
Goats	5,631.3	4,786.3	4,204.0
Horses	2,502.7	2,432.6	2,317.9
Cattle	1,905.5	2,093.0	2,107.8
Camels	859.1	684.7	633.5
TOTAL	23,000.5	23,834.6	22,574.9
Pigs	10.9*	19.6	10.7
Poultry	104.4*	179.0	132.6

* 1961.

PROCUREMENT

	UNIT	1960	1965	1970
Cattle	'000 tons live weight	48.3	41.7	42.3
Sheep	" " " "	69.0	79.0	77.4
Goats	" " " "	18.3	22.4	16.3
Horses	'000 head	38.8	86.7	88.8
Milk	million litres	94.6	89.7	63.2
Wool	'000 tons	14.8	18.6	18.5
Camel Hair	" " " "	3.8	3.4	3.2
Cattle Hides	" " " "	196.1	248.6	291.0
Sheep Skins	" " " "	1,277.3	1,839.4	2,232.5
Marmot Pelts	" " " "	1,034.2	1,208.8	1,201.0
Squirrel Skins	" " " "	140.3	112.8	35.6
Fox Skins	" " " "	34.3	49.5	41.4

MONGOLIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

INDUSTRY

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

	UNIT	1960	1965	1970
Electricity	million kWh.	106.4	242.0	493.0
Coal	'000 tons	618.8	989.5	1,997.4
Fluorspar	" "	40.3	49.6	76.9
Bricks	million	77.5	43.6	61.7
Lime	'000 tons	17.3	15.3	28.4
Sawn Timber	'000 cu. metres	151.7	187.0	382.6
Felt	'000 metres	295.2	445.8	550.1
Leather Footwear	'000 pairs	904.3	1,403.0	1,618.8
Matches	million boxes	32.7	4.5	35.0
Woollen Fabric	'000 metres	229.1	514.1	623.7
Flour	'000 tons	26.3	77.1	83.3
Meat	" "	13.1	19.6	34.9
Fish	tons	815.0	357.3	337.5
Butter	'000 tons	4.8	4.1	2.9
Vodka	'000 litres	909.3	978.6	2,691.4
Beer	" "	1,129.4	1,712.0	1,801.1

EMPLOYEES IN INDUSTRY

('000)

	1960	1965	1970
Power	0.6	1.5	2.6
Coal	2.3	2.6	2.6
Petroleum	0.4	0.4	0.4
Non-ferrous Metallurgy and Ore Mining	0.4	0.6	0.5
Engineering and Metal-working	0.8	1.5	2.3
Chemicals	0.7	0.8	0.9
Building Materials	3.7	3.5	5.9
Timber and Wood-working	3.9	6.2	6.2
Glass and Porcelain	0.2	0.2	0.4
Textiles	1.1	2.2	2.2
Tanning, Furs and Shoes	3.5	4.6	5.0
Printing and Publishing	1.2	1.7	1.8
Food Industry	5.0	9.2	8.8
TOTAL	35.3	39.9	45.8

ELECTRICITY CONSUMPTION

('000 kWh.—1968)

Gross Generation	381,701.6
Industry	157,523.6
Agriculture	17,232.3
Forestry	37.8
Construction	8,027.6
Transport	13,914.1
Communications	8,622.0
Trade, Procurement and Supply	10,136.5
Housing and Utilities	86,265.0
Science, Education, Culture	13,909.1
Health, Welfare, Sport	6,395.5
Other	7,120.5
Own Use	28,063.5
Loss in Circuit	24,454.1

BUILDING MACHINERY

	1960	1965	1970
Excavators	71	103	181
Scrapers	20	35	25
Bulldozers	68	118	165
Cranes	17	233	391

HOUSING CONSTRUCTION

	1960	1965	1970
Completed ('000 sq. m.)	91.0	80.2	85.8

MONGOLIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FINANCE

1 tögrög=100 mōngö.

9.6 tögrög=£1 sterling; 4.55 tögrög=U.S. \$1.

Tourist Exchange Rate: 14.40 tögrög=£1 sterling.

100 tögrög=£10.40=U.S. \$25.00.

BUDGET 1972

(million tögrög)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
Turnover Tax	1,425.7	National Economy	917.5
Deductions from Profits	521.3	Social and Cultural Services	883.0
Revenue from Forestry and Hunting	64.7	Administration and other Expenses	95.9
Income Tax from Rural Co-operatives	7.8	Defence and Public Security	191.8
Social Insurance	84.0	Other Expenses	35.7
Taxes and Duties from the Population	32.5		
Local Dues	—		
Other Sources	—		
TOTAL	2,136.0	TOTAL	2,123.9

FOURTH FIVE-YEAR PLAN (1966-70)

Provisional results (from the Draft Directives of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party (MPRP) for the Fifth Five-Year Plan and the speech by the Party's First Secretary at the Party's XVIth Congress in June 1971): Basic national economic production funds rose by 50 per cent. Total capital investment in the national economy amounted to 5,300 million tögrög, an increase of about 40 per cent on the Third Five-Year Plan (1961-65), of which about 24 per cent was invested in the development of agriculture. Gross industrial production increased by 60 per cent at an average annual growth rate of 9.9 per cent, with more than 80 per cent of the increase due to increased productivity.

INCREASE IN OUTPUT BY INDUSTRY (%)				INCREASE IN MACHINERY AND CAPACITY (%)			
Power	Coal	Metal-working	Building Materials	Tractors	Lorries	Power Stations	Power Station Capacity
80	100	200	140	40	30	30	20

FIFTH FIVE-YEAR PLAN (1971-75)

The Draft Directives of the MPRP for the Fifth Five-Year Plan were published in the Mongolian press at the end of April 1971 for discussion before adoption by the MPRP Congress in June. The Congress resolved that the Draft Fifth Five-Year Plan should be drawn up on their basis by November 1st, 1971. The Draft Directives called for the following percentage increases over the 1971-75 period (with emendations from the First Secretary's Congress speech): National income, 30-33; basic national economic production funds, 45-50; growth of industrial production based on existing capacity, 50-60; expenditure on development of national economy, health, culture, science, the arts, pensions and grants, 27-30; and volume of foreign trade turnover, 28-30. The proportion of capital investment to be devoted to agriculture was 35 per cent. The Plan was finally adopted at the end of November.

AGRICULTURE

	GROWTH 1971-75 (%)
Livestock (to 25 million)	11
on State Farms	20
Agricultural Co-operatives	12
Gross Animal Husbandry Production	14-16
Milk Yields	15
State Procurement:	
Meat	15
Wool	13
Milk	25
Fodder Production	60
Area under Fodder Crops	80
Gross Crop Production	60
Grain	26.7
Potatoes	70
Vegetables	120
Crop Procurement	50-60
Crop Yields:	
Grain	23
Potatoes	41
Vegetables	46

PLANNED
INCREASE
1971-75
(units)

Livestock-breeding Farms	21
Cattle Sheds	20,000
Wells	6,000
Farm Machinery Service Stations	50
Tractors	4,300
Grain Combines	1,000
Lorries	1,400
Tractor and Lorry Trailers	2,000
Special Motor Vehicles	400

ANNUAL PRODUCTION TARGETS FOR 1975

Coal ('000 tons)	2,500-2,600
Leather Footwear ('000 pairs)	2,200-2,500
Woollen Cloth ('000 sq. metres)	1,300
Carpets (sq. metres)	300,000
Felt for Yurts (metres)	550,000
Felt Boots (pairs)	415,000

INDUSTRY

	GROWTH 1971-75 (%)
Volume of Production (9.3% a year)	56
Fuel and Power Industry Output	40
Coal Production	50-55
Electricity Generation	48
Mining Industry Production	150
Building Materials Industry Production	60
Walling Materials	70
Cement	110
Concrete and Ferroconcrete Articles	40
Timber and Wood-working Industry Production	39
Factory-made Standard Housing	70
Light Industry Production	52
Leather, Footwear and Fur Production	42
Printing Industry	22.4
Metal-working industry	40
Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals	100
Food Industry Output	66
Meat and Meat Products	74
Dairy Products	100
Bakery Products	40
Confectionery	70
Flour	40
Output of Industrial Co-operatives	30
Sewn Goods	70
Yurt Frames	200
Crocery	270

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTIVITY

	GROWTH 1971-75 (%)
Power Industry	32.4
Coal Industry	31.0
Mining	13.0
Building and Assembly Organizations	41.1
Building Materials Industry	40.0
Timber and Wood-working Industry	35.5
Light Industry	24.9
Food Industry	50.0
Industrial Co-operatives	41.1

Note: Power station capacity to be put into operation 1971-75 is to total 65,000 kW.

MONGOLIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FIFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (1971-75)—Continued]

GROSS CAPITAL INVESTMENT

	1971-75 (%)
Agriculture	35.0
Industry	23.0
Education, Health, Science, Culture, Housing	22.0
Transport and Communications	10.0
Capital Construction	4.6
Trade and Catering	2.3

Note: During the 1971-75 period 390,000 sq. metres of housing is to be built with central capital investment.

WAGES, TRADE, SERVICES

	GROWTH 1971-75 (%)
Average Wage	7.5
Retail Trade Turnover	24.0
Public Catering	20.0
Book Trade	25.0
Service Industry	30.0
Hospital Beds	17.6
Physicians	30.0

EXTERNAL TRADE

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS BY COMMODITY (%—1970)

	EXPORT	IMPORT
Machinery and Equipment	0.3	26.5
Fuels, Minerals, Metals	5.2	14.2
Chemicals, Fertilizers, Rubber	—	5.4
Building Materials	0.9	1.8
Raw Materials of Plant and Animal Origin, excl. Foodstuffs	58.2	2.1
Raw Materials for Production of Foodstuffs	19.7	0.3
Foodstuffs	9.7	13.5
Industrial Consumer Goods	6.0	32.9
TOTAL	100.0	100.0

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS BY GROUPS OF COUNTRIES (%)

	1960	1965	1970
Exports	100.0	100.0	100.0
to Socialist Countries	99.7	99.2	99.1
including:			
CMEA	94.0	92.7	94.4
Others	5.7	6.5	4.7
to Capitalist Countries	0.3	0.8	0.9
Imports	100.0	100.0	100.0
from Socialist Countries	99.8	99.2	99.1
including:			
CMEA	75.9	94.4	97.3
Others	23.9	4.8	1.8
from Capitalist Countries	0.2	0.8	0.9

MONGOLIA'S TRADE WITHIN CMEA

Approximately 95 per cent of Mongolia's trade is with CMEA countries.

	EXPORTS			IMPORTS		
	1967	1968	1969	1967	1968	1969
U.S.S.R. (million roubles)	n.a.	47.8	47.5	n.a.	174.5	176.6
Bulgaria (million leva)	2.6	1.9	n.a.	2.9	2.5	n.a.
Czechoslovakia (million Czech crowns)	49.0	46.0	n.a.	66.0	57.0	n.a.
German Democratic Republic (million marks)	n.a.	12.2	16.7	n.a.	26.4	22.1
Hungary (million foreign exchange forints)	n.a.	24.5	23.7	n.a.	71.0	49.5
Poland (million zlotys)	n.a.	17.1	17.0	n.a.	14.5	14.1
Romania (million lei)	n.a.	9.1	10.9	n.a.	11.3	12.6

TRANSPORT
FREIGHT TURNOVER
(million ton/km.)

	1960	1965	1970	GROWTH 1971-75* (%)
Rail	3,036.3	900.3	1,527.6	25.0
Road	201.4	417.8	610.5	20.0
Water	2.6	3.1	3.7	n.a.
Air	0.8	1.2	1.5	n.a.
TOTAL	3,241.1	1,322.4	2,143.3	24.4

FREIGHT CARRIAGE
(million tons)

	1960	1965	1970
Rail	3.9	2.4	4.7
Road	3.4	8.9	9.7
Water	0.02	0.02	0.03
TOTAL	7.3	11.3	14.4

PASSENGER TURNOVER
(million passenger/km.)

	1960	1965	1970	GROWTH 1971-75* (%)
Rail	0.4	0.4	0.7	13.0
Road	17.6	28.5	51.4	28.0†
Air	0.05	0.1	0.2	10.0
TOTAL	18.0	29.0	52.3	21.8

Note: Air route length in 1969: 31,000 km.

* Five-Year Plan.

† Urban transport.

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	1960	1965	1970
Post Offices	230	376	401
Telephone Exchanges	36	67	93
Telephones ('000)	5.6	11.8	19.5
Radio Relay Stations	44	134	141
Radio Sets ('000)	19	82.7	99.8
Television Sets ('000)	—	—	20
Telephone and Telegraph Lines ('000 km.)	13.8	14.1	16.8

	GROWTH 1971-75* (%)
Length of Telephone and Telegraph Lines	51.1
Capacity of Telephone Exchanges	21.7
Number of Television Sets	100.0

* Five-Year Plan.

EDUCATION

	NUMBER			STUDENTS ('000)			TEACHERS ('000)		
	1960	1965	1970	1960	1965	1970	1960	1965	1970
General Schools	468	557	593	115.3	164.4	239.6	5.7	6.9	8.7
Secondary Specialized	15	18	19	8.8	9.2	11.1	0.6	0.6	0.7
Higher	7	7	5	6.9	10.7	8.4	0.6	0.6	0.7

Source: 50 years of the MPR, Central Statistical Board, Ulan Bator, 1971.

THE CONSTITUTION

The Mongolian People's Republic is a sovereign democratic state of working people. All land, natural resources, factories, transport and banking organizations are state property. In addition to state ownership the people have co-operative ownership of public enterprises, especially in livestock herding. A limited degree of private ownership is also permitted.

The supreme state power is the People's Great Hural (Assembly), which is elected every four years by universal, direct and secret suffrage of all citizens over the age of 18; the last elections took place in June 1969. It has the power of amending the Constitution (by a two-thirds majority), adopting laws, formulating the basic principles of policy

and approving the budget and economic plans. Its Presidium consists of a Chairman (who is Head of State), a Vice-Chairman, a Secretary and four members. The functions of the Presidium are to interpret legislation and issue decrees, ratify treaties and appoint or dismiss (with the approval of the People's Great Hural) the members of the Council of Ministers.

The Council of Ministers is the highest executive power and consists of the Chairman, Vice-Chairmen, Ministers and Chairmen of State Commissions.

Local government is exercised by Hurals and their executive committees at Aymag (Province) and Somon (County) levels.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

JAMSRANGIYN SAMBUU (Chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural).

THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(April 1972)

Chairman: YUMJAAGIYN TSEDENBAL.

First Deputy Chairman: SONOMYN LUVSAN.

Deputy Chairmen: DAMDINJAVYN MAYDAR (Chairman, State Committee for Science and Technology), TŪMEN-BAYARYN RAGCHAA, BAMDARIYN DÜGERSÜREN, DAMDINY GOMBOJAV, TSEVEGJAVYN PUNTSAGNOROV.

Minister of Agriculture: MANGALJAVYN DASH.

Minister of Communications: DAHYN GOTOV.

Minister of Culture: TSEVEGJAVYN PUNTSAGNOROV (acting).

Minister of Construction and Building Materials Industry: ORONY TLEYHAN.

Minister of Defence: Army Gen. BATYN DORJ.

Minister of Education: DENDZENGIYN ISHTSEREN.

Minister of Finance: TSENDIYN MOLOM.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: LODONGIYN RINCHIN.

Minister of Foreign Trade: YONDONGIYN OCHIR.

Minister of Fuel, Power and Geology: MYATAVYN PELJEE.

Minister of Health: BADZARYN DEMBEREL.

Minister of Light and Food Industries: PAAVANGIYN DAMDIN.

Minister of Public Security: Lt.-Gen. BUGYN DEJID.

Minister of Trade and Procurement: DZANDANGIYN GANJUURJAV.

Minister of Transport: LEGDENGIYN DAMDINJAV.

Minister of Water Economy: BARUUDORJIYN BARS.

Chairman, State Planning Commission: BYAMBAAGIYN RENCHINPELJEE.

Chairman, State Control Commission: JAMBYN JAM'YAN.

Chairman, State Committee for Labour and Wages: MYATAVYN LHAMSÜREN.

Chairman, State Committee for Information, Radio and Television: SAMPILYN JALAN-AAJAV.

Chairman, Board of State Bank: PÜREVIYN TÖMÖR.

President, Academy of Sciences: BADZARYN SHIRENDEV.

Head, Central Statistical Directorate: DAMIRANJAVYN DZAGASBALDAN.

Head, Chief Directorate for Forestry and Woodworking Industry: LUGAAGIYN CHIMEDTSEREN.

First Deputy Chairman, State Planning Commission: DUMAAGIYN SODNOM.

Director of Administration, Council of Ministers: BALDANGIYN BADARCH.

Chief of Staff of the Mongolian Armed Forces: Gen. J. YONDON.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

AMBASSADORS ACCREDITED TO MONGOLIA

(Res.) Resident in Ulan Bator.

Afghanistan: MOHAMMED AREF (Peking).

Algeria: ABD AR-RAHMAN KHIWAN (Peking).

Austria: HEINRICH HEIMERLE (Moscow).

Bangladesh: *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.*

Belgium: JACQUES DECHANT.

Bulgaria: NIKOLA IVANOV (Res.).

Burma: U THEIN MAUNG.

Ceylon: R. L. A. I. KARANNAGODA (Peking).

Chile: GUILLERMO DEL PEDREGAL ERRERA.

China: HSU WEN-YI (Res.).

Congo (Brazzaville): ABEL THIAULEY-GANGA.

Cuba: GUSTAVO MAZORA HERNÁNDES.

Czechoslovakia: VLADIMIR BARTOS (Res.).

Denmark: ANKER SVART (Moscow).

Egypt, Arab Republic of: MUHAMMAD MURAD GHALIB (Moscow).

Finland: B. O. G. ALHOLM (Moscow).

France: GEORGES PERRUCHÉ.

German Democratic Republic: WILLI HÜTTENRAUCH (Res.).

Guinea: YORO DIARRA.

Hungary: MIHÁLY KRAJCSIK (Res.).

India: SONAM NARBU (Moscow).

Indonesia: RADEN MULJADI (Moscow).

Italy: FRANCO BOUNOUS.

Japan: *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.*

Korea, Democratic People's Republic: PAK KOM-POM.

Laos: PHAGNA BOUASY (Moscow).

Mali: GUISSÉ TIDIANI (Moscow).

Mauritania: ABDALLAH OULD SIDYA.

Nepal: BALACHANDRA SHARMA (Moscow).

Norway: FRITHJOF H. JACOBSEN (Moscow).

Pakistan: KHWAJA MOHAMMAD KAISER (Peking).

Poland: FRANCISZEK NOWAK (Res.).

Romania: TRAIAN GIRBA (Res.).

Sweden: GUNNAR VALFRID JARRING (Moscow).

Switzerland: JEAN DE STOUTZ (Moscow).

Syria: (vacant).

Tanzania: (vacant).

Turkey: FUAT BAIRAMOĞLU.

***U.S.S.R.:** S. SHCHETININ (Res.).

United Kingdom: JOHN COLVIN (Res.).

Viet-Nam, Democratic Republic: DO QUOC CUONG (Res.).

Viet-Nam, Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic: DANG QUANG MINH.

Yugoslavia: VLADIMIR MILOVANOVIĆ (Res.).

Diplomatic relations have also been established with Argentina, Burundi, Central African Republic, Ghana, Greece, Iran, Malaysia, Morocco, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Singapore, South Yemen, Sudan, Uganda and Yemen. Relations with Albania and Iraq have been broken off, and the position with regard to the Khmer Republic is uncertain.

* The U.S.S.R. has a Consulate-General in Choljalsan and a Consulate in Darhan; the MPR has a Consulate in Irkutsk.

PARLIAMENT

PEOPLE'S GREAT HURAL

Presidium

Chairman: JAMSRANGIYN SAMBUU.

Vice-Chairman: TSAGAANLAMYŊ DÜGERSÜREN.

Secretary: TSEDENDAMBYN GOTOV.

Members: BAT-OCHIRYN ALTANGEREL, SANJIYN BATAA, NAMSRAYŊ LUVSANRAVDAN, CHOYJILYN PÜREVJAV, SONOMYN UDVAL, DOVCHINGYN YADAMSÜREN, DONDOVIYN YONDONDÜYCHIR.

Chairman of the People's Great Hural: Prof. DONDOGIYN TSEVEGMID.

Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Parliamentary Group: TSEVEGJAVYN PUNTSAGNOROV.

POLITICAL PARTY

Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party: Ulan Bator; f. 1921 as the Mongolian People's Party, name changed 1924; total membership 58,048 (April 1st, 1971).

The Central Committee has 83 members and 55 candidate members.

First Secretary of the Central Committee: YUMJAAGIYN TSEDENBAL.

Members of the Political Bureau and Secretaries of the Central Committee: NYAMYN JAGVARAL, DEMCHIGIYN MOLOMJAMTS.

Members of the Political Bureau: SONOMYN LUVSAN, DAMDINJAVYN MAYDAR, JAMSRANGIYN SAMBUU, NAMSRAYŊ LUVSANRAVDAN (also Chairman of the Party Control Committee).

Candidate Members of the Political Bureau and Secretaries of the Central Committee: BADAMYN LHAM-SÜREN, SAMPILYN JALAN-AAJAV.

Director of the Higher Party School: BAYTATSYN HURMYETBYEK.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Justice is administered by the Supreme Court, the City Court of Ulan Bator, 18 aymag (provincial) courts and local somon (county) courts. The Chairman and members of the Supreme Court are elected by the People's Great Hural for a term of four years; other judges are elected by local Hurals for terms of three years. The Procurator of the Republic is also appointed by the People's Great Hural for a term of four years.

Chairman of the Supreme Court: RAVDANGIYN GÜNSEN.

Procurator of the Republic: JARANTAYN AVHIA.

RELIGION

Religious freedom is guaranteed by the Constitution. Traces survive of Buddhism (of the Tibetan variety).

Hamba Lama: Head of the Gandandeghilan Monastery (the only active temple of Mongolia): S. GOMBOJAV.

PRESS AND PUBLISHING

The following are the most important newspapers and periodicals:

NEWSPAPERS

Ünen (Truth): Nayramdlyn Gudamj 24, Ulan Bator; f. 1920; organ of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and M.P.R. Council of Ministers; daily except Mondays; eire. (Jan. 1970) 110,000; Editor-in-Chief TSENDIYN NAMSRAY.

Höddölmör (Labour): Ulan Bator; f. 1947; organ of the Central Council of Trade Unions; 144 issues a year.

Pionyeriyn Ünen (Pioneers' Truth): Ulan Bator; f. 1943; organ of the Central Council of the D. Sühbaatar Pioneers' Organization of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Youth League; 48 issues a year; Responsible Editor J. SHAGDAR.

Sotsialist Höddö AJ Ahuy (Socialist Agriculture): Nayramdlyn Gudamj 24, Ulan Bator; f. 1961; weekly; eire. 14,000.

Ulaan Od (Red Star): Ulan Bator; f. 1930; Army paper; 104 issues a year; Responsible Editor Col. J. YADMAA.

Uta Dzohiol Uralg (Literature and Art): Ulan Bator; f. 1954; organ of the Writers' Union and Ministry of Culture; weekly; Editor S. ERDENE.

Dzaluuchudyn Ünen (Young People's Truth): Ulan Bator; f. 1924; organ of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Youth League; 144 issues a year.

There are also 18 provincial newspapers, published bi-weekly by provincial Party and executive committees, including one in Kazakh (*Jana Ömir (New Life)* in Bayan-ölgii Aymag). Ulan Bator, Nalayh and Darhan cities and the Ulan Bator Railway also have their own newspapers. *Ulaanbaataryn Medee (Ulan Bator News)* was founded in 1954 and has 208 issues a year. Its editor is D. ÜRJINBADAM.

PERIODICALS

Ajilchin (Worker): Ulan Bator.

Akadyemiyn Medee (Academy News): Ulan Bator; journal of the Academy of Sciences.

Ardyn Tör (People's Government): Ulan Bator; f. 1949; organ of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural; 6 issues a year; Editor Ts. GOTOV.

Barilgachin (Builder): Ulan Bator; 4 issues a year.

Dzalgamjlagch (Successor): Ulan Bator; 6 issues a year.

Dzaluu Üye (Young Generation): Ulan Bator; 6 issues a year; Editor H. BATAA.

Dzuraqt Huudsan Sonin (Illustrated News): Ulan Bator.

Eidiyn Dzasgiyn Asuudal (Economic Questions): Ulan Bator; 6 issues a year; Editor-in-Chief Ts. GÜRBADAM.

Erdöl Mend (Health): Ulan Bator; 4 issues a year.

Holboochin (Communications Worker): Ulan Bator; organ of the Ministry of Communications.

Höddö AJ Ahuy (Agriculture): Ulan Bator; 4 issues a year.

Höddö AJ Ahuyhhand Dzövlölgöö (Advice to Agricultural Workers): Ulan Bator; 16 issues a year.

Hüühdiyn Hüümüjil (Children's Education): Ulan Bator; published by Ministry of Education; 6 issues a year.

Kino Medee (Cinema News): Ulan Bator; organ of Mongol Kino.

Mongol Uls (Mongolia): Ulan Bator; f. 1956; 12 issues a year; Editor-in-Chief CH. CHIMID.

- Mongolyn Anagaah Uhaan** (*Mongolian Medicine*): Ulan Bator.
- Mongolyn Emegteychüüd** (*Mongolian Women*): Ulan Bator; 4 issues a year.
- Mongolyn Hudaldaa** (*Mongolian Trade*): Ulan Bator; 4 issues a year.
- Mongolyn Üyldverchniy Evlel** (*Mongolian Trade Union*): Ulan Bator; 4 issues a year.
- Namyn Am'dral** (*Party Life*): Ulan Bator; f. 1923; organ of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party; 12 issues a year; Editor-in-Chief Tso. NAMSRAY.
- Nayramdal** (*Friendship*): Ulan Bator; organ of the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Society.
- Oyuun Tülhüür** (*Key to Knowledge*): Ulan Bator; 4 issues a year.
- Shine Höddöö** (*New Countryside*): Ulan Bator; f. 1970; weekly.
- Shinlele Uhaan Am'dral** (*Science and Life*): Mongolian Academy of Sciences, Ulan Bator; f. 1935; magazine published by the Society for the Dissemination of Scientific Knowledge; 6 issues a year; Editor-in-Chief M. JAMSRAV.
- Sportyn Medee** (*Sports News*): Ulan Bator; 24 issues a year; Editor G. TSENDTORJ.
- Soyol** (*Culture*): Ulan Bator; 4 issues a year.
- Surgan Hümüüjüügch** (*Educator*): Ulan Bator; 6 issues a year; Editor N. TSEVGEE.
- Tonshuul** (*Woodpecker*): Nayramdlyn Gudamj 24, Ulan Bator; f. 1935; humorous magazine published by the editorial office of Ünen; 12 issues a year; Editor O. PUNTSAG; circ. 35,000.
- Tsog** (*Spark*): Ulan Bator; f. 1944; political and literary magazine of the Union of Writers; 6 issues a year; Responsible Editor D. TARVA.
- Tyehnik, Tyehnologiyn Medee** (*News of Techniques and Technology*): Ulan Bator; 4 issues a year.
- Uhuulagch** (*Agitator*): Ulan Bator; f. 1931; 18 issues a year; Editor N. MYAGMAR.

FOREIGN LANGUAGE PUBLICATIONS

- Foreign Trade of Mongolia**: Nayramdlyn Gudamj 24, Ulan Bator; annual, published by the Ministry of Foreign Trade; English and Russian; Editor-in-Chief D. NATSAGSAMBU.
- Novosti Mongolii** (*News of Mongolia*): Ulan Bator; f. 1946; newspaper published by Montsame in Russian; 104 issues a year; Editor-in-Chief E. TÖMENJARGAL.
- Mongolia**: Moscow; English edition of *Mongol Uls*; 6 issues a year.
- Mongoliya** (*Mongolia*): Ulan Bator; Russian edition of *Mongol Uls*; 12 issues a year; Editor-in-Chief CH. CHIMID.
- Menggu Xiaozibae** (*News of Mongolia*): Ulan Bator; newspaper published by Montsame in Chinese; 52 issues a year.
- News from Mongolia**: Ulan Bator; information bulletin published by Montsame's Foreign Service, Sühbaataryn Talbay 9; 52 issues a year.
- Les Nouvelles de Mongolie**: Ulan Bator; French edition of *News from Mongolia*.

PRESS AGENCY

- Montsame** (*Mongol Tshilgaan Medeeniy Agentlag*): Mongolian Press Agency, Sühbaataryn Talbay 9, Ulan Bator; f. 1957; government owned; publs. (see above). Tass maintains a representative in Ulan Bator.

PUBLISHING

State Publishing Committee: Ulan Bator; f. 1921; in overall charge of all publishing; Editor-in-Chief T. SODNOMDARJAA.

There are also publishing committees in each province, and a Department for Supervision of the Press and Literature in Ulan Bator.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Ulan Bator Radio: State Committee for Information, Radio and Television, P.O.B. 365, Ulan Bator; programmes in Mongolian (two), Russian, Chinese, English, French and Kazakh; Chair. of the State Committee SAMPILYN JALAN-AAJAV; Head of Foreign Service L. GÜNSEN.

Loudspeakers 66,600, sets 99,800 (1970).

TELEVISION

A television centre has been built by the U.S.S.R. at Ulan Bator, and a television service was opened in November 1967. Daily transmissions (for Ulan Bator and area only), comprising locally-originated material and/or relays of Moscow programmes via the Molniya satellite and the Orbita ground station. Dir. of Television MAGSARYN CHOYJIL.

Television sets 20,000 (May 1971).

FINANCE

State Bank of the Mongolian People's Republic: Oktyabriyn Gudamj 6, Ulan Bator; f. 1924; 65 brs.; Chair. of Board PÜREVYN TÖMÖR.

Insurance is covered by a non-contributory scheme administered by the State Directorate for Insurance of the Ministry of Finance; Head J. PÜREVDORJ.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

All trade and industry is concentrated in the hands of the state, either through direct state ownership or through Co-operatives.

Ministry of Trade and Procurement: Ulan Bator; Minister DZANDANGIYN GANJUURJAV.

Central Council of Mongolian Trade Unions: Ulan Bator; branches throughout the country; Pres. DOVCHINGIYN YADAMSÜREN; Head of Foreign Department G. JIGJIDSÜREN; 220,000 mems. (1971); affiliated to WFTU.

CO-OPERATIVES

Central Council of Industrial Co-operatives: Ulan Bator; f. 1931; mems.: 73 co-operatives* employing over 17,000 people; produce a variety of consumer goods, such as clothing and ceramics, toys and souvenirs, and organize such public services as catering and dry cleaning.

*The co-operatives were made state enterprises in 1971.

MONGOLIA—(TRANSPORT AND TOURISM, UNIVERSITY)

Federation of Agricultural Production Associations (Co-operatives): Ulan Bator; body administering the 272 agricultural co-operatives throughout the country; Chair. of Council MANGALJAVYN DASH (Minister of Agriculture).

FOREIGN TRADE

The Mongolian People's Republic has trading relations with over 20 countries. The Ministry of Foreign Trade is responsible for the foreign trade monopoly and controls the operations of several importing and exporting companies.

There are four specialized import and export organizations dealing in trade with the U.S.S.R.

Mongoleksport: Export of Mongolian goods.

Mongolraznoimport: Import of consumer goods.

Mongoltekhnoimport: Import of machinery and equipment, other than motor vehicles, fuels and lubricants.

Avtonefteimport: Import of motor vehicles, fuels and lubricants.

Mongologiya: Export of Mongolian publications.

Chamber of Commerce of the Mongolian People's Republic: Nayramdlyn Gudamj 24, Ulan Bator; f. 1960; is responsible for establishing economic and trading relations, contacts between trade and industrial organizations both at home and abroad and assists foreign countries; organizes commodity inspection, press information and international exhibitions and fairs at home and abroad; Pres. D. NADMID; Gen. Sec. D. DASHDONDOG.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

TRANSPORT RAILWAYS

Ulan Bator Railway: Ulan Bator; Dir. N. T. SOLODKIY; Deputy Dir. N. TSERENNOROV.

External Lines: from the Soviet frontier at Naushki/Suhbaatar (connecting with the Trans-Siberian Railway) to Ulan Bator (opened 1950), on to the Chinese frontier at Dzamyn-Üüd/Erhlien (opened 1955) and connecting with Peking (total length 1,115 km.); broad gauge, single track.

Branch: from Darhan to Sharyn Gol coalfield (length 68 km.); broad gauge, single track.

A narrow-gauge line, 42 km. long, was built between Ulan Bator and Nalayh coalfield in 1938.

Eastern Railway: Choybalsan; from the Soviet frontier at Borzya/Ereentsav to Choybalsan (length 237 km.); broad gauge, single track; narrow-gauge lines from Choybalsan to Jargalant and Tamsagbulag; built in 1939.

A narrow-gauge line from Choybalsan to Onon (Öldziy), marked on maps after 1947, may have been broadened and extended to the Soviet frontier.

There are two international train services a week, Moscow-Ulan Bator and Moscow-Ulan Bator-Peking, and return. There is a twice-weekly service between Ulan Bator and Choybalsan and return, via the Trans-Siberian Railway.

ROADS

Main roads link Ulan Bator with the Chinese frontier at Dzamyn-Üüd/Erhlien and with the Soviet frontier at Altanbulag/Kyakhta. A road from Chita in the U.S.S.R. crosses the frontier in the east at Mangut/Onon (Öldziy) and branches for Choybalsan and Öndörhaan. In the west and north-west, roads from Biysk and Irkutsk in the U.S.S.R. go to Tsagaannuur, Bayan-Ölgiy Aymag, and Hanh, on Lake Hövsgöl, respectively. The total length of these and other main roads is about 8,600 km. The length of asphalted roads is now approaching 1,600 km., almost entirely in towns.

There are bus services in Ulan Bator and other large towns, and lorry services throughout the country on the basis of 25 motor transport depots, mostly situated in provincial centres.

INLAND WATERWAYS

Water transport plies Lake Hövsgöl and the River Selenge (474 km. navigable) in the northern part of the country. Tugs and barges on Lake Hövsgöl transport goods brought in by road to Hanh from the U.S.S.R. to Hatgal on the southern shore.

CIVIL AVIATION

Mongolian Civil Air Transport (MIAT): Ulan Bator; f. 1956; internal services to most provincial centres and many county centres from Ulan Bator by An-24, Il-14 and An-2; twice-weekly external service from Ulan Bator to Irkutsk by An-24; Chair. of Civil Air Transport Board Maj.-Gen. DUGARYN GUNGAA.

Aeroflot: Moscow and Ulan Bator; twice-weekly service from Ulan Bator to Moscow and return by Il-18.

TOURISM

Juulchin: Ulan Bator; the official foreign tourist service bureau; Dir. DAMDINSÜRENGIYN TOGOOCH.

UNIVERSITY

Mongolian State University: Ulan Bator; 300 teachers, 3,300 students.

MOROCCO

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Kingdom of Morocco is situated in the extreme north-west of Africa and is washed by the Atlantic to the west and the Mediterranean to the north. It is bordered by Algeria to the east and the Spanish Sahara to the south. The climate is warm and sunny on the coast, while the plains of the interior are intensely hot in summer. Average temperatures are 81°F (27°C) in summer and 45°F (7°C) in winter for Rabat, and 101°F (38°C) and 40°F (4°C) respectively for Marrakesh. The rainy season in the north is from November to April. The official language is Arabic, but Spanish is widely spoken in the northern regions and French in the rest of Morocco. The established religion is Islam, to which most people belong, and there are Christian and Jewish minorities. The flag is red with a five-pointed green star in the centre. The capital is Rabat.

Recent History

From 1912 to 1956 Morocco was divided into French and Spanish Protectorates and the International Zone of Tangier. In 1956 the country became independent and Tangier was incorporated in 1960. Previously a Sultanate, Morocco became a Kingdom in 1957. In 1960 King Mohammed V took charge as Prime Minister but died the following year and was succeeded by his son, the present King Hassan II. A more widely-based government was formed and a new constitution drawn up. Following disturbances in Casablanca a "state of exception" was declared in June 1965, and Parliament was suspended until 1970. In July 1971 a section of the army attempted to overthrow the monarchy, but the revolt was suppressed in a day, with over 150 deaths, by loyal troops led by Gen. Oufkir. A major cabinet reshuffle followed in August, and proceedings were later begun against many government officials suspected of corruption. A three-month trial of 193 members or supporters of the left-wing *Union Nationale des Forces Populaires* (UNFP) ended in September 1971 with verdicts including five sentences of death and six of life imprisonment. Another new constitution, replacing the 1970 one, was approved by referendum in March 1972.

Morocco is a member of the UN, the OAU and the Arab League, and was a founder member of the Maghreb Permanent Consultative Committee.

Government

Under the Constitution of 1972 the King appoints the Prime Minister and Cabinet, approves legislation and has the right to dismiss parliament. Legislation is carried out by a single Chamber of Representatives, two-thirds of whom are elected by direct universal suffrage and a third of whom are indirectly elected. The country is divided into nineteen provinces and two prefectures.

Defence

Until independence in 1956 defence was the responsibility of the protecting Powers. Since then Morocco has built up its own Army of about 45,000 men and established a Navy and Air Force. Compulsory military service for an eighteen-month period was instituted in March 1966.

Economic Affairs

Agriculture and mining are the mainstays of the economy. The chief crops are wheat, barley and maize. Livestock-raising is important and fishing is well developed. The most important minerals extracted are phosphates, of which Morocco is a leading producer and exporter, and other deposits include iron ore, coal, lead and manganese. Industry is still on a small scale but has been developed under a series of Five-Year Plans since 1960. In 1969-70 tariffs on industrial exports to the EEC were waived under an agreement of partial association signed in March 1969. Plans have been drawn up by the Soviet Union for a 240-metre dam at Zaouia Narbous on the River Draa to control flood waters, and a power station with a capacity of 21 million kWh. As the first step in a policy of agrarian reform King Hassan, in July 1966, distributed 6,000 hectares of land appropriated from French settlers to five hundred *fellahs*, and the Five-Year Plan (1968-72), which provides for investment of about £1,600 million, gives top priority to raising the purchasing power of agricultural workers and devotes over half of total investments to this aim. Tourism also figures prominently in the latest plan.

Transport and Communications

There are 1,778 km. of railway of which 730 km. are electrified. Paved roads extend for 19,833 km., of a total road length of 25,000 km. The chief ports are Casablanca, Safi and Mohammedia. There are 19 airfields, domestic and international air services being provided by the national airline Royal Air Maroc and sixteen other companies.

Social Welfare

All employees are required to contribute to a Social Welfare Fund which provides against illness, occupational accidents and old age.

Education

There are state primary, secondary and technical schools. In 1969 more than 1,400,000 children were at school, representing about 45 per cent of children of school age. Education for both sexes between 7 and 13 years was made compulsory in 1963. There are three universities.

Tourism

Morocco is famous for a hot and sunny climate, its ancient, walled towns, the modern capital Rabat and the modern port Casablanca, for desert and mountains and Atlantic and Mediterranean resorts. Tourists from all over the world visit Fez and Marrakesh.

Visas are not required to visit Morocco by nationals of Arab League states (except Sudan), Argentina, Australia, Bahrain, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Ghana, Guinea, Indonesia, Ivory Coast, Japan, Liberia, Malagasy Republic, Mali, Mexico, New Zealand, Nigeria, Oman, Peru, Philippines, Puerto Rico, Qatar, Turkey, U.S.A., Venezuela, Zaire, or any West European country (except Portugal and Spain).

MOROCCO—(INTRODUCTORY SURVEY, STATISTICAL SURVEY)

Sport

Football is the most important sport and tennis and skiing are also popular.

Public Holidays

1972: April 26 (Mouloud), May 1 (Labour Day), November 18 (Independence Day), November 8 (Id ul Fitr).

1973: January 1 (New Year's Day), January 17 (Id ul Adha), February 6 (Muslim New Year), March 3 (National Day), February 15 (Ashoura).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rate

The currency unit is the Dirham of 100 Francs.

Notes: 5, 10, 50, 100 Dh.

Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50 Fr.; 1, 5 Dh.

Exchange rate: 12.00 Dh. = £1 sterling.

4.66 Dh. = \$1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (sq. km.)	POPULATION (1969)		
	Total	Moroccans	Aliens
500,000*	15,030,000	14,860,000	170,000

* Approximate figure.

CHIEF TOWNS

POPULATION (1970 estimates)

Casablanca	1,250,000	Tangier	142,000
Marrakesh	262,000	Oujda	139,000
Rabat (capital)	261,000	Kenitra	105,000
Fez	243,000	Safi	105,000
Meknès	205,000	Tetuan	101,000

AGRICULTURE

('000 tons)

	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
Wheat	1,310	2,550	1,470
Barley	1,320	3,200	2,040
Maize	310	380	430
Olives	155	492	320
Dates	80	n.a.	n.a.
Pulses	n.a.	396	294
Tomatoes	277	245	250
Potatoes	205	160	300
Citrus Fruit	697	811	742
Sugar Beet	367	785	298
Tobacco	1.3	0.9	1
Cotton	17	19	22
Wine ('000 hectolitres)	1,369	1,751	700

Corn Production (1969-70): Total 4,070,000 tons.; Buck Wheat 1,420,000 tons; Whcat 320,000 tons; Barley 1,950,000 tons; Maize 320,000 tons.

Livestock (1968-69): Cattle 3,580,000, Sheep 16,000,000, Goats 8,750,000, Camels 222,000, Horses 380,000, Pigs 13,000, Poultry 15,000,000.

Fishing (1968): The total catch was 223,700 metric tons, of which sardines comprised 169,366 tons.

MOROCCO—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

MINING (‘000 tons)

	1967	1968	1969
Phosphates	9,922	10,512	11,294
Iron Ore	893	809	742
Coal	482	451	361
Manganese	198	159	131
Lead	116	121	71
Petroleum	99	89	58
Zinc	83	68	71
Cobalt	18	15	15

INDUSTRY

	UNIT	1966	1967	1968	1969
Cement	‘000 tons	856	875	1,011	1,165
Processed Lead	" "	18.7	21	24	27
Refined Sugar	" "	358	340	425	409
Soap	tons	26,800	27,004	29,472	27,593
Paint	" "	6,700	7,134	8,252	9,714
Textiles	" "	26,500	28,909	31,690	37,153
Electricity (hydraulic and thermal)	million kWh.	1,338	1,342	1,538	1,693
Cars	number	5,146	9,557	n.a.	n.a.
Tyres (tubes)	" "	245,000	268,000	308,000	363
Shoes	‘000 pairs	4,773	4,415	5,127	5,537
Flour	tons	n.a.	830,369	667,218	625,426
Refined Petroleum	‘000 tons	1,215	1,247	1,322	1,470
Superphosphate	" "	249	248	253	281

FINANCE

1 Dirham=100 Moroccan francs

12.00 Dirhams=£1 sterling; 4.66 Dirhams=U.S. \$1.00.

100 Dirhams=£8.50 sterling=U.S. \$21.45.

ORDINARY BUDGET

Revenue: (1969) 2,620m. Dirhams; (1971) 4,432m. Dirhams; (1972) 5,799m. Dirhams.

Expenditure: (1969) 2,770m. Dirhams; (1971) 4,432m. Dirhams; (1972) 6,197m. Dirhams.

FIVE-YEAR DEVELOPMENT PLAN 1968-72

EXPENDITURE

	(U.S. \$'000)
Agriculture and Irrigation	460,000
Transport and Communications	130,000
Mining	59,000
Education	58,000
Industry	57,000
Electricity	40,000
Tourism	34,000
Promotion Nationale Project	22,000
Public Health	20,000
Other Expenditure	118,000
TOTAL	998,000

Currency in Circulation (Note issue at year end): (1967) 1,614m. Dirhams, (1968) 1,859m. Dirhams, (1969) 2,123m. Dirhams.

MOROCCO—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS—ALL FOREIGN COUNTRIES
(million Dirhams)

	1969			1970		
	Credit	Debit	Balance	Credit	Debit	Balance
<i>Goods and Services:</i>						
Merchandise f.o.b.	2,450.1	2,634.3	-184.2	2,463.0	3,148.7	-685.7
Gold for Industry	—	6.6	- 6.6	—	7.0	- 7.0
Transport and Insurance	113.9	312.9	-199.0	146.5	393.8	-247.3
Travel	614.0	267.3	346.7	682.0	310.0	372.0
Income from Investments	58.7	264.7	-206.0	73.8	283.3	-209.5
Government n.i.e.	151.1	265.3	-114.2	157.9	352.4	-194.5
Other services	47.2	100.6	- 53.4	81.7	108.5	- 26.8
<i>Transfer Payments</i>	685.6	334.0	351.6	666.2	298.2	368.0
CURRENT BALANCE	4,120.6	4,185.7	- 65.1	4,271.1	4,901.9	-630.8
<i>Capital and Monetary Gold:</i>						
<i>Public Sector:</i>						
Commercial Credits	193.3	75.4	117.9	401.7	66.2	335.5
Foreign Exchange Loans	155.4	87.7	67.7	198.2	100.7	97.5
Loans in Dirhams	70.9	16.3	54.6	57.0	15.6	41.4
Others	3.5	—	3.5	3.0	—	3.0
<i>Private Sector:</i>						
Commercial Credits	77.2	—	77.2	252.7	—	252.7
Loans and Investments	77.3	44.1	33.2	134.0	33.7	100.3
Others	50.6	208.8	-158.2	140.6	246.8	-106.2
CAPITAL BALANCE	628.2	423.3	195.9	1,187.2	463.0	742.2

FOREIGN AID
(Bi-lateral and international)

SOURCE	1966				1967			
	Loans (million Dirhams)	Grants (million Dirhams)	Total		Loans (million Dirhams)	Grants (million Dirhams)	Total	
			million Dirhams	%			million Dirhams	%
France	81.0	38.5	119.5	21.6	101.4	41.9	143.3	18.9
United States of America	177.0	87.5	264.5	47.8	258.0	47.9	305.9	40.4
German Federal Republic	23.5	7.6	31.1	5.6	84.4	—	84.4	11.2
Kuwait	29.6	—	29.6	5.4	23.3	—	23.3	3.1
World Bank	66.6	—	66.6	12.0	75.3	—	75.3	10.0
U.S.S.R.	9.9	—	9.9	1.8	64.0	—	64.0	8.5
Iran	29.7	—	29.7	5.4	15.2	—	15.2	2.0
Italy	2.3	—	2.3	0.4	33.6	—	33.6	4.4
Others	—	—	—	—	1.7	9.8	11.5	1.5
TOTAL	419.6	133.6	553.2	100.0	656.9	99.6	756.5	100.0

MOROCCO—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

EXTERNAL TRADE
(million Dirhams)

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Imports	2,291	2,418	2,620	2,790	2,844
Exports	2,176	2,168	2,146	2,278	2,455

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES
(million Dirhams)

IMPORTS	1967	1968	1969
Milk, Butter and Cheese	58	58	57
Coffee	36	35	31
Tea	68	82	104
Wheat	303	216	142
Sugar	149	119	109
Petroleum	80	107	102
Timber (raw and prepared)	69	71	83
Paper and Products	49	51	54
Cotton Textiles	61	n.a.	n.a.
Motor Vehicles and Parts	n.a.	107	144

EXPORTS	1967	1968	1969
Tomatoes	175	144	146
Fresh Vegetables and Potatoes	87	80	67
Cotton	n.a.	26	n.a.
Citrus Fruits	346	420	389
Preserved Fish	121	139	124
Wine	60	24	37
Phosphates	546	544	551
Iron Ore	35	25	32
Manganese Ore	41	34	30
Lead Ore	59	66	64
Zinc Ore	27	21	24
Cork and Cork Products	17	20	11

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES
(million Dirhams)

IMPORTS	1968	1969	1970	EXPORTS	1968	1969	1970
France	880	866	1,074	France	876	863	904
U.S.A.	380	214	392	German Federal Rep.	189	209	227
Cuba	49	68	n.a.	Spain	76	100	n.a.
German Federal Rep.	216	280	304	United Kingdom	134	143	138
Italy	139	152	187	Poland	41	59	n.a.
China, P.R.	60	67	n.a.	Belgium/Luxembourg	77	68	n.a.
Netherlands	79	83	n.a.	Netherlands	81	103	116
United Kingdom	122	148	161	U.S.S.R.	79	73	n.a.
U.S.S.R.	100	159	166	Italy	134	200	163

MOROCCO—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

TRANSPORT

ROADS

	1968	1969
Tonnage Transported . . .	5,495,000	6,187,000
Cars . . .	189,485	207,028
Lorries and Vans . . .	73,927	79,253
Motor Cycles . . .	14,700	14,741

SHIPPING

	UNIT	1968	1969
Tonnage Loaded . . .	'000 tons	12,626	13,067
Tonnage Unloaded . . .	" "	4,163	3,737

Merchant Fleet (1967): 24 vessels, 89,050 n.r.t.

CIVIL AVIATION

	1968	1969
Total passengers . . .	602,592	781,049
Freight (metric tons) . . .	6,709	7,540

TOURISM

NATIONALITY	1967	1968	1969
French . . .	100,365	119,131	148,986
English . . .	58,422	64,445	79,721
Algerians . . .	24,219	38,396	46,151
Americans . . .	43,075	56,411	94,125
Spaniards . . .	39,769	36,869	36,229
Germans . . .	27,896	34,724	38,551
Belgians . . .	12,445	16,812	21,190
Italians . . .	10,702	14,141	17,597
Scandinavians . . .	23,412	26,444	69,293
Swiss . . .	9,037	10,911	15,431
Miscellaneous . . .	70,940	46,554	53,732
TOTAL . . .	400,132	481,081	621,006
Cruise Passengers . . .	104,278	106,880	95,361
GRAND TOTAL . . .	504,410	587,961	716,367

In 1970 852,220 tourists visited Morocco, coming principally from France (173,600), the U.S.A. (117,800), Britain (84,400), Algeria (60,200), and German Federal Republic (55,400).

In 1971 914,635 tourists visited Morocco.

Hotel Capacity (1969): 33,000 beds.

EDUCATION

	PRIMARY SCHOOL PUPILS	SECONDARY SCHOOL PUPILS	STUDENTS ENGAGED IN HIGHER EDUCATION
1967-68	1,115,672	267,631	7,986
1968-69	1,113,865	287,438	10,908
1969-70	1,142,810	293,193	12,970

Sources: Service Central des Statistiques, Rabat; Banque Marocaine du Commerce Extérieur.

THE CONSTITUTION

A Constitution drawn up by King Hassan II was approved by national referendum and promulgated in December 1962. The principal provisions are as follows:

Preamble: The Kingdom of Morocco, a sovereign Moslem State, shall be a part of the Great Maghreb. As an African State one of its aims shall be the realization of African unity. It will adhere to the principles, rights and obligations of those international organizations of which it is a member and will work for the preservation of peace and security in the world.

General Principles: Morocco shall be a constitutional, democratic and social monarchy. Sovereignty shall pertain to the nation and be exercised directly by means of the referendum and indirectly by the constitutional institutions. All Moroccans shall be equal before the law, and all adults shall enjoy equal political rights including the franchise. Freedoms of movement, opinion and speech and the right of assembly shall be guaranteed.

The Monarchy: The Crown of Morocco and its attendant constitutional rights shall be hereditary in the line of H.M. King Hassan II. The King shall have the power to appoint and dismiss the Prime Minister and Cabinet Ministers and shall preside over the Cabinet. He shall promulgate legislation passed by parliament and have the power to dissolve the House of Representatives. The Sovereign is the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces; makes appointments to civil and military posts; appoints Ambassadors; signs and ratifies Treaties; presides over the Council for National Development Planning and the Supreme Judiciary Council; and exercises the right of pardon.

Parliament: Parliament shall comprise the House of Representatives and the House of Councillors. Members of the House of Representatives shall be elected for four years by universal direct suffrage. One-third of the House of Councillors shall be elected by the Chambers of Agriculture, Commerce and Industry, and Handicrafts as well as by trade unions, two-thirds by an electoral college of members of prefectural and provincial assemblies and

communal councils. The Councillors' term of office shall be six years, half the Councillors being re-elected every three years. Parliament shall pass legislation; authorise any declaration of war; and approve any extension beyond thirty days of a state of emergency.

Government: The Government shall be responsible to the King and the House of Representatives, the Prime Minister being empowered to initiate legislation and to exercise statutory powers except where these are reserved to the King.

Relations between the Authorities: The King may request further consideration of legislation by parliament before giving his assent; submit proposed legislation to a referendum by decree; and dissolve the House of Representatives if a Bill rejected by parliament is approved by referendum. He may also dissolve the House of Representatives by decree, but the succeeding House may not be dissolved within a year of its election. The House of Representatives may defeat the Government either by refusing a vote of confidence moved by the Prime Minister or by passing a censure motion; either eventuality shall involve the Government's collective resignation.

Judiciary: The Judiciary shall be independent. Judges shall be appointed on the recommendation of the Supreme Council of the Judiciary presided over by the King.

In July 1970 a new constitution was adopted by an overwhelming majority in a national referendum. The new Parliament was to have a single chamber of 240 members, half elected by universal suffrage, one-quarter by an electoral college of municipal councillors, the other quarter being selected members of chambers of commerce and agriculture. The powers of the monarch were also strengthened.

In March 1972 another new constitution was approved by referendum. All executive powers are invested in government and the assembly, which will be elected every four years and two-thirds of whose members will be elected by direct suffrage, with the other third selected through electoral colleges.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF THE STATE

H.M. KING HASSAN II (*accession February 26th, 1961*).

CABINET

(*April 1972*).

Prime Minister: MUHAMMAD KARIM LAMRANI.
Minister of Defence: Gen. MUHAMMAD OUFKIR.
Minister of Justice and Secretary-General of Cabinet: HADJ MUHAMMAD BAHNINI.
Minister of the Interior: Dr. MUHAMMAD BENHINA.
Minister of Foreign Affairs: ABD-AL-LATIF FILALI.
Minister of Higher, Secondary and Technical Education: EL HADIB EL FASSI FIKRI.
Minister of Primary Education: HADDOU SHIGUER.
Minister of Posts, Telegraph and Telecommunications: Gen. DRIS BIN OMAR ALAMI.
Minister of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform: MATI JORIO.
Minister of Waqfs and Islamic Affairs: AHMAD BARGASH.
Minister of Public Works and Communications: ABDEL-LAGIF GHIFFASSI.
Minister of Health: Dr. ABDELRAHMAN TOUHAMI.
Minister of Administrative Affairs: AHMAD MAJID BIN JALLOUN.

Minister of Information: ABD-AL-QADIR SAHRAWI.
Minister of Sport, Youth, Labour and Social Affairs: ARSALAN JADIDI.
Minister of the Environment: HASSAN ZEMMOURI.
Minister of Tourism: ABDELRAHAM EL KOUKEN.
Minister of Finance: MUSTAFA FARIF.
Under Secretary of State for Secondary, Higher and Traditional Education and Cadre Training: MUHAMMAD SHAFIQ.
King's Representative: AHMAD BALAFREJ.
Under Secretary of State for Trade, Industry and Mines: ABD-AL-AZIZ BIN JALLOUN.
Under Secretary of State for Tourism: ABD-AL-KAMIL RAGHAL.
Under-Secretary of State for the Interior: ABBESS EL KAISSI.
Under-Secretary of State for Development: ABDELLAGIF IMANI.
Under-Secretary of State for National Promotion: ABDELLA GHANIT.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO MOROCCO

(in Rabat unless otherwise stated)

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Algeria: 46 blvd. Front l'Oued (E); *Ambassador:* FERHAT TAYEB HAMIDA.

Argentina: 4 blvd. Moulay Hassan (E); *Ambassador:* FLORENCIO MENDEZ GAZARIEGO.

Austria: 2 rue de Tedders (L); *Ambassador:* ERNST HESSENBERGER.

Belgium: 6 avenue de Marrakech (E); *Ambassador:* BARON ROLAND D'ANETHANS.

Brazil: 34 rue Lamartine (E); *Ambassador:* SILVIO RIBEIRO.

Bulgaria: 6 rue Blaise Pascal (E); *Ambassador:* MARIN IVANOV.

Cameroon: (address not available) (E); *Ambassador:* FERDINAND LEOPOLD OYONO.

Canada: Madrid, Spain.

Czechoslovakia: 4 rue Normand (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. JOSEPH SOLTESZ.

Chile: rue Docteur Laraki, Quartier Souissi (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* JOSÉ MARIO.

China, People's Republic: 6 rue Joachim du Bellay (E); *Ambassador:* YANG CHI-LIANG.

Cuba: 4 rue El Jabarti (E); *Ambassador:* ENRIQUE RODRIGUEZ LOECHES.

Denmark: 5 ave. de Marrakech (E); *Ambassador:* M. VIGGO JENSEN (also accred. to Libya and Senegal).

Egypt: 31 rue d'Alger (E); *Ambassador:* HASSAN FAHMI ABDELMAJIB.

Ethiopia: Hotel Rex (E); *Ambassador:* Gen. MAKONNEN DENEKE.

Finland: (address not available) (E); *Ambassador:* JUSSI OLAVI MONTONEN.

France: ave. Mohammed V (E); *Ambassador:* CLAUDE LEBEL.

German Federal Republic: 2 blvd. Front d'Oued (E); *Ambassador:* HEINRICH KENDUS.

Ghana: 64 rue du Rouergue (E); *Ambassador:* J. E. K. OSAFO.

Greece: 9 rue de Kairouan (E); *Ambassador:* G. WARSAMY.

Guatemala: (E); *Ambassador:* DOROTEO REYES SANTA CRUZ.

Guinea: (address not available) (E); *Ambassador:* MILYHA IBRAHIMA.

Hungary: 12 rue de Talda (E); LASZLO GUYAROS.

India: 11 rue Descartes (E); *Ambassador:* VALLIATH MADHAVAN-NAIR.

Indonesia: 29 rue Zankat Al Jaseir (E); *Ambassador:* AHMED JANUS MOKIGINTA.

Iran: 7 rue. Montaigne (E); *Ambassador:* MASSOUD FOROUGH.

Iraq: 17 ave. de la Victoire (E); *Ambassador:* HIKMAT SAMI SULEIMAN.

Italy: 9 ave. Franklin Roosevelt (E); *Ambassador:* GIOVANNI LUDOVICO BORROMEO.

Ivory Coast: 21 rue de Tedders (E); *Ambassador:* AMADOU THIAM.

Japan: 7 rue de Midelt (E); *Ambassador:* HIROSE TATSUO.

Jordan: 1 rue de Kairouan (E); *Ambassador:* MUHAMMAD TAZI.

Korea, Republic: 9 ave. de Meknès (E); *Ambassador:* SHI HAK HYUN.

Kuwait: 48 ave. Pasteur (E); *Ambassador:* MUHALLAL AL-MUDIF.

Lobanon: 5 rue de Tedders (E); *Ambassador:* ABDUL RAHMAN ADRA.

Libya: 1 ave. A.-Derrag (E); *Ambassador:* MOHAMMED TLISSI.

Luxembourg: (see Netherlands).

Malaysia: (E); *Ambassador:* Tan-Sri ABD-AL-LATIF.

Mali: (E); *Ambassador:* AMADOU DIABABA.

Mauritania: (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Mexico: (E); *Ambassador:* ERNESTO MADENO.

Netherlands: 38 rue de Tunis (E); *Ambassador:* Jonkheer JAN-DERCK VAN KARNEBEEK (also represents Luxembourg).

Norway: 20 ave. Yarmouk (E); *Ambassador:* DAG BRYN.

Pakistan: route des Zaërs (E); *Ambassador:* A. H. S. TAYABJI.

Peru: 2 ave. Moulay Youssef (E); *Ambassador:* VALDIVIESSCO BELAUNDE.

Poland: rue Omar Slaoui (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Portugal: 45 rue Maurice Pascouet (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Romania: 10 rue d'Ouezzane (L); *Ambassador:* CORONEL PURTICA.

Saudi Arabia: 45 place Ibn Said (E); *Ambassador:* FAKHRY SHEIKH EL ADHR.

Senegal: 3 rue Descartes (E); *Ambassador:* MASSEMBA SARRE.

Spain: 1 ave de Marrakech (E); *Ambassador:* RICARDO GIMENEZ-ARNAU Y GRAN.

Sudan: Cairo, Egypt.

Sweden: 6 rue Slaouane (E); *Ambassador:* Bo SIEGBAHN (also accred. to Libya and Senegal).

Switzerland: square Condo de Sabriano (E); *Ambassador:* JEAN STROHLIN.

Syria: (E); *Ambassador:* SUHAIL AL-GHAZI.

Tunisia: 5 rue Montaigne (E); *Ambassador:* HABIB CHATTY.

Turkey: 6 rue El Yarmouk (E); *Ambassador:* KAMURAN ACET.

U.S.S.R.: 18 ave. Abderrahmane Aneggai (E); *Ambassador:* LOUCA BALAMARTCHOUK.

U.K.: 28 ave. Allal Ben Abdullah (E); *Ambassador:* RONALD BAILEY.

U.S.A.: 45 ave. Allal Ben Abdullah (E); *Ambassador:* STUART WESSON ROCKWELL.

Uruguay: 18 rue Descartes (E); *Ambassador:* JULIO PONS.

Venezuela: (E); *Ambassador:* PEDRO BARRADAS.

Viet-Nam, Republic: 5 ave. de Meknès (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* BUU-KINH.

Yugoslavia: 10 rue de Djebli (E); *Ambassador:* MILAN VENISNIK.

Zaire: (address not available) (E); *Ambassador:* ATEMBINA CHARLES.

Morocco also has diplomatic relations with Haiti, Monaco, Mongolia, Niger, Nigeria, Panama and the Vatican.

PARLIAMENT

CHAMBER OF REPRESENTATIVES

Consists of 90 members elected by direct universal suffrage, 60 members chosen by electoral colleges representing chambers of commerce and industry and professional groups, and 90 others elected by urban and rural councils.
President: MAHDI BIN BOUSHTA.

(Elections, August 1970)

PARTY	SEATS
Independents	158
Mouvement populaire	60
Progrès social	10
Istiqlal	9
UNFP	2
Parti démocratique constitutionnel	1
TOTAL	240

A new form of Assembly is provided for in the constitution approved by referendum in March, 1972. (*See Constitution.*)

POLITICAL PARTIES

Mouvement Populaire: Leader MAHJOUBI AHERDAN; has 60 seats in Chamber of Representatives.

Progrès Social: represents salaried workers' groups; 10 seats in Chamber of Representatives.

Istiqlal: f. 1944; aims to raise living standards, to confer equal rights on all, stresses the Moroccan claim to Mauritania and the Spanish Sahara; formed a National Front with UNFP July 1970; 9 seats in Chamber of Representatives; Pres. ALLAL EL FASSI.

Union National des Forces Populaires—UNFP (*National Union of Popular Forces*): B.P. 747, Casablanca; f. 1959; left wing; opposition party; formed National Front with Istiqlal July 1970; 2 seats in Chamber of Representatives; Leaders: ABDALLAH IBRAHIM, ABDERRAHIM BOUABIL, MAHJOUB BEN SEDDIK, MOHAMMED ABDERRAZAK, THAMI AMAR, MAATI BOUABID, ABDERRAHMAN YOUSSEFI, MOHAMMED BASRI, MOHAMMED MANSOUR.

Parti Démocratique Constitutionnel: Leader MOHAMMED HASSAN WAZZANI; 1 seat in Chamber of Representatives.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The **Supreme Court** (*Majlis el Aala*), created on September 27th, 1957, is responsible for the interpretation of the law and regulates the jurisprudence of the courts and tribunals of the Kingdom. The Supreme Court sits at Rabat and is divided into four Chambers:

- 1 Civil Chamber (the First Chamber).
- 1 Criminal Chamber.
- 1 Administrative Chamber.
- 1 Social Chamber.

First President: AHMED BAHNINI.

Attorney-General: BRAHIM KEDDARA.

There are 20 Counsellors and 4 General Advocates.

Three Courts of Appeal. The Fez Court covers all the former Southern Zone and comprises:

- 8 Regional Tribunals.
 - 11 Sadat Tribunals and branch chambers.
- The Court of Appeal at Marrakesh comprises:

- 4 Regional Tribunals.
- 7 Sadat Tribunals and branch chambers.

The Court of Appeal at Casablanca comprises:

- 4 Regional Tribunals.
- 9 Sadat Tribunals and branch chambers.

The **Sadat Tribunals** pass judgment, without possibility of appeal, in personal civil and commercial cases involving up to 300 dirhams. These tribunals also pass judgment, subject to appeal before the Regional Tribunals, in the same cases up to 900 dirhams, in disputes related to the personal and successional statutes of Moroccan Muslims and Jews, and in penal cases involving misdemeanours or infringements of the law.

The **Regional Tribunals** deal with appeals against judgments made by the Sadat Tribunals; and pass judgment in the first and last resort in cases of personal property of 900 to 1,200 dirhams or property producing a yield of up to 80 dirhams. The Regional Tribunals also pass judgment, subject to appeal before the Court of Appeal, in actions brought against public administrations in administrative affairs, and in cases of minor offences in penal matters.

Labour Tribunals settle, by means of conciliation, disputes arising from rental contracts or services between employers and employees engaged in private industry. There are 14 labour tribunals in the Kingdom.

A special court was created in 1965 in Rabat to deal with corruption among public officials.

RELIGION

MUSLIMS

Most Moroccans are Muslims.

CHRISTIANS

There are about 400,000 Christians, mostly Roman Catholics.

Archbishop of Rabat: JEAN MARCEL CHABBERT, 1 rue de l'Evêché, B.P. 92, Rabat.

Archbishop of Tangier: FRANCISCO ALDEGUNDE DORREGO; 55 S. Francisco, B.P. 2116, Tangier.

JEWS

There are between 60,000 and 80,000 Jews.

Grand Rabbi of Casablanca: 167 blvd. Ziraoui, Casablanca; CHALOM MESSAS, President of the Rabbinical Court of Casablanca, Palais de Justice, Place des Nations Unies.

THE PRESS

DAILIES

Casablanca

Maghreb Informations: 16 rue de Foucauld; f. 1966, suspended by government 1968-71; Dir. MOHAMED LOGLHAM.

Maroc Soir: 88 blvd. Mohammed V; f. Nov. 1971 to replace *La Vigie Marocaine*, closed down by the government; Dir. MOULAY AHMAD ALAWI.

Le Matin: rue Mohammed Sniha; f. Nov. 1971 to replace *Le Petit Marocain*, closed down by the Government; French; Dir. AHMED BENKIRANE.

Rabat

Al Alam (*The Flag*): rue Allal ben Abdullah 11; organ of the Istiqlal Party and of National Front (formed by Istiqlal Party and UNFP); f. 1946; Arabic; Dir. M. A. GHALLAB; circ. 40,000; also *Al Alam Book*.

Al Anba'a (*Information*): Ministry of Information, rue Prince Moulay Abdullah 2; Arabic; Dir. ALI ALAOUTI; circ. 5,000.

L'Opinion: ave. Allal Ben Abdullah 11; f. 1965; Istiqlal party newspaper; French; Dir. ABDELHAMID AOUAD; circ. 45,000.

Tangier

Diario España: Calle Cervantes; f. 1938; Spanish; independent; circ. 15,000 (E), 30,000 (S); Pres. LUIS ZARRALUQUI, Dir. MANUEL CRUZ.

PERIODICALS

Casablanca

Al Ahdaffe: left-wing weekly; Dir. AHMED AL KHARRASS.

Akbar Al-Dounia: Arabic, weekly, independent, satirical.

Al Atlas Moussaouara: 16 rue Foucauld; f. 1963; Arabic; Independent; fortnightly; Dir. AHMED BENKIRANE; circ. 20,000.

Al Fallah: 49 rue Tizi Ougli, Ain Sebâa; agricultural; fortnightly; Dir. AHMED NEJJAL.

Al Kifah al-Watani: 32 rue Ledru-Rollin, B.P. 152; Arabic and French; weekly; Dir. ALI YATA.

L'Opinion: published by the Istiqlal Party; f. 1962; circ. 50,000.

Al Oummal (*The Workers*): 10 ave. de l'Armée Royale; trade union affairs (U.G.T.M.); Arabic; weekly.

Al Talia: Arabic; weekly; Editor MAHJUB BEN EL SEDDIQ.

Bulletin Africain: 61 blvd. de Bordeaux; f. 1946; French and periodically German; monthly technical and economic revue; Editor J. AXELROD.

Index Analytique de la Production Marocaine: 61 blvd. de Bordeaux; Industrial directory; French, English and German; Editor J. AXELROD.

L'Avant Garde: 222 ave. de l'Armée Royale; French and Arabic; trade union affairs; weekly; Dir. MOHAMMED TIBARY; circ. 10,000.

La Vie Economique: 5 ave. Abdallah Ben Yacine; f. 1921; French; weekly; Editor MARCEL HERZOG.

Lamallif: French; monthly; non-political features and cultural magazine.

Maroc-Demain: 248 blvd. Mohammed V; French; weekly; Editor A. CHABAN.

Maroc-Médical: Immeuble Liberté, 287 Bd. de la Liberté; f. 1920; French; monthly medical journal; Dir. E. LEPINAY, Editor Prof. Agr. J. CHENEBAULT.

Tahrir: 13 rue Soldat Roche; Arabic.

Fez

Al-Siassa (*Politics*): 10 rue de l'Angleterre; Arabic; f. 1967 as successor to Al-Doustour (f. 1963); weekly; Man. Dir. MOHAMMED HASSAN QUAZZANI.

Rabat

Action Africain: 10 place Mohammed V; popular; circ. 3,000.

Arroumouze: monthly; politics and literature; Dir. AHMED TANANE.

Al Chaab (*The People*): 2 rue Parmentier, B.P. 364; independent; weekly; Arabic; Founder and Editor M. MEKKI NACIRI; Dir. MUSTAPHA BELHAJ; circ. 25,000.

Al Fellah: Chamber of Agriculture; on agricultural affairs; weekly; Arabic.

Atlas: ave. Mohammed V; Arabic; fortnightly; illustrated-political and general information.

Chenguît: Arabic; weekly.

Al Idaa al Watania: Arabic; monthly.

Izdihar al Maghreb: 6 rue Lieutenant Leriche; f. 1957; economic; Dir. ALAOUTI KACEM.

Al Janoub: Ministry of State for Mauritanian and Saharan Affairs, 6 ave. Moulay Hafid; southern affairs; Dir. KHALIFA MAHFOUD; circ. 30,000.

Al Maghreb al Arabi: 8 place Mohammed V; weekly.

Al Manarat: 281 ave. Mohammed V; F.D.I.C. weekly; Arabic.

MOROCCO—(THE PRESS, PUBLISHERS, RADIO AND TELEVISION, FINANCE)

Maroc-65: Ministry Representative of H.M. the King; f. 1965.

Al Nidal (*The Fight*): ave. Allal Ben Abdullah 18; political; weekly; Arabic; liberal; independent.

Le Parlement: 6 rue Lieutenant Leriche; f. 1963; independent monthly; Dir. ALAMI KACEM.

Sahraouna: 6 rue Moulay Hafid; Arabic; weekly.

Sawt al Maghreb (*Voice of the Maghreb*): 1 rue Pierre Parcnt; organ of the R.T.M.; Arabic; monthly.

La Voix des Communautés: 12 Sh. el Amir Moulay Abdullah; monthly organ of the Jewish Community; French; Dir. DAVID AMAR.

Tangier

Al Mitak: Kasba 39; f. 1962; religious; fortnightly; Dir. Prof. ABDALLAH GUNNOUN.

Journal de Tanger: B.P. 420; French; weekly; Dir. R. DELAUNAY.

Tanjah: 8 place de France, B.P. 1055; f. 1956; French and Arabic; weekly; Dir. MOHAMMED MEHDI ZAHDI.

NEWS AGENCIES

Maghreb Arabe Presse: imm. Karrachou, rue ibn Aicha, Rabat; f. 1959; Arabic, French and English; Casablanca, Tangier; Man. Dir. MEHDI BENNOUNA.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Agence France Presse: place Mohammed V, B.P. 118, Rabat; f. 1920; French; Dir. DAVID DAURE; Sec. and Editor MANOUBI MEKNASSY.

ANSA: c/o "MAP", rue Henri Gaillard (immeuble Karrachou), Rabat; Chief CLAUDIO ANTONIOLI.

DPA, Reuters and Tass also have bureaux in Rabat.

PUBLISHERS

Dar El Kitab: Place de la Mosquée, B.P. 4018, Casablanca, philosophy, law, etc., Arabic and French, Dir. BOUTALEB ABDELHAY.

Imprimerie Artistique: 31 avenue Es-Sellaoui, Fez.

Imprimerie de Fedala: Mohammedia.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Radiodiffusion Télévision Marocaine: 1 Zenkat Al Brihi, Rabat; Government station; Network 1 in Arabic, Network 2 in French, Spanish and English, Network 3 in Berber; Foreign Service in Arabic, French and English; Dir. Radio and TV A. BENNOUNA.

Number of radios (1971): 1,002,090.

Voice of America Radio Station in Tangier: Voice of America, Washington, D.C. 20547, U.S.A.

TELEVISION

Radiodiffusion Télévision Marocaine: 11 rue Al Brihi, Rabat; f. 1962; 22 hours weekly; linked with Eurovision in 1964; Dir.-Gen. M. ABDELWAHAB BENMANSOUN.

Number of television sets (1971): 222,557.

FINANCE

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; dep. = deposits; m. = million; amounts in Dirhams unless otherwise indicated.)

BANKING

CENTRAL BANK

Banque du Maroc: 277 ave. Mohammed V, Rabat; f. 1959; cap. 20m.; dep. 221m. (Dec. 1970); Gov. Prince MOULAY HASSAN BEN MEHDI; Vice-Gov. AHMED BENNANI.

MOROCCAN BANKS

Algemene Bank Nederland (Maroc) S.A.: Place du 16 Novembre, Casablanca; f. 1948; cap. 4m.; Man. B. HANSEN.

Banco Español en Marruecos, S.A.M.: blvd. Mohammed V, Casablanca; f. 1964; affil. to Banco Exterior de España, Madrid; cap. 2.5m.; dep. 60.4m. (Dec. 1970); Chair. MANUEL ARBURÚA DE LA MIYAR; Gen. Man. JOSÉ-MARIA BRAVO IBAÑEZ.

Banque Americano Franco-Suisse pour le Maroc: 26 avc. de l'Armée Royale, B.P. 972, Casablanca; f. 1951 as Banque Franco-Suisse pour le Maroc S.A., name changed 1967; cap. p.u. 3m. (Dec. 1968); Man. HENRI JOB.

Banque Centrale Populaire: 46 avenue de L'Armée Royale, Casablanca; f. 1961; cap. 5m.; ten regional banks; Dir.-Gen. Haj OMAR ABDELJALIL; Co. Dir. A. LARAKI.

Banque de l'Union Latine: Tangier.

Banque Marocaine du Commerce Extérieur: 241 boulevard Mohammed V, Casablanca; branches in Rabat, Tangier, Tetuán, Fes, Marrakech, Agadir, and Safi; f. 1959; cap. 12.5m., dep. 491.6m. (Dec. 1968); partly state-owned; took over the *Société de Banque du Maghreb*, which was the oldest established foreign bank in Morocco, in October 1971, after agreement with the *Société Centrale de Banque*, Paris, its owner; Chair. and Chief Excc. Officer Hadj ABDELMAJID BENGELLOUN; Man. Dir. DRISS GUEDDARI.

Banque Marocaine pour le Commerce et l'Industrie: 26 place Mohammed V, Casablanca, P.O.B. 573; f. 1964; cap. 8m.; dep. 388m. (Dec. 1968); Pres. HENRI GILET; Dir.-Gen. JACQUES GROSJAT.

Banquo A Mas: 51 ave. Hassan-Seghir, Casablanca.

Banque Nationale pour le Développement Economique: B.P. 407, place des Alaouites, Rabat; f. 1959; cap. p.u. 4m.; Pres. and Gen. Man. M'HAMED BARGACH; publ. *Rapport annuel*.

Banque Populaire de Casablanca: 46 avenue de l'Armée Royale.

Banque Populaire de Rabat: 29 ave. Allal ben Abdullah, Rabat.

Compagnie Africaine de Banquo S.A.: 29 rue de Longwy, Casablanca; f. 1946; cap. p.u. 1.5m.; Chair. CHRISTIAN MONNIER; Gen. Man. BERNARD PAGEZY.

Crédit du Maroc: B.P. 579, 48-58 blvd. Mohammed V, Casablanca; f. 1963; cap. 8m.; Pres. KARIM LAMRANI; Dir.-Gen. JAWAD BEN BRAHIM.

Unión Bancaria Hispano Marroqui: 69 rue de Prince Moulay Abdullah, Casablanca; cap. 16m.; dep. 161m. (Dec. 1968); Pres. ANTONIO SAEZ DE MONTAGUT; Gen. Man. GERNÁN SELA Y CREMADES.

Union Marocaine des Banques: 36 rue Tahar Sebti, Casablanca.

Worms et Cie. (Maroc): 81 rue Colbert, Casablanca, B.P. 602; f. 1946; cap. 6,048m.; brs. in Rabat and Casablanca; Pres. ROBERT DUBOST; Gen. Man. JEAN PINEILL.

FOREIGN BANKS

Arab Bank Limited: Amman; Casablanca and Rabat; cap. 5.5m. J.D.; dep. 14m. J.D.

Banque Commerciale du Maroc S.A.: Paris; 1 rue Idriss Lahrizi, Casablanca; f. 1911; affiliated to Crédit Industriel et Commercial; cap. 8m.; dep. 415m. (Dec. 1968); Pres. E. LEBÉE; Gen. Mans. J. MAGNAN, A. ALAMI.

Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas (Maroc): 79 avenue Hassan II, Casablanca; f. 1968; cap. 5m.; Gen. Man. F. JOURDAN.

British Bank of the Middle East (Morocco): 80 ave. Lalla Yacout, P.O.B. 880, Casablanca; f. 1948 as Société Cherifienne de Gérance et de Banque; name changed 1961 and became wholly-owned subsidiary of the British Bank of the Middle East; 2 brs. in Casablanca, 1 in Tangier; Chair. C. E. LOOMBE, C.M.G.

Compagnie Marocaine de Crédit et de Banque S.A.: 1 ave. Hassan II, Casablanca; f. 1961; cap. 14.5m.; Pres. ALI KETTANI; Gen. Man. MOHAMED AMINE BENGELOUN.

First National City Bank (Maghreb): 52 ave. Hassan II, Casablanca; f. 1967; cap. 2m.; branch in Rabat; Man. Dir. J. C. BORTS.

Société Générale Marocaine de Banques: 84 blvd. Mohammed V, B.P. 90, Casablanca; f. 1962; cap. 11m.; Chair. JACQUES FERRONNIÈRE.

BANK ORGANIZATION

Groupement Professionnel des Banques du Maroc: 27 ave. Hassan II, Casablanca; f. 1967; groups all commercial

banks for organization, studies, inquiries of general interest, and connection with official authorities; Pres. Hadj ABDELMAJID BENGELOUN.

Association Professionnelle des Intermediaires de Bourse du Maroc: 27 ave. Hassan II, Casablanca; f. 1970; Groups all banks as brokers in the stock-exchange of Casablanca, for organization, studies, inquiries of general interest and connection with official authorities; Pres. Hadj ABDELMAJID BENGELOUN.

STOCK EXCHANGE

Bourse des Valeurs de Casablanca: Chamber of Commerce Building, 98 boulevard Mohammed V, Casablanca; f. 1929; Dir. ABDERRABAIC LARAQUI.

INSURANCE

Atlanta: 243 blvd. Mohammed V, Casablanca; f. 1947; Dir. M. POIRRIER.

Atlas: 44 rue Mohammed Smiha, Casablanca; Dir. M. POIRRIER.

Cie. Africaine d'Assurances: 123 blvd. Rahal el Meskini, Casablanca; Dir. M. ROUTHIER.

Cie. Nordafricaine et Intercontinentale d'Assurances (C.N.I.A.): 157 ave. Hassan II, Casablanca; cap. 1.8m.; Pres. ABDELKAMEL RERHRHAYE.

Cia. Marroqui de Seguros: 62 rue de la Liberté, Tangier; Dir. M. BUISAN.

COMAR Paternelle-Prévoyance: 42 avenue de l'Armée Royale, Casablanca; cap. 3.1m.; Gen. Man. BERNARD PAGEZY.

L'Empire: 45 rue du Cdt. Lamy, Casablanca; Dir. M. LOPEZ.

L'Entente: 2 rue Mohammed Smiha, Casablanca; f. 1960; Pres. PIERRE ESTEVA; Man. Dir. MAURICE FLEUREAU.

Mutuelle Agricole Marocaine d'Assurances: 14 rue Abou Faras El Marini, Rabat; Dir. Gen. YACOUBI SOUSSANE.

La Providence Marocaine: 1 rond-point St. Exupéry Casablanca; Dir. M. DE ROGUEFEUIL.

La Royale Marocaine d'Assurance: 67 ave. de l'Armée Royale, Casablanca; cap. 1.1m.; Dir.-Gen. M. BECERRA.

Es Saada, Cie. Générale d'Assurances et de Réassurances: 123 ave. Hassan II, Casablanca.

Société Centrale de Réassurance: P.O.B. 435, 31 boulevard des Alaouites, Rabat; f. 1961; Dir. MOHAMMED AIMARAH.

Société Marocaine d'Assurances: 1 rond-point Saint Exupéry, Casablanca; Dir. M. GIUSTINIANI.

Fédération Marocaine des Sociétés d'Assurances et de Réassurances: 300 rue Mustafa el Maani, Casablanca; Sec.-Gen. H. CLERY.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Chambre de Commerce Hollando-Marocaine: 106 rue Abderrahman Schraoui, Casablanca; f. 1956; 150 mems.; Dir. A. VAN BAAR.

Chambre Française de Commerce et d'Industrie: 15 avenue Mers Sultan, Casablanca; Pres. J. P. HAINAUT; Dir. PIERRE ROUSSELOT.

La Fédération des Chambres de Commerce et d'Industrie du Maroc: B.P. 218, 11 ave. Allal Ben Abdullah, Rabat; f. 1962; there are 15 Chambers of Commerce and Industry; Pres. JAJ MILOUD CHAABI; publ. *Revue Trimestrielle*.

DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS

Bureau d'Etudes et de Participations Industrielles (BEPI): 8 rue Michaux-Bellaire, Rabat; f. 1958; a state agency to develop industry.

Bureau de Recherches et de Participations Minières (BRPM): 27 Chana Moulay Hassan, Rabat; f. 1928; a state agency to develop the mining industry; Dir.-Gen. YAHIA CHEFCHAOUNI.

Caisse Marocaine des Marchés (Marketing Fund): Casablanca.

Caisse Nationale de Crédit Agricole (Agricultural Credit Fund): B.P. 49, Rabat.

Caisse des Prêts Immobiliers du Maroc (Property Fund): Casablanca.

Crédit Immobilier et Hôtelier: 159 ave. Hassan II, Casablanca; f. 1920; cap. 20m.; Dir. Gen. MOHAMED BENCHEKROUN.

Office de Commercialisation et d'Exportation (OCE): 45 ave des F.A.R., Casablanca; f. 1965; turnover (1970-71) 1,300. Dirhams; takes part in productivity planning, industrialization and overseas trade; Dir. SBIHI ABDELHADI.

STATE ENTERPRISES

Complexe de Textiles de Fes (COTEF): Fez; f. 1967; 50 per cent state participation; a plant for weaving up to 40 million sq. metres of cloth per annum is under construction.

Minas del Rif: Nador; nationalized 1967; two iron mines produce 1 m. tons of ore per annum for the Nador iron and steel complex.

Office Chérifien des Phosphates (OCP): Rabat; f. 1921; a state company to produce and market rock phosphates and derivatives; Dir.-Gen. MOHAMMED KARIM LAMRANI.

Office Nationale de l'Electricité: B.P. 498, Casablanca; state electrical authority.

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATIONS

Association Marocaine du Industries Textiles: Casablanca; Pres. SMILI BENSELEM.

Association des Producteurs d'Agrumes du Maroc (ASPAM): 44 rue Mohamed Smiha, Casablanca; links Moroccan citrus growers; has its own processing plants.

Confédération Générale Economique Marocaine (C.G.E.M.): 23 blvd. Mohammed Abdouh, Casablanca; Pres. MOHAMMED AMOR; Sec.-Gen. M. FAYÇAL CHRAÏBI.

Office Chérifien Interprofessionnel des Céréales: Casablanca; Dir. MOHAMMED BRICK.

Union Marocaine de l'Agriculture (U.M.A.): rue Michaux-Bellaire, Rabat; Pres. M. NEJJAI.

TRADE UNIONS

Union Marocaine du Travail (U.M.T.): Bourse du Travail, 222 avenue de l'Armée Royale, Casablanca; most unions are affiliated; 700,000 mems.; Sec. MAHJOUR BEN SEDDIG; Publ. *L'Avant Garde* (French weekly).

Union Générale des Travailleurs du Maroc (U.G.T.M.): 9 rue du Rif, angle Route de Médiouna, Casablanca; supported by unions not affiliated to U.M.T.; Sec.-Gen. ABDERRAZZAK AFILAL.

Syndicat National Libre: blvd. Hansali (prolongé), Casablanca; f. 1958; 69,000 mems.; Sec.-Gen. MEKKI IBRAHIMY.

Union Marocaine de l'Agriculture (U.M.A.): Pres. M. NEJJAI.

TRADE FAIR

Foire Internationale de Casablanca: 11 rue Jules Mauran, Casablanca; international trade fair; annually for two weeks in April.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Railways cover 1,778 km. All services are nationalized.

Office National des Chemins de Fer (ONCF): 19 ave. Allal Ben Abdallah, Rabat; f. 1963; routes: Casablanca to Sidi-Kacem (electrified) 212 km., Casablanca to Marrakesh (electrified) 247 km., Sidi-el-Aidi to Oued-Zem (electrified) 120 km., Fez to the Algerian border (diesel/electric) 371 km., Safi to Benguerir (diesel/electric) 142 km., Ben Oukil to Bou Arfa (diesel/electric) 288 km., Guenfouda to Djérada (diesel/electric) 45 km., Sidi Rhazouani-Beni Idir (electrified) 9 km., Tangier to Sidi Kacem (diesel/electric) 200 km., Sidi Kacem to Fez (electrified) 115 km.; Pres. M. CHAMI; Dir. MOUSSA MOUSSAOUI.

ROADS

There are 14,000 km. of main and secondary roads, 83.5 per cent are surfaced. Out of a total of 11,031 km. of third-class roads 7,653 are surfaced. Most public transport is by road.

Compagnie Auxiliaire de Transports au Maroc (C.T.M.): 303 blvd. Brahim Roudani, Casablanca; Agencies in Tangier, Rabat, Meknès, Oujda, Marrakesh, Agadir, El Jadida, Safi, Essouira, Ksar-El-Souk and Ouarzazate.

MOTORISTS' ORGANIZATIONS

The Royal Moroccan Automobile Club: place des Nations Unies, P.O.B. 94, Casablanca; f. 1913; 10,000 mems., offices at Kenitra, Meknès, Fez, Oujda, Tangier, El Jadida, Safi, Marrakesh, Agadir, Taza, Khouribga, Youssoufia and Tétuan; Pres. MOHAMMED M'jid.

Touring Club du Maroc: 3 ave. de l'Armée Royale, Casablanca; 645 mems., 10,021 associate mems.; Pres. LARBI LAMRANI.

SHIPPING

The chief ports of Morocco are Tangier, Casablanca, Safi, Mohammedia, Kenitra and Agadir. In January 1962 the port of Tangier became a Free Zone. Tangier is the principal port for passenger services.

Port Area of Casablanca: A governor was appointed for the first time in 1967, to improve the operational efficiency of the port; Casablanca handles 70 per cent of Morocco's

trade; Gov. of Casablanca Port Area MOHAMMED LYOUSSE.

Bland Line: 21 blvd. Pasteur, Tangier; also at Casablanca and Marrakesh; regular air and sea services Tangier to Gibraltar.

Compagnie Marocaine de Navigation: 28 rue de Lille, Casablanca; f. 1946; Pres., Dir.-Gen. A. BENANI.

Compagnie Chérifienne d'Armement: 5 ave. de l'Armée Royale, Casablanca; f. 1929; Pres. BENNANI-SMIRE; regular lines to North France and Europe.

Compagnie Maritime des Chargeurs Réunis: Agence Paquet, 65 ave. de l'Armée Royale, B.P. 60, Casablanca.

Limadet-ferry: 3 rue H. Regnault, Tangier; operates between Malaga and Tangier.

Normandy Ferry Co.: Casablanca; regular car ferry service to Lisbon and Southampton.

Transmediterranea S.A., Cia: 39 rue du Mexique, Tangier and at Casablanca; daily services Algeciras to Tangier

Voyages Paquet: 65 ave. de l'Armée Royale, Casablanca; 21 ave. d'Espagne, Tangier.

CIVIL AVIATION

NATIONAL AIRLINE

Royal Air Maroc: Airport Casablanca-Anfa; f. 1957; services to France, Spain, Senegal, Germany, Algeria, Italy, the Canaries, Tunisia, the U.K., Libya, Belgium, Netherlands and Switzerland; Chair. AHMED LASKY; fleet of five Caravelles and one Constellation.

FOREIGN AIRLINES

The following international airlines also serve Morocco: Aeroflot, Air Afrique, Air Algérie, Air France, Air Mali, Alitalia, Balkan Airways, B.E.A., C.S.A., Gibraltar Airways, Iberia, P.A.A., Sabena, Swissair, Tunis Air.

COMMUNICATIONS

The first commercial communications centre in Africa was opened in December 1969 at Ain-el-Aouda, 20 miles south-west of Rabat. The station initially carries 9 channels, but will eventually expand to over 100 channels.

TOURISM

Office National Marocain de Tourisme: B.P. 19, 22 ave. d'Alger, Rabat; f. 1946; Dir. ABDELLATIF AMOR; publ. *Maroc-Tourisme* (quarterly).

CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

Direction des Affaires Culturelles: Ministry of Education and Fine Arts, Jardin de la Mamounia, Rabat; consists of three departments: Cultural Activities, Fine Arts and Folklore, Historical Monuments and Antiquities, which together administer all national cultural activities; Publs. *Bulletin d'Archéologie Marocaine*, *Etudes et Travaux d'Archéologie Marocaine*.

Association des Amateurs de la Musique Andalouse: Casablanca; directed and subsidized by the Ministry of Education and Fine Arts; Dir. HADJ DRISS BENJELOUN.

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

Théâtre National Mohammed V: Rabat; Morocco's national theatre with its own troupe, subsidized by the state; Dir. M. A. SEGHROUCHNI.

Théâtre Municipal de Casablanca: blvd. de Paris, Casablanca; f. 1922, reorganized 1934 and 1949; 1,022 seats;

formerly presented a limited number of French productions; now presents a large number of foreign and national productions; maintained by the Casablanca Municipality; Dir. TAIB SADDIKI; Gen. Administrator ALI KADIRI.

PRINCIPAL ORCHESTRAS

Orchestre Symphonique du Conservatoire National de Musique: Rabat; European classical music and Andalusian (Arabic) music using internationally accepted notation; chamber orchestra.

Orchestre du Conservatoire de Tétouan: Tétouan; specializes in Andalusian (Arabic) music; Dir. M. TEMSEMANI.

Orchestre du Conservatoire Dar Adyel: Fez; specializing in traditional music; Dir. Hadj ABDELKRIM RAIS.

FESTIVAL

Folklore Festival: Marrakesh; national festival of folk dancing; annually April-May; organized by the Ministry of Tourism under the direction of the Ministry of Education and Fine Arts.

UNIVERSITIES

Al Quarwiyn University: 27 rue St. Pierre et Miquelon Rabat; f. 859 A.D.; 422 students.

Université Mohammed V: ave. Moulay Chérif, Rabat; f. 1957; 6,000 students.

Université Ben Youssef de Marrakech: Cité Universitaire Marrakesh; 1,100 students.

NAURU

INTRODUCTION

The Republic of Nauru is a small island in the Central Pacific, which achieved independence on 31 January 1968.

A former German colony, the island was occupied by Australia during the 1914-18 war. The island continued under the administration of Australia under a League of Nations mandate which also named the United Kingdom and New Zealand as co-trustees. Between 1942 and 1945, Nauru was occupied by the Japanese. In 1947, the island was placed under United Nations Trusteeship, with Australia as the administering power on behalf of the Governments of Australia, New Zealand and the United Kingdom. The UN Trusteeship Council proposed in 1964 that the indigenous people of Nauru be resettled on Curtis Island, off the Queensland coast. This offer was made in anticipation of the progressive exhaustion of the island's phosphate deposits. The Nauruans elected to remain on the island, and studies were put in train in 1966 for the shipping of soil to the island to replace the phosphate rock. Nauru received a considerable measure of self-government in January 1966, with the establishment of Legislative and Executive Councils, and proceeded to independence on 31 January 1968. The Head of State is the President who governs the Republic, assisted by a Cabinet; legislative power is vested in an elected parliament.

Nauru is a special member of the Commonwealth. The status of "Special Membership", announced in November 1968, gives Nauru the right to participate in all functional activities of the Commonwealth and to receive appropriate documentation in relation to them as well as the right to participate in non-governmental Commonwealth organizations. Nauru will not be represented at Meetings of Commonwealth Heads of Government, but may attend Commonwealth Meetings at ministerial or official level in such fields as Education, Medical Co-operation, Finance, and other functional and technical areas. Nauru will be eligible for Commonwealth technical assistance.

The island's only industry is phosphate mining, which is largely manned by indentured labour. About four-fifths of the area is phosphate-bearing rock, but deposits are expected to be exhausted by 1992.

STATISTICS

Area: 8.2 square miles.

Population (30 June 1970): Total 6,664 (Nauruan 3,407, other Pacific Islanders 1,824, Chinese 833, European 560); total population (April 1971): 6,927.

Employment: Total 2,269 (Administration 700, Phosphate Mining 1,372, Other activities 197).

Budget (1970-71—\$A): Revenue: Total \$7,567,000, Expenditure: Total \$6,516,205 (Health \$472,000, Education \$758,600).

Imports (1968-69) (\$A): Total \$5,224,924 (from Australia \$3,787,536, United Kingdom \$212,616, New Zealand \$381,864, Hong Kong \$207,180, U.S.A. \$180,964, others \$454,764).

Exports (1968-69): Phosphate only, 2,186,000 tons. Exports to Australia 1,424,050 tons, United Kingdom 73,800 tons, New Zealand 526,950 tons, Japan 161,200 tons.

THE CONSTITUTION

Protects the fundamental rights and freedoms and provides for a Cabinet responsible to a popularly elected Parliament. The President of the Republic is elected by Parliament from among its members. The Cabinet is composed of five members including the President who presides. There are eighteen members of Parliament including the Cabinet. Voting is compulsory for those over 20 years of age, except in certain specified instances.

A Supreme Court has been established and there is provision for the setting up of subordinate courts with designated jurisdiction.

There is a Treasury Fund from which moneys may be taken by Appropriation Acts.

A Public Service is provided for with the person designated as the Chief Secretary being the Commissioner of the Public Service.

THE GOVERNMENT

President: HAMMER DEROBURT, O.B.E., M.P. (elected May 1968; re-elected January 26th, 1971).

CABINET

Minister of External Affairs, Minister of Internal Affairs, Island Development and Industry: HAMMER DEROBURT, O.B.E., M.P.

Minister of Health and Education: The Hon. AUSTIN BERNICKE, M.P.

Minister of Works and Community Services and Minister Assistant to the President: The Hon. R. BURARO DETUDAMO, M.P.

Minister of Finance: The Hon. JAMES ATEGAN BOP, M.P.

Minister of Justice: The Hon. J. D. AUDOA, M.P.

PARLIAMENT

Elected 26 January 1968.

18 members.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

Nauru Representative in Australia and New Zealand: J. F. PILBEAM, Nauru Government Office, 227 Collins St., Melbourne, Vic. 3000.

Nauru Representative in the United Kingdom: Q. V. L. WESTON, Nauru Government Office, 11 Carteret St., London, S.W.1.

Nauruan Consul in Japan: T. MOSES, New Shinsaka Bldg. 10, 28 Chome Aleasaka, Minato-ku, Tokyo.

Honorary Consul in U.S.A.: CARLTON SKINNER (San Francisco).

Australia (Permanent Representative): R. K. GATE.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice: His Honour Mr. Justice IAN THOMPSON.

MAGISTRATES COURT

Magistrates: B BOUSFIELD, I. DEDOGI, J. A. DOGUAPIELD, R. K. H. GRUNDLER, V. EOAEQ.

RELIGION

About 43 per cent of Nauruans are adherents of the Nauruan Protestant Church. The Sacred Heart of Jesus Mission (Roman Catholic) is also represented.

PRESS AND RADIO

Bulletin: Local news; fortnightly; Editor PETER KELLY; circ. 950.

Radio Nauru: Opened August 1968; Man. RANTAG HARRIS (acting).

FINANCE

BANKING

There is one bank:

Bank of New South Wales: 341 George St., Sydney, N.S.W., Australia; br. in Nauru.

INSURANCE

Union Assurance Society Ltd.: maintains an agent in Nauru.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Nauru Phosphate Corporation: Nauru, Central Pacific; f. 1970; Chair. and Man. Dir. T. A. ADAMS; Dirs. R. S. LEYDIN, C.B.E., R. MARSH, T. MOSES, T. W. STAR. The Corporation operates the phosphate industry of the Republic of Nauru on behalf of the Nauruan people. It is responsible for the mining and marketing of phosphate.

TRANSPORT

There are $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles of 3 ft. gauge railway to serve the phosphate workings. A sealed road 12 miles long circles the island, and another connects with Buada District.

Registered Vehicles (30 June 1970): 1,338.

Shipping (1968-69): Ships calling 173, g.r.t. 1,652,376.

Nauru has its own ships, M.V. *Eigamoiya*, M.V. *Rosie D*, and M.V. *Enna G*, owned by Nauru Local Government Council.

Air Transport: Pacific Island Airways operate a fortnightly service via Tarawa (Gilbert and Ellice Islands). Air Nauru operates a weekly service from Brisbane in Australia via Honiara. Air Nauru flies to Majuro and to Tarawa once a fortnight.

EDUCATION

Primary: 9 schools, 94 teachers, 1,465 pupils.

Secondary: 2 schools, 28 teachers, 368 pupils.

NEPAL

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Nepal is a landlocked Kingdom in the Central Himalayas between India and the Tibetan Autonomous Region of the Chinese People's Republic. The climate varies sharply with altitude. The Central Valley of Kathmandu is warm and sunny in summer with an average annual temperature of about 62°F (11°C). Winter temperatures fall below zero at times in January. The official language is Nepali spoken in varying dialects. Over 50 per cent of the population are Hindus and the remainder mainly Buddhist. The flag is red with blue border, the upper section is charged with a crescent moon and the lower section with a sun in splendour. The capital is Kathmandu.

Recent History and Government

Nepal promulgated her first Constitution in 1959 but considerable opposition to the elected government developed, and in 1960 the King took over the administration, dissolved Parliament and suspended parts of the Constitution. A new Constitution based on the Village Councils or Panchayats was introduced in 1962. Under this system the National Assembly consists partly of elected members and partly of nominated members.

A Sino-Nepalese Friendship Treaty was concluded in 1956, and in 1961 Nepal signed a Border Agreement with China defining the Himalayan frontier. Good relations with China, the Soviet Union and the U.S.A., have been successfully maintained in recent years. Relations with India remain strained largely through failure to agree on terms for a renewal of the 10-year trade and transit agreement (*see under Economic Affairs below*) which expired in October 1970. On January 31st, 1972, King Mahendra died and was succeeded by his son Prince Birendra.

Defence

Nepal has a great fighting tradition and many Nepalis have served with the British Gurkha regiments. Nepal has its own Army of 10,000 men. Many former Gurkha soldiers are being re-settled on the land in Nepal. In August 1970, India withdrew the last of her Military Liaison Group.

Economic Affairs

Nepal lies on the southern flanks of the high Himalayas. Much of the country is heavily forested and too steep for cultivation, yet almost 93 per cent of the population live on agriculture. A Land Reform Act, which places a ceiling on land holdings and provides tenancy rates, was introduced in 1966. The agricultural settlements are confined to the Kathmandu Valley and wider sections of the river valleys and there is a small exportable surplus of foodstuffs. The only mineral so far discovered in significant quantities is mica, mined east of Kathmandu; there are also small deposits of lignite, copper, cobalt and iron ore. Nepal has received considerable sums in aid from both the Eastern and Western Blocs. Many transport, industrial, irrigation, flood control and hydro-electric projects are in hand. A Fourth Five-Year Plan (1970-75) was announced which envisages the expenditure of 3,540 million Rupees.

With the expiry of the ten-year trade and transit treaty in October 1970, negotiations were renewed but broke down. Despite Indian extension of the treaty unilaterally to December, talks were resumed only late in 1971 and final agreement has yet (*March 1972*) to be reached.

Transport and Communications

There are short sections of motorable roads around Kathmandu and a mountain road links the capital with the Indian railhead at Raxaul. Heavy goods on this route are transported by a 26-mile ropeway from Hetaura to Kathmandu. A number of important new roads have been built, notably that linking Kathmandu and the Tibetan border at Kodari, and others are under construction, including the 640-mile East-West (Mahendra) Highway. There are two sections of railway totalling 63 miles. Coolies, however, are still the principal means of transport supplemented by ponies, mules and yaks in the more open upper valleys. A national shipping corporation was set up in 1971. There are regular air services to India and the larger towns in Nepal. Nepal has telegraph links with both India and Pakistan.

Social Welfare and Education

State Welfare services and educational facilities are limited. Existing hospitals and health services are to be extended under the five-year development plan. In 1970-71, primary school pupils totalled some 450,000, and there were about 1,100 secondary and higher educational establishments. A national education plan with a vocational emphasis was introduced in 1971 to ensure greater manpower utilization. There is one university.

Tourism and Sport

Tourism is being developed by the construction of new tourist centres in the Kathmandu valley and regular air services link Kathmandu with Pokhara Lake. Here magnificent views of the snow peaks can be obtained and walking and riding parties arranged. Mountaineering requires large-scale organization and Sherpa porters may be engaged. Big game hunting can be found in the "Terai" of southern Nepal. Major tourist attractions include Lumbini, the birthplace of Buddha, and Mount Everest.

Visas are not required to visit Nepal by nationals of India.

Public Holidays

Prithvi Javanti, Ba Sant Panchami, Shivarati, Holi, Ram Nawam, New Year's Day (mid-April), Buddha Jayanti, June 11 (King Mahendra's Birthday) 1972 only, December 28 (King Birendra's Birthday), July 1 (King Tribhuvan's Birthday), Janai Purnima, Krishna Jayanti, Ghatasthapana, Dashain, Thihar, December 16 (Constitution Day).

Weights and Measures

Nepal uses the Indian system of weights but has other measures of its own. Steps have been taken to introduce the metric system.

NEPAL—(INTRODUCTORY SURVEY, STATISTICAL SURVEY)

Currency and Exchange Rates

The principal unit of currency is the Nepali Rupee (N.R.) which is divided into 100 Pice.

Notes: 1, 5, 10, 100 N.R.

Coins: .01, .02, .04, .05, .10, .20, .25, .50, 1 N.R.

Exchange rates: 26.38 N.R. = £1 sterling.

10.1 N.R. = \$1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (sq. miles)	POPULATION (1971 preliminary census)	
	Total	Kathmandu (capital)
54,362	11,292,841	332,982

LAND USE (sq. km.)

TOTAL	FOREST	PERPETUAL SNOW	CULTIVATED	RECLAIMABLE WASTE	UNRECLAIMABLE WASTE	RIVERS, ROADS, TOWNS
141,577	44,750	21,121	19,800	18,600	26,441	10,865

AGRICULTURE

LAND USE

(estimates—'000 hectares)

	PADDY RICE	MAIZE AND MILLET	WHEAT	OIL SEEDS	TOBACCO	JUTE	SUGAR CANE
1969-70	2,241	555	226	103	9	52	13
1970-71	2,305	561	228	106	9	55	14

PRODUCTION

('000 metric tons)

	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
Paddy Rice	2,322	2,241	2,305
Maize	900	795	833
Millet	120	125	130
Wheat	256	265	193
Oil Seeds	57	57	55
Sugar Cane	188	216	236
Tobacco	6.3	7	7
Jute	—	49	53

NEPAL—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

MEAT PRODUCTION ('000 metric tons)

	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
Buffalo	18.3	18.7	19.0
Sheep	2.6	2.6	2.7
Goats	2.5	2.7	2.9
Pigs	3.8	4.0	4.2
Poultry	16.3	16.9	17.5

DAIRY FARMING

	MILK (litres)	BUTTER* (kg.)	CHEESE (kg.)
1969-70	1,469,849	20,000	15,000
1970-71†	1,766,999	18,761	19,000

* Excludes ghee. † Preliminary estimate.

INDUSTRY

	1969-70*	1970-71
Jute (metric tons)	10,507	3,566†
Sugar (metric tons)	16,230	10,248
Cigarettes ('000 sticks)	1,465,883	1,535,024
Matches (gross)	516,000	345,000
Cotton (metres)	2,354,000	975,000§
Shoes (pairs)	41,983	44,008
Stainless Steel (metric tons):	933	302

* Revised. † Biratnagar Mill output excluded.

§ Synthetic excluded.

NEPAL—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FINANCE

1 Nepal Rupee=100 Pice.

26.38 N.R.=£1 sterling.

10.10 N.R.=U.S. \$1.

100 N.R.=£3.76 sterling=U.S. \$9.86.

BUDGET ESTIMATES

(million N.Rs.—1971-72)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
Land	88.0	REGULAR:	
Customs	220.0	Administration	112.0
Interest and Dividends	38.0	Defence	63.0
Excise	58.0	Other	193.0
Income Tax	23.0		
Other*	134.0	TOTAL	368.0
TOTAL	561.0		
Foreign Aid	352.0	DEVELOPMENT:	
Deficit	-224.0	Industry, Commerce	84.0
External Loan	95.0	Education	40.0
Internal Loan	90.0	Agriculture	64.0
Carry Over Cash Balance	39.0	Health	35.0
		Other	546.0
TOTAL	576.0	TOTAL	769.0
GRAND TOTAL	1,137.0	GRAND TOTAL	1,137.0

* Includes forests, registration, taxes other than income tax, irrigation and water supply, communications, civil administration etc.

FOREIGN AID ESTIMATES

('000 N.Rs.)

	1970-71*	1971-72†
India	126,000	150,000
China	60,000	69,132
United States	59,000	67,200
U.K.	7,000	13,000
U.S.S.R.	3,500	6,000
Others	15,300	46,986
TOTAL	270,800	352,318

* Revised. † Estimate.

FOURTH FIVE-YEAR PLAN

(1970-75)

('000 N.Rs.)

Transport and Communication	1,252,000
Agriculture, Irrigation, etc.	1,171,800
Industry, Commerce, Power, etc.	720,000
Education, Social Services, etc.	381,500
Statistics	14,700
TOTAL	3,540,000

EXTERNAL TRADE

(Value in million N.Rs.)

Imports: (1965-66) 781.9; (1966-67) 499.5; (1967-68) 444.8; (1968-69) 744.3.

Exports: (1965-66) 375.1; (1966-67) 426.3; (1967-68) 395.1; (1968-69) 567.8.

NEPAL—(STATISTICAL SURVEY, THE CONSTITUTION)

COMMODITIES (1968-69—'000 N.Rs.)

	IMPORTS	EXPORTS
Food and Live Animals	209,348	252,753
Beverages and Tobacco	8,093	3,086
Raw Materials	50,823	162,807
Minerals and Fuels	72,881	49
Animal Fats and Vegetable Oils	6,904	434
Chemicals	52,320	1,915
Manufactured Goods	336,249	135,827
Machinery and Transport Equipment	58,835	188
Other Manufactured Goods	48,052	10,346
Miscellaneous	795	412
TOTAL	744,300	567,817

TRANSPORT CIVIL AVIATION

ROYAL NEPAL AIRLINES CORPORATION (1969-70)

Passengers	182,538
Freight (kg.)	2,302,371

TOURISM

1966	12,567*
1967	18,093
1968	24,209
1969	34,886
1970	45,970
1971 (to June)	23,700

* Does not include those arriving by land routes.

Source: Research and Publicity Division, National Planning Commission Secretariat, HMG/Nepal.

SOCIAL SERVICES

The total number of hospital bcds available in Nepal is 1,875; there are about 300 doctors.

EDUCATION (1970-71)

	ESTABLISH- MENTS	TEACHERS	PUPILS
Primary	7,256	18,250	449,141
Secondary	1,065	5,407	102,704
Higher	49	1,070	12,200
Multipurpose Schools	29	150	6,000

THE CONSTITUTION

(Promulgated December 1962)

The Constitution of Nepal comprises a constitutional monarchy with executive power vested in the King but ordinarily exercised on the recommendation of a Cabinet consisting of a Prime Minister, selected by the King from among the membership of the National Panchayat or Assembly, and not more than 14 Ministers appointed on the recommendation of the Prime Minister. The Cabinet is responsible to the Panchayat but the King has power to grant or withhold assent to Bills at his discretion.

The Constitution also provides for a State Council which will declare upon the succession or appoint a Regency Council, besides giving advice to the King in times of emergency.

The Rashtriya (National) Panchayat, which is at the apex of the party-less Panchayat system of democracy, is the supreme national unicameral legislature, comprising 125 members, 90 of them are elected from among the

members of the Anchal Sabhas (Zonal Councils), who in turn are elected from among the members of Zilla Sabhas (District Councils) who, again in turn, are elected from the Gaon Sabhas (Village Councils). In other words, membership of the Rashtriya Panchayat is based on the popular election of Local Panchayat (which is the basic unit of the four-tiered Panchayat System), from each of which members choose from among themselves representatives for District Panchayat. They may advance by similar stages to the zonal and then to the Rashtriya Panchayat. Of the remaining 35 members, 15 members are elected from various Class Organizations, 4 from the peasants' organization, 2 from the labour organization, 4 from the youth organization, 3 from the women's organization and 2 from the ex-servicemen's organization. Four members are elected from nation-wide Graduate Constituencies and the remaining 16 members (i.e. 15 per cent of the total elective members) are nominated by the Crown according to the Constitution.

NEPAL—(THE CONSTITUTION, THE GOVERNMENT, DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION)

The Rashtriya Panchayat is a perpetual body, one-third of its members elected from Zonal Councils retiring every two years. Other members serve for a fixed term of four years. Proceedings of the House are open to the following: members of the Royal Family; members of the Raj Sabha; any person who in the opinion of the Chairman of the House is concerned with the business of the House; any member of a Local Panchayat or of the Executive Committee of various levels of the Class Organizations and Professional Organization, if the Chairman gives permission after consultations with the Steering Committee. It is open to the public on such occasions as the address to the House by His Majesty or by any distinguished invitee. A summary record of the proceedings of every meeting of the House or its committees is published.

The members have full authority to move, reject, or pass with or without amendment any bill except those relating to the Royal Family and the armed forces. It can adopt motions and pass resolutions. Any member may introduce legislation except that on financial and military affairs, for which the prior approval of His Majesty the King is essential. The annual budget is submitted to the House for consideration, deliberation and adoption. And in order that these legislative tasks be conducted with becoming dignity and efficiency, the members of the House fully enjoy the privilege of freedom from arrest for anything spoken in the House or the manner in which voting is exercised.

The Rashtriya Panchayat was formed on April 14th, 1963 (New Year's Day); and, constituted into the National

Group, has been a member of the Inter-Parliamentary Union since September 1967.

Besides enumerating a number of fundamental rights, including the right against exile, the Constitution lays down a series of fundamental duties of the citizen.

Amendments to the 1962 Constitution, adopted in 1967, include the following provisions: Prime Minister to be appointed by the King who may, if he wishes, consult the National Panchayat; Ministers to be collectively and individually responsible to the King; King to appoint directly the Zonal Commissioners who are to enjoy greater powers than the Chairmen of Zonal Panchayat Assemblies; Associations for non-political purposes allowed but political parties continue to be banned, provision for appointment of an independent Election Commission.

LAND REFORM

Under the Act, the Land Reform Programme has been implemented in phases. It was introduced for the first time in sixteen districts in 1964, in twenty-five districts in 1965, and it became applicable to all districts in 1966. Its basic objective is to develop the agricultural sector which may eventually foster the industrialization programme in the country. The important features of the programme are: fixation of a ceiling on land holdings; guarantee of tenancy rights; fixed rate of rent; provision of loans to peasants for agricultural purposes. The loan fund has been partly created by the compulsory saving scheme, which forms part of the land reform programme; compulsory saving is collected from both landowners and peasants at the ward level in each Village Panchayat.

THE GOVERNMENT

Head of State and Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces: H.M. King BIRENDRA BIR BIKRAM SHAH DEVA.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE

(Appointed April 1969, to be consulted at the discretion of the Head of State.)

S. B. THAPA, VISWA BANDHU THAPA, TULSI GIRI.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(April 1972)

Prime Minister, Minister of Finance, Defence, Palace Affairs, Foreign and General Administration: KIRTI NIDHI BISTA.

Minister of Education, Land Reforms, Agriculture, Food and Forestry: GEHENDRA BAHADUR KARKI.

Minister for Works, Transport and Communications: CHATURBHUI PRASAD SINGH.

Minister of Panchayat Affairs, Law and Justice: SHAMBHU PRASAD GYAWALI.

Minister of Industry, Commerce, Water, Power and Health: VISHNU PRASAD LOHANI.

Minister of State for Health, Water and Power: JOG MEHAR SHRESTHA.

Minister of State for Works, Transport and Communications: KESHAV CHANDRA GAUTAM.

Minister of State for Forestry, Agriculture and Food: LOK PRATAP SINGH BISTA.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES IN KATHMANDU

China, People's Republic: Toran Bhawan, Naksal; *Ambassador:* WANG TSE.

France: Lazimpat; *Ambassador:* FRANCOIS TOUSSAINT.

German Federal Republic: Kanti Path.

India: Lain Chaur; *Ambassador:* LALLAN PRASAD SINGH.

Israel: Lazimpat.

Japan: Hotel de l'Annapurna.

Pakistan: Thapathali; *Ambassador:* ABDUL RAUF KHAN.

Romania: *Ambassador:* PETRE TANASIE.

U.S.S.R.: Dilli Bazar; *Ambassador:* G. N. DZYUBENKO.

United Kingdom: Lain Chaur.

U.S.A.: Kanti Path.

Nepal established full diplomatic relations with Singapore in March 1969. Diplomatic relations are maintained with a total of 42 countries including the German Democratic Republic (1971) and Bangladesh (1972).

PARLIAMENT

In December 1960 Parliament was dissolved. Political parties are banned under the Panchayat People's Council system, presided over by the King.

Chairman of the National Panchayat: RAM HARI SHARMA.

POLITICAL PARTIES

(All Political Parties were banned in December 1960.)

Nepali National Congress: New Delhi, India, nationalist organization, Leader Gen. SUBARNA SHUMSHERE JANG BAHADUR RANA.

Nepal Communist Party: pro-Peking, Leader PUSHPA LAL.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

There is one Supreme Court, 15 Zonal and 75 District Courts. These have both civil and criminal jurisdiction.

The Supreme Court: The Constitution of Nepal provides for a Supreme Court which shall have a Chief Justice and not more than six other Justices unless otherwise specified by law. The Supreme Court is to hold appellate as well as original jurisdiction, and may function as a court of review. The Supreme Court protects the fundamental rights of the people and guarantees the Rule of Law.

Chief Justice: Hon. RATNA BAHADUR BISTA.

RELIGION

Over half the population are Hindus, which is the religion of the Royal Family. Most others are Buddhists. One per cent are Muslims.

BUDDHISM

Nepal Buddhist Association: Rev. AMRITANANDA, Ananda Kuti, Kathmandu.

Young Buddhist Council of Nepal: Rev. AMRITANANDA.

THE PRESS

Commoner: Naradevi, Kathmandu; English daily; Editor GOPAL DAS; circ. 7,000.

Dainik Nepal: Kathmandu; Nepali daily; Editor I. K. MISHRA; circ. 900.

Gorkha Patra: Dharma Path, Kathmandu; Nepali daily; Editor GOPAL PRASAD BHATTARAI; circ. 25,000.

The Motherland: Kathmandu; English daily; Editor M. R. SHRESTHA; circ. 1,200.

Naya Samaj: Kathmandu; f. 1957; Nepali daily; Editor P. D. PANDEY; circ. 3,000.

Naya Sandesh: Kathmandu; Nepali and English; daily; Editor RAMESH NATH PANDEY; circ. 2,200.

Nepal Bhasa Patrika: Bheda Singh, Kathmandu; Newari daily; Editor F. B. SINGH; circ. 800.

Nepal Samachar: Nepal Today Press, Kathmandu; Nepali daily; Editor S. N. SHARMA; circ. 900.

Nepal Times.

Nepali: Kathmandu; Hindi daily; Editor UMA KANT DAS; circ. 9,500.

Perspective: New Rd., Kathmandu; English weekly.

Royal Nepal Economist: 41/44 Tripureswar, Kathmandu; monthly in English and Nepali; Editor BHESH RAJ SHARMA; circ. 500.

Samaj: Dhobidhara, Kathmandu; Editor MANI RAJ UPADHYAYA.

Samaya: Wotu Tole, Kathmandu; Nepali daily; Editor MANIK LALL SHRESTHA; circ. 18,000.

Sameeksha: Nepali weekly; Editor M. M. DIKSHIT; circ. 4,000 (Oct. 1971).

The Rising Nepal: Dharma Path, Kathmandu; English daily; Editor BARUN SHAMSHER RANA; circ. 8,000.

NEWS AGENCIES

Rastriya Sambad Samiti (R.S.S.): P.O.B. 220, Kathmandu; f. 1962 to collect news on Nepal and the world and to exchange news with foreign news agencies for dissemination to news media; Chair. SUNDAR PRASAD SHAH; Gen. Man. GOVINDA PRASAD PRADHAN.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

DPA and Tass maintain bureaux in Nepal.

Nepal Journalists Association (NJA): Kathmandu.

PUBLISHERS

Department of Publicity: Ministry of Communications, Kathmandu.

La Kaul Press: Palpa Tanben.

Mahabir Singh Chiniya Main: Makhan Tola, Kathmandu.

Mandas Sugatdas: Kamabachi, Kathmandu.

Ratna Pustak Bhandar: Bhotahitit Tola, Kathmandu.

Sajha Prakashan: Kathmandu; f. 1966; educational and general; Chair. Shri KAMAL MANI DIXIT.

RADIO

Radio Nepal: Singha Durdar Compound, Kathmandu; f. 1951; broadcasts on short and medium wave in Nepali; Hindi, Newari and English. In 1971 there were about 60,000 receiving sets. Dir. BHOGYA PRASAD SHAHA. There is no television.

FINANCE

(cap.=capital; p.u.=paid up; dep.=deposits; m.=millions; N.Rs.=Nepali Rupees)

BANKING

Nepal Rashtra Bank: Lalita Niwas, Baluwatar, Kathmandu; f. 1956; state bank of issue; cap. N.Rs. 100m.; dep. N.Rs. 421.6m. (Dec. 1970); Gov. Dr. YADAV PRASAD PANT.

Nepal Bank Ltd.: H.O. New Rd., Kathmandu; f. 1937; cap. p.u. N.Rs. 5m.; dep. N.Rs. 340m. (Sept. 1971); Chair. Shri KALYAN BIKRAM ADHIKARI; Gen. Man. Shri ANANDA BHAKTA RAJBHANDARY, F.I.B.A.

Rastriya Banijya Bank (National Commercial Bank): Kathmandu; f. 1965; cap. p.u. N.Rs. 3m.; dep. N.Rs. 80m.; Gen. Man. B. M. SINGH.

Agricultural Development Bank: Dharmapath, Kathmandu; f. 1963 as the *Co-operative Bank*, which was replaced by the present bank in January 1968; the only statutory financial institution providing credit to co-operatives, individuals and associations engaged in agricultural development; receives deposits from individuals, co-operatives and other associations to generate savings in the agricultural sector; cap. p.u. (June 1968) N.Rs. 49m.; dep. (June 1968) N.Rs. 34m.; Chair. KULSHEKHAR SHARMA; Gen. Man. BASUDEV PEKUREL; publs. annual report, booklets.

Agricultural Co-operative Societies also advance credit to members.

Land Reform Savings Corporation: Nepal Bank Bldg. No. 2, P.O.B. 378, Dharmapath, Kathmandu; f. 1970; accepts deposits from and advances loans to more than 3,700 village committees; provides technical assistance to agriculture, industry and agro-trade, and to Department of Land Reform in the administration of Compulsory Savings Schemes; promotes and participates in agriculture and industrial enterprises; auth. cap. N.Rs. 100m.; dep. N.Rs. 30.6m.; Gen. Man. P. K. SHRESTHA; publs. pamphlets, booklets.

INSURANCE

There is one insurance company:

Rastriya Beema Sansthan (National Insurance Corporation): P.O.B. 527, Kathmandu, Nepal; f. December 1967; government undertaking; underwriting of Life and General Insurance business within and outside Nepal; cap. p.u. N.Rs. 2.4m.; Chair. N. K. ADHIKARY; Gen. Man. L. B. BISTA.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

National Planning Commission: Kathmandu, Chair. SHAILENDRA KUMAR UPADHYAYA.

Federation of Nepalese Chambers of Commerce and Industry: Meera Home, Khichapokhari, P.O.B. 269, Kathmandu; f. January 1966; independent federation comprising 65 industrial and business organizations; represents members' interests and provides a variety of services; Pres. PASUPATI GIRI; Vice-Pres. RAJ BAHADUR CHIPALU; Sec.-Gen. SURYA KRISHNA SHRESTHA; publ. *Udyog Banijya Patrika* (fortnightly).

Nepal Chamber of Commerce: Nepal Bank Bldg. No. 2, P.O.B. 198, Kathmandu; f. 1952; non-profit making organization devoted to cause of industrial and commercial development in Nepal and to the service of its members; 451 mems. (July 1969); publs. *Chamber Patrika* (monthly, Nepalese), *Nepal Trade Directory*.

Agricultural Supply Corporation: Teku, Kuleswar, P.O.B. 195, Kathmandu; f. Feb. 1966; Functions: to procure and distribute inputs needed for agricultural development, namely chemical fertilizers, improved seeds, improved agricultural tools and implements, plant protection materials, etc.; all inputs are imported except

improved seeds and small tools; cap. p.u. Rs. 10m.; mems. 262 retail dealers; Chair. SURENDRA RAJ SHARMA; Gen. Man. SAGAR BAHADUR PRADHAN.

Nepal Industrial Development Corporation (NIDC): NIDC Bldg., P.B. No. 10, Kathmandu, f. 1959, state-owned, has shares in twelve industrial enterprises, offers financial and technical assistance to the private sector, cap. N.Rs. 34m. (1969), Chair. Dr. P. N. PANT, publs. *Industrial Digest* (annual), *Annual Report* and various brochures.

National Trading Ltd.: Teku, Kathmandu; f. 1962; government undertaking; receives Aid Goods from China (P.R.), the U.S.S.R., and quota goods from India for public sale at reasonable prices; imports and distributes construction materials, machinery, vehicles, consumer and luxury goods; handles clearing and forwarding of government consignments; exports Nepalese products, mainly timber, medicinal herbs, raw wool, jute, handicrafts and curios; Exec. Chair. and Gen. Man. NANDA LAL JOSHI; Asst. Gen. Man. KRISHNA MAN SINGH; publ. *Vyapar Patrika* (monthly trade journal).

Nepal Food Corporation: Kathmandu.

Salt Trading Corporation Ltd.: Kalimati, Kathmandu; f. Sept. 1963 as a joint venture of the public and private sectors (30 and 70 per cent respectively) to manage the import and distribution of salt in Nepal; now also deals in sugar and chemical fertilizers; brs. throughout Nepal; Chair. G. D. PATHAK; Gen. Man. H. B. MALLA

TRADE UNION

Nepal Mazdoor Sangathan (Nepal Labour Organization): c/o Ministry of Home and Panchayat Affairs, Singha Durbar, Kathmandu; f. 1963; 14,000 mems.; Chair. M. K. POKHERAL.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

TRANSPORT

Ministry of Public Works, Transport and Communications: Sec. BHARAT BAHADUR PRADHAN.

ROADS

There are about 2,700 kilometres (mid-1970) of roads, of which about 1,700 are metalled. About 2,000 kilometres were constructed during the last Three-Year and current Five-Year Plan periods. There are short sections of motorable roads around Kathmandu and a mountain road, Tribhuwana Rajpath, links the capital with the Indian railhead at Raxual. A 65-mile highway between Kathmandu and Kodari was opened in 1967. Mahendra Highway, formerly known as the East-West Highway, is under construction sector by sector. Its total length is estimated at 640 miles. Three other important highways, Pokhara-Sunauli, Kathmandu-Pokhara and the Western Hills, are also under construction.

RAILWAY AND ROPEWAYS

Nepal Yatayat Samsthan (The Transport Corporation of Nepal): Responsible for the operation of roads (see above), railways and ropeways; Chair. S. P. UPADHYAYA.

A 30-mile section of narrow-gauge railway links Raxual (India) with Amlekhganj in the central Terai. Another section, 33 miles long, links Jaya Nagar with Janakpur and Bijalpura. A 26-mile ropeway links Hetauda and Kathmandu and can carry 37.5 tons of freight per hour throughout the year. Food grains, construction goods and heavy goods on this route are transported by this ropeway.

NEPAL—(POWER, UNIVERSITY)

SHIPPING

Royal Nepal Shipping Corpn.: Kalimati, Kathmandu; f. 1971; will become operational in May 1972; Man. Dir. Brig. Gen. R. S. RANA.

Royal Nepal Shipping Line: f. 1971, will become operational in May 1972; Man. Dir. Dr. J. JHA.

CIVIL AVIATION

There are regular air services to India, Pakistan and the larger towns in Nepal. Helicopter services are being provided to the remote and higher mountain regions.

Royal Nepal Airlines Corporation: RNAC Bldg., Kantipath, Kathmandu; f. 1958; fleet of two Avro HS-748, six DC-3s, F27s, MI-4 Helicopters, AN-2 Harvesters; Gen. Man. TEJ BAHADUR PRASAI.

The following foreign airlines operate services to Nepal: Burma Airways, Indian Airlines Corporation, Pakistan International Airlines, Thai International.

TOURISM

Department of Tourism: Ministry of Industry and Commerce, Basantpur, Kathmandu; Dir. T. R. TULADHAR.

Department of Information: Ministry of Communications, Singha Durbar, Kathmandu; Dir. B. P. SHAH.

POWER

Nepal Electricity Corporation: Tundikhel, Kathmandu; f. 1962 to generate and distribute electricity in areas approved by H.M. Government; to develop electricity distribution with a view to foster industrial development and economic welfare; Chair. KRISHNA RAJBHANDARI; Gen. Man. SHANKAR KRISHNA MALLA.

UNIVERSITY

Tribhuvan University: Tripureswor, Kathmandu, 142 teachers, 656 students.

NETHERLANDS ANTILLES AND SURINAM

NETHERLANDS ANTILLES

INTRODUCTION

The Netherlands Antilles consist of two groups of islands in the Caribbean, some 500 miles apart. The main group, lying off the coast of Venezuela, consists of Aruba, Bonaire and Curaçao; to the north, forming part of the Leeward Islands, lie the small volcanic islands of St. Eustatius, Saba and St. Maarten (the northern half of the latter island being part of the French dependency of Guadeloupe). The climate is tropical, moderated by the sea, with temperatures averaging 82°F (28°C), and little rainfall. Dutch is the official language, though in the southern group English and Spanish are also widely spoken; there is also a local dialect, Papiamentu, a mixture of Dutch, Spanish, Portuguese, English and African dialect. In the Leeward Islands English is generally spoken. The population is almost all Christian, and 80 per cent are Roman Catholics. The flag of the Netherlands Antilles consists of a red vertical stripe on a white background, crossed by a blue band charged with six stars arranged in an oval. The capital is Willemstad in Curaçao.

Although first discovered by Spanish explorers in 1499, the Netherlands Antilles have been in Dutch possession since the seventeenth century. In 1954 a Charter gave the islands full autonomy in domestic affairs. In May 1969, severe workers' riots, in which over half of Willemstad was destroyed, brought about the resignation of the Prime Minister; elections were held in October. In February 1970, the socialist government of C. D. Kroon resigned over the nomination of a new governor. In February 1971, the government of E. Petronia resigned over the defeat in the *Staten* of new financial measures.

Agriculture is comparatively unimportant, due to the light rainfall, although efforts are being made by the

Government to promote farming, cattle raising and horticulture in Bonaire and the Leeward Islands. The chief products are aloes (Bonaire is a major exporter), sorghum, divi-divi, peanuts and beans, fresh vegetables and tropical fruit. The chief industry is oil refining; Curaçao and Aruba have become increasingly important with the development of the Venezuelan oil industry. The Shell refinery at Curaçao (capacity 350,000 bbl./day) and that of Lago Oil in Aruba (capacity 400,000 bbl./day) are among the largest in the world. Oil refining accounts for 95 per cent of total exports by value. A further two per cent of exports consist of chemicals, including phosphate, nitric acid and fertilizers.

Public Holidays

1972: May 1 (Labour Day), May 11 (Ascension Day), May 22 (Whit Monday), August 15 (Assumption Day), November 1 (All Saints' Day), December 15 (Kingdom Day), December 25-26 (Christmas).

1973: January 1 (New Year's Day), April 20-23 (Easter), April 30 (Queen's Birthday).

Currency

The monetary unit is the Netherlands Antilles Florin (worth three Netherlands florins) (N.A.Fl.) or Guilder comprising 100 cents.

Notes: 500, 250, 100, 50, 25, 10 and 5 N.A.Fl.

Coins: 1 N.A.Fl., 25c., 10c., 5c., 2½c., 1c.

Dutch currency is also legal tender.

Exchange rate: 4.6 N.A.Fl. = £1 sterling.

1.79 N.A.Fl. = U.S. \$1.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA
(sq. miles)

TOTAL AREA	CURAÇAO	ARUBA	BONAIRE	ST. MAARTEN	ST. EUSTATIUS	SABA
394	178	71	112	16	12	5

POPULATION
(Dec. 31st, 1970)

TOTAL	CURAÇAO	ARUBA	BONAIRE	ST. MAARTEN	ST. EUSTATIUS	SABA	BIRTHS	MARRIAGES	DEATHS
223,819	145,707	60,734	8,191	6,881	1,350	956	4,928	1,481	1,110

Willemstad, Curaçao (capital) 50,000.

Agriculture: There is little cultivation. **Livestock:** 1,000 cattle, 15,000 pigs, 40,000 goats and 20,000 sheep on Curaçao, Aruba and Bonaire.

Oil: Curaçao and Aruba are bases for the transshipment and refining of Venezuelan oil. **Exports (value):** (1968) 1,081m. N.A.Fl.; (1969) 1,100m. N.A.Fl.

Mining (exports—1969): Phosphates 113,170 metric tons.

NETHERLANDS ANTILLES—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FINANCE

Netherlands Antilles Florin (N.A.Fl.)=100 cents

N.A.Fl. 4.60=£1 sterling; N.A.Fl. 1.79=U.S. \$1.00.

Budget (1966-'000 N.A.Fl.): Central Revenue 66,609;
Central Expenditure 66,593.

COST OF LIVING INDICES

(1958 = 100)

	CURAÇAO			ARUBA		
	1968	1969	1970	1968	1969	1970
Food	118.0	121.1	125.8	125.6	130.4	137.7
Clothing	102.1	103.2	104.4	111.6	112.1	113.6
Rent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Services	104.2	105.0	112.3	98.6	99.4	100.4
Miscellaneous	107.6	108.0	109.5	108.9	109.4	110.5
Tax	124.9	124.9	135.1	130.3	130.3	130.3
TOTAL	110.6	112.3	116.3	114.2	116.6	120.2

CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION

('000 N.A.Fl.)

	1968	1969	1970
Notes in circulation	47,060	54,334	60,900
Gold owned by the Bank of the Netherlands Antilles	36,515	36,515	36,515

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

(million N.A.Fl.)

	1966			1967		
	Credit	Debit	Balance	Credit	Debit	Balance
<i>Goods and Services:</i>						
Merchandise	138.9	244.8	-105.9	137.9	258.3	-120.4
Government payments	26.6	18.8	7.8	25.4	11.5	13.9
Oil and mining remittances	113.2	—	113.2	113.4	—	113.4
Travel (also under Merchandise)	1.9	7.6	-5.7	2.2	8.3	-6.1
Other services	47.3	32.2	15.1	57.0	25.8	31.2
Investment income	7.3	0.7	6.6	7.8	0.6	7.2
TOTAL AND BALANCE CURRENT ACCOUNT	335.2	304.1	31.1	343.7	304.5	39.2
<i>Capital Transactions:</i>						
Private remittances	11.7	31.8	-20.1	13.4	29.6	-16.2
Investments	7.2	15.6	-8.4	5.6	17.6	-12.0
Loans and credits	16.1	17.4	-1.3	17.1	22.4	-5.3
TOTAL AND BALANCE CAPITAL ACCOUNT.	35.0	64.8	-29.8	36.1	69.6	-33.5
Net Errors and Omissions			-2.9			-2.9
Increase in Gold and Foreign Exchange			-1.6			2.8

NETHERLANDS ANTILLES—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

EXTERNAL TRADE
(^{'000} N.A.Fl.)

	1967	1968	1969
Imports . . .	1,256,190	1,258,700	1,302,770
Exports . . .	144,840	1,129,630	1,177,810

COMMODITIES

IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1968	1969		1968	1969
Food and Live Animals .	55,420	54,660	Food and Live Animals .	2,510	480
Beverages and Tobacco .	5,570	8,150	Beverages and Tobacco .	280	240
Crude Materials . . .	2,810	3,480	Crude Materials . . .	6,220	8,410
Mineral Fuels and Related Materials . . .	964,940	985,250	Mineral Fuels and Related Materials . . .	1,081,830	1,100,260
Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats . . .	1,510	1,390	Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats . . .	10	60
Chemicals . . .	31,600	33,620	Chemicals . . .	26,590	30,050
Manufactured Goods . .	50,320	56,340	Manufactured Goods . .	1,650	2,300
Machinery and Transport Equipment . . .	69,830	78,500	Machinery and Transport Equipment . . .	7,780	33,570
Miscellaneous . . .	74,750	79,670	Miscellaneous . . .	2,580	2,710
Other Transactions . .	1,940	1,720	Other Transactions . .	470	420

COUNTRIES
(^{'000} N.A.Fl.)

IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1968	1969		1968	1969
Venezuela	908,730	893,620	U.S.A.	549,630	651,670
U.S.A.	133,640	149,780	Canada	85,630	84,340
Netherlands . . .	51,210	54,110	United Kingdom . . .	55,480	47,540
Gabon	27,270	30,760	Brazil	36,900	20,960
United Kingdom . .	19,900	17,890	Netherlands	36,000	26,970
Trinidad	12,370	12,000	Japan	52,480	19,470
Colombia	9,620	11,810	Argentina	3,380	11,940
Others	95,960	132,800			

TOURISM
(1970)

	CURAÇAO	ARUBA	BONAIRE	ST. MAARTEN
Number of visitors . .	101,553	75,042	7,410	25,000
Number of days . . .	531,937	490,954	26,756	139,668

NETHERLANDS ANTILLES—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

TRANSPORT

ROADS

(1968)

	CURAÇAO	ARUBA
Cars	17,982	} 9,429
Lorries	2,694	
Buses	388	
Taxis	124	
Other cars	61	
Motorcycles	622	282
TOTAL	21,871	9,877

SHIPPING

ARUBA

VESSELS	1969		1970	
	No. of Vessels	Tonnage ('000 G.R.T.)	No. of Vessels	Tonnage ('000 G.R.T.)
Tankers	1,819	34,934	1,784	35,502
Steamers and Motor Vessels	1,164	5,037	1,154	5,187
Sailing Vessels	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	2,983	39,971	2,938	40,685

CURAÇAO

VESSELS	1969		1970	
	No. of Vessels	Tonnage ('000 G.R.T.)	No. of Vessels	Tonnage ('000 G.R.T.)
Tankers	2,072	32,349	2,105	35,414
Steamers and Motor Vessels	3,861	13,915	4,259	14,037
Sailing Vessels	117	8	60	5
TOTAL	6,050	46,272	6,424	49,456

PASSENGER TRAFFIC

By SEA

	NUMBER TO EMBARK	NUMBER TO DISEMBARK	NUMBER IN TRANSIT
1970	20,125	14,906	190,210

By AIR

	NUMBER TO EMBARK	NUMBER TO DISEMBARK	NUMBER IN TRANSIT
1970	384,488	385,051	187,913

Airfields are situated in Curaçao (Dr. Albert Plesman Airport), Aruba (Prinses Beatrix Airport), Bonaire, St. Eustatius, St. Maarten and Saba.

EDUCATION

(1968)

	SCHOOLS	PUPILS	TEACHERS
Primary	130	44,238	1,270
Junior High	33	7,743	311
Senior High	4	2,551	101
Junior Technical	11	2,749	137
Senior Technical	2	61	16

THE CONSTITUTION

The latest constitutional changes for Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles are embodied in the Charter of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, which came into force on December 29th, 1954. Under the Charter the Netherlands, Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles (and Netherlands New Guinea) were constituted as a single realm under the House of Orange.

The Netherlands, Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles each enjoy full autonomy in domestic and internal affairs and are united on a footing of equality for the protection of their common interests and the granting of mutual assistance.

Whenever the Netherlands Council of Ministers is dealing with matters coming under the heading of joint affairs of the realm (in practice mainly foreign affairs and defence) the Council assumes the status of Council of Ministers of the Kingdom. In that event the two Ministers Plenipotentiary appointed by the Government of Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles respectively, take part with full voting powers in the deliberations.

A legislative proposal regarding affairs of the realm and applying to Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles as well as to the metropolitan Netherlands is sent, simultaneously

with its submission to the Netherlands Parliament, the States-General, and to the parliamentary bodies of Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles. The latter bodies can report in writing to the States-General on the draft Kingdom Statute and designate one or more special delegates to attend the debates and furnish information in the meetings of the Chambers of the States-General. Before the final vote on a draft the Ministers Plenipotentiary have the right to express their opinion thereupon. If they state their disapproval of the draft, and if, in the Second Chamber a three-fifths majority of the votes cast is not attained, the discussions on the draft are suspended and further deliberations take place in the Council of Ministers of the Kingdom. When special delegates attend the meetings of the Chambers this right devolves upon the delegates of the parliamentary body designated for this purpose.

Executive power in internal affairs is vested in a nominated Council of Ministers, who are responsible to the legislature (Staten). The Netherlands Antilles Staten consists of twenty-two members elected by general adult suffrage. The Governor is responsible for external affairs and is aided by an Advisory Council.

THE GOVERNMENT

Governor: B. M. LEITO.

Advisory Council: Dr. W. R. BOOM (Vice-Pres.), W. F. CRAANE, G. DE VEER, Jr., Dr. S. W. VAN DER MEER, Mrs. L. C. VAN DER LINDE-HELMIJR, E. VOGES, R. MORENO, J. C. PAAP (Sec.).

MINISTERS

(April 1972)

Prime Minister and Minister for General Affairs: O. R. A. BEAUJON.

Minister of Finance: F. J. TROMP.

Minister of Social Affairs and Labour: Dr. R. F. McWILLIAM.

Minister of Economic Affairs: D. J. CROES.

Minister of Traffic and Transport: L. A. I. CHANCE.

Minister of Public Health and Welfare: Mrs. L. E. DA COASTA GOMEZ.

Minister of Justice: Dr. H. R. DENNERT.

Minister of Culture and Education: R. ELHAGE.

Minister of Economic Development: F. J. PIJPER.

Minister Plenipotentiary for the Netherlands Antilles at The Hague: S. G. M. ROZENDAL.

PARLIAMENT

Staten of the Netherlands Antilles: Chair. F. L. MADURO;
Vice-Chair. C. E. CATHALINA.

ELECTIONS 1969

PARTY	SEATS
Democratische Partij	6
Nationale Volkspartij	3
Curaçaoose Onafhankelijke Partij	4
Partido Patriótico Arubano	4
Arubaanse Volkspartij	1
Union Nacional Arubano	1
Partido Patriótico Bonairiano	1
Democratic Party of the Windward Islands	3
Frente Obrero	

POLITICAL PARTIES

Democratische Partij van Curaçao (*Curaçao Democratic Party*): Willemstad; government party; Pres. R. J. ISA; Parliamentary Leader S. W. RIGAUD.

Nationale Volkspartij (*National People's Party*): Willemstad; opposition party; Pres. and Parliamentary Leader J. M. G. EVERTSZ.

Frente Obrero: Willemstad; government party; f. 1969; Pres. and Parliamentary Leader WILSON GODETT.

Curaçaoose Onafhankelijke Partij (*Curaçao Independent Party*): Willemstad; opposition party joined with Nationale Volkspartij at the last election; Pres. P. VAN DER HOEVEN.

Partido Patriótico Arubano (*Aruba Patriotic Party*): Oranjestad; government party; Pres. Dr. H. R. D. DENNERT; Parliamentary Leader O. CROES.

Arubaanse Volkspartij (*Aruba People's Party*): Oranjestad; opposition party; Pres. and Parliamentary Leader C. YARZAGARAY.

Partido Democrático Bonairiano (*Democratic Party of Bonaire*): Kralendijk; opposition party; Pres. L. A. ABRAHAM.

Democratic Party of the Windward Islands: Philipsburg; government party; Pres. A. C. WATHEY.

Union Nacional Arubano: Lagoenweg 3, Oranjestad; Pres. F. B. TROMP; combines as opposition group with:

Partido Independiente Arubano: Pres. M. CROES.

Partido Revolucionario di Obrero: Pres. F. L. MADURO.

Other political parties include: *Movimiento Electoral di Pueblo* (Aruba), *Movimiento Antillano Nobo* (Curaçao), *Democratische Partij* (Bonaire), *Partido Patriótico Bonairiano*, *Windward Islands Progressive Movement*.

RELIGION

Roman Catholics form the largest religious community numbering more than 80 per cent of the population. The Anglican, Methodist, Dutch Reformed and other Pro-

testant Churches have memberships of about 15,000. There are approximately 1,000 Jews.

Roman Catholic Bishop: Mgr. J. M. HOLTERMAN, O.P., D.D., Bishop of Willemstad, Huize Welgelegen, Willemstad, Curaçao.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The administration of justice is entrusted to a Supreme Court of Justice, the members of which are nominated by the Crown, and a Court of First Instance. Appeals from the Supreme Court lie with the High Court of the Netherlands.

President of the Supreme Court: Dr. J. C. A. ENGEL.

Attorney-General: Dr. J. R. BOUWER (acting).

THE PRESS

Amigoo di Aruba: Oranjestad; f. 1883; daily; Dutch; Editor/Publisher J. A. VAN DER SCHOOT; circ. 3,000.

Amigoo di Curaçao: P.O.B. 577, Willemstad; f. 1883; Catholic; daily; Dutch; circ. 10,000; Editor NORBERT HENDRIKSE.

Arubaanse Courant: Bachstraat 6, Oranjestad, Aruba; f. 1938; liberal; Papiamento; daily; circ. 13,000; Editor THOMAS PIETERSZ.

Beurs- en Nieuwsberichten: P.O.B. 215, Willemstad; f. 1935; liberal; Dutch; daily; circ. 12,500; Editor S. H. KATWIJK.

La Prensa: Calle Aneha 138(O), Willemstad; f. 1929; daily; Spanish and Papiamento; circ. 8,700; Editor C. DAANTJE (acting).

Culturele Kroniek: P.O. Box 31, Willemstad, Curaçao; published by Radio Curom and several other cultural organizations.

Democraat: Willemstad; Dutch and Papiamento; fortnightly.

Monthly Publication for Trade and Industry of Curaçao: 19f Columbusstraat, Willemstad, Curaçao; f. 1944; economic and industrial paper; English and Dutch; monthly; Editor H. J. JANSSEN.

Local, The: San Nicolás, Oranjestad, Aruba; English; weekly; Editor F. L. HODGE.

The News: San Nicolás, Aruba; daily; English; Editor B. BLANCHARD; circ. 3,000.

Curaçaoische Courant: P.O.B. 15, Curaçao; f. 1812; weekly; Dutch; Editor P. C. GORSIRA.

La Cruz: P.O.B. 577, Willemstad; f. 1894; weekly; Papiamento; circ. 4,500; Editor A. E. PANNEFLEK.

La Unión: P.O.B. 12, Willemstad; f. 1922; weekly organ of the R.K. Volksbond; Papiamento; circ. 2,300; Editor JOSÉ M. P. KROON.

NEWS AGENCIES

Algemeen Nederlands Presbureau (*Dutch News Agency, A.N.P.*): Representative at Willemstad H. S. PIETERSZ, P.O.B. 439.

Reuter: Representative at Willemstad S. PERLMAN.

U.P.I.: Representative at Willemstad M. HEERING.

A.F.P.: Representative at Willemstad E. GORSIRA.

A.P.: Representative at Willemstad M. JEUKEN-OLSON.

I.P.I.: Representative at Willemstad Dr. G. SWART.

PUBLISHERS

Curaçao Drukkerij en Uitgevers Maatschappij: Pietermaaiweg, Willemstad, Curaçao.

De Wit Stores N.V.: VAD Bldg., L. G. Smith Blvd. 110, Oranjestad, Aruba; f. 1948; Man. Dir. F. OLMATAK.

Ediciones Populares: Willemstad, Curaçao; f. 1929; Dir. A. A. JONCKHEER.

Van Dorp Aruba N.V.: Nassaustraat 77, Oranjestad, Aruba; P.O.B. 596.

Van Dorp Caribbean Inc.: Breedestraat 42(P), Willemstad, Curaçao.

Drukkerij de Stad, N.V.: Van Swietenstraat 8, Curaçao.

Tipografia Nacional: Bitterstraat 3, Curaçao.

Volksdrukkerij N.V.: Van Swietenstraat 8, Curaçao.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Curaçaoose Radio Vereeniging (Radio Curom): P.O.B. 31, Willemstad, Curaçao; f. 1933; broadcasts are transmitted in Dutch, Papiamentu, English and Spanish; Pres. C. G. GROOTENS.

Radio Antiliana: P.O.B. 28, Bernardstraat 61, St. Nicolaas, Aruba; commercial station; programmes in Dutch, English, Spanish and Papiamentu; Dir.-Gen. H. BOOV.

Radio Caribe: Nieuwestraat 22B, Willemstad, Curaçao; f. 1955; commercial station; programmes in Dutch, English, Spanish and Papiamentu; Dir.-Gen. C. R. HEILLEGGER.

Radio Hoyer: Julianaplein 21, Willemstad, Curaçao; commercial; three stations; Radio Hoyer I & II in Curaçao and Voice of Bonaire in Bonaire; programmes in Dutch, English, Spanish and Papiamentu; Dir.-Gen. H. E. HOYER.

Radio Kelkboom: P.O.B. 146, Oranjestad, Aruba; f. 1954; commercial radio station; programmes in Dutch, English, Spanish and Papiamentu; Owner and Dir. CARLOS A. KELKBOOM.

Radio Victoria: P.O.B. 410, Oranjestad; f. 1958; religious and cultural station owned by the Evangelical Alliance Mission; programmes in Dutch, English, Spanish and Papiamentu; Manager Rev. PAUL (JIM) PIETSCH, Jr.

Trans World Radio: Kralendijk, Bonaire; religious and cultural station; programmes to South, Central and North America, Middle East and Europe in 15 languages; Man. S. J. LOWELL.

Voice of Aruba: P.O.B. 219, Oranjestad, Aruba; commercial radio station; programmes in Dutch, English, Spanish and Papiamentu; Man. A. ARENDS.

Voice of St. Maarten: Philipsburg, St. Maarten; commercial and religious programmes in Dutch and English; Dir. C. WATHEY; Man. Dir. R. A. MAYER.

Number of radio receivers (1971): 120,000.

TELEVISION

Tele-Curaçao: P.O.B. 415, Curaçao; f. 1960; run by the Netherlands Antilles Television and Electronics Corporation; commercial; Gen. Man. C. S. CORSEN.

Telo-Aruba: Pos Chiquito 1A, Aruba; f. 1963; run by the Antilliaanse Televisie Maatschappij; commercial; Pres. A. B. KUIPERI, Jr.

Number of television sets (1971): 32,000.

FINANCE

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; dep. = deposits; m. = million; res. = reserves; amounts in Netherlands Antilles florins)

BANKING

CENTRAL BANK

Bank van de Nederlandse Antillen (Bank of the Netherlands Antilles): Fort Amsterdam 4, Willemstad, Curaçao; f. 1828; cap. U.S. \$4.4m.; dep. 2.4m. (Dec. 1969); Man. Dir. Dr. V. A. SERVAGE; Sec. J. G. J. VAN DELDEN.

Aruba Bank Ltd.: Nassaustraat 41, Oranjestad, Aruba; f. 1936; cap. p.u. 1m.; dep. 14.7m. (1970); Man. Dir. E. E. CROES.

Antilliaanse Bank Unie N.V.: P.O.B. 159, Willemstad, Curaçao; f. 1856; cap. p.u. 2.5m., res. 1.9m. (1970); 3 brs.; Gen. Mans. J. J. VAN THIEL, M. J. C. HUISMANS.

Antilliaanse Bank Unie N.V.: P.O.B. 391, Oranjestad, Aruba; f. 1949; Man. Dir. H. J. JACOBS.

Antilliaanse Bank Unie N.V.: Kralendijk, Bonaire, f. 1962, Man. W. J. OLIEMANS.

Banco Popular Antiliano, N.V.: Havenstraat, Oranjestad, Aruba f. 1960; cap. 1.8m.; dep. 13.6m. (Dec. 1970); 6 brs.; Mans. T. C. M. SCHONTEN, G. W. S. PRIMROSE.

Caribbean Mercantile Bank, N.V.: Nassaustraat 53, Oranjestad, Aruba (P.O.B. 28); affiliated to Maduro and Curiel's Bank NV; f. 1963; cap. p.u. 2m., dep. 13m.; Man. Dirs. B. T. HENRIQUEZ, H. L. MARCHANT.

International Bank & Trust Corp.: P.O.B. 640, Willemstad, Curaçao; f. 1958; cap. \$50,000; Dirs. M. SOLIS, D. DA SILVA SOLIS.

Maduro & Curiel's Bank (Bonaire), N.V.: Kralendijk, Bonaire; f. 1963; cap. p.u. 0.5m.; Man. S. DEN HEIJER.

Maduro & Curiel's Bank, N.V.: de Ruyterplein 2-4, Willemstad, Curaçao; f. 1916; res. 7.5m., dep. 102.6m. (Dec. 1970); Man. Dirs. I. H. CAPRILES, M. F. HENRIQUEZ.

Pierson, Heldring & Pierson (Curaçao): 6 Fuikstraat, Curaçao; f. 1952.

The Windward Islands Bank Ltd.: P.O.B. 220, Philipsburg, St. Maarten; affiliated to Maduro and Curiel's Bank, N.V.; f. 1960; Man. Dir. J. JANSEN; Man. E. W. WEST.

Algemeen Bank Nederland, N.V.: 434-40 Herengracht, Amsterdam, 1 Breedestraat, P.O.B. 144, Willemstad, Curaçao; Oranjestad, Aruba.

Bank of America: P.O.B. 763, Wilhelminaplein 14-16, Willemstad, Curaçao; Man. Dir. F. C. GRANT.

First National City Bank: 399 Park Ave., New York; Nassaustraat, P.O.B. 709, Oranjestad, Aruba; Man. Dir. E. SUARES.

INSURANCE

A number of foreign companies have offices in Curaçao and Aruba, mainly British, Canadian, Dutch and North American.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Aruba Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Wilhelminastraat 22, P.O.B. 140, Oranjestad; Chair. ALBERT H. RAVEN; Sec. A. POLVIET.

Curaçao Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Willemstad; Chair. J. E. MAURICIO Jr., Sec. Dr. L. C. KOLFF.

TRADE ASSOCIATIONS

Aruba Trade and Industry Association: P.O.B. 562, Oranjestad, Aruba; Pres. A. B. KUIPERI, Jr.

Vereniging Bedrijfsleven Curaçao (Curaçao Trade and Industry Association): Pietermaai 21, Curaçao.

TRADE UNIONS

Algemeen Verbond van Vrije Vak Verenigingen (Antillean Confederation of Free Trade Unions): Amsterdam No. 1, Willemstad, Curaçao; f. 1965; Pres. H. L. SPENCER; Sec. K. VAN DEN BOSCH.

Curaçao Federation of Workers: Pietermaai 15; f. 1964; about 3,000 mems.; Pres. E. W. ONG-A-KWIE; Sec.-Gen. V. E. CHITTICK; 3 affiliated unions.

Curaçaosche Verbond van Vakverenigingen—CVV (Christian Confederation of Trade Unions in the Netherlands Antilles): Bargestraat 1, P.O.B. 562, Willemstad, Curaçao, f. 1950; about 3,990 mems.; 9 affiliated unions; Pres. H. A. ROJER, Sec. O. I. SEMEREL.

De Algemene Nederlands Antilliaanse Ambtenaren Federatie (General Union of Netherlands Antillean Civil Servants): P.O.B. 604; 5,000 mems.; Pres. R. J. SAMMY, Sec. Dr. H. ARENDS.

Independent Oil Workers' Federation: Grensweg 7, San Nicolas; f. 1961; 2,600 mems.; Pres. F. L. MADURO, Sec.-Gen. L. ALBUS; publ. *Iowua News*.

Petroleum Workers' Federation of Curaçao: affiliated to Int. Petroleum and Chemical Workers' Fed.; f. 1955; about 3,000 mems., Pres. H. L. SPENCER; Sec.-Gen. L. JANZEN; publ. *Petrolero*.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

Railways: There are no railways.

Roads: All islands have a good system of all-weather roads.

Shipping: Curaçao and Aruba are important centres for the refining and transshipment of Venezuelan oil. A dry dock at Curaçao is scheduled for completion in 1972.

Besides tankers, which comprise more than half of the tonnage calling at Curaçao, ships of the following companies call regularly: Royal Dutch Steamship Co., Holland America Line, North German Lloyd, Hamburg America Line, Germanischer Lloyd, Cunard, Italian Line, French Line, Johnson Line, Grace Line, Moore McCormack Lines, and Eastern Steamship Corporation.

CIVIL AVIATION

There are airports at Curaçao (Dr. A. Plesman), Aruba (Prinses Beatrix), Bonaire (Flamingo Field), St. Maarten, St. Eustatius and Saba.

A.L.M.—Dutch Antillean Airlines: Dr. A. Plesman Airport, Curaçao; f. 1964; internal services between Aruba, Bonaire, Curaçao and St. Maarten; external services to North, Central and South America and the West Indies; Fleet: 3 DC 9/15, 1 Beechcraft A80; Pres. C. O. YRAUSQUIN.

Antillean Aviation Services Inc. (A.A.S.): Dr. A. Plesman Airport, Willemstad, Curaçao, agents for *Aerovias Quisquayana*, *Caribair*, *Aerocondor*, *Ranza Airways* and *Schreiner Airways*; 3 Convairs 340, 1 Beechcraft A-89, 1 Douglas C-47.

Windward Island Airways: P.O.B. 18, Juliana Airport, St. Maarten; inter-island services.

The Netherlands Antilles are also served by the following foreign airlines: *Curaçao*—American Airlines, Caribair (Puerto Rico), Dominicana, K.L.M., L.A.V. (Venezuela), Surinam Airlines, Trans Caribbean (U.S.A.), Viasa (Venezuela). *Aruba*—American Airlines, Aerovías Condor (Colombia) Caribair (Puerto Rico), K.L.M., L.A.V. (Venezuela), Trans Caribbean (U.S.A.), Viasa (Venezuela). *St. Maarten*—Air France, Caribair (Puerto Rico), L.I.A.T. (Antigua).

TOURISM

Aruba Tourist Bureau: A. Shüttestraat 2, Oranjestad; branches in New York, Miami and San Juan, Puerto Rico; Dir. O. B. ARENDS. There were 1,886 hotel beds in Aruba in 1971.

Curaçao Government Tourist Bureau: Plaza Piar, Willemstad; Dir. E. A. V. JESURUN (acting); branches in New York and Miami.

SURINAM

(NETHERLANDS GUIANA)

INTRODUCTION

Surinam (formerly Dutch Guiana) lies on the northeast of the South American continent between the Republic of Guyana and French Guiana, with a 350 mile Caribbean seaboard. Inland, the frontier to the south is with Brazil. The country has a subtropical climate with fairly heavy rainfall, and temperatures varying between 73°–88°F (21°–30°C). The population of Surinam is made up of 37 per cent Creoles (Surinam-born with mixed European/African and other descent), 30 per cent Hindustanis, 16 per cent Indonesians, 12 per cent Bush Negroes and Amerindians and small groups of Europeans, Chinese and Syrians. Dutch is the official and commercial language, but English, Spanish, French, Chinese, Javanese and Hindi are also used; a pidgin English *Taki-taki* is the native dialect. Paramaribo, the capital and chief port, stands on the Surinam river, about 20 miles from the sea.

Under the 1954 Charter, Surinam, a Dutch possession since 1816, became an equal partner with Holland in the Kingdom of the Netherlands (together with the Netherlands Antilles) with full autonomy in domestic affairs. In January 1969, the government resigned following a general strike; elections produced a new coalition, which is moving towards total independence from the Netherlands.

The economy of Surinam is based primarily on the bauxite industry, supported by agriculture and industry. Rice is the staple food crop and the main agricultural export; sugar and citrus fruits are also important. Other

exports include prawns, coffee, cocoa, bananas and timber. Bauxite (aluminium ore) is mined near the Cottica and Para rivers. In 1971 the Government entered into agreements with Reynolds Surinam Mines Ltd. and the Grasshopper Aluminium Company for the joint-exploitation of the bauxite deposits in the Bakhuys-Coppename region in western Surinam.

Compulsory education for children between the ages of 7 and 12 has existed since 1876 and is given in government and denominational schools.

Public Holidays

1972: May 1 (Labour Day), May 11 (Ascension Day), July 1 (Freedom Day), November 8 (Idul Fitri*), December 25–26 (Christmas).

1973: January 1 (New Year's Day), April 20–22 (Easter), April 30 (Queen's Birthday).

*Variable to 1 or 2 days, according to physical sightings of the moon.

Currency

The monetary unit is the Surinam guilder of 100 cents; Dutch currency is also legal tender.

Notes: 1,000, 100, 25, 10, 5, 2½, 1 S.G.

Coins: 1 guilder; 25, 10, 5 and 1 cents.

Exchange rate: 4.6 S.G. = £1 sterling.

1.79 S.G. = U.S. \$1.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (sq. miles)	POPULATION (1964 census)								
	Total	Creoles	Hindustanis	Indonesians	Europeans	Chinese	Indians	Bush Negroes	Others
62,500	324,211	114,961	112,633	48,463	4,322	5,339	7,287	27,698	3,508

Paramaribo (capital): Estimated population 110,867

SURINAM—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

AGRICULTURE

('000 kg.)

	1964	1965	1966
Rice	87,693	89,825	98,259
Maize	1,382	720	415
Peanuts	603	713	827
Pulses	398	276	390
Potatoes	2,688	2,218	1,528
Vegetables	4,056	2,905	4,538
Cocoa	509	243	185
Coffee	380	397	377
Bananas	3,034	16,154	24,627
Plantain	5,239	4,236	4,483
Sugar Cane	153,488	241,197	250,677
Grapefruit*	8,434	10,244	11,657
Oranges*	34,435	46,221	50,144
Coconuts*	6,353	6,479	7,120

* '000 units

Livestock (1966—'000): Cattle 47, Horses, Mules, Asses 0.4, Goats 7.8, Sheep 4.4, Pigs 11.3, Chickens 391.4.

Fishing (1966—'000 kg.): Fish 3,857, Shrimp 3,077.

MINING

	1964	1965	1966
Bauxite ('000 metric tons) .	3,993	4,360	5,563
Gold (kg.)	256	195	161

INDUSTRY

	1964	1965	1966
Beer ('000 litres) .	4,392	5,103	5,872
Rum ('000 litres) .	1,862	2,637	2,523
Sugar ('000 kg.) .	10,748	18,673	18,366
Molasses ('000 kg.) .	6,637	9,390	10,084
Shoes ('000 pairs) .	23	53	53
Cigars ('000) .	759	769	733
Cigarettes (million) .	91	100	115
Particle Board ('000 cu. metres) .	24	24	24
Plywood ('000 cu. metres) .	18	18	13
Electricity generated (m. kWh.) . .	128	243.7	680.7

FINANCE

Currency: 1 Surinam guilder=100 cents, £1 sterling=S.G. 4.6; U.S. \$1=S.G. 1.79.

Budget (1966 estimate—million Surinam guilders): Total Revenue 122.4; Total Expenditure 117.3.

Development Plans: Ten-Year Plan (1966-75). Envisages an outlay of 1,657.2m. Surinam guilders (Mining 807.6m., Agriculture and Fishing 178.7m., Hydro-electric energy

170m., Communications 112m., Industry and Tourism 82m., Education 44m., Public Works 43.5m., Forestry 30.4m.)

Five-Year Plan (1967-71). The Netherlands Government has made available 240m Netherlands guilders, 50 per cent as an outright gift, 40 per cent as a loan and 10 per cent on terms to be agreed later.

EXTERNAL TRADE

('000 Surinam guilders)

	1967	1968	1969
Imports	193,420	188,496	207,560
Exports	198,164	216,531	246,464

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

IMPORTS	1968	1969	EXPORTS	1968	1969
Food	19,752	21,944	Food	19,272	14,859
Beverages and Tobacco	3,018	3,476	Beverages	129	320
Crude Materials	3,274	2,683	Crude Materials	156,192	175,004
Mineral Fuels and Related Materials	19,169	22,553	Chemicals	101	142
Animal and Vegetable Oils	2,609	2,223	Manufactured Goods	39,716	55,113
Chemicals	24,089	31,759	Machinery and Transport Equipment	104	23
Manufactured Goods	42,516	48,593	Miscellaneous	988	978
Machinery and Transport Equipment	59,336	57,744	Other Transactions	19	23
Miscellaneous	15,032	16,511			

SURINAM—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

COUNTRIES

IMPORTS	1968	1969	EXPORTS	1968	1969
Netherlands	44,020	43,090	Netherlands	21,350	22,970
U.S.A.	70,550	79,090	U.S.A.	114,420	104,990
German Federal Republic	11,010	11,850	Canada	10,910	9,520
Trinidad	15,090	18,890	German Federal Republic	16,670	30,510
United Kingdom	11,520	11,700	Other Countries	53,181	78,474
Japan	8,860	12,570			
Other Countries	27,446	30,370			

TOURISM (1966)

	VISITORS STAYING MORE THAN 24 HOURS
American	2,271
British	1,218
French	875
Dutch	1,322
Other European	559
Trinidadian	266
Guyanese	522
Brazilian	434
Others	2,954
TOTAL	10,421

TRANSPORT ROADS (1966)

Passenger cars	15,000*
Lorries	2,122
Buses	255
Motorcycles and Powered bicycles	28,000

* 1967

Shipping (1966): Ships entered 1,800, G.R.T. 6,408,000;
Ships cleared 1,795, G.R.T. 6,382,000.

CIVIL AVIATION (1966)

Landings	916
Passengers in	17,608
Passengers out	20,017

EDUCATION (1964)

	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS	NUMBER OF TEACHERS	NUMBER OF PUPILS
Kindergarten	158	500	16,828
Rural Elementary	35	52	1,704
Special	3	13	143
Elementary	196	2,000	69,693
Advanced and more advanced Elementary	24	399	9,758
Secondary	3	64	494
Agricultural	1	4	49
Vocational and Technical	4	98	1,381
Teacher-Training	3	134	1,840
Higher	2	48	218

Source: Algemeen Bureau voor de Statistiek, Paramaribo.

THE CONSTITUTION

(See Netherlands Antilles).

THE GOVERNMENT

The Governor is the representative of the Queen and the constitutional Head of the Government. He appoints the 9 ministers of the Cabinet and the Advisory Council of at least 7 members.

The Legislative Council, the Staten, is a representative body of thirty-six members elected by general adult suffrage for a four-year period.

Governor: Dr. J. H. E. FERRIER.

Advisory Council: E. M. L. ENSBERG (Pres.), A. D. FERNANDES, Dr. J. P. KAULESAR-SUKUL, W. H. C. MONKAU, A. E. G. ZAAL, A. J. MORPURGO, C. D. OOF (Sec.).

MINISTERS

(April 1972)

Primo Minister and Minister of General Affairs: JULES SEDNEY.

Vice-Prime Minister and Minister of Finance: H. F. RADHAKISHUN.

Minister of Justice and Police: JAN H. ADHIN.

Minister of Development: Dr. FRANK E. ESSED.

Minister of Home Affairs: FERDINAND R. KARSOWIDJOJO.

Minister of Education and People's Development: Dr. R. NANAN PANDAY.

Minister of Economic Affairs: JUST RENS.

Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries: R. SHANKAR.

Minister for Youth and Social Welfare: TA AHMED ALI.

Minister for Buildings, Traffic and Waterways: RUDI H. GOOSSEIN.

Minister of Health: Dr. R. VONSEE.

Minister for Development Affairs: CYRIU B. RANKISOR.

Minister Plenipotentiary of Surinam at The Hague: Dr. J. D. V. POLANEN.

PARLIAMENT

COMPOSITION OF STATEN

(October 1969)

PARTY	SEATS
Nationale Partij Suriname	11
Verenigde Hindostaanse Partij	9
Progressieve Nationale Partij	8
Partij Nationalistische Republiek	1

POLITICAL PARTIES

Nationale Partij Suriname: f. 1946; Leader J. PENGEL.

Verenigde Hindostaanse Partij (Vatan-Hilkarie Partij): f. 1949; Leader J. LACHMON.

Kaum-Tani Persatuan Indonesia: f. 1947; Leader I. SOEMITA.

Progressieve Surinaamse Volkspartij: Keizerstraat 122, Paramaribo; f. 1946; Chair. J. A. DE MIRANDA; Leader E. L. WIJNTUIN.

Surinaamse Democraatische Partij: Leader D. G. A. FINDLAY.

Surinaamse Volkspartij: P.O.B. 573, Paramaribo; f. 1958; 3,500 mems.; Pres. C. R. BISWAMITRE, Sec. C. A. SLUER.

Sarakat Ratjat Indonesia: Leader F. R. KARSOWIDJOJO.

Progressieve Nationale Partij: Leader J. RENS.

Partij Nationalistische Republiek: Leader EDDY BRUMA.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The administration of justice is entrusted to a Court of Justice, the 7 members of which are nominated for life by the Crown, and three Cantonal Courts.

President of the Court of Justice: Dr. W. J. J. KOOLE.

Attorney-General: Dr. M. G. DE MIRANDA.

RELIGION

(1964)

Muslim	63,810
Hindu	87,580
Roman Catholic	71,170
Moravian Brethren	54,390
Dutch Reformed	11,910
Lutheran	4,760
Confucian	150
Other	30,000

Roman Catholic Bishop of Paramaribo: Mgr. ALOYS F. ZICHEM; Gravenstraat 12, P.O.B. 1230, Paramaribo.

THE PRESS

De Ware Tijd: P.O.B. 1200, Paramaribo; f. 1957; daily; Dutch; circ. 10,000; Editor L. E. M. MORPURGO.

De West: Dr. Mirandastraat 4, Paramaribo; f. 1909; daily; Dutch; circ. 8,000; Editor D. G. A. FINDLAY.

Nieuw Suriname: Warricastraat 81, Paramaribo; f. 1954; daily; Dutch; circ. 3,500; Editor J. A. PENGEL.

Suriname: Steenbakkerijstraat 58-60, Paramaribo; f. 1848; daily; Dutch; circ. 3,000; Editor P. WIJNGAARDE.

De Vrije Stem: Dr. J. F. Nassylaan 107-109, Paramaribo; weekly; Dutch; circ. 3,000; Editor W. H. LIONARONS.

Gouvernements-Advertentieblad: Paramaribo; f. 1871; bi-weekly, Dutch, Editor P. WIJNGAARDE.

Omhoog: Gravenstraat 17-19, Paramaribo; f. 1955; Roman Catholic; weekly; Dutch; Editors Redemptorist Fathers.

Onze Tijd: Wagenwegstraat 60, Paramaribo; f. 1955; weekly; Dutch; Editor N. M. I. HAAGSTAM.

De Vrijheid: 42 Keizerstraat, Paramaribo, Chinese, daily.

PRESS AGENCY

Algemeen Nederlands Persbureau (Netherlands News Service): 7 Gravenstraat, Paramaribo; 3 bulletins in Dutch and 3 in English; daily; Bureau Chief. A. J. M. JUDELL.

PUBLISHERS

Lionarons Drukkerij N.V.: Dr. J. F. Nassyalaan 107-109, Paramaribo.

Varekamp and Co., N.V.: Dominéstraat 26, P.O.B. 1851, Paramaribo.

Leo Victor: Gemenlandsweg 4, Paramaribo.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Stichting Radio-omroep Suriname: Roode Kruislaan, P.O.B. 271, Paramaribo; f. 1965; commercial; all local languages; Dir. R. RENS.

Radio Apintie: P.O.B. 1838, Dominéstraat 11, Paramaribo; f. 1958; commercial; home service in local languages, foreign service in English and Spanish; Dir. E. VERVUURT.

Radio Paramaribo: P.O.B. 9751, Gravenstraat 118, Paramaribo; f. 1957; commercial; home service in all local languages, foreign service in English and Spanish; Dir. W. H. LIONARONS.

Radinka: Waterloostraat, Nieuw Nickerie; f. 1962; commercial, Dutch and Hindi; Dir. S. RADHAKISHUN.

Radio Nickerie (R.A.N.I.): P.O.B. 271, Paramaribo; commercial; Dir. W. H. CROMWELL.

Number of radios (1971): 95,000.

TELEVISION

Surinaamse Televisie Stichting (S.T.V.S.): Cultuurtuinlaan, P.O.B. 271, Paramaribo; f. 1965; local languages and English; Dir. F. J. PENGEL.

Number of television sets (1971): 31,000.

FINANCE

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; dep. = deposits; m. = million; res. = reserves; amounts in Surinam guilders)

BANKING

CENTRAL BANK

Centrale Bank van Suriname: Waterkant 20, P.O.B. 1801; Paramaribo; f. 1956; cap. 3m., dep. 12.8m. (Dec. 1969); Pres. V. M. DE MIRANDA, Man. H. L. CRISSON.

De Surinaamsche Bank, N.V.: P.O.B. 1806, Gravenstraat 26, Paramaribo; f. 1865; cap. 3.9m., res. 1.3m. (Dec. 1970); Mans. E. DE VRIES, W. J. A. WIJNHOFEN.

Nationale Ontwikkelingsbank, N.V.: Waterkant 26, Paramaribo; f. 1963; government supported development bank; Man. Dir. E. S. SEWBERATH MISSE.

Surinaamse Hypotheekbank, N.V.: Noorderkerkstraat 5, Paramaribo.

Surinaamse Postspaarbank: Knuffelsgracht 11, Paramaribo; f. 1879; Dir. H. A. Vos.

Surinaamse Volkscredietbank: Steenbakkerijstraat 2, hoek Waterkant, Paramaribo.

Vervuurt Bank N.V.: Keizerstraat 4, P.O.B. 1813, Paramaribo; f. 1936; cap. p.u. 1.25m.; dep. 27.7m. (Dec. 1970); Dirs. C. J. C. VAN DER SCHROEFF, J. F. DE VRIES, E. P. SAMSON; Man. Dirs. H. DRIELSMA, S. J. EGGER.

Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.: Vijzelstraat 32, Amsterdam; Kerkplein 1, Paramaribo.

INSURANCE

N.V. Eerste Surinaamse Verzekeringsmaatschappij "De Nationale": P.O.B. 1030, Gravenstraat 3, Paramaribo; f. 1953; cap. p.u. 1m.; Pres. E. WIJNGAARDE; Vice-Pres. H. W. Vos.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Surinam Chamber of Commerce and Industries: Dr. J. C. de Mirandastraat 10, P.O.B. 149, Paramaribo; f. 1910; 4,500 mems.; Chair. H. W. MOHAMED RADJA; Sec. J. CH. HEAVE; publ. *Bulletin* (fortnightly, Dutch), *Newsletter* (quarterly, English).

DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS

Stichting Planbureau Suriname (Planning Bureau): Gravenstraat 5, Paramaribo; responsible for programming the Ten-Year Plans and implementing two- and four-year intermediate programmes.

Stichting Industriële Ontwikkeling Suriname (Industrial Development Commission): conducts economic and marketing surveys to determine the feasibility of establishing or expanding industries and provides technical assistance and personnel training; also responsible for stimulating foreign investment in Surinam.

EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATION

Vereniging Surinaams Bedrijfsleven (Surinam Business Association): Dr. J. C. de Mirandastraat 1, P.O.B. 111, Paramaribo; f. 1950; 112 mems.; Chair. Dr. J. MICHELS; publ. *Weekbericht*.

TRADE UNIONS

Surinaamse Mijnwerkers Unie (Surinam Mine Workers' Union): Paramaribo; about 80 mems.; Pres. L. E. ELIAZER; Sec. F. R. L. KETELDIJK; 3,360 miners in three unions: Paranam Miners Union, Moengo Miners Union, and Billiton Miners Union.

Surinaamse Werknemers Moeder Bond (Surinam Workers Parent Union): Surinamestraat 37, Paramaribo; about 5,000 mems.; Sec. F. E. ZWAKKE.

Progressieve Werknemers Organisatie (Progressive Workers' Organization): Gravenstraat 21, Paramaribo; f. 1948; about 2,000 mems., 10 affiliated unions; Pres. L. J. WEIDMAN; Sec. E. MENT.

De Samen Werkende Organisatie van Landsdienaren (Co-operative Organization of Civil Service Employees): Cornelis Jongbouwstraat 8, Paramaribo; f. 1957; about 2,000 mems.; Sec. S. P. AMMERSINGH.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

RAILWAYS

Surinam Government Railway: Onverwacht, Paramaribo; 83 miles metre gauge of track open, from Onverwacht to Brownswey; Dir. I. H. FERRIER.

ROADS

There are 1,560 km. of main roads. The main east-west road, 390 km. in length, links Albina on the eastern border with Nieuw Nickerie on the west.

SHIPPING

The following shipping lines maintain services:

Royal Netherlands Steamship Co.: 15 Waterkant, P.O.B. 1805, Paramaribo; regular services between Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Bremen, Hamburg and Paramaribo, and Mobile, Houston and New Orleans, New York; Baltimore and Paramaribo; sailings to Georgetown and Caribbean ports.

Surinam Navigation Co. Ltd.: 44 Waterkant, P.O.B. 1824, Paramaribo; services to Puerto Rico, U.S. Gulf ports,

Haiti and Dominican Republic; regular cargo and passenger services on Surinam coast and in the interior.

Compagnie Générale Transatlantique: passenger services to Europe.

Alcoa Steamship Co. Inc.: van Hoogersstraat, P.O.B. 1842, Paramaribo; fortnightly sailings between New York and Paramaribo; fortnightly sailings between Houston, New Orleans, Mobile and Paramaribo; regular passenger service between Trinidad and Paramaribo.

Other shipping lines: Bookers, Harrison Line.

CIVIL AVIATION

The main airport is Zandery airport, 28 miles from Paramaribo:

Surinam Airways Ltd.: Zorg en Hoop Airfield, P.O.B. 2029, Paramaribo; services to the Guianas, the Caribbean and an extensive network of domestic services; Gen. Man. BERT MAES.

The following foreign airlines also serve Surinam: Air France, K.L.M. and Pan Am.

TOURISM

Surinam Tourist Development Board: P.O.B. 656, Paramaribo; t. 1953; Chair. O. R. G. VERVOURT; Dir. F. L. DE ROOY; publ. *Surinam Sun* (twice a month).

NEW HEBRIDES

(AN ANGLO-FRENCH CONDOMINIUM)

The New Hebrides lie in the South Pacific between New Caledonia and Fiji.

STATISTICS

Area: 5,700 square miles (12 large and 60 small islands between 13°-21° S. and 166°-170° E., forming a double chain of islands about 440 miles long).

Population (1967 Census): 77,988 (73,937 indigenes), Vila (capital) 3,072, Santo 2,564. Est. population 1970: 81,000.

Employment: The native population is mainly engaged in peasant agriculture, producing both subsistence and cash crops. Most Europeans are employed in commerce and government service.

Agriculture: 200,000 acres are cultivated; 750,000 acres of forests. Production (1970): 31,197 metric tons of copra; 17,368 cubic metres of timber; small quantities of cocoa and coffee.

Livestock (1971): 75,000 cattle. Pigs (mainly native owned) and small number of goats, sheep and horses.

Mining: 28,545 tons of manganese was exported in 1970. Surveys have so far failed to discover worthwhile deposits of other minerals.

Currency: Australian \$ and New Hebrides franc are legal tender; \$A1=100 N.H. francs; \$A1=46½p.

Condominium Budget (1972 est., \$A): Recurrent Revenue and Expenditure 5,003,600. Capital Expenditure under the Development Plan 1971-75: 3,000,000.

British Budget (1969-70 est., \$A): Revenue and Expenditure 2,266,788.

French Budget (1971 est., \$A): Expenditure 5,245,470.

External Trade (1970): *Imports:* \$A13,107,000 (chief items rice, canned foods, building materials, petrol and fuel oils, clothing, textiles, machinery, vehicles and spares). *Exports:* \$A11,615,000 (chief items copra, frozen fish; others, timber, manganese, cocoa, frozen and canned beef. Principal trading partners are Australia, France, Japan and U.S.A.

Transport (1970): *Roads:* 3,000 vehicles. *Shipping:* 292 ships called at Vila and Santo, 1,684 passengers landed, 1,098 departed. *Aviation:* 597 aircraft landed, 10,763 passengers arrived and 11,047 departed.

THE CONSTITUTION

In 1902, Joint Deputy Commissioners were appointed by Britain and France and in 1906 an Anglo-French Convention established the Condominium as a Joint Administration. Citizens of the two Powers enjoy equal rights of residence, personal protection and trade. Each Power retains sovereignty over its nationals and business corporations. There is no Territorial sovereignty and natives bear no allegiance to either Power.

There are three elements in the structure of administration: the British National Secretariat, the French National Secretariat and the Condominium (Joint) Departments. An Advisory Council established in 1957, is presided over by the Resident Commissioners.

Half of the islands have local native councils, and there are town planning bodies in Vila and Santo with advisory functions.

THE GOVERNMENT

British High Commissioner: Sir MICHAEL GASS, K.C.M.G. (resident in Honiara, British Solomon Islands Protectorate).

French High Commissioner: LOUIS VERGER (resident in Nouméa, New Caledonia).

The High Commissioners are joint and equal heads of the Administration acting locally through British and French Resident Commissioners. The Joint Administration consists of the British National Service, the French National Service and certain Condominium services, including Treasury, Customs and Inland Revenue, Public Works and Transport, Posts and Telephones, Radio, Lands, Survey, Agriculture and Meteorology. A rough balance is kept between nationalities in numbers appointed.

BRITISH NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION

Resident Commissioner: C. H. ALLAN, O.B.E.

FRENCH NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION

Resident Commissioner: R. LANGLOIS.

ADVISORY COUNCIL

Presided over by the two resident commissioners and composed of 6 official and 24 private members.

Private members:

14 elected, of which 6 are Europeans (3 British and 3 French) and 8 are New Hebridean.

10 nominated, of which 3 are British, 3 French, 4 New Hebridean.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

CONDOMINIUM COURTS

The Joint Court: comprises a neutral President, a British Judge and a French Judge assisted by a neutral Public Prosecutor, a neutral Legal Commissioner, a neutral Registrar and a neutral Native Advocate.

President: (vacant).

British Judge: J. P. TRAINOR.

French Judge: G. GUESDON.

Courts of First Instance: In each District. Composed of British and French District Agents sitting with one assessor.

NATIONAL COURTS

For all suits between non-natives, except for certain land claims.

NATIVE COURTS

Composed of one of the two Agents of the District sitting with two native assessors. Their jurisdiction covers all offences peculiar to natives under the police and administrative regulations and by the code of native laws.

RELIGION

Most of the inhabitants are Christian. A number of missions are established in the Group including Presbyterian, Anglican (Melanesian Mission) and Roman Catholic.

Anglican: Archdeacon of Southern Melanesia: The Ven. D. A. RAWCLIFFE; Diocese of Melanesia, Lolowai, Aoba.

Roman Catholic: Bishop of Port Vila: The Right Rev. LOUIS JULLIARD, S.M.; Catholic Mission, Port Vila.

Press: There are no newspapers. *Nakamel*, monthly journal published by Sté-PEN, Vila. *New Hebridean Viewpoints*, bi-monthly journal published by New Hebrides National Party, Aoba. *Newsletter*: British Residency; f. 1955; fortnightly; eire. 2,550. *Bulletin d'Information*: French Residency; f. 1961; weekly; eire. 1,200.

Radio: Radio Vila; f. 1966.

Finance: Banque de l'Indochine, Barelays DCO, Commercial Banking Company of Sydney, Bank of New South Wales, Commonwealth Savings Bank of Australia (agency).

Shipping: Messageries Maritimes: regular service to France, French Oceania, Australia and New Caledonia at three-to four-week intervals. Burns, Philp (New Hebrides) Ltd.: regular services linking the New Hebrides with Australia, British Solomon Islands and New Guinea.

Civil Aviation: *Union des Transports Aériens*: twice weekly service to and from New Caledonia. *Fiji Airways*: service twice weekly to Fiji and Solomon Islands. *Air Melanesia*: f. 1966; operates regular and charter services throughout the Group.

EDUCATION

There are no joint services. A Teacher Training College, Secondary School and three multi-racial primary schools at Vila, Santo and Tanna are run by the British Administration, together with four junior primary schools. About twenty senior primary schools and two hundred junior primary schools are operated by missions and voluntary agencies. An increasing share of the cost of running English-medium mission schools is being borne by the British Administration. The French Administration run two lycées at Vila and Santo and forty primary schools, two with secondary facilities.

NEW ZEALAND

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

New Zealand lies in the South Pacific Ocean 1,000 miles south-east of Australia. It consists of North Island and South Island, separated by the narrow Cook Strait, and the very small Stewart Island in the south. It also administers a number of Pacific islands. The climate is moderate with an average temperature of 52°F (12°C) except in the far north where higher temperatures are reached. The language is English and the Maori population also uses its own tongue. Thirty-four per cent of the population are Anglicans, 22 per cent Presbyterian and 16 per cent Roman Catholics, with the remainder belonging to other Christian denominations. The flag is the blue ensign, charged with four red stars edged in white in the fly. The capital is Wellington on North Island.

Recent History

Since the war New Zealand has taken an increasing part in world affairs. It has contributed to Asian development through the Colombo Plan. It is a member of the Anzus Pact (Australia, U.S.A. and New Zealand) the Asian and Pacific Council (ASPAC), and of the South East Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO). In 1965 New Zealand and Australia established a free trade agreement, under which duties on selected commodities will be progressively reduced to nil by 1974. In 1962 Western Samoa, formerly administered by New Zealand as a United Nations Trusteeship Territory, attained independence. In 1965 the Cook Islands attained full internal self-government, but retained many links, including common citizenship, with New Zealand. In November 1969 the National Party government of Sir Keith Holyoake was re-elected for a further three-year term and was succeeded by John Marshall, Deputy Premier, in February 1972.

Government

New Zealand is a self-governing member of the Commonwealth and Queen Elizabeth II is Queen of New Zealand and Head of State. She is represented by a Governor-General who is aided by an Executive Council. The Legislature is unicameral; it consists of a House of Representatives of 80 members (including four Maoris), elected for a term of three years. Voting is by universal adult suffrage, only Maoris being entitled to vote at elections for the four Maori members of Parliament.

Defence

The total strength of regular forces in September 1971, was 12,750—Army 5,600, Navy 2,900, Air Force 4,250.

Economic Affairs

The external economy is heavily dependent on the pastoral and agricultural industries; wool, meat and dairy produce are the main exports. The United Kingdom in the first half of 1971 imported about 35 per cent of New Zealand's meat and dairy exports. This already diminishing proportion of trade will, under the terms of the Luxembourg Agreement between the EEC and New Zealand, be further reduced (in respect of dairy produce) by 29 per cent between 1973 and 1977. New Zealand's second largest

overseas market in 1970 was the U.S. which took 17.2 per cent of its total exports followed by Japan (9.9 per cent), Australia (8.7 per cent) and Canada (3.4 per cent). Markets are being extended in the Pacific region and Latin America especially and also South-east Asia. However industrial production now makes up almost two-thirds of total production. Exotic forests, under controlled management, provide a continuing supply of timber for the growing pulp and paper industry. Coal production is sufficient for all local needs and an oil refinery, using imported crude oil, supplies most of the country's petroleum and related products. Light industry continues to expand, the principal branches being food-processing and canning, car-assembly, transport equipment, wood and cork products, textiles and footwear, apparel and made-up textile goods. Hydro-electric power resources have been further developed. A government-sponsored steel industry, based on the smelting of local iron sands, has been opened on the west coast of the North Island, and a large aluminium smelter has been built at Bluff to process Australian bauxite and produces about 80,000 tons annually. High quality silica sand has also been found in South Canterbury (South Island). In addition to the oil refinery at Marsden Point, Whangarei and an inland natural gas field at Kapuni, North Island, offshore oil and natural gas deposits have recently been discovered at Maui off the Taramaki Coast. Oil prospecting has also begun off the East Coast of South Island.

Transport and Communications

New Zealand's transport services are modern. There are 4,929 km. of railways and 93,763 km. of roads. There are forty ports, the chief of which are Auckland, Wellington, Lyttelton (the port of Christchurch) and Dunedin. Much traffic between North and South Island is by air; there are also roll-on roll-off ferry services linking Wellington with Picton and Lyttelton. The main centres are joined by an air service network, and New Zealand is linked to most major Pacific countries by international airlines. In July 1971 the first earth satellite station at Warkworth (north of Auckland) was opened and will be linked to the Pacific satellite of INTELSAT III.

Social Welfare

New Zealand has a comprehensive social welfare system administered by the Department of Social Security. A tax is levied on all incomes to finance the services, which provide medical care and benefits for old age, blindness, widowhood, orphanhood, unemployment and sickness, as well as superannuation and family benefits. There are reciprocal agreements with Australia and the U.K.

Education

State education is free and, between the ages of six and fifteen, compulsory. Primary education lasts from five to twelve or thirteen after which children pass on to secondary schools until the age of eighteen. Private schools take about 12 per cent of primary and 16 per cent of secondary pupils. Special educational services cater for

NEW ZEALAND—(INTRODUCTORY SURVEY, STATISTICAL SURVEY)

children in remote areas and for the physically handicapped. There are six universities.

Tourism

New Zealand's tourist attractions are chiefly natural: high mountains, lakes, hot springs and beaches. There are abundant opportunities for outdoor recreation and New Zealand is particularly well-known for its fishing.

Visas are not required to visit New Zealand by nationals of Belgium, Denmark, France, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Monaco, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

Public Holidays

1972: June 1 (Queen's Birthday), October 26 (Labour Day), December 25 (Christmas Day), December 26 (Boxing Day).

1973: January (New Year's Day), April 20 (Good Friday), April 23 (Easter Monday), April 25 (Anzac Day).

Weights and Measures

Imperial weights and measures are in use. The metric system was introduced into the schools in 1971; the whole country is expected to go metric by 1975.

Currency and Exchange Rate

From July 10th, 1967 the unit of currency became the New Zealand dollar (\$NZ) of 100 cents.

Notes: 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 100 dollars.

Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50 cents.

Exchange rate: \$NZ2.20=£1
\$NZ0.82=\$U.S.1

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (sq. miles)			POPULATION (March 1971)		
Total	North Island	South Island	Total	North Island	South Island
103,740	44,300	59,440	2,862,631	2,051,363	811,268

Maoris (March 1971) 227,414.

CHIEF TOWNS

(March 1971)

Wellington (capital)	324,032	Christchurch	302,610
Auckland	698,400	Dunedin	117,746

Immigration: (1968-69) 23,225; (1969-70) 26,825; (1970-71) 39,380.

Emigration: (1968-69) 29,802; (1969-70) 29,822; (1970-71) 38,165.

Births: (Sept. 1971) 64,606. **Deaths:** (Sept. 1971) 24,062. **Marriages:** (Sept. 1971) 27,072.

NEW ZEALAND—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

LABOUR (April 1971)

NEW ZEALAND STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION	MALES ('000)	FEMALES ('000)	TOTAL ('000)
Agriculture and Other Primary . . .	125.1	16.5	141.6
Manufacturing and Industry . . .	203.7	71.5	275.2
Electricity, Gas and Water . . .	12.7	1.2	13.9
Construction . . .	84.6	2.5	87.1
Wholesale and Retail Trade . . .	111.4	76.3	187.7
Transport, Storage and Communication . . .	85.3	17.8	103.1
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate, etc. . .	38.2	28.3	66.5
Community, Social and Personal Services . . .	117.3	107.1	224.4
TOTAL IN INDUSTRY . . .	778.3	321.2	1,099.5
Armed Forces in New Zealand* . . .	10.5	0.6	11.1
Registered Unemployed . . .	1.0	0.4	1.4
TOTAL LABOUR FORCE . . .	789.8	322.2	1,112.0

* Sept. 1971: 12.7.

AGRICULTURE CROPS

CROPS	AREA ('000 acres)			PRODUCTION* ('000 bushels)		
	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71 (est.)	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71 (est.)
Wheat . . .	321	268	238	16,779	10,553	11,900
Oats . . .	39	52	43	2,874	3,181	2,700
Barley . . .	157	139	170	10,254	7,692	10,000
Maize . . .	17.6	20	23.2	2,014	2,308	n.a.
Peas . . .	50	61	n.a.	2,080	1,822	n.a.
Potatoes . . .	25	24.5	18.9	252	249	n.a.

* Bushel weights: wheat 60 lb., oats 40 lb., barley 50 lb., maize 56 lb., peas 60 lb.

LIVESTOCK ('000 at 31 January)

ANIMALS	1968	1969	1970	1971
Dairy cows in milk . . .	2,232	2,304	2,321	2,239
Total cattle . . .	8,247	8,605	8,777	8,819
Breeding ewes . . .	42,651	43,385	42,912	n.a.
Total sheep . . .	60,474	59,937	60,276	n.a.
Total pigs . . .	614	553	578	617

ANIMAL PRODUCTS

COMMODITIES	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
Butter (Creamery) . . ('000 tons)	264.1	233.1	221.8
Cheese . . . " "	95.4	98.3	107.4
Preserved milk* . . " "	174.2	154.1	166.7
Casein . . . " "	67.7	62.0	54.8
Meat—total . . . " "	1,014.1	1,034.8	n.a.
Mutton and lamb . . . " "	553.8	553.7	n.a.
Wool, greasy basis . . (million lb.)	732.0	723.0	n.a.

* Skim-milk powder, condensed and powdered whole milk, butter milk powder.

FORESTRY

('000 board feet)

SPECIES	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
Rimu and Miro . . .	166,900	165,500	153,600	135,900	137,900	137,900
Matai	24,200	22,300	17,000	15,400	15,300	11,400
Totara	8,800	8,600	6,500	6,500	5,600	5,000
Kahikatea	17,300	16,900	17,700	16,600	14,800	12,700
Beech	11,600	13,400	10,000	10,600	10,900	11,300
Exotic Pines	472,400	465,300	421,300	475,600	504,100	536,000
TOTAL (incl. others)	756,900	747,600	674,900	732,600	765,000	784,300

FISHERIES

	UNIT	QUANTITY			VALUE (\$NZ)		
		1968	1969	1970	1968	1969	1970
Wet Fish	cwt.	671,870	645,012	799,890	4,488,614	5,017,600	6,424,812
Whitebait	"	3,022	2,852	1,673	423,126	383,309	290,481
Oysters (dredged)	sack	148,581	66,753	114,998	1,040,769	734,506	1,267,077
Oysters (rock)	"	3,291	5,099	4,912	75,383	159,507	169,871
Rock Lobster	cwt.	214,752	175,109	127,258	7,433,006	8,860,938	8,051,581
Other	"	37,779	43,609	47,756	126,896	288,872	351,280

MINING

	UNIT	1967	1968	1969	1970
Coal and Lignite	'000 tons	2,369	2,225	2,327	2,348
Gold	'000 oz.	11	9	11	11
Silver	" "	n.a.	4	22	16
Petroleum (crude)	'000 gals.	88	79	106	16,334
Natural Gas	'000 cu. ft.	3,687	2,776	2,336	3,769
Iron Sands	'000 tons	n.a.	n.a.	19	141
Silver Sand	" "	79	83	106	133
Limestone	" "	2,518	2,367	2,593	2,762
Salt	" "	55	55	49	52

* Million cu. ft.

NEW ZEALAND—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

INDUSTRY

SELECTED COMMODITIES

	UNIT	1968	1969	1970
Canned Meat	'000 lb.	12,260	11,665	8,949
Flour	Short tons	218,524	216,825	216,978
Refined Sugar	tons	129,932	132,123	139,868
Biscuits	"	23,383	23,113	23,361
Jam	"	4,471	4,521	5,291
Canned Fruit	"	21,837	20,980	22,610
Canned Vegetables	"	17,124	14,243	17,618
Soap Flakes and Powder	"	12,962	12,615	11,533
Beer and Stout	'000 gallons	68,115	69,270	73,765
Wool Yarn	'000 lb.	22,106	28,419	30,884
Woollen and Worsted Piece Goods	'000 sq. yds.	3,586	4,952	5,865
Refrigerators	Number	99,228	121,072	134,674
Washing Machines	"	44,139	47,780	55,383
Lawn Mowers	"	50,490	66,950	69,324
Radios	"	73,880	112,750	119,471
Tobacco	'000 lb.	2,697	2,562	2,390
Cigarettes	million	4,740	4,722	5,364
Chemical Fertilisers	'000 tons	1,748	1,937	1,880
Cement	tons	751	790	816
Passenger Cars	Number	43,192	51,353	55,282
Trucks, Vans, Buses	"	6,981	12,527	16,545

FINANCE

\$NZ2.20=£1 sterling; \$NZ0.82=U.S. \$1.

\$NZ100=£45.45 sterling=U.S. \$121.95.

BUDGET (1972)

(\$ million)

CONSOLIDATED REVENUE ACCOUNT AND NATIONAL ROADS FUND

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
Income and Social Security Taxes	1,100.0	Education, Hospitals and Pensions	583.7
Racing Duty	14.0	Stabilization	22.0
Customs	157.0	Administration, etc.	141.5
Beer Duty	40.0	Defence	110.5
Sales Tax	133.0	Maintenance or Works	51.0
Highways Revenue	40.0	Development of Industry	118.1
Payroll Tax	71.0	Social Security Benefits	329.0
Other Taxation	201.5	Roads	83.0
Other Receipts	85.0	Interest and Management of the Public Debt	166.2
Miscellaneous Receipts	15.0	Works and Capital Advances	253.0
Borrowing	61.5	Supplementary	60.0
TOTAL	1,918.0	TOTAL (inc. others)	1,918.0

NEW ZEALAND—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

WORKS AND CAPITAL EXPENDITURE (\$NZ million)

	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72 (est.)
Electricity	67.0	74.0	80.0
Forest Development	15.5	17.3	17.7
Land Settlement	4.8	4.3	3.3
Housing	15.7	13.3	12.0
Public Buildings	14.2	16.0	18.0
Railways	7.1	9.9	11.0
Airport Development	0.8	3.7	5.8
State Coal Mines	0.2	0.1	0.2
National Roads Board	77.6	85.7	83.0
University and Technical Institute Buildings	12.7	15.5	17.7
	291.7	328.1	335.1

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURE (\$NZ million)

	1967-68*	1968-69*	1969-70
NATIONAL INCOME AT FACTOR COST	3,457	3,683	4,034
Indirect taxation	316	343	376
Subsidies	-21	-19	-24
NATIONAL INCOME AT MARKET PRICES	3,753	4,008	4,387
Depreciation	321	346	371
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	4,074	4,354	4,757
EXPENDITURE ON G.N.P.:			
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	2,541	2,667	2,871
Public authority current expenditure	598	649	722
Gross domestic capital formation in N.Z.	870	919	1,005
Change in stocks	132	64	120
Exports of goods and services	854	1,121	1,273
Imports of goods and services	-866	-986	-1,135
EXPENDITURE ON GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	4,129	4,434	4,856
Net factor payments to rest of world	-55	-81	-100
EXPENDITURE ON GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	4,074	4,354	4,757

* Revised.

OVERSEAS RESERVES (\$NZ million)

END OF MARCH	NET OVERSEAS ASSETS	OVERSEAS SECURITIES		GOLD	IMF RESERVE POSITION	IMF SPECIAL DRAWING RIGHTS	TOTAL RESERVES
		Treasury- held	Other Government- held				
1967	116.3	56.6	13.1	0.3	—	—	186.3
1968*.	200.3	76.9	14.5	0.2	—	—	291.8
1969*.	183.2	80.5	15.3	1.2	—	—	280.1
1970*.	204.8	87.5	16.1	0.8	—	23.6	332.7
1971*.	172.4	117.3	17.4	0.7	45.1	19.6	372.5

* Comparability with earlier years is affected by the devaluation of the N.Z. dollar by 19.45 per cent on 21 November 1967.

NEW ZEALAND—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(\$NZ million)

CURRENT ACCOUNT	1968-69*			1969-70†		
	Credit	Debit	Balance	Credit	Debit	Balance
Merchandise transactions f.o.b. . . .	974.1	720.7	253.4	1,111.6	826.3	285.3
Non-monetary gold	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transportation	81.8	136.2	-54.4	88.0	156.3	- 68.4
Travel	20.1	42.2	-22.1	26.0	50.1	- 24.1
Insurance	7.3	2.5	4.8	3.0	1.4	1.6
International investment income . . .	31.8	112.5	-80.7	34.2	134.4	-100.2
Government transactions	11.1	25.0	-13.9	13.3	27.7	- 14.4
Miscellaneous receipts and payments .	26.3	60.1	-33.8	30.8	73.8	- 43.0
Transfers	37.1	51.5	-14.3	37.9	55.4	- 17.5
BALANCE ON CURRENT ACCOUNT . . .	1,189.8	1,150.7	39.1	1,344.9	1,325.5	19.3

* Revised.

† Provisional.

CAPITAL ACCOUNT	1968-69*		1969-70†	
	Increase in		Increase in	
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
<i>Long-term Capital (Private):</i>				
Overseas direct investment in New Zealand.	—	38.9	—	77.7
New Zealand direct investment overseas	6.3	—	9.4	—
Other long-term capital movements . . .	—	6.7	—	1.3
<i>Long-term Capital (Government):</i>				
Government investments	- 7.7	—	26.1	—
Public debt	—	15.4	—	2.9
Local Authority debt	—	- 2.0	—	- 1.3
Asian Development Bank:				
Holdings of N.Z. securities	—	1.0	—	1.0
N.Z. subscription	2.0	—	2.0	—
Other	—	4.6	—	- 5.2
<i>Monetary Institutions:</i>				
Reserve Bank of New Zealand:				
IMF drawings and repurchases	—	-57.4	—	-18.4
N.Z. subscription	—	—	—	—
Allocation of Special Drawing Rights . .	—	—	—	23.6†
Other borrowing and lending	—	- 9.4	—	-27.9
Monetary gold	1.0	—	- 0.4	—
<i>Reserve Bank of New Zealand and Other Banks:</i>				
Assets of N.Z. banking system	-17.2	—	21.7	—
Special Drawing Rights of IMF addition to official reserves	—	—	23.6	—
<i>Short-term Capital (Government):</i>				
Government cash balances	- 0.1	—	- 0.1	—
Other	12.3	—	-18.2	—
<i>Other Short-term Capital Movements including Errors and Omissions</i>	40.1	—	9.0	—
BALANCE ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT	39.1		19.3	

* Revised.

† Provisional.

† Allocation of Special Drawing Rights is not an increase in liabilities but is entered here as a contra entry to their addition to official reserves to maintain the correct balance of the capital account.

NEW ZEALAND—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

REGIONAL BALANCES ON CURRENT ACCOUNT*

(1969-70—\$NZ million)

	UNITED KINGDOM	OTHER STERLING COUNTRIES	UNITED STATES AND CANADA	EEC COUNTRIES	OTHER COUNTRIES	INTER- NATIONAL ORGANIZA- TIONS	TOTAL ALL COUNTRIES
Merchandise	146.1	-105.3	93.3	81.9	69.0	0.1	285.3
Transportation	-39.2	6.2	-5.9	-13.5	-15.9	—	-68.4
Travel	-9.4	-13.4	1.0	-1.2	-1.1	—	-24.1
Insurance	—	1.9	-0.3	—	—	—	1.6
International investment income	-47.0	-10.2	-33.1	-2.2	-7.7	—	-100.2
Government transactions	-4.5	-5.9	-0.9	-1.0	-2.2	—	-14.4
Miscellaneous	-17.0	-12.1	-11.3	-1.3	-1.3	—	-43.0
Transfers	5.3	-12.9	0.2	-1.0	-2.5	-6.7	-17.6
BALANCE ON CURRENT ACCOUNT	34.4	-151.7	43.1	61.7	38.3	-6.5	19.3

* Provisional.

EXTERNAL TRADE

(\$NZ '000)

	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71*
Imports (f.o.b.)	799,197	942,338	1,075,109
Exports (f.o.b.)	989,097	1,087,026	1,131,103

* Provisional.

COMMODITIES

	IMPORTS (c.d. value)			EXPORTS* (f.o.b.) (re-exports omitted)	
	1968-69†	1969-70†	1970-71†	1968-69†	1969-70†
Food and Live Animals	34,317	44,273	58,003	540,910	615,687
Beverages and Tobacco	10,554	8,749	12,236	1,044	1,077
Crude Materials	43,689	51,420	47,285	327,109	323,741
Mineral Fuels	56,248	59,083	61,219	6,371	5,454
Animal and Vegetable Oils	1,415	1,710	2,560	7,276	10,020
Chemicals	102,861	116,204	134,817	27,356	33,520
Manufactures	233,280	271,703	296,288	40,202	50,954
Machinery and Transport Equipment	254,905	318,594	372,563	11,089	15,741
Miscellaneous	59,557	66,575	77,239	7,035	9,138
Other Transactions	2,371	4,028	12,898	487	341
TOTAL	799,197	942,338	1,075,109	968,878	1,064,774

* Main exports during year ended June 1971 were: Meat and meat preparations (\$NZ391.3 million), Dairy products (\$NZ196.7 million), Wool (\$NZ188.6 million), Hides, skins and pelts (\$NZ50.6 million).

† Revised.

‡ Provisional.

NEW ZEALAND—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS

	IMPORTS			EXPORTS*		
	1968-69†	1969-70†	1970-71†	1968-69	1969-70†	1970-71†
Australia	158,329	197,144	225,512	75,282	86,997	96,634
Fiji	2,496	959	3,070	7,638	8,822	12,754
Hong Kong	13,722	17,872	18,628	3,673	4,581	6,804
Malaysia	6,621	6,434	5,535	6,317	7,264	7,613
South Africa	3,941	3,941	3,286	2,472	3,183	8,946
United Kingdom	243,483	278,610	310,672	382,749	385,718	384,156
Belgium and Luxembourg	4,183	4,442	6,775	19,304	21,307	25,819
France and Monaco	6,670	7,534	11,006	36,781	28,732	27,706
German Federal Republic	33,807	36,822	49,215	28,734	29,564	30,271
Italy and San Marino	11,145	11,914	14,344	21,591	23,720	19,278
Netherlands	8,372	9,670	14,178	13,611	16,128	16,987
Canada	30,448	37,492	38,466	16,383	45,255	32,183
U.S.A.	99,655	123,166	129,871	169,802	166,066	192,723
Japan	64,594	78,115	110,282	88,001	106,870	102,975
GRAND TOTAL (incl. others)	799,197	942,338	1,075,109	977,423	1,075,158	1,117,139

* Excluding ship's stores, specie and gold.

† Provisional.

‡ Revised.

TOURISM (1970-71)

FROM	NUMBER OF VISITORS
Australia	79,626
U.S.A.	30,836
Pacific Islands	6,074*
United Kingdom	12,133
Canada	4,963
Japan	2,593
Malaysia	2,593
Hong Kong	983
Other Asian Countries	3,277
TOTAL	135,429

* 1969-70. Tourists only: excludes cruise visitors, persons on working holidays and visitors on business and other purposes. TOTAL (1970-71): 105,681.

TRANSPORT RAILWAYS

YEAR ENDING 31 MARCH	PASSENGER JOURNEYS ('000)		GOODS CARRIED ('000 tons)				NET TON MILES (million)
	RAILWAY	MOTOR*	TIMBER	LIVESTOCK	AGRICULTURAL LIME	TOTAL (incl. Others)	
1969	22,261	22,585	1,826	250	105	10,798	1,502.9
1970	21,031	22,175	2,084	215	134	11,593	1,676.6
1971	20,911	22,599	2,164	198	146	11,699	1,745.4

* Railway Department's motor services only.

NEW ZEALAND—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

ROADS: MOTOR VEHICLES LICENSED (as at 31 March)

	1969	1970	1971
Private cars	843,190	871,864	918,700
Lorries	166,987	171,477	181,762
Passenger Vehicles	3,212	3,143	3,113
Trailers	201,264	211,539	224,667
Motor cycles and Power cycles	47,983	48,111	53,206
Other vehicles	77,185	79,483	87,889
TOTAL	1,339,821	1,385,617	1,464,337

SHIPPING

	ENTERED				CLEARED			
	OVERSEAS		COASTAL		OVERSEAS		COASTAL	
	NUMBER OF VESSELS	NET TONNAGE ('000)	NUMBER OF VESSELS	NET TONNAGE ('000)	NUMBER OF VESSELS	NET TONNAGE ('000)	NUMBER OF VESSELS	NET TONNAGE ('000)
1968	3,497	16,538	8,704	8,632	3,501	16,530	8,700	8,695
1969	3,648	17,070	8,150	8,241	3,640	17,014	8,174	8,248
1970	3,757	17,258	7,671	8,322	3,749	17,272	7,662	8,320

AIR TRANSPORT (‘000)

YEAR ENDING 31 MARCH	INTERNAL SERVICES			OVERSEAS SERVICES		
	Miles Flown	Passenger-Miles	Cargo Ton-Miles	Passenger Carried	Freight Carried (single tons)	Mail Carried (single tons)
1967	12,261	310,971	7,708.8	362.8	4,578.0	1,148.0
1968	12,196	310,632	7,376.0	411.9	7,695.7	1,173.1
1969	11,699	344,235	7,359.3	431.7	10,549.5	1,198.3

EDUCATION (1970)

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	March 1971
Radio Sets Licensed	697,000
TV Sets Licensed	664,000
Daily Newspapers	41
Telephones per 100 people	44

	INSTITUTIONS	PUPILS	TEACHERS§
Pre-School	847	41,103	568
Primary (State and Private)	2,875	517,537	18,769
Secondary (State and Private)	387	186,743	9,541
Technical	8	103,574*	804
Teacher Training	13†	9,030†	512
University	6	34,489	1,816

* Including 101,412 part-time or correspondence students.

† Including extra-mural, short courses, etc.

‡ Including 4 Kindergarten Training Centres.

§ 1969.

THE CONSTITUTION

Executive Council

The powers, duties and responsibilities of the Governor-General and the Executive Council under the present system of responsible government are set out in Royal Letters Patent and Instructions thereunder of 11 May 1917. In the execution of the powers and authorities vested in him the Governor-General must be guided by the advice of the Executive Council; but if in any case he sees sufficient cause to dissent from the opinion of the Council, he may act in the exercise of his powers and authorities in opposition to the opinion of the Council, reporting the matter to Her Majesty without delay, with the reasons for his so acting.

In addition to the Governor-General, the Executive Council consists of all the ministers of the Crown. Two members, exclusive of His Excellency or the presiding member, constitute a quorum. Authority is given in the Civil Lists for the appointment of one or two Maoris or half-castes as members of the Executive Council representing the Maori race.

House of Representatives

The number of members constituting the House of Representatives is eighty four—eighty Europeans and four Maoris. They are designated "Members of Parliament".

Quinquennial Parliaments, instituted under the Constitution Act, were abolished by the Triennial Parliaments

Act, 1879, which fixed the term at three years. General elections have been held at three-yearly intervals since 1881, with a few exceptions.

Since the abolition of plural voting in 1889 and the introduction of women's suffrage in 1893 every person of twenty-one years of age or over (reduced to twenty in 1969) has had the right to exercise a vote in the election of members for the House of Representatives. Since 1957 to be registered as an elector a person must be a British subject or Irish citizen, ordinarily resident in New Zealand at some period, having resided continuously in New Zealand for at least a year and who has resided continuously for three months or more in the electoral district for which he claims to vote. A system of compulsory registration of all electors except Maoris was introduced at the end of 1924; it was introduced for Maoris in 1956.

There are 80 European electoral districts and four Maori electoral districts. Only Maoris may vote in Maori district elections. A Maori half-caste is entitled to be registered as an elector of a Maori or a European electoral district.

By the Electoral Amendment Act, 1937, which made provision for a secret ballot in Maori elections, Maori electors were granted the same privileges, in the exercise of their vote, as European electors.

For the system of local government administration a modified form of franchise exists, a ratepaying qualification being necessary for the exercise of votes on financial issues.

THE GOVERNMENT

**Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief: Sir ARTHUR
ESPIE PORRITT, G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., Bt., C.B.E., M.A.,
M.CH., F.R.C.S.**

THE MINISTRY

(April 1972)

Prime Minister, Minister of State Services, Minister in Charge of the Legislative Department, Minister in Charge of the Audit Department, Minister in Charge of the New Zealand Security Intelligence Service: Rt. Hon. J. R. MARSHALL.

Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Finance, Minister in Charge of the Department of Statistics, Minister in Charge of Friendly Societies: Hon. R. D. MULDOON.

Minister of Industries and Commerce, Minister of Overseas Trade: Hon. H. E. TALBOYS.

Minister of Transport, Minister of Railways, Minister of Marine and Fisheries: Hon. J. B. GORDON.

Minister of Lands, Minister of Forests, Minister of Maori Affairs, Minister of Island Affairs, Minister for the Environment, Minister in Charge of the Valuation Department: Hon. D. MACINTYRE, D.S.O., O.B.E., ED.

Minister of Labour, Minister of Immigration: Hon. D. S. THOMSON, M.C., ED.

Minister of Health, Minister of Social Security, Minister of Social Welfare: Hon. L. R. ADAMS-SCHNEIDER.

Minister of Works, Minister of Police: Hon. P. B. ALLEN.

Minister of Agriculture: Hon. D. J. CARTER.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Rt. Hon. Sir KEITH HOLYOAKE, G.C.M.G., C.H.

Minister of Justice, Attorney-General: Hon. Sir ROY E. JACK.

Minister of Defence, Minister in Charge of the Government Printing Office, Minister in Charge of War Pensions, Minister in Charge of Rehabilitation: Hon. A. McCREADY.

Minister of Education: Hon. H. L. PICKERING.

Postmaster-General, Minister of Tourism, Minister of Broadcasting: Hon. H. J. WALKER.

Minister of Customs, Minister in Charge of Publicity, Associate Minister of Finance, Minister in Charge of the Public Trust Office, Minister in Charge of the Government Life Insurance Office, Minister in Charge of the Earthquake and War Damage Commission: Hon. G. F. GAIR.

Minister of Science, Minister of Electricity, Minister of Mines, Minister of Fuel and Power: Hon. L. W. GANDAR.

Minister of Housing, Minister in Charge of State Advances Corporation, Associate Minister of Labour: Hon. E. S. F. HOLLAND.

Minister of Internal Affairs, Minister of Local Government, Minister of Civil Defence, Associate Minister of Social Welfare: Hon. D. A. HIGHET.

COMMISSIONERS OF TERRITORIES

Cook Islands: L. J. DAVIS (High Commissioner).

Niue Island: S. D. WILSON (Resident Commissioner).

Tokelau: R. B. TAYLOR (High Commissioner in Western Samoa).

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

HIGH COMMISSIONS, EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO NEW ZEALAND

(Wellington, unless otherwise indicated.)

(HC) High Commission; (E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Argentina: Canberra, Australia (E).

Australia: I.C.I. House, Molesworth St., I, P.O.B. 12145 (HC); *High Commissioner:* Dame ANNABELLE RANKIN.

Austria: Canberra, Australia (E).

Belgium: Dominion Farmers' Institute Bldg., Featherston St., I, P.O.B. 560 (E); *Ambassador:* ANDRE DOMUS.

Brazil: Canberra, Australia (E).

Burma: Canberra, Australia (E).

Canada: I.C.I. House, Molesworth St., I, P.O.B. 12049 (HC); *High Commissioner:* J. A. DOUGAN.

Ceylon: Canberra, Australia (HC).

China, Republic of (Taiwan): 2 Burnell Ave., Thorndon, P.O.B. 1889 (E); *Ambassador:* KONSIN C. SHAH.

Czechoslovakia: 12 Anne St., Wadestown, P.O.B. 2843 (L); *Chargé d'Affaires:* JAROSLAV MATOUŠ.

Denmark: Government Life Insurance Bldg., Customhouse Quay, I., P.O.B. 111 (E); *Ambassador:* P. A. VON DER HUDE.

Egypt, Arab Republic of: Canberra, Australia.

Finland: Canberra, Australia (E).

France: Government Life Insurance Bldg., Customhouse Quay, I., P.O.B. 1695 (E); *Ambassador:* CHRISTIAN DE NICOLAY.

German Federal Republic: 3 Claremont Grove, I., P.O.B. 1687 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. KURT LUEDDE NEURATH.

Greece: Canberra, Australia (E).

India: 49 Willis St., I. (HC); *High Commissioner:* P. S. NASKAR.

Indonesia: 11 Fitzherbert Terrace (E); *Ambassador:* SUJITNO SUKIRNO.

Ireland: Canberra, Australia (E).

Israel: Canberra, Australia (E).

Italy: 24 Grant Rd., Thorndon, I., P.O.B. 454 (E); *Ambassador:* GIULIO CARNEVALI.

Japan: 298 Oriental Parade (E); *Ambassador:* KENICHIRO YOSHIDA.

Korea, Republic: Canberra, Australia (E).

Laos: Canberra, Australia (E).

Malaysia: 21A Kemp St., Kilbirnie, P.O.B. 14046 (HC); *High Commissioner:* LIM TAIK CHOON.

Nepal: Tokyo, Japan (E).

Netherlands: Fifth Floor, Shell House, The Terrace, C.1, P.O.B. 840 (E); *Ambassador:* H. C. JORISSEN.

Norway: Canberra, Australia (E).

Pakistan: Canberra, Australia (HC).

Philippines: Canberra, Australia (L).

Romania: Tokyo, Japan (E).

Singapore: 1st Floor, Molesworth House, 101 Molesworth St., I. (HC); *High Commissioner:* K. M. BYRNE.

Spain: Canberra, Australia.

Sweden: 17th Floor, Aurora House, 48-64 The Terrace, P.O.B. 1800 (E); *Ambassador:* C. G. BEVE.

Switzerland: D.I.C. Bldg., Lambton Quay, I., P.O.B. 386 (E); *Ambassador:* MAX CORTI.

Thailand: 9 Fitzherbert Terrace, I., P.O.B. 2530 (E); *Ambassador:* PRASONG BUNCHOEM.

U.S.S.R.: 57 Messines Rd., 5 (L); *Minister:* A. I. IVANTSOV.

United Kingdom: Government Life Insurance Bldg., Customhouse Quay, I., P.O.B. 1812 (HC); *High Commissioner:* Sir ARTHUR GALSWORTHY, K.C.M.G.

U.S.A.: Government Life Insurance Bldg., Customhouse Quay, I., P.O.B. 1190 (E); *Ambassador:* KENNETH FRANZHEIM II.

Viet-Nam, Republic of: Fourth Floor, D.I.C. Bldg., 40 Panama St., P.O.B. 2833 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* Dr. NGHIEM MY.

New Zealand also has diplomatic relations with Bangladesh, Panama, South Africa and Yugoslavia.

PARLIAMENT

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

OFFICERS

Speaker: The Hon. Sir ROY E. JACK.

Chairman of Committees: A. E. ALLEN.

Clerk of the House: H. N. DOLLIMORE.

Leader of the Opposition: N. E. KIRK.

GENERAL ELECTION, November 1969

PARTY	No. OF VOTES	VOTES (per cent)	SEATS
National .	605,960	45.2	45
Labour .	593,253	44.25	39
Social Credit .	120,979	9.02	—
Others .	20,571	1.53	—

POLITICAL PARTIES

New Zealand National Party: Corner Customhouse Quay and Hunter St., Wellington, I.; f. 1936; The National Party represents the Conservative and Liberal elements in New Zealand politics. In office 1949–57, and since 1960, the Party stands for maintenance of democratic government, and the encouragement of private enterprise and competitive business, coupled with maximum personal freedom.

Leaders: E. D. HOLT (President), Rt. Hon. JOHN R. MARSHAL, M.P., Prime Minister (Parliamentary Leader).

Gen. Dir. and Sec.: R. F. WILSON, O.B.E., M.COM., A.C.A.

Labour Party, The: P.O.B. 6373, Te Aro, Wellington; f. 1916; The policy of the Party is the maximum utilization of the Dominion's resources for organizing an internal economy to distribute goods and services so as

to guarantee to every person able and willing to work an adequate standard of living.

New Zealand Pres.: W. E. ROWLING, M.P.

Gen. Sec.: J. F. WYBROW.

Communist Party of New Zealand: Auckland; pro-Chinese; 300 mems.; Gen. Sec. VICTOR WILCOX; publ. *People's Voice* (weekly).

Social Credit Party: Westbrook House, 181 Willis St., Wellington 1; f. 1953; aims to cut taxes and increase social security benefits through the "use and ownership of the people's own credit" under a national credit authority; 7,000 mems.; Leader V. F. CRACKNELL.

Socialist Unity Party: Box 1987, Auckland; f. 1966; Marxist socialist; Chair. ALEX DRENNAN; Sec. GEORGE JACKSON; publ. *New Zealand Tribune and Socialist Politics*.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The Judicial System of New Zealand comprises a Court of Appeal, a Supreme Court, a Court of Arbitration and a Compensation Court. There are also Magistrates' Courts, having both civil and criminal jurisdiction and Wardens' Courts dealing with Mining proceedings.

Chief Justice: Rt. Hon. Sir RICHARD WILD, K.C.M.G. (1966).

THE COURT OF APPEAL

President: Rt. Hon. Sir ALFRED NORTH, K.B.E.

Judges: Rt. Hon. Sir ALEXANDER TURNER, Rt. Hon. Sir THADDEUS MCCARTHY.

Registrar: D. V. JENKIN.

THE SUPREME COURT

Judges: Hon. Sir T. E. HENRY (1955), Hon. A. L. HASLAM (1957), Hon. I. H. MACARTHUR (1959), Hon. C. P. RICHMOND (1960), Hon. A. O. WOODHOUSE (1961), Hon. A. J. C. PERRY (1962), Hon. N. WILSON (1963),

Hon. L. F. MOLLER (1964), Hon. G. D. SPEIGHT (1966), Hon. C. M. ROPER (1967), Hon. J. C. WHITE (1970), Hon. D. S. BEATTIE (1970), Hon. J. P. QUILLIAM (1970), Hon. D. W. McMULLIN (1970).

Registrar: D. V. JENKIN.

COMPENSATION COURT

Judges: Hon. A. P. BLAIR, Hon. J. B. THOMSON.

COURT OF ARBITRATION

The Court of Arbitration consists of one Judge, an Employers' representative and a Workers' representative
Judge: Hon. A. P. BLAIR (1965).

Employers' Representative: W. N. HEWITT.

Workers' Representative: A. B. GRANT.

Registrar: R. D. LUMSDEN.

RELIGION

There is no established Church in New Zealand.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND (Province of New Zealand)

Archbishop: Rt. Rev. H. W. BAINES, M.A. (Acting Archbishop); Bishops Court, 28 Eccleston Hill, Wellington.

Provincial Secretary: J. C. COTTRELL, J.P., P.O.B. 800, Christchurch.

Bishops

Auckland	Rt. Rev. ERIC AUSTIN GOWING, M.A.
Christchurch	Rt. Rev. WILLIAM ALLAN PYATT, M.A.
Dunedin	Rt. Rev. W. W. ROBINSON, M.A.
Melanesia	Rt. Rev. J. W. CHISHOLM, B.A.
Nelson	Rt. Rev. P. E. SUTTON, M.A.
Polynesia	Rt. Rev. JOHN TRISTRAM HOLLAND, M.A.
Waikato	Rt. Rev. P. A. REEVES, M.A.
Wellington	Rt. Rev. A. H. JOHNSTONE.
	Rt. Rev. H. W. BAINES, M.A.

Suffragan Bishop

Waikato. Rt. Rev. M. A. BENNETT, D.D.

Comprises 130 parishes; 225 parochial districts; 38 native pastorates; 669 clergy; 917 lay readers; 936 churches; 923,278 adherents.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Archbishop

Wellington. His Eminence Cardinal PETER McKEEFRY, D.D., P.O.B. 198, Wellington.

Bishops

Auckland	The Most Rev. REGINALD J. DELARGEY.
Christchurch	The Most Rev. BRIAN P. ASHBY, D.D.
Dunedin	The Most Rev. J. P. KAVANAGH, J.C.D., D.D.

There are also Bishops in the following centres: Alexis, Havon, N.G.; Tahiti; Rarotonga, Cook Islands; Aitape;

N.G.; Ulewak, N.G.; Rabaul, N.G.; Kavieng, N.G.; Port Moresby, Papua; Gilbert Islands; Samarai, Papua; Wallis and Futuna; Samoa and Tokelau; Fiji; Tonga; Northern Solomons; Southern Solomons; New Caledonia-New Hebrides. There are over 453,000 adherents to the Catholic faith in New Zealand.

OTHER DENOMINATIONS

Baptist Church (*Baptist Union of New Zealand*): 185-187 Willis St., Wellington 1 (P.O.B. 6212); f. 1882; Pres. of Union Rev. ROLAND C. HART; Gen. Sec. Rev. HUGH NEES; Treas. Rev. P. G. BUCHANAN, L.TH.; Principal of College Rev. J. A. CLIFFORD, M.SC. (Auckland); Dir. of Christian Education Rev. J. ROBERTS-THOMSON, B.SC., B.D., M.TH.; 17,254 mems.

Churches of Christ in New Zealand (*Associated*): P.O.B. 30516, Lower Hutt; 12,500 mems.; Gen. Sec. W. HARFORD; publs. *N.Z. Christian, Moment* (youth magazine).

Congregational Churches (*The Congregational Union of New Zealand*): f. 1883; Chair. Rev. J. B. CHAMBERS, M.A., Treas. Rev. T. L. ISAAC, B.COMM., B.D.; Sec. T. B. CHAMBERS (28 Wright St., Wellington 2); 490 mems. (Oct. 1971).

Methodist Church of New Zealand: Connexional Headquarters: Box 931, Christchurch; approx. 162,000 mems. General Sec. Rev. W. R. LAWS, M.A., B.D.; Gen.

Supt. Home Missions Rev. B. M. CHRYSTALL, B.A. (Auckland); Gen. Sec. Overseas Missions Dept. Rev. G. G. CARTER, M.A. (Auckland); Principal of Theological College Rev. J. J. LEWIS, M.A., B.D., PH.D. (Auckland).

Presbyterian Church of New Zealand: P.O.B. 10-000, Wellington; Moderator Rt. Rev. L. H. JENKINS; Gen. Sec. Rev. H. S. SCOTT, M.A.; Gen. Treas. D. A. LARSEN, A.C.A.; Sec. of Overseas Missions Rev. D. E. DUNCAN, B.A.; Dir. of Ministry Rev. W. B. WATT, B.A.; Moderator of Maori Synod Rev. B. TAKA; Dir. of Christian Education Rev. F. R. HAMLIN, B.A.; 88,197 communicant mems.; 587,070 under pastoral care; publ. *The Outlook* (monthly).

Salvation Army: Territorial Headquarters: 204-206 Cuba St., Wellington (P.O.B. 6015); approx. 19,000 mems.; Territorial Commander: Lieut.-Commissioner Dr. HARRY WILLIAMS, O.B.E.; Chief Sec. Colonel ERNEST R. ELLIOT.

Maori Denominations: numbers in brackets denote numbers of officiating ministers.

Ratana Church of New Zealand	(145)
Ringatu Church	(73)
Church of Te Kooti Rikirangi	(12)
Absolute Maori Established Church	(15)
United Maori Mission	(4)

Total membership: 31,592.

THE PRESS

NEWSPAPERS

DAILIES

Dominion, The: Dominion Building, Mercer Street, Wellington; f. 1907; morning; national circulation 78,550; Editor J. A. KELLEHER.

New Zealand Herald: P.O.B. 32, Auckland; f. 1863; the only daily morning paper in Auckland; circ. over 225,000; Editor J. F. W. HARDINGHAM.

Ashburton Guardian: 117 Burnett Street, Ashburton; f. 1880; Independent, evening; Editor M. NEWTON.

Auckland Star: P.O.B. 3697, Auckland; f. 1870; evening; Editor ROSS SAYERS; circ. 140,000.

Bay of Plenty Times: P.O.B. 648, Tauranga; f. 1872; Independent, evening; circ. 13,015; Editor E. F. T. BEER.

Bruce Herald, The: P.O.B. 23, Milton; f. 1863; twice weekly; Editor G. C. BROSNAN.

Central Hawke's Bay Press: P.O.B. 21, Waipukurau; f. 1905; evening; Editor M. R. GOEBEL.

Christchurch Star: Kilmore Street, Christchurch; f. 1868; Independent, evening; Editor B. A. MAIR.

Chronicle, The: P.O.B. 352, Levin; f. 1893; evening; Editor: G. H. KERSLAKE; circ. 4,820.

Daily News, The: P.O.B. 444, New Plymouth; f. 1857; morning; circ. 21,000; Editor J. H. FULLARTON.

Daily Post, The: P.O.B. 537, Rotorua; f. 1886; evening; Editor I. F. THOMPSON; circ. 15,000.

Daily Telegraph: P.O.B. 173, Napier; f. 1871; evening; national circ. 17,500; Man. Dir. B. S. GEDDIS.

Dannevirke Evening News: P.O.B. 92, Dannevirke; f. 1909; evening; Editor L. J. APPLETON; circ. 2,904.

Ellesmere Guardian: P.O.B. 13, Leeston; f. 1880; twice weekly; Editor G. J. SKINNER.

Evening Post: Willis St., Wellington; f. 1865; Independent; Editor K. M. POULTON; circ. 100,000.

Evening Star: P.O.B. 517, Dunedin; f. 1863; Editor W. J. NOBLE; circ. 30,000.

Gisborne Herald: 64 Gladstone Rd., Gisborne; f. 1874; the only daily between Napier and Rotorua; Independent, evening; Editor E. W. DUMBLETON.

Greymouth Evening Star: P.O.B. 3, Greymouth; f. 1866; Liberal, evening; Editor R. W. NELSON.

Hauraki Plains Gazette: P.O.B. 130, Paeroa; Editor R. L. DARLEY.

Hawera Star: P.O.B. 428, Hawera; f. 1880; Liberal, evening; Editor D. W. HETHERINGTON; circ. 3,118.

Hawke's Bay Herald-Tribune, The: Karamu Rd., Hastings; f. 1937 (incorporates *Herald*, f. 1857 and *Tribune*, f. 1910); Independent Conservative, evening; Editor E. G. WEBBER.

Hokitika Guardian and Times: P.O. Box 122, Hokitika; f. 1875; evening; Editor K. SHERMAN.

King Country Chronicle: P.O.B. 269, Te Kuiti; f. 1906; twice weekly; Editor R. S. CRAIG; circ. 2,600.

Manawatu Evening Standard: P.O.B. 3, Palmerston North; f. 1880; evening; Editor R. D. WATSON; circ. 24,000.

Marlborough Express: 64 High St., Blenheim; f. 1866; evening; provincial circ. 8,000; Editor J. G. FURNESS.

Nelson Evening Mail: P.O. Box 311, Nelson; f. 1866; evening; Editor G. D. SPENCER.

Northern Advocate: Water Street, Whangarei; f. 1875; evening; circ. 15,197; Man. Dir. B. W. CRAWFORD.

Northland Age: P.O.B. 45, Kaitaia; twice weekly; Editor B. BERRY.

Northland Times: P.O.B. 96, Dargaville; f. 1904; evening; Editor A. MCG. MEMBERY.

Oamaru Mail: 9 Tyne St., Oamaru; f. 1876; evening; Editor JOHN H. F. WHYTE.

Otago Daily Times: Lower High St., Dunedin; f. 1861; the only morning paper in Otago province; Editor E. ALLAN AUBIN; circ. 42,000.

Press, The: Cathedral Square, Christchurch; f. 1861; morning; Editor A. R. CANT; circ. 70,000.

Southland Times: P.O.B. 805, 67 Esk St., Invercargill; f. 1862; morning and afternoon editions: circ. 30,000; Saturday Sports Edition, Sports News: circ. 7,500; Editor P. M. MULLER.

Taranaki Herald: Currie St., New Plymouth; f. 1852; evening; the oldest daily newspaper in New Zealand; Editor R. J. AVERY; circ. 12,414.

Thames Star: Scaley St., Thames; f. 1868; evening; Man. R. E. TYACK; Editor F. L. TROTT.

Timaru Herald: Sophia St., Timaru, P.O.B. 46; f. 1864; morning; Editor G. J. GAFFANEY; Man. Dir. J. M. KERR; circ. 15,500.

Tho Times: Victoria Street, Hamilton, P.O.B. 444; f. 1872; Independent evening; Editor and Man. Dir. P. V. HARKNESS; circ. 35,000.

Waimate Daily Advertiser: Box 15, Queen St., Waimate; f. 1898; evening; Editor D. W. MCCABE.

Wairarapa Times-Age: Chapel St., Masterton; f. 1938; evening; Editor J. J. L. SULZBERGER.

Wanganui Chronicle: Wicksteed Place, Wanganui; f. 1856; Independent morning; large circ. on west coast of North Island; Editor J. A. COLWAY.

Wanganui Herald: 81 Victoria Ave., Wanganui; f. 1867; evening; Editor H. F. LOW; circ. 10,500.

Westport News: Palmerston Street, Westport; f. 1872; evening; town and inland circ.; Editor REG SPOWART; circ. 2,108.

PERIODICAL PUBLICATIONS

WEEKLIES

8 O'Clock: P.O.B. 3697, Auckland; sports results and features, weekend news, etc.; Saturday evening; circ. 110,000; Editor NEIL ANDERSON.

Christchurch Star Sports Edition: Box 2651, Christchurch; Saturday evening; circ. 37,000.

Economic News: Universe Press Agency, 201 Lambton Quay, Hamilton Chambers, P.O.B. 1026, Wellington; f. 1954; Editor Miss S. H. ELLIOTT.

Mercantile Gazette of New Zealand: 271 Madras St., P.O.B. 13-027, Armagh, Christchurch; f. 1876; economics, finance, management, stock market, politics; publs. *Mercantile Gazette*, fortnightly, circ. 24,000; *Tenders Gazette*, weekly, circ. 3,000; *New Zealand Company Director*, monthly, circ. 3,000; *New Zealand Shipping Gazette*, weekly, circ. 2,800; Man. W. R. DALLEY; Editor J. D. WATSON.

New Zealand Gazette: Dept. of Internal Affairs, Wellington; f. 1840; Thursday; Clerk T. COUSINS.

New Zealand Listener: P.O.B. 3140, Bowen State Building, Wellington; f. 1939; Monday; official radio and television programmes; feature articles on letters and life

and background articles on current affairs; short stories; verse; music notes; book reviews; film criticisms; Editor ALEXANDER MACLEOD.

New Zealand Tablet: 24 Fillcul St., Dunedin; f. 1873; Wednesday; Roman Catholic; Editor J. P. KENNEDY; circ. 15,295.

New Zealand Truth: 23-27 Garrett St., Wellington; f. 1904; Tuesday; national circulation; international and local news and comment; sports, finance, women's interests; Independent; circ. 230,000; Editor R. N. EDLIN.

New Zealand Woman's Weekly: P.O.B. 1409, Auckland; f. 1934; Monday; family magazine, general interests; Editor JEAN WISHART; circ. 230,000.

North Shore Times Advertiser: P.O.B. 33235, Takapuna, North Shore 9; Editor Mrs. P. M. GUNDRY; circ. 30,200.

South Auckland News Advertiser: P.O.B. 174, Papakura; Gen. Man. Editor D. J. GALVIN; circ. 18,000.

South Waikato News: P.O.B. 89, Tokoroa; f. 1951; bi-weekly; Man. Editor B. D. BURMESTER; circ. 4,500.

Sports News: Box 805, Invercargill; Saturday evening.

Sports Post: Box 1398, Wellington; Saturday evening; circ. 104,000.

Star 7 O'Clock: Box 517, Dunedin; Saturday evening.

Sunday Herald: P.O.B. 32, Auckland; Sunday; f. 1971; Editor R. A. ANDERSON.

Sunday Times, The: Dominion Bldg., Mercer St., Wellington; f. 1965; Editor F. A. HADEN; circ. 143,000.

Tairi Herald: P.O. Box 105, Mosgiel; circ. 3,800; Editor J. F. FOX.

Te Aroha News: P.O.B. 131, Te Aroha; f. 1883; bi-weekly; Editor P. J. REILLY.

Waihi Gazette: P.O.B. 130, Paeroa; Editor R. L. DARLEY.

Wairoa Star: P.O.B. 39, Wairoa; f. 1877; tri-weekly; Editor R. C. WILSON; circ. 2,250.

Wairarapa News: Carterton; f. 1869; Editor R. W. ROYD-HOUSE.

Waitara Times: West Quay, Waitara; f. 1960; Editor B. L. OLDFIELD.

Waitara Times: West Quay, Waitara; f. 1960; Editor B. L. OLDFIELD.

Zealandia: 2 St. Patrick's Square, Auckland; f. 1934; Thursday; Roman Catholic; circ. 20,000; Editor P. BOOTH.

MONTHLIES ETC.

Ascent: The Caxton Press, 119 Victoria St., P.O.B. 25-088, Christchurch, C.1; journal of the arts in New Zealand; quarterly; Editors LEO BENSEMANN and BARBARA BROOKE.

Better Business: P.O.B. 793, Auckland; f. 1938; monthly.

Board and Council: P.O.B. 807, Auckland; f. 1921; Local Authorities Review; monthly.

Building Materials News: P.O.B. 9381, Newmarket, Auckland; f. 1963; monthly; Editor T. BENDING.

Church and People: P.O.B. 10345, Wellington North; monthly; Editor P. C. CHERRINGTON; circ. 11,000.

Clothing and Footwear News: Private Bag, Glen Innes, Auckland; fortnightly; circ. 5,000.

Comment: P.O. Box 1746, Wellington; f. 1959; quarterly; independent; Editors S. ZAVOS and P. J. DOWNEY.

Home and Country: Kerslake, Billens and Humphrey Ltd., P.O.B. 352, Levin; monthly; official journal of N.Z. Country Women's Institutes; Editor Mrs. E. J. TENQUIST.

Landfall: Caxton Press, 119 Victoria St., P.O.B. 25-088, Christchurch, C.I.; quarterly; Editor ROBIN DUDGING.

Live Lines: P.O.B. 1097, Wellington; monthly.

Management: P.O.B. 3159, Auckland; f. 1954; business 1st of month; Editor SHANE C. NIBLOCK, circ. 6,500.

Monthly Abstract of Statistics: Dept. of Statistics, 39 The Terrace, Wellington; f. 1914; monthly; official; Editor J. P. LEWIN, M.A., LL.B., DIP. JOUR., Govt. Statistician.

Motorama: Box 1169, Christchurch; motor sport; monthly; Editor F. B. SPENSLEY.

Motorman: Universal Business Directories Ltd., P.O.B. 793, Auckland; f. 1957; motoring monthly; Editor DONN ANDERSON.

Nation: P.O.B. 1564, Wellington; f. 1911; monthly; current topics; Editor M. W. LEAMAN.

New Zealand Concrete Construction: Concrete Publications Ltd., Securities House, 126 The Terrace, G.P.O. Box 3644, Wellington; f. 1957; Man. Editor M. A. CRAVEN, B.E., F.N.Z.I.E., F.I.C.E., F.A.S.C.E., A.A.I.B.; Man. R. M. LITTLE, circ. 1,800.

New Zealand Economist: P.O.B. 3285, Wellington; business and investment; Editor P. C. CHERRINGTON; circ. 3,270.

New Zealand Electrical Journal: Technical Publications Ltd., P.O.B. 3047, 127 Molesworth St., Wellington; f. 1928; monthly; Managing Editor F. N. STACE, B.E. (ELEC. MECH.), B.E.(MECH.), C.ENG., F.I.E.E.; circ. 2,000.

New Zealand Engineering: Technical Publications Ltd., P.O.B. 3047, 127 Molesworth St., Wellington; f. 1946; monthly; Man. Editor F. N. STACE, B.E. (ELEC. MECH.), B.E.(MECH.), C.ENG., F.I.E.E.; circ. 5,000.

New Zealand Export Review: Private Bag, Glen Innes, Auckland; bi-monthly; circ. 6,000.

New Zealand Farmer, The: P.O.B. 1409, Auckland, C.I., f. 1885; twice monthly; farming community; Editor RONALD VINE; circ. 25,000.

New Zealand Financial Times: P.O.B. 1367, Wellington; f. 1930; finance, investment, business; Man. Dir. E. C. MARRIS; Editor J. S. BURNS.

New Zealand Gardener: P.O.B. 32, Auckland; f. 1944; monthly; Editor G. MCLAUCHLAN; circ. 24,000.

New Zealand Golf News Incorporating Golf Illustrated: Private Bag, Glen Innes, Auckland; f. 1926; 1st of month, circ. 7,600, Man. Dir. J. A. BRECKELL.

New Zealand Hardware Journal: P.O.B. 3159, Auckland; f. 1954; monthly; Editor SHANE NIBLOCK; circ. 950.

New Zealand Holiday: P.O.B. 1209; Auckland; f. 1956; quarterly; circ. 12,000; Editor W. PYE.

New Zealand Home Journal: P.O.B. 3697, Auckland; f. 1934; monthly; Editor Miss Jo NOBLE.

New Zealand Jewish Chronicle: G.P.O. Box 1423, Wellington; f. 1944; official organ of the Zionist Council of New Zealand; bi-monthly; Editor Mrs. C. DURDEN.

New Zealand Journal of Agriculture: P.O.B. 32, Auckland; monthly; Editor G. MCLAUGHLAN.

New Zealand Journal of Agricultural Research: Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, Private Bag, Wellington 1; f. 1958; science and technology related to agricultural and pastoral production; quarterly; Editor G. J. NEALE; circ. 1,650.

New Zealand Journal of Botany: Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, Private Bag, Wellington; f. 1963; botany of New Zealand flora; quarterly; Editor CHRISTABEL R. JACKSON; circ. 750.

New Zealand Journal of Geology and Geophysics: Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, Private Bag, Wellington 1; f. 1958; quarterly; Editor I. W. MACKENZIE.

New Zealand Journal of Marine and Freshwater Research: Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, Private Bag, Wellington 1; f. 1967; aquatic sciences—limnology, oceanography, biology, geology, physics; quarterly; Editor E. K. SAUL; circ. 750.

New Zealand Journal of Science: Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, Private Bag, Wellington 1; f. 1958; all scientific subjects, except Marine Zoology, Botany and Geology; quarterly; Editor MABEL RICE.

New Zealand Law Journal: Butterworth and Co. (New Zealand) Ltd., 26-28 Waring Taylor St., Wellington; fortnightly.

New Zealand Manufacturer: Private Bag, Glen Innes, Auckland (published by Thomson Publications (N.Z.) Ltd.; fortnightly (10th and 24th of each month); circ. 5,170.

New Zealand Medical Journal: P.O.B. 156, Wellington, f. 1887; monthly; Editor R. G. ROBINSON, G.M., CH.M.; F.R.C.S.

New Zealand Methodist: P.O.B. 2986, Auckland; f. 1871; fortnightly; Editor IAN W. HARRIS, M.A.; circ. 52,000.

New Zealand Motor World: P.O.B. 1, Wellington; f. 1936; bi-monthly; official organ of 14 automobile associations, 7 caravan clubs; Man. Editor R. A. HOCKING; circ. 85,000.

New Zealand Poultry World: N.Z. Poultry Board, P.O.B. 9567, C.P. Wellington; monthly; circ. 3,000; Editor S. D. LEST.

New Zealand Science Review: P.O.B. 1874, Wellington; f. 1942; every 2 months; Editor R. F. BENSEMAN.

New Zealand Sports Digest: Organ Bros. Ltd., 8-12 Herbert St., Wellington; f. 1949; monthly; Editor B. F. O'BRIEN.

New Zealand Timber Journal: Tidmarsh Publications Ltd., P.O.B. 9381, Newmarket, Auckland; f. 1954; monthly; Editor C. TIDMARSH.

N.Z. Engineering News: Technical Publications Ltd., P.O.B. 3047, 127 Molesworth St., Wellington; f. 1970; monthly; Man. Editor F. N. STACE, B.E.(ELEC.MECH.), B.E.(MECH.), C.ENG., F.I.E.E.; circ. 8,000.

NZIA Journal: New Zealand Institute of Architects, P.O.B. 438, Wellington; f. 1905; monthly; Editor S. W. MITCHINSON, F.N.Z.I.A.

Outlook: P.O.B. 320, Christchurch; f. 1894; official journal of the Presbyterian Church; monthly (Tuesday); circ. 10,000; Editor Rev. C. L. GOSLING, B.A., B.D.

Road Transport and Contracting: Private Bag, Glen Innes, Auckland; official journal of the N.Z. Contractors Federation (Inc.); Editor ROBERT E. YOUNG, B.Sc. (EDIN.); monthly; circ. 7,100.

Sea Spray: Universal Business Directories Ltd., Box 793, Auckland; f. 1945; boating (power and sail) monthly; Editor DAVID PARDON.

Spur: Wilson and Horton Ltd., Auckland; official magazine of New Zealand Young Farmers' Clubs and Country Girls' Clubs Federations; monthly; Editor GORDON MCLAUCHLAN; circ. 16,000.

Straight Furrow: P.O.B. 1654, Wellington; f. 1933; fortnightly; Editor R. J. CAIRD; circ. over 44,000.

Te Ao Hou (The New World): Box 2390, Wellington; f. 1952; Maori and English; quarterly; Editor JOY STEVENSON; circ. 7,200.

Thursday Magazine (inc. N.Z. Family Doctor): P.O.B. 32, Auckland; fortnightly; circ. 30,000.

Wings: New Zealand Publishing Co. Ltd., P.O.B. 2098; f. 1932; monthly; Editor R. E. HEREFORD.

World Affairs: UN Asscn. of N.Z., Box 1011, Wellington; f. 1945; quarterly; Editor W. E. ROSE.

NEWS AGENCIES

New Zealand Press Association: Box 1599, Wellington; f. 1879; non-political; Chair. H. N. BLUNDELL; Man. Editor H. L. VERRY.

South Pacific News Service (SPNS): Wellington; privately owned.

FOREIGN BUREAU

Reuters is the only foreign bureau in New Zealand.

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Newspaper Publishers' Association of New Zealand (Inc.): Dominion Bldg., cnr. Wakefield and Mercer Streets, P.O.B. 1066, Wellington, C.1; f. 1898; 49 mems.; Pres. M. A. PATTISON; Sec. A. D. HEAD.

New Zealand Section Commonwealth Press Union: P.O.B. 573, Gisborne; Chair. G. G. MUIR; Sec. M. C. MUIR (*Gisborne-Herald*).

PUBLISHERS

Blundell Bros. Ltd.: 82-88 Willis St., Wellington.

Board and Council Publishing Co. Ltd.: Tingey's Building, P.O.B. 807, Auckland; f. 1921; Editor-Man. E. D. BENNETT.

Bullivant, H. W. and Co. Ltd.: 163 Armagh St., Christchurch.

Butterworth and Co. (New Zealand) Ltd.: 26-28 Waring Taylor St., Wellington.

Caxton Press: P.O.B. 25-088, 119 Victoria St., Christchurch 1; publishers of *New Zealand Local Government* (monthly); Editor BARBARA BROOKE; Man. Dir. D. L. DONOVAN.

Christchurch Caxton Press: P.O.B. 25-088, 119 Victoria St., Christchurch 1; f. 1936; poetry, prose; Dirs. D. DONOVAN, L. BENSEMANN; Editor ROBIN DUDDING.

Commercial Print Ltd.: 127-131 Park Rd., Miramar, Wellington; f. 1911; Chair. I. JACKSON.

Coulls, Somerville, Wilkie Ltd.: 360 Cumberland St., Dunedin; f. 1922; Gen. Man. T. R. COULL.

Hutcheson, Bowman and Stewart Ltd.: P.O.B. 9032, 15-19 Tory St., Wellington.

Longman Paul Limited: 5 Milford Rd., Auckland 9 (P.O.B. 31-006); Dirs. MARK LONGMAN, W. P. KERR, W. A. H. BECKETT, J. H. ADAM, L. V. GODFREY, P. C. MEIKLE.

Otago University Press: P.O.B. 56, Dunedin; f. 1958.

Pegasus Press Ltd.: 14 Oxford Terrace, Christchurch; f. 1948; publishers and printers; fiction, poetry, history, art and education; Man. Dir. ALBION WRIGHT; Editor ROBIN MUIR.

Pelorus Press Ltd.: MK Bldg., 21 Great South Rd., Newmarket, Auckland (P.O.B. 26-065 Epsom); f. 1947; Dirs. G. M. TRIGG, L. I. TAYLOR, R. L. G. DENNIS.

Phoenix Press Ltd.: 159 Albert St., Auckland.

Reed, A. H. and A. W. Ltd.: 182 Wakefield St., Wellington (head office), and at Auckland, Christchurch, Sydney and Melbourne; f. 1907; general books, educational books, gramophone recordings relating to Australia, New Zealand and the South Pacific; Chair. M. P. MASON; Dep. Chair., Man. Dir. J. H. RAY RICHARDS.

Sporting Publications (A. H. Garman): 7 Kowhai St., Linden, Tawa; publishers of *Rugby Almanack of New Zealand* (annual), *Cricket Almanack of New Zealand* (annual).

Universal Business Directories Ltd.: U.B.D. Centre, 360 Dominion Rd., Auckland.

Wellington Publishing Co. Ltd., The: Dominion Building, 27-35 Mercer St., Wellington; f. 1907; publishers of *The Dominion* (daily); subsidiaries: Sunday Times (N.Z.) Ltd., publishers of *The Dominion Sunday Times*, Organ Bros. Ltd., C. M. Banks Ltd., A. B. D. Clark Ltd., Business Forms News Media Ownership Ltd., News Media (Auckland) Ltd., Fanfold Ltd., Electronic Data Systems Ltd., Times Newspapers (Wellington) Ltd., Kapiti Observer (1971) Ltd., Independent Publishers Ltd., Upper Hutt Leader Ltd.

Whitcombe and Tombs Ltd.: 111 Cashel St., Christchurch; publishers and printers of N.Z. books of all descriptions, general and educational; brs. throughout New Zealand, Australia, and in London.

Whites Aviation Ltd.: Dilworth Bldg., 5 Customs St. East, P.O.B. 2040, Auckland.

Wise, H., and Co. (New Zealand) Ltd.: 27 St. Andrew St., Dunedin; f. 1865; publishers of maps and street directories, N.Z. Guide and N.Z. Post Office Directories; Man. J. A. DeCourcy.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

New Zealand Broadcasting Corporation: P.O.B. 98, Wellington; f. 1962; Chair. Major-Gen. W. S. McKINNON; Members Mrs. D. P. McNAB, R. J. LAURENSEN, J. B. PRICE, D. F. C. SEXTON, G. E. STOCK, R. K. TRIMMER; Dir.-Gen. of Broadcasting L. R. SEATS.

The New Zealand Broadcasting Corporation is a financially self-supporting, statutory body. It came into existence in 1962, having previously been a government department. The seven-man Corporation is appointed by the Governor-General.

RADIO

The Corporation operates throughout the country 47 medium-wave stations broadcasting commercial, part-commercial and non-commercial programmes. The Corporation is the sole purchasing authority of programmes and there are no programme contractors involved in the commercial transmissions. The Service is financed partly from radio licence fees and partly from the sale of advertising.

Two short-wave transmitters broadcast non-commercial programmes mainly to the Pacific Islands, the Ross Dependency and Australia (Radio New Zealand).

In 1971 there were 697,271 radio receivers in use.

TELEVISION

There are four television stations operated by the New Zealand Broadcasting Corporation: Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch and Dunedin. They broadcast 65 hours weekly and Saturday afternoons, with commercial programmes on alternate nights. Occasional extra programmes during the day are transmitted. Twenty-five repeater stations are either in service, or planned, to extend the present transmission to other parts of the country.

There were 679,435 television sets in use in 1971.

Note: A second television channel is to be established by November 1972 and colour television by October 1973.

FINANCE

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; dep. = deposits; m. = million; \$NZ = \$ New Zealand)

BANKING

CENTRAL BANK

Reserve Bank of New Zealand: P.O.B. 2498, Featherston St., Wellington; f. 1934; became State-owned institution 1936; Bank of Issue; dep. \$NZ176.74m. (1971); Gov. A. R. LOW; Deputy Gov. R. W. R. WHITE.

COMMERCIAL BANKS

ANZ Savings Bank (New Zealand) Ltd.: 196 Featherston St., Wellington; Gen. Man. T. M. WILLIAMSON.

Bank of New Zealand: Lambton Quay, Wellington (P.O.B. 2392); f. 1861; total shareholders' funds \$NZ29.3m; dep. \$NZ625m. (1971); Chair. D. O. WHYTE, C.B.E.; Gen. Man. J. F. EARNSHAW.

Bank of New Zealand Savings Bank Ltd.: Lambton Quay, P.O.B. 2392, Wellington; f. 1964; cap. subs. and p.u. \$NZ1m.; dep. \$NZ127.1m. (March 1971); Chair. D. O. WHYTE, C.B.E.; Gen. Man. J. F. EARNSHAW.

National Bank of New Zealand Ltd.: 8 Moorgate, London, E.C.2; 170-186 Featherston Street, Wellington; cap. p.u. £3.5m. sterling; dep. £154m. sterling (Oct. 1970); Gen. Man. in New Zealand J. MOWBRAY.

National Bank of New Zealand Savings Bank Ltd.: 170-186 Featherston St., Wellington; f. 1964; cap. auth. \$NZ2m.; dep. \$NZ63.2m.; Man. A. A. K. GRANT.

Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Ltd.: 71 Cornhill, London, E.C.3; 196 Featherston St., Wellington; Chief Man. for New Zealand T. M. WILLIAMSON.

Commercial Bank of Australia: 335-339 Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria; 328-330 Lambton Quay, Wellington.

Bank of New South Wales: Sydney, N.S.W.; Chief Office for New Zealand; 306-308 Lambton Quay, Wellington; f. 1817; Chief Man. for New Zealand N. J. R. MELDRUM.

STOCK EXCHANGES

Auckland Stock Exchange: 82-84 Albert St., Auckland, C.1; Chair. GRAEME W. FRATER; Sec. D. S. WRIGHT.

Christchurch Stock Exchange Ltd., The: P.O.B. 639, Christchurch; Chair. R. J. RILEY; Sec. I. R. FRENCH-WRIGHT.

Dunedin Stock Exchange: P.O.B. 483, Dunedin; Chair. K. J. ELSOM; Sec. W. R. SELLAR.

Wellington Stock Exchange: P.O.B. 767, Corner Grey and Featherston Sts., 1; Chair. D. G. WHYTE; Sec. T. D. McTAGGART.

INSURANCE

Government Life Insurance Office: P.O. Box 590, Wellington, C.1; f. 1869; Commissioner A. C. PAINE; Sec. E. D. SINCLAIR; Actuary O. D. GOOD, B.A., F.I.A.

State Insurance Office: Lambton Quay, Wellington, C.1; fire branch f. 1905, accident branch f. 1925; Gen. Man. N. R. AINSWORTH.

A.M.P. Fire and General Insurance Company (N.Z.) Limited: 86/90 Customhouse Quay, Wellington; f. 1958; Chair. VINCENT C. FAIRFAX; Man. N. B. WILCOX; fire, accident, marine, general.

Dominion Life Assurance Office of New Zealand Ltd.: P.O.B. 2797, Wellington, C.1; f. 1928; a member of the Commercial Union Group of Companies; Chair. J. DOWNS.

Export Guarantee Office: EXGO State Insurance Bldg., Lambton Quay, Wellington, C.1; f. 1964; Gen. Man. N. R. AINSWORTH.

Farmers' Mutual Insurance Association: Harvest Court, George St., Dunedin; f. 1904; Chair. T. G. McNAB; Gen. Man. J. D. WILDE; fire, employer's liability, accident.

Morcantilo and General Insurance Company Ltd.: Wellington; f. 1923; Chair. D. McGRATH.

Metropolitan Life Assurance Company of N.Z. Ltd.: 22/24 Kitchener Street, Auckland; f. 1962; Chair. D. ST. CLAIR BROWN; life.

National Insurance Company of New Zealand Ltd., The: 300 Princes Street, Dunedin; f. 1873; Chair. J. M. RITCHIE; Gen. Man. D. S. CAMERON; Sec. P. R. JACOMBS, A.C.A. (N.Z.).

New Zealand Counties' Co-operative Insurance Company Limited: Local Government Bldg., Lambton Quay, Wellington, C.1; f. 1942; Chair. R. A. HUTCHINSON; fire, accident, fidelity guarantee, motor car, employer's liability.

New Zealand Insurance Company Ltd., The: Auckland; f. 1859; Chair. A. G. WILSON; Gen. Man. D. G. HARE.

New Zealand Municipalities Co-operative Insurance Company Limited, The: Local Government Bldg., 114-118 Lambton Quay, Wellington; f. 1960; Chair. P. TAIT, O.B.E. Man. L. J. SULLIVAN; Sec. K. F. J. BRYANT, B.COM., A.C.A.; cap. \$NZ1.25m.; fire, motor vehicle, employer's liability, accident.

N.I.M.U. (North Island Motor Union) Insurance Company: Box 1348, Wellington; f. 1928; Chair. W. J. PARLOUR; Gen. Managers L. A. RANDERSON; M. A. J. DUDDRIDGE.

Primary Industries Insurance Company Limited, The: 70 Queen Street, Palmerston North; f. 1957; Chair. B. L. EBBETT; Gen. Man. IAN C. ERKKILA; fire, accident, motor car, workmen's compensation, marine, life.

Provident Life Assurance Company Ltd.: 125-127 Featherston St., P.O.B. 894, Wellington, C.1; f. 1904; Chair. R. C. B. GREENSLADE; Man. W. DORAN.

S.I.M.U. Mutual Insurance Association: 29-35 Latimer Square, Christchurch; f. 1926; Chair. E. J. BRADSHAW.

South British Insurance Company Ltd. (New Zealand): South British Building, Shortland Street, Auckland; f. 1872; Chair. K. B. MYERS; Gen. Manager D. L. BULLOCK.

Transport, Fire and General Insurance Company Ltd.: 126 The Terrace (P.O.B. 2756), Wellington; f. 1960; Chair. E. J. ALEXANDER; Sec. R. J. PINCOTT; fire, accident, marine.

Wairapara Automobile Association Mutual Insurance Company, The: P.O.B. 457, Masterton; f. 1915; Chair. J. K. JAINE; Man. K. M. ROSS; accident, motor car.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Associated Chambers of Commerce of New Zealand: P.O.B. 1071, Wellington; Pres. J. P. GLENIE; Dir. G. L. HAWTHORNE; publ. *New Zealand Commerce* (monthly).

Chambers of Commerce are organized in fifty-two provincial towns.

MANUFACTURERS' ORGANIZATIONS

Auckland Manufacturers' Association, The: P.O.B. 28-090, Remuera, Auckland 5; f. 1886; Pres. D. O. WALKER; Dir. J. WHATNALL; 1,028 mems.

Canterbury Manufacturers' Association: P.O.B. 13-152, Armagh, Christchurch; f. 1879; Dir. I. D. HOWELL; 675 mems.

N.Z. Industries Fair: P.O.B. 13-152, Armagh, Christchurch; f. 1936; Dir. I. D. HOWELL.

Otago-Southland Manufacturers' Association Inc., The: P.O.B. 186, Dunedin; f. 1917; Pres. G. E. HICKIN; Dir. L. J. ROLLO; 280 mems.

Wellington Manufacturers' Association: P.O.B. 9234, Wellington; f. 1895; Pres. R. S. S. THOMAS; Dir. V. R. MOORE; 825 mems.

DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

Development Finance Corporation: f. 1964 to provide medium- and long-term finance for the establishment of new, and the expansion of existing, industries especially in development regions; cap. p.u. \$NZ4m.

PRODUCERS' ORGANIZATIONS

Federated Farmers of New Zealand: 7th Floor, Commercial Union House, Featherston Street, P.O.B. 715, Wellington, C.1; f. 1945; Pres. A. C. BEGG; Sec. J. G. PRYDE; 40,000 mems.; publ. *Straight Furrow* (fortnightly).

Meat Producers' Board: P.O.B. 121, Wellington, C.1; f. 1922; Chair. C. HILGENDORF; Deputy Chair. BRUCE RYAN; Sec. W. L. KEEN; 9 mems.

National Beekeepers' Association of New Zealand Inc.: f. 1913; Pres. B. FORSYTH; Sec. E. R. NEAL, A.C.A.; P.O.B. 1879, Wellington, 1; 1,100 mems.; publ. *N.Z. Beekeeper*.

New Zealand Berryfruit Growers' Federation (Inc.): Securities House, P.O.B. 1784, Wellington; Pres. P. J. HAWLEY; Sec. D. W. GOBLE; 550 mems.

New Zealand Dairy Board: (Statutory Board—13 members); Massey House, Lambton Quay, Wellington, C.1; f. 1961; Chair. F. L. ONION, C.M.G.; Gen. Man. S. T. MURPHY; Gen. Sec. P. S. GREEN; publs. *Annual Report*, various industry information booklets, reports, etc.

New Zealand Fruitgrowers' Federation Ltd.: Huddart Parker Bldg., Wellington, C.1; f. 1915; Gen. Man. A. C. GREER; publ. *The Orchardist of New Zealand*.

New Zealand Poultry Board: P.O.B. 379, Wellington, C.1; f. 1933; Chair. L. G. BEDFORD; Gen. Man. M. R. K. COWDREY; Sec. B. J. WAYMOUTH; 7 mems. (2 Government and 5 producer); publ. *N.Z. Poultry World* (monthly).

New Zealand Vegetable and Produce Growers' Federation (Inc.): Securities House, P.O.B. 1784, Wellington; Pres. T. H. WARBURTON; Gen. Sec. D. W. GOBLE; 4,250 mems.

New Zealand Wool Board: 138-141 Featherston St., P.O.B. 3248, Wellington; f. 1944; 9 mems.; Chair. Sir JOHN ACLAND, Gen. Man. J. D. FRASER; Sec. G. H. DREES.

Wool Marketing Board: Wellington; f. January 1972; to operate (i) a new marketing system with standard wool grading; (ii) a price support scheme for farmers; (iii) to open a market information centre and overseas promotional centres; Chair. H. R. RALPH. *Note:* It is expected to become operational in October 1972.

Pork Industry Council: P.O.B. 417, Wellington; absorbed functions of Nat. Pig Industry Council, 1952; Chair. R. A. OLIVER; Sec. G. A. BEARD; publ. *Pig Industry Gazette*; circ. 3,500.

EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATIONS

New Zealand Employers' Federation (Inc.): 95-99 Molesworth St., Wellington; f. 1902; links district employers' associations and other national industrial organisations; Pres. E. P. SALMON, O.B.E.; Vice-Pres. A. F. CROTHALL, Exec. Dir. P. J. LUXFORD.

PRINCIPAL UNIONS OF EMPLOYERS

Auckland Fruit and Vegetable Retail Assn. Inc.: P.O.B. 2081, Auckland; f. 1936; 325 mems.; Sec. W. FONG.

Auckland Hotel Association: Suite 5, Eden Hall, Eden Crescent, Auckland (P.O.B. 746); Sec. E. F. YOUNG.

Auckland Master Bakers and Pastrycooks: Corner Shortland and Queen Streets, Auckland; 117 mems.; Sec. R. S. HARROP.

Auckland Master Builders' Association: 22-24 Hobson St., P.O.B. 2856, Auckland, C.1; 440 mems.; Pres. R. J. MILNE; Man. G. F. KNOWLES.

Auckland Master Plumbers' Association (Inc.): 26 Albert St., Auckland; 330 mems.; Sec. J. W. VEALE, A.C.A.

Auckland Retail Grocers: P.O.B. 1514, Auckland; f. 1899; 600 mems.; Sec. R. M. BARKER.

Auckland Vegetable and Produce Growers' Society Ltd.: 17 Overton Rd., Papatoetoe, Auckland; 660 mems.; Pres. D. GOCK; Sec. A. McDELL.

Canterbury Master Builders' and Joiners' Association (Inc.): Shaw Savill Bldg., 220 High St., P.O.B. 359, Christchurch; 230 mems.; Sec. N. M. WEST.

New Zealand Animal By-Products Exporters' Association: 95-99 Molesworth St., Wellington; 24 mems.; Sec. G. A. TURNER.

New Zealand Dental Employers: 95-9 Molesworth St., Wellington; 741 mems.; Sec. G. A. TURNER.

New Zealand Engineering Employers Federation: 95-9 Molesworth St., Wellington; 316 mems.; Sec. P. J. LUXFORD.

New Zealand Fibrous Plaster Manufacturers: 95-9 Molesworth St., Wellington; 78 mems.; Sec. G. A. TURNER.

New Zealand Fruitgrowers I.U. of Employers: 95-9 Molesworth St., Wellington; 550 mems.; Sec. P. J. LUXFORD.

New Zealand Motion Picture and General Theatrical Industrial Union of Employers: P.O.B. 363, Wellington; 110 mems.; Sec. A. B. CUNNINGHAM.

New Zealand Motor Body Builders: 95-9 Molesworth St., Wellington; 666 mems.; Sec. G. A. TURNER.

New Zealand Retailers' Federation (Inc.): P.O.B. 12086, 101-103 Molesworth St., Wellington; 9 mem. assns.; Exec. Dir. BARRY I. PURDY.

New Zealand Sheepowners: Wool House, 139-141 Featherston St., Wellington; 350 mems.; Pres. A. C. BEGG; Sec. R. B. McLUSKIE.

New Zealand Timber Industry (New Zealand Sawmillers' Federation Inc.): P.O.B. 12017, 95-99 Molesworth St., Wellington; 250 mems.; Man. W. F. COADY.

Painting Contractors' Association of Auckland (Inc.): 26 Albert St., P.O.B. 3999, Auckland; formerly Auckland Guild Master Painters, Decorators and Signwriters; 140 mems.; Sec. H. EVERETT.

Wollington and Hutt Valley Master Builders' and Joiners' Association (Inc.): 77 Abel Smith St., P.O.B. 6048, Wellington; 300 mems.; Sec. R. A. KREBS.

TRADE UNIONS

The New Zealand Federation of Labour: 25 Trades Hall, Wellington, C.2; f. 1937; Pres. T. E. SKINNER; Sec.-Treas. K. McL. BAXTER; affiliated to ICFTU.

AFFILIATED UNIONS WITH A MEMBERSHIP OF OVER 3,000

Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants: P.O. Box 858, Wellington; f. 1886; 16,000 mems.; Pres. R. J. DOHERTY; Gen.-Sec. N. A. COLLINS; publ. *N.Z. Railway Review* (monthly).

New Zealand Carpenters and Related Trades Industrial Union of Workers: 9-11 St. Martin's Lane, P.O.B. 3868, Auckland; 4,500 mems.; Pres. J. GILLIES; publ. *Level*, circ. 5,000.

New Zealand Clerical Employees' Association: Cnr. Marion and Vivian Streets, Wellington; Sec. D. G. NOLAN.

New Zealand Dairy Factories and Related Trades Union: 333 Great South Rd., Beerscourt, Hamilton, Auckland; f. 1937; 4,590 mems.; Sec. S. I. WHEATLEY.

New Zealand Engineering and Related Trades Union: 123 Abel Smith St., Wellington; 37,000 mems.; Sec. P. G. ALLEN.

New Zealand Hotel, Hospital and Restaurant Industrial Association of Workers: 151 Newton Road, Auckland; f. 1908; 29,118 mems.; Sec. G. ARMSTRONG.

New Zealand Meat Workers and Related Trades Union: Room 11, Trades Hall, Gloucester St., Christchurch; 20,000 mems.; Sec. F. E. McNULTY.

New Zealand Printing and Related Trades Industrial Union of Workers: Labour Party Building, 101 Vivian St., Wellington, P.O.B. 6222, Te Aro, Wellington; f. 1862; 7,000 mems.; Pres. W. H. CLEMENT; Sec. G. C. DITCHFIELD; publ. *Imprint*.

New Zealand Shop Assistants Federation: P.O.B. 6251, Te Aro, Wellington; 18,000 mems.; Sec. J. G. SHANKIE.

New Zealand Waterside Workers' Federation: P.O.B. 1073, Wellington; Sec. J. E. NAPIER.

New Zealand Workers' Union: 167 Gt. North Rd., Auckland; 16,570 mems.; Gen. Sec. J. H. HILL; publ. *Wag*, quarterly; circ. 12,000.

North Island Electrical Workers' Union: Wellington, 7,500 mems.; Pres. C. T. LYNCH; Sec. A. J. NEARY.

Northern Drivers' Union: P.O.B. 8169, Newton, Auckland; 7,000 mems.; Sec. G. H. ANDERSON; publ. *Road Transport Worker*.

United Mineworkers of New Zealand: Taylorville, West Coast, S.I.; 2,000 mems.; Pres. A. V. PRENDIVILLE (Dunedin); Sec. J. WHITE.

Wellington Clothing Trades Union: Wellington; 4,202 mems.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

New Zealand Government Railways: Wellington, C.1; are under the jurisdiction of the Minister of Railways; kilometres open (at 31 March, 1971) 4,929; gauge 3 ft. 6 in.; Minister of Railways J. B. GORDON; Gen. Man. IVAN THOMAS; Deputy Gen. Man. T. M. SMALL.

ROADS

National Roads Board: P.O.B. 12-041, Wellington; est. 1953 by the passing of the National Roads Act; Chair. Hon. P. B. ALLEN, Minister of Works; Deputy Chair. D. D. MERRITT; Sec. D. J. CHAPMAN.

The Board consists of ten members nominated to represent various interests; it is advised by District Roads Councils. New Zealand is divided into 22 geographical Roads Districts, each of which is administered by a Roads Council. The Board and Councils are responsible for the Administration of State Highways. Maintenance and construction expenditure of these highways is met from the National Roads Fund.

Rural roads and Borough streets are the full responsibility of County, Borough and City Councils, which are assisted in meeting expenditure by the National Roads Board.

There are 93,763 kilometres of roads in New Zealand.

SHIPPING

New Zealand Ports Authority: Wellington; f. 1968; to foster an integrated and efficient ports system for New Zealand and to keep under review a national ports plan for the development of ports and harbours. Chair. Hon. J. K. McALPINE; Memrs. A. T. GANDELL, Capt. J. B. McGOWAN, F. R. ASKIN, J. R. SUTTON.

Anchor Shipping and Foundry Co. Ltd.: Wakefield Quay, P.O. Box 1007, Port Nelson; f. 1862; services Wellington-Picton, Nelson-Westport-Greymouth; New Plymouth, Wanganui, Raglan, Portland, Onchunga, Motueka, Tarakohe, Napier, Gisborne; 6 vessels in service; Chair. H. G. WEST; Managing Dir. K. J. CHAPPELL.

Blue Star Port Lines (Management) Ltd.: I.B.M. Centre, The Terrace, Wellington; agents for Blue Star Line NZ Ltd., Port Line NZ Ltd., Act NZ Ltd., Pace Line, Canadian National Railways, Cunard Brocklebank Bulkers Ltd., Silver Line Ltd., Lloyds Agency, Ellerman and Bucknall Steamship Co. Ltd.; Gen. Man. K. H. CHURCHHOUSE.

MANZ Line (New Zealand) Ltd. (Agents for MANZ Line Joint Service): Sun Alliance Bldg., 11-15 Brandon St., Wellington 1; f. 1936; services: southbound (approx. every 4 weeks) Montreal/Quebec-Halifax-St. John-New Zealand; northbound (approx. fortnightly) New Zealand ports-Balboa/Cristobal, Charleston, Gulf Ports, Norfolk/Newport News, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Bermuda (approx. three monthly), Portland (every 2-3 weeks), St. John/Halifax or Montreal; Dirs. D. I. BINNIE (Chair.), G. HUNTER, B. KERR; Man. R. V. TAYLOR.

P. and O. (NZ) Ltd.: Maritime Bldg., Custom-house Quay, Wellington; f. 1873; services New Zealand-United Kingdom via Panama Canal; 28 vessels in service; Man. Dir. G. HUNTER.

Northern S.S. Co. Ltd.: 22-24 Quay St., Auckland; f. 1881; coastal services; 4 vessels in service; Chair. D. R. RICHARDS; Mans. J. ELLIS, I. C. SKUDDER.

Shaw Savill Line: P.O.B. 592, Wellington; f. 1858; cargo services New Zealand-United Kingdom via Panama Canal, Mediterranean and Europe, North and South America and West Indies. Passenger services (frequent regular sailings) South Africa-Australia-New Zealand-Panama; Gen. Man. for New Zealand T. W. WATSON.

Union Steam Ship Company of N.Z. Ltd.: P.O. Box 1799, Wellington; f. 1875, reconstructed 1913; branches and agencies at all New Zealand and major Australian ports and throughout the Pacific Islands; London Branch: Three Quays, Tower Hill, E.C.3; passenger and cargo services between New Zealand and Pacific Islands; also passenger and cargo services on New Zealand coast; cargo services between New Zealand and Australia and on Australian coast; General Agents in New Zealand and South Pacific for Canadian Pacific Air; Booking Agents for all other principal sea, air and land services; vessels in service: 2 passenger, 30 cargo, 2 tugs, 6 roll-on roll-off cargo vessels; Chair. and Man. Dir. F. K. MACFARLANE.

CIVIL AVIATION

The main international airports are at Auckland and Christchurch.

New Zealand National Airways Corporation: P.O.B. 96, Wellington; f. 1947; Technical Headquarters, International Airport, Christchurch, N.Z.; operates regular daily services to all parts of New Zealand; Chair. A. F. GILKISON; Chief Exec. and Gen. Man. D. A. PATTERSON; Deputy Gen. Man. L. L. FORD; Flight Operations Man. Capt. A. C. KENNING; operates 4 Boeing 737, 5 Vickers Viscounts V807, 13 Friendship F27; publs. *Airline Review* (circ. 52,000), *Skylines* (circ. 3,000).

Air New Zealand Ltd.: Airways House, Customs St. East, Auckland; f. 1940; network: Auckland-Sydney, Auckland-Melbourne, Auckland-Brisbane, Wellington-Sydney, Wellington-Melbourne, Wellington-Brisbane, Christchurch-Sydney, Christchurch-Melbourne, Nandi-Rarotonga, Auckland-Nandi (Fiji), Nandi-Pago Pago (American Samoa), Auckland-Norfolk Island, Auckland Noumea, Auckland-Los Angeles (via Honolulu), Auckland-Los Angeles (via Tahiti), Auckland-Hong Kong (via Sydney northbound, and via Brisbane and Sydney southbound), Auckland-Singapore (via Sydney); Chair. of Dirs. G. N. ROBERTS, C.B.E., A.F.C.; Man. Dir. C. J. KEPPEL; Sec. and Dir. of Finance A. A. WATSON, D.F.C.; fleet: 5 DC-8, series 52, 2 Lockheed jet-prop Electra.

Mount Cook Airlines: P.O. Box 2086, Christchurch; domestic services throughout New Zealand.

Safe Air Ltd.: Huddart Parker Bldg., Post Office Square, P.O.B. 751, Wellington; f. 1951; Chair. L. G. HUCKS, O.B.E.; Gen. Man. D. P. LYNSEY; is the chief air freight carrier; operates Bristol Freighters.

The following foreign Airlines serve New Zealand: American Airlines, B.O.A.C., Pan Am, Qantas, U.T.A.

TOURISM

New Zealand Tourist and Publicity Department: P.O.B. 95, Wellington; f. 1901; National Tourist Office; Gen. Man. J. E. HARTSTONGE; offices in Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch, Dunedin, Invercargill, Rotorua and Te Aroha; overseas offices in London, New York, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Sydney, Melbourne and Brisbane.

OVERSEAS OFFICES

Australia: United Insurance Bldg., cnr. George and Hunter Streets, Sydney; 93-95 Elizabeth St., Melbourne; MLC Building, Adelaide St., Brisbane.

United Kingdom: Haymarket, London, S.W.1.

U.S.A.: 153 Kearney St., San Francisco; 510 W. 6th St., Los Angeles; Suite 530, 630 5th Ave., New York.

New Zealand National Travel Association Inc.: Hume House, 152 The Terrace, Wellington; represents tourist industry interests; Chief Executive N. E. LOBB; publ. *New Zealand Holiday*, quarterly.

CULTURAL ORGANISATION

Queen Elizabeth II Arts Council: P.O.B. 2563, Wellington; f. 1964 in succession to the Arts Advisory Council; a

statutory body which administers state aid to the arts; Chair. W. N. SHEAT; Dir. DAVID PETERS.

MUSIC

Association of Ballet and Opera Trust Boards of New Zealand: P.O.B. 17058, Wellington; an amalgamation of New Zealand Ballet Trust Board and New Zealand Opera Company.

Chamber Music Federation of New Zealand (Inc.): P.O.B. 3391, Wellington; f. 1950; arranges about 150 concerts a year, mostly by overseas groups, for its 20 member societies (which include Fiji) and in schools; active educational work includes organization of a nationwide school chamber music contest, master classes, etc.; mems. over 7,000; Pres. A. HILTON; Administrator Miss E. AREY; Sec. B. E. J. McELWAIN; publ. *Theme* (quarterly).

New Zealand Broadcasting Corporation: P.O.B. 98, Wellington; symphony orchestra.

The New Zealand Ballet: Box 2442, Wellington.

ATOMIC ENERGY

New Zealand Atomic Energy Committee: c/o D.S.I.R., Private Bag, Lower Hutt; responsible to the Minister of Science for advising Government on the development of peaceful uses of atomic energy in New Zealand; Chair. A. G. ROBB; Exec. Sec. J. T. O'LEARY.

New Zealand Institute of Nuclear Sciences: Gracefield Rd., Lower Hutt; administered by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research and incorporates the Department's former Division of Nuclear Sciences; facilities available to other government departments and to the universities; Dir. T. A. RAFTER, M.Sc., D.Sc.

Department of Health: P.O. Box 5013, Wellington; radiation protection; advised by the Radiological Advisory Council.

National Radiation Laboratory: P.O. Box 1456, Christchurch; branch of the Department of Health; radiation protection, licensing, measurement standards, practical services and research; Dir. G. E. RORR.

University of Auckland: Private Bag, Auckland; research and training.

University of Canterbury: Christchurch; research and training.

University of Otago: Dunedin; research and training.

Victoria University of Wellington: Wellington; research and training.

UNIVERSITIES

University of Auckland: Princes St., Auckland; 478 teachers, 9,331 students.

University of Canterbury: P.O.B. 1471, Christchurch; 414 teachers, 6,923 students.

Massey University: P.O. Palmerston North; 215 teachers, 4,689 students.

University of Otago: Dunedin; 440 teachers, 5,632 students.

Victoria University of Wellington: Wellington; 390 teachers, 6,139 students.

University of Waikato: Waikato; 100 teachers, 2,000 students.

NEW ZEALAND'S ISLAND TERRITORIES AND THE COOK ISLANDS

COOK ISLANDS (Self-Governing Territory)

NIUE (Dependent Territory)

TOKELAU ISLANDS (Dependent Territory)

COOK ISLANDS

The Cook Islands lie in the South Pacific 2,000 miles north-east of New Zealand.

STATISTICS

AREA

(acres)

Rarotonga 16,602, Mangaia 12,800, Atiu 6,654, Mitiaro 5,500, Mauke 4,552, Aitutaki 4,461, Penrhyn 2,432, Manuae 1,524, Manihiki 1,344, Pukapuka 1,250, Palmerston 500.

There are fifteen main islands scattered throughout an area of 850,000 sq. miles of the South Pacific Ocean. The largest Southern islands are elevated and fertile; the Northern group are sea-level coral atolls.

POPULATION

1966 Census 19,247

Rarotonga (capital)	9,971	Manihiki	584
Aitutaki	2,579	Mauke	671
Mangaia	2,002	Pukapuka	684
Atiu	1,327	Penrhyn	545
Other Islands 884			

At December 31st, 1970, the population was estimated at 22,022 (11,093 males and 10,929 females).

AGRICULTURE

AREA OF CROPS

(acres)

Coconuts	28,250	Tomatoes	200
Citrus	1,200	Pineapples	250
Maniote (Cassava)	360	Taro	420
Coffee	250	Kumara	215
Bananas	200	Yams	10
Pepper			15

Livestock: Horses 1,539, Cattle 159, Pigs 9,678, Goats 2,000.

EMPLOYMENT

Agriculture, copra-making, fruit packing. There are two clothing factories, a fruit canning factory and a paua shell factory in Rarotonga. A tourist industry is in the early stages of formation and will before long provide significant employment opportunities as well as a stimulus to the economy. Employment prospects are at present limited.

Co-OPERATIVES

There are over 70 co-operatives, covering such activities as village and school savings, credit, processing and marketing, supply, audit, and development.

FINANCE

BUDGET

(\$NZ'000)

	REVENUE	EXPENDITURE	NEW ZEALAND SUBSIDY
1966-67	1,684	3,460	1,938
1967-68	1,817	3,686	1,869
1968-69	1,559	3,619	2,062
1969-70	n.a.	n.a.	2,259

Principal sources of revenue: Import and export duties, stamp sales, income tax.

Primary items of expenditure: Education, public health, works.

EXTERNAL TRADE

(1969)

Total Imports: \$3,401,219, principal items are foodstuffs, piece goods, oils and petrol, timber, cement, vehicles and parts.

Total Exports: \$2,394,859, principal items are tomatoes, mother-of-pearl, copra, citrus fruit, fruit juices and canned fruit preparations, clothing, handicrafts.

Trade is chiefly with New Zealand, United Kingdom, Japan, U.S.A., Hong Kong and Australia.

TRANSPORT

Ships from New Zealand, the United Kingdom and U.S.A. call at Rarotonga. The New Zealand Government's vessel *Moana Roa* calls monthly. There is at present no civil airline service but an international jet airport is being built at Rarotonga, which is expected to be completed in March 1973. Passenger flights to and from New Zealand are made by Air N.Z. Ltd. at fortnightly intervals.

NEW ZEALAND'S OVERSEAS TERRITORIES

GOVERNMENT

The Cook Islands were proclaimed a British Protectorate in 1888 and a part of New Zealand in 1901. On 4 August 1965 they became a self-governing territory in free association with New Zealand. The people are British subjects and New Zealand citizens. Executive authority is vested in Her Majesty the Queen in right of New Zealand. The High Commissioner of the Cook Islands represents Her Majesty the Queen as well as the New Zealand Government, and resides in Rarotonga.

Executive Government is carried out by a Cabinet consisting of a Premier and five other ministers who are collectively responsible to the Legislative Assembly.

High Commissioner: L. J. DAVIS.

THE CABINET

Premier: A. R. HENRY (Minister of Premier's Dept., Public Service Commission, Finance and Customs, External Affairs, Justice, Economic Planning, Advocate-General's Office, Lands and Survey, Outer Island Affairs, Aviation).

Minister of Internal Affairs, Tourism: T. A. HENRY.

Minister of Education: T. NUMANGA.

Minister of Works, Communications: W. M. ESTALL.

Minister of Police, Economic Development: A. SHORT.

Minister of Health: I. AKARURU.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

The Legislative Assembly consists of 22 members elected by universal suffrage every four years from a common roll for both Maoris and Europeans and is presided over by a Speaker.

Speaker: Mrs. MARGUERITE STORY.

President of the House of Arikis: MAKEA MUI TEREMOANA ARIKI, C.B.E.

Each of the main islands has an Island Council.

STATISTICS

(sq. miles) (approx.)	POPULATION (1971)		
	Male	Female	Total
100	2,508	2,480	4,988

The best anchorage is an open roadstead at Alofi, the largest of Niue's 13 villages.

AGRICULTURE AREA OF CROPS (acres)

Coconuts . . .	5,000	Cassava (Manioc) .	25
Taro . . .	350	Kumara . . .	20
Yams . . .	25	Passion Fruit . .	35
Limes . . .	25		

50,900 of the island's 64,900 acres are used for agriculture and 13,600 acres are forest. The main livestock are beef cattle, pigs and poultry.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Cook Islands Party: the government party; 16 representatives in the Legislative Assembly; Leader A. R. HENRY.

United Cook Islands Party: the opposition party; 6 seats in the Legislative Assembly; Leader Dr. P. ROBATI.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

High Court; Land Court; Land Appellate Court.

The High Court exercises civil and criminal jurisdiction throughout the Cook Islands. The Land Court is concerned with litigation over land and titles. The Land Appellate Court hears appeals over decisions of the Land Court.

Chief Judge of Land Court: J. A. FRAZER (acting).

RELIGION

Main groups are Cook Islands Christian Church (Congregational), Roman Catholic, Latter Day Saints and Seventh Day Adventists.

EDUCATION

(1969)

Government schools: 6,375 pupils; Mission schools: 451 pupils.

Free secular education is compulsory for all children between the ages of six and fifteen.

Secondary education is provided at Tereora College in Rarotonga and junior high schools on Aitutaki, Mangaia and Atiu. Under the New Zealand Training Scheme, the New Zealand Government offers education and training in New Zealand, Fiji and W. Samoa for secondary and tertiary education, career training and short-term in-service training. At 31 March 1970 there were 88 long-term students under this scheme.

NIUE

EMPLOYMENT

Under a three-year programme the Government of Niue and the Niue Development Board are aiming to rehabilitate the coconut industry as well as to develop grass land, cattle and other farming operations. The Niue Public Service has 361 permanent employees, including 47 expatriate New Zealand staff, and 331 casual employees who are employed by the following departments: The Treasury, Post Office, Justice, Education, Health, Administrative, Police, Works, Radio and Agriculture.

FINANCE

YEAR	REVENUE \$NZ	EXPENDITURE \$NZ	NEW ZEALAND SUBSIDY \$NZ
1968-69	809,453	1,560,233	900,000
1969-70	834,852	1,766,909	941,300
1970-71	1,036,827	2,102,720	972,365

Revenue is raised mainly from import and export duties, sale of postage stamps, court fines and income tax.

NEW ZEALAND'S OVERSEAS TERRITORIES

EXTERNAL TRADE (1970)

IMPORTS	EXPORTS	TOTAL
\$NZ 748,457	\$NZ 193,878	\$NZ 942,335

Export items include copra, plaited ware, kumaras, honey and passion fruit.

TRANSPORT

There are 77 miles of all-weather roads. A shipping service is maintained with New Zealand via Tonga, Fiji and Samoa on a regular four-weekly basis.

An airfield of 5,400 ft., capable of taking most types of aircraft except modern jet aircraft, and a weekly air service from New Zealand, via Fiji and Tonga, is operated by Air N.Z. Ltd.

GOVERNMENT

An Executive Committee, comprising a Leader of Government Business and three other members, is elected by the Niue Island Assembly, the Resident Commissioner being Chairman. A full member system of government was introduced on 1 November 1968, by which the Resident Commissioner delegated certain powers and functions to the Executive Committee, including responsibility for portfolios controlling all government departments.

A Legislative Assembly of 14 members is elected by universal suffrage every three years, the Resident Com-

missioner being President. It has budgetary control of internal revenue and New Zealand grants and may make laws for the peace, order, and good government of Niue.

Resident Commissioner: S. D. WILSON, B.A.

Leader of Government Business: R. R. REX.

Executive Committee: R. R. REX (Finance, Government Administration, Works), Dr. ENETAMA (Health, Justice, Post Office), M. Y. VIVIAN (Agriculture, Economic Development, Education), TOGAKILO (Radio, Police).

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The High Court: exercises civil and criminal jurisdiction in Niue.

The Land Court: is concerned with litigation over land and titles.

The Resident Commissioner acts as Judge of both courts.

Land Appellate Court: hears appeals over decisions of the Land Court.

EDUCATION

There are 8 primary and 1 secondary schools, and 1 Teacher Training Centre. Education is free and compulsory between the ages of six and fourteen. In March 1971 there were 1,359 primary and 307 High School pupils. There were also 39 students undertaking long-term education or training in New Zealand under the auspices of the New Zealand Training Scheme.

TOKELAU ISLANDS

STATISTICS AREA (acres)

ATAFU	NUKUNONU	FAKAOFO	TOTAL
500	1,350	650	2,500

POPULATION

Total (1970): 1,687 (Atafu 600, Nukunonu 408, Fakaofo 679). Because of the limited economic and social future of the group, about 100 persons are being voluntarily resettled in New Zealand every year.

BUDGET (\$NZ)

1967-68: Revenue 31,830; Expenditure 124,438; New Zealand subsidy 92,608.

1968-69: Revenue 16,783; Expenditure 178,987; New Zealand subsidy 220,000.

1969-70: Revenue 31,497; Expenditure 181,719; New Zealand subsidy 197,000.

1970-71: Revenue 54,068; Expenditure 215,447; New Zealand subsidy 177,000.

Revenue is derived mainly from copra export duty, import duty, and sale of postage stamps. Expenditure is devoted mainly to the provision of social services, particularly health, education, and agriculture.

EXTERNAL TRADE

The main export is copra which during 1970-71 earned \$NZ13,995.

TRANSPORT

The Group is visited quarterly by a ship from Western Samoa, and quarterly by an amphibian aircraft from Fiji. These visits are co-ordinated to allow six-weekly contact with the group.

GOVERNMENT

In 1925, the Government of the United Kingdom transferred administrative control of the Group to the Governor-General of New Zealand. In 1946, the Group was officially designated the Tokelau Islands and by an act of 1948, under which formal sovereignty was transferred to New Zealand, they were included within the territorial boundaries of New Zealand. The High Commissioner for New Zealand in Western Samoa is also the Administrator of the Tokelau Islands. He is assisted by a District Officer who is also based in Apia.

Administrator: R. B. TAYLOR.

District Officer: D. W. J. STEWART.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

There is a *Faipule* (who is also the magistrate) on each island who is democratically elected by the people triennially. He is responsible to the Administrator and presides over the Council of Elders (*Fono*).

RELIGION

On Atafu most inhabitants are members of the London Missionary Society; on Nukunonu all are Roman Catholic; on Fakaofo most belong to the London Missionary Society.

EDUCATION

The Administration and Churches co-operate in this field. There are three schools, one on each atoll. At the beginning of 1969, an expatriate teaching couple took up their position on each of the three atolls to improve the general standard of education. The Administration offers scholarships for study in Western Samoa and Fiji in the fields of agriculture and medicine. At 31 March 1970, there were 34 students undertaking long-term study in New Zealand under the New Zealand Training Scheme.

NEW ZEALAND'S OVERSEAS TERRITORIES

ROSS DEPENDENCY (ANTARCTICA)

Administered by New Zealand since 1923.

AREA (sq. miles)		
TOTAL	LAND AREA	ICE SHELF
290,000	160,000	130,000

Scott Base on Ross Island established in 1957. Cape Hallett, joint New Zealand-United States base. Both bases are permanently occupied.

Ross Dependency Research Committee: Wellington; responsible for co-ordinating and supervising all activity in the Dependency.

NICARAGUA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

With an area of 118,358 sq. km. Nicaragua is the largest country of the Central American isthmus and is the most sparsely populated having a population density of 15.6 inhabitants per square kilometre. However nine tenths of the population is concentrated in the south-west of the country between Lake Nicaragua and the Pacific coast. Bounded by the Pacific Ocean to the west and the Caribbean to the east, the country is bisected by a mountain range, with swampy marshland near to the Caribbean. Nicaragua's neighbours are Honduras to the north and Costa Rica to the south. The climate is tropical, with a mean average temperature of 78°F (25.5°C). The rainy season extends from May to October. The national language is Spanish and English is widely understood. There is no state church but Roman Catholicism is dominant. The flag consists of three stripes—blue, white, blue—with the Republic's coat of arms in a triangle at the centre. Managua is the capital.

Recent History

Since 1936 the Somoza family has dominated Nicaraguan politics. In that year Gen. Anastasio "Tacho" Somoza, commander of the National Guard, seized power by coup d'état. On his death by assassination in 1956 his son Luis became president and another son, Anastasio "Tachito", assumed the command of the National Guard. On the retirement of Luis Somoza in 1963, René Schick Gutiérrez became president until his death in 1966. After a violent electoral campaign, he was succeeded in 1967 by Gen. Anastasio Somoza, who retained his command over the National Guard.

Following a pact between the opposition Conservatives and the Liberal Party, which supports Gen. Somoza, both houses of Congress voted their dissolution in August 1971 in order that elections be held to form a constituent assembly. These elections are to be held in April 1972 and it is envisaged that the Constitution of 1950 will be modified to allow Gen. Somoza to seek re-election in the presidential elections to be held in December 1974. A triumvirate composed of two Liberals and one Conservative is expected to rule the country between May 1972 and December 1974. Nicaragua is a founder member of the United Nations and the Central American Common Market.

Government

Nicaragua is headed by a President, elected for five years by universal suffrage. Assisted by a Council of eleven Ministers, the President exercises executive power but is responsible to the Chamber of Deputies and Senate. Deputies and Senators are elected for six-year terms.

Defence

A member of the Organization of American States and of the Organization of Central American States, Nicaragua has an army of 300 officers and 3,500 other ranks. There are 7,000 reserves who also perform police duties.

Economic Affairs

Nicaragua is primarily an agricultural country. Cotton and coffee dominate the export list, with cotton accounting for about half the annual exports; sugar, cattle, timber and gold are also important. The National Development Institute lends state money to exploit the mineral resources (silver, copper, iron as well as gold). Urban industry is on a relatively modest scale, but increasing; it includes a petroleum refinery, textile mills, tobacco, cement and soluble coffee plants, dairies and a fairly wide range of processing plants. Workable deposits of gold, silver, lead and zinc were discovered in 1968 in northern Nicaragua. In 1969 a ten year investment programme was initiated to develop forestry and mixed farming in north-eastern Nicaragua at an estimated cost of U.S. \$79 million. Nicaragua is a member of the Central American Common Market.

Transport and Communications

There are some good main roads, the most important being the 485 km. North-South stretch of the Pan American Highway. State railways (270 miles) join important towns and private lines (60 miles) serve the banana plantations. Several rivers are navigable to small craft and steamers serve towns on Lake Nicaragua. LANICA, the state airline, operates internal and international services. Improvements costing 12 million Córdobas have been carried out at Las Mercedes airport, Managua.

Social Welfare

There is a compulsory national health insurance scheme for wage-earners in Managua, and health expenditure ranks high in the budget. A campaign against malaria has been successful.

Education

Primary education is free and compulsory for children between the ages of six and thirteen. The Government runs 2,265 primary and secondary schools. There are over 100 primary and 22 secondary schools. Secondary education is being expanded with an IBRD loan. There are many commercial schools and two universities.

Tourism

The mountainous region with its occasionally active volcanoes, the Huellas de Acahualinca outside Managua which show ancient footprints of men fleeing from volcanic lava, the mineral baths of Tipitapa and the abundant sea, lake and river fishing are the principal tourist attractions of Nicaragua.

Visas are not required to visit Nicaragua by nationals of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras.

Sport

Baseball and basketball are widely played. Swimming and fishing are popular.

NICARAGUA—(INTRODUCTORY SURVEY, STATISTICAL SURVEY)

Public Holidays

1972: May 1 (Labour Day), May 27 (Army Day), July 14, September 14 (Battle of San Jacinto), September 15 (National Independence Day), October 12 (Columbus Day), December 8 (Immaculate Conception), December 24-25 (Christmas).

1973: January 1 (New Year's Day), February 1 (Air Force Day), April 20-23 (Easter).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is officially used, although the following Spanish and local measures are in general use also:

Length: cuarta = 8.13 inches
vara = 2.76 feet
cuadra = 91.9 yards
legua = 2.6 or 3 miles

Weight: libra = 1.014 lbs.
arroba = 25.362 lbs.
quintal = 101.44 lbs.

Volume: liquid galon = 0.888 gallons

Area: manzana = 1.74 acres
caballeria = 27.9 acres
legua cuadrada = 12 sq. miles

Capacity: fanega = 24 medios
medio = 500 cu. inches
= 1 peck.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The principal monetary unit is the Córdoba, which is divided into 100 centavos.

In common with the other members of the Central American Common Market, Nicaragua has adopted the Central American Peso (C.A.\$) for transactions within the market. This peso is at par with the U.S.\$.

Notes: 1, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 500, 1,000 Córdobas

Coins: 1, 5, 10, 25, 50 centavos

Exchange rate: 18.35 Córdobas = £1 sterling
7.05 Córdobas = \$1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (sq. km.)	POPULATION (December 1968)				
	Total	Managua (capital)	Births	Marriages	Deaths
118,358	1,841,759	397,663	80,783	7,108	15,061

AGRICULTURE PRINCIPAL CROPS

CROP	AREA (manzanas)*		PRODUCTION (quintals)†	
	1968-69	1969-70	1968-69	1969-70
Beans	84,588	83,279	972,762	955,213
Coffee‡	n.a.	n.a.	655,300	786,522
Cotton	187,749	155,051	2,019,789	1,488,509
Maize	345,163	366,563	4,694,215	5,010,136
Rice	45,298	56,387	1,168,535	1,477,963
Sorghum	78,626	80,425	1,210,840	1,267,185
Sugar Cane . .	42,878	47,680	1,730,389	1,861,714

* 1 manzana = 1.74 acres.

† 1 quintal = 46 kg.

‡ Production in bushels.

Livestock: (1969 estimate) Cattle 2,473,000.

Forestry: Cedar, Mahogany, Rose-wood, etc.; Sawn Timber production averages about 60m. board feet a year.

NICARAGUA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

MINING AND INDUSTRY

ITEM	UNIT	1969	1970
Gold	troy oz.	152,669	134,322
Silver	" "	162,280	151,423
Copper	lb.	83,486,000	58,048,000
Matches	boxes	36,310,000	41,232,000
Vegetable Oils	lb.	73,420,714	72,840,762
Sugar	quintals	2,757,370	3,331,586
Cement	sacks of 94 lb.	2,557,847	2,998,867
Beer	litres	12,802,700	13,714,300
Cigarettes	'000 packets	6,088,606	6,328,033
Timber	board/ft.	67,896,000	76,098,000
Cotton Cloth	yards	11,802,800	17,931,400

FINANCE

1 Córdoba=100 centavos.

18.35 Córdobas=£1 sterling; 7.05 Córdobas=U.S. \$1.00.

100 Córdobas=£5.45 sterling=U.S. \$14.18=C.A. \$14.00.

BUDGET EXPENDITURE

(million Córdobas—estimates)

	1971	1972		1971	1972
Ministries:					
Development and Public Works	142.8	127.0	Presidency	12.7	12.9
Public Education	146.2	161.6	Chamber of Deputies	4.9	6.9
Defence	99.0	67.6	Senate	2.4	n.a.
Public Health	85.7	91.9	Judiciary	9.0	9.0
Economy	39.2	47.3	Accounts Tribunal	5.0	5.2
Treasury	52.2	63.2	Electoral Tribunals	5.1	5.7
Interior	35.0	34.8	National Debt	59.1	71.2
Agriculture and Livestock	59.2	59.0	Specific Income Distribution	6.0	6.7
Foreign Affairs	17.2	18.6			
Labour	3.9	4.7	TOTAL	784.6	793.4

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

(million C.A.\$)

	1968	1969	1970
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	700.1	758.2	831.9
Income paid abroad	16.6	23.9	26.6
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	716.7	782.1	858.5
Balance of exports and imports of goods and services	31.4	18.0	17.6
AVAILABLE RESOURCES	748.1	800.1	876.1
of which:			
Private consumption expenditure	130.1	568.3	638.3
Government consumption expenditure	79.7	86.9	90.7
Private fixed capital formation	538.3	144.9	147.1

RESERVES AND CURRENCY

('000 C.A.\$)

	1968	1969	1970
Gross International Reserves	54,235	48,094	54,374
of which gold at Banco Central	820	495	588
Currency in Circulation	72,513	76,470	85,717
of which notes and coins	29,786	31,211	35,851

NICARAGUA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (million C.A.\$)

	1969			1970		
	Credit	Debit	Balance	Credit	Debit	Balance
<i>Goods and Services:</i>						
Merchandise	157.5	158.4	— 0.9	177.8	177.7	0.1
Services	36.2	77.5	—41.3	41.1	85.5	—44.4
Total	193.7	235.9	—42.2	218.9	263.2	—44.3
<i>Transfer Payments</i>	7.0	0.5	6.5	6.5	0.5	6.0
<i>Capital Operations</i>	46.9	16.1	30.8	71.7	22.4	49.3
Net Errors and Omissions	—	1.6	— 1.6	—	1.7	— 1.7

EXTERNAL TRADE

Imports: (1969) U.S. \$119,900,000, (1970) U.S. \$131,400,000.

Exports: (1969) U.S. \$104,480,000, (1970) U.S. \$110,500,000.

COMMODITIES

IMPORTS (^{'000} U.S. dollars)		
	1969	1970
Foodstuffs	12,200	13,000
Iron and Steel Manufactures	17,500	20,600
Machinery	43,300	40,800
Pharmaceutical and Chemical Products	28,600	32,900
Petrol	6,400	7,900
Motor Vehicles and Spares	11,900	16,200

EXPORTS (^{'000} U.S. dollars)		
	1969	1970
Bananas	2,180	300
Cattle	200	n.a.
Coffee	20,600	32,100
Cotton (raw)	45,400	34,200
Cottonseed	1,000	1,200
Gold	4,100	3,800
Meat	20,800	26,600
Sugar (refined)	8,300	9,800
Timber	1,900	2,500

COUNTRIES (^{'000} U.S. dollars)

	1968		1969		1970	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Imports
Belgium	3,463	3,018	3,884	2,992	3,613	4,500
Canada	2,249	3,075	2,169	2,334	2,762	2,733
El Salvador	14,869	5,693	11,856	6,524	15,426	7,811
German Federal Republic	11,191	17,814	12,381	17,325	11,477	20,824
Japan	13,955	42,347	12,666	28,869	12,724	24,683
Netherlands	5,583	3,346	5,071	3,700	5,824	5,747
Netherlands West Indies	2,292	50	2,270	170	2,801	65
Panama	5,269	392	4,806	693	4,478	871
United Kingdom	5,507	4,095	7,059	2,090	6,869	1,691
United States of America	69,575	44,620	66,644	50,595	71,967	56,008
Others	50,693	37,851	48,183	43,455	60,809	53,689

Inter-Central American trade totals: (1967) U.S. \$60,617,000, (1968) U.S. \$70,808,000.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

YEAR	PASSENGERS	PASSENGER/ KILOMETRES	TON/ KILOMETRES
1968	915,190	35,046,096	13,168,551
1969	857,000	34,435,123	14,793,238
1970	759,674	30,392,097	16,367,026

SHIPPING

	1968	1969	1970
Cargo Tonnage			
Unloaded . .	2,793,336	771,748	817,468
Loaded . .	2,787,223	429,606	359,266

ROADS

	1968	1969	1970
Cars . . .	13,366	14,419	15,586
Buses . . .	1,919	2,120	1,858
Vans . . .	10,914	12,195	5,215
Lorries . . .	4,331	5,390	11,150
Jeeps . . .	5,750	6,062	6,340
Motor-cycles and others . . .	6,717	7,525	5,790

CIVIL AVIATION

	1967	1968	1969
Passengers			
Entering . .	46,426	52,754	58,715
Leaving . .	48,740	54,867	61,128
Cargo (Kilos)			
Entering . .	4,454,489	3,106,257	4,125,517
Leaving . .	1,426,080	1,911,883	2,125,618

EDUCATION

(1969)

NUMBER OF *SCHOOLS	NUMBER OF TEACHERS	NUMBER OF PUPILS
2,265	9,090	286,077

* Primary and Secondary.

Source: Dirección General de Estadística y Censos, Managua.

THE CONSTITUTION

On August 30th, 1971, the Nicaraguan Congress voted its dissolution in order that the Constitution could be reformed by a constitutional assembly.

THE GOVERNMENT

President: General ANASTASIO SOMOZA DEBAYLE (*took office May 1967*).

Vice-Presidents: Dr. FRANCISCO URCUYO MALIAÑO.

Ing. ALFONSO CALLEJAS DESHÓN.

(Term of office ends May 1st, 1972.)

From May 1st, 1972, Nicaragua will be ruled by a triumvirate. This triumvirate is expected to remain in power until fresh presidential elections are held in December 1974.

Dr. FERNANDO AGÜERO ROCHA (*Partido Conservador Tradicional*).

Gen. ROBERTO MARTÍNEZ LACAYO (*Partido Liberal Nacionalista*).

ALFONSO LOBO (*Partido Liberal Nacionalista*).

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS

(Managua unless otherwise stated)

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Argentina: Edif. Adela, 3° piso, Avda. Roosevelt, Apdo. Postal 703 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. JOSÉ MEDORO DELFINO.

Austria: Mexico 5, D.F. (E).

Belgium: Guatemala City (L).

Brazil: Avda. Roosevelt Sur, 516, Apdo. Postal 264 (E); *Ambassador:* MILTON FARIA.

Canada: San José, Costa Rica (E).

Chile: Edif. Carlos, 5° piso, Locales 6 y 7, Avda. Roosevelt (E); *Ambassador:* LUIS JERÓNIMO SAA JIMÉNEZ.

China Republic (Taiwan): 2A Avda. Sur Oeste 1006, Apdo. Postal 187 (E); *Ambassador:* SCHOBERN JU.

Colombia: Edif. Mil, 4° piso, Apdo. Postal 1062 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. MANUEL MANOTAS VALLARINO.

Costa Rica: Hotel Lido Palace, Apdo. Postal 733 (E); *Ambassador:* NOEL HERNÁNDEZ MADRIGAL.

Denmark: Bogotá, Colombia (E).

Dominican Republic: Calle Colón 509, Apdo. 614 (E); *Ambassador:* LUIS NEY TEJEDA ALVAREZ.

Ecuador: Reparto "Las Palmas", Contiguo al Templo Mormón, Apdo. Postal 1323 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:* VICENTE AGUIRRE GONZÁLEZ.

Egypt: San Salvador, El Salvador (E).

El Salvador: Edif. Guerrero Pineda, 5° piso, Apdo. Postal 149 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. RUY CESAR MIRANDA LUPONE.

France: Edif. Palazzo, 4° piso, Apdo. Postal 1227 (E); *Ambassador:* JEAN LAMBOTTE.

German Federal Republic: Edif. Lang 4° piso, Apdo. Postal 29 (E); *Ambassador:* Baron GOETZ VON HOUWALD.

Greece: Mexico D.F. (E).

Guatemala: 3A Avda. Sur Este 613, Apdo. Postal 695 (E); *Ambassador:* ENRIQUE PELLECEER LÓPEZ.

Honduras: Mansión Teodelinda (E); *Ambassador:* CARLOS LÓPEZ CONTRERAS.

Israel: San José, Costa Rica (E).

Italy: 2A Avda. Nor Oeste 505, Apdo. Postal 2092 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. ANDREA MARA.

Japan: Hospital El Retiro, Apdo. Postal 1789 (E); *Ambassador:* KANICHI NISHIMURA.

Korea, Republic: Mexico, D.F. (E).

Lebanon: Mexico, D.F. (L).

Malta: Avda. del Centenario 513, Apdo. Postal 1045 (L); *Minister:* Dr. VICTOR MANUEL PICASSO.

Mexico: Edificio Palazzo, 3° piso, Apdo. Postal 834 (E); *Ambassador:* CELESTINO HERRERA FRIMONT.

Netherlands: San José, Costa Rica (E).

Norway: Mexico, D.F. (E).

Panama: 4A Avda. Sur Este (E); *Ambassador:* Lic. MARIO J. DE OBALDÍA.

Paraguay: San Salvador, El Salvador (L).

Peru: Edif. Bank of the Americas, 2° piso, Apdo. Postal 884 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. JOSÉ LUIS DE COSSIO.

Philippines: Dr. OCTAVIO L. MALOLES.

Poland: Mexico 7, D.F. (L).

Portugal: Edif. Reyes, 5° piso, Apdo. No. 2, Apdo. Postal 3166 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. ANTONIO DE ALMEIDA LEITE CRUZ.

Spain: Avda. Bolívar Sur Oeste 622, Apdo. Postal 284 (E); *Ambassador:* Lic. JOSÉ MARÍA GARAY.

Sweden: Guatemala City (E).

Switzerland: Guatemala City (E).

Turkey: Mexico 10, D.F. (E).

United Kingdom: Edif. del Banco de Londres y Montreal, 3° piso, Avda. Roosevelt, Apdo. Postal 13 (E); *Ambassador:* IVOR VINCENT.

United States: Paseo de Tiscapa (E); *Ambassador:* ROBERT E. WHITE.

Uruguay: San Salvador, El Salvador (E).

Vatican: Barrio Alta gracia, Apdo. Postal 506 (Apostolic Nunciature); *Nuncio:* Mgr. Dr. LORENZO ANTONETTI.

Venezuela: Av. Bolívar 620, Apdo. Postal 406 (E); *Ambassador:* ENRIQUE TARCHETTI.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Partido Liberal Nacionalista de Nicaragua (PLN): Casa del Partido Liberal; f. 1876; Government party; Pres. Cand. Gen. ANASTASIO SOMOZA; Vice-Pres. Dr. LORENZO GUERRERO; Sec. CORNELIO HUECK; 350,000 mems.

Partido Conservador Tradicional (PCT): official Opposition party; Leader and Pres. Cand. Dr. FERNANDO AGÜERO ROCHA.

Partido Liberal Independiente (PLI): f. 1946; Pres. CARLOS ARROYO BUITRAGO.

Partido Conservador Nicaragüense (PCN): Pres. DIEGO MANUEL CHAMORRO; Pres. Cand. ALEJANDRO ABAUNZA.

Movilización Republicana (MR): forms part of the National Opposition Front with PLI and PCN.

Partido Social Cristiano Nicaragüense (PSCN): Apdo. 1715, Managua; f. 1957; Pres. Lic. CÉSAR DELGADILLO MACHADO; Vice-Pres. Ing. LUIS H. CUADRA; Sec.-Gen. Dr. ROBERTO FERREY ECHAVERRY; *Boletín Informativo* (monthly), *Ideología Política* (fortnightly).

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The Supreme Court, at Managua, deals with both civil and criminal cases, acts as a Court of Cassation, appoints Judges of First Instance, and generally supervises the legal administration of the country. It is composed of five magistrates and two alternates, who hold office for six years.

President: SALVADOR MAYORGA OROZCO.

There are five **Courts of Appeal**, or of **Second Instance**—at León, Masaya, Granada, Matagalpa and Bluefields. Each consists of a criminal court and a civil court.

Each district or department has its **Judges of First Instance** who deal with civil, criminal and commercial matters. Minor cases come before the **Local Tribunals**, of which there are about 150 in the Republic.

Magistrates of the Supreme Court: Dr. FELIPE RODRÍGUEZ SERRANO, Dr. ANTONIO BARQUERO, Dr. HERNALDO ZÚÑIGA PADILLA, Dr. ADÁN SEQUEIRA ARELLANO.

RELIGION

Most of the people of Nicaragua are Roman Catholics, but all religions are tolerated.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Metropolitan See:

Managua: Most Rev. MIGUEL OBANDO BRAVO.

Auxiliary Bishop: Most Rcv. CARLOS BORGE Y CASTRILLO.

Suffragan Sees:

Bluefields: Vicar Apost. Most. Rcv. SALVADOR SCHLAEFER. BERG.

León: Rt. Rcv. MANUEL ZALAZAR.

Granada: Rt. Rev. MARCO ANTONIO GARCÍA Y SUÁREZ.

Matagalpa: Rt. Rev. JULIÁN BARNI.

Estelí: Most Rev. CLEMENTE CARRANZA LÓPEZ.

THE PRESS

Bluefields Información: León; weekly.

El Centroamericano: León; f. 1917; morning; liberal; Dir. R. ABAUNZA SALINAS; circ. 4,000.

Diario de Granada: Granada; daily.

Educación: Ministerio de Educación Pública, Managua.

La Gaceta: Avenida Central Sur 604, Managua; f. 1912; morning; official.

La Nación: 5A Calle N.O. 304, Apartado 2245, Managua; daily; conservative; circ. 3,000.

La Noticia: Costado Norte de la Catedral, Apdo. 441, Managua; f. 1915; morning; independent liberal; Dir. PEDRO RAFAEL GUTIÉRREZ; circ. 9,800.

Novedades: Apdo. 110, Managua; f. 1937; morning; national liberal; Dir. LUIS H. PALLAIS D., circ. 22,000 daily; Sundays 29,000.

El Observador: Apdo. 1482, Managua; weekly; catholic.

Orientación Popular: Labour magazine; Editor POVEDA POVEDA; (*illegal*); weekly.

El Pez y la Serpiente: Apdo. 192; Managua; f. 1964; monthly; cultural.

La Prensa: Apartado 192, Managua; f. 1926; evening; independent; Editor PEDRO JOAQUÍN CHAMORRO CARDENAL; circ. 45,000 daily, 50,000 Sundays.

La Prensa Gráfica: Avenida Central Sur 513, Managua; daily; national liberal; circ. 20,000; Dir. RAFAEL ROJAS JARAQUÍN.

Revista Comercial de Nicaragua: Editorial Atlántida, Managua; monthly.

Revista Conservadora del Pensamiento Centroamericano: Apdo. 2108, Managua; organ of the Conservatives; monthly; circ. 3,000; Editor XAVIER ZAVALA CUADRA.

El Universal: León; evening; national liberal; Propr. SILVIO ARGÜELLO CARDENAL.

PUBLISHERS

Academia Nicaragüense de la Lengua: Biblioteca Nacional, Managua.

Editorial Alemana: 2A Calle S.O. 108, Managua.

Editorial Chile: 8 Avda., Calle S.E. 604.

Club del Libro Nicaragüense: Librería Siglo XX, Managua; Dir. Dr. FERNANDO CENTENO ZAPATA.

Editorial Lacayo: 2A Avda. S.E. 507, Managua; religion.

Editorial Nicaragüense: Calle del Triunfo, Managua; Dir. MARIO CAJINA VEGA.

Editorial Nuevos Horizontes: Calle de Candelaria, Managua; Dir. MARÍA TERESA SÁNCHEZ.

Editorial San José: Calle Central Este 607, Managua.

Editorial Unión: Avda. Central Norte, Managua; travel.

Librería y Editorial Universidad Nacional de Nicaragua: León; education, history, sciences, law, literature, politics.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Dirección Nacional de Radio y Televisión: Managua; Government supervisory body; Dir. ALBERTO LUNA S.

RADIO

Radiodifusora Nacional: Apdo. 1731, Managua, Government station, Dir.-Gen. S. CISNEROS LEIVA.

Radio Ondas de Luz: Apdo. 607, Managua; religious station; Dir. F. M. DOÑA.

Radio Mundial: 5A Ave. N.O. 703, Managua; commercial; Dir.-Gen. M. ARAÑA.

There are 69 other radio stations.

In 1970 there were 110,000 receiving sets.

TELEVISION

Televisión de Nicaragua, S.A.: Apdo. 1505, Managua; f. 1956; call sign YNSA-TV; commercial station; Gen. Man. R. O. CANO.

Televisión de Nicaragua: Las Nubes, El Crucero; Managua; commercial.

In 1970 there were 56,000 T.V. sets.

FINANCE

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; dep. = deposits; m. = million; amounts in Córdobas)

BANKING

CENTRAL BANK

Banco Central de Nicaragua: Apdo. 2252, Managua; f. 1961; 237 mems., bank of issue and Government fiscal agent; cap. and res. 40.2m.; dep. 107.3m. (Dec. 1969); Pres. Dr. ROBERTO INGER BARQUERO; Gen. Man. RODOLFO BOJORGE MOREIRA.

OTHER BANKS

Banco Nacional de Nicaragua: Apdo. 328, Managua; f. 1912; cap. and res. 175.9m.; dep. 771.3m. (1970); Pres. Dr. JOSÉ M. CASTILLO.

Banco Caley-Dagnall, S.A.: Apdo. 554, Managua; cap. and reserves 5,523,791 (Dec. 1969); Pres. K. I. MATHESON.

Banco de America: Avda. Roosevelt y Calle N.E., Apdo. 285, Managua; f. 1952; cap. 26.5m.; dep. 170.2m. (Dec. 1970); Pres. F. A. PELLAS; Gen. Man. A. ENRIQUEZ.

Banco de la Vivienda de Nicaragua: Apdo. 553, Managua; f. 1966; Gen. Man. FAUSTO ZELAYA.

Banco Nicaragüense: Apdo. 549, Managua; f. 1953; cap. p.u. 23.4m., dep. 154.4m. (June 1970); Pres. CARLOS REYES M.; Gen. Man. EDUARDO MONTEALEGRE C.

Banco Obrero y Campesino: Managua; f. 1966; initial cap. 5m.

Caja Nacional de Crédito Popular: Managua; savings bank.

FOREIGN BANKS

Bank of America National Trust and Savings Association: Head Office: San Francisco, Calif.; Av. Roosevelt, Managua; Man. J. ZAVALA.

Bank of London and Montreal Ltd.: Head Office Nassau, Bahamas; br. at Avenida Roosevelt, esq. 15 de septiembre, Managua; Agencies in Managua, Matagalpa, León and Chinandega; Man. E. S. DUDKIEWICZ.

First National City Bank: Head Office New York, N.Y.; br. opened in Managua 1967.

BANKING ASSOCIATION

Asociación de Instituciones Bancarias de Nicaragua (AIBANIC): f. 1966; member banks working to promote development of Nicaragua and economic integration in CACM.

INSURANCE

MANAGUA

Compañía de Seguros, 'La Protectora', S.A.: Apdo. 1147; f. 1954; Pres. P. J. FRAWLEY.

Compañía Nacional de Seguros de Nicaragua: Av. Bolívar y 5a Calle N.O., Apdo. 129; f. 1940; cap. 4m.; Gen. Man. Dr. LEONEL ARGÜELLO.

Compañía Nicaragüense de Seguros, S.A.: Apdo. 3262; f. 1962; Pres. CARLOS BERMÚDEZ VANEGAS.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Cámara Nacional de Comercio de Managua: Apdo. 135, Managua; 294 mems.; Pres. DENNIS GALLO; publ. *Boletín* (monthly).

INDUSTRY AND DEVELOPMENT

Cámara de Industrias de Nicaragua: Apdo. 1436, Managua; f. 1958; 383 mems.; Pres. ALFONSO ROBELO C.; Sec. Dr. ROBERTO SOLÓRZANO MARÍN; publ. *Socio* (free).

Comisión Nacional del Algodón: Managua; official government cotton development office.

Corporación Nicaragüense de Inversiones: f. 1964 to channel foreign and national financial resources towards national industrial investment; cap. p.u. 9.4m.; Gen. Man. JORGE A. MONTEALEGRE C.

Instituto Nacional de Comercio Exterior e Interior (INCEI): Apdo. 1041, Managua; f. 1960; to regulate prices and trade balances; Pres. N. S. AMORT.

Instituto de Fomento Nacional (INFONAC): 1a Avda. 601, Managua; f. 1954; to develop industry and agriculture; cap. \$41.2m.; Dir. ALFREDO SACASA.

Instituto Nicaragüense del Café: 1a Ave y la. Calle N.O. 202, Managua; f. 1964 as autonomous govt. agency to implement the International Coffee Agreement; controls quality and exports; advises producers; Pres. Ing. JUAN JOSÉ MARTÍNEZ; Man. Lic. RICARDO PARRALES SÁNCHEZ.

CO-OPERATIVES

Cooperativa de Algodoneros: Pres. Lic. ANDRÉS LARGA-ESPADA; Sec. DANIEL PALLAIS SACASA.

Cooperativa de Fomento: Pres. JOSÉ DOLORES MALTEZ; Sec. JOAQUÍN RUIZ AGUILAR.

Cooperativa Nacional de Agricultura, S.A.: Pres. Lic. ANDRÉS LARGAESPADA; Sec. DANIEL PALLAIS SACASA.

Cooperativa Nacional de Cafetaleros: Pres. Dr. MARIANO BUITRAGO AJÁ; Sec. EDMUNDO ROSTRÁN.

TRADE UNIONS

Confederación Nacional de Trabajadores de Nicaragua—CNT (National Confederation of Workers of Nicaragua): Calle 11 de Julio, Managua; f. 1953; mems. 4,843 (est.) from 6 federations with 40 local unions, and 6 non-federated local unions; Sec.-Gen. DOMINGO VARGAS M.

Confederación General del Trabajo—CGT (General Confederation of Labour): Managua; f. 1949; mems. 4,050 (est.) from 6 federations and 8 non-federated unions; Sec.-Gen. ANDRÉS RUIZ ESCORCIA.

Federación de Transportadores Unidos Nicaragüense—FTUN (United Transport Workers' Federation of Nicaragua): Apdo. 945, Managua; f. 1952; mems. 2,880 (est.) from 21 affiliated associations; Pres. CARLOS NAVARRETE.

Federación Sindical de Maestros de Nicaragua—FSMN (Nicaraguan Teachers' Trade Union Federation): Casa del Maestro, Apdo. 413, Managua; f. 1947; mems. 2,000 (est.) from 20 affiliated associations; Pres. NICOLÁS MORALES AMADOR.

Movimiento Sindical Autónomo de Nicaragua (MOSAN) (Autonomous Trade Union Movement): Managua; f. 1962; mems. 2,500 (est.) from 9 affiliated associations; Sec.-Gen. EDGARDO HERRERA.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Ferrocarril del Pacifico de Nicaragua: Managua; f. 1881; Government-owned; main line from Managua to the Pacific port of Corinto via León and Chinandega, and from Managua to Granada on Lake Nicaragua; 217 miles open; 3 ft. 6 in. gauge; Dir.-Gen. A. SOMOZA D.; Gen. Man. CARLOS H. MUNIZ.

NICARAGUA—(ATOMIC ENERGY, UNIVERSITIES)

ROADS

In 1971 there were some 13,147 km. of roads and tracks. Of these 1,335 km. were paved and 5,040 km. were classed as all-weather. The rest can only be used in the Summer. The Panamerican Highway is 485 km. long in Nicaragua and links Managua with the Honduran and Costa Rican frontiers, and the Atlantic and Pacific Highways connecting Managua with the coastal regions. There is an active programme of road building and reconstruction, with major emphasis on developing the interior of the country. International finance agencies have lent the government U.S. \$37.2 million for road development. At the end of 1971 \$21.4 million of these credits had been taken up.

SHIPPING

Corinto, Puerto Somoza and San Juan del Sur, on the Pacific, and Puerto Cabezas and El Bluff, on the Atlantic, are the principal ports. With the completion of the Rama road and its extension to the coast, plans are under way for the establishment of a port on the Atlantic and also for the expansion of the port of Corinto on the Pacific. Corinto deals with about 60 per cent of trade.

Nicaragua's merchant fleet has a gross registered tonnage of 15,221.

Marina Mercante Nicaragüense (Mamenic): Managua; regular services between Central America, New York, New Orleans and Europe.

Regular steamship services are provided by Grace, Holland-America, Mamenic, Pacific, Royal Mail, Royal Netherlands, Standard Fruit and United Fruit and the following lines also call at Nicaraguan ports: Azta, Cia. de Navegación Chilena, Gran Colombiana, Hamburg America, Mexicana, Mitsui O.S.K. and State Marine Lines.

CIVIL AVIATION

DOMESTIC AIRLINE

Líneas Aéreas de Nicaragua S.A. (LANICA): Apdo. 753, Managua; f. 1945; international services between Managua, San Salvador, San Pedro Sula, Miami, Mexico City and internal services linking Managua with

all main towns; fleet includes 1 BAC 1-11; Pres. Gen. ANASTASIO SOMOZA D.; Gen. Man. HEBERTO SANCHEZ BARQUERO.

Craft Airlines: Managua; f. 1968; services between Managua and San José.

Nicaragua is also served by Compañía Panameña, Pan Am, SAHSA (Honduras) and TACA (El Salvador).

TOURISM

Dirección Nacional de Turismo: Apartado 122, Managua; Dir. Dr. ERNESTO CORREA REYES.

Asociación Nicaragüense de Agencias de Viajes: Apdo. 765, Managua; Pres. CLAUDIO FONSECA S.

THEATRICAL COMPANY

Comedia Nacional de Nicaragua: Managua; f. 1965; Dir. CÉSAR SOBREVALLS.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Universidad Nacional Autónoma de Nicaragua: León; atomic research in science and technology, civil engineering, medicine and pharmacy.

Universidad Centro-Americana: Apdo. 69, Managua; atomic research in engineering.

UNIVERSITIES

Universidad Nacional Autónoma de Nicaragua: León; 359 professors, 6,016 students.

Universidad Centro-Americana (Sección de Nicaragua) Apdo. 69, Managua; 158 teachers; 3,239 students.

NIGER

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Niger is a landlocked state in West Africa stretching from Algeria and the Tropics of Cancer in the north to Nigeria in the south. Mali and Upper Volta lie to the west and Chad to the east. The climate is hot and dry with an average temperature of 84°F (28°C). The official language is French and the principal native languages are Tuareg, Djerma, Fulani and Hausa. About 85 per cent of the population are Muslims, most of the remainder follow animist beliefs and there is a small Christian minority. The flag is a horizontal tricolour of orange, white and green, the central white stripe being charged with an orange disc. The capital is Niamey.

Recent History

Formerly part of French West Africa, Niger became a self-governing Republic within the French Community in 1958. Independence outside the Community was attained in 1960. Considerable financial, technical and military assistance has been provided by France, with whom a treaty of co-operation was signed in 1961. The link with France has become even stronger since the discovery of a large deposit of uranium in Niger which the French Atomic Energy Commission has begun developing.

The only real opposition to Diouri since before independence has come from the banned Sawaba party, led by Bakary Djibo. Its periodic activity inspired an attempted *coup d'état* in December 1963 and guerrilla incidents on the borders of Nigeria in 1964. Harsh government repression followed these incidents and the attempted assassination of Diouri in April 1965. Many more opponents of the government were later imprisoned. In 1968 the party was given a more important role in national government in an attempt to reduce corruption among administrators. On the twelfth anniversary of the proclamation of the republic in February 1971 President Diouri released or remitted the sentences of many political prisoners.

Niger is a member of the UN, the Conseil de l'Entente and OCAM.

Government

Niger is a Republic with an elected President who is head of the executive and is assisted by a Council of Ministers, which he appoints. The unicameral National Assembly of 50 members is elected for a five-year term by universal adult suffrage on the single-party system. The country is divided into seven *départements*: Niamey, Dosso, Tahoua, Maradi, Zinder, Diffa and Agadès.

Defence

National armed forces on a small scale were created in 1961 and consist of Infantry and an Air Force. France provides assistance in training and equipment. Niger has mutual defence arrangements through the Conseil de l'Entente and the defence pact of the former Union Africaine et Malgache (now OCAM).

Economic Affairs

The economy is agricultural and 90 per cent of the people are dependent on agriculture and the raising of

livestock. Livestock is at present the main source of wealth. The herds of cattle, sheep and goats are large but often of poor quality. Much of the land is desert. The chief crops are millet, sorghum, manioc and groundnuts.

A six year search by the French Atomic Energy Commissariat resulted in the discovery in 1967 of large uranium deposits at Arlit, in the north west of the country. The deposits are estimated at 20,000 tons concentrated over an area of 2.3 square kilometres. Molybdenum, zinc and tin have also been discovered, and exploration for oil is about to begin. Industry is on a small scale and accounts for only two per cent of production.

Transport and Communications

There are no railways. Two highways cross the country from east to west and from north to south giving access to neighbouring countries. French and Czech experts have drawn up a plan for financing the Trans-Saharan Highway which will link Algiers with Gao in Mali and Tahoua in Niger. The river Niger is navigable for 187 miles and forms one of the main arteries of transport. There are five airports used by four airlines.

Social Welfare

There are two hospitals, twenty-one medical centres and a number of clinics and dispensaries.

Education

Education is free but there are insufficient schools and only about 10 per cent of the children of school age receive education. In 1968 there were 650 schools. Scholarships are provided for higher education in France and Senegal.

Tourism

There is an abundance of wild life and hunting is the chief tourist attraction. Lake Chad also provides game fishing.

Visas for visits to Niger are not required by subjects of the following countries: Andorra, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Dahomey, France, Gabon, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Mali, Mauritania, Monaco, Senegal, Togo, Upper Volta.

Sport

There is very little organised sport but football is popular.

Public Holidays

1972: April 26 (Birth of the Prophet), August 3 (Independence Day), November 8 (Id ul Fitr), December 18 (Republic Day).

1973: January 1 (New Year's Day), January 17 (Id ul Adha), February 6 (Muslim New Year).

(Note: the Christian community in Niger also observes Easter, Whitsun, Christmas and May Day, Ascension Day, Assumption and All Saints Day.)

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

NIGER—(INTRODUCTORY SURVEY, STATISTICAL SURVEY)

Currency and Exchange Rate

The unit of currency is the Franc Communauté Financière Africaine (Franc CFA).

Notes: 50, 100, 500, 1,000, 5,000 Francs CFA.

Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 25 Francs CFA.

Exchange rate: 66½ Francs CFA = £1 sterling

254 Francs CFA = \$1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA sq. km.	POPULATION—1970 estimates					
	Total	Hausa	Djerma-Songhai	Fulani	Tuareg, etc.	Berberi- Manga
1,267,000*	4,016,000	2,156,592	947,776	425,696	120,480	365,456

*489,090 sq. miles

CHIEF TOWNS

(1970 est.)

Niamey (capital)	86,000	Maradi	29,000
Zinder	36,000	Tahoua	22,000

Agriculture (1968—metric tons): Millet 732,648; Sorghum 215,053; Groundnuts 252,418; Manioc 197,614; Sugar 24,670; Cotton 7,008; Rice 39,033.

Livestock (1968): Sheep 5,800,000; Cattle 4,200,000; Camels 360,000; Donkeys 360,000; Horses 170,000; Poultry (1966) 5m.

Currency: 1 franc CFA=0.02 French francs; 66½ francs CFA=£1 sterling; 254 francs CFA=U.S. \$1; 1,000 francs CFA=£1.51 sterling=U.S. \$3.93.

Mining and Industry (1969): Tin ore 124 tons; Electricity 30m. kWh; Beer and soft drinks (1966) 6,000 hectolitres; Hides and Skins (Cattle) 180,000; (Sheep) 408,000; (Goats) 1,046,000.

BUDGET

(1968-69—million francs CFA)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
Customs	3,760	Public Services and Works	110
Indirect Taxes	1,500	Interior	1,130
Direct Taxes	3,590	Education	1,130
		Health	715
		Rural Economy	720
TOTAL (inc. others)	10,800	TOTAL (inc. others)	10,600

1969-70 Budget: balanced at 10,805m. francs CFA.

1970-71 Budget: balanced at 10,903m. francs CFA.

1971-72 Budget: current expenditure 11,886m. francs CFA; investment budget 1,914m. francs CFA.

Development Plan: The three-year plan (1970-73) is a part of the overall ten-year plan (1965-74), and is based on an investment of 44,731m. francs CFA.

The principle investors are the IBRD, providing 29.2 per cent, the European Development Fund, providing 24 per cent, and the Fonds d'Aide et Coopération, providing 23.3 per cent. The greatest expenditure will be on the improvement of industrial production, and the expansion of communications.

NIGER—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

EXTERNAL TRADE (million francs CFA)

The figures below are taken from the records of the Customs Posts at the frontiers. These records are not fully representative of external trade for much smuggling occurs, particularly between Niger and Nigeria.

	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Imports .	11,115	11,352	10,237	12,570	16,213
Exports .	8,574	6,301	7,125	6,250	8,795

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

IMPORTS	1968	1969	1970	EXPORTS	1968	1969	1970
Cotton Textiles . . .	1,894	2,268	3,077	Live Animals . . .	863	891	1,390
Electrical Equipment . .	431	575	797	Groundnuts, Shelled . .	6,738	3,721	4,934
Machinery . . .	936	2,163	1,434	Oil-cake, Cattle Feed, etc. .	78	63	193
Metal Products . . .	248	678	1,194	Tin Ore . . .	26	16	—
Petroleum Products . .	544	524	624	Hides and Skins . . .	88	216	232
Motor Vehicles and Parts .	916	n.a.	1,208	Groundnut Oil . . .	330	249	566
Sugar . . .	194	422	515	Gum Arabic . . .	18	13	93
Beverages . . .	280	249	175	Kidney Beans . . .	385	116	n.a.

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

IMPORTS	1968	1969	1970	EXPORTS	1968	1969	1970
France . . .	4,849	6,122	7,428	France . . .	5,903	3,921	4,110
Other Franc Zone . . .	1,278	1,570	2,012	Other Franc Zone . . .	622	627	1,056
Netherlands . . .	298	541	785	Nigeria . . .	1,388	1,009	1,738
U.S.A. . .	735	639	863	Italy . . .	1,134	246	1,312
German Federal Republic .	649	802	1,260	United Kingdom . . .	13	22	39
United Kingdom . . .	242	230	366	Ghana . . .	90	152	233

Roads (1969): Cars 3,490, Other Vehicles 6,761.

Civil Aviation (Niamey—1970): Passenger arrivals 18,256, departures 19,298; Freight entered 2,238 metric tons, cleared 1,709 metric tons; Mail 165 metric tons.

EDUCATION (1969-70)

TYPE	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS	NUMBER OF PUPILS
Primary . . .	673	84,248
Secondary . . .	27	6,135
Technical . . .	1	137

THE CONSTITUTION

(November 1960)

Preamble: Affirms principles of democracy, human rights and civil liberties. The Republic is a secular state and sovereignty belongs to the people who exercise it through their representatives or by means of referendum. There is universal adult suffrage. French is the official language.

Head of State: The Head of State is the President, who is elected for a term of five years by direct universal suffrage and is eligible for re-election. He appoints the ministers, who are not members of the National Assembly. He is President of the Council of Ministers, head of the administration and armed forces. He may put legislation to a referendum.

Executive Power: Executive power is vested in the President and the Council of Ministers.

Legislative Power: Legislative power rests with the National Assembly, which is elected at the same time as the President. It normally holds two sessions annually. Legislation may be introduced by either the members or by the President, who may demand a second reading of a Bill.

Judicial Power: The Supreme Court has four Chambers, a constitutional chamber, a civil section, the audit section and the High Court of Justice. The High Court of Justice is composed of deputies elected by and from the National Assembly and has power to impeach the President or Ministers.

Economic and Social Council: An advisory body.

Conseil de l'Entente: In May 1959 Niger joined with the Ivory Coast, Dahomey and Upper Volta to form the Conseil de l'Entente.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

President: HAMANI DIORI (re-elected October 1970).

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(April 1972)

President of the Council: HAMANI DIORI.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: MAIDAH MAHOUDOU.

Minister of the Interior: DIAMBALLA YANSAMBOU MAIGA.

Minister of Finance and Saharan and Nomad Affairs: ZAKARA MOUDDOUR.

Minister of Public Works and Town Planning: MAHAMANE DANDOBI.

Minister of Rural Economy: NOMA KAKA.

Minister of National Education: HAROU KOUKA.

Minister of Labour and Public Service: SABO BOUKARI.

Minister of Justice: BARKIRÉ ALIDOU.

Minister of Posts and Telecommunications: IBRAHIM ISSA.

Minister for Economic Affairs, Trade and Industry: LÉOPOLD KAZIENDA.

Minister of Information: M. DE OUMARON.

Secretary of State to the Presidency: MAI MAIGANA.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO NIGER

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Algeria: (E); *Ambassador:* ABDELAHMAYE NEKLI.

Belgium: Abidjan, Ivory Coast (E).

Canada: Abidjan, Ivory Coast .

China, Republic: (E); B.P. 732, Niamey; *Ambassador:* LEE HAW-HSING.

Egypt: *Ambassador:* SALAH ALLOUBA.

Ethiopia: (E); Lagos, Nigeria.

France: B.P. 240 (E); *Ambassador:* CLAUDE ROSTAIN.

German Federal Republic: (E); B.P. 629, Niamey; *Ambassador:* ALEXANDER ARNOT.

Israel: (E); B.P. 624, Niamey; *Ambassador:* YEHOSHUA RASH.

Italy: Abidjan, Ivory Coast (E).

Japan: Abidjan, Ivory Coast.

Korea, Republic: Abidjan, Ivory Coast (E).

Lebanon: Abidjan, Ivory Coast (E).

Libya: B.P. 683, Niamey; *Ambassador:* SENOUSSE MAAREF.

Mauritania: *Ambassador:* AHMED OULD DIÉ.

Morocco: (E); *Ambassador:* BOUBEKER BOUMEHDI.

Netherlands: Abidjan, Ivory Coast (E).

Nigeria: B.P. 617, Niamey; *Ambassador:* SANI KONTAGORA.

Norway: Abidjan, Ivory Coast (E).

Pakistan: Lagos, Nigeria (E).

Romania: (E); *Ambassador:* GHEORGE IATON.

Spain: Monrovia, Liberia.

Sudan: Lagos, Nigeria (E).

Sweden: Lagos, Nigeria.

Switzerland: Abidjan, Ivory Coast (E).

U.K.: Abidjan, Ivory Coast (E).

U.S.A.: B.P. 201 (E); *Ambassador:* R. McCLENNAND.

Viet-Nam, Republic: Abidjan, Ivory Coast (E).

Niger also has diplomatic relations with Dahomey, Ivory Coast, Kuwait, Liberia, Luxembourg, Morocco, Peru, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone and Tunisia.

PARLIAMENT

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

President: BOUBOU HAMA.

Vice-Presidents: T. MAIARY, AMADOU HASSANE, GADO SABO.

Election October 1970. All 50 members belong to the *Parti progressiste nigérien*.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Parti progressiste nigérien (PPN): Niamey; Niger section of the *Rassemblement démocratique africain* (RDA); Pres. BOUBOU HAMA; Sec.-Gen. HAMANI DIORI.

The Sawaba Party, which opposed De Gaulle's 1958 constitutional proposals, is illegal, and its leader Djibo Bakary lives in exile in Conakry, Guinea.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Supreme Court: Pres. BASSAROU OUSMANE DIALLO.

Court of Appeal: Niamey.

Tribunal of First Instance (District Court): Niamey, Maradi-Zinder; with sections at Tahoua, Birni, N'Konni and Agadès.

Justices of Peace: at Tillabéri-Ouallam, Dosso-Gaya, Madaoua, Tessaoua, Gouré N'Guigmi, Bilma.

Labour Courts: are set up at Niamey, Zinder, Maradi, Tahoua, Konni and Agadès.

RELIGION

It is estimated that 85 per cent of the population are Muslims, 14.5 per cent Animists and 0.5 per cent Christians. The most influential Muslim groups are the Tijaniyya, the Senoussi and the Hamallists.

Roman Catholic Missions: Diocese of Niamey, B.P. 208, Niamey; f. 1961; 12 mission centres, 22 priests, 12,000 Catholics; Bishop of Niamey Mgr. HIPPOLYTE BERLIER.

Protestant Missions: 13 mission centres are maintained, with a personnel of 90.

PRESS AND RADIO

Le Niger: B.P. 368, Niamey; f. 1961; weekly; circ. 800.

Le Temps du Niger: B.P. 368, Niamey; f. 1960; mimeographed daily news bulletin; circ. 1,000; Dir. OUMAROU IDÉ.

Journal Officiel de la République du Niger: P.O.B. 211, Niamey; bi-monthly.

Office de Radiodiffusion-Télévision du Niger (ORTN): Niamey, B.P. 361; Government station; programmes in French, Hausa, Zarma, Fulfuldé and Tamajag; Dir.-Gen. B. LUCAS; 1971: 90,000 receiving sets.

FINANCE

(cap. = capital; m = million; amounts in francs CFA)

BANKS

CENTRAL BANK

Banque Centrale des Etats de l'Afrique de l'Ouest: 29, rue du Colisée, Paris; Niamey, Rond-Point de la Poste, B.P. 487; f. 1955; cap. 3m.; br. at Zinder; Pres. J. COLLIN; Gen Man. R. JULIENNE.

COMMERCIAL BANKS

Banque de Développement de la République du Niger: Niamey, B.P. 227; f. 1961; cap. 450m. CFA; Pres. H. BOUBOU.

Banque de l'Afrique Occidentale: B.P. 203, Niamey.

Caisse Centrale de Coopération Economique: B.P. 212, Niamey.

Caisse Nationale de Crédit Agricole (CNCA): B.P. 295, Niamey; f. 1967; Pres. BOUBOU HAMA; Dir. MARIKO KELETIGUI.

Crédit du Niger: P.O.B. 213, Niamey; f. 1958; cap. 220m.; Pres. Dir.-Gen. M. BOUBOU HAMA; Dir.-Gen. Adj. OUMAROU MOUSSA.

Union Nigérienne de Crédit et de Co-opération: B.P. 296, Niamey; f. 1962; cap. 245m.; Government owned; Pres. BOUBOU HAMA; Dir. AHMED MOUDDOUR; the **Caisse Nationale de Crédit Agricole (CNCA)**; f. 1967; cap. 67m.; operates from the same address and has the same President; Dir. OUMAROU MOUSSA.

Banque Internationale pour l'Afrique Occidentale: 9 ave. de Messine, Paris; Niger Office: P.O.B. 628, Niamey; branches: P.O.B. 164, Zinder and P.O.B. 2, Maradi.

INSURANCE

Several French insurance companies are represented in Niger.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Chambre de Commerce, d'Agriculture et d'Industrie du Niger: B.P. 209, Niamey; f. 1954; 40 elected mems., 20 official mems.; Pres. J. NIGNON; Sec.-Gen. PIERRE DE VENEL; publ. *Weekly Bulletin*.

Chambre de Commerce et d'Agriculture de Maradi: B.P. 79, Maradi.

Chambre de Commerce et d'Agriculture de Zinder: B.P. 83, Zinder.

DEVELOPMENT

Centre Technique Forestier Tropical (CTFT): P.O.B. 225; Niamey.

Commissariat Général au Développement: Niamey; f. 1965, under the direct supervision of the President.

Compagnie Française pour le Développement des Fibres Textiles: B.P. 717, Niamey.

Fonds National pour le Développement Economique et Social: Niamey.

Société Nationale de Commerce et de Production (COPRO-NIGER): B.P. 615, Niamey; state-owned company for

supply of commodities to rural areas; cap. 150m. francs CFA; Dir.-Gen. J. NIGNON.

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATIONS

Syndicat des Entreprises et Industries du Niger: Niamey, B.P. 95.

Syndicat des Transportateurs et Routiers du Niger: Niamey.

Syndicat des Commerçants Importateurs et Exportateurs du Niger: Niamey, B.P. 138; Pres. M. BLEYZAT, Sec. M. MERIC.

Syndicat Patronal des Entreprises et Industries du Niger: Niamey, B.P. 95.

Syndicat des Ingénieurs, Cadres, Agents de Maîtrise, Techniciens et Assimilés du Niger: Niamey.

TRADE UNIONS

Union Nationale des Travailleurs du Niger—U.N.T.N.: Niamey; f. 1960; divided into three sections for Maradi, Niamey and Zinder; affiliated to the African Trade Union Confederation; 27 affiliates; 15,000 mems.; Sec.-Gen. RENÉ DELANNE.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

TRANSPORT

ROADS

There are 4,900 km. of national roads, of which 170 km. are bitumenized, and 5,200 km. of local roads and tracks.

RAILWAYS

Organisation Commune Dahomey-Niger des Chemins de Fer et du Transport (OCDN): Niamey; P.O.B. 16, Cotonou, Dahomey; f. 1959; manages the Benin-Niger railway.

INLAND WATERWAYS

Cie. Bénin-Niger: maintains a service on the River Niger from Niamey to Gaya-Malanville from October to March.

CIVIL AVIATION

Air Afrique: H.Q. Abidjan, Ivory Coast; Niger Delegation, B.P. 84, Imm. Petrocokino, Niamey; f. 1961 by former French African States.

Air Niger: Immeuble Sempastous (B.P. 205), Niamey; services from Niamey to Tahoua, Maradi, Zinder and Agadès.

Niamey is also served by the following airlines: Air Mali, Sabena and UTA.

TOURISM

Office du Tourisme du Niger: P.O.B. 540, Niamey; Dir. MADOU DOU FARMO.

POWER

Société Nigérienne d'Electricité: B.P. 202, Niamey; f. 1969; cap. 214m. francs CFA.
Production of electricity and water.
Dir. BOUKARI KANÉ.

FEDERATION OF NIGERIA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Federation of Nigeria is a West African coastal state within the Gulf of Guinea, with Niger to the north and flanked by Dahomey and Cameroon. The climate is tropical in the south with an average temperature of 90°r (32°C) and high humidity. It is drier and semi-tropical in the north. Rainfall reaches more than 150 inches in parts of the south-east. The official language is English. Hausa, Ibo and Yoruba are spoken in the north, east and west respectively. Islam is the main religion in Northern and part of Western Nigeria. Some of the population follow animist beliefs and about a quarter are Christians. The flag consists of vertical bands of green, white and green. The capital is Lagos.

Recent History

The Nigerian people, previously organized in the Yoruba, Hausa, Bornu, Fulani, Ibo and other states, regained their independence from Britain in 1960. In 1961 the British-administered Trust Territory of the Northern Cameroons voted by plebiscite to join the Federation and was incorporated into the Northern Region. In October 1963 Nigeria became a Republic within the Commonwealth. In January 1966 civil Government was brought to an end by the overthrow and death of two Regional Premiers and of the Federal Prime Minister, Alhaji Sir Abubakar Tafawa Balewa. A Military Government was set up by the Army Commander, Major-General Aguiyi-Ironsi. The federal system was abolished by Major-General Ironsi in May 1966, and a unitary form of Government was introduced. Inter-communal violence, in which many Ibos living outside their homeland in the Eastern Region were killed or forced to leave, resulted in dislocation of the country and the breakdown of central authority. Major-General Ironsi was killed in July 1966 and his successor, Lt.-General Gowon, revived the Federation.

Early in 1967 relations between the Federal Government and the Military Governor of the Eastern Region, Colonel Odumegwu-Ojukwu, rapidly grew worse and on May 30th, Colonel Ojukwu proclaimed the independent Republic of Biafra. War between the Federal Government and Biafra broke out on July 7th, 1967, and continued until January 1970. After General Ojukwu's departure to the Ivory Coast, Biafra's surrender was announced by Maj.-Gen. Effiong on January 12th. There were civil disturbances in Western State in May, July and September 1969, mainly directed against tax collection, and a curfew was imposed for a time in Ibadan.

Government

The Federation of Nigeria formerly comprised the four groups of provinces—Northern, Eastern, Western and Mid-Western. The constitutional decree of March 1967 vests executive and legislative power in the Supreme Military Council, composed of the Military Governors of the 12 states, the heads of services and the Inspector-General of Police under the chairmanship of the Commander-in-Chief, General Gowon. The Military Governors exercise executive and legislative powers in their own states.

In May 1967 the government adopted proposals to divide the Northern Region into six states and the Eastern into three, thus creating, with the Mid-Western, Western and Lagos states, a federation of twelve units. Shortly before the secession of Biafra, the Supreme Military Council had announced plans for a return to civilian government early in 1969.

Defence

Estimates put the current strength of the army at 240,000 men. Naval strength is 2,000 and the air force has 7,000 men. There is a civil police of 30,000. Military service is voluntary.

Economic Affairs

Agriculture is the mainstay of the economy and provides about 65 per cent of all exports. The chief products are cocoa, palm oil and kernels, groundnuts, cotton and rubber. There is extensive exploitation of the forests for various timbers. Minerals include tin, columbite, coal, iron ore and crude mineral oil, all of which are processed in Nigeria. Exports of crude petroleum during 1970 rose by nearly 100 per cent over the previous year and were mainly responsible for the favourable trade balance of over £56 millions. Industry is diversified, and brewing, aluminium products, cement and cigarettes are important. Centrally collected revenue is divided between the Federal Government, the State Governments and a Distributable Pool used on a fixed percentage by each State.

Transport and Communications

There are 2,000 miles of railways and over 40,000 miles of roads. The Niger and other rivers are navigable for over 4,000 miles. The chief ports are Lagos and Port Harcourt. An internal air network links the principal towns, and international services are provided by Nigerian Airways and eighteen foreign lines.

Social Welfare

The National Provident Fund provides against sickness, retirement and old age. A scheme of retirement pensions and other benefits covers Government employees.

Education

Education in the States is the responsibility of the State Governments. The Federal Government is responsible for education in Lagos and the Universities of Ibadan and Lagos. In 1966, there were 14,907 primary schools with 3,025,981 pupils. There are five universities. A sixth university is planned at Port Harcourt.

Tourism

Tourism is being developed and the Nigeria Tourist Association was set up in 1963. The country has fine coastal scenery, thick forests and a stimulating climate on the northern plateau. Nigerian traditional art has exceptional richness and diversity.

Visas are not required to visit Nigeria by nationals of Cameroon, Chad, Dahomey, Ireland, Ivory Coast, Morocco, Niger, Togo, United Kingdom and Commonwealth countries.

NIGERIA—(INTRODUCTORY SURVEY, STATISTICAL SURVEY)

Sport

Football, boxing, wrestling, athletics, tennis and swimming are the most popular sports. Two Nigerian boxers have been world champions.

Public Holidays

1972: April 26 (Birth of the Prophet), October 1 (Independence Day), November 8 (Id ul Fitr), December 25-26 (Christmas).

1973: January 1 (New Year's Day), February 6 (Muslim New Year), January 17 (Id ul Adha), March 27 (Youth Day, Eastern Region only), April 20-23 (Easter).

Weights and Measures

Imperial weights and measures are officially in force and a variety of native weights and measures are used in local commerce.

Currency and Exchange Rate

The unit of currency is the Nigerian Pound of 20 Shillings but this is to be replaced by decimal currency based on the Naira (=£N 0.5) in January 1973. The Naira will be divided into 100 Kobo.

Notes: 5s, 10s, £N1, £N5.

Coins: ½d, 1d, 3d, 6d, 1s, 2s.

Exchange rate: Nigerian £0.85 = £1 sterling
Nigerian £0.33 = \$1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

(1963 Census)

STATE	AREA (sq. miles)	POPULATION	PERSONS PER SQ. MILE
North-Western	65,143	5,733,297	88
North-Central	27,108	4,098,305	158
Kano	16,630	5,774,842	339
North-Eastern	105,300	7,893,343	78
Benue Plateau	38,929	4,009,408	95
Kwara	28,672	2,399,365	82
Lagos	1,381	1,443,568	251
Western	29,100	9,487,526	239
Mid-Western	14,922	2,535,839	168
East-Central	11,310	7,227,559	711
South-Eastern	11,166	3,622,591	263
Rivers	7,008	1,544,313	233
TOTAL	356,669	55,770,056	156

CHIEF TOWNS

POPULATION (1963 Census)

Lagos (Federal Capital)	665,246	Ifé	130,050
Ibadan (Western State Capital)	627,379	Ila	114,688
Ogbomosho	319,881	Oyo	112,349
Kano (Kano State Capital)	295,432	Ikere Ekiti	107,216
Oghogbo	208,966	Benin City (Mid-Western State Capital)	100,694
Ilorin (Kwara State Capital)	208,546	Iseyin	95,220
Abeokuta	187,292	Katsina	90,538
Port Harcourt (Rivers State Capital)	179,563	Jos (Benue Plateau State Capital)	90,402
Zaria	166,170	Sokoto (North-Western State Capital)	89,817
Ilesha	165,822	Ilobu	87,223
Onitsha	163,032	Offa	86,425
Iwo	158,583	Ikorodu	81,024
Ado-Ekiti	157,519	Ilaawe	80,833
Kaduna (North-Central State Capital)	149,910	Owo	80,413
Mushin	145,976	Idirun	79,516
Maiduguri (North-Eastern State Capital)	139,965	Calabar (South-Eastern State Capital)	76,418
Enugu (East-Central State Capital)	138,457	Shaki	76,290
Ede	134,550	Ondo	74,343
Aba	131,003	Akure	71,106

NIGERIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

EMPLOYMENT

(1963 Census)

Agriculture, Fishing, etc.	10,201,328
Sales	2,806,071
Crafts, Production Process, Labouring	2,190,073
Services, Sports, Recreation	870,884
Professional, Technical, etc.	440,613
Transport, Communications	279,255
Clerical	228,018
Mining, Quarrying, etc.	13,856
Unspecified	891,415
Unemployed	344,921

AGRICULTURE

PRODUCTION

('000 tons)

	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
Cocoa*	263	234	185	215
Seed Cotton	148	79	162	n.a.
Groundnuts	1,026	684	765	630
Benniseed	16	13	13	17
Soya Beans	15	9	4	11
Palm Oil†	32	4	8	n.a.
Palm Kernel‡	28	190	176	n.a.

* 1970-71 forecast: 160-265,000 tons. † 1965-66: 130,000 tons. ‡ 1965-66: 415,000 tons.

FORESTRY

EXPORTS

('000 cu. ft.)

	1968	1969	1970*
Logs	8,687	9,062	3,266
Sawn Timber	2,101	2,348	822

* Jan.-June.

EXPORTS OF LOGS AND SAWN TIMBER BY MAIN SPECIES

(cu. ft.)

	1968	1969
Obeche	4,096,654	4,069,955
Abura	1,681,528	1,520,528
Agba	1,452,494	708,087
Masonia	424,796	451,132
African Mahogany	453,616	298,723

MINING

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Tin Ore (tons)	12,884	12,566	12,620	13,030	11,628
Columbite („)	2,548	2,221	1,914	1,129	1,491
Crude Petroleum*	268	417	323	140	542
Coal ('000 tons)	728	630	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Natural Gas (million cu. ft.)	94,287	101,582	n.a.	51,628	n.a.

* Average '000 barrels per day.

1970 Crude Petroleum production: 981,000 barrels per day.

NIGERIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FINANCE

£N1=20s.=240d.

£No.85=£1 sterling; £No.33=U.S. \$1.00.

£N100=£117.7 sterling=U.S. \$303.

FEDERAL BUDGET

(£N'000)

REVENUE	1966-67	1967-68	EXPENDITURE	1966-67	1967-68
Customs and Excise	108,667	93,334	Communications	77	179
Direct Taxes	16,041	22,060	Works and Survey	7,429	6,947
Mining	18,372	16,955	Police and Prisons	9,787	7,617
Post and Telegraph	1,329	1,215	Army	7,827	20,249
Reimbursements	1,291	1,298	Education and Health . . .	8,517	9,048
Licences and Internal Revenue .	23,897	26,252	Contribution to the Development Fund	6,629	28
			For Regional Governments . .	68,584	61,387
TOTAL	169,597	161,114	TOTAL (incl. others) . . .	169,075	153,747

1968-69 Budget: Revenue £N150m.; Expenditure n.a.

(£N million)

	1969-70	1970-71		1971-72
	Revised Estimates	Original Estimates	Revised Estimates	Estimates
Recurrent Revenue	191.7	279.2	326	475
Less: Statutory Appropriation to State Governments	92.0	115.3	109	126
Revenue Retained by Federal Government	99.7	163.9	217	349
Recurrent Expenditure	109.9	142.6	186	219
Contribution to Development Fund	—	10.0	10	120
Overall Surplus/Deficit	-10.2	11.3	21	10

STATE BUDGETS

(£N million)

	1970-71	1971-72
Benue Plateau	13.5	18.8
East-Central	29.0	25.9
Kano	12.2	22.5
Kwara	11.3	16.0
Lagos	13.2	16.1
Mid-Western	22.0	29.3
North-Central	19.2	23.0
North-Eastern	20.5	27.0
North-Western	18.3	26.9
Rivers	24.6	29.2
South-Eastern	10.2	13.6
Western	27.7	38.9

NIGERIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

SECOND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN 1970-74

INVESTMENT AND FINANCING

(£N million)

Public Sector Capital Investment:			Public Sector Financing:		
Economic	580.8		Federal and State Budget Surpluses	450.2	
Social	286.4		Public Corporation and Marketing Board Surpluses	106.5	
Administration	148.7		Central Bank and Other Domestic Borrowing	72.3	
Financial Obligations	9.5		External Finance	151.0	
Nominal Total	1,025.4				
Less: Transfers	37.2				
Gross Public Investment	988.2				
Less: Probable Spill-over	208.2				
Net Public Investment	780.0				
Private Sector Investment:			Private Sector Financing:		
Incorporated Business: Oil	267.5		Capital Inflow	412.5	
Incorporated Business: Non-Oil	425.3		Net Corporate Capital Reserves	307.5	
Households	123.0		Personal Saving	95.8	
	815.8				
TOTAL INVESTMENT	1,595.8		TOTAL FINANCE	1,595.8	

PUBLIC SECTOR CAPITAL INVESTMENT BY STATE

(£N million)

	ECONOMIC				SOCIAL		ADMINIS- TRATION	TOTAL
	Agriculture	Industry	Transport	Sector Total	Education	Sector Total		
Benue Plateau	2.9	1.9	7.0	12.9	5.2	11.4	2.2	26.5
East-Central	10.4	5.6	5.0	24.9	8.0	21.7	4.2	50.8
Kano	16.7	3.5	5.5	28.6	8.1	20.2	3.3	52.1
Kwara	2.4	2.2	3.3	10.2	2.6	10.8	1.8	22.8
Lagos	3.0	2.5	4.0	12.4	3.8	12.2	2.5	27.1
Mid-Western	4.1	5.4	8.9	21.2	6.8	16.2	1.1	38.5
North-Central	3.2	2.6	6.3	13.2	9.1	22.9	1.5	37.6
North-Eastern	4.1	4.0	10.0	20.6	4.4	12.5	2.7	35.8
North-Western	4.0	2.5	3.3	11.9	7.4	15.1	3.1	30.1
Rivers	4.3	4.0	7.5	18.1	5.6	13.3	2.6	34.0
South-Eastern	7.7	3.0	6.2	17.8	4.2	10.9	0.9	29.6
Western	14.0	8.0	8.4	35.5	24.5	46.9	3.0	85.4
All States	76.8	45.2	75.4	227.3	89.7	214.1	28.9	470.3
Federal Government	30.8	40.8	167.1	353.5	49.1	72.3	119.8	555.1
TOTAL	107.6	86.0	242.5	580.8	138.8	286.4	148.7	1,025.4

NIGERIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (million £N—at current factor cost)

	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	1,457.0	1,540.3	1,605.0
of which:			
Agriculture, Fishing and Forestry	839.0	845.9	892.2
Mining (including Oil Exploration)	40.8	74.3	81.7
Manufacturing and Crafts	82.4	96.4	98.0
Building and Construction	63.2	80.6	82.7
Electricity and Water	8.8	9.3	9.9
Distribution	208.2	216.4	216.1
Transport and Communications	70.7	67.8	65.5
Government, Education and Health Services	108.5	109.3	113.1
Other Services	35.4	40.3	45.8

G.D.P. 1967-68: £N1,462.4 million.

PROJECTED GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (million £N—at factor cost and constant 1962 prices)

	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry and Fishing	805.8	801.8	809.8	826.0	850.0	880.6
Mining	55.6	68.4	95.8	134.1	187.7	266.5
Manufacturing and Crafts	126.3	142.7	162.0	184.7	212.4	246.4
Electricity and Water Supply	10.5	11.2	12.2	13.2	14.4	15.8
Building and Construction	73.4	76.3	80.1	85.3	92.1	99.9
Distribution	191.0	190.0	193.8	199.7	206.1	212.9
Transport	49.8	50.4	51.7	53.2	55.3	57.8
Communication	7.8	8.1	8.9	9.9	11.1	12.6
General Government	49.1	52.0	52.8	54.4	56.0	58.0
Education	47.3	49.2	51.4	54.5	58.6	63.3
Health	9.1	9.7	10.4	11.1	12.5	13.7
Other Services	50.5	54.0	56.8	59.8	62.7	65.8
TOTAL	1,475.2	1,513.8	1,585.6	1,685.9	1,819.7	1,993.3

Gross fixed investment is expected to rise from £340 million in 1970-71 to some £412 million in 1973-74.

MONEY SUPPLY (£N million)

	1967*	1968*	1969*	1970*
Currency with Non-Bank Public	103.7	91.5	136.6	185.2
Demand Deposits	53.0	72.5	92.8	144.8
TOTAL MONEY SUPPLY	156.7	164.0	229.4	329.7
Savings and Time Deposits	65.6	91.8	107.7	168.4

* December.

NIGERIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

(£N million)

	1967		1968†		1969‡		1970§	
	Oil	Non-Oil*	Oil	Non-Oil	Oil	Non-Oil	Oil	Non-Oil
<i>Current Account:</i>								
Visible Trade:								
Exports (f.o.b.) .	72.0	166.8	37.0	171.4	131.0	182.3	263.0	180.0
Imports (c.i.f.) .	-17.5	-200.9	-9.9	-181.2	-11.1	-217.8	10.0	349.0
Trade Balance . . .	54.5	-34.1	27.1	-9.8	119.9	-35.5	253.0	-169.0
Transport, Freight and Insurance . . .	—	0.8	—	2.2	—	4.2	n.a.	n.a.
Investment Income . .	-19.8	-20.6	—	-53.9	—	-55.0		
Other Services . . .	-31.5	-40.0	-28.2	-38.7	-44.8	-49.2		
Transfer Payments:								
Private	—	4.5	—	3.5	—	2.0		
Official	—	12.2	—	13.7	—	8.4		
BALANCE ON CURRENT ACCOUNT . . .	3.2	-86.2	-1.1	-83.0	75.1	-125.1		
<i>Capital Account:</i>								
Private Capital . . .	45.5	6.0	29.9	49.3	-19.2	55.6		
Government Capital .	—	9.9	—	0.8	—	1.4		
BALANCE ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT . . .	45.5	15.9	29.9	50.1	-19.2	57.0		
Overall Surplus or Deficit	48.7	-70.3	28.8	-32.9	55.9	-68.1		
<i>Monetary Sectors:</i>								
Commercial Banks . .	—	2.6	—	2.0	—	-1.9		
Federal Institutions .	—	31.1	—	-5.0	—	-5.7		
TOTAL MONETARY SECTORS . . .	—	33.7	—	-3.0	—	-7.6		
Net Unrecorded Items .	-12.1		7.1		19.8			

* All sectors except for oil prospecting and mining companies.

† Revised.

‡ Provisional.

§ Estimate.

NIGERIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

EXTERNAL TRADE

(£N'000)

Imports: (1966) 256,372; (1967) 223,600; (1968) 193,185; (1969) 246,771; (Jan.-June 1970) 163,711.

Exports: (1966) 278,698; (1967) 238,095; (1968) 211,085; (1969) 323,175; (Jan.-June 1970) 211,573.

COMMODITY GROUPS

(£N'000)

	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1968	1969	1970*	1968	1969	1970*
Food and Live Animals	14,196	20,866	13,098	65,730	69,782	51,359
Beverages and Tobacco	1,173	798	704	11	5	1
Crude Materials, mainly inedible, except fuels	5,267	5,739	3,494	71,108	73,146	33,559
Mineral Fuels, Lubricants and Related Materials	14,551	15,630	7,939	37,539	136,087	105,248
Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	289	192	176	12,935	15,276	7,629
Chemicals	22,448	30,392	19,167	28	107	48
Manufactured Goods classified chiefly by material	54,687	71,988	46,251	16,358	17,147	10,979
Machinery and Transport Equipment	60,473	73,238	59,544	—	—	—
Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	14,005	13,413	9,009	105	192	70
Commodities and Transactions not classified according to kind	6,096	14,514	4,329	2,691	7,948	1,024
TOTAL	193,185	246,771	163,711	211,085	323,175	211,573

* Jan.-June.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

EXPORTS	QUANTITIES ('000 tons)			VALUES (£N'000)		
	1968	1969	1970*	1968	1969	1970*
Cocoa	205.5	170.8	108.0	51,741	52,596	41,926
Groundnut Cake	170.7	167.9	79.8	4,894	5,007	2,546
Benniseed	14.9	16.1	7.7	1,167	1,371	697
Cotton	14.0	14.0	11.0	3,267	3,356	2,491
Cotton Seed	28.5	41.6	37.7	884	1,005	812
Groundnuts	638.0	517.0	190.0	37,953	35,811	14,227
Hides and Skins	7.2	7.2	2.8	3,912	3,985	1,648
Palm Kernels	159.0	176.1	80.9	10,173	9,756	4,896
Rubber	52.0	56.4	31.1	6,311	9,644	5,011
Timber—Logs ('000 cu. ft.)	8,687.0	9,062.0	3,266.0	2,531	2,979	1,112
Timber—Sawn ('000 cu. ft.)	2,101.0	2,348.0	822.0	1,027	1,241	495
Petroleum Oil	6,899.5	26,866.5	20,840.7	36,999	136,011	105,187
Groundnut Oil	109.1	99.4	43.0	9,454	10,897	5,393
Tin Metal	—	10.1	6.1	—	13,925	9,503

* Jan.-June.

NIGERIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

COUNTRIES

(£N'000)

IMPORTS	1968	1969	1970*	EXPORTS	1968	1969	1970*
<i>Sterling Area:</i>				<i>Sterling Area:</i>			
Hong Kong	2,325	2,363	2,455	Ghana	463	1,344	210
India	1,785	1,766	1,292	Hong Kong	288	485	105
United Kingdom	59,882	86,346	53,785	Ireland	1,096	1,301	857
				United Kingdom	61,939	87,709	64,347
TOTAL STERLING AREA	71,497	99,189	60,062	TOTAL STERLING AREA	64,838	95,186	75,968
<i>Non-Sterling Area:</i>				<i>Non-Sterling Area:</i>			
Belgium-Luxembourg	3,284	3,215	2,890	Belgium-Luxembourg	5,881	5,009	1,810
Czechoslovakia	3,410	2,874	1,589	Canada	5,543	7,364	5,140
Denmark	1,182	1,989	1,329	Denmark	3,797	5,800	879
France	7,183	8,012	4,741	France	11,540	31,946	12,653
Federal Germany	21,231	26,393	20,137	Federal Germany	17,863	19,313	13,139
Italy and Trieste	13,782	13,535	8,615	Italy and Trieste	13,118	14,493	9,977
Japan	7,164	9,435	10,720	Japan	3,664	3,315	1,834
Netherlands	7,830	11,624	6,182	Netherlands	27,036	42,797	33,745
Netherlands Possessions	2,684	2,528	1,032	Norway	954	2,353	1,836
Norway	2,105	1,428	1,076	U.S.A.	16,036	40,001	22,768
U.S.A.	22,289	29,292	22,833				
TOTAL NON-STERLING AREA	119,742	145,540	102,698	TOTAL NON-STERLING AREA	141,659	224,490	133,948

* Jan.-June.

TRANSPORT RAILWAYS

	NO. PASSENGERS '000	TONNAGE HAULED '000 tons	PASSENGER- KILOMETRES '000	NET TON- KILOMETRES '000
1965	10,630	2,834	484,830	1,221,025
1966	11,621	2,884	533,637	1,215,058
1967	10,005	2,481	389,568	1,004,000

ROADS

	1965	1966	1967
Commercial Vehicles	4,307	4,460	3,743
Private Vehicles (incl. Taxis)	14,962	12,825	10,030
Motor Cycles	8,160	6,354	4,816
TOTAL ROAD VEHICLES	27,705	23,844	18,784

ROAD MILEAGE

	1964	1965	1966
Tarred	8,865	9,338	9,476
Gravel or Earth	44,676	46,198	45,780
TOTAL	53,541	55,536	55,256

NIGERIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY, THE CONSTITUTION)

EXTERNAL SHIPPING

('000 tons)

SEA PORTS	CARGOES LOADED			CARGOES DISCHARGED		
	1967	1968	1969	1967	1968	1969
Lagos	1,039	1,503	1,196	1,979	2,613	2,940
Port Harcourt	38	—	—	100	—	—
Others	3,800	218	303	109	175	287
TOTAL	4,877	1,721	1,499	2,188	2,788	3,227

CIVIL AVIATION

YEAR ENDING MARCH 1ST	PASSENGERS CARRIED	PASSENGER- MILES ('000)	FREIGHT TON-MILES ('000)	MAIL (tons)	MAIL TON-MILES
1966	118,170	36,376	387	465	160
1967	107,714	34,265	368	375	141
1968	53,430	18,157	255	201	88

SERVICES (1967)

Radio Sets	1,250,000
Television Sets	52,526
Telephones	74,760
Daily Newspapers	20
Circulation	261,000

TOURISM (1967)

British	5,485
U.S.A.	3,884
U.S.S.R.	52
Italian	429
TOTAL (incl. others)	19,613

EDUCATION (1966)

	NUMBER OF ESTABLISH- MENTS	NUMBER OF TEACHERS	NUMBER OF STUDENTS
Primary Schools	14,907	91,049	3,025,981
Secondary Schools	1,350	11,644	211,305
Technical Schools	73	789	15,059
Teacher Training Colleges	193	1,837	30,493
Universities (1968)	5	1,328	9,705

Sources: Federal Office of Statistics, Lagos; *Nigeria Trade Journal*; *Why Nigeria? A Businessman's Guide to Development in Nigeria between 1970 and 1974*; Standard Bank *Annual Economic Review: Nigeria*, June 1971; *Barclays Overseas Survey* 1971; *Nigeria Year Book 1971*; *Nigeria Handbook 1970*.

THE CONSTITUTION

A new Constitutional Decree was published in Lagos on March 17th, 1967, to replace all earlier Decrees. The following are its principal provisions:

1. Legislative and executive power is vested in the Supreme Military Council. The Chairman of the Council is the head of the Military Government. The Supreme Military Council is composed of the Regional Military Governors and the Military Administrator of the Federal Territory; the Heads of the Nigerian Army, Navy and Air Force, the Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces and the Inspector-General of Police or his Deputy.

2. The Supreme Military Council can delegate powers to a Federal Executive Council, which is predominantly composed of civilian Commissioners drawn from all the States of the Federation, with Gen. Gowon, Rear-Admiral Wey and Alhaji Kam Selem representing the armed forces. The Federal Attorney-General and the Secretaries to Federal and State Governors, as well as other appropriate officials, may attend the meetings of either Council in an advisory capacity.

3. On certain matters of legislation, the concurrence of all the Military Governors is required. These matters in-

NIGERIA—(THE CONSTITUTION, FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, STATE GOVERNMENTS)

clude any decrees affecting or relating to the territorial integrity of a State, or altering entrenched clauses of the 1963 Constitution, or affecting the Federation in respect of trade, commerce, transport, industry, communications, labour, the public service or public finance (including approval of new capital projects in Federal estimates), or affecting external or security affairs, or affecting the professions and higher education.

4. Special powers are given to the Supreme Military Council to override State legislation, with the concurrence of a majority of Military Governors, if that legislation impedes the exercise of Federal authority or constitutes a danger to the continuance of Federal Government in Nigeria.

5. The creation of new States will be treated as an entrenched clause of the Constitution.

6. Certain additional matters covered by the new Decree include: the revived power to appoint local authority police; one Federal Supreme Court judge will be appointed by each State; decrees made since January 1966 may be repealed or amended by individual Military Governors; the new Decree cannot be challenged in a court of law; power of appointment to higher Civil Service posts is in the hands of the Supreme Military Council, acting on the advice of the Public Service Commission.

On May 27th, 1967 the Supreme Military Council issued a decree creating 12 states out of the four existing Regions.

Northern Region was divided into six States and Eastern Region into three. Lagos State was created by the merger of the Colony Province of Western Region with the Federal Territory of Lagos. The rest of Western Region became Western State. The Mid-Western Region retained the same boundaries as Mid-Western State.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

SUPREME MILITARY COUNCIL

President: Maj.-Gen. YAKUBU GOWON.

Members: Rear-Admiral J. E. A. WEY (Head of the Nigerian Navy), Col. IKWE (Commandant of the Nigeria Air Force), Brig. HASSAN U. KATSINA (Chief of Staff (Armed Forces)), Brig. EKPO (Chief of Staff (Supreme Headquarters)), Col. BISSALA (Chief of Staff (Army)), Alhaji KAM SELEM (Inspector-General of Police). The Military Governors of the twelve states in the Federation are *ex-officio* members of the committee.

FEDERAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

(April 1972)

Chairman and Commander-in-Chief of Armed Forces: Maj.-Gen. YAKUBU GOWON.

Commissioner for Finance: Alhaji SHEHU SHAGARI.

Commissioner for Establishments: Vice-Admiral J. E. A. WEY.

Commissioner for External Affairs: Dr. OKOI ARIKPO.

Commissioner for Communications: J. S. TARKA.

Commissioner for Agriculture and Natural Resources: Dr. J. O. J. OKEZIE.

Commissioner for Education: A. Y. EKE.

Commissioner for Health: Alhaji AMINU KANO.

Commissioner for Economic Development and Reconstruction: Dr. A. ADEDEJI.

Commissioner for Labour and Information: Chief ANTHONY ENAHORO.

Commissioner for Internal Affairs and Inspector-General of Police: Alhaji KAM SELEM.

Commissioner for Justice and Attorney-General: Dr. W. GRAHAM-DOUGLAS.

Commissioner for Mines and Power: SHETTIMA ALI MONGUNO.

Commissioner for Industries: J. E. ADETORO.

Commissioner for Transport: R. A. B. DIKKO.

Commissioner for Works and Housing: L. O. OKUNNO.

Commissioner for Trade: W. BRIGGS.

STATE GOVERNMENTS

There are between eight and twelve Ministries in each State, each headed by a Commissioner and together presided over by the Governor.

NAME	CAPITAL	GOVERNOR
North-Western	Sokoto	M. FARUK
North-Central	Kaduna	Lt.-Col. ABBA KYARI
Kano State	Kano	ABDU BAKO
North-Eastern	Maiduguri	Col. MUSA USMAN
Benue-Plateau	Jos	J. D. GOMWALK
Kwara	Ilorin	Lt.-Col. D. L. BAMIGBOYE
Lagos State	Lagos	Col. M. O. JOHNSON
South-Eastern	Calabar	Col. U. J. ESUENE
Rivers State	Port Harcourt	Lt.-Cmdr. DIETE-SPIFF
East-Central	Enugu	UKBABI ASIKA
Mid-Western	Benin	Col. S. O. OGBEMUDIA
Western	Ibadan	Col. W. ROTIMI.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

HIGH COMMISSIONS AND EMBASSIES IN LAGOS

(HC) High Commission; (E) Embassy.

Argentina: (E); *Ambassador:* FRANCISCO BENGOLÉ A.
Australia: 21-25 Yakubu Gowon St., P.O.B. 2427 (HC);
High Commissioner: P. N. HUTTON.
Austria: 8-10 Yakubu Gowon St., P.O.B. 1914 (E);
Ambassador: DR. ALEXANDER K. OTTO.
Belgium: 8-10 Yakubu Gowon St., P.O.B. 149 (E);
Ambassador: M. AL DE BRUYNE.
Brazil: 21-25 Yakubu Gowon St. (E); *Ambassador:* PAULO
 RIO BRANCO NABULO DE GOUVEA.
Bulgaria: 103 Awolowo Rd., Ikoyi (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:*
 IVAN D. GOVEDARSKI.
Cameroon: 26 Moloney St. (E); *Ambassador:* Alhaji
 AHMADOU ALIM.
Canada: Tinubu St., P.O.B. 851 (HC); *High Commissioner:*
 T. P. MALONE.
Chad: 2 Goriola St., Victoria Island, P.M.B. 2801 (E);
Ambassador: BABA HASSANE.
Czechoslovakia: 2 Alhaji Masha Close, Ikoyi, P.O.B. 1009
 (E); *Ambassador:* JAROMIR VRLA.
Denmark: 12 Elcke Crescent, Victoria Island, P.O.B.
 2390 (E); *Ambassador:* TROELS MUNK.
Egypt: 81 Awolowo Rd., Ikoyi, P.O.B. 538 (E); *Ambas-*
sador: DR. ABDELKADER KHALIL.
Ethiopia: Ademola St., Ikoyi, P.M.B. 2488 (E); *Ambassa-*
dor: ATO ARAYA OGBAZY.
Finland: 8-10 Yakubu Gowon St., P.M.B. 12018 (E);
Ambassador: K. ENSIO ILMARI HELANIEMI.
France: 160 Teslim Elias Close, Victoria Island (E);
Ambassador: M. A. ROGER.
German Federal Republic: 15 Eleke Crescent, Victoria
 Island, P.O.B. 728 (E); *Ambassador:* THEODOR AXEN-
 FELD.
Guinea: 8 Abudu Smith St., Victoria Island, P.O.B. 2826
 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* PETER AFOLABI.
Hungary: 9 Louis Solomon Close, Victoria Island, P.O.B.
 3168 (E); *Ambassador:* JOZSEF MIKO.
India: 40 Marina, P.M.B. 2322 (HC); *High Commissioner:*
 S. G. RAMACHANDRAN.
Indonesia: 5B Anifowoshe St., P.O.B. 3473 (E); *Ambassa-*
dor: Maj.-Gen. ALIBASJAH SATARI.
Iraq: 7 Keffi St., Ikoyi, P.O.B. 2859 (E); *Ambassador:*
 HAQI BARAZANJI.
Ireland: 31 Marina, P.M.B. 2321 (E); *Ambassador:* PAUL J.
 KEATING.
Israel: 7-9 Alhaji Kanike Close, Ikoyi (E); *Ambassador:*
 YISSAKHAR BEN-YAACOV.
Italy: 72 Campbell St., P.O.B. 2161 (E); *Ambassador:*
 VITTORIANO MANFREDI.
Japan: 24-25 Apese St., Victoria Island, P.M.B. 2111 (E);
Ambassador: HISAJI HATTORI.
Jordan: 105 Awolowo Rd., P.O.B. 1208 (E); *Ambassador:*
 DAMEL ALSHARIF.
Lebanon: 105 Awolowo Rd., Ikoyi (E); *Ambassador:*
 BULIND BEYDEUN.
Liberia: 23 Ademola St., P.O.B. 3007 (E); *Ambassador:*
 EDWARD R. MOORE.

Libya: 12 Norman Williams St., Ikoyi, P.O.B. 2860 (E);
Ambassador: MOHAMMED AL-BUSAIR.
Malaysia: Kofo Abayomi/Anifowoshe St., Victoria Island,
 P.O.B. 3729 (HC); *Ambassador:* YUSOF ARIFF.
Mali: (E); *Ambassador:* MOHAMMED MOHAMOUD.
Morocco: 5 Adeola Odeku St., Victoria Island, P.O.B.
 1689 (E); *Ambassador:* MEKKI BENJABBER.
Netherlands: 8-10 Yakubu Gowon St. (E); *Ambassador:*
 ARNOUD DE WALL.
Niger: 1 Norman Williams St., Ikoyi, P.M.B. 2736 (E);
Ambassador: IBRAHIM LOUTOU.
Norway: 8-10 Yakubu Gowon St., P.M.B. 2431 (E);
Ambassador: P. M. MOTZFELDT.
Pakistan: 20 Keffi St., Ikoyi, P.O.B. 2450 (HC); *High*
Commissioner: DR. S. M. KORESHI.
Philippines: 8 Mekuwen Rd., Ikoyi, P.O.B. 2948 (E);
Ambassador: Chargé d'Affaires: FROILAN M. MAGLAYA.
Poland: 32 Gerard Rd., Old Ikoyi, P.O.B. 410 (E); *Ambas-*
sador: M. DEDO.
Romania: 30 Raymond Njoku Rd., Ikoyi, P.O.B. 595 (E);
Ambassador: GHEORGHE IASON.
Saudi Arabia: 182 Awolowo Rd., Ikoyi, P.O.B. 2836 (E);
Ambassador: FOUAD ANKHATEED.
Senegal: 4-6 Oil Mill St., P.M.B. 2197 (E); *Ambassador:*
 LOUIS KANDE.
Sierra Leone: 192 Awolowo Rd., Ikoyi, P.O.B. 2821 (HC);
High Commissioner: A. B. MANSARAY.
Spain: 21 Marina, P.M.B. 2738 (E); *Ambassador:* CARLOS
 M. DE ORENSE.
Sudan: 40 Awolowo Rd., Okoyi, P.O.B. 2428 (E); *Ambassa-*
dor: HAMID MOHAMED EL-AMIN.
Sweden: 62-64 Campbell St., P.O.B. 1079 (E); *Ambassador:*
 C. P. E. SWARTZ.
Switzerland: 11 Anifowoshe St., Victoria Island, P.O.B.
 536 (E); *Ambassador:* DR. FRITZ REAL.
Syria: 4 Raymond Njoku Rd., Ikoyi, P.O.B. 3088 (E);
Ambassador: DR. KARIA ALSIBAHY.
Thailand: 13 Sumbo Jibowu Rd., Ikoyi, P.O.B. 3095 (E);
Ambassador: ARI BUPHAVESA.
Togo: 96 Awolowo Rd., Ikoyi, P.O.B. 1435 (E) *Ambassa-*
dor: MICHAEL SIMTEKPEATI (resident in Accra).
Turkey: 3 Akinola Martins Close, Ikoyi, P.O.B. 1758 (E);
Chargé d'Affaires: DOGON TURKMEN.
U.S.S.R.: 7B Eleke Crescent, Victoria Island (E); *Ambassa-*
dor: B. S. VOROBIEV.
United Kingdom: 62-64 Campbell St., P.M.B. 12136 (HC);
High Commissioner: SIR CYRIL PICKARD.
U.S.A.: 1 King's College Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* JOHN
 REINHARDT.
Uruguay: 12 Jibowu St., Yaba, P.O.B. 3703 (E); *Chargé*
d'Affaires: CARLOS ASIAN MÁRQUEZ.
Venezuela: 10 Ikoyi Crescent, Ikoyi, P.O.B. 3727 (E);
Chargé d'Affaires: ALFREDO H. ROVATI.
Yugoslavia: 7 Maitama Sule St., Ikoyi, P.M.B. 978 (E);
Ambassador: M. BOZOVIC.
Zaire: 23A Kofo Abayomi Rd., Victoria Island (E); *Ambas-*
sador: A. TSHILUMBA-KABISHI.

Nigeria also has diplomatic relations with Argentina, Central African Republic, China (People's Republic), Congo (Brazzaville), Dahomey, Greece, Iceland, Ivory Coast, Korean Republic and Tanzania.

POLITICAL PARTIES

All political parties were banned in May 1966 after the military coup d'état.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The High Courts of Justice are superior Courts of Record and have unlimited jurisdiction in the first instance except in certain cases which are reserved to the Federal Supreme Court, for example, disputes between any of the component parts of the Federation involving any question as to the existence or extent of any legal right, and matters arising under any Treaty or affecting Consular Officers or any international organization outside Nigeria. The High Courts also have jurisdiction to hear appeals from Magistrates' and Native Courts.

The Magistrates' Courts have original jurisdiction in a large variety of civil and criminal cases, some also have jurisdiction to hear appeals from Native Courts. The offices of Chief Magistrate have been retained in all areas.

Customary Courts have been retained throughout the Federation. The law administered in those Courts is, generally speaking, the Native Law and Custom prevailing in the area of their jurisdiction.

The Federal Supreme Court is the final Court of Appeal in Nigeria, consisting of the Chief Justice and eight Justices of the Supreme Court.

The Judges of the Federal Supreme Court and of the High Courts of Justice are appointed by the President. Judges of the High Courts of the States are appointed by the Governor of each State.

FEDERAL SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice of the Federation: Sir ADETOKUNBO ADEMOLA, K.B.E., P.C.

Federal Justices: Sir L. BRETT, Sir VAHE BAIRAMIAN, Mr. Justice C. D. ONYEAMA, Mr. Justice M. O. AJEGBO, Mr. Justice G. B. A. COKER, Mr. Justice C. IDIGBE, Sir IAN LEWIS.

RELIGION

AFRICAN RELIGIONS

The beliefs, rites and practices of the people of Nigeria are very diverse, varying from tribe to tribe and family to family. Approximately 10,000,000 persons profess local beliefs.

MUSLIMS

There are large numbers of Muslims in Northern and Western Nigeria, and over 26 million were enumerated in the whole of Nigeria in the 1963 Census.

Spiritual Head: The Sardauna of Sokoto.

CHRISTIANS

The 1963 Census recorded over 19 million Christians in Nigeria.

ANGLICAN

PROVINCE OF WEST AFRICA

Archbishop of the Province of West Africa and Bishop of Sierra Leone: Most Rev. M. N. C. O. SCOTT, C.B.E., D.D., DIP.TH., Bishops court, P.O.B. 128, Freetown, Sierra Leone.

BISHOPS

Lagos: Rt. Rev. S. I. KALE, M.B.E., M.A., DIP.TH., 29 Marina, P.O.B. 13, Lagos.

Ibadan: Rt. Rev. SOLOMON ODUTOLA, P.O.B. 3075, Bishops court, Ibadan.

Accra: Rt. Rev. I. S. M. LEMAIRE, Bishops court, P.O.B. 8, Accra.

The Niger Delta: Rt. Rev. YIBO ALILABO FUBARA.

Ondo: Rt. Rev. EMANUEL OLAWALE IDOW.

Benin: Rt. Rev. AGORI IWE, M.B.E., J.P., Bishops court, P.O.B. 82, Benin.

Northern Nigeria: Rt. Rev. F. O. SEGUN, Kaduna.

Gambia and the Rio Pongas: Rt. Rev. RIGAL ELISEE, P.O.B. 51, Bathurst, The Gambia.

Owerri: Rt. Rev. B. C. NWANKITI, DIP.TH., Bishop's House, Egbu, P.O.B. 31, Owerri.

Ekiti: Very Rev. J. A. ADEILOYE, B.D.A.K.C., Bishops court, Ekiti.

ROMAN CATHOLIC

National Episcopal Conference of Nigeria: *Secretariat:* P.M.B. 951, Lagos; Chair. Most Rev. Dr. J. K. A. AGGEY, Archbishop of Lagos.

Archbishop of Kaduna: Most Rev. JOHN MACCARTHY, Archbishop's House, P.O.B. 14, Kaduna.

BISHOPS

Ilorin: Rt. Rev. WILLIAM MAHONY, P.O.B. 169, Ilorin.

Jos: Rt. Rev. JOHN REDDINGTON, P.O.B. 494, Jos.

Lokoja: Rt. Rev. AUGUSTE DELISLE, P.O.B. 31, Lokoja.

Maiduguri: Rt. Rev. TIMOTHY COTTER, P.O.B. 58, Maiduguri.

Makurdi: Rt. Rev. D. MURRAY, P.O.B. 21, Makurdi.

Sokoto: Rt. Rev. MICHAEL DEMPSEY, P.O.B. 51, Sokoto.

Yola: Rt. Rev. PATRICK SHEEHAN, P.O.B. 57, Yola.

Archbishop of Lagos: Most Rev. JOHN K. A. AGGEY, D.D., Archbishop's House, P.O.B. 8, Lagos.

BISHOPS

Benin City: Rt. Rev. PATRICK J. KELLY, D.D., P.O.B. 35, Benin City.

Ibadan: Rt. Rev. RICHARD FINN, D.D., P.M.B. 5057, Ibadan.

Ijebu-Ode: Rt. Rev. ANTHONY SANUSI, P.O.B. 32, Ijebu-Ode.

Ondo: Rt. Rev. WILLIAM R. FIELD, S.M.A., D.D., P.O.B. 46, Akure.

Oyo: Rt. Rev. OWEN MCCOY, P.O.B. 78, Oshogbo.

Warri: Rt. Rev. LUCAS NWAEEZAPU, P.O.B. 303, Warri.

Archbishop of Onitsha: Most Rev. FRANCIS ARINZE, Archbishop's House, P.O.B. 411, Onitsha.

BISHOPS

Calabar: Rt. Rev. BRIAN DAVIS USANGA, P.O.B. 1044, Calabar.

Enugu: Rt. Rev. GODFREY OKOYE, P.O.B. 302, Enugu.

Ikot Ekpene: Rt. Rev. DOMINIC EKANDEM, O.B.E., P.O.B. 70, Ikot Ekpene.

Ogoja: Rt. Rev. THOMAS McGETTRICK, Bishop's House, St. Benedict's, Ogoja.

Owerri: Rt. Rev. MARK UNEGBU, Villa Assumpta, P.O.B. 85, Owerri.

Port Harcourt: (vacant), P.O.B. 1113, Port Harcourt.

Umuahia: Rt. Rev. ANTHONY NWEDO, P.O.B. 99, Umuahia.

THE PRESS

In English unless otherwise specified.

DAILIES

Daily Express: Commercial Amalgamated Printers, 5-11 Apogbon St., P.O.B. 163, Lagos; Editor REMI ILORI.

Daily Sketch: Sketch Bldgs., Ijebu By-Pass, P.M.B. 5067, Ibadan; f. 1964; Western State of Nigeria Government-owned company; Gen. Man. THEOPHILUS ADETOLA AWOBOKUN; Chair. Alhaji BUSARI O. OBISESAN; Editor J. AYO ADEDUN; circ. 19,140.

Daily Times: The Daily Times of Nigeria Ltd., 3-7 Kakawa St., P.O.B. 139, Lagos; f. 1925; Editor HENRY OLUKAYODE ODUKOMAIYA; circ. 205,000.

Morning Post: Nigerian National Press, Malu Rd., Apapa, P.M.B. 2099, Lagos; f. 1961; Editor MAGNUS BARAHART; circ. 56,000.

New Nigerian: New Nigerian Newspapers Ltd., Ahmadu Bello Way, Kaduna; f. 1966; Editor MAMMAN DAURA; circ. 45,000.

Nigerian Observer: The Mid-West Newspapers Corporation, 18 Airport Rd., Benin City; f. 1968; Editor PIUS AGUN; circ. 40,000.

Nigerian Tribune: 98 Shittu St., P.O.B. 78, Ibadan; f. 1949; Action Group of Nigeria; circ. 30,000; Editor AYO OJEWUNMI.

West African Pilot: 34 Commercial Ave., Yaba; Main organ of Zik Enterprises Ltd.; circ. 47,323; Editor SAMPLE DIMA OPUYO.

SUNDAY PAPERS

Sunday Observer: 18 Airport Rd., Benin City; Editor PIUS AGUN; circ. 50,000.

Sunday Post: Nigerian National Press Ltd., P.M.B. 1154, Malu Rd., Apapa, Lagos; f. 1961; Editor A. SOGUNLE; circ. 70,000.

Sunday Sketch: Sketch Bldgs., Ijebu By-Pass, P.M.B. 5067, Ibadan; f. 1964; Western State of Nigeria Government-owned company, Editor OLAJIDE ADELEYE; circ. 22,900.

Sunday Star: People's Star Press, Yemetu Aladorin, Ibadan; f. 1966.

Sunday Times: The Daily Times of Nigeria Ltd., 3-7 Kakawa St., P.O.B. 139, Lagos; f. 1953; Editor SAM AMUKA; circ. 240,000.

WEEKLIES

Elet-i-Ofe: 28 Kosoko Street, Lagos, P.O. Box 467; f. 1923; English and Yoruba; Editor OLA ONATADE; circ. 30,000.

Gaskiya ta fi Kwabo: New Nigerian Newspapers Ltd., Kaduna; f. 1939; Hausa; Editor Alhaji UTHMAN MAIRIGA; (twice weekly).

Imole Owuro: People's Star Press, Yemetu Aladorin, Ibadan; f. 1962.

Independent (Tho): P.M.B. 5109, Ibadan; f. 1960; English; Editor Rev. F. B. CRONIN-COLTSMAN; circ. 11,000; national Catholic weekly.

Irohin Imole: 15 Bamgbose St., Lagos; f. 1957; Yoruba; Editor: TUNJI ADEOSUN.

Irohin Yoruba: 212 Yakubu Gowon St., P.M.B. 2416, Lagos; f. 1945; Yoruba, Editor S. A. ANBADE; circ. 70,000.

Lagos This Week: 5 Williams St., Lagos; Editor YEMI MARTINS.

Lagos Weekend: 3-5-7 Kakawa St., P.O.B. 139, Lagos; f. 1965; news and pictures; Fri.; published by Daily Times group; Editor SEGUN OSOBA; circ. 90,000.

Nigerian Catholic Herald: Ondo St., P.O.B. 19, Lagos; English; St. Paul's Press Catholic Mission.

Nigerian Radio-T.V. Times: Broadcasting House, Lagos; Editor A. Y. S. TINUBU.

Nigerian Statesman: 7 Kester Lane, Lagos; f. 1947; Socialist; circ. 14,165; Editor O. DAVIES.

Sporting Record: 3 Kakawa St., P.O.B. 139, Lagos; f. 1961; Editor CYRIL KAPPO; circ. 50,000.

Truth (The Weekly Muslim): 45 Idumagbo Ave., P.O.B. 418, Lagos; f. 1951; Editor F. I. ANWERI.

West Africa: Daily Times of Nigeria Ltd., P.O.B. 139, 3-7 Kakawa St., Lagos; f. 1926; Chair. and Man. Dir. Alhaji BABATUNDE JOSE; Editor DAVID WILLIAMS.

ENGLISH PERIODICALS

Africa Magazine: 37 Ojuelegba Rd., Suru-Lere, Yaba, Lagos; monthly.

African Challenge: P.M.B. 12067, Lagos; f. 1951; 10 times a year; religious and educational; English; Editor-in-Chief J. K. BOLARIN; circ. 102,000.

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Amber: 122 Investment House, P.O.B. 2592, Lagos; monthly.

Construction in Nigeria: P.O.B. 282, Lagos; journal of the Federation of Building and Civil Engineering Contractors in Nigeria; monthly, Editor M. M. NORTON; circ. 3,500.

Drum (Nigeria Edition): P.M.B. 2128, Lagos; f. 1954; picture monthly; circ. 150,000; Acting Editor OLU ADETULE.

Flamingo: P.O.B. 237, Lagos; f. 1960; monthly; Editor GERALD MALMED; circ. 100,000.

Home Studies: P.O.B. 139, Lagos; f. 1964; monthly; Editor Mrs. YETUNDE MAKANJU; circ. 18,000.

Ibadan: University of Ibadan, f. 1956; two a year; Editor Prof. T. ADESANYA I. GRILLO, Dept. of Anatomy, University of Ibadan.

Insight: P.O.B. 139, 3 Kakawa St., Lagos; features about contemporary problems in Nigeria, Africa and the world; quarterly; Editor SAM AMUKA; circ. 5,000.

Management in Nigeria: P.O.B. 139, Lagos; bi-monthly; journal of Nigerian Institute of Management.

Modern Woman: P.O.B. 2583, Lagos; f. 1969; Editor TOYIN ONIBUWE-JOHNSON.

Nigeria: Exhibition Centre, Marina, Lagos; f. 1932; travel, cultural, historical and general; quarterly.

Nigeria Magazine: P.O.B. 2099, Lagos; f. 1932; travel, cultural, historical and general; quarterly; circ. 14,000; Editor T. O. A. ADEBANJO.

Nigeria Trade Journal: Federal Ministry of Information, Commercial Publications Section, Lagos; quarterly; London Agents: Africa and Overseas Press Agency Ltd.; 122 Shaftesbury Ave., London, W.1.

Nigerian Businessman's Magazine: 39 Mabo St., Surulere-Lagos; monthly; Nigerian and overseas commerce.

Nigerian Engineer: P.O.B. 5624, Lagos; quarterly; published for the Nigerian Society of Engineers; Editor A. O. MADEDOR; circ. 750.

Nigerian Grower and Producer: P.M.B. 12002, Lagos; quarterly.

Nigerian Journal of Economic and Social Studies: published March, July and November by the Nigerian Economic Society, University of Ibadan; Editor Dr. O. TERIBA.

Nigerian Journal of Science: publication of the Science Association of Nigeria; f. 1966; bi-annual; Editor Prof. T. ADESANYA I. GRILLO.

Nigerian Opinion: Nigerian Current Affairs Society, Faculty of the Social Sciences, University of Ibadan; f. 1965; monthly; economic and political commentary; Chief Editor BILLY DUDLEY.

The Nigerian Sportsman: P.O.B. 5624, Lagos; quarterly; published for the National Sports Commission; Editor J. A. ELUEZE; circ. 8,000.

Nigerian Teacher: 3 Kakawa St., P.O.B. 139, Lagos; quarterly.

Nigerian Worker: United Labour Congress, 97 H. Macaulay St., Lagos; Editor LAWRENCE BORHA.

Radio-Vision Times: Western Nigerian Radio Vision Service, Lagos; monthly.

Spears: 3-5 Kakawa St., P.O.B. 139, Lagos; f. 1962; family magazine; Editor TONY MOMOH; circ. 110,000.

Teacher's Monthly: General Publications Section, Ministry of Education, P.M.B. 5052, Ibadan.

West African Chartered Engineer: P.O.B. 2363, Lagos; twice yearly.

West Africa Link: Mainland Press, Block 2, Unit 8; Industrial Estate, Yaba, P.O.B. 2965, Lagos; f. 1964, monthly; bi-lingual French and English; Editor ALEXANDER CHIA.

West African Builder and Architect: P.M.B. 12002, Lagos; six a year.

West African Journal of Biological and Applied Chemistry: University of Ibadan; f. 1957; quarterly; Editor O. BASSIR.

West African Journal of Education: Institute of Education, University of Ibadan; f. 1957; three a year; circ. 1,600; Editors Dr. J. A. MAJASAN, Dr. E. A. YOLOYE.

West African Medical Journal: P.M.B. 12002, Lagos; six a year; Editor Prof. H. ORISMEJOLOMI THOMAS, C.B.E.

West African Pharmacist: P.O.B. 2, University of Ibadan; f. 1959; six a year.

Western Nigerian Illustrated: Ministry of Information, Western Nigerian Government, Ibadan; quarterly.

Women's World: P.O.B. 139, Lagos; Acting Editor AGBEKE OGUNSANWO; circ. 20,000.

VERNACULAR PERIODICALS

Jakadiya: Ministry of Information, Kaduna; Hausa; monthly.

Yoruba Challenge: P.M.B. 12067, Lagos; f. 1954; six a year; religious and educational; Yoruba; published by Sudan Interior Mission; Editor-in-Chief J. K. BOLARIN; circ. 60,000.

PRESS AGENCIES

FOREIGN BUREAUX

A.P.: 29 Maloney St., Lagos; Correspondent ARNOLD ZEITLIN.

Ghana News Agency: P.O.B. 2844, Lagos.

Novosti: 6 Akanbi Damola St., South-West Ikoli, Lagos; Chief E. KORSHUNOV.

Reuters: Kajola House (5th floor), 62/64 Campbell St., Lagos.

D.P.A., The Jiji Press and Tass also have offices in Lagos.

PUBLISHERS

Commercial Amalgamated Printers Ltd.: P.O.B. 163, 5/11 Apongbon St., Lagos.

Daily Times of Nigeria Ltd.: 3-5 Kakawa St., P.O.B. 139, Lagos; publishers of *Daily Times*, *Sunday Times*, *Lagos Weekend*, *Sporting Record*, *Spear Magazine*, *Woman's World*, *Home Studies*, *Insight and Nigerian Year Book*; Chair. and Man. Dir. Alhaji BABATUNDE JOSE.

Gaskiya Corporation: Zaria; printing and publishing corporation wholly owned by the six states of Northern Nigeria; Gen. Man. CLAUDE SCOTT.

Government Press: Federal Ministry of Information, Printing Division, Lagos.

Longmans (Nigeria) Ltd.: P.O.B. 1036, Ikeja.

Mbari: P.M.B. 5162, Ibadan; occasional fiction, plays, poetry, *Black Orpheus*.

Macmillan and Co. (Nigeria) Ltd.: P.O.B. 1463, Ibadan; Man. Dir. OLU ANULOPO.

Nigeria Technical Publications Ltd.: 34 McCarthy St., P.O.B. 5624, Lagos; publs. *Construction in Nigeria*, *Nigerian Sportsman*, *Nigerian Engineer*.

Nigerian National Press: P.M.B. 1154, Apapa; f. 1961; publishers of *Nigerian Sunday Post* and *Nigerian Morning Post*; Chair. Alhaji EATARI ALI.

Onibonaje Press: P.O.B. 3109, Ibadan; educational.

Oxford University Press Nigerian Branch: P.M.B. 5095, Oxford House, Iddo Gate, Ibadan; agency at Oshodi, Lagos State; Man. T. T. SOLARU.

Pilgrim Books Ltd.: African Universities Press; P.O.B. 3560, Lagos; f. 1966; educational books for Africa; merged with African Universities Press; Gen. Man. W. T. SHAW.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Nigerian Broadcasting Corporation: Broadcasting House, Lagos; f. 1957. The Corporation was set up as a public independent and impartial broadcasting system controlled by a board of Governors. The Federal Parliament gave the Minister responsible for broadcasting control over the Corporation's policy and board appointments in August 1961. Services are operated from Lagos (National Programme), Kaduna, Ibadan, Benin, Enugu, Ilorin, Katsina, Kano, Sokoto, Zaria, Jos, Maiduguri, Calabar, Port Harcourt, Onitsha, Warri, Abeokuta, Ijebu-Ode. Chair. of Central Board Alhaji ABUBAKAR TATARI-ALI; Dir.-Gen. E. V. BADEJO; Dir. of Programmes CHRISTOPHER KOLADE; Sec. O. FASHINA.

Programmes are broadcast in English and the following Nigerian languages:

Hausa	Tiv	Urhobo
Yoruba	Nupe	Edo
Ibo	Idoma	Ijaw
Fulani	Igalla	Itsekiri
Kanuri	Igbirra	Efik
	Birum	

Northern States Broadcasting Area: Broadcasting House, Kaduna; State Controller Mallan J. H. CINDO.

Western Broadcasting Area: Broadcasting House, Ibadan; State Controller OLAOLU OMDEYI.

Mid-Western Broadcasting Area: services formally launched December 1966; State Controller EM-MANUEL OMO-BELO FADAKA.

Eastern States Broadcasting Area: Broadcasting House, Enugu; State Controller SAMUEL NWANERI.

External Service of NBC ("Voice of Nigeria"): International services in English, French, Arabic, Hausa; f. 1962.

Rediffusion (Nigeria) Ltd.: P.O.B. 3156, Ibadan, and Rediffusion House, Lagos; f. 1952; subsidiary of Rediffusion Ltd., London; wired broadcasting service in Ibadan, Lagos and 90 other towns and villages; distributes the programmes of the Nigerian Broadcasting Corporation; 52,000 subscribers (1969); Dir. and Gen. Manager E. A. D. SAUL.

Broadcasting Company of Northern Nigeria: P.O.B. 250, Kaduna; f. 1961; operated by 6 Northern States of Nigeria with Nigeria Radio Corporation, EMI Electronics Ltd. and Granada Group Ltd. for sound and television; has one of the biggest transmitters in Africa; Chair. Alhaji IDRIS GANA.

Western Nigeria Radiovision Service: see under Television, below.

There are 1,500,000 radio receivers.

TELEVISION

Nigerian Broadcasting Corporation (Television): P.M.B. 12005, Lagos; f. 1962; part of Nigerian Broadcasting Corporation; Dir.-Gen. E. V. BADEJO; Dir. of Television M. A. OLUMIDE; Controller of Programmes O. OLUSOLA; Sales Man. B. OVBIAGELE; Head of Programme Planning AYO OKESAWYA; Controller of News EMMANUEL BIOTER OTERSOPE.

Western Nigeria Radiovision Service Ltd. (WNTV-WNBS): P.O.B. 1460, Ibadan; f. 1959; commercial radio and television service; educational, public service and commercial broadcasts received in Lagos, parts of Western Nigeria and Republic of Dahomey; Gen. Man. OLATEJU OYELEYE.

Broadcasting Company of Northern Nigeria: see under Radio, above.

Radio Television Kaduna Northern Nigeria: see under Radio, above.

There are 1,275,000 television receivers.

FINANCE

BANKING

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; dcp. = deposits; m. = million; ₦N = Nigerian pounds)

Central Bank of Nigeria: Tinubu Square, P.M.B. 12194, Lagos; f. 1958; issuing bank; cap. p.u. ₦N1.25m.; dep. ₦N22.38m. (Dec. 1970); general reserves ₦N2.15m. (Dec. 1970); Gov. Dr. C. N. ISONG.

Post Office Savings Bank: operates services like commercial banks.

African Continental Bank Ltd.: 148 Yakubu Gowon St., P.M.B. 2466, Lagos; f. 1948; cap. p.u. ₦6m.; Chair. Dr. P. N. C. OKIGBO; Gen. Man. C. K. N. OBIH.

Bank of Lagos Ltd.: 5-7 Balogun St., P.M.B. 2337, Lagos; f. 1958; cap. p.u. ₦N250,000; Chair. Rt. Hon. A. LAWSON; Man. JOHN H. SCHMID.

Bank of the North Ltd.: P.O.B. 219, Kano; f. 1959; cap. p.u. ₦N1.35m., dep. ₦N16.43m. (Oct. 1970).

Berini Bank: 38 Balogun Square, P.M.B. 2371, Lagos; f. 1959; cap. p.u. ₦N400,000; Chair. H. E. PIERRE BEY EDDE, Gen. Man. ERNEST CASSIS.

Co-operative Bank of Eastern Nigeria Ltd.: Milton Ave., Aba; f. 1961.

Co-operative Bank of Western Nigeria Ltd.: Co-operative Bldgs., New Court Rd., P.M.B. 5137, Ibadan; f. 1953; res. ₦N1.1m.; cap. p.u. ₦605,005; 13 brs.; Pres. Pastor E. T. LATUNDE, O.B.E.; Gen. Man. G. ADELOYE ONAGORUWA, LL.B., A.I.B., B.L.

Muslim Bank (West Africa) Ltd.: 16 Williams St., Lagos; br. at Ibadan.

National Bank of Nigeria: 82-86 Yakubu Gowon St., Lagos; f. 1933; nationalized by the Western State of Nigeria Govt. in 1961; cap. p.u. ₦N3.24m., dep. ₦N28.35m. (June 1970); Pres. M. A. RANGOONWALA; Man. Dir. ANWAR QADIR.

Nigerian Acceptances Ltd.: 47 Marina, P.O.B. 2432, Lagos; merchant bankers.

Nigerian Industrial Development Bank Ltd.: P.M.B. 2357, Mandilas House, 96-102 Yakubu Gowon St., Lagos; f. 1964 to finance industry, mining, hotels and tourism generally, to attract foreign capital and personnel, and to encourage investment; cap. p.u. ₦N2.25m.; Chair. Mallam AHMADU COOMASSIE; Gen. Man. S. B. DANIYAN.

N. Nigeria Development Bank: Kaduna; f. 1963; cap. ₦2m.

United Bank for Africa Ltd.: P.O.B. 2406, 47 Marina, Lagos; f. 1961; 24 brs.; cap. p.u. ₦N2.25m.; Chair. Sir PATRICK REILLY, G.C.M.G., O.B.E.; Gen. Man. G. J. L. SCHNEIDER.

Wema Bank Ltd.: 52-54 Deuton St., Ebute-Metta, P.M.B. 1033; 8 brs.

FOREIGN BANKS

Arab Bank (Nigeria) Ltd.: 36 Balogun Square, Lagos; f. 1969; cap. ₦N750,000; res. ₦N21,425; Chair. A. M. SHOMAN; Gen. Man. H. A. DARWISH; 3 brs.

Bank of America (Nigeria) Ltd.: 138-146 Yakubu Gowon St., P.O.B. 2317, Lagos; br. at Port Harcourt.

Bank of India Ltd.: P.O.B. 1252, 47-48 Broadfruit St., Lagos; f. 1962; cap. ₦N750,000; dcp. ₦N1,345,752; Man. R. M. BOSE.

Banque Internationale de l'Afrique Occidentale: Head Office: 9 avc. de Messinc, Paris 8c, France; 30 Hadejia Rd., Kano; br. at Apapa.

Barclays Bank of Nigeria Ltd.: P.M.B. 2027, 40 Marina, Lagos; Chair. and Gen. Man. G. A. O. THOMSON; 82 brs. and agencies.

Standard Bank Nigeria Ltd.: Head Office, 35 Marina, P.O.B. 5216, Lagos; cap. ₦N3,880,000; 68 brs. throughout Nigeria; Chair. C. P. JOHNSTON.

STOCK EXCHANGE

Lagos Stock Exchange: P.O.B. 2457, Mandilas House, 96-102 Yakubu Gowon St., Lagos; f. 1960; three Dealing Members; Chair. S. B. DANIYAN; Sec. M. A. ODEDINA, F.C.C.S., A.A.I.A.; publ. *Lagos Stock Exchange Daily List*.

INSURANCE

African Alliance Insurance Co. Ltd.: 112 Yakubu Gowon St., Lagos; Man. Dir. T. A. BRAITHWAITE.

African Insurance Co. Ltd.: 134 Nnamdi Azikwe Street, P.O.B. 274, Lagos.

Eastern Insurance Co.: Head Office, Lagos; f. 1961.

Great Nigeria Insurance Co. Ltd.: 39-41 Martins St., Lagos; f. 1960; life and property insurance; cap. p.u. ₦N100,000; Man. Dir. F. O. OGUNLANA.

Guinea Insurance Co. Ltd.: P.O.B. 1136, Lagos, f. 1958, fire, accident, marine, cap. p.u. ₦N76,000, Man. A. T. CAIN, F.C.I.I.

Lion of Africa Insurance Co. Ltd.: (Incorporated in Nigeria) P.O.B. 2055, Ebani House, 149/153 Yakubu Gowon St., Lagos, all classes, cap. p.u. ₦N135,000, Gen. Man. B. LAND, F.I.N.S.T.D.

NEM Insurance Company (Nigeria) Ltd.: 12-14 Yakubu Gowon Street, Lagos.

New Africa Insurance Co. Ltd.: Head Office: 31 Marina, Lagos; incorporated 1955; life, fire, accident, marine; cap. p.u. ₦N200,000; Chair. Alhaji SHEHU AHMED, O.O.N., O.B.E.

Nigerian General Insurance Co. Ltd.: 1 Nnamdi Azikwe St., P.O.B. 2210, Lagos; f. 1951; 15 brs.; Gen. Man. J. A. AWOYINKA.

Royal Exchange Assurance: 31 Marina, P.O.B. 112, Lagos.

United Nigeria Insurance Co. Ltd.: 53 Marina, Lagos; brs. throughout Nigeria; Gen. Man. J. H. DAY.

West African Provincial Insurance Co.: Head Office: Wesley House, 21 Marina, P.O.B. 2103; Lagos.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

- Association of Chambers of Commerce, Industry & Mines of Nigeria:** P.O.B. 109, Lagos; mems. Chambers of Commerce of Lagos, Calabar, Ibadan, Kano, Jos, Warri, Benin, Sapele and Enugu; Pres. Chief S. L. EDU.
- African Chamber of Commerce:** 73 Oluwole St., P.O.B. 478, Lagos.
- Benin Chamber of Commerce:** P.O.B. 487, Benin City.
- Calabar Chamber of Commerce:** P.O.B. 76, Calabar; 16 mems. (trading and shipping companies).
- Enugu Chamber of Commerce:** P.O.B. 734, Enugu.
- Ibadan Chamber of Commerce:** P.M.B. 5213, Ibadan.
- Kano Chamber of Commerce:** P.O.B. 10, Kano; 102 mems.; Pres. J. E. RAAD.
- Lagos Chamber of Commerce and Industry:** 131 Yakubu Gowon St., P.O.B. 109, Lagos; f. 1888; 380 mems.; Pres. J. ADE TUYO; Sec. Mrs. J. ADUKE MOORE, B.L.
- Nigerian National Chamber of Commerce:** f. 1960; Pres. M. A. AJAO.
- Ondo Chamber of Commerce:** P.O.B. 3, Ondo.
- Onitsha Chamber of Commerce:** 50 Old Market Rd., P.O.B. 181, Onitsha; f. 1953; Chair. C. T. ONYEKWELY, Sec. ALEXANDER IBEKWE AGWUNA.
- Port Harcourt Chamber of Commerce:** P.O.B. 71, Port Harcourt.
- Sapele Chamber of Commerce:** P.O.B. 109, Sapele.
- Warri Chamber of Commerce:** P.O.B. 302.

TRADE ASSOCIATIONS

- Abeokuta Importers and Exporters Association:** c/o Akeweje Bros., Lafenwa, Abeokuta.
- Ijebu Importers and Exporters Association:** 16 Ishado St., Ijebu-Ode.
- Nigerian Association of African Importers and Exporters:** 35 Kosoko St., Lagos.
- Nigerian Association of Native Cloth Dealers and Exporters:** 45 Koesch St., Lagos.
- Nigerian Association of Stockfish Importers:** 10 Egerton Rd., Lagos.
- Union of Importers and Exporters:** P.O.B. 115, Ibadan; f. 1949; Chair. E. A. SANDA; Sec. C. A. ADEGBESAN.

OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

- Nigeria Employers Consultative Association:** P.O.B. 2231, 31 Marina, Lagos; f. 1961; 200 mems.; Dir. W. G. TRACY; publ. *NECA News*.
- The Institute of Chartered Accountants of Nigeria:** 60 Marina, P.O.B. 1580, Lagos.
- Association of African Miners:** 32 Lonsdale St., Jos.
- Association of Master Bakers, Confectioners and Caterers of Nigeria:** 13-15 Custom St., Lagos, P.O.B. 4; f. 1951; 250 mems.; Acting Pres. J. ADE TUYO; Sec. M. A. OKI, F.INST.B.B.
- Federation of Building and Civil Engineering Contractors in Nigeria:** 34 McCarthy St., P.O.B. 282, Lagos; publ. *Construction in Nigeria* (monthly); circ. 3,500.

- Indian Merchants Association:** Inlaks House, 19 Martins St., P.O.B. 2112, Lagos.
- Institute of Chartered Accountants of Nigeria:** 60 Marina, P.O.B. 1580, Lagos.
- Lagos Association of Benin Carvers:** 16 Tinubu St., Lagos.
- Nigerian Chamber of Mines:** P.O.B. 454, Jos; f. 1950; Pres. G. GRIFFIN; Sec. Lt.-Col. H. E. BARLOW.
- Nigerian Livestock Dealers Association:** P.O.B. 115, Sapele.
- Nigerian Recording Association:** 9 Breadfruit St., P.O.B. 950, Lagos.
- Nigerian Rubber Dealers Association:** P.O.B. 27, Sapele.
- Nigerian Society of Engineers:** Lagos.
- Nigeria Timber Association:** 19 Shopeju St., Shoganle, P.O.B. 2264, Lagos; f. 1957; Pres. Chief M. I. AGBON-
TAEN; Sec. J. H. BEELEY.
- Pharmaceutical Society of Nigeria:** 4 Tinubu Square, P.O.B. 546, Lagos.
- Union of Niger African Traders:** 18 Notteridge St., Onitsha.

PUBLIC CORPORATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS

- Development Corporation (West Africa) Ltd.:** Akuro House, 5 Custom Street, Lagos; subsidiary of the Commonwealth Development Corporation; provides finance and personnel for viable commercial projects; commonly operates through locally registered companies in partnership either with Government or with commercial firms.
- Eastern Nigeria Development Corporation:** P.M.B. 1024, Enugu; f. 1954; main duties are to improve the quantity and quality of oil-palm produce and of other food cash crops; administers a number of industrial and agricultural projects, improves methods of transport; cap. (1963) £Ngm.; publ. *Eastern Nigeria Development Magazine* (quarterly).
- Federal Institute of Industrial Research:** P.M.B. 1023, Ikeja; f. 1955; plans and directs industrial research and provides technical assistance to Nigerian industry; specializes in foods, minerals, textiles, natural products, industrial intermediates and others; Dir. I. A. AKIMELE.
- Gaskiya Corporation:** Zaria; f. 1938; owned by Northern State Government; undertakes printing.
- Lagos Executive Development Board:** P.O.B. 907, Lagos; f. 1928; planning and development of Lagos; 9 mems.; Chair. Dr. G. A. WILLIAMS, Medical Officer of Health, Lagos; Chief Executive Officer S. O. FADAHUNSI.
- New Nigeria Development Company Ltd.:** 18/19 Ahmadu Bello Way, Kaduna; f. 1968; owned by six states of Northern Nigeria; Chair. Mallam AHMED TALIB; Sec. Mallam HALILU USMAN BIDA.
- New Nigeria Development Company (Properties) Ltd.:** P.M.B. 2040, Kaduna; helps to create better living conditions throughout the six Northern States of Nigeria.
- Niger Delta Development Board:** P.M.B. 5067, Port Harcourt; Chair. and 7 mems.
- Nigerian Industrial Development Bank:** P.M.B. 2357, M. & K. House, 96-102 Yakubu Gowon St., Lagos; f. 1964; to finance industry and mining, to attract

foreign capital and personnel and to further the growth of investment; cap. p.u. £N6.5m.; Chair. Mallam AHMADU COOMASSIE; Gen. Man. S. B. DANIYAN.

Northern Nigeria Development Corporation: 18-19 Ahmadu Bello Way, Kaduna; f. 1956; government sponsored finance agency responsible for schemes of economic benefit to Northern Nigeria.

Northern Nigeria Investments Ltd.: P.O.B. 138, Kaduna; f. 1959 jointly by the Commonwealth Development Corporation and the Northern Nigeria Development Corporation to investigate and promote commercial projects, both industrial and agricultural in the six Northern States of Nigeria; present share capital £N4m., plus £N167,756 loan; Man. JOHN SCOTT, M.B.E., F.C.I.S.; Sec. JAMES PARRISH, F.C.A.

Price Control Board: f. 1970; under Federal Ministry of Trade; 23 mems.; fixes basic price for controlled commodities.

Western Nigeria Agricultural Credit Corporation: Lebanon St., P.M.B. 5200, Ibadan; f. 1964; controlled by Military Governor; grants loans to farmers; promotes agricultural development by encouraging modern methods of farming; participates in establishment of rubber plantations; Chair. S. A. YEROKUN, Gen. Man. E. O. OTIJOJU.

Western Nigeria Development Corporation: P.M.B. 5085, Ibadan; f. 1959 in succession to Western Region Production Development Board (f. 1949); responsible for initiating industrial and agricultural schemes; now has 10 agricultural projects covering cocoa, rubber, palm products, coffee, pineapple and cashew; industrial projects now number 31, 5 of which are wholly owned and managed by the Corporation; the remaining 26 industries are partly owned with foreign and indigenous investors; also owns 2 modern hotels.

Western Nigeria Housing Corporation: Ibadan; f. 1958 to develop house building in the Region, particularly on Industrial Estates; grants mortgages and loans for house purchase; Chair. C. S. AKANDE.

Western Nigeria Printing Corporation: Ibadan; f. 1956 to produce school exercise books; also prints a wide range of literature and vernacular publications for adult education.

Western Nigeria Finance Corporation: P.M.B. 5119, Ibadan; f. 1955; finances projects which further the economic development of Western Nigeria, particularly industrial enterprises; Chair. Chief TAJUDEEN OKI; Exec. Dir. Chief A. A. AKISANYA; Acting Sec. E. O. AKISANYA; Acting Sec. E. O. OTIJOJU.

MARKETING BOARDS

The competence of the State Marketing Boards includes: fixing the legal minimum buying price of primary produce for the whole season and minimising price alterations from season to season; maintaining and improving the quality of export produce; aiding economic development and research by grants, loans, investments; supplying produce to industries processing local primary produce.

Nigerian Produce Marketing Company Ltd.: 72 Campbell St., Lagos; f. 1958; markets all produce purchased for export by State Marketing Boards; Chair. Alhaji ALAMANU.

Northern States Marketing Board: Yakubu Gowon Way, P.M.B. 2124, Kaduna; f. 1954; serves all six Northern States; Chair. Alhaji YAHAYA GUSAU, O.F.R., O.B.E.

Western State Marketing Board: P.M.B. 5032, Ibadan; Chair. M. A. AKINTOMIDE.

Eastern Nigeria Marketing Board: Produce House, Work Rd., Port Harcourt; Chair. N. U. AKPAN.

TRADE UNIONS

FEDERATIONS

Labour Unity Front: 16A Bishop St., Lagos; f. 1963; Sec.-Gen. GOGO NZERIBE.

Nigerian Trade Union Congress (NTUC): 16 Bishop St., Lagos; Pres. ABDUL WAHAB GOODLUCK; Sec.-Gen. S. U. BASSEY.

Nigerian Workers' Council (NWC): 7 Montgomery Rd., Yaba, Lagos; f. 1962; Sec.-Gen. CHUKWURA NMEKA.

United Labour Congress of Nigeria: 97 H. Macaulay St., Ebute-Metta, Lagos; affiliated to I.C.F.T.U.; officially recognized by Govt.; 600,000 mems.; Pres. Alhaji YUNUSA KALTUNGO; Gen. Sec. Chief AYoola ADELEKE.

PRINCIPAL UNIONS

Amalgamated Union of Building and Woodworkers of Nigeria: 46 Osholake St., Ebute-Metta, Lagos; f. 1963; 70,000 mems.; Pres. E. EKAHARTTA; Sec.-Gen. R. O. GBADAMOSI.

C.F.A.O. and Associated Companies' African Workers' Union: 365 Herbert Macaulay St., Yaba, Lagos; f. 1957; 5,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. O. ESHIETT.

Consolidated Petroleum, Chemical and General Workers' Union of Nigeria: 231 Herbert Macaulay St., P.M.B. 1065, Yaba; Gen. Sec. A. E. ORU, pnbl. *The News*.

Nigeria Civil Service Union: 23 Tokunboh St., P.O.B. 862, Lagos; f. 1912; 11,520 mems.; Sec. ALABA KALEJAYE.

Nigerian Coal Miners' Union: 17-19 Udi Ave., Udi Siding, Enugu; f. 1951; 32,300 mems.; Gen. Pres. E. A. BASSEY; Gen. Sec. J. J. MADU.

Nigerian Dockers' Transport and General Workers' Union: 9 Rosamond St., Suru-Lerc, Yaba; f. 1950; 3,500 mems.; Gen. Sec. A. E. OKON.

Holts African Workers' Union: 31 Bola St., Ebute-Metta, Lagos; 8,000 mems.; Pres. O. O. ODUYE; Gen. Sec. E. A. OMODARA.

Nigerian Union of Local Authority Staff: P.O.B. 3050, Mapo Hill, Ibadan; f. 1942; 15,000 mems.; Pres. J. A. WOYE, Sec. Chief A. A. ADEGBAMIGBE, Treas. S. I. AMOLE.

Association of Locomotive Drivers, Firemen, Yard Staff and Allied Workers of Nigeria: 231 Herbert Macaulay St., Yaba; f. 1940; 3,500 mems.; Gen. Sec. DEJI OYEYEMI.

Medical and Health Department Workers' Union: 9 Aje St., Yaba; f. 1941; 5,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. H. I. S. UCHE.

Nigerian Mines Workers' Union: P.O.B. 40, Bukuru; f. 1948; 15,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. P. E. EKANEM.

Municipal and Local Authorities Workers' Union: 28, Clifford St., Ebute-Metta, Lagos; f. 1951; 5,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. S. U. BASSEY.

Union of Post and Telecommunications Workers of Nigeria: 16 Bishop St., P.O.B. 1020, Lagos; f. 1942; 3,500 mems.; Pres. S. A. ADESUGBA; Gen. Sec. G. C. NZERIBE.

Public Utility Technical and General Workers' Union of Nigeria and Cameroons: 48 Coates St., Ebute-Metta; f. 1941; 16,793 mems.; Sec. N. O. ESHIETT.

Railway and Port Transport Staff Union: 97 Herbert Macaulay St., Ebute-Metta, Lagos; f. 1937; 4,600 mems.; Gen. Sec. H. P. ADEBOLA.

Nigeria Union of Teachers: 29 Commercial Ave., P.M.B. 1044, Yaba, Lagos; f. 1931; 58,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. A. F. ADE AWOLANA; Pres. Rev. J. A. AKINYEMI; Vice-Pres. O. OMOZ OARHES; publ. *Nigerian Schoolmaster*.

U.A.C. and Associated Companies' African Workers' Union of Nigeria: 83A Simpson St., Yaba; f. 1955; 10,510 mems.; Pres. D. O. EHIQGHAE; Gen. Sec. F. N. KANU.

NIGERIA—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY, TRANSPORT)

CO-OPERATIVES

There are over 4,500 Co-operative Societies in Nigeria.

Co-operative Federation of Nigeria: c/o Co-operative Div., Ministry of Labour, P.M.B. 12505, Lagos.

Association of Nigerian Co-operative Exporters Ltd.: New Court Rd., P.O.B. 477, Ibadan; f. 1945; producers/exporters of cocoa and other cash crops.

Co-operative Supply Association Ltd.: 349 Herbert Macaulay St., Yaba, Lagos; importers and dealers in agri-

cultural chemicals and equipment, fertilizers, building materials, general hardware, grocery and provisions.

Co-operative Union of Western Nigeria Ltd.: P.M.B. 5101, New Court Rd., Ibadan; education, publicity.

East Central State Co-operative Produce Marketing Association Ltd.: Ministry of trade, Enugu; f. 1970; cap. £2,258; Pres. J. U. AGWU, Vice-Pres. S. O. IHEANACHO.

Kabba Co-operative Union Ltd.: Kabba; producers of food crops.

Lagos Co-operative Union Ltd.: c/o Co-operative Div., Ministry of Labour, Lagos; co-operative publicity.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Nigerian Railway Corporation: Ebute Metta, Lagos; f. 1955; has wide powers to enable it to operate as a commercial undertaking and is responsible for the management and operation of Nigerian railways, including the fixing of rates and fares, subject to an upper limit fixed by the Federal Minister of Transport, who may also intervene on important matters of policy, Chair. Alhaji IBRAHIM DASUKI; Acting Gen. Man. T. I. O. NZEGWU; Acting Sec. J. T. D. DUNCAN, publs. *Nigerail* (House Journal), *Nigerian Railway Annual*.

Length of Railways: 2,178 miles.

ROADS

There are about 49,500 miles of motor road, of which over 7,500 miles are bitumen surfaced.

On April 2nd, 1972, Nigeria will change from left-hand to right-hand drive.

INLAND WATERWAYS

Inland Waterways Department: Federal Ministry of Transport, Lagos; responsible for all navigable waterways; publ. *Navigational Bulletin*.

Niger River Transport: Burutu; Gen. Man. G. M. DUNCAN.

SHIPPING

The principal ports are Lagos (Apapa) and Port Harcourt. In 1966 the World Bank granted Nigeria £3.5m. for expansion of Port Harcourt, which will enable ships of 33,000 tons to come alongside the main wharf.

Nigeria Shipping Federation: P.O.B. 107, N.P.A. Commercial Offices Bloek "A", Wharf Rd., Apapa; f. 1960; Chair. D. SYKES; Gen. Man. A. A. ADIO-MOSES.

Nigerian Ports Authority: Private Mail Bag No. 12588, 26/28 Marina, Lagos; f. 1955; is responsible for the general cargo quays in Lagos and Port Harcourt, and harbour facilities in the 11 Nigerian ports; dredging, lighting, survey work and lighthouses; Chair. A. I. WILSON; Gen. Man. J. O. M. BOLANLE; publs. *NPA News* (quarterly), *NPA Annual Report*, *NPA Brochure*, *The History of the Ports of Nigeria*.

Nigerian National Shipping Line Ltd.: Development House, 21 Wharf Rd., P.O.B. 326, Apapa; f. 1959; government-owned; operates cargo and limited passenger fast services between West Africa, the United Kingdom and the Continent; Chair. Chief I. O. DINA; Gen. Man. Dr. H. DEHMEI; Sec. J. O. ITODO.

The following shipping companies run cargo and passenger services to Nigeria:

Acomar: c/o Seascope (Nigeria) Ltd., P.O.B. 2269, Lagos.

Barber Steamship Lines Inc.: 17 Battery Place, New York, N.Y. 10004, U.S.A.

Black Star Line: (see State Shipping Corporation).

Chargeurs Line (Compagnie Maritime des Chargeurs Réunis): UMARCO, P.O.B. 94, Apapa.

Delta Line (Delta Steamship Lines Inc.): Union Maritime et Commerciale, P.O.B. 217, Lagos.

Deutsch-Afrika Linie: Woermann Agency (Nigeria) Ltd., 21 Warehouse Rd., Apapa, P.O.B. 593, Lagos.

Elder Dempster Lines Ltd., Guinea Gulf Line: P.O.B. 167, Lagos.

Fabro Line (Compagnie Fabre & S.G.T.M.): UMARCO (Nigeria) Ltd., P.O.B. 94, Apapa.

Farrell Lines Inc.: P.M.B. 1151, Apapa; bi-monthly services to North America; Man. (West Africa) Capt. R. H. BALLARD.

Gold Star Line: Lagos and Niger Shipping Agencies Ltd., P.M.B. 192, Apapa.

Greek West Africa Line: c/o Seascope (Nigeria) Ltd., P.O.B. 2269, Lagos.

Guinea Gulf Line Ltd.: c/o Elder Dempster Agencies Ltd., P.O.B. 167, Lagos.

Holland West Afrika Lijn N.V.: P.O.B. 20, Lagos; North-west Europe to West Africa.

John Holt Ltd.: P.O.B. 157, Ebani House, 149-153 Yakubu Gowon St., Lagos.

Hugo Stinnes Transocean Schifffahrt G.m.b.H.: Transocean Nigeria Ltd., Development House, 21 Wharf Rd., P.O.B. 1101, Lagos.

Kawasaki Kisen Kaisha Ltd.: Palm Line Agencies of Nigeria Ltd., P.O.B. 531, Lagos; monthly direct service to Japan via Hong Kong.

Leif Hoegh & Co.: c/o Seascope (Nigeria) Ltd., P.O.B. 2269, Lagos.

Lloyd Triestino, S.p.A.: UMARCO, P.O.B. 94, Apapa.

Marasia: c/o Seascope (Nigeria) Ltd., P.O.B. 2269, Lagos.

Marconi International Marine Co. Ltd.: 4 Creek Rd., P.O.B. 211, Apapa.

Mitsui Line: Palm Line Agencies of Nigeria Ltd., P.O.B. 531, Lagos.

Nedlloyd: P.O.B. 20, Lagos; Europe to West Africa services.

Palm Line Ltd.: c/o Palm Line Agencies of Nigeria Ltd., P.O.B. 531, Lagos.

Polish Ocean Line: c/o Seascope (Nigeria) Ltd., P.O.B. 2269, Lagos.

Royal Inter-ocean Lines: Holland West-Afrika Lijn, N.V., P.O.B. 20, Lagos.

NIGERIA—(TRANSPORT, POWER, TOURISM, UNIVERSITIES)

Scandinavian West Africa Line: Union Maritime et Commerciale, P.O.B. 94, Apapa.

Seven Stars (Africa) Line (Zim Israel Navigation Co. Ltd.): Lagos and Niger Shipping Agencies Ltd., P.O.B. 192, Apapa.

Splosna Plovba: c/o Scanship (Nigeria) Ltd., P.O.B. 2269, Lagos.

State Shipping Corporation (Black Star Line): 21-23 King George V Rd., P.O.B. 1488, Lagos.

Web Deutsche Seereederei: c/o Scanship (Nigeria) Ltd., P.O.B. 2269, Lagos.

CIVIL AVIATION

INTERNAL

Nigeria Airways: W.A.A.C. (Nigeria) Ltd., Airways House, Lagos Airport (P.O.B. 136); f. 1958 as successor to West African Airways Corp.; operates internal services and links Nigeria with Ghana, Sierra Leone, Gambia, Cameroon; VCI service to the United Kingdom via European airports; pool service with Pan-American Airways to New York; Chair. OYELEYE ADEIGBO; Gen. Man. BIRGER GROENLUND.

Aero Contractors Company of Nigeria: P.O.B. 2519, 8-10 Yakubu Gowon St., Western House, Lagos; f. 1959; Gen. Man. C. MEIJERINK; air charter company.

Pan African Airlines (Nigeria): P.M.B. 1054, Ikeja; charter air company.

INTERNATIONAL

The following international airlines also serve Nigeria: Aeroflot, Air Afrique, Air Zaire, Air Togo, Alitalia, BOAC, British Caledonian, EAAC, EgyptAir, Ethiopian Airlines, Ghana Airways, KLM, Lufthansa, MEA, PAA, Sabena, Swissair and UTA.

POWER

Electricity Corporation of Nigeria: 24-25 Marina, P.M.B. 2030, Lagos; f. 1950; chief authority for the generation and supply of electricity in Nigeria; Chair. Sir MILES CLIFFORD.

Niger Dams Authority: P.M.B. 12605, Lagos; f. 1962; operating and maintaining Kainji hydroelectric plant and 330 kV. transmission lines and sub-stations in Nigeria; Chair. Alhaji AHMADU DANBABA.

Nigerian Coal Corporation: Enugu; f. 1950; generally controls the coal industry including mining development and the distribution of coal; operates one colliery near Enugu.

TOURISM

Nigeria Tourist Association: P.O.B. 2944, 47 Marina, Lagos; f. 1963; Chair. J. P. O. ADEOYE; Sec.-Gen. I. A. ATIGBI, B.A.; publs. *Nigeria Tourist Guide*, *Guide for Nigerian Roads*, *Visitors' Hand Book*, *Visiting Mid-western Nigeria*, *Visiting Western State*, *Hotels and Catering, Africa 1969*, *Challenge of the Future*.

UNIVERSITIES

Ahmadu Bello University: Zaria; f. 1962; 540 teachers, 3,500 students.

University of Ibadan: Ibadan; f. 1962; 555 teachers, 3,117 students.

University of Ife: Ile-Ife; f. 1961; 305 teachers, 1,803 students.

University of Lagos: Lagos; f. 1962; 348 teachers, 2,404 students.

University of Nigeria: Nsukka; f. 1960; 500 teachers, 3,000 students.

University of Science and Technology: Port Harcourt; under construction.

OMAN

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Sultanate of Oman lies at the extreme south-east of the Arabian peninsula and is flanked by the United Arab Emirates on the extreme north, by Saudi Arabia on the north and west, and by the People's Democratic Republic of the Yemen on the extreme west. The frontier with Saudi Arabia is very ill-defined. The climate is exceptionally hot and humid in the summer (maximum temperature 108°F/42°C) and mild in the winter. The official language is Arabic, though English is spoken in business circles. The majority of the population are Ibadhi Muslims; about a quarter are Sunni Muslims. The flag is red, with a white and a green rectangle superimposed and a crest in the top left-hand corner. The capital is Muscat.

Recent History

Officially known as Muscat and Oman until 1970, the Sultanate has had a special relationship with Britain since the nineteenth century. The small army and police force still have British officers and the defence post in the cabinet is held by a Briton. Sultan Said bin Taimur succeeded his father in 1932, and maintained a strictly conservative and isolationist rule until July 1970, when he was overthrown by his son in a bloodless palace coup. The new Sultan, Qabus bin Said, then began a cautious liberalization of the regime, following the example of the sheikhdoms to the north. The Sultan's government has recently been challenged by Chinese-backed rebel forces based in Aden; these forces claim to be in control of most of the adjacent Dhofar province, where extensive fighting continues. Sixty per cent of the Omani budget is spent on defence. At the beginning of 1972 the two main rebel organizations united to form the Popular Front for the Liberation of Oman and the Arabian Gulf. Since 1954 another rival claim to rule Oman has come from the exiled Imam Ghaleb and his brother, Taleb. With Arab League mediation and the less intransigent attitude of the new Sultan, this dispute is nearing solution. In September 1971

thousands of workers went on strike in Muscat and Matrah. Troops restored order and a committee was set up to examine the workers' grievances.

Government

The Sultan rules with the advice of a cabinet of ministers.

Defence

The small Omani defence forces are led by British officers, and British soldiers experienced in desert warfare also assist.

Economic Affairs

Cereal crops are grown for local consumption, while dates, limes and pomegranates are the chief export crops. Cattle breeding is extensive in Dhofar, and the Oman camel is highly valued throughout Arabia. The most urgent problem is the shortage of water. Production of oil began in 1967 and is monopolized by the Petroleum Development Company, which is 85 per cent owned by Shell, 10 per cent by the Compagnie Française des Pétroles and five per cent by the Gulbenkian Foundation. In March 1971 Wendell Phillips Oil was awarded a 450-mile long offshore concession, possibly the largest anywhere in the Middle East.

Public Holidays

1972: April 26 (Mouloud), November 8-10 (Id ul Fitr).

1973: January 17 (Id ul Adha), February 6 (New Year), February 15 (Ashoura).

Weights and Measures

The imperial, metric and local systems are all used.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The Rial Saidi is divided into 1,000 baizas.

Coins: 2, 5, 10, 20, 25 and 100 baizas.

Notes: 100, 250 and 500 baizas; 1, 5 and 10 Rial Saidi.

Exchange rate: RS 1 = £1 sterling.
RS 0.384 = U.S. \$1.

STATISTICS

Area: 130,000 square miles.

Population: Estimated to be about 750,000; Muscat (capital) 6,200, Matrah 14,000.

Oil: The main oilfields are at Fahud, Natih and Yibal. Output in 1969 increased to more than sixteen million tons; the government receives 50 per cent of the net income, plus 12.5 per cent of total oil exports.

Currency: RS100 = £100 sterling = U.S. \$260.

Budget: Revenues depend almost entirely on oil royalties and other payments by oil companies; in 1969 these were estimated at over £30 million.

External Trade: Exports are virtually confined to oil shipments; no total import statistics are available, but imports from Britain, the principal supplier, amounted to £2,313,000 in 1967, £2,718,000 in 1968, and £5,280,000 in 1969.

THE GOVERNMENT

Head of State:

Sultan QABUS BIN SAID.

CABINET

(April 1972)

Prime Minister: Sultan QABUS BIN SAID.

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Health: Dr. ASSIM JAMALI.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: FAHD MAHMOUD.

Minister of the Interior and Justice: Sultan bin HAMMOUD.

Minister of Communications and Labour and Acting Minister of the Economy: ABD-AL-HAFIZ SALIM RAJAB.

Minister of Land Affairs and Adviser on Internal Affairs: MUHAMMAD bin AHMAD.

OMAN—(THE GOVERNMENT, DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION, JUDICIARY AND RELIGION, ETC.)

Minister of Culture and Education: Shaikh WALID bin ZAHER HINAI.

Minister of Broadcasting and Television: AHMAD ABD-AL-RAHMAN.

Minister of Development: SAOLIM HAMID.

Minister of Public Works: ABBAS JAAFAR.

Minister of the Post, Telephones and Telegraphs: KARIM AHMAD HARAMI.

Secretary for Defence: Col. HUGH OLDMAN.

Director of Prime Minister's Office: AHMAD MAKKI.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO OMAN

United Kingdom: Muscat (E); *Ambassador:* DONALD HAWLEY.

U.S.A.: Manama, Bahrain (E).

Oman also has diplomatic relations at embassy level with Algeria, France, Iran, India, Japan, Morocco, Tunisia.

JUDICIARY AND RELIGION

Legal System: Jurisdiction is exercised by the Sharia Courts, applying Islamic Law. Local courts are officered by *Qadhis* appointed by the Sultan. The Chief Court is at Muscat. Appeals from the Chief Court lie to the Sultan.

Religion: The majority of the population are Ibadhi Muslims; about a quarter are Sunni Muslims.

PRESS

Al-Watan: Muscat; weekly newspaper.

Gulf Weekly Mirror: P.O.B. 551, Manama, Bahrain; weekly English newspaper.

RADIO

Radio Oman: Muscat; f. 1970; transmissions 7 hours daily; Dir. SALIM AL-FAHID.

The British Broadcasting Corporation has built a powerful new medium-wave relay station on the island of Masirah, off the Oman coast. It is used to expand and improve the reception of the B.B.C.'s Arabic, Farsi and Urdu services.

FINANCE

BANKING

British Bank of the Middle East: London; f. 1889; Muscat; branches in Matrah, Mina Al-Fahal, Salalah, Sohar and Nizwa; Man. P. F. H. MASON.

The Chartered Bank: London; Muscat; Man. Dir. A. H. DEVERELL.

National and Grindlays Bank: London; Muscat; Man. J. D. HARDMAN.

INSURANCE

Gray, Mackenzie and Co. Ltd.: Muscat; representatives of several British insurance companies.

OIL

Petroleum Development Company: Muscat; f. 1956; since 1967 85 per cent owned by Shell, 10 per cent by Compagnie Française de Pétroles and 5 per cent by Gulbenkian interests; exports oil from the Fahud, Yibal and Natih oilfields via a pipeline to a terminal at Mina al Fahal, near Muscat; production (1969) 16.4 million metric tons.

Wintershall Petroleum: Muscat; holds offshore exploration concession in the Gulf of Oman; drilling since 1968; Wintershall heads consortium with 59 per cent, Shell 24 per cent, Deutsche Schachtbau 10 per cent, and Partex 7 per cent.

TRANSPORT

Pack animals, especially camels, remain the favoured means of transport for most of the population, but the number of motor vehicles is rapidly increasing.

ROADS

On the coastal plain there is a graded motor road from Muscat north-west to Sohar and thence inland through the mountains to Sharjah (260 miles). The Oil Company and the Development Department also maintain several graded motor roads in the interior linking Muscat with the Sharqiyah to the south-east, with Nizwa to the west, and with Ibri and Buraimi to the north-west, covering approximately 500 miles. The coast road has been improved as far north as Sohar.

SHIPPING

Muscat is the largest port with a good natural harbour. It is the port of call on the Basra-Bombay mail route; about 200 ships call each year. The British India Steam Navigation Co. runs a fortnightly cargo mail service from Basra to Bombay, calling at all main ports in the Gulf, including Muscat, which is also served by cargo steamers of the Holland Persian Gulf Lines.

Other ports, for small craft only, are Matrah, Murbat, Sohar, Kaburah and Sur.

CIVIL AVIATION

There are two landing fields (Bait-al-Falaj and Azaibah) near Muscat, and Gulf Aviation Co. Ltd. operates a thrice-weekly passenger service to Bahrain, Dubai, Abu Dhabi and Doha. Use of the airfield by unscheduled aircraft is subject to at least seventy-two hours' notice and the permission of the Oman Government.

There are military airfields at Salala and Masira Island in the south and the Oil Company operates flights from airfields in the interior. Permission is also required to use any of these.

Gulf Aviation Co. Ltd.: Head Office: Bahrain; Muscat: Gray, MacKenzie & Co. Ltd.

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Islamic Republic of Pakistan is bordered by India to the east and Afghanistan and Iran to the west. It has a short frontier with China in the far north-east. The climate is hot and dry with an average temperature of 80°F (27°C) except in the mountains where the winters are cold. The national language is Urdu; English is extensively used. The state religion is Islam, embracing nearly 85 per cent of the population, the remainder being mainly Hindu, Christian and Buddhist. The flag is dark green with a vertical white bar in the hoist, charged with a crescent moon and five-pointed star. The capital is Islamabad (created July 1965).

Recent History

Pakistan was created as a sovereign, independent Muslim State under its founder-leader Mahomed Ali Jinnah by the partition in 1947 of the former British India into the states of India and Pakistan. The partition started a period of frontier and religious battles and movements of population in which hundreds of thousands of Muslims and Hindus lost their lives. In 1955, the former Provinces of Punjab, Sind, Baluchistan and North-West Frontier were united to form West Pakistan, while the eastern part of Bengal was renamed East Pakistan. In March 1970, the four provinces of West Pakistan (*see above*) were re-constituted. For some years Pakistan operated a parliamentary form of government through political parties but this system ceased in 1958 when the Constitution was abrogated and martial law imposed. Field Marshal Mohammad Ayub Khan was appointed Martial Law Administrator and in February 1960 was elected President for five years. In 1959 the concept of Basic Democracies was introduced as the foundation of a new form of democratic local and national government. In 1962 a new Constitution embodying this principle was proclaimed and a measure of party freedom restored. In January 1965 President Ayub Khan was re-elected for a further five years. Dissatisfaction with the political system, economic and social grievances, and demands for greater autonomy for the constituent regions of the country combined to create widespread agitation and disorder late in 1968. In the face of continued deterioration in law and order to the point of paralyzing the administration and the economy, particularly in East Pakistan, Field Marshal Ayub Khan resigned the presidency on 25 March 1969 and martial law was declared. General Yahya Khan became Chief Martial Law Administrator and, later, President, pending the convening of a directly elected parliament which was to draw up a new constitution.

In December 1970 general elections were held which resulted in outright victory for the Awami League led by Sheikh Mujibur Rahman in East Pakistan. After Sheikh Mujib demanded complete autonomy for East Pakistan, martial law was proclaimed in March 1971, and the convening of the National Assembly was indefinitely postponed. Civil war then broke out between the followers of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman (the *Mukhti Bahini*) and the

martial law authorities which continued throughout the summer and early autumn of 1971. Sheikh Mujib himself was imprisoned in West Pakistan.

Following frequent border clashes between Indian and Pakistani troops in October and early November 1971, especially in East Pakistan, President Yahya Khan declared a state of emergency on November 23rd. On December 4th the Pakistani air force struck at Indian airfields including Amritsar, Srinagar and Avantipur. India was placed on a war footing and full-scale hostilities commenced on both the eastern and western borders of Pakistan. By mid-December Indian forces had penetrated deep into East Pakistan, which had been recognized by India as the Peoples Republic of Bangladesh on December 6th, thus causing Pakistan to break off diplomatic relations with India.

On December 14th, Dr. A. M. Malik, the Governor of East Pakistan, resigned. Two days later 35,000 Pakistani troops in the East under General A. K. Niazi surrendered unconditionally in Dacca. An Indian offer of a cease-fire to take effect next day in the West was accepted by President Yahya Khan, who resigned on December 19th. The first civilian administration in Pakistan for 13 years was sworn in on December 23rd under the new President, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto. The army and navy were purged; six naval officers including a vice-admiral, and three generals were dismissed. Three new civilian governors were appointed to replace military governors in Sind, Baluchistan and Punjab. Martial Law was lifted on April 21st with the introduction of a new interim Constitution (*see also under Government*).

Sheikh Mujibur Rahman was released from prison and returned to Bangladesh, where he became Prime Minister. Upon the announcement of intended British recognition of Bangladesh in January 1972, Pakistan left the Commonwealth. Peace talks between India and Pakistan are expected to take place in mid-May 1972.

A number of the problems arising from the partition of the sub-continent in 1947 have now been settled. The dispute over the distribution of the six rivers of the Indus Basin was resolved with the signing of the Indus Waters Treaty by India and Pakistan in 1960. The international borders in the Rann of Kutch were delimited by an international tribunal in 1968. However, questions relating to minorities and refugees' property, and the status of the mountain territory of Kashmir, remain in dispute, and these outstanding issues led to a full-scale war between the two countries in 1965. In January 1966 a peace meeting at Tashkent, U.S.S.R., arranged through Soviet mediation, led to the signing of a Declaration by both parties providing for the withdrawal of troops to pre-hostilities positions and renouncing the use of force in settling disputes. Pakistan's former alignment with the Western bloc, seen in membership of CENTO and SEATO, has to some extent given place to improved relations with China, the Soviet Union and the Muslim countries of the Middle East, especially Iran and Turkey.

PAKISTAN—(INTRODUCTORY SURVEY)

Government

The new interim Constitution which became effective on April 21st, 1972, includes provision for parliamentary government; election of a President by secret ballot for an initial period of five years; full civil rights. A permanent Constitution is to be introduced in August.

Defence

Prior to the war with India in December 1971, the armed forces totalled 392,000 men including 10,000 in the navy and 17,000 in the air force. About 34 per cent of the Budget was devoted to defence. Pakistan is a member of the Central Treaty Organization (CENTO) and of the South-East Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO).

Economic

Agriculture is the backbone of Pakistan's economy. Wheat, sugar cane and cotton are all important crops. Rice is also important, but the loss of East Pakistan, where the rice cultivation was concentrated, will considerably lower total production figures. During the 1960s agricultural production increased, aided by the sinking of tubewells for water supply, the introduction of new seed varieties, and the success of the Rural Works Programme in improving transport and irrigation facilities.

Pakistan is poorly endowed with natural resources. Water is a valuable resource and extensive irrigation works have been undertaken. The Indus Basin water harnessing scheme is expected to improve the supply and use of water.

Pakistan has experienced a rapid growth in industrial output, with the former emphasis on consumer goods giving place to the development of export and capital industries. The ten major industries have been nationalized.

Transport and Communications

Pakistan's rail and road systems, which were developed before Partition, have had to be adjusted to the new frontiers although some rail transit facilities have been negotiated with India. There are 5,300 miles of railways in Pakistan. The principal port of Pakistan is Karachi. International air transport is provided by Pakistan International Airways Corporation (PIA) and twenty foreign lines.

Social Welfare

Social welfare services are run mainly through the Development Schemes and Urban Community Projects. The National Council of Social Welfare provides care for

children, women, delinquents and the handicapped. Government support is given to voluntary bodies providing social relief.

Education

Universal free primary education is a constitutional right but less than half Pakistan's children in fact receive it, and only about 10 per cent reach secondary education. Some 15 per cent of the population is literate. There are 7 universities.

Tourism

The Himalayan hill stations of Pakistan provide magnificent scenery, a fine climate and excellent opportunities for field sports, mountaineering and winter sports.

Visas are not required to visit Pakistan by nationals of Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, German Federal Republic, Greece, Iran, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Tunisia and Turkey. The period of exemption is three months.

Sport

Pakistan's principal sports are hockey, cricket, football, wrestling and squash rackets. Polo originated in Chitral; athletics and swimming are also popular.

Public Holidays

1972: August 14 (Independence Day), September 6 (Defence of Pakistan Day), September 11 (Anniversary of Death of Quaid-i-Azam), November 3 (Jumatul Wida), November 8-9 (Eid-ul-Fitr), December 25 (Birthday of Quaid-i-Azam and Christmas).

1973: January 24 (Eid ul-Azha), March 23 (Pakistan Day), February 21 (Muharram Ashura).

Weights and Measures

The Imperial System of measures is in force.

1 maund = 82.27 lb.
1 seer = 2.057 lb.
1 tola = 180 grains

Currency and Exchange Rates

The unit of currency is the rupee, which is divided into 100 paise.

Notes: 1, 5, 10, 100, 500 Rs.

Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 25, 50 Paise; 1 Rupee.

Exchange rate: 12.41 Rs. = £1 sterling
4.76 Rs. = U.S. \$1

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (sq. miles)	POPULATION (‘000—1971 Estimate)
310,403	55,774

Semi-Autonomous Areas: *Swat:* 4,000 sq. miles, population est. 500,000; *Dir:* 3,000 sq. miles, population est. 80,000; *Chitral:* 4,000 sq. miles, population est. 100,000. In July 1969 these areas were incorporated into Pakistan.

Azad Kashmir: A mountainous, thinly populated territory, area unknown, associated with Pakistan. Azad Kashmir lies to the far north-east of W. Pakistan and forms the south-west borderland of Jammu and Kashmir.

POPULATION

CHIEF TOWNS	1961 CENSUS	1971 ESTIMATE	CHIEF TOWNS	1961 CENSUS	1971 ESTIMATE
Islamabad (capital)	50,000*	n.a.*	Multan	358,201	677,800
Rawalpindi	340,175	489,500	Peshawar	218,691	318,700
Karachi	1,912,598	3,442,000	Guiranjwala	196,154	318,800
Lahore	1,296,477	1,985,800	Sargodha	129,291	214,200
Hyderabad	434,537	785,700	Quetta	106,633	136,500
Lyallpur	425,248	1,016,400	Sukkur	103,216	138,500

* Islamabad is a newly-built city, which has been the administrative centre since July 1965.

AGRICULTURE

	AREA (‘000 acres)		PRODUCTION (‘000 tons)	
	1967-68	1968-69	1968-69	1969-70
Rice	27,945	27,915	13,165	12,877
Wheat	14,977	15,511	6,605	6,500
Bajra	2,258	1,819	325	358
Jowar	1,446	1,172	258	288
Maize	1,511	1,531	619	670
Barley	490	462	113	126
Gram	2,921	2,538	574	560
Sugar Cane	1,657	1,737	28,921	31,472
Rape and Mustard	1,870	1,588	347	334
Cotton	4,447	4,342	520	2,970*
Jute (including Mesta)	2,450	2,217	1,050	6,580*
Tea	101	105	28	69†
Tobacco	286	276	163	361†
Sesamum	208	199	39	36

* Thousand bales.

† Million lb.

Note: Figures include the former province of East Pakistan.

PAKISTAN—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

MINING

	PRODUCTION (tons)			
	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
Chromite.	37,655	23,306	25,621	25,137
Limestone	2,431,934	1,695,158	2,232,110	1,817,073
Gypsum	121,519	60,137	234,404	203,797
Fireclay	19,960	18,948	19,184	28,240
Silica Sand	77,786	85,635	148,156	42,678
Celestite	524	480	580	507
Ochres	635	777	449	390
Iron Ore	—	45	425	154
Rock Salt	231,287	272,733	365,377	305,239
Coal	1,323,208	1,200,473	1,373,000	1,249,000*
Crude Petroleum ('000 galls.)	128,484	128,106	136,872	136,041
Natural Gas ('000 cu. ft.)	79,980,000	84,751,087	100,070,944	127,648,681

* Estimated.

Note: Figures include the former province of East Pakistan.

INDUSTRY

	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71†
Textile Yarn (million lbs.)	622.2	708.0	563.3*
Cotton Fabric (million yds.)	771.1	784.6	633.1*
Silk and Rayon Cloth (million sq. yds.)	94.7*	84.1	52.7*
Jute Goods ('000 tons)	518.5	579.6	414.1
Newsprint "	39.0	35.7	26.1
Sugar "	466.1*	640.1	457.2*
Vegetable Products ('000 tons)	99.4*	129.0	102.2*
Tea (million lbs.)	63.7	69.6	52.2*
Sea Salt ('000 tons)	587.0	509.0	275.0*
Beer ('000 galls.)	476.7	558.5	618.1†
Cement ('000 tons)	2,573.0	2,618.0	1,990.0*
Urea ('000 tons)	191.4	297.4	197.7
Superphosphate ('000 tons)	14.2	22.9	18.1
Ammonium Sulphate "	41.9	57.4	42.5
Sulphuric Acid "	29.1	37.5	26.4*
Soda Ash "	61.8	66.7	58.4
Caustic Soda "	25.4	31.3	25.3*
Chlorine Gas "	5.1	5.2	4.1
Paper "	43.6	42.2	29.6*
Cigarettes (million)	36,526.0	40,156.0	27,496*

* Provisional.

† July-March.

‡ Estimate.

Note: Figures include the former province of East Pakistan.

PAKISTAN—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FINANCE

1 Rupee=100 paise.

12.41 Rs.=£1 sterling; 4.76 Rs.=U.S. \$1.

REVENUE BUDGET

(1971-72 estimates—million Rs.)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
Customs	1,800	Revenue Collecting Departments	77
Central Excise	2,800	Civil Administration	806
Income Tax and Corporation Tax	1,120	Defence Services	3,400
Sales Tax	800	Civil Works and Central Road Fund	80
Post Office, Telegraphs and Telephones (net)	119	Interest Payments	1,290
Interest Receipts	1,502	Provincial Governments (Non-Development)	184
Currency and Mint	83	Other Non-Development	209
Defence Services	150	Provincial Governments (Development)	280
Other Revenue	399	Other Development	115
		Less: Development Expenditure met from Foreign Aid and Reserve Funds	-116
		Plus: Revenue Assignments to Provinces	1,633
		Plus: Revenue Surplus	865
TOTAL	8,773	TOTAL	8,773

Note: Figures include the former province of East Pakistan.

CAPITAL BUDGET

(1970-71 estimates—million Rs.)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
Revenue Surplus	865	Post Office, Telegraphs and Telephones	126
Debt raised in Pakistan (net)	72	Irrigation	1,000
Foreign Loans and Grants	2,825	Industrial Development	7
Floating Debt (net)	279	Civil Aviation	37
Unfunded Debt (net)	236	Broadcasting	13
Recoveries of Loans and Advances	549	Ports	14
Accretions to Reserve Funds	429	New Federal Capital	58
Other Deposits and Remittances (net)	-17	Civil Works	17
Other Capital Receipts	72	Food Storage and Other Works	58
		Miscellaneous Investments	118
		Other Expenditure	-40
		Loans to Semi-Independent Bodies, etc.	17
		Loans and Grants to Provincial Governments	3,047
		Loans to Private Sector	259
		Non-Development Expenditure	1,231
		Contingency Item	290
		Cash Balance Improvement	-942
TOTAL	5,310	TOTAL	5,310

Note: Figures include the former province of East Pakistan.

PAKISTAN—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FOURTH FIVE-YEAR PLAN (1970-75)*

(million Rs.)

	PUBLIC SECTOR	PRIVATE SECTOR	TOTAL
Agriculture	6,695	3,400	10,095
Manufacturing, Mining and Quarrying	4,995	11,000	15,995
Dwellings, Construction, Electricity and Gas	9,635	5,500	15,135
Transport and Communications	7,905	3,500	11,405
Other Services	19,770	2,600	22,370
TOTAL	49,000	26,000	75,000

* Provisional.

Note: Figures include the former province of East Pakistan.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

(million Rs.—at constant factor cost of 1959-60)

	1967-68	1968-69*	1969-70†
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	48,536	51,287	54,276
<i>of which:</i>			
Agriculture	22,524	23,188	24,593
Mining and quarrying	145	151	158
Manufacturing	5,676	6,153	6,530
Construction	2,257	2,805	2,728
Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services	373	420	464
Transportation, storage and communica- tions	3,185	3,391	3,595
Wholesale and retail trade	5,936	6,317	6,705
Banking and insurance	591	698	830
Ownership of dwellings	2,181	2,240	2,296
Public administration and defence	2,815	2,966	3,310
Services	2,843	2,948	3,057
Balance of exports and imports of goods and services	3,374	n.a.	n.a.
AVAILABLE RESOURCES	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
<i>of which:</i>			
Private consumption expenditure	44,233	n.a.	n.a.
Government consumption expenditure	3,375	n.a.	n.a.
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	6,607	n.a.	n.a.
Increase in stock	1,167	n.a.	n.a.

* Revised.

† Provisional.

Note: Figures include the former province of East Pakistan.

CURRENCY, ASSETS, FOREIGN RESERVES

(million Rs.)

	1969-70	1970-71
Currency in Circulation	7,095	8,374
Foreign Exchange Reserves	1,248*	1,238†
Total Monetary Assets	20,593‡	23,059§

* July 1970. † July 1971. ‡ To December 1969. § To December 1970.

Note: Figures include the former province of East Pakistan.

PAKISTAN—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS* (million Rs.)

	1968-69			1969-70		
	Credit	Debit	Balance	Credit	Debit	Balance
Goods and Services:						
Merchandise	3,123.4	4,575.1	-1,451.7	3,142.8	4,999.1	-1,856.2
Non-monetary gold	—	—	—	150.4	—	150.4
Freight and insurance on international shipments	4.6	476.3	- 471.7	5.5	541.4	-535.9
Other transportation	135.2	138.8	- 3.7	174.6	167.6	7.0
Travel	28.2	58.0	- 29.6	41.2	53.4	- 12.1
Investment income	76.6	479.8	- 403.2	157.3	519.3	- 344.0
Government, n.i.c.	130.4	392.6	- 262.3	140.8	250.9	- 110.2
Other services	198.6	145.3	53.3	113.3	125.8	- 12.5
Total	3,696.9	6,266.0	-2,569.0	3,944.0	6,657.4	-2,713.4
Transfer Payments:						
Private	502.2	30.9	471.2	508.1	27.8	480.4
Central government	597.7	37.9	559.8	333.9	39.0	295.0
Total	1,099.9	68.9	1,031.0	842.1	66.8	775.3
Capital and Monetary Gold:						
Private long-term (incl. direct investment)	28.9	- 289.8	298.7	13.4	- 358.2	371.6
Private short-term (other than direct investment)	0.1	0.1	—	—	11.8	- 11.8
Local government	—	- 219.1	219.1	—	- 463.3	463.3
Central government	- 110.6	- 1,573.5	1,462.8	- 45.1	- 1,126.0	1,081.1
Central monetary institutions	- 521.0	- 266.0	254.9	- 84.2	13.9	70.3
Other monetary institutions	- 41.9	4.5	46.4	- 20.9	60.2	- 81.1
Total	- 664.6	2,343.8	1,679.3	31.7	- 1,861.8	1,893.4
Net Errors and Omissions	- 141.2	—	- 141.2	44.7	—	44.7
TOTAL	3,991.0	3,991.0	—	4,862.4	4,862.4	—

* Totals and sub-totals may exhibit minor differences due to separate rounding of figures.

Note: Figures include the former province of East Pakistan.

TRADE

VALUE OF TRADE BETWEEN THE FORMER PROVINCES OF EAST AND WEST PAKISTAN

('000 Rs.)

	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
To West Pakistan from East Pakistan	871,301	923,442	803,756
To East Pakistan from West Pakistan	1,385,334	1,666,929	1,377,617

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES IN INTERNAL TRADE (1970-71—'000 Rs.)

TO WEST PAKISTAN FROM EAST PAKISTAN		TO EAST PAKISTAN FROM WEST PAKISTAN	
Jute Manufactures	121,224	Cotton Fabrics	221,099
Leather	21,444	Raw Cotton	71,424
Paper and Products	95,002	Drugs and Medicines	133,132
Spices	9,008	Edible Oils	42,714
Tea	274,428	Rice and other Grains	238,100
		Seeds	106,268

PAKISTAN—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

EXTERNAL TRADE

('000 Rs.)

	IMPORTS	EXPORTS*
1965-66	4,208,338	2,717,737
1966-67	5,192,252	2,912,726
1967-68	4,654,733	3,348,244
1968-69	4,870,020	3,239,790
1969-70	5,098,144	3,337,098
1970-71	5,177,545	3,362,228

* Includes Re-exports.

Note: Figures include the former province of East Pakistan.

COMMODITIES

('000 Rs.)

IMPORTS	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
<i>Food and Live Animals</i>			
Rice	45,042	78,157	93,602
Wheat	302,579	363,528	327,586
Sugar	85,217	5,460	44
Spices	9,097	20,822	17,699
<i>Crude Materials inedible, excluding Fuels</i>			
Raw and Waste Cotton	1,410	11,278	6,312
Raw Wool	6,555	11,922	24,730
Wood and Timber	59,072	56,244	44,733
<i>Mineral Fuels, Lubricants and Related Materials</i>			
Coal	52,486	34,717	26,491
Oil (Animal, Vegetable and Mineral)	388,161	413,458	653,406
<i>Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals</i>	202,014	233,040	232,465
Dyes and Colours	80,093	87,829	82,167
<i>Manufactured Goods classified chiefly by material</i>			
Paper, Pasteboard and Stationery	48,343	47,113	55,794
Rayon Yarn	9,401	3,945	6,267
Iron, Steel and Manufactures	675,035	552,989	605,316
Cutlery, Hardware and Tools	40,816	33,825	83,068
Non-ferrous Metals and Manufactures	80,468	85,622	90,565
<i>Machinery and Transport Equipment</i>			
Electrical goods	335,297	338,756	319,554
Machinery other than electric	1,092,858	1,090,441	862,708
Vehicles	388,379	424,962	563,928
<i>Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles</i>			
Building and Engineering Material	43,521	40,024	32,698
EXPORTS	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
<i>Food and Live Animals</i>			
Fish (excl. Canned Fish)	71,295	89,835	72,828
Tea	27	3	—
<i>Crude Materials inedible, excluding Fuels</i>			
Raw Jute	730,663	762,404	501,151
Raw Cotton	346,575	210,557	271,476
Raw Wool	41,433	26,642	20,936
Raw Hides and Skins	2,012	15,521	16,799
<i>Manufactured Goods classified chiefly by material</i>			
Jute Manufactures	674,498	788,885	648,789
Cotton Twist and Yarns	215,171	268,390	365,195
Cotton Textiles	244,215	269,750	322,847

Note: Figures include the former province of East Pakistan.

PAKISTAN—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

TRADING PARTNERS

('000 Rs.)

	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
U.K.	555,184	580,010	545,723	386,754	370,768	317,907
U.S.A.	1,524,390	1,321,410	1,529,905	339,844	373,114	382,217
Japan	586,122	563,818	539,098	175,725	171,961	226,417
Germany, Federal Republic	451,382	583,235	523,048	116,240	136,318	106,819
India	53	191	—	5	62	—
Ceylon	24,574	29,582	33,655	49,623	47,767	63,359
Malaysia	17,995	25,837	25,826	29,824	9,840	11,527
Belgium and Luxembourg	43,475	51,974	60,883	108,148	90,879	74,210
France	187,624	138,969	73,092	81,947	76,240	54,336
Bahrain	22	55	12,549	16,134	31,573	20,362
Hong Kong	15,310	22,084	16,112	190,278	153,904	250,825
Australia	45,950	102,132	59,978	85,912	93,699	66,307
Italy	190,653	205,787	205,711	90,436	104,292	92,098
Chinese People's Republic	158,887	94,608	149,857	107,947	138,065	94,269

Note: Figures include the former province of East Pakistan.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

(Formerly Pakistan Western Railway)

	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
Number of Passengers ('000)	122,895	128,384	132,825	134,776
Passenger-miles (million)	6,004	6,207	6,275	6,482
Freight ('000 tons)	15,509	14,667	15,035	14,540
Net Freight ton-miles (million)	4,743	5,046	5,237	4,761

ROADS

	PASSENGER CARS	MOTOR RICKSHAWS	TAXIS	BUSES	TRUCKS	TOTAL
1964	100,320	18,532	7,532	15,762	35,143	177,289
1965	114,158	21,890	8,660	16,994	38,168	199,870
1966	104,489	22,139	8,722	18,185	37,851	191,386
1967	117,971	23,073	9,491	20,549	41,619	212,703
1968	129,224	24,972	10,162	22,781	43,852	230,991

Note: Figures include the former province of East Pakistan.

SHIPPING

	VESSELS ('000 net registered tons)		Goods ('000 metric tons)	
	Entered	Cleared	Loaded	Unloaded
1967-68.	10,168	10,956	3,744	10,654
1968-69.	10,111	11,331	4,229	10,636
1969-70.	10,803	11,747	4,950	11,145
1970-71.	n.a.	n.a.	4,251	10,890

Note: Figures include the former province of East Pakistan.

PAKISTAN—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

CIVIL AVIATION

('000)

	PASSENGER-KM.	FREIGHT TON-KM.	MAIL TON-KM.
1966-67 . .	1,316,259	43,656	4,923
1967-68 . .	1,399,448	54,725	6,894
1968-69 . .	1,539,852	59,370	6,626
1969-70 . .	1,741,471	67,127	7,956
1970-71 . .	1,953,108	65,748	6,779

Note: Figures include the former province of East Pakistan.

TOURISM

	NUMBER OF TOURISTS
1966 . . .	77,482
1967 . . .	89,441
1968 . . .	97,392
1969 . . .	111,153
1970 . . .	122,856

Note: Figures include the former province of East Pakistan.

EDUCATION

NUMBER OF PUPILS

	1965-66	1966-67
Primary . . .	6,813,622	7,050,741
Secondary . . .	2,405,623	2,585,686
Secondary Vocational*	19,070	20,321
Teachers' Training†	18,158	19,261
Medical Colleges .	6,385	6,952
Arts and Science Colleges . . .	259,916	279,670
Law Colleges . . .	4,507	4,871
Agricultural Colleges .	1,746	1,845
Engineering Colleges .	3,123	3,911
Commerce Colleges .	4,318	4,953
Fine Arts Colleges .	370	372
Home Economics Colleges . . .	1,347	1,532
Social Science Colleges	90	116
General Universities .	21,624	23,262
Agricultural Universities . . .	3,179	4,091
Engineering Universities . . .	2,736	3,000

* Secondary Vocational Education includes: Agricultural, Commercial, Engineering/Survey, Fine Arts, Industrial and Technical, Medical, Domestic Science and Polytechnics.

† Teachers' Training includes both Secondary and Higher levels.

Note: Figures include the former province of East Pakistan.

Source: Central Statistical Office, Karachi.

THE CONSTITUTION*

Promulgated February 1962; Abrogated 25 March 1969 and replaced by Martial Law Regulations 1962; Constitution revived provisionally 4 April 1969, with certain provisions remaining abrogated and with Martial Law Regulations remaining operative. In the event of conflict between Constitution and Martial Law, the latter to prevail.

PREAMBLE

Pakistan shall be a democratic State, based on Islamic principles of social justice and upholding the free rights of the people. The territories included in Pakistan shall be in the form of a Federation with the Provinces enjoying such autonomy as is consistent with the unity and interests of Pakistan as a whole. The "Islamabad Capital Area", in West Pakistan, shall be the principal seat of the Central Government and the "Dacca Capital Area", in East Pakistan, shall be the principal seat of the Central Legislature. The national languages shall be Bengali and Urdu, English may continue to be used until 1972.

HEAD OF STATE

The President shall be elected for a five-year term of office, by Basic Democracies consisting of the Electors representing each basic electoral unit. He is not normally eligible for re-election after eight years in office. He may only be removed from his post by vote of not less than three-quarters of the members of the National Assembly; if the motion fails to secure the necessary votes the original signatories of the motion shall lose their seats in the Assembly. In case of incapacity the Speaker of the National Assembly shall act as President.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

Only three candidates, after approval by a joint session of the Provincial and Central Legislatures, will be allowed to contest the Presidency.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

All executive authority is vested in the President and he has power to issue ordinances when the National Assembly is not in session. No bill may become law without his assent and he may submit any disputed matter to a referendum of the members of the Presidential Electoral College. The President may appoint a Council of Ministers, whose members may participate in the proceedings of the National Assembly, although they cannot vote. The President may also appoint Parliamentary Secretaries from among the members of the National Assembly.

The Central Legislature shall consist of the President and a single House, the National Assembly of Pakistan. The National Assembly shall have 156 seats; 150 elected seats whose members are drawn equally from each province and six especially reserved for women, three from each province. The life of the Assembly shall be five years and it shall meet in two ordinary sessions a year. The Speaker and two Deputy Speakers shall be chosen from the members.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT

Each province shall have a Governor, appointed by the President. The Governor may appoint Provincial Ministers and Parliamentary Secretaries under the same conditions as those applying to the Central Government. The Ministers may only be dismissed with the concurrence of the President. The Provincial Assemblies shall have 155 members, of which 5 seats shall be exclusively reserved for women. The Assemblies are elected for five years and the

Speaker and two Deputy Speakers elected from among the members.

ELECTORS

The 80,000 members of the Basic Democracy Councils, elected by the people, form the electoral college for Presidential and provincial elections. They are termed "electors"; the minimum age for electors and Members of Parliament and Assemblies is 25 years. The Constitution lays down that each Province will have not less than 60,000 territorial electoral units. These electoral units will be grouped into 150 Provincial constituencies and 75 central constituencies in each province.

The Constitution can be amended by a two-thirds majority in Parliament, unless the President disagrees. A three-quarters majority of the total vote will override the President in which case he may refer the matter to a national referendum. The President has the power to dissolve Parliament, but must then seek re-election within 120 days.

ELECTORAL SYSTEM

The Electoral system is indirect and is based on the territorial Electoral Unit. Each Province shall be divided into an equal number of Units, not less than 60,000, who shall each elect an Elector by universal adult suffrage. These Electors form the Basic Democracies, who elect the members of the Provincial Assembly and National Assembly, following election of the President.

The arranging of the Electoral Units and subsequent units rests with an Electoral Commission consisting of a Chief Commissioner and two High Court Judges, one from each province, who are appointed by the President.

JUDICIARY

The Judiciary shall consist of the Supreme Court and the Provincial High Courts. The Supreme Court shall have three functions: original jurisdiction in any dispute between the Central Government and a Provincial Government or between the two provincial governments; appellate as the final Court of Appeal; and advisory in matters of law. The Chief Justice shall be appointed by the President and the Judges by the President after consultation with the Chief Justice.

The Provincial High Courts shall consist of a Chief Justice and as many Judges as may be determined by law.

The Fundamental Rights Bill (formerly the Constitution Amendment Bill) approved by the National Assembly in December 1963, has the following provisions:

- 1 The country shall be known as the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and all legislation repugnant to the Koran or the Sunnah shall be barred.
- 2 All fundamental rights enshrined in the Constitution shall become "justiciable" or enforceable in the courts, with the exception of 31 laws promulgated under the martial law regime.
- 3 The jurisdiction of the High Court and the Supreme Court apply to the tribal areas.

"PROVISIONAL LEGAL FRAMEWORK" FOR NATIONAL ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS, DECEMBER 1970

Elections for a National Assembly to consist of 313 seats, including 13 reserved for women, were held on 7 December 1970, and 17 December for the Provincial Assemblies, on the basis of a "provisional legal framework" evolved by the martial law administration. The Assembly will be charged with framing a constitution which would transfer power from the military administration to a civilian government within 120 days of its first sitting. If it fails it will be dissolved and new elections held.

The 'provisional legal framework' incorporates two

principles: (1) the dissolution of the One Unit of West Pakistan and the reconstitution of the four provinces of Sind, Baluchistan, Punjab and North-West Frontier Province; (2) the principle of One Man-One Vote to apply in the election of the National Assembly. The elections are to be held on the basis of direct adult franchise and the future form of government will be federal parliamentary. The President has constituted an Election Commission whose Chairman is the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

* President Yahya Khan announced on October 12th, 1971, that a new constitution would be published on December 20th, that the National Assembly would meet on December 27th and a new central government be formed "soon after the inaugural session of the National Assembly". Constitutional amendments would be proposed within 80 days of the formation of the government. These intended arrangements were cancelled following the resignation of President Yahya Khan on December 19th, 1971.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF THE STATE

(Sworn in April 21st, 1972)

Pending the introduction of a permanent constitution on August 14th, 1972, an interim constitution came into force on April 21st which provides for (i) parliamentary government in an eventual Pakistan federation; (ii) an advisory council on Islamic ideology comprising presidential appointees; (iii) election of a President through secret ballot by the national and provincial assemblies and (iv) guarantees of full civil rights.

President of the Republic, Minister for Foreign Affairs, of Defence, of the Interior and of Inter-Provincial Co-ordination:
ZULFIKAR ALI BHUTTO.

Vice-President: NURUL AMIN.

CABINET

(Formed December 23rd, 1971)

Minister of Presidential Affairs, Culture and Town Planning:
JALALUDDIN ABDUR RAHIM.

Minister of Law and Parliamentary Affairs: MAHMOUD ALI KASURI.

Minister of Establishment: Justice FAIZULLAH KHAN KUNDI.

Minister of Finance, Economic Affairs and Development:
Dr. MUBASHIR HASAN.

Minister of Social Welfare, Health and Family Planning:
Sheikh MOHAMMAD RASHID.

Minister of Minority Affairs: RAJA PRIDEV ROY.

Minister of Political Affairs, Communications and Natural Resources: GHULAM MUSTAFA Jatoi.

Minister of Food, Agriculture and Undeveloped Areas:
MALIK MIRAJ KHALID.

Minister of Information, Broadcasting and Education:
ABDUL HAFIZ PIRZADA.

Minister of Labour, Works and Local Bodies: MUHAMMAD HANIF.

CHIEFS OF STAFF

Chief of the Army Staff: Lt.-Gen. TIKA KHAN.

Chief of the Naval Staff: Admiral HASAN HAFEEZ AHMED.

Chief of the Air Force Staff: Air Marshal ZAFAR CHOWDHURY.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION*

EMBASSIES, LEGATIONS AND HIGH COMMISSIONS IN PAKISTAN†

(HC) High Commission; (E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Afghanistan: 45A, Block 6, Main Drigh Rd., P.E.C.H.S. (E) (also accredited to Thailand and Ceylon).

Australia: United Bank Bldg. (2nd Floor), 54 Haider Rd., Rawalpindi (HC); High Commissioner: L. H. BORDER, M.V.O.

Austria: 1 Havelock Road (E).

Belgium: Kurrie Road (near Clifton Bridge) (E).

Brazil: 6 Victoria Road (E).

Burma: 30B Sindhi Muslim Housing Society (E); Ambassador: U THAN HLA.

Canada: Hotel Metropole (HC); High Commissioner: CHARLES JOHN SMALL (also accredited to Afghanistan).

Ceylon: 454 Sector G-6/4, Islamabad (HC); High Commissioner: Sir RAZIK FAREED (also accredited to Iran).

China, People's Republic: 207 Fere St. (E); Ambassador: CHANG T'UNG.

Czechoslovakia: 99 Clifton (E); Ambassador: MIROSLAV JIRASKA.

Denmark: 23 Clifton (E).

Egypt: 75 Clifton (E).

France: A-12 Hirdaram Rd., Bath Island (E); Ambassador: MICHEL LEGENDRE (Rawalpindi).

German Federal Republic: 90 Clifton (E).

PAKISTAN—(DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION, NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, PROVINCES, ETC.)

Ghana: *Ambassador:* Maj.-Gen. C. BRUCE.
India: † 482-F, Sector G-6/4, Islamabad (HC); *High Commissioner:* B. K. ACHARYA.
Indonesia: E1-5 Shabrah-e-Iran, Clifton (E).
Iran: Shabrah-e-Iran, Clifton (E) (also accredited to Ceylon).
Iraq: A3 Bath Island (E) (also accredited to Thailand and Ceylon).
Italy: 3B Queens Road (E).
Japan: 43Q Block 6, Khaleelabad, P.E.C.H.S. (E).
Jordan: 18-D, Block 6, P.E.C.H.S. (E).
Lebanon: 36-B Block 6, P.E.C.H.S. (E).
Malaysia: (HC).
Mongolia: New Delhi, India.
Morocco: 18/B Block No. 6, P.E.C.H.S. (E) (also accredited to Malaysia).
Netherlands: 12 Ghizri Road (E).
Norway: Ralli Square, McLeod Road (E).
Philippines: Flat No. 35, Block No. 57D8, Modern Housing Society (E); *Ambassador:* JUAN C. DIONISIO (also accredited to Iran and Afghanistan).

Portugal: 32/1A, P.E.C.H.S., Drigh Road (E).
Saudi Arabia: 68 Muslimabad, Dadabhoy Naoroji Road (E).
Spain: Clifton (E).
Sudan: (E) (also accredited to Afghanistan).
Sweden: "Rock Court", Victoria Rd. (E).
Switzerland: 98 Clifton (E).
Syrian Arab Republic: 104 Clifton Street, No. 2-B (E).
Thailand: 36-P Block 6, P.E.C.H.S. (E); *Ambassador* MOM LUANG PEEKDHIP MALAKUL.
Turkey: 42-F, Block 6, P.E.C.H.S. (E).
U.S.S.R.: 8/28 Flench Street, Bleak House Road (E); *Ambassador:* MIKHAIL VASILYEVICH DEGTYAR.
United Kingdom: Karachi Chamber of Commerce, Wood St. (HC); *Ambassador:* J. L. PUMPHREY.
U.S.A.: 8 Victoria Road (E).
Vatican: Stella Maris, Old Clifton (E).
Yugoslavia: 43/7/H, Block 6, P.E.C.H.S. (E).

* Diplomatic relations with a number of states which have recognized Bangladesh have been temporarily suspended.

† In Karachi unless otherwise stated.

‡ Relations with India were broken off on December 6 1971 following the recognition by India of East Pakistan as "The People's Republic of Bangladesh".

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Prior to the formation of the State of Bangladesh, seats in the National Assembly totalled 313 of which 13 were reserved for women.

ELECTIONS December 1970

PARTY	SEATS
Awami League*	167
Pakistan Peoples	81
Independent	16
Council Muslim League	7
Jamaat-i-Islami	4
National Awami	6
Convention Muslim League	2
Pakistan Democratic	1
Others	29
TOTAL	313

* The Awami League under SHEIKH MUJIBUR RAHMAN have set up the newly independent State of Bangladesh.

PROVINCES

Pakistan has been dissolved into the four provinces of Sind, Baluchistan, Punjab and North-West Frontier Province (see below).

Sind

Governor: (vacant).

Baluchistan

Governor: (vacant).

Punjab

Governor: MUSTAFA KHAR.

North West Frontier

Governor: (vacant).

PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLIES

Prior to the setting up of the new State of Bangladesh, seats in the Provincial Assemblies totalled 600 including 21 seats reserved for women. They were distributed as follows: East Pakistan 300; West Pakistan 300; Punjab 180; Sind 60; North West Frontier Province 40; Baluchistan 20.

Note: The Provincial Assemblies are expected to be convened on May 22nd.

ELECTIONS December 1970.

PARTY	SEATS
Awami League*	268
Pakistan Peoples	148
Independents	55
Council Muslim League	20
Convention Muslim League	8
Pakistan Democratic Party	6
Jamaat-i-Islami	4
Others	91
TOTAL	600

* The Awami League under SHEIKH MUJIBUR RAHMAN have set up the new State of Bangladesh.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Convention Muslim League: Muslim League House, Rawalpindi Cantt., Rawalpindi; constituted the government of former Pres. AYUB KHAN; Sec.-Gen. MALIK MOHAMMAD QASIM.

Council Muslim League: opposition group of Muslim League; f. 1962; Pres. (vacant); Sec.-Gen. ABUL QUASEM.

Jamaat-i-Islami: 5-A Zaildar Park, Ichhra, Lahore; f. 1941; aims at the establishment of the Islamic state; Leader Maulana ABDUL ALA MAUDUDI.

National Awami Party: f. 1968; leftist; supports pro-Soviet line; Leader/Pres. Dr. KHAN ABDUL WALI KHAN.

Pakistan Democratic Party (P.D.P.): f. June 1969 in preparation for the coming elections by merger of the parties listed below; aims to uphold "democratic and Islamic values"; Pres. NURUL AMIN; Sec.-Gen. Sheikh NASIM HASAN.

Nizam-i-Islam: party of Islamic order; Leader CHAUDRI MOHAMMAD ALI.

Justice Party: f. early 1969 to work for establishment of federal parliamentary democracy through a lawful process; Leader (vacant).

Pakistan People's Party: f. Dec. 1967; party of the Government; Islamic socialism, democracy and an independent foreign policy; Leader President ZULFIKAR ALI BHUTTO.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice: Hon. Mr. Justice HAMOODUR RAHMAN.

Puisne Judges: Hons. M. YAQUB ALI, A. SATTAR, S. A. JAN WAHID-UD-DIN-AHMAD.

HIGH COURT OF PAKISTAN*

Lahore; branches at Karachi and Peshawar.

Chief Justice: Hon. Justice QUADEERUDDIN.

* Prior to December 19th, 1971, a High Court for each of the four new provinces of Sind, Baluchistan, Punjab and North-West Frontier were to have been set up, with a Chief Justice and other Judges.

RELIGION

CENSUS 1961

	EAST PAKISTAN	WEST PAKISTAN
Muslims	40,890,481	41,666,153
Caste Hindus	4,386,623	203,794
Scheduled Castes	4,993,046	418,011
Buddhists	373,867	2,445
Christians	148,903	583,884
Parsees	193	5,219
Tribal and others	617,207	593,292

Pakistan has complete freedom of religious worship.

CHURCH OF PAKISTAN

The Church of Pakistan was inaugurated in November 1970 as a result of the joining of the Anglican, Methodist, Lutheran and Church of Scotland denominations.

Moderator

Lahore: The Bishop of Lahore: Rt. Rev. INAYAT MASIH, Bishopsbourne, Cathedral Close, St. Thomas's Church, Dacca 1, Bangladesh.

Karachi: The Bishop of Karachi: Rt. Rev. SELBY SPENCE, Bishops House, Trinity Close, Karachi, Pakistan.

Multan: The Bishop of Multan: Rt. Rev. JOHN VICTOR SAMUEL, Bishops House, Multan, Pakistan.

Sialkot: The Bishop of Sialkot: Rt. Rev. WILLIAM YOUNG, Lal Kothi, Barah Pattakar, Sialkot 2, Pakistan.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

The Archbishop of Karachi is the Most Rev. Dr. JOSEPH CORDEIRO, Archbishop's House, St. Patrick's Cathedral, Karachi 3.

The Apostolic Pro-Nuncio in Pakistan is His Excellency The Most Rev. Mgr. COSTANTE MALTONI, Apostolic Nunciature, 61st. St., Shalimar, Islamabad.

THE PRESS

Pakistan's press today is largely a remnant of the Muslim press that became prominent during the struggle for the national State (1940-47). The first Urdu-language newspaper, the daily *Urdu Akhbar*, was founded in 1836. After 1945, with the introduction of modern equipment, the more influential English newspapers, such as *Dawn* and *Pakistan Times*, were firmly established, while several new Urdu newspapers, for example *Shahbaz*, *Naww-i-Waqt* and *Imroz*, became very popular.

In Pakistan there are 12 English dailies, 62 Urdu dailies and 10 in regional languages. In addition there are 230 weeklies and 16 bi-weeklies. These together with other publications number in all 1,222.

The Urdu press comprises 550 newspapers, with *Afaq*, *Nawa-i-Waqt* and *Zamindar* being the most influential. The largest daily is *Jang* (300,000 circulation). Though the English-language press reaches only 1 per cent of the population and totals 150 publications, it is influential in political, academic and professional circles.

Although the Constitution grants freedom of expression, there are a number of press laws which govern entry into newspaper publishing and, since the press in Pakistan is politically oriented, a rather strict press censorship operates. Thus, for example, the Penal Code may declare certain activities by the press to be "offences against the State" or "against public tranquillity".

PRINCIPAL DAILIES

RAWALPINDI

Jang: Jang House, P.O.B. 30, Dariabad; Rawalpindi edn. f. 1959; published simultaneously in Rawalpindi and Karachi; Urdu; independent national; Editor-in-Chief Mir KHALIL-UR-RAHMAN; circ. (Rawalpindi) 65,000.

Kohistan Jamia Masjid Rd.; Urdu; published simultaneously in Lahore and Multan; Editor A. RIZUI.

Nawa-i-Waqt: see Lahore, below.

Pakistan Times: see Lahore, below.

Ta'Meer: Saidpur Road; f. 1949; Urdu independent; Organizer S. M. AHASAN; Editor RIAZ HUMAYUN.

Zamindar: see Lahore, below.

KARACHI

Aghaz: Preedy St., 11 Japan Mansion, Saddar; Urdu; Editor M. O. FARUQI.

Business Post: 4 Amil St., off Robson Rd., 1; f. 1963; morning; English; economic and business news; Editor AMEEN K. TAREEN.

Business Recorder: 531 Nazrul Islam Rd., 5; f. 1963; English; Editor M. A. ZUBERI.

Comment: 52 Ratan Talao, off Akhbar Rd.; f. 1952; evening; English; Editor H. M. ABBASI.

Daily News: Jang House, McLeod Rd.; f. 1962; evening; English; Editor WAJID SHAMSUL HASAN; circ. 24,000.

Dawn: South Napier Rd. and Kutchery Rd.; f. 1948; English, Gujarati; circ. 49,000; Chief Editor (vacant); Editors J. ANSARI (English edn.), G. N. H. MANSURI (Gujarati edn.).

Hurriyat: Hurriyat Office; Urdu; Editor F. ZAIDI.

Jang: Jang House, P.O.B. 52, McLeod Rd.; Karachi edn. f. 1937; published simultaneously in Karachi and Rawalpindi/Islamabad capital of Pakistan; Urdu;

independent national; Editor-in-Chief Mir KHALIL-UR-RAHMAN; circ. (Karachi) 180,000, (Rawalpindi) 65,000.

Leader: New Challi; English; Editor S. AHMED.

Millat: 191 South Napier Rd.; f. 1946; Gujarati; Independent; circ. 9,400; Editor S. I. MATRI.

Morning News: Saifee House, Kutchery Rd.; f. 1942; English; Editor SYED MOHSIN ALI (published simultaneously in Karachi and Dacca).

Nai Roshni: Nicol Rd.; f. 1949; Urdu; Independent; circ. over 20,000; Managing Editor M. ASHRAF.

Vatan: Haroon Chambers, South Napier Rd.; f. 1942; Gujarati; Editor M. SADIQ.

LAHORE

Afaq: 72 Shara-e-Quaid-e-Azam; Urdu; Independent; circ. 15,000; Editor NUR AHMED; see also Lyallpur, below.

Azad: Royal Park, McLeod Rd.; f. 1944; Urdu; Editor SHEIKH RIAZUDDIN.

Daily Business Report: 7A Nisbet Rd.; Urdu; Editor CH. SHAH MOHAMMAD AZIZ.

Daily Ehsan: O/S Bhati Gate; f. 1934; Urdu; also published in Karachi; Editor MALIK NOOR ELAHI; circ. 10,000.

Daily Rehbar: Urdu; Chief Editor MALIK MOHAMMAD HAYAT, T.K. See also Daily Rehbar, Bahawalpur.

Imroze: Rattan Chand Rd.; f. 1948; Urdu; circ. Lahore 40,000, Multan 10,000.

Kohistan: see under Rawalpindi, above.

Maghribi-Pakistan: 11A Lawrence Rd.; Urdu; Editor M. SHAFAT KHALEEL SAHAFI SALEH MUHAMMAD SIDDIQ.

Mashriq: 46 Nisbet Rd.; f. 1963; Urdu; simultaneous editions in Karachi and Peshawar; Man. Dir. INAYATWILAH; Editor IQBAL ZUBERI; circ. 130,000.

Mujahid: 4 McLeod Rd.; f. 1948; Urdu; Editor A'si NIZAMI.

Nawa-i-Pakistan: Railway Rd.; f. 1948; Independent; Urdu; Editors MUJAHIDUL HUSAIN, MUHAMMAD RAFIQUE.

Nawa-i-Waqt: Shara-e-Quaid-e-Azam; f. 1940; Urdu; Editor MAJID NIZAMI; see also Rawalpindi, above.

Pakistan Times: P.O.B. 223; f. 1947; English; Liberal; Chief Editor (vacant); Editor K. M. ASAF.

Safeena: 78 Chamberlain Rd.; f. 1947; Urdu; Editor ALI SHAMS; circ. 6,000.

Zamindar: 98 McLeod Rd.; f. 1903; Urdu; circ. 16,000; Editor MANSOOR ALI KHAN; see also Rawalpindi.

OTHER TOWNS

Afaq: Lyallpur; f. 1954; Urdu.

Aftab: Hyderabad; Editor R. A. AJMERI.

Alfalah: Chhoti Lal Kurti, P.O.B. 35, Peshawar Cantt.; f. 1939; Urdu and Pashtu; Editor S. ABDULLAH SHAH.

Al-Jamiat-i-Sarhad: Kissa Khani Bazar, Peshawar; f. 1941; Urdu-Pashtu; Editor S. M. HASSAN GILANI.

Anjam: Peshawar; Urdu and Pashtu.

Daily Rehbar: Rehbar Office: Chah Fateh Khan, Bahawalpur; f. 1952; Urdu; Chief Editor MALIK MOHAMMAD HAYAT, T.K. See also Daily Rehbar, Lahore (above).

Hilal-e-Pakistan: Haji Aminuddin Rd., P.O.B. 200, Hyderabad; f. 1946; Sindhi; Editor S. A. MOHAMMAD.

Indus Times: Indus Times Office, Hyderabad; Editor A. G. MIRZA.

Khyber Mail: 95A Saddar Rd., Peshawar; f. 1932; English; circ. 5,000; Editor ASKAR ALI SHAH.

Kohistan: Multan City; see under Rawalpindi, above.

Shahbaz: Kissa Kahani Bazar, Peshawar; f. 1947; Urdu and Pashtu; Editor MAQBOOL ELAHI MALIK; circ. 7,000.

Zamana: Jinnah Rd., Quetta; Urdu; Editor SYED FASIH IQBAL; circ. 85,000.

SELECTED WEEKLIES

Ajkal: Kabuli Gate, Peshawar; f. 1958; Urdu; Editor JAMIL AKHTAR.

Akhbare Jehan: P.B. 32, McLeod Rd., Karachi; f. 1967; Urdu; independent national; illustrated family magazine; Editor-in-Chief Mir HABIB-UR-RAHMAN; circ. 70,000.

Al Wahdat: Peshawar, Urdu and Pashtu, Editor NURUL HAQ.

Amal: Aiwan-a-Abul Kaif, Abul Kaif Rd., Shah Qabool Colony, Peshawar; f. 1958; Urdu; Editor AGAI ABUL KAIF KAIFI SARHADDI.

Awam: South Napier Rd., Karachi; f. 1958; Urdu; political; Editor ABDUR RAUF SIDDIQI.

Basant: Mutton Market, Rawalpindi; f. 1941; Urdu; Editor CH. HUKAM CHAND ANAND.

Bank Insurance News: 4 Amil St., Karachi; f. 1971; English; Editor AMEEN K. TAREEN.

Chatan: 88 McLeod Rd., Lahore; f. 1948; Urdu; Editor AGHA SHORISH KASHMIRI.

Dastkari: 8 McLagan Rd., Shara-e-Quaid-e-Azam, Lahore; Urdu; women's; Editor Begum SHAFI AHMED.

Hilal: Hilal Rd., Rawalpindi; f. 1951; Urdu; Friday; Illustrated Services Journal; Editor IKRAM QAMAR; Business Man. A. GHAFOR SIDDIQUI; circ. 35,000.

Illustrated Weekly of Pakistan: Haroon Chambers, South Napier Rd., P.O.B. 635, Karachi; f. 1948; Sundays, English; circ. 21,450; Editor AJMAL HUSAIN.

Insaf: P-929, Banni, Rawalpindi; f. 1955; Editor MIR ABDUL AZIZ.

Insaf: Bahawalpur; f. 1946; Urdu; circ. 2,500; Editor NASRUDDIN KHAN TAREEN.

Investor: 8 Muhamed Bldg., Bunder Rd., Karachi; f. 1955; English; Editor A. R. G. KHAN.

Karachi Commerce: P.O.B. No. 7442, 2/5 Akbar Rd., Karachi; f. 1947; circ. 5,500; English; Editor Z. I. ZOBAIRY.

Lahore: Balwant Mansion, Beadon Rd., Lahore; f. 1952; Editor SAQIB ZIRAVEE; circ. 10,000.

Light: Ahmadiyya Building, Lahore; English; Editor MIRZA MUHAMMAD HUSSAIN.

Memaar-i-Nao: 39 K.M.C. Bldg., Leamarket; Labour magazine; Urdu; Editor M. M. MUBASIR.

Nagid: Chughtai Manzil, Padshah Rd., Sadar-3, Karachi; f. 1955; Urdu; Editor BADAR CHUGHTAI.

Noor Jehan: 1 Koh-i-Noor Cinema Chambers, Marshal St., Karachi; f. 1948; circ. 16,000; film journal; Urdu; Editor S. A. CHAWLA.

Pak Kashmir: Pak Kashmir Office, Mesay Gate, Rawalpindi; f. 1951; Urdu; Editor MUHAMMED FAYYAZ ABBASI.

Parsi Sansar and Loke Sevak: Marston Rd., Karachi; f. 1909; English and Gujarati; Wed. and Sat.; Editor P. H. DASTUR.

Parwaz: Madina Office, Bahawalpur; Urdu; Editor MUSTAQ AHMED.

Pictorial: Jamia Masjid Rd., Rawalpindi; f. 1956; English; Editor MUHAMMAD SAFFAR.

Qalandar: Peshawar; Urdu; Editor RAHMAT-ULLAH-KHAN SHERWANI.

Quetta Times: Albert Press, Jinnah Rd., Quetta; f. 1924; English; circ. 4,000; Editor S. RUSTOMJI.

Qindeel: 3A Shah Din Building, Shara-e-Quaid-e-Azam, Lahore; f. 1948; Urdu; Editor SHER MOHAMAD AKHTAR.

Rahbar-e-Sarhad: Peshawar; f. 1956; Urdu; Editor M. SHABIR AHMAD.

Shahab e Saqib: Maulana St., Peshawar; f. 1950; Urdu; Editor S. M. Rizvi.

Statesman, The: G.P.O. Box 212, 260-C Commercial Area P.E.C.H.S., Karachi 29; f. 1955; English; Editor MOHAMMAD OWAIS.

Sunday Post: 4 Amil St., off Robson Rd., Karachi 1; f. 1957; English; social and cultural magazine of general interest; Editor AMEEN TAREEN.

Tanvir: Bazar Kissa Khani, Peshawar; Independent; Urdu; Editor AMIR SIDDIQI.

Tahir Weekly: 25 Haroon Chambers, Iltaf, Husain Rd., New Challi, Karachi; Urdu; Editor S. TAHIR HUSEIN.

Tarjaman-i-Sarhad: Peshawar; Urdu and Pashtu; Editor MALIK AMIR ALAM AWAN.

SELECTED PERIODICALS

(Karachi unless otherwise stated)

Afkar: Robson Rd.; f. 1945; Urdu; art, literature, films; monthly; Editor SAHBA LUCKNAVI.

Ahang: Radio Pakistan, 71 Garden Rd.; fortnightly; Urdu; Editor GHULAM ABBAS.

Alam-i-Niswan: Peshawar Cantt., Peshawar; f. 1957; Urdu; monthly; Editor DOST MOHAMMAD FAKHRI.

Al-Maarif (formerly *Thaqafat*): Institute of Islamic Culture, Club Rd., Lahore; f. 1968; Urdu; monthly; Chief Editor Dr. S. M. IKRAM; Editor S. H. RAZZAQI; Sec. Editorial Board M. ASHRAF DARR.

Al-Masiha: 47 Abdullah Haroon Rd.; f. 1970; economic journal; monthly; Editor IQBAL HAIDARI; circ. 5,000.

Chaupal: National Development Organization; Block 45, Pakistan Secretariat; f. 1961; English; quarterly; Editor IBNE INSHA; circ. 2,500.

Chiragh-e-Rah (*Journal of the Islamic Research Academy, Karachi*): 10/C/163, Federal "B" Area, Karachi 38; literature, politics, religion, culture; monthly; Editor KHURSHID AHMAD.

Director: 42 Commercial Buildings, Shara-e-Quaid-e-Azam, Lahore; f. 1948; Urdu; monthly; films, literature and arts; circ. over 21,000; Editor M. FAZALHAQ.

Eastern Finance: NAZ Chambers, McLeod Rd.; English; fortnightly; Editor S. M. SHAMASUDDIN.

Eastern Message: Pakistan Union Store, Jamia Masjid, Mipur Khas; f. 1959; English; quarterly; Editor Sultan AHMAD ANSARI.

Economic Observer: 827 Mohammadi House, McLeod Rd., P.O.B. 5202; f. 1948; fortnightly; English; circ. 4,000; Editor H. A. RAZI.

Economic Review: Al-Masiha 47, Abdullah Haroon Rd., Karachi 3; f. 1969; monthly; Pakistan's economic development; Editor IQBAL HAIDARI.

Enterprise: South Napier Rd.; English; monthly; Editor QAYYUM MALICK, circ. 8,000.

Federal Economic Review: University of Karachi; f. 1954; English; twice yearly; Editor Prof. Q. M. FAREED; circ. 500.

Flyer International: 189-B/2, PECH Society, P.O.B. 8034, Karachi 29; aviation and tourism; Editor ASGHAR AHMAD.

Gul-o-Khar: 83 Shara-e-Quaid-e-Azam, P.O.B. 84, Lahore; f. 1949; films and literature; monthly; Urdu; Editor MUHAMMAD SADIQ.

Hamdard-e-Sehhat: Institute of Health and Tibbi Research, Hamdard National Foundation, Hamdard, P.O. Hamdard, Karachi; f. 1933; Urdu; monthly; Editor HAKIM MOHAMMED SAID, S.I.

Industry and Trade Review: Inder St., Multan Rd., Lahore; f. 1959; English; monthly; Editor A. HAMID; circ. 6,200.

Iqbal: 2 Narsinghdas Garden, Club Rd., Lahore; f. 1952; critical review of Islamic philosophy, art, history and sociology; English/Urdu; quarterly; Editor Prof. M. M. SHARIF; circ. 1,100.

Islamic Literature: Kashmiri Bazar, Lahore; f. 1949; monthly; English; learned articles on Islam and reviews of latest books on Islam; Editor Shaikh MUHAMMAD ASHRAF.

Izaf Pakistan: Radio Pakistan, 71 Garden Rd., fortnightly; Arabic.

Journal of the Pakistan Historical Society: 30 New Karachi Housing Society; f. 1950; English; quarterly; Editor Dr. MOINUE HAQUE.

K.P.T. News Bulletin: Karachi Port Trust; f. 1966; English; fortnightly; Editor I. A. QURASHI; circ. 3,000.

Mah-i-Nau: P.O.B. 183; Pakistan Publications; f. 1948; illustrated, cultural monthly; Urdu; circ. 14,000; Editor MUHAMMAD RAFIQ KHAWAR.

Makhzan: 2A Shah Din Bldg., Shara-e-Quaid-e-Azam, Lahore; f. 1906; monthly; Urdu; literary; Editor HAMID NIZAMI.

Medicus: Pakistan Chowk, Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed Rd., 1; f. 1950; English; medical journal; monthly; Editor M. S. QURESHI.

Museums Journal of Pakistan: Victoria Memorial Hall, Peshawar; f. 1954; English; quarterly; Editor M. QURESHI.

Muslim News (International): G.E.M. Chambers, Elphinstone St.; f. 1962; current affairs; monthly; circ. 10,000; Editor S. HASAN MUTAHAR.

Pak Travel: 7A Nisbet Rd., Lahore; f. 1955; English; monthly; Editor MUZAFFAR ALI QURESHI.

Pakistan Calling: Radio Pakistan, 71 Garden Rd.; fortnightly; English; Editor MESHAR BADAYUNI.

Pakistan Development Review, The: Old Sind Assembly Bldg., Bunder Rd.; f. 1961; successor to *The Economic Digest*; English; quarterly; Man. Editor Dr. A. R. KHAN.

Pakistan Export Directory: Trade and Industry House, 14 West Wharf Rd., P.O.B. 4611; f. 1966; English; annually; Editor-in-Chief GHAZI NASEERUDDIN.

Pakistan Horizon: Pakistan Institute of International Affairs, Strachan Road; f. 1948; international affairs; English; quarterly; Editor K. SARWAR HASAN; circ. 1,200.

Pakistan Journal of Forestry, The: P.O. Pakistan Forest Institute, Peshawar (NWFP); f. 1951; English; quarterly; Editor S. M. ISHAQ; circ. 425.

Pakistan Journal of Scientific and Industrial Research: Pakistan Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, 39 Garden Rd., Karachi 3; f. 1958; English; Editor Dr.

M. M. QURASHI; Associate Editor M. A. HALEEM; six times a year.

Pakistan Management Review: West Pakistan Institute of Management, W.P.I.D.C., Shahrak Iran, Clifton, Karachi 6; f. 1960; English; quarterly; Editor HAFEEZ R. KHAN.

Pakistan Medical Forum: 15 Nadir House, Chundrigar Rd., Karachi 2; f. 1966; monthly; English; Man. Editor M. ANSON.

Pakistan Paediatric Journal: III-D, 27/7 Nazimabad, Karachi 18; f. 1970; English; quarterly; Editor A. J. KHAN, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.P., D.C.H., F.R.F.P.S.

Pakistan Press Directory: Chronicle Publications, Altaf Husain Rd., P.O.B. 5257; annual.

Pakistan Quarterly: P.O.B. 183, Karachi; f. 1948; English; about Pakistan, cultural, sociological, literary; illustrated; Editor S. AMJAD ALI; circ. 6,000.

Pakistan Review, The: Ferozsons Ltd., 60 Shara-e-Quaid-e-Azam, Lahore; f. 1953; English; monthly, political, cultural, social and economic affairs of Pakistan and the Islamic World; Editor-in-Chief Dr. A. WAHEED; Editor M. A. MAJEED.

Pakistan Textile Journal: 505 Qamar House, Bunder Rd.; f. 1950; monthly; English; Publisher-Editor MAZHAR YUSUF.

Pakistan Trade: Export Promotion Bureau; f. 1950; English; monthly; Editor A. F. MD. SHAMUZZAMAN.

Pakistan Press Year Book: Chronicle Publications, Altaf Husain Rd.; P.O.B. 5257; annual.

Pasban: Faiz Modh Rd., Quetta; Urdu; fortnightly; Editor MOLVI MORD. ABDULLAH.

Perspective: P.O.B. 183, Sharah Iraq; f. 1948; English; monthly digest; Editor JALALUDDIN AHMAD; circ. 10,000.

Port of Karachi Magazine: Karachi Port Trust; f. 1954; English; quarterly; Editor AZIZ AHMED; circ. 2,000.

Punjab Educational Journal: University Book Agency, Lahore; f. 1937; English; monthly.

Sada-i-Pakistan: Radio Pakistan, 71 Garden Rd.; fortnightly; Persian.

Sadaf: Karachi Port Trust; f. 1961; Urdu; quarterly; circ. 2,000; Editor AZIZ AHMED.

Science and Industry: Pakistan Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, 39 Garden Rd., Karachi 3; f. 1963; English; quarterly; Editor M. A. HALEEM.

Spem: Hamdard Trust, Hamdard P.O.; f. 1959; English; quarterly; Editor HAKIM MOHAMMED SAID.

State Bank of Pakistan Bulletin: State Bank of Pakistan, Central Directorate, Chundrigar Rd.; f. 1951; English; monthly; Editor H. U. SHAHAB.

Statistical Bulletin: Central Statistical Office, Rd. No. 1, S.M.C.H. Society; f. 1952; English; monthly.

Talim-o-Tarbiat: Ferozsons Ltd., 60 Shara-e-Quaid-e-Azam, Lahore; f. 1941; children's monthly; Urdu; Editor Dr. ABDUL WAHEED; circ. 25,000.

The Nucleus: Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission, P.O.B. 3112; f. 1963; quarterly; Editor KAMAL M. HABIB.

This Fortnight in Pakistan: 505 Qamar House, Bunder Rd.; f. 1965; Editor MAZHAR YUSUF and G. M. MEHRI.

Trade and Industry: Trade and Industry House, 14 West Wharf Rd., P.O.B. 4611; f. 1957; English; monthly; Editor-in-Chief GHAZI NASEERUDDIN.

Trade Chronicle: Altaf Husain Rd.; f. 1953; English; monthly; trade and economics; Editor ABDUL RAUF SIDDIQI; circ. 5,500.

Trade Journal: Aiwan-e-Tijarat, Nicol Rd.; f. 1961; official organ of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry; Editor RAZIUDDIN SIDDIQI; circ. 2,000.

Ummah: Central Institute of Islamic Research, Ministry of Education, Rawalpindi; English; monthly; Editors Dr. FAZLUR RAHMAN, Dr. S. H. MASUMI.

Venture: Karachi University; f. 1961; review of English language and literature; bi-annual; Editor SYED ALI ASHRAF; circ. 500.

Vision: Victoria Chamber, Victoria Rd.; monthly; English; Editor YUNUS M. SAID.

Voice of Islam: A.M. 20, off Frere Rd., Saddar; monthly; English; Editor RAFIQ KHAWAR; Man. Dir. Dr. AMIR HASAN SIDDIQI.

West Pakistan: 21 Abbot Rd., Lahore; f. 1958; English; monthly; Editor SYED A. Z. ZAIN.

Woman's World: 43/4A Pechs, Block 6; f. 1958; English; monthly; Editor Begum MUJEEB M. AKRAM.

Yaqeen International: Shahrah-e-Liaquat Frere Rd., Karachi 3; f. 1952; English and Arabic; Islamic organ; Editor SYED MOHAMMED YOUSUF JAFREE.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

UPI: Victoria Rd., at Randal Rd. (near Tram Godi); Chief SHIRIN MANZIL.

Antara News Agency, DPA, Reuters and Tass also have offices in Pakistan.

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

All Pakistan Newspapers Society: 3rd Floor, 32 Farid Chambers, Victoria Rd., Karachi-3; f. 1949; 76 mems.; Pres. MUNAWAR H. HIDAYATULLAH; Hon. Gen. Sec. NASIM A. CHUGHTAI.

PUBLISHERS

Amalgamated Press: Bazar Kathian, Sialkot City; printers of newspapers.

Barque and Co.: Barque Chambers, 87 Shahra-e-Liaquat Ali Khan, Lahore; f. 1930; trade directories, Who's Who, periodicals; brs. in Karachi and Lahore; Man. Dir. A. M. BARQUE; Controlling Dir. FAROOQ U. BARQUE.

Crescent Publications: Urdu Bazar, Lahore.

Din Muhammadi Press: McLeod Rd., Karachi; f. 1948; reference books; Man. Dir. KHAWAJA GHULAM HUSAIN.

Director Magazine Book Depot: 42 Commercial Buildings, Shara-e-Quaid-e-Azam, Lahore.

Economic and Industrial Publications: Al-Masilia, 47 Abdullah Haroon Rd., P.O.B. 7564, Karachi 3; f. 1965; books on Pakistan's economic and industrial development and weekly investors' service on corporate companies in Pakistan; Man. IQBAL HAIDARI.

Ferozsons Ltd.: Mr. Abdul Qayyum Khan, Peshawar; f. 1894; books, periodicals, maps, charts, stationery, etc.; Branches: Lahore, Peshawar, Rawalpindi, Karachi and Hyderabad; Chair. Dr. A. WAHEED; Man. Dir. A. HAMEED KHAN; Dir. A. SALAM KHAN.

Fine Art Printers: 46 Edwards Rd., Rawalpindi; f. 1928; Dirs. NAJEEM, SHAMEEM YAMIN.

Frontier Marketing Federation Ltd.: Sadar Rd., Peshawar Cantt.

Frontier Publishing Co.: Urdu Bazar, Lahore.

Government Publications: Manager of Publications, Central Publications Branch, Government of Pakistan, Block 44, Shahrah Iraq, Karachi.

International Printers: Dyal Singh Mansion, Shara-e-Quaid-e-Azam, Lahore; f. 1960; children's books; Principal Officials ZIA H. MIAN, MUKHTARAHMAD.

Islami Kutub Khana: Sadar Bazar, Mianwali (Punjab).

Islamic Publications Ltd.: 13-E, Shah Alam Market, Lahore; Islamic literature in Urdu and English; Dir. AKHLAQ HUSSAIN.

Kitabistan Ltd.: f. 1950; branches in Karachi (Hotel Metropole, Victoria Rd.), Man. Dir. E. M. ABBASI.

Madni Publications: Darus Salam, Thatta (Sind).

Maktaba-e-Islamia: Chowk Bazar, Bahawalpur.

Mercantile Azadian Press and Publishers: 81-83 Shara-e-Quaid-e-Azam, Lahore; f. 1949; trade directories, etc.; Editor MAHMOOD AHMAD MIR.

Nairoshni: Nicol Road, Karachi 2.

Orientalia Publishers: Lahore; Islamic publications.

Pak Publishers: Urdu Bazar, Lahore.

Pakistan Publications: P.O.B. 183, Shahrah Iraq, Karachi 1; general interest and literary books and magazines about Pakistan in English, Urdu and Arabic, etc.

Pakistan Publishing Co. Ltd.: 56-N, Gulberg Industrial Colony, Lahore; f. 1932; textbooks; government printers; Man. Dir. S. M. SHAH.

Pakistan Publishing House: Victorian Chambers 2, A. Haroon Rd., Karachi; f. 1959; Dir. M. NOORANI, B.COM.

Peco Ltd.: P.O.B. 70, Lahore; f. 1936; Koran and Islamic literature; Man. Dir. JAMEEL MAZHAR.

Pioneer Book House: 1 Avan Lodge, Bunder Rd., P.O.B. 37, Karachi; periodicals, gazettes, maps and reference works in English, Urdu and other regional languages.

Publishers International: Bandukwala Building, 4 McLeod Road, Karachi; f. 1948; reference books, advertising; Man. Dir. KANALUDDIN AHMAD.

Publishers United Ltd.: 176 Anarkali, Lahore; textbooks, technical, reference and general books.

Punjab Religious Books Society: Anarkali, Lahore; educational, religious, law and general; Chair. Rt. Rev. The Bishop of LAHORE.

"Rast Guftar" Press: Bhawana Bazar, Lyallpur; f. 1889; Publishers and Printers; Manager and Propr. SHAMSHAR ALI BAKHSHI.

Shaikh Muhammad Ashraf: Kashmiri Bazar, Lahore; f. 1923; books on all aspects of Islam in English; also *Islamic Literature* (monthly); Man. S. A. HUSAIN SHAH.

Sindhi Adabi Board: Amin Manzil, Garri Khata, Hyderabad (Sind); f. 1951; history, literature, culture of Sind; translations into Sindhi, especially social sciences.

M. Siraj ud Din & Sons: Kashmiri Bazar, Lahore 8; f. 1905; religious books in many languages; Man. M. SIRAJ UD DIN.

Taj Company Ltd.: P.O.B. 530, Karachi; religious books; Man. Agent SH. ENAYET ULLAH.

Times Press: Mansfield St., Sadar, Karachi 3; f. 1948; books and periodicals; Man. Dir. SHUJAUDDIN.

Universal Publishing Co.: Urdu Bazar, Lahore.

University Book Agency: Kutchery Rd., Lahore.

PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION

Pakistan Publishers' and Booksellers' Association: Y.M.C.A. Bldg., Shara-e-Quaid-e-Azam, Lahore; Pres. CH. ABDUL HAMID; Sec. S. A. BUKHARI.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Radio Pakistan: Ferozsons Bldg., Hardinge Rd., Rawalpindi; Dir.-Gen. SYED MUNIR HUSSAIN.

Radio Pakistan has a network of eleven stations, including two relaying centres. The high-power short-wave transmitters at Karachi help link the zonal stations for the relay of national programmes and the centralized news service. There are 68 newscasts daily in 22 languages, including English and Urdu. Ten external programme services are also put out daily.

Main Stations outside Karachi:

Radio Pakistan: Broadcasting House, Hyderabad.

Radio Pakistan: 29 Empress Rd., Lahore.

Radio Pakistan: 303 Peshawar Rd., Rawalpindi.

Radio Pakistan: Circular Rd., Peshawar.

Radio Pakistan: Makran House, Quetta.

There were 1,630,000 radio receivers in use in 1971.

Note: This figure includes the former province of East Pakistan.

TELEVISION

Pakistan Television Corporation Ltd.: 1 Tulsa Rd., Lalazar Colony, P.O.B. 230, Rawalpindi, Man. Dir. SYED MUNIR HUSSAIN; Dir. (Programmes) Kh. SHAHID HOSAIN.

Programmes daily except Monday, 18.00–22.00 hours. Extended transmissions on Fridays and Saturdays.

Stations at:

Lahore-Ch 5: f. 1964, Gen. Man., AGHA BASHIR AHMED.

Rawalpindi-Islamabad-Ch 6: f. 1967; Gen. Man., AGHA NASIR.

Rawalpindi-Islamabad-Ch 8: f. 1969; Gen. Man. AGHA NASIR.

Karachi-Ch 4: f. 1967; Gen. Man., ASLAM AZHAR.

Broadcast stations planned for commissioning by June 1972 are at Nankana Sahib and Thana Bula Khan.

There were 150,000 television sets in use in 1971. *Note:* This figure includes the former province of East Pakistan.

FINANCE

{cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; dep. = deposits; m. = million; Rs. = Rupees}

BANKING

CENTRAL BANK

State Bank of Pakistan: P.O.B. 4456, McLeod Rd., Karachi; f. 1948; controls and regulates currency and foreign exchange and has the sole right of note issue; cap. p.u. Rs. 30m.; dep. Rs. 3,147.8m. (1969); Gov. GHULAM Ishaq Khan; Deputy Gov. ABDUL LATIF.

PAKISTANI BANKS

Agricultural Development Bank of Pakistan: Habib Bank Square, Bunder Road, Karachi; f. 1961 by the merger of the Agricultural Development Finance Corp. and the Agricultural Bank of Pakistan; to provide short, medium and long-term agricultural loans to agriculturalists and cottage industrialists; cap. authorized Rs. 200m.; loans p.u. Rs. 300m.; Chair. S. M. Raza.

Australasia Bank Ltd.: Shah Chiragh Chambers, Nabh Rd., P.O.B. 450, Lahore; f. 1942; cap. Rs. 5m.; dep. Rs. 248.6m. (Dec. 1966); Chair. FAROOQ A. SHEIKH; Gen. Man. M. A. K. YOUSUFI.

Bank of Bahawalpur Ltd.: P.I.D.C. House, Kutchery Rd., Karachi; a subsidiary of National Bank of Pakistan; f. 1947; cap. Rs. 5m.; Chair. and Man. Dir. (vacant).

Habib Bank Ltd.: Habib Bank Plaza, Karachi 21; f. 1941; cap. p.u. Rs. 90m.; res. Rs. 56m.; dep. Rs. 4,270m. (Dec. 1970); several hundred brs. throughout Pakistan and 26 overseas brs.; Pres. RAZZAK H. MOHAMMED; Man. Dirs. RASHID D. HABIB, HYDER M. HABIB.

Habib Bank (Overseas) Ltd.: Habib Bank Plaza, Karachi 21; f. 1952, cap. Rs. 5m., res. Rs. 4.2m.; dep. Rs. 316m. (Dec. 1970); Pres. RAZZAK H. MOHAMMED; Man. Dir. RASHID D. HABIB.

Lahore Commercial Bank Ltd.: Bank Mansion, 30 Napier Rd., Lahore; Man. Dir. M. A. FAROOQUE.

Muslim Commercial Bank Ltd.: Karachi; f. 1948; cap. p.u. Rs. 12.5m.; dep. Rs. 828.9m. (Dec. 1966); Chair. A. W. ADAMJEE; Gen. Man. S. MUSTAFA ISMAIL.

National Bank of Pakistan: I.I. Chundrigar Rd., Karachi; f. 1949; cap. p.u. Rs. 30m.; dep. Rs. 3,342.8m. (Dec. 1970); Pres. and Man. Dir. M. ANWAR QADIR.

National Commercial Bank Ltd.: Bellasis Street, South Napier Road, Karachi; f. 1957; Gen. Man. M. D. MULLICK.

United Bank Ltd.: American Life Building, I.I. Chundrigar Rd., Karachi; f. 1959; cap. Rs. 41m.; dep. Rs. 3,234.5m.; Chair. HABIB I. RAHIMTOOLA; Pres. AGHA HASAN ABEDI, S.P.K.

FOREIGN BANKS

Afghan National Bank (Pakistan) Ltd. (Banke Mille Afghan): Kabul; Karachi.

Alegmene Bank Nederland, N.V.: Vijzelstraat 32, Amsterdam; Karachi; Man. W. J. VAN DER MEI.

American Express International Banking Corp.: New York; Oriental Bldg., McLeod Rd., P.O.B. 4847, Karachi 2.

Bank of Baroda: Mandvi, Baroda; Narayanganj, E. Pakistan.

Bank of China*: Peking; Karachi.

Bank of Tokyo: Tokyo; Karachi.

Central Bank of India Ltd.: Bombay; Bunder Road, Karachi.

Chartered Bank, The: London; Karachi; also subsidiary Eastern Bank.

Deutsch-Asiatische Bank: br. in Karachi.

Eastern Bank Ltd.: London; McLeod Road, Karachi.

First National City Bank: New York, N.Y.; P.O.B. 4889, Karachi; Resident Vice-Pres. G. B. RICH; Man. R. C. JACKSON; Lahore Branch: P.O.B. 612; Man. Mr. AMINULLAH.

Mercantile Bank Ltd.: London; Karachi.

National and Grindlays Bank Ltd.: London; Karachi.

State Bank of India: Bombay; Karachi, Lahore.

Sumitomo Bank Ltd.: Tokyo; 111, Qamar House, Bunder Rd., Karachi 2.

United Commercial Bank Ltd.: Calcutta; Bunder Rd., P.O.B. 4811, Karachi.

* Ownership transferred to the State Bank of Pakistan.

CO-OPERATIVE BANKS

Co-operative Banks: 130 branches throughout Pakistan.

DEVELOPMENT FINANCE ORGANIZATIONS

Agricultural Development Bank of Pakistan: Habib Square, Karachi; f. 1961 by merger of Agricultural Development Finance Corporation and Agricultural Bank of Pakistan; provides credit facilities to agriculturists and persons engaged in Cottage Industries in the rural areas and for allied objects; cap. authorized Rs. 200m.; total loans paid up Rs. 300m.; Chair. S. M. RAZA; Gen. Man. A. M. SALIMULLAH; 7 regional offices.

Investment Corporation of Pakistan: National Bank of Pakistan Bldg., P.O.B. 5410, Karachi-2; f. 1966 by the Government "to encourage and broaden the base of investments and to develop the capital market"; auth. cap. Rs. 200m., cap. p.u. Rs. 50m.; Chair. AKHTER HUSAIN, Man. Dir. HABIB ULLAH BEG.

National Investment (Unit) Trust: Karachi; mobilizes domestic savings to meet the requirements of growing economic development and enables investors, particularly small investors, to share in the industrial and economic prosperity of the country; unit holdings total 43m. valued at £48.9m.

Pakistan Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation Limited (P.I.C.I.C.): Jubilee Insurance House, McLeod Rd., Karachi 2; f. Oct. 1957 as an industrial development bank to provide financial assistance for the establishment of new industries and balancing/modernization of existing ones in the private sector; auth. cap. Rs. 150m.; cap. p.u. Rs. 50m.; public joint stock company with 60 per cent and 40 per cent share-holdings of local and foreign investors respectively; Chair. A. W. ADAMJEE; Man. Dir. SAID AHMED; publ. *PICIC News* (quarterly).

STOCK EXCHANGE

Karachi Stock Exchange Ltd.: Kallian Rd., off McLeod Rd., Karachi 2; f. 1947; 200 mems.; Pres. KASIM DADA, S.K.; Sec. S. M. ASLAM KHAN, B.SC., A.C.A.

INSURANCE

On March 19th, 1972, all insurance companies—39 Pakistan and 4 foreign—were nationalized. Government trustees have been appointed to take over their management.

Pakistan Insurance Corporation: Pakistan Insurance Building, Bunder Road, Karachi 2; f. 1953 by the Government of Pakistan under the Pakistan Insurance Corporation Act 1952; a reinsurance corporation handling all forms of fire, marine and life reinsurance; assisting the launching of new insurance companies in Pakistan; developing the insurance industry in the country; training insurance personnel; majority of

shares held by the Government of Pakistan; Chair. M. A. MAJID; Man. Dir. A. G. RIZA.

Adamjee Insurance Co. Ltd.: Adamjee House, McLeod Rd., Karachi.

Alpha Insurance Co. Ltd.: American Life Square, Off I.I. Chundrigar Rd., P.O.B. 4359, Karachi 2; f. 1951; Gen. Man. and Sec. V. C. GONSALVES.

Asian Mutual Life Insurance Co. Ltd.: Bajai Mansion, Shara-e-Quaid-e-Azam, P.O.B. 34, Lahore; f. 1951; Man. Dir. RANA ZAFFAR ULLAH KHAN.

Christian Mutual Insurance Co. Ltd.: Christian Mutual Bldgs., Christian Mutual House, Alama Iqbal Rd., Lahore 6; f. 1847; Man. Dir. S. P. SIRCAR; Sec. J. CHARLES.

Co-operative Insurance Society of Pakistan Ltd.: Co-operative Insurance Bldg., G.P.O. Square, Shara-e-Quaid-e-Azam, Lahore; Gen. Man. S. A. MAHMUD.

Crescent Star Insurance Co. Ltd.: Nadir House, McLeod Road, Karachi.

Eastern Federal Union Insurance Co. Ltd.: Qamar House, Bunder Rd., Karachi 2; f. 1932; Chair. A. G. H. HABIB; Man. Dir. R. ALI BHIMJEE.

Habib Insurance Co. Ltd.: Insurance House, No. 1 Habib Square, M. A. Jinnah Rd., Karachi; f. 1942; Chair. YUSUF A. HABIB; Chief Gen. Man. M. H. MAHOMED.

Ideal Life Assurance Co. Ltd., Ilaco House, Abdullah Haroon Rd., P.O.B. 7143, Karachi 3; f. 1892; Gen. Man. and Sec. P. SEQUEIRA.

International General Insurance Co. of Pakistan Ltd.: Commerce Bank Bldg., I. I. Chundrigar Rd., Karachi 2; f. 1953; Gen. Man. Gen. Dept. YUSUF J. HASWARY, Excc. Dir. Life Dept. S. G. H. BUKHARI.

Khyber Insurance Co. Ltd.: 719-726 Muhammadi House, McLeod Rd., Karachi.

Mercantile Fire and General Insurance Co. of Pakistan Ltd.: 17 Chartered Bank Chambers, I. I. Chundrigar Rd., Karachi 2, f. 1958, Man. Dir. FAKHRUDDIN A. LOTIA, Dir. and Gen. Man. AHMED HASAN.

Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company of Pakistan Ltd.: 17 Chartered Bank Chambers, I. I. Chundrigar Rd., Karachi 2; f. 1958; Man. Dir. FAKHRUDDIN A. LOTIA; Dir. and Gen. Man. AHMED HASAN.

Muslim Insurance Co. Ltd., The: Bank Square, Shara-e-Quaid-e-Azam, Lahore; f. 1934; Administrator MOHAMED ISHAQUE KHAN.

National Craft Underwriters: Khori Garden, P.O.B. 216, Karachi 2; f. 1946.

New Jubilee Insurance Co. Ltd.: Jubilee Insurance House, I. I. Chundrigar Rd., P.O.B. 4795, Karachi; f. 1953; Man. Dir. S. C. SUBJALLY.

Pakistan General Insurance Co. Ltd.: P.O.B. 278, Bank Square, Shahr-e-Quaid-e-Azam, Lahore; f. 1948; Gen. Man. S. K. DEHLAVI.

Pakistan Mutual Insurance Co. Ltd., The: 17/B Shah Alam Market, Lahore; f. 1946; Chair. FATEH MOHD.; Gen. Man. ALI AHMAD KHAN; Man. Dir. AZIZ AHMAD.

Premier Insurance Co. of Pakistan Ltd.: Premier Insurance Bldg., Wallace Rd., Karachi 2; f. 1952; Man. Dir. M. M. BASHIR; Man. Dir. MAQBUL AHMED.

Sterling Insurance Co. Ltd.: 26 Shahr-e-Quaid-e-Azam, Lahore, P.O.B. 119; f. 1949; Man. Sir. S. A. RAHIM; Gen. Man. S. A. MAHMUD; Man. Head Office M. A. NIAZ.

INSURANCE ASSOCIATIONS

Insurance Association of Pakistan: P.O.B. 4932, Karachi 2; f. 1948; membership comprises 64 companies (Pakistan and foreign) transacting accident, fire, life, and marine insurance in Pakistan; issues tariffs and establishes rules for insurance in the territory; Chair.

S. C. SUBJALLY; Vice-Chair. GOLAM MOWLA; Sec. M. MAROOF; brs. at Lahore.

Pakistan Insurance Institute: Karachi; f. 1951 to encourage insurance education among insurance personnel; affiliated to the Chartered Insurance Institute, London.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

GOVERNMENT-SPONSORED ORGANIZATIONS

National Economic Council: Planning Division, Secretariat, Block P, Islamabad; supreme economic body with the President as Chairman. The Governors of the four Provinces, Deputy Chairman of Planning Commission, Chairman of Planning and Development Board of Government of Pakistan are its members.

Planning Commission: Islamabad; f. 1959; Chair. (vacant); Deputy Chair. M. RASCHID, S.P.K., S.Q.A.

Cotton Board, Government of Pakistan: Habib Square, M. A. Jinnah Rd., Karachi 2; f. 1950; Chair. KERAMAT ALI, C.S.P.; Sec. FASIHUDDIN.

Foreign Trade Development Council: f. 1953 by the Government of Pakistan to advise the Government on export-import policy generally; mems. comprise government officials and representatives of Chambers of Commerce and Trade Associations.

Indus Basin Development Board: Karachi; functions as a development working party to make recommendations to the Economic Committee of the Cabinet Economic Council in respect of schemes included in the Indus Basin Development Fund Agreement.

Oil and Gas Corporation: Karachi; f. 1961; Man. Dir. J. A. FARUQI, S.P.K.; Sec. Lt.-Col. T. H. BASHIR.

Pakistan Industrial Technical Assistance Centro (PITAC): Ferozepur Rd., POL 322, Lahore 16; f. 1958 by the Government to introduce modern industrial techniques by training and demonstration programmes; Chair. A. G. N. KAZI, S.P.K., S.K., C.S.P.; Gen. Man. M. U. BHUYIAN.

Pakistan Steel Mills Corporation Ltd.: 5th Floor, P.I.D.C. House, Kutchery Rd., Karachi; f. 1968 to co-ordinate all activity connected with the manufacture of iron and steel in Pakistan, as well as to implement steel mill projects at Karachi and Kalabagh with an annual capacity of about 2 million tons of steel; Chair. S. M. YUSUF; Finance Dir. ABID HUSAIN; Deputy Man. Dirs. S. S. ALI, Dr. AHAMEDULLA KHAN; Deputy Sec. R. A. ZOBERI.

Trading Corporation of Pakistan: Karachi; f. July 1967 for trade with Socialist countries and to undertake imports of some bulk items from other countries in competition with the private sector.

Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation: P.I.D.C. House, Kutchery Rd., Karachi; f. 1962 by Act of Parliament to promote key industries; semi-autonomous; manufacturers of cement, fertilizers, machine tools, woollen textiles, carpets, chemicals; heavy machinery; Chair. MUKHTAR MASOOD, T.Q.A.

Pakistan Small Industries Corporation (W.P.S.I.C.): 27-A/6, P.E.C.H.S., Karachi; Chair. Lt.-Gen. BAKHTIAR RANA; publ. *Kasp-i-Kamal* (monthly, Urdu).

Pakistan Water and Power Development Authority: WAPDA House, Shara-e-Quaid-e-Azam, Lahore; f.

1958; for development of irrigation, water supply and drainage, building of replacement works under the World Bank sponsored Indo-Pakistan Indus Basin Treaty; flood-control and watershed management; reclamation of waterlogged and saline lands; inland navigation; generation of hydroelectric and thermal power and its transmission and distribution; Chair. I. A. KHAN; publ. *Indus* (English, monthly), *Barqab* (Urdu, monthly), *Wapda Weekly*, *Annual Report* (English).

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Federation of Pakistan Chambers of Commerce and Industry, Tho: Lalji Lakhmidas Building, Bellasis St., Karachi; f. 1950; 71 mems.; Sec.-Gen. TUFAIL AHMAD KHAN.

AFFILIATED CHAMBERS

Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Aiwan-e-Tijarat, P.O.B. 4158, Nicol Rd., Karachi; f. 1960; 1,300 mems.; Pres. AHMED ABDULLA; Officiating Sec. M. RAFIQ KHAN.

Hyderabad Chamber of Commerce and Industry: P.O.B. 99, Bungalow 6, Unit No. 3, Shah Latifabad, Hyderabad; Pres. INAYATULLAH BARKATH BHAI; Sec. ABDUL SALIM.

The Lahore Chamber of Commerce and Industry: P.O.B. 597, 11 Race Course Rd., Lahore; f. 1923; 1,800 mems.; Pres. CH. MUHAMMED SAIED; Sec. MAQBOOL AHMED MIAN.

Multan Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Hussain Agabli, Multan City; Pres. MIAN FAROOQ AHMAD SHEIKH; Sec. SANOBAR SHAH KAKAKHEL.

Overseas Investors Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Chamber of Commerce Bldg., P.O.B. 4833, Talpur Rd., Karachi 2; formerly *Karachi Chamber of Commerce and Industry*; 150 mems.; Pres. MASUD KARIM; Sec. P. T. ENSOR, M.B.E.

Rawalpindi Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Ciro's Bldg., 42 Haider Rd., Rawalpindi; Pres. SHAIKH K. AMAHD; Sec. MUSHTAQ AHMAD.

Sarhad Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Sarhad Chamber House, G.T. Rd., Peshawar; f. 1958; 400 mems., including three Trade Groups and one Town Association; Pres. SYED TAJMIR SHAH; Vice-Pres. HAJI ABDUL AZIZ SAVUL; Sec. AGHA MUHAMMAD.

Sukkur Chamber of Commerce and Industry: New Cloth Market, Sukkur.

EMPLOYERS' AND TRADE ASSOCIATIONS

All-Pakistan Textile Mills Association: Muhammadi House, 3rd Floor, I. I. Chundrigar Rd., Karachi 2; Chair. MIAN M. JAVED SAIGOL; Sec. S. M. USMAN.

Karachi Cotton Association Ltd., The: The Cotton Exchange, I. I. Chundrigar Rd., Karachi; Chair. MOHAMED SULEMAN CASSUM MITHA; Sec. S. H. HASNIE.

Pakistan Association of Printing and Graphic Art Industry: International Press Bldg., McLeod Rd., Karachi; Chair. M. A. SIDDIQI; Sec.-Gen. SHAHID ISHAQ.

Pakistan Carpet Manufacturers' and Exporters' Association: 13 Motan Bldg., Bunder Rd., Karachi; Chair. SH. WAZIR MOHD; Sec. MIRZA MOHD AFZAL.

Pakistan Cotton Ginners' Association: Bungalow 159, Block 'C', Unit 2, Latifabad, Hyderabad; Chair. KH. MOHAMMAD MASOOD; Sec. SYED ABBAS HUSSAIN.

Pakistan Flour Mills' Association: Co-operative Insurance Bldg., 23 Shara-e-Quaid-e Azam, P.O.B. 47, Lahore, Sec. M. MAJID CHUGHTAI.

Pakistan Hosiery Manufacturers' Association: 2611 Dilkusha Chambers, Marston Rd., Karachi; f. 1960; 450 mems.; Chair. SALIM A. SATTAR; Sec. A. G. KAPADIA, B.COM.

Pakistan Leather Goods Manufacturers' and Dealers' Association: 6 Badshahi Rd., Garden West, Karachi; f. 1948; Chair. G. H. BUTT.

Pakistan Mine Owners' Association: c/o Gilani Co. Ltd., Barnes Rd., Quetta; Chair. IQBAL SHAH; Sec. Maj. USMAN ALI KHAN.

Pakistan Paint Manufacturers' Association: P.O.B. 3602, Karachi 16; f. 1953; Chair. D. O. ANDERSON; Sec. ABDUL RAHMAN KHAN.

Pakistan Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association: 130-131 Hotel Metropole, Club Rd., Karachi; Chair. SLEEM MAJIDULLA; Sec. SYED ABBAS.

Pakistan Readymade Garments Manufacturing Association: 7 Ilaco House, Victoria Rd., Karachi; Chair. M. A. JAWAD; Sec. M. ZAKI M. SADDICK.

Pakistan Shipowners' Association: Ralli Bros. Bldg., Wood St., Karachi 2; Chair. FAKHRUDDIN M. MILLWALA; Hon. Sec.-Treas. NOMAN H. BANDUKWALA.

Pakistan Silk and Rayon Mills' Association: 13 Bank House, 1 Habib Square, Bunder Rd., Karachi; f. 1959; Chair. HABIB WALI MOHAMMAD, Sec. M. H. K. BURNEY.

Pakistan Sports Goods Manufacturers' and Exporters' Association: Sialkot City; Chair. KH. MOHD ASHRAF; Sec. MIAN FAYYAZ AHMAD.

Pakistan Steel Re-rolling Mills' Association: Karachi Chambers, 6-Link McLeod Rd., Lahore; Chair. M. IRSHAD QADRI, Sec. A. H. GHAURI.

Pakistan Vanaspati Manufacturers' Association: 404 Muhammadi House, I. I. Chundrigar Rd., Karachi 2; Chair. ANWARUDDIN ALI; Sec. Wing. Commdr. A. HABIB AHMED.

Pakistan Woollen Millowners' Association, The: M-1108 Kohati Chowk, Shahr-e-Mohammad Raza Shah Pahlvi, Rawalpindi; f. 1961; Chair. M. NAGINAWAB.

Surgical Instruments Manufacturers' Association of Pakistan, The: Nihal Chand St., Sialkot-1; f. 1948; Chair. KH. M. ASGHAR; Gen. Sec. M. ANWAR QURESHI.

TRADE UNIONS

All-Pakistan Confederation of Labour (APCOL): 5 Moosa Lane, Karachi 2; f. 1949; 235 unions; total membership 329,000; Pres. (vacant); Sec.-Gen. M. A. KHATIB.

AFFILIATED FEDERATIONS:

Pakistan Federation of Trade Unions: 5 Moosa Lane, Karachi 2; 139 unions; total membership 150,496; Pres. B. A. KHAN BAKHTIAR; Gen. Sec. M. A. KHATIB.

The principal affiliated Federations are:

All-Pakistan Railwaymen's Federation: 110 McLeod Rd., Lahore; f. 1948; 8 unions; 88,522 mems.; Pres. MEHBOOB-UL-HAQ; Gen. Sec. CH. UMAR DIN.

Maghrabi Pakistan Khet Mazdoor Federation: 1 Brandreth Rd., Lahore; f. 1954; plantation workers, about 14,000 mems.

Pakistan Transport Workers' Federation: 110 McLeod Rd., Lahore; 17 unions; 92,512 mems.; Pres. MEHBOOB-UL-HAQ; Gen. Sec. CH. UMAR DIN.

Sind Hari Federation (SHF): P.O. Umar Kot, Sind; 18 unions; about 23,000 mems.; plantation workers; Pres. A. G. SARHANDI; Sec.-Gen. L. H. PALLI.

Pakistan Mazdoor Federation: Landa Bazar, Lahore; f. 1951; 38 affiliated unions; 71,324 mems.; Pres. KHWAJA MOHAMMED HUSSAIN; Sec. MALIK FAZAL ILAHI QURBAN.

United Trade Unions Federation of Pakistan: 1 Swami Narain Trust Bldg., Frere Rd., Karachi; 17 affiliated unions; about 15,000 mems.; Pres. MIRZA FAROOQ BEG.

There are a number of independent unions and federations.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Commissioner of Railways: M. A. KARIM, P.R.S., Ministry of Communications, Islamabad.

Chairman of Pakistan Railway Board: A. M. AKHOOND.

The Pakistan rail system is State-owned, mostly broad gauge, and has a route mileage of 5,383 miles.

ROADS

The total of surfaced roads in 1969 was about 26,000 miles. There are over 100,000 miles of fair-weather tracks. The new Karachi-Hyderabad road was opened in May 1970.

Government assistance comes from the Road Fund, financed from a share of the excise and customs duty on sales of petrol and from development loans.

Road Transport Corporation: Chair. ASLAM AVAIS.

Automobile Association of Pakistan, The: P.O.B. 76, 8H Multan Rd., Lahore; Chair. NAWABZADA SYED IQBAL HASSAN; Sec. ZIA ULLAH SHAIKH, T.K.

Karachi Automobile Association: Oriental Bldg., McLeod Rd., Karachi; f. 1958; Pres. HABIB I. RAHIMTOOLA; Sec.-Gen. ROSHEN ALI BHIMJEE.

RIVERS, CANALS AND IRRIGATION

A score of large canals and hundreds of small ones criss-cross the territory of Pakistan watered by the rivers Sutlej, Ravi, Chenab, Jhelum, Indus and Swat. Many new canals and water works are being constructed.

In September 1960 the Indus Basin Development Fund (see Chapter, Indus Waters Treaty, in Part I) was established to finance irrigation in Pakistan and India.

SHIPPING

The chief port is Karachi.

National Shipping Corporation: Karachi; f. 1963; 26 ships; cargo services to U.S.A., U.K., and Far East; five directors nominated by the Government, four elected by shareholders; Chair. S. GHIAS UDDIN AHMED, S.P.K., S.Q.A., C.S.P.

Crescent Shipping Lines Ltd.: 3rd Floor, Finlay House, I. I. Chundrigar Rd., P.O.B. 4294, Karachi.

East and West Steamship Co. (1961): P.O.B. 7014, Keamari, Karachi-7; services: West Pakistan, Ceylon, East Pakistan; 2 passenger vessels of 9,000 tons and 1 ocean-going cargo vessel.

Gulf Shipping Corporation Ltd.: Steel House, West Wharf Rd., Karachi; 1 tanker, 16,378 tons, 4 dry-cargo vessels, 40,330 tons; Man. Dir. FAKHRUDDIN M. MILLWALA.

Karachi Steam Navigation Co Ltd.: 4 Bandukwala Buildings, I. I. Chundrigar Rd., Karachi 2; Chair. Shaikh HOOSAIN BHOY A. BANDUKWALA; Man. Dir. NOMAN H. BANDUKWALA; coastal services, West to East Pakistan.

Muhammadi Steamship Co Ltd.: Valika Chambers, Altaf Hussain Rd., (P.O.B. 4128), Karachi 2; f. 1947; agents in U.S.A., Colombo and principal Eastern and Pakistan ports; services: coastal and U.S.A.; 6 vessels, total gross tonnage 54,957 tons; Chair. FAKHRUDDIN VALIBHAI.

Pakistan Shipping Line Ltd.: Ralli Bros. Bldg, Talpur Rd. Karachi; services between Pakistan and Europe.

Pan-Islamic Steamship Co. Ltd., The: Writers' Chambers, Dunolly Rd., Karachi; f. 1950; Man. Dir. A. D. AHMED, S.Q.A.; Special Dir. ALI MOHAMMED MOOSA; services: coastal, U.S.A., and Pakistan/Saudi Arabia (Pilgrim Service); Karachi/Red Sea ports (cargo service).

Transoceanic Steamship Co. Ltd.: 260 R.A. Lines, Karachi; Chair. and Man. Dir. GODREJ M. KANDAWALA; services: coastal trade.

United Oriental Steamship Co.: P.O.B. 4364, Nicol Rd., Karachi; 7 cargo vessels; Commercial Man. MUSTAFA HASAN.

CIVIL AVIATION

The Directorate General of Civil Aviation has been merged with Air Headquarters, Pakistan Air Force; Director-General A. RAUF.

Karachi is an international airport.

Pakistan International Airlines Corp.: P.I.A. Bldg., Karachi Airport; est. 1955 as a result of a merger of Orient Airways Ltd. and Pakistan International Airlines. The Corporation operates domestic services and international services to Afghanistan, Albania, the Netherlands, Dubai, Doha, Bahrain, Iran, Turkey, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Iraq, U.A.R., Kuwait, Nepal, Japan, the Philippines, Italy, Lebanon, West Germany, Switzerland, France, Austria, Greece, Ceylon, U.S.A., United Kingdom, U.S.S.R., Burma, Thailand, the People's Republic of China, East Africa and Aden; fleet of 9 Boeing 707s, 3 720s, 9 F.27s and 6 Twin Otters; Chair. S. GHIASUDDIN AHMED, Defence Adviser; Man. Dir. Air Vice-Marshal ZAFAR AHMED CHAUDHRY.

FOREIGN AIRLINES

The following foreign airlines are represented in Pakistan: Air Ceylon, Air France, Alitalia, Ariana Afghan Airlines, BOAC, EAAC, Ethiopian Air Lines, Garuda Indonesian Airways, Iran Air, Iraqi Airways, JAL, KLM, Kuwait Airways, Lufthansa, MEA-Air Liban, PanAm, Qantas, Royal Nepal Airlines Corp., SAS, Saudi Arabia Airlines, Swissair, Syrian Arab Airlines, TWA, UTA.

TOURISM

Department of Tourism, Government of Pakistan: Central Hotel Bldg., Club Rd., Karachi 4; f. 1956; Dir.-Gen. Khwaja MASRUR HUSAIN, S.K.; bns. in Lahore, Peshawar, Rawalpindi, Kaptai, Gilgit, Quetta, Moenjodaro, Murree, Saidu Sharif and Abbottabad.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

Arts Council of Pakistan: Karachi; Exec. Dir. IRFAN HUSAIN; *Pakistan Arts Council*, Lahore: Pres. Justice S. A. RAHMAN; *Pakistan Arts Council*, Rawalpindi: Exec. Dir. AGHA BABAR.

Government Institute of Arts: Dacca; Principal ZAINUL ABIDIN.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission: P.O.B. 3112, Karachi; responsible for organizing training and research centres in the field of nuclear science and technology and for installing and commissioning nuclear power and desalination plants; nuclear power plant at Kanupp; Chair. Dr. I. H. USMANI, PH.D., C.S.P., D.I.C.

Atomic Energy Centre (in Lahore): P.O.B. 658, Lahore; f. 1961; training and research; equipped with a 14 MeV neutron generator, 4,096 channel analyser and cobalt-60 gamma source of 13,000 curie strength; Dir. Dr. ISHFAQ AHMAD.

Atomic Energy Agricultural Research Centre: Tandojam; f. 1963; research in plant physiology, genetics, entomology, soil science; Dir. Dr. A. R. AZMI.

Karachi Nuclear Power Station: equipped with a reactor of 137 MW (critical in December 1970); fully operational mid-1971.

Pakistan Institute of Nuclear Science and Technology: Nilhore, Rawalpindi; f. 1961; research; equipped with 5 MW swimming-pool-type reactor (critical 1966); Dir.-Gen. Dr. S. AHMED HASNAIN.

UNIVERSITIES

University of Islamabad: 77-E Satellite Town, Rawalpindi; 42 teachers, 82 students.

University of Karachi: University Campus, University Rd., Karachi 32; 244 teachers, 3,506 students.

University of Peshawar: Peshawar; 552 teachers, 5,064 students.

University of the Punjab: Lahore; 25 professors, 35,409 students (incl. affiliated colleges).

University of Sind: Hyderabad; 3,170 students.

Pakistan Agricultural University: Lyallpur; 300 teachers, 1,565 students.

Pakistan University of Engineering and Technology: 145 teachers, 2,202 students.

PANAMA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Republic of Panama is a narrow strip of territory at the southern end of the isthmus separating North and South America. It is bounded to the west by Costa Rica and to the east by Colombia in South America. The Caribbean Sea is to the north and the Pacific to the south. The climate is tropical and the Caribbean coast receives up to 150 inches of rainfall per year. The tropical rain forest of the north coast gives way to savannah grassland on the south coast. Spanish is the official language and Roman Catholicism the religion of most of the people. The flag carries four quarters: white with a blue star, blue, white with a red star and red. The capital is Panama City.

Recent History

The terms of the treaty by which the Panama Canal Zone was ceded to the United States two weeks after Panama's emergence as a separate nation in 1903, have bedeviled relations between the two countries for many years. The treaty was modified in 1936 and 1955 but the Panama Canal Zone Government and the Panama Canal Zone Company, both headed by the same man, retain complete jurisdiction in the Canal Zone. Violence broke out on the Zone border in 1964 and twenty-one Panamanian demonstrators lost their lives as a result. In the same year Presidents Johnson and Robles pledged their governments to find a peaceful solution to the dispute. Negotiations on the present canal, the possibility of making a sea-level canal and the defence of the area, continued till 1967 but the draft treaties were shelved by both governments, which now faced elections.

In 1968 after eleven days in office President Arias was deposed and after four months of uncertainty, General Omar Torrijos, the commander of the National Guard, emerged as the country's leader. Negotiations with the United States on the future of the Canal Zone and the possibility of making a second canal were reopened in June 1971 but have not led to agreement. Since 1969 the government has carried out agrarian reforms favouring landless peasants. Political parties remain banned but in November 1971 General Torrijos announced that a constituent assembly of five hundred *corregidores* would be elected in August 1972. This assembly would later elect a new president. Panama is a member of the Organization of American States.

Government

The President and the Chamber of Deputies are elected for a four-year term by universal adult suffrage. The President is assisted by a Cabinet of Ministers.

Defence

There is a National Guard of some 5,000 men commanded by General Omar Torrijos, but a military force is assembled only in emergencies.

Economic Affairs

About a quarter of the national revenue is derived from the Canal Zone by way of lease fees and labour services. The economy is based on the land with rice, sugar and

bananas as principal crops. Cocoa, hemp, coconuts and maize are grown. Industry is mainly concerned with the manufacture of sugar and alcoholic beverages. Shrimp fishing is important. There are timber resources notably mahogany. Chief exports are refined petroleum, bananas and shrimps, with the United States as virtually the sole customer. Much revenue comes from shipping registration fees (*see* next paragraph).

Transport and Communications

There is a government-owned railway and two others which are United States-owned. Roads extend for some 6,000 kilometres of which about 4,000 are unpaved. The Pan-American Highway is to be extended from Panama City to Colombia by 1976, thus making the highway complete. The merchant marine is one of the world's largest with over six million gross tons (1970). Most of the vessels are foreign-owned but registered in Panama.

Social Welfare

Social welfare is being developed with insurance benefits for unemployment, sickness and retirement. Employees contribute to the scheme, which is Government operated.

Education

There is compulsory education for children between seven and fifteen years. There are two universities.

Tourism

There is some tourism though most travellers are in transit through the Panama Canal. Panama City on the Pacific coast is the main resort.

Visas are not required to visit Panama by nationals of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Germany, Honduras, Italy, Spain and Switzerland, for a stay of less than 3 months, and of the United Kingdom for a stay less than 30 days.

Sport

Baseball and basketball are the most popular games.

Public Holidays

1972: May 1 (Labour Day), October 11 (Independence from Colombia), November 3 (Day of the National Flag), November 28 (Independence from Spain), December 8 (Immaculate Conception), December 25 (Christmas).

1973: January 1 (New Year's Day), January 9 (National Martyrs' Day), March 6 (Carnival), March 1 (Constitution Day), April 20 (Good Friday).

Weights and Measures

Both the Metric and the Imperial Systems of weights and measures are in use.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The monetary unit is the Balboa of 100 Cents (at par with the U.S. Dollar).

Coins: 5, 10, 25, 50 Cents; 1 Balboa.

Notes: U.S.A. notes are in circulation.

Exchange rate: 2.60 Balboa = £1 sterling.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA	POPULATION (1970 Census)			
	Total	Panama City (capital)	Birth Rate (per '000)	Death Rate (per '000)
75,650 sq. km. (excluding the Panama Canal Zone)	1,428,082	348,704	37.1	7.1

Population of Colón: 67,695.

Birth Rate (1969): 38.0; Death Rate (1969): 7.0.

AGRICULTURE

	AREA ('000 hectares)		PRODUCTION ('000 quintals)	
	1968-69	1969-70	1968-69	1969-72
Beans	16.6	16.9	111.2	108.2
Coffee	25.4	25.2	99.3	113.3
Maize	100.3	102.5	1,846.1	1,929.1
Rice	128.6	125.7	3,594.4	3,643.0
Sugar	19.9	21.1	18,726.0	20,184.0
Tobacco	0.6	0.7	18.2	17.5

INDUSTRY

		1967	1968	1969	1970
Beer and Spirits	million litres	35.9	35.1	40.2	42.0
Condensed, Evaporated, Powdered Milk	short tons	9,600.5	11,079.9	10,853.7	11,074.2
Salt	" "	11,224.4	8,295.4	12,594.9	7,837.2
Tomato Derivatives	" "	3,743.8	4,438.3	5,231.1	3,542.1
Sugar	" "	65,400.7	74,020.5	79,410.1	78,278.8
Electricity	'000 kWh.	420,389	484,618	549,508	480,009
Gas	'000 cu. ft.	719,850	696,960	645,027	683,925

FINANCE

1 Balboa=100 cents; 2.60 Balboas=£1 sterling; 100 Balboas=£38.45 sterling=U.S. \$100.

BUDGET

(1970-'000 Balboas)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
Direct Taxes	59,867	Government and Justice	23,620
Indirect Taxes	59,211	Education	37,770
State Organizations	17,690	Public Works	7,900
Other Non-tributary Revenue	25,932	Labour, Social Security and Health	21,839
		Internal and External Debt	26,797
		Other Items	44,774
TOTAL	162,700	TOTAL	162,700

PANAMA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

COST OF LIVING INDEX

(1962 = 100)

	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971*
Food	107.2	110.5	112.8	116.1	119.2
Housing	104.0	105.1	106.2	105.9	107.9
Clothing	103.6	103.5	104.3	104.5	107.7
Miscellaneous	103.6	103.9	106.6	113.2	113.5
GENERAL INDEX	105.0	106.8	108.6	111.9	113.9

This table is based on a study of families in Panama City with a monthly income of up to Balboas 599.9.

* September

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

(million Balboas)

	1968	1969	1970
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	861.4	945.4	1,077.8
Income paid abroad	-25.3	-24.5	-34.2
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	836.1	920.9	1,043.6
Balance of imports and exports of goods and services	-8.0	16.1	46.8
AVAILABLE RESOURCES	853.4	961.5	1,124.6
<i>of which:</i>			
Private consumption expenditure	551.8	620.6	713.8
Central government consumption expenditure	109.7	118.2	141.1
Private fixed capital formation	140.0	157.4	198.4
Public fixed capital formation	18.4	9.8	15.0
Central government fixed capital formation	15.0	33.5	36.0
Increase in stocks	18.4	22.0	20.3

RESERVES

	1967	1968	1969	1970
Gross International Reserves	37,893.4	47,095.8	77,490.7	54,548.3
<i>of which:</i>				
Gold	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Foreign currency	14,077.5	17,721.2	16,606.9	22,638.2
<i>of which:</i>				
U.S. coin	794.9	391.5	327.1	571.4
U.S. notes	13,234.3	17,285.5	16,249.6	22,049.2
Bank deposits (incl. Canal Zone)	23,803.7	27,299.7	60,672.5	30,614.7

Note: U.S. treasury notes and coins form the bulk of the currency in circulation in Panama.

PANAMA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

('000 Balboas)

	1969			1970*		
	Credit	Debit	Balance	Credit	Debit	Balance
<i>Goods and Services:</i>						
Merchandise f.o.b.	132,497	282,724	-150,227	130,433	326,352	-195,919
Non-monetary gold	—	2,302	- 2,302	—	860	- 860
Freight and insurance	64	27,786	- 27,722	62	32,577	- 32,515
Transportation	26,635	10,181	16,454	35,858	13,687	22,171
Travel	65,333	16,585	48,748	78,142	22,652	55,490
Investment income	9,891	34,977	- 25,086	13,036	35,451	- 22,415
Government transactions n.e.s.	11,102	6,257	4,845	12,481	6,982	5,499
Miscellaneous services	114,923	14,712	100,211	114,255	15,893	98,362
Total	360,445	395,524	- 35,079	384,267	454,454	- 70,187
<i>Transfer Payments:</i>						
Private	6,620	11,911	- 5,291	7,856	11,528	- 3,672
Government	7,816	1,517	6,299	8,790	1,781	7,009
Total	14,436	13,428	1,008	16,646	13,309	3,337
CURRENT BALANCE	374,881	408,952	- 34,071	400,913	467,763	- 66,850
<i>Capital and Monetary Gold:</i>						
Private long-term	25,812	1,609	24,203	41,603	1,821	39,782
Private short-term	35	2,583	- 2,548	—	4,115	- 4,115
Government	39,382	5,540	33,842	69,252	32,356	36,896
Gold and share holdings in central monetary institutions	6,388	5,958	430	—	3,708	- 3,708
Gold and share holdings in other monetary institutions	109,045	98,683	10,362	220,449	156,413	64,036
CAPITAL BALANCE	180,662	114,373	66,289	331,304	198,413	132,891
Net Errors and Omissions			- 32,218			- 66,041

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS BY AREA

('000 Balboas)

	1969		1970*	
	PANAMA CANAL ZONE	OTHER COUNTRIES	PANAMA CANAL ZONE	OTHER COUNTRIES
<i>Goods and Services:</i>				
Merchandise f.o.b.	20,014	-170,241	17,913	-213,832
Non-monetary gold	—	- 2,302	—	- 860
Freight and insurance	-692	- 27,030	-781	-31,734
Transportation	-187	16,641	-212	22,383
Travel	35,796	12,952	37,291	18 199
Investment income	—	- 25,086	—	22,415
Government transactions n.e.s.	6,396	- 1,551	7,617	- 2,118
Miscellaneous services	78,476	21,735	76,286	22,076
Total	139,803	-174,882	138,114	-208,301
<i>Transfer Payments</i>	6,142	- 5,134	7,303	-3,966

* Preliminary figures.

PANAMA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FOREIGN LOANS TO PANAMA
(⁰⁰⁰ Balboas)

LOANS TO AUTONOMOUS AGENCIES	1968	1969	1970
<i>Inter-American Development Bank:</i>			
Institute for Economic Development	4,425	4,053	5,694
Institute of Housing and Town Planning	11,596	11,601	12,492
Institute of Aqueducts and Water Supply	4,402	4,591	4,755
Banco Nacional de Panamá	2,101	2,602	2,912
<i>International Bank for Reconstruction and Development:</i>			
Institute for Hydraulic Resources and Electrification	3,925	3,805	3,819
<i>International Development Agency:</i>			
Savings Bank (Caja de Ahorros)	1,958	1,838	1,718
Institute of Aqueducts and Water Supply	8,397	9,664	11,079
Institute of Housing and Town Planning	2,151	2,588	2,876
TOTAL	38,955	40,742	45,345

GOVERNMENT FOREIGN DEBT

	1968	1969	1970
Repayable Bonds	30,600	29,931	29,278
Export-Import Bank	11,400	10,298	9,208
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	4,900	4,334	3,710
Inter-American Development Bank	1,000	1,534	3,587
United States Government (AID, IDA)	22,900	24,035	25,444
National Bank of Washington—Panama Embassy in Washington	—	55	42
Consortio Bancario	—	22,530	5,506
Others	—	12,107	63,812
TOTAL	70,800	104,824	140,812

EXTERNAL TRADE
(Balboas)

	1967	1968	1969	1970*
Imports	229,273,287	243,344,107	278,669,177	322,551,487
Exports	85,248,211	93,807,085	108,821,451	106,253,424

* Provisional.

PANAMA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

(Balboas)

IMPORTS	1967	1968	1969	1970*
Foodstuffs	18,808,081	19,897,151	20,889,715	23,345,073
Cereals and Manufactures	4,565,911	5,152,925	5,342,915	4,815,972
Fruits and Vegetables	4,577,444	4,835,633	4,873,560	6,036,010
Beverages and Tobacco	2,193,724	2,449,827	2,930,999	3,116,969
Inedible Raw Materials	1,306,281	1,618,334	1,635,100	2,774,455
Mineral Fuels and Lubricants	47,317,249	52,981,896	60,572,066	62,108,467
Crude Petroleum	45,326,013	50,385,430	58,595,520	59,664,412
Vegetable and Animal Oils and Fats	790,645	476,088	1,793,866	440,944
Chemical Products	21,208,637	23,990,701	26,752,382	29,219,722
Medical and Pharmaceutical Products	5,661,401	6,586,828	7,669,700	8,908,348
Manufactured Articles, classified by material	57,102,027	55,812,668	63,351,443	74,054,227
Paper and Cardboard	9,877,625	10,980,127	12,380,173	12,338,347
Textile Fibres and Manufactures	17,210,316	14,609,117	17,977,356	21,013,423
Metal Manufactures	8,314,902	7,966,552	8,416,743	10,497,575
Machinery and Transport Equipment	54,149,982	58,502,290	68,134,038	90,004,427
Machinery, excl. Electrical	24,342,670	22,153,551	29,021,736	36,189,164
Transport Equipment	17,790,492	18,490,207	21,855,837	33,221,926
Miscellaneous Manufactures	26,210,618	27,356,474	32,292,214	36,926,284
Clothing	7,789,365	7,431,981	8,407,157	8,912,533
Miscellaneous Commodities n.e.s.	186,043	258,878	317,354	560,919

EXPORTS	1967	1968	1969	1970*
Foodstuffs	59,618,649	71,469,799	80,087,520	81,082,517
Fresh and Preserved Fish	9,192,597	9,769,438	9,802,336	10,170,640
Fresh Bananas	42,005,598	53,045,914	61,248,395	60,919,946
Sugar	4,060,816	4,885,167	5,580,610	5,109,947
Coffee	1,397,332	561,412	1,101,403	1,704,813
Beverages and Tobacco	5,554	55,115	170,389	25,658
Crude Materials, inedible	1,234,078	1,197,959	1,531,743	1,773,424
Mineral Fuels and Lubricants	22,926,024	18,858,485	24,067,579	21,504,554
Petroleum Derivatives	22,923,705	18,857,414	24,055,459	21,464,765
Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	367,329	254,320	55,038	58,943
Chemical Products	62,027	107,979	120,721	105,850
Manufactured Articles	603,291	1,402,156	1,927,596	1,299,538
Machinery and Transport Equipment	64,446	581	40,934	21,430
Miscellaneous Manufactures	366,813	460,691	819,731	381,510

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

('000 Balboas)

IMPORTS FROM	1968	1969	1970*	EXPORTS TO	1968	1969	1970
Free Zone of Colón	27,094	33,141	40,528	Canada	2,816	4,938	4,200
German Federal Rep.	6,435	7,765	9,882	German Federal Rep.	2,307	15,041	17,296
Japan	12,432	15,645	20,479	Japan	282	234	349
United Kingdom	5,970	6,631	7,937	Netherlands	946	3,549	4,392
United States	93,467	105,102	126,254	United Kingdom	965	9	420
Venezuela	49,894	58,236	59,874	United States	73,145	70,439	66,441

* Provisional figures

PANAMA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY, THE CONSTITUTION, THE GOVERNMENT, ETC.)

Tourism (1969): 443,432 Visitors (300,467 in transit), Expenditure 29,536,747 Balboas.

Railways (1970): Passengers carried 543,551, freight 15,889 tons.

Roads (1970): Cars 45,526, Buses 2,818, Lorries 11,716, others 293.

Shipping (1970): 122 Tankers of 2,196,242 gross registered tonnage, 2,549 others of 3,842,693 gross registered tonnage.

Civil Aviation (1970): Passengers arriving 378,626, departing 428,227.

EDUCATION

(1970)

TYPE	NUMBER	TEACHERS	PUPILS
Infant . . .	130	218	6,921
Primary . . .	1,784	8,717	255,287
Secondary . . .	192	3,784	78,466
Universities . . .	2	448	8,159

Source: Dirección de Estadística y Censo, Panama.

THE CONSTITUTION

Under the Constitution the President is elected by direct vote for a four-year term and is ineligible for reelection for the two succeeding terms. He is assisted in the government of the country by a Cabinet of Ministers.

The legislative body is the Chamber of Deputies of 53 members—appointed in the ratio of one Deputy to every 15,000 inhabitants. At the time of the elections two substitutes are elected for each deputy.

The Constitution contains a national bill of rights on liberal and progressive lines; there is universal suffrage for all those over 21.

Education is compulsory and free, and religious toleration is guaranteed under the Constitution.

THE GOVERNMENT

President: Ing. DEMETRIO LAKAS.

Member of the Junta: Lic. ARTURO SUCRE.

CABINET

(March 1972)

Minister of the Government and Justice: Lic. ALEJANDRO FERRER.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Lic. JUAN ANTONIO TACK.

Minister of Public Works: Ing. MANUEL A. ALVARADO.

Minister of Finance: Dr. GABRIEL CASTRO.

Minister of Agriculture: Ing. CARLOS LANDAU.

Minister of Commerce and Industry: Lic. FERNANDO MANFREDO.

Minister of Public Health: Dr. JOSÉ RENÁN ESQUIVEL.

Minister of Labour and Social Welfare: Lic. JOSÉ DE LA ROSA CASTILLO.

Minister of Education: Lic. JOSÉ GUILLERMO AIZPÚ.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO PANAMA

(Panama City unless otherwise stated)

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Argentina: Edificio de la Caja de Ahorros, Calle 17 y Ave. Central, Apartado Postal 1271 (E); *Ambassador:* RAMON SAYUS.

Austria: Mexico City, Mexico (L).

Belgium: San José, Costa Rica (L); *Chargé de Affaires* (a.i.): JACQUES I. D'HONDT.

Bolivia: Urbanización Obarrio, Calle 72, Apdo. Postal 5276 (L); *Ambassador:* Brig.-Gen. ERNESTO GUZMÁN FRICKE.

Brazil: Calle 52, No. 24, Urbanización Campo Alegre (E); *Ambassador:* CARLOS F. DUARTE G. DA ROCHA.

Canada: San José, Costa Rica (E).

Chile: Ave. 1 y Calle 31, Apartado Postal 73411 (E); *Ambassador:* RAMÓN ESPINOSA VASQUEZ.

China, Republic of (Taiwan): Ave. 9, 34, Apartado Postal 4285 (E); *Ambassador:* Lieut.-Gen. JEN-LIN HUANG.

Colombia: Calle Ricardo Arias, Campo Alegre A., Apartado Postal 491 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. JOSÉ JOAQUÍN GORI.

Denmark: Bogotá, Colombia.

Ecuador: Calle 50, No. 100 y Calle 68, Apartado Postal No. 530 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires* (a.i.): GONZALO DONOSO DONOSO.

Egypt: Calle 33A, 4-21, Apartado Postal 7080 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires* a.i.: ROBERT SALIB ISKANDER.

El Salvador: Calle Samuel Boyd No. 10, Apartado 4434 (E); *Ambassador:* RICARDO MACHÓN DIAZ.

France: Plaza de Francia No. 1-06, Apartado Postal 869 (E); *Ambassador:* ALBERT CHAMBON.

German Federal Republic: Ave. 1 y Calle 40, Apartado Postal 4228 (E); *Ambassador:* KAJUS KOSTER.

Greece: Mexico City, Mexico (L).

Guatemala: Avda. Justo Arosemena y Calle 32, No. 32-06, Apartado Postal No. 1018 (E); *Ambassador:* ROBERTO AZURDIA PAIZ.

Haiti: Calle 51, No. 18, Apartado Postal 1134 (E); *Ambassador:* PIERRE RAOUL ROUZIER.

Honduras: Avda. Eusebio A. Morales No. 7 (E); *Ambassador:* DANIEL MATAMOROS.

PANAMA—(DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION, PRESIDENT, POLITICAL PARTIES, ETC.)

India: Mexico City, Mexico (E).

Israel: Ave. 4 y Calle 31 (E); *Ambassador:* YEHIEL ILSAR.

Italy: Edificio Cemento Panama—Ave. Eusebio A. Morales y Manuel Espinosa B., Apartado Postal 2024 (E); *Ambassador:* Marquis GIO PAOLO DE FERRAR.

Japan: Calle 46 No. 10 (L); *Ambassador:* AKIRA TAKAHASHI.

Korea: Mexico City, Mexico (E).

Mexico: Ave. 7 España, 120 Apartado Postal 4220 (E); *Ambassador:* IGNACIO D. SILVA.

Netherlands: San José, Costa Rica (L).

Nicaragua: Diagonal 4, No. 33-51, Apartado Postal 933 (E); *Ambassador:* DR. ANTONIO VALDEZ MARTÍNEZ.

Norway: Mexico City, Mexico (L).

Paraguay: San Salvador, E. Salvador (E).

Peru: Calle 43, No. 34, Apartado No. 4516 (E); *Ambassador:* GUILLERMO GERBERDING MELBAER.

Panama also has diplomatic relations with Austria, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Lebanon, Pakistan, Venezuela, and Yugoslavia.

Poland: Mexico City, Mexico (L).

Portugal: San José, Costa Rica (L).

Spain: (address not available) (E); *Ambassador:* EMILIO PAN DE SOALUCE.

Sweden: Bogotá, Colombia (L).

Switzerland: Guatemala City, Guatemala.

Turkey: Mexico City, Mexico (E).

United Kingdom: Ave. 7 España No. 120; 5° piso (E); *Ambassador:* D. MALCOLM.

U.S.A.: Ave. Balboa entre Calles 37 y 38 Este, Apartado Postal 1099 (E); *Ambassador:* CHARLES W. ADAIR.

Uruguay: (address not available) (E); *Ambassador:* SILVIO CORRADI IRISARRI.

Vatican: Punta Paitilla, Apartado Postal 1763 (Apostolic Nunciature); *Apostolic Delegate:* The Most Rev. Mgr. ANTONINO PINCI.

PRESIDENT

(Election May 1968)

CANDIDATES	PARTY	VOTES
ARNULFO ARIAS MADRID	Unión Nacional Partido Liberal	175,432
DAVID SAMUDIO		133,887
ANTONIO GONZÁLEZ REVILLA	Partido Demócrata Cristiano	11,371

President Arias was overthrown shortly after the elections.

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES

The Chamber of Deputies was suspended in October 1968.

POLITICAL PARTIES

All parties were temporarily dissolved in February 1969.

In 1968 the following parties were operative:

Unión Nacional: coalition formed in November 1967 by Acción Democrática, Coalición Patriótica Nacional, Partido Panameñista, Tercer Partido Nacionalista and Partido Republicano to present a united opposition for the national elections of May 1968. Leader ex-President ARNULFO ARIAS MADRID. Apart from Partido Panameñista these parties formerly supported Marco Aurelio Robles.

Partido Liberal Nacional: won the Presidential election of 1964; Presidential candidate 1968: DAVID SAMUDIO.

Partido Demócrata Cristiano: Presidential candidate 1968: ANTONIO GONZÁLEZ REVILLA.

Partido Progresista Nacional: supported President Robles in 1964.

Partido Laborista Agrario: supported President Robles in 1964.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The Supreme Court comprises nine magistrates, a new magistrate being appointed every two years for an eighteen-year term.

President of the Supreme Court: Lic. RAMÓN A. PALACIOS P.

President of Penal Chamber: Lic. RAMÓN A. PALACIOS P.

President of the Civil Chamber: Lic. JOSÉ MARÍA ANGUIZOLA.

President of the Chamber for Administrative Disputes: PEDRO MORENO CÉSPEDES.

RELIGION

Roman Catholicism is the religion of the country, with a Protestant minority.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Metropolitan See:

Panama: Mgr. MARCOS G. McGRATH.

Suffragan Sees:

Chitré: Mgr. JOSÉ MARÍA CARRIZO VILLAREAL.

David: Mgr. DANIEL ENRICO NÚÑEZ.

Santiago de Veraguas: Mgr. MARTÍN LEGARRA.

Apostolic Vicar of Darien: Mgr. JESÚS SERRANO PASTOR.

Prelado Nullius of Bocas del Toro: Mgr. AGUSTÍN GANUZA.

THE PRESS

DAILIES

- Crítica:** Vía Fernández de Córdoba, Apdo. 665, Panama 9A; f. 1959; morning; tabloid; Spanish; circ. 32,000.
- Ecos del Valle:** Apdo. 44, David; f. 1918; Editor M. A. BRENES C.; circ. 1,000.
- La Estrella de Panamá:** Apdo. 159, Panama City; morning; Spanish; circ. 18,850 weekdays, 25,170 Sundays.
- Expreso:** Vía Fernández de Córdoba, Apdo. B-4, Panama 9A; f. 1965; noon; tabloid; Spanish; circ. 10,000.
- The Star and Herald:** Apdo. 159, Panama City; f. 1849; morning; English; circ. 12,000; Editor LUIS BUNTING.
- El Panamá América:** Vía Fernández de Córdoba, Apdo. B-4, Panama 9A; f. 1929; evening; Spanish; independent; Dir. GUILLERMO VEGA; circ. 25,000.
- Panama-American:** Vía Fernández de Córdoba, Apdo. B-4, Panama 9A; f. 1925; evening; English; circ. 11,000.
- La Hora:** Apdo. 1764, Panama City; f. 1947; daily; opposition; Spanish; Dir. ANTONIO DE LEÓN; circ. 22,000.
- La Nación:** Apdo. 1098, Panama City; Spanish-English.
- El País:** Apdo. 912, Panama City; f. 1950; morning; independent; Spanish; Chair. SAMUEL LEWIS; Dirs. S. LEWIS GALINDO and GABRIEL LEWIS; circ. 1,000.
- La Prensa:** Apdo. 8380, Panama City; pro-Government; Dir. GUILLERMO RODOLFO VALDÉS; circ. 14,000.
- La Razón:** Apartado 40, David; f. 1946; Democratic Spanish; Editor MANUEL J. GARCÍA; circ. 1,350.

PUBLISHERS

PANAMA CITY

- Librería Cultural Panameña, S.A.:** Avda. 7A Central Tr-49, Apdo. 2018; education.
- Editorial "La Estrella de Panamá":** Ave. 9A Sur 7-38, Apdo. 159.
- Imprenta Nacional** (*Publicaciones Oficiales del Gobierno*): Government publishers.
- Editora Panamá, S.A., "La Hora":** Calle del Estudiante 79; Pres. ROBERTO E. ARIAS.
- Editora Panamá América, S.A.:** Vía Fernández de Córdoba, Apdo. B-4, Panama 9A; newspapers; Pres. ROSARIO A. DE GALINDO.

PERIODICALS

PANAMA CITY

- Atlántico:** Apdo. 969, Colón; Spanish.
- Comercio, Industria y Turismo:** Cámara de Comercio y Junta Nacional de Turismo, Apdo. 3743; monthly.
- Estadística Panameña:** f. 1941; published by the Contraloría General de la República; statistical survey in series according to subjects; Controller-Gen. Lic. MANUEL B. MORENO; Dir. of Statistics and Census CARLOS O. QUINTERO A.
- Industria:** Apdo. 952, Panama City; organ of the Sindicato de Industriales de Panama; Pres. VICENTE PASCUAL E.; Sec.-Gen. GUILLERMO MANFREDO.
- Panama Tribune, The:** 6 (Peru), No. 26-13, Apdo. 3407; f. 1928; Sat.; English-Spanish; circ. 7,000; Founder SIDNEY A. YOUNG; Editor-Publisher GEORGE W. WESTERMAN.

PRESS AGENCIES

FOREIGN BUREAUX

- ANSA:** c/o "La Estrella de Panama", Apdo. 159, Panama City; Chief LUIS ESPINOSA CASTILLO.
- AP:** Calle Demetrio H. Brid No. 2, Panama City; Correspondent LUIS C. NOLI.
- UPI:** Suite 221, Hotel El Continental, Apdo. 8475, Panama City; Chief EDWARD LANDRETH.
- Tass also maintains an office in Panama.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

- Dirección General de Correos y Telecomunicaciones:** Apdo. 3421, Panama 1; Dir.-Gen. ARTURO PANIZA; Dir. Tec. Eng. FRANCISCO LAMPAREÑO.
- Asociación Panameña de Radiodifusión:** Apdo. 7387, Panama; Pres. J. E. SITTON.
- There are two short-wave and forty-three medium-wave stations. All stations are commercial except for three cultural religious.
- In 1971 there were 230,000 radio sets.

TELEVISION

- Círculo R.P.C.:** Apartado 1795, Panama City; commercial; Dir. Gen. F. ELETA A.
- Televisora Nacional, S.A.:** Apartado 8371; Panama City; private commercial station; Man. RODOLFO GARCÍA DE PAREDES CH.
- Teleharu, S.A.:** Apdo. 160, David; commercial; Man. R. SAMUDIO.
- In 1971 there were 158,000 television sets.

FINANCE

BANKING

cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; dep. = deposits; m. = million; amounts in Balboas)

Comisión Nacional Bancaria (*National Banking Commission*): f. 1966 to regulate banking operations and act as a link between banks and the Government.

NATIONAL BANK

Banco Nacional de Panamá: Avda. 5A Cuba y Calle 33, P.O.B. 5220, Panama City; f. 1904; Government owned; cap. 14.4m.; dep. 94.6m. (Dec. 1971); Pres. RAFAEL ALEMÁN; Gen. Man. RICARDO DE LA ESPRIELLA Jr.

Banco Fiduciario de Panamá, S.A.: Apdo. 1774, Panama City; f. 1948; cap. 2m.; dep. 57.1m. (1970); Chair. Dr. J. J. VALLARINO; Man. JEAN GIRARD; 7 brs. in Panama City and in Colón.

Banco Suizo-Panameño, S.A.: Avda. Federico Boyd 33 y Calle 49, Apdo. 1151, Panama; f. 1953; cap. 2m.; Pres. ALFREDO ALEMÁN; Exec. Vice-Pres. EDUARDO ALFARO.

SAVINGS BANKS

Caja de Ahorros: Apdo. 1740, Panama City, brs. at Colón, David, Chitre, Chorrera, Aguadulce, Santiago and Las Tablas; f. 1934; savings accounts 34m. (Dec. 1970); Pres. Dr. EDUARDO ALFARO; Gen. Man. LUIS C. PABÓN.

Caja de Seguro Social: Apdo. 1393, Panama City; f. 1941; 149,233 mems.; Gen. Dir. DEMETRIO B. LAKAS B.

FOREIGN BANKS

Bank of London and Montreal: Nassau, Bahamas; Apdo. 8522, Panama City 5; also Calle 15 y D, Apdo. 4002, Colón Free Zone.

Chase Manhattan Bank: New York; Plaza 5 de Mayo and Via España and Betania, Apdo. 10, Panama City; Vice-Pres. WELTON H. HEWITT; brs. in Colón, Chitre, David and Balboa.

First National City Bank: New York, U.S.A.; Avda. 7A Central 10-11, Panama City.

STOCK EXCHANGE

Cia. General de Seguros: Apdo. 4592, Panama City; f. 1937; Pres. JUAN B. ARIAS.

Panama City Stock Exchange: Panama City; f. 1960.

INSURANCE

Cia. Internacional de Seguros: Edificio Hatillo, Av. Cuba y Calles 35 y 36, Apdo. 1036, Panama 1; f. 1910; Pres. TOMÁS ARIAS; Gen. Man. NOEL MORÓN A.

Cia. Internacional de Seguros de Vida: Edificio Hatillo, Av. Cuba y Calles 35 y 36, Apdo. 1036, Panamá 1; f. 1957; Pres. TOMÁS ARIAS; Gen. Man. NOEL MORÓN AROSEMENA.

Cia. Istmena de Seguros, S.A.: Apartado 50, Panama City; f. 1951; Man. J. B. ARIAS A.

Cia. Nacional de Seguros, S.A.: Apartado 5303, Panama City 5; f. 1957; Pres. RALPH J. LINDO; Gen. Man. G. FERNÁNDEZ G.

Cia. Panameña de Seguros S.A.: Apartado 3065, Panama 3; Chair. ROBERTO M. HEURTEMATTE.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

Cámara de Comercio de Panamá (*Chamber of Commerce*): Apdo. 74, Panama 1.

Cámara Oficial Española de Comercio: Apdo. 1857, Panama 7; Pres. VÍCTOR GÓMEZ B.; Sec.-Gen. ATILIANO ALONSO; publ. *Boletín*.

Instituto de Fomento Económico—IFE (*Economic Development Institute*): Box 5282, Panama City; f. 1953; Government-sponsored agricultural and livestock credit organization; Gen. Man. RUBÉN DARÍO AROSEMENA S.

Instituto del Café: Avda. 1A, Panama City.

Industrial Development and Productivity Center: Box 7639, Panama 5; f. 1956; a department of the Ministry of Agriculture, Commerce and Industry to undertake feasibility studies, technical assistance, analyses, and promotion; Dir. JULIO E. SOSA.

TRADE UNIONS

Confederación de Trabajadores de la República de Panamá—CTRP (*Confederation of Workers of the Republic of*

Panama): Avda. Justo Arosemena No. 24-72, Segundo piso, Panama City; f. 1950; mems. 1,150 from 36 affiliated groups; admitted to ICFTU/ORIT; Pres. SANTIAGO O'DONELL; Sec. Gen. JOSÉ A. BARRAZA; publ. *El Obrero* (annual).

Acción Sindical Panameña—ASP (*Panamanian Syndical Action*): Apdo. 4060, Panama City; admitted to CISC/CLASC; Sec. Gen. CARLOS J. GEORGE.

A number of unions exist without affiliation to a national centre.

COLÓN ZONE

The Colón Free Zone, an area of 96 acres, is an autonomous agency of the Government of Panama, situated less than half a mile from the Piers of Cristóbal, the Atlantic Port for the Panama Canal, on the Caribbean Sea. Foreign merchandise may be landed without application of customs or tariff duties. It may be processed before re-exportation, which is also without duties. The Free Zone was created in 1948 and started operations in 1953. In 1968 imports and re-exports amounted to \$333m.

General Manager: ENRIQUE TOWNSHEND, P.O.B. 1118, Colón, Panama.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

Ministry of Government and Justice: controls all transport (publicly and privately owned) in Panama.

RAILWAYS

Of the railways in Panama, two are owned by American companies, one being constructed primarily to carry fruit, and the other to work in conjunction with the Canal.

Chiriquí National Railroad (*Government-owned*): David City, Chiriquí; operates 105 miles of narrow-gauge track (3 ft.), running from Puerto Armuelles to David, via Concepción, with a branch line south to Pedregal; Pres. and Gen. Man. RAFAEL A. GALÁN R.

United Fruit Company (*U.S.-owned*): Panama City; operates two lines partly in Costa Rica: the Northern Line (Almirante, Bocas del Toro) 160 miles of 3 ft. gauge and the Southern Line (Puerto Armuelles, Chiriquí) 98 miles of 3 ft. gauge.

Panama Railroad (*U.S.-owned*, a part of the Panama Canal Company as renamed July 1st, 1951): Cristóbal, Canal Zone; operating 47 miles of main track from Panama City to Colón on a route roughly parallel to the Canal; additional 77 miles of track operated in the Canal Zone (5-ft. gauge). In the fiscal year 1970 the railway carried 967,000 passengers and 240,000 tons of freight; Pres. Major-Gen. DAVID S. PARKER; Dir. Transportation and Terminals Bureau AXTON T. JONES; Man. Railroad Division DONALD R. BRAYTON.

ROADS

There are some 3,880 miles of roads in Panama, of which about a third are paved. The two most important highways are the National, which runs from Panama City westwards to Concepción in the Province of Chiriquí, and eastwards as far as Chepo; and the Boyd-Roosevelt or Trans-Isthmian, linking the cities of Panama and Colón. The Pan-American Highway to Mexico City opened in 1963 with 340 miles in Panama. A highway to San José, Costa Rica, was completed in 1967.

SHIPPING

The Panamanian Merchant Marine is one of the worlds' largest and, in 1968, a total gross tonnage of some 5.9 million was registered under the Panamanian flag.

A number of lines make regular calls at Panamanian ports, including: Grace, Furness Withy, Holland America, New Zealand, Pacific Steam Navigation, Royal Mail, Shaw Saville and United Fruit.

CIVIL AVIATION

Improvements have been carried out at Tocumen airport, just outside Panama City, financed by three United States airlines.

Air Panama International: Av. Justo Arosemena y Calle 34, Panama; services from Panama City to Guatemala, Mexico City, Guayaquil, Lima and Miami.

Rutas Aéreas Panameñas: Av. Perú y Calle 29 Este 17, Ap. 4931, Panama 5; internal services.

Panama is also served by the following foreign airlines: ALM (Netherlands Antilles), Avianca (Colombia), Braniff, Ecuatoriana, Iberia, KLM, Lacsá (Costa Rica), LAN-Chile, Pan Am, Sahsa (Honduras), TACA (El Salvador) and Viasa (Venezuela).

TOURISM

Instituto Panameño de Turismo: Edif. del First National City Bank, 5 piso Vía España y Elvira Méndez, Apdo. Postal 4421, Panama 5; f. 1960; Gen. Man. MANUEL DE J. QUIJANO.

OVERSEAS OFFICE

U.S.A.: 630 Fifth Ave., New York 10020.

Asociación Panameña de Agencias de Viajes y Turismo APAVIT: Pres. DAVID EISENMANN, Apdo. 5567, Panama City.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

Dirección Nacional de Cultura: Instituto Nacional de Cultura y Deportes, Apdo. Postal 66A, Panama 9A; Dir. Prof. JAIME INGRAM; responsible for the following bodies:

Museo Nacional: Dir. Dra. REINA TORRES DE ARAÚZ.
Comisión Nacional de Arqueología y Monumentos: Dir. Dra. REINA DE ARAÚZ.

Biblioteca Nacional: Dir. Srta. CARMEN C. LASSO.

Escuela de Artes Plásticas: Dir. Prof. MANUEL MEDINA.

Instituto de Música: Dir. Prof. DAMIÁN CARLES.

Escuela de Danzas: Dir. Prof. JULIO ARAÚZ.

Casa de la Escultura: Dir. Prof. CARLOS ARBOLEDA.

Orquesta Sinfónica Nacional: Dir. Prof. EDUARDO CHARPENTIER.

Asociación de Conciertos: P.O.B. 7666, Panama 9; f. 1962; organizes musical seasons with national and international artists; Dir. Prof. JAIME INGRAM.

Asociación Teatro en Círculo de Panamá: Calle 53 No. 28, El Cangrejo, Apdo. 742, Panama 9A; f. 1961; presents theatrical works and encourages interest in the theatre in Panama; grants to cultural associations amount to \$21,750; Pres. MARITZA DIEZ DE MORALES; Exec. Sec. MANONGUITA DE OBALDÍA.

Instituto Panameño de Arte: Apdo. 4211, Panama 5; an adjunct of the Department of Fine Arts of the Ministry of Education; sponsors all aspects of culture; Exec. Sec. OLGA ZUBIETA DE OLLER.

THEATRE AND ORCHESTRA

Orquesta Sinfónica Nacional: Apdo. 9190, Panama 6, Panama; Dir. Prof. EDUARDO CHARPENTIER.

Teatro Nacional: f. 1908; Dirección Nacional de Cultura, Apdo. 66A.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Universidad de Panamá: Apartado 3277, Panama City; Institute of Nuclear Studies, where medical and agricultural research with radio-isotopes is carried out.

UNIVERSITIES

Universidad de Panamá: Apartado 3277, Panama City; 510 teachers, 7,449 students.

Universidad Santa María la Antigua: Apdo. 2143, Panama City; 240 teachers, 1,057 students.

PANAMA CANAL ZONE

The Canal Zone is flanked on either side by the Republic of Panama. It stretches from Balboa on the Pacific to Cristóbal on the Caribbean and is 51.2 miles long and 10 miles wide.

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA			POPULATION, 1971 estimate		
Total	Land	Water	Total	U.S. Citizens	Non-U.S. Citizens
647.29 sq. miles	372.32	274.97	49,823	41,781	8,042

BIRTHS AND DEATHS

	BIRTH RATE PER '000	DEATHS	DEATH RATE PER '000
1968 . .	13.02	137	2.70
1969 . .	13.30	129	2.53
1970 . .	16.20	112	2.50

EMPLOYMENT

(1971)

CANAL ZONE GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES		PANAMA CANAL COMPANY EMPLOYEES	
Paid at U.S. Wage Base	Paid at Canal Zone Wage Base	Paid at U.S. Wage Base	Paid at Canal Zone Wage Base
2,334	1,104	3,327	8,759

FINANCE

U.S. \$ and Panamanian Balboa circulate in the Zone.

100 Balboas = £39.06 sterling = U.S. \$100.

BUDGETS

CANAL ZONE GOVERNMENT

1971

Revenue \$51,110,000.

Expenditure \$50,972,000 (Health \$17,727,000).

PANAMA CANAL COMPANY

1971

Revenue \$179,845,000.

Expenditure \$181,322,000.

TRANSPORT

CANAL TRAFFIC

(1971)

NUMBER OF THROUGH TRANSITS	CARGO (tons)	TOLLS AND TOLL CREDITS. (U.S. \$)
15,348	121,010,654	100,566,536

PRINCIPAL USERS

(1971)

COUNTRY	TONNAGE CARRIED
Liberia	25,201,391
Norway	16,011,868
United Kingdom	14,288,579
Japan	13,544,685
U.S.A.	8,246,308

EDUCATION

(1971)

TYPE OF SCHOOL	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS	NUMBER OF PUPILS	NUMBER OF TEACHERS
United States schools	20	12,115	460
Latin American schools	6	1,793	80

Source: Panama Canal Company.

THE CONSTITUTION

Occupation and use of the Canal Zone was granted to the United States by the Republic of Panama under Articles II and III of the 1903 Treaty. In effect, the Canal Zone is a United States Government reservation devoted to the protection, maintenance and operation of the Panama Canal in which private enterprise is not permitted except that directly related to the waterway and its operation.

The Code of Laws applicable within the Canal Zone is enacted by the Congress of the United States.

Administration is in the hands of the Panama Canal Company and the Canal Zone Government. The two units are headed by one man who is President of the Company and Governor of the Canal Zone. His appointment as Governor is made by the President of the United States subject to confirmation by the Senate and he is *ex-officio* President of the Company.

THE GOVERNMENT

CANAL ZONE GOVERNMENT

Governor: Maj.-Gen. DAVID S. PARKER, Balboa Heights, C.Z.

The Canal Zone Government performs the usual functions of city, county and state governments, including police, schools, customs, ports, immigration, roads, health and justice.

PANAMA CANAL COMPANY

Chairman of the Board: Hon. KENNETH E. BELIEW

President: Maj.-Gen. DAVID S. PARKER.

Secretary: W. M. WHITMAN.

The Company's activities involve operating the Canal and the Panama Railroad. The Company is required to recover all costs of operation and maintenance, pay the net cost of the Canal Zone Government, and pay interest on the net investment of the United States in the Canal Company.

JUDICIARY AND RELIGION

Judicial System:

Magistrates' Courts: Balboa and Cristóbal. Jurisdiction in criminal cases where the fine and punishment, except for a few specified offences, does not generally

exceed \$100 or 30 days in jail or both, and in civil cases where the claim is under \$500.

U.S. District Court: Ancon; hears appeals from the Magistrates' Courts; Civil and Criminal cases in excess of the limitations of the Magistrates' Court are tried in the District Court. Appeals from the District Court are filed with the U.S. *Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals* in New Orleans, and some of these may be reviewed by the U.S. Supreme Court.

Pardon and Parole Board: five members appointed by the Governor; considers submissions for pardon and parole.

Religion: All religious affiliations, in proportions corresponding approximately to those of the U.S.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

There is one radio station (SCN) and one television station (SCN-TV), both operated by the U.S. Armed Forces as part of the Southern Command Network.

FINANCE

Banks: *First National City Bank:* New York; branch in the Canal Zone.

Chase Manhattan Bank: New York; branch in the Canal Zone.

Insurance: There are no companies with business offices in the Canal Zone.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

PANAMA CANAL

Opened 1914; 51.2 miles long; the average ship takes 8 hours to go through the Canal. Terminal ports are Cristóbal on the Caribbean and Balboa on the Pacific.

Railways: *Panama Railroad* runs cross-isthmus services from Cristóbal to Ancon.

Civil Aviation: Panama International Airport, Tocumen, by agreement also serves as the commercial airport for the Canal Zone.

Tourism: Panama Canal Information Officer, Balboa Heights, C.Z.; about 358,000 persons visited the Canal in 1971.

PARAGUAY

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Paraguay is a landlocked state in central South America. Bolivia lies to the north, Brazil to the east and Argentina to the south and west. The climate is sub-tropical with a temperature range from an average maximum of 34.3°C (93.7°F) in January to an average minimum in June of 14°C (57°F). The official language is Spanish. Guaraní is also spoken. Roman Catholicism is the established religion and embraces 89 per cent of the population. There is a small Protestant minority. The flag consists of horizontal stripes of red, white and blue, the white stripes being charged with the national arms and a lion. The capital is Asunción.

Recent History

Paraguay suffered heavy losses in the Chaco War with Bolivia in the 1930s. The country has a long history of political revolt and only since the election of General Alfredo Stroessner as President in 1954 has there been comparative stability. In 1955 the President assumed extensive powers and many opposition leaders went into exile, but some have since returned. General Stroessner was re-elected by large majorities in 1963 and 1968. 1969 and 1970 were marked by mounting tension between the Church and the Government.

Government

Paraguay is a Republic and executive power is exercised by the President, assisted by a Council of State. The Legislature is the bi-cameral Chamber of Senators and Deputies elected for a five-year term. The President has power to dissolve the Chamber of Deputies and to remove the Councillors of State, but in the first case an election must be called within two months. He may also call a state of siege, renewable every 90 days, if the working of the Constitution is endangered.

Defence

There is an Army and Air Force consisting of about 8,000 men, and inland waters are patrolled by naval units.

Economic Affairs

The economy is agricultural. The main agricultural crops are fruit and vegetables, some of which are exported, oil-producing seeds, cotton, tobacco, coffee, sugar-cane and maize. The forests yield valuable timber, mainly hardwoods. Considerable American financial and technical assistance has been granted towards a number of rural development projects. The principal industries are meat canning and the treatment of hides and skins. Trade is mostly with Argentina and the U.S.A. Dependence on imported goods during the 1960's led to a high trade deficit. In 1969 external changes in world meat market prices resulted in a substantial increase in meat exports. This growth was sustained throughout 1970. The trade deficit figure of U.S. \$31 million in 1969 dropped to U.S. \$14 million in 1970. In November 1970 the 1971-75 Development Plan was announced. It aims at improving export facilities, developing agriculture, especially in

regional areas, and in modernizing the techniques of timber production. Road construction schemes are intended to improve the transportation of exports and to encourage tourism. Paraguay is a member of LAFTA, in which she has certain preferential treatment as a relatively less developed country. In September 1971 a free-trade zone was established at Puerto Presidente Stroessner.

Transport and Communications

There are 488 km. of railways and 1,555 km. of roads. A direct bus service links Asunción with Buenos Aires, Argentina and with Curitiba and São Paulo, Brazil. There are some 704 km. of Pan-American Highway and the Trans-Chaco Highway extends from Asunción to Bolivia. A new road is planned to link it with Salta. The river Paraguay is navigable from Asunción to Concepción and beyond for small vessels, and there is much traffic along the river Paraná through Argentina to the Atlantic at Buenos Aires and Montevideo. In 1967 Paraguay and Argentina agreed to grant free navigation to merchant vessels of the two countries on the Rivers Plate, Paraguay and Paraná; in addition Paraguay enjoys free transit facilities at Buenos Aires and free port facilities at Paranaguá, Brazil, and Nueva Palmira, Uruguay. There is a modern airport at Asunción for internal and international air transport.

Social Welfare

A bilateral co-operative health service is in force with the U.S.A. and there are a number of large health centres. A five-year malaria eradication programme has been launched.

Education

Primary education is free and where possible compulsory but there are insufficient schools, particularly in the remote parts of the country. In 1969 there were about 3,403 schools, one State university and one Catholic university.

Tourism

Tourism is undeveloped but with the growth of air transport and the construction of new international highways efforts are being made to promote it. A tourist development plan was announced in September 1969, to be financed by an I.D.B. loan of U.S. \$800,000.

Visas are not required to visit Paraguay by nationals of Argentina, Belgium, Brazil, Chile, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, France, German Federal Republic, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States and Uruguay.

Sport

Football is the most popular sport.

Public Holidays

1972: May 1 (Labour Day), May 14/15 (Independence), June 1 (Corpus Christi), June 12 (Peace of Chaco), August 15 (Founding of Asunción), August 25 (Constitution Day),

PARAGUAY—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

September 29 (Battle of Boquerón), October 12 (Discovery of America), November 1 (All Saints' Day), December 8 (Our Lady of Caacupé), December 25 (Christmas Day).

1973: January 1 (New Year's Day), February 3 (St. Blaise's Day), March 1 (Heroes' Day), April 19-22 (Easter).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The currency unit is the Guaraní of 100 Céntimos.

Coins: 5, 10, 25, 50 Céntimos.

Notes: 1, 5, 10, 50, 100, 500, 1,000, 5,000, 10,000 Guaraníes.

Exchange rate: 321 Gs. = £1 sterling.

126 Gs. = \$1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (sq. km.)	POPULATION (1962 Census)	
	Total	Asunción (capital)
406,752	1,819,103	288,882

Estimated population 1970: 2,386,000; Asunción: 440,000.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS (1969)

BIRTHS	MARRIAGES	DEATHS
83,954	11,978	12,540

AGRICULTURE

('000 metric tons)

	1966-7	1967-8	1968-9
Alfalfa	18.9	19.0	19.9
Cotton	26.7	22.0	37.2
Groundnuts	20.7	18.0	17.0
Maize	225.0	180.0	183.6
Potatoes (sweet)	89.8	85.3	98.2
Rice (hulled)	18.1	20.8	35.0
Sugar Cane	988.0	702.0	884.0
Tobacco	13.5	22.0	19.0
Wheat	9.1	20.0	35.0
Manioc	1,460.0	1,504.0	1,580.0
Beans	22.5	18.0	19.2

LIVESTOCK

Cattle: (1967) 8.7 million; (1968) 5.5 million; (1969) 5.5 million.

ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED

(Live weight in metric tons)

YEAR	INDUSTRY		CONSUMPTION		TOTAL	
	Number	Live Weight	Number	Live Weight	Number	Live Weight
1967	229,707	84,072	445,371	152,206	675,078	236,277
1968	170,395	62,364	484,161	165,461	654,556	227,825
1969	141,125	50,293	498,374	177,475	639,499	227,768

PARAGUAY—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FORESTRY

(metric tons)

	1967	1968	1969
Tannin . . .	13,900	17,600	16,600
Logs for Export .	182,000	152,000	140,000

INDUSTRY

(Metric tons, unless stated otherwise)

	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Alcohol ('000 litres) . . .	3,100	2,900	2,100	2,631	3,717	3,813
Beer ('000 litres) . . .	7,000	7,300	7,800	9,689	10,373	11,483
Cigarettes ('000 packets) . . .	26,400	32,500	37,500	35,881	26,141	22,932
Cement (Portland) . . .	17,600	22,500	28,500	25,700	14,400	23,800
Electricity ('000 kWh) . . .	105,400	116,300	132,700	150,925	163,626	176,796
Hides . . .	12,694	13,605	14,928	14,846	15,287	15,054
Meat (tinned) . . .	13,659	14,289	16,464	13,556	19,564	15,620
Oils:						
Coconut (edible) . . .	4,200	4,100	5,100	6,253	5,153	6,068
Coco Pulp . . .	5,400	5,900	5,000	4,500	4,200	5,600
Tung . . .	5,900	5,100	4,500	8,500	14,000	14,200
Sugar . . .	35,000	48,300	35,300	33,800	35,700	34,100
Textile:						
Cotton . . .	14,700	15,600	16,400	14,300	16,500	17,500
Matches . . .	15,000	15,000	16,400	15,800	17,000	17,800

Oil Refining: A refinery with a daily capacity of 10,000 bbl./day came on stream in August 1966 and is now producing 5-6,000 bbl. of gasoline and other oil products per day.

FINANCE

1 Guarani=100 Céntimos.

321 Gs.=£1 sterling; 126 Gs.=U.S. \$1.00.

1,000 Gs.=£3.12 sterling=U.S. \$7.93.

BUDGET

(1970—million Gs.)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
Ordinary Revenue	8,139.9	Presidency	76.1
Special Revenue	654.8	Legislature	84.2
Agricultural Surpluses	138.0	Judiciary	—
External Loans	945.3	Ministries:	
		Public Works	1,649.5
		Defence	1,982.0
		Interior	824.4
		Foreign Affairs	198.8
		Finance	916.3
		Education	1,147.2
		Agriculture	192.0
		Health	465.7
		Justice and Labour	72.3
		Industry and Commerce	—
		Without Portfolio	2.8
		National University	241.0
		Other	5.0
TOTAL	9,878.0	TOTAL	9,878.0

1972: Revenue 9,585; Expenditure 10,542; 1972: Estimated Expenditure 12,957.

PARAGUAY—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

COST OF LIVING INDEX

ASUNCIÓN—MONTHLY AVERAGE

1964=100; 1968=110.9; 1969=109.9; 1970=113.1.

RESERVES AND CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION

('000 U.S.\$)

	1965	1966	1967*	1968†
Gross convertible reserves	7,208	6,452	8,240	7,780
Net reserve position (incl. IMF position and payments agreement balances)	11,435	11,885	12,814	n.a.
Money supply	38,900	39,900	52,960	53,280

* Provisional.

† end of August.

EXTERNAL TRADE

('000 U.S. dollars)

	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970*
Imports	49,451	70,800	72,800	70,429	63,835
Exports	49,385	48,300	47,600	50,953	64,071

* Estimate.

COMMODITIES

IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1969	1970*		1969	1970*
Machinery and Apparatus	13,502	10,769	Meat Products (excluding horse-meat)	11,290	15,245
Vehicles and Accessories	13,056	8,945	Timber	11,723	12,641
Drinks and Tobacco	7,321	6,533	Tobacco	5,626	5,765
Fuels and Lubricants	4,453	6,155	Cotton Fibre	3,205	4,048
Wheat and Derivatives	4,305	4,301	Tung Oil	2,422	3,527
Chemicals and Pharmaceutical Products	3,197	3,485	Coconut Oil	2,128	2,874
Iron, Steel and Manufactures	3,810	3,384	Cattle Hides	2,025	2,136
Textiles and Manufactures	3,462	3,220	Oils (essential)	1,748	2,046
Other Metals and Manufactures	2,386	2,142	Quebracho Extract	1,913	1,961
Paper, Cardboard and Manufactures	1,777	2,133	Oilseeds	912	1,511
Other Food Products	2,395	1,958	Coffee	953	882
Agricultural Equipment	1,931	1,541	Yerba Maté	585	510
Others	8,834	9,269	Fruit	275	305
			Others	6,148	10,620
TOTAL IMPORTS	70,429	63,835	TOTAL EXPORTS	50,953	64,071

* Estimates.

PARAGUAY—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

COUNTRIES

	IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
	1969	1970*	1969	1970*
U.S.A.	18,584	14,913	10,491	9,080
Argentina	12,497	11,839	14,588	17,573
German Federal Republic	9,766	9,238	2,336	3,489
United Kingdom	6,302	5,483	3,779	4,701
France	1,284	1,381	2,747	3,388
Netherlands	558	656	3,779	5,481
Spain	924	552	1,567	3,679
Uruguay	898	1,487	2,101	2,654
Belgium	655	383	1,191	2,088
Others	18,961	17,903	8,374	11,938

* Estimates.

TOURISM

	1966	1967	1968	1969
Number of visitors	30,000	41,464	67,793	111,643
Revenue ('000 U.S.\$)	3,000	4,760	9,720	15,000

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

YEAR	NUMBER OF PASSENGERS	FREIGHT (metric tons)
1967	126,643	73,896
1968	219,464	95,472
1969	211,369	113,819

ROADS

(1969)

Cars	7,819
Heavy Lorries	1,714
Light Lorries and Trucks	8,256
Buses	—
Motor Cycles	6,623
TOTAL	22,312

CIVIL AVIATION

YEAR	PASSENGERS	CARGO (metric tons)
1967	80,740	1,190
1968	86,778	1,137
1969	97,218	1,330

EDUCATION

(1969)

CATEGORY	SCHOOLS	TEACHERS	STUDENTS
Primary	2,896	12,951	415,791
Secondary	498	5,554	51,408
Higher Education	9	663	5,540

Sources: Dirección General de Estadística y Censos, Asunción; Bank of London and South America.

THE CONSTITUTION

Following the presidential elections of February 1968, a new constitution was adopted, providing for the creation of a Senate of 30 members, with 18 alternates, to be chosen by popular election. Legislation may be initiated in either House of Congress; the Presidential Veto of a bill passed

by Congress can be overruled by two-thirds majorities in both Houses, as can the Budget be rejected by similar majorities. The Supreme Court was increased from three to five members.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

President: Gen. ALFREDO STROESSNER (re-elected in February 1968 for a further five-year term of office).

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(April 1972)

Minister without Portfolio: Arq. TOMÁS ROMERO PEREIRA
Minister of the Interior: Dr. SABINO AUGUSTO MONTANARO.
Minister of Foreign Affairs: Dr. RAÚL SAPENA PASTOR.
Minister of Finance: Gen. CÉSAR BARRIENTOS.
Minister of Education and Worship: Dr. RAÚL PENA.
Minister of Industry and Commerce: JOSÉ ANTONIO MORENO GONZÁLEZ.

Minister of Public Works and Communications: Gen. MARCIAL SAMANIEGO.
Minister of Defence: Gen. LEODEGAR CABELLO.
Minister of Public Health: Dr. ADÁN GODOY JIMÉNEZ.
Minister of Justice and Labour: Dr. SAÚL GONZÁLEZ.
Minister of Agriculture and Livestock: Ing. HERNANDO BERTONI.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO PARAGUAY

(Asunción unless otherwise stated)

Argentina: Avda. Mcal. Lopez 2335; (E); *Ambassador:* ELIODORO SÁNCHEZ LAHOZ.
Austria: Oliva 562 (E); *Ambassador:* KARL WOLF.
Belgium: Ind. Nacional 565, 4° piso (E); *Ambassador:* JACQUES VERMEER.
Bolivia: Juan de Salazar 1875 (E); *Ambassador:* Col. ANDRÉS SELICH CHOP.
Brazil: Rio de Janeiro 920 (E); *Ambassador:* LAURO ESCOREL DE MORAES.
Canada: Buenos Aires Argentina (E).
Chile: Eligio Ayala 1907 (E); *Ambassador:* JOSÉ VALDES.
Colombia: Mexico 513 (E); *Ambassador:* CÉSAR GARRIDO.
Denmark: Buenos Aires, Argentina (E).
Ecuador: Yegros 837 (E); *Ambassador:* JOSÉ JOAQUÍN SILVA.
Egypt: Montevideo, Uruguay (E).
El Salvador: Avda. Mcal. Lopez 2435 (E); *Ambassador:* JOSÉ MIXCO-FISCHMALER.
Finland: Buenos Aires, Argentina (E).
France: Avda. Espana 676 (E); *Ambassador:* GUY DE LESTRANGE.
German Federal Republic: Brasil 243 (E); *Ambassador:* CHRISTOPH BECKER VON SOTHEN.
Greece: Buenos Aires, Argentina (E).
Guatemala: Buenos Aires, Argentina (E).
India: Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Israel: Alberdi 221 (E); *Ambassador:* BENJAMIN VARON.
Italy: Avda. Mcal. Lopez 1104 (E); Dr. LUIGI CIOTTI.
Japan: Avda. Mcal. Lopez 1099 (E); *Ambassador:* KAZUO FUTAMATA.
Korea, Republic of: Buenos Aires, Argentina (E).

Lebanon: Buenos Aires, Argentina (L).
Malta: Rio de Janeiro, Brasil (A).
Mexico: Eduardo Victor Haedo 295 (E); *Ambassador:* DR. MANUEL ALCALÁ.
Netherlands: Buenos Aires, Argentina (E).
Nicaragua: Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (L).
Norway: Buenos Aires, Argentina (E).
Pakistan: Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (E).
Panama: Tte. Ruiz 696 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* Lic. JUAN MOSCOSO.
Peru: Avda. Mcal. Lopez 3873 (E); *Ambassador:* Gen. VÍCTOR ODICO.
Philippines: Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Portugal: Buenos Aires, Argentina (E).
South Africa: Montevideo, Uruguay (E).
Spain: 25 de Mayo 171, 1° piso, (E); *Ambassador:* FERNANDO OLIVIE DE PUMARIEGA.
Sweden: Buenos Aires, Argentina (E).
Switzerland: Estrella 625, 5° piso, (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. AUGUSTE HUMI.
Thailand: Buenos Aires, Argentina (E).
United Kingdom: 25 de Mayo 171, 1° piso (E); *Ambassador:* HENRY BARTLETT.
U.S.A.: Avda. Mcal. Lopez 1776 (E); *Ambassador:* RAYMOND YLITALO.
Uruguay: Boqueron 590 (E); *Ambassador:* BRADAMANTE TOYOS.
Vatican: Avda. Mcal. Lopez 1750.
Venezuela: Azara 1879 (E); *Ambassador:* HÉCTOR TOSTA OJEDA.
Yugoslavia: Buenos Aires, Argentina (E).

CONGRESS

COUNCIL OF STATE

Consists of the Ministers in charge of Government Departments, the Rector of the National University, the Archbishop of Asunción, one representative of commerce, two for agriculture and one for industry, the Presidents of the Banco Central del Paraguay and the Banco Nacional de Fomento, and two retired officers, one from the army and the other from the navy.

President: Dr. JUAN RAMÓN CHÁVEZ.

ELECTIONS, MAY 1967

PARTY	NUMBER OF SEATS	
	SENATE	CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES
Colorado	20	40
Liberal Radical	9	16
Liberal	1	3
Febrerista	—	1

POLITICAL PARTIES

Asociación Nacional Republicana (*Partido Colorado—National Republican Party*): the party of President STROESSNER, who has been in power since 1954; advocates agrarian reform and financial stabilisation; plans educational advancements and improved communications; Chair. Dr. JUAN R. CHÁVEZ; Sec. Dr. SAÚL GONZÁLEZ.

Directorado Revolucionario del Partido Liberal: Ayolas 939, Asunción; Leader Dr. CARLOS LEVI RUFFINELLI; publ. *Política* 73.

Partido Liberal Radical: Yegros y Manuel Domínguez, Asunción; formerly Partido Liberal; f. 1887; governed from 1904–36, 1937–40; Presidential Candidate (1968) Dr. GUSTAVO GONZÁLEZ; Leader Dr. EFRAIM CARDOZO; publ. *El Radical*.

Partido Revolucionario Febrerista: an Opposition party. recognized in 1964; Chair. MANUEL BENÍTEZ GONZÁLEZ.

Partido Demócrata Cristiano: small unofficial Opposition party; Pres. Dr. AYALA HAEDO.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The Supreme Court is composed of five judges chosen by the President with the approval of the Council of State.

President: Dr. JUAN FÉLIX MORALES.

Under the Supreme Court are the Courts of Appeal, the Tribunal of Jurors and Judges of First Instance, the Judges of Arbitration, the Magistrates (Jueces de Instrucción), and the Justices of the Peace.

RELIGION

All cults are tolerated, but 89 per cent of the population is Roman Catholic.

Metropolitan See:
Asunción

Rt. Rev. ISMAEL ROLÓN.

Suffragan Sees:

Concepción	Rt. Rev. ANÍBAL MARICEVICH FLEITAS.
Villarrica	Rt. Rev. FELIPE SANTIAGO BENÍTEZ AVALOS.
San Juan Bautista de las Misiones	Rt. Rev. RAMÓN BOGARÍN AARGAÑA.

THE PRESS

DAILIES

Asunción

ABC: Yegros 745; f. 1967; Dir. ALDO ZUCCOLILLO.

La Libertad: Ayolas 951; liberal; f. 1962; suspended July 1969.

Patria: organ of the Colorado Party; f. 1946; Dir. Dr. EZEQUIEL GONZÁLEZ ALSINA; circ. 25,000.

La Tribuna: General Díaz 263; oldest newspaper in the country; f. 1925; independent; circ. 30,000; Dir. ARTURO SCHAEERER.

PERIODICALS

Asunción

Así Es: 15 de Agosto 364; monthly; non-political.

El Enano: liberal; weekly; Publ. and Editor ROBERTO VÍCTOR ACOSTA ROLÓN.

Paraguay Industrial y Comercial: Casilla 900, Asunción; monthly; Dir. VENANCIO DUARTE SOSA.

Revista del Comercio: fortnightly.

El Radical: political weekly.

El Agricultor: Eligio Ayala 1033; agricultural affairs.

Diálogo: Luis Alberto de Herrera 1280; weekly; general interest.

PRESS ASSOCIATION

Asociación Paraguaya de Prensa: Asunción; Pres. DANTE CAZAL.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

ANSA: Cecilio Cora 1645, Asunción; Agent VÍCTOR E. CARUGATTI.

EFE: 25 de Mayo y Yegros; Rep. ATILIO R. FERNÁNDEZ. U.P.I. also has an office in Asunción.

PUBLISHERS

Agencia de Librerías Nizza: Estrella 721, Asunción; education, history, law, fiction.

La Colmena, S.A.: Presidente Franco 328, Asunción; Casilla 302; Dir. DAUMAS LADOUCE.

Ediciones Diálogo: Calle Brasil 1391, Asunción; fine arts, history, sciences, fiction, paperbacks.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Administración Nacional de Telecomunicaciones: Administración General, C.C. 84, Alberdi y Gra. Díaz, Asunción; f. 1926; Dir. Gen. Lt.-Col. FELICIANO DUARTE; Tech. Dir. Ing. J. C. MARTÍNEZ R.

Number of radio receivers (1971): 175,000.

PARAGUAY—(RADIO AND TELEVISION, FINANCE, TRADE AND INDUSTRY)

GOVERNMENT STATION

Radio Nacional: Víctor Haedo 563, Asunción; Dir. A. CÁCERES ALMADA.

COMMERCIAL STATIONS

Radio Concepción ZP8: Oliva y Schreiber, Concepción, f. 1963; Dir. Prop. SERGIO E. DACAK.

Radio Encarnación: Encarnación; commercial but government owned; Dir. A. VERA.

Radio Guaira: Alejo García y Pte. Franco, Villarica; Dir. E. TRAVERSI VÁSQUEZ.

Radio Guaraní: Avda. José F. Bogardo y 7A, Asunción; Dir. ESTEBAN CÁCERES ALMADA.

Radio Nanduti: Antequera 654, Asunción; f. 1962; Dir. HUMBERTO RUBIN.

Radio Paraguay: Avda. Dr. Gaspar R. de Francia 338, Asunción; Dir.-Gen. GERARDO HALLEY M.

Radio Presidente Stroessner: Puerto Pte. Stroessner; MARIA BERNABÉ.

Radio Charitas: Luis A. de Herrera 364, Asunción; Dir. Rcv. SATURNINO URBISTONDO.

There are 10 other commercial stations.

TELEVISION

Televisión Cerro Cora S.A.: Independencia Nacional 349, 2° piso, oficina 205, Asunción; commercial; Gen. Man. RICARDO SANCHEZ ABDO.

• Number of television receivers (1971): 25,000.

FINANCE

BANKING

(cap.=capital; p.u.=paid up; dep.=deposits; m.=million; amounts in guaraníes)

Superintendencia de Bancos: Superintendent Dr. VÍCTOR BECKELMANN.

CENTRAL BANK

Banco Central del Paraguay: Independencia Nacional y 25 de Mayo; Asunción; f. 1952; cap. 3.5m.; total resources 15,989.2m (Dec. 1970); Pres. Dr. CÉSAR R. ACOSTA; Gen. Man. Dr. AUGUSTO COLMÁN VILLAMAYOR.

Banco Nacional de Fomento: Cerro Cora y 25 de Mayo, Asunción; f. 1961 to supply medium- and long-term industrial and agricultural credits; cap. 2.1m.; Pres. Dr. PEDRO RAMÓN CHAMORRO; 19 brs. and 15 agencies throughout the country.

Banco Paraguayo de Comercio "Sudameris" S.A.: Independencia Nacional esq. Cerro Cora, Asunción; f. 1958 as Banco Paraguayo de Crédito, name changed 1964; savings and commercial bank; subsidiary of Banco Francés e Italiano para la América del Sud—Sudameris; cap. 178m.; dep. 635m.; Pres. Dr. RAMIRO RODRÍGUEZ ALCALÁ; Man. Dr. ANTONINO MONTE.

Cooperativa Central de Producción: Asunción; f. 1969 to offer savings and credit facilities to co-operatives.

FOREIGN BANKS

Banco Alemán Transatlántico: Galería Hotel Guaraní, Salón 14, Independencia Nacional y Oliva, Asunción.

Banco de la Nación Argentina: Buenos Aires; Asunción.

Banco do Brasil: Rio de Janeiro; Apdo. 667, Asunción; Man. JOSÉ NUNES DE FARIA.

Banco Exterior S.A.: Madrid; Asunción; f. 1968; cap. 151m.; dep. 1,000m. (Dec. 1971); Pres. MANUEL ARBURÚA DE LA MIYAR.

Banco Holandés Unido (Hollandsche Bank-Unie): Amsterdam; Apdo. 1180, Asunción; Man. PETER VAN DIJK.

Bank of London and South America: London; Palma y J. E. O'Leary, Apdo. 696, Asunción; Man. GEORGE CAMBURN.

Dresdner Bank: c/o Banco Germánico de la América de Sud.

First National City Bank: New York; Apdo. 1174, Asunción; Man. GUILLERMO H. HOWARD.

BANKING ASSOCIATION

La Asociación de Bancos Privados del Paraguay: Asunción; mems.: 3 Paraguayan banks and 3 foreign banks with brs. in Asunción.

INSURANCE

Asunción

América, Sociedad Anónima de Seguros: Presidente Franco y 14 de Mayo; Pres. N. Bó; fire, car, marine and general.

El Comercio Paraguayo: Calle Alberdi 453; f. 1947; Pres. ENRIQUE CAZENAVE; life, fire, car, accident, liability, marine, aviation, glass, burglary.

La Consolidada: Calle Chile 719, C.C. 1182; f. 1961; Pres. Dr. FRANCISCO ESCULIES; Gen. Man. Dr. J. MANUEL FERREIRA; fire, car, accident, marine, aviation, life, burglary, general.

Cumbre S.A. de Seguros y Reaseguros: Calle Oliva 393, C.C. 244; f. 1961; Man. CÉSAR AVALOS; fire, car, marine, glass, liability, accident.

Guaraní: Calle Palma 685; f. 1946; Pres. Dr. JOSÉ DEMETRIO AYALA; Man. MARIO A. IAFFEI; fire, car, marine, burglary, accident, liability, life.

Institución Paraguaya Asaguradora, S.A.: Calle Alberdi 149, C.C. 735; Pres. R. Buzó; fire, marine, hull, car, accident.

La Paraguaya S.A. de Seguros: Calle Estrella 625; f. 1905; Pres. Dr. OSCAR PÉREZ URIBE; fire, car, accident, liability, glass, marine, life.

Rumbos S.A. de Seguros: Calle Estrella 851; Pres. Dr. A. SOLJANIC; fire, car, transport, marine, livestock, health, life.

La Rural del Paraguay: Calle 15 de Agosto 608, C.C. 21; f. 1920; Pres. E. CAZENAVE; fire, car, glass, liability, marine, accident, burglary, general.

Seguros Generales (SEGESA): Calle Oliva 393, C.C. 802; Man. CÉSAR AVALOS; life, fire, car, marine, burglary, liability, water damage, guarantee.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

INDUSTRIAL AND

DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS

Administración Nacional de Almacenes, Silos y Frigoríficos: Asunción; f. 1969 to organize a national network of storage installations; financed by a U.S. \$6m. loan from the IADB.

Centro de Desarrollo y Productividad (*Centre for Development and Productivity*): Asunción; f. 1966 by *Unión Industrial* and *Feprinco*; supported by Ministry of Industry and Commerce; technical and financial assistance from U.S.A.I.D. advisory board, has mems. from 20 public and private sector institutions connected with the centre's activities.

Consejo Nacional de Coordinación Económica: Asunción; directs negotiations between workers and employers.

Consejo Nacional para el Desarrollo de la Ganadería: Asunción; f. 1964; Government council representing public and private bodies in the cattle industry.

Consejo Nacional de Desarrollo Industrial (*National Council for Industrial Development*): Asunción; national planning institution.

Federación de Producción, Industria y Comercio (FEPRINCO): Estrella 228, Asunción.

Instituto de Bienestar Rural: Asunción; responsible for rural welfare and colonization.

Instituto de Previsión Social: Asunción; responsible for employees' welfare and health insurance scheme.

TRADE UNIONS

Confederación Paraguaya de Trabajadores—CPT (*Confederation of Paraguayan Workers*): Yegros y Simón Bolívar, Asunción; f. 1951; mems. 20,000 (est.) from 113 affiliated groups; Dir. Gen. VÍCTOR PINASCO; publ. *La Voz de Trabajo* (fortnightly); Sec.-Gen. ANDRÉS FERNÁNDEZ.

Confederación Paraguaya de Trabajadores en el Exilio (*Confederation of Paraguayan Workers in Exile*): Montevideo, Uruguay; f. 1959 as CPT in exile, admitted to ICFTU/ORIT; Sec. Gen. HERIBERTO ROMÁN BERGANZA.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Ferrocarril Presidente Carlos Antonio López: C.C. 453, Asunción; f. 1854 by a British company; purchased by Paraguayan Government in 1961; 274 miles open; 4 ft. 8½ in. gauge; modernization programmes include expenditure of U.S. \$7.5.m on rolling stock; Gen. Man. RICARDO GARAY.

There are also some 350 miles of private lines, mostly serving forest industries.

ROADS

In 1970 there were 11,225 km. of roads, of which 1,555 km. were main and secondary roads. Under the present road expansion plan some 10 km. are being asphalted per month. The Trans-Chaco Highway opened in 1964, and the Paraguay section of the Pan American Highway is under construction. An international bridge to Brazil over the River Paraná was opened early in 1965, which, with the newly constructed 340 km. highway from Puerto Stroessner to Asunción, now links the capital directly with Brazil.

MOTORISTS' ORGANIZATION

Touring y Automovil Club Paraguayo: 25 de Mayo y Brasil, Casilla 1204, Asunción; f. 1924; 4,000 mems.

SHIPPING

Administración Nacional de Navegación y Puertos (*National Shipping and Ports Department*): f. 1965; responsible for ports services and maintaining navigable channels in rivers and for improving navigation on Río Paraguay.

Empresa Paranaguá, Agentes Marítimos y Transportes: Asunción; f. 1969 to carry goods between Paraguay and the free port of Paranaguá.

In 1967 Paraguay's merchant fleet had a total gross registered tonnage of 18,925. Port improvements have been completed at Asunción, financed by an I.B.R.D. loan.

INLAND WATERWAYS

Flota Mercante del Estado: Asunción; state-owned; boats and barges up to 1,000 tons displacement on Paraguay and Paraná rivers; cold storage ships for use between Asunción-Buenos Aires-Montevideo. Two new passenger ships came into operation early in 1968.

OCEAN SHIPPING

Compañía Paraguaya de Navegación de Ultramar: Asunción; f. 1963; to operate between Asunción, U.S.A. and European ports; two ships of 1,135 tons each.

Vessels of the *Compañía Argentina de Navegación Fluvial*, *Holland Pan-American Line* and *Lloyd Brasileiro* also operate services. *Lamport & Holt Line Ltd.* and the *Rotterdam South America Line* have direct monthly and fortnightly services from Europe to Asunción, which eliminate the need for trans-shipment at Buenos Aires. The vessels which are used on this route are of 500-700 tons.

CIVIL AVIATION

The main airport is at Asunción, where a new 11,000-ft. runway is in operation.

NATIONAL AIRLINES

Líneas Aéreas Paraguayas: Oliva 467, Asunción; services to Buenos Aires and Montevideo from Asunción.

Transporte Aéreo Militar.

FOREIGN AIRLINES

Paraguay is also served by the following foreign airlines: *Aerolíneas Argentinas*, *Aerotransportes Litoral Argentino*, *Braniff*, *Iberia*, *LAN* (Chile), *Pluna* (Uruguay), *Varig* (Brazil) and *Lufthansa* (Germany).

TOURISM

Dirección General de Turismo: Ministerio de Obras Públicas y Comunicaciones, Oliva y Alberdi, Asunción; Dir. Dr. ALEJANDRO BRUGADA GUANES.

Asociación de Agencias de Viajes del Paraguay: Apdo. 959, Asunción; Pres. RICARDO FUSTAGNO.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Comisión Nacional de Energía Atómica: Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Asunción; f. 1960; maintains no laboratories or installations; Pres. Prof. Dr. JOSÉ DANILO PECCI.

Universidad Nacional de Asunción: Asunción; atomic research in medicine, mathematics, physics, chemistry and agronomy; the university does not possess special equipment.

Instituto Nacional de Investigaciones Científicas: Asunción; laboratory facilities for basic experiments in nuclear and atomic physics; Dir. Dr. FABIO RIVAS A.

UNIVERSITIES

Universidad Católica "Nuestra Señora de la Asunción": Asunción; 260 teachers, 3,193 students.

Universidad Nacional de Asunción: Asunción; 500 teachers, 3,193 students.

PERU

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Peru is an Andean country situated on the Pacific coast of South America. It is bordered by Ecuador and Colombia to the north, Brazil and Bolivia to the east and Chile to the south. The climate varies with altitude, average temperatures being some 20°F (7°C) lower in the mountains than in the coastal region. The official language is Spanish but Quechua is the only language of a large proportion of the Indian population. Most of the population is Roman Catholic and there is a Protestant minority. The flag consists of vertical stripes of red, white and red. The capital is Lima.

Recent History

A military coup took place in 1948, establishing General Manuel Odría as President. After a period of stability and economic growth Dr. Manuel Prado won the presidential elections of 1956. President Prado was deposed in 1962 by a triumvirate of military leaders. In 1963 President Fernando Belaúnde Terry was elected after a year of military government. His term of office was marked by frequent changes of government and increasing guerrilla warfare in the hinterland. In October 1968 a military coup established General Juan Velasco Alvarado as President, Congress was suspended and a military cabinet was appointed. In the agricultural sector President Velasco's government has enacted reforms expropriating the estates of large landowners and foreign companies in favour of the peasants. Many of the estates are managed by the government as co-operative farms. In commercial, industrial and mining enterprises the government has aimed to increase Peruvian participation and to lessen the country's economic dependence on the United States. In 1968 the government expropriated the ESSO subsidiary, International Petroleum Company but since 1970 there has been an increase in foreign investment. Peru claims territorial waters of 200 miles. Peru is a member of LAFTA and the Andean group. In May 1970, more than 50,000 people were killed in an earthquake north of Lima.

Government

Executive power is vested in the President, assisted by a Cabinet. Congress was suspended in 1968; government is by decree, pending a new constitution and subsequent elections. The country is divided into 24 Departments administered by Prefects.

Defence

Armed forces consist of an Army, Navy and Air Force. The Army numbers about 30,000 men. All male citizens from eighteen to twenty-four years of age are liable to compulsory military training and some, chosen by ballot, have to do regular service for two years.

Economic Affairs

Peru has a diversified agricultural economy, the chief crops being potatoes, sugar, barley, maize and cotton. Livestock is raised particularly in the mountains. Fishing has become very important and Peru has become the world's greatest producer of fishmeal. Large scale irrigation

and power schemes are being undertaken, including Tinajones, Olmos (involving diversion of a river from the Atlantic to the Pacific by building a 20km. tunnel thus providing irrigation for 120,000 acres and a power potential of 350,000 kW), Majes and Mantaro; these will greatly extend cultivable land and provide an important source of energy. Minerals include silver, of which Peru is one of the world's main producers, petroleum, iron ore, and copper and large deposits of phosphates and potash are being developed. During the next five years the government envisages that semi-finished steel products should rise to 2.5 million tons. Five petro-chemical plants, to be run by Petroperú, are to be built at a cost of U.S. \$200 million. Petroperú is to invest U.S. \$30 million in oil-exploration off the coast of Trujillo and in the Amazonian jungle.

Transport and Communications

Transport is made difficult by the terrain, internal air services being an important means of transport. There are 2,000 miles of railways. The road system is centred on the 2,121-mile long Peruvian section of the Pan American Highway which is crossed by the Trans-Andean Highway running from Lima. A new 300 mile road, part of the Trans-Andean Highway, connecting Lima and Callao with the headwaters of the Amazon, is due for completion in 1980. European shipping lines call regularly at Peruvian ports, the chief of which is Callao. Internal air transport is provided by four local airlines and international services are provided by several major airlines.

Social Welfare

Social insurance is compulsory and benefits cover sickness, disability and old age. Labour legislation guarantees conditions of employment. Special schemes are in force for women and children.

Education

Primary education is free and where possible compulsory between the ages of six and fourteen. There are a number of fee-paying schools. Secondary education is both public and private. There are twenty-seven universities.

Tourism

Peru is famous for the relics of Inca and pre-Inca civilizations. There is spectacular mountain scenery including Lake Titicaca, situated at an altitude of 12,500 feet, and forest and jungle areas. Many of the towns have interesting examples of Spanish Colonial architecture and culture.

Visas are not required to visit Peru by nationals of the following countries: Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Denmark, France, German Federal Republic, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Philippines, Portugal, Spain, Switzerland, United Kingdom and United States.

Sport

Football is the most popular sport and basketball, baseball, horse-racing and bull- and cock-fighting are widely followed. There are opportunities for hunting and deep-sea fishing.

PERU—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

Public Holidays

1972: May 1 (Labour Day), June 29 (S. Peter and S. Paul), July 28-29 (Independence Anniversary), August 30 (St. Rose of Lima), October 9 (Day of National Dignity), November 1 (All Saints' Day), December 8 (Immaculate Conception), December 25 (Christmas Day).

1973: January 1 (New Year's Day), April 19-23 (Easter).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rate

The currency unit is the Sol of 100 Centavos.

Coins: 5, 10, 20, 50 Centavos; 1 Sol.

Notes: 5, 10, 50, 100, 500 Soles.

Exchange rate: 112.8 Soles = £1 sterling

43.5 Soles = \$1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

(1970)

TOTAL AREA (sq. km.)	POPULATION
1,285,215.6	13,586,300

Chief Towns (1970): Lima (capital) 3,155,800, Callao 355,400, Arequipa 518,300, Cuzco 756,100.

Employment (1965-'000): Agriculture and Livestock 1,816.8, Mining 126.7, Industry 478.0, Services 498.4, Commerce 268.0, Finance 175.1, Government 157.7, Others 178.0.

AGRICULTURE

PRODUCTION OF PRINCIPAL CROPS

('000 metric tons)

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Barley	194.3	154	172	146	164	170
Cocoa	0.9	1	n.a.	1	n.a.	n.a.
Coffee	69.0	52	53	65	68	65
Cotton (lint)	153.7	332	264	385	255	248
" (seed)	270.4	125	97	106	95	92
Maize	655.2	581	591	553	590	615
Potatoes	1,832.8	1,499	1,712	1,592	1,856	1,929
Rice (hulled)	479.2	374	461	286	444	587
Sugar	1,272.3	8,463	7,943	7,272	6,412	7,591
Tobacco	3.0	3	5	4	3	2
Wheat	148.3	145	152	119	137	125
Tea	6.8	7	7	n.a.	9	7

FISHING INDUSTRY

('000 metric tons)

	1968	1969	1970
Fish Landed	10,440	9,143	12,476
Industrial Production	2,291	1,799	2,516
Fishmeal	1,922	1,610	2,257
Fish Oil*	323	141	200
Frozen Fish	21	21	24
Tinned Fish	25	27	35
Others	5,958	5,545	7,444

* Exported

LIVESTOCK

(1970-'000)

Cattle	4,127
Pigs	1,931
Sheep	17,064

PERU—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

MINING (‘000 metric tons)

	1967	1968	1969
Copper	199	213	193
Iron Ore	9,270	9,015	8,586
Silver (metric tons)	1,116	1,131	999
Gold (metric tons)	4	3	1
Lead	155	155	159
Zinc	300	291	305
Crude Petroleum (‘000 barrels)	26,253	27,056	25,856

INDUSTRY (‘000 barrels)

	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Gasoline	6,113.2	6,990.6	8,816	8,822	10,209	9,704
Kerosene	3,178.8	3,208.5	3,433	3,648	3,885	3,791
Fuel Oil	5,957.9	6,533.3	1,025	1,174	1,322	1,420
Lubricating Oil	79.6	88.4	74	68	58	60
Liquid Gas	150.1	198.2	258	254	445	458
Cement	4,785.0	5,751.4	6,321	6,397	6,442	6,688
Fishmeal (‘000 metric tons)	1,550.0	1,280.0	89	195	323	141
Wool (‘000 metric tons)	11.0	13.0	12	13	14	15
Electric Power (million kWh.)	3,516.0	3,814.0	4,366	4,770	5,008	n.a.

Textiles, carpets, tyres and chemicals are manufactured.

* Exports.

FINANCE

1 Sol=100 centavos

112.8 soles=£1 sterling; 43.5 soles=U.S. \$1.00.

100 soles= £0.89 sterling=U.S. \$2.29.

BUDGET

The biennial budget for 1971-72 estimates the expenditure of 115.6 million soles and revenue of 114.8 million soles.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS (million Soles)

	1967	1968	1969
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	153.75	181.24	198.32
Balance of exports and imports	8.47	2.58	-0.87
AVAILABLE RESOURCES	162.22	183.82	197.45
of which:			
Private consumption expenditure	113.49	137.67	149.84
Government consumption expenditure	17.72	19.38	20.43
Gross fixed investment	23.39	24.09	25.36
Increase in stocks	7.62	1.69	1.82

PERU—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(million U.S. \$—minus sign indicates debit)

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
<i>Goods and Services</i>	-164	-253	-319	-41	-8	110
Trade Balance f.o.b.	32	-14	-74	177	207	337
Freight and Merchandise Insurance	-84	-96	-88	-61	-58	-56
Investment Income	-91	-128	-148	-139	-146	-135
Other	-21	-15	-9	-18	-11	-36
<i>Transfer Payments:</i>						
Private	5	7	6	6	3	15
Government	11	13	17	26	28	75
<i>Capital Movements:</i>						
Private	122	129	80	53	-1	-111
Government	85	106	129	75	53	19
<i>Commercial Banks:</i>						
Assets	-7	-37	26	-6	21	63
Liabilities	1	—	12	—	1	-2
<i>Allocation of SDRs</i>	—	—	—	—	—	14
<i>Monetary Authorities</i>	-15	23	34	15	-37	-183
Monetary Gold	—	2	45	—	-5	-15
SDR Holdings	—	—	—	—	—	14
IMF Accounts	—	-2	12	4	25	-18
Foreign Exchange	-15	22	-27	11	-53	-137
Other Liabilities	—	6	3	9	-4	1
Other Claims	—	-5	1	-9	—	—
<i>Net Errors and Omissions</i>	-38	12	15	-128	-60	n.a.

NATIONAL PLAN

PROPOSED EXPENDITURES, 1964-71
(million soles)

	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Agriculture/Fishing	16,268	17,472	18,765	20,154	21,645	23,247	25,011	29,656
Mining	6,297	6,568	6,850	7,145	7,452	7,772	8,144	9,113
Industry	10,677	11,318	11,997	12,717	13,480	14,289	15,146	17,489
Services	3,569	3,772	3,987	4,214	4,454	4,708	4,996	5,749
Energy	4,076	4,406	4,763	5,149	5,566	6,017	6,530	7,845
Commerce	10,510	10,983	11,477	11,993	12,533	13,097	13,644	15,254

EXTERNAL TRADE

(million soles)

	1967	1968	1969	1970
Imports c.i.f.	24,049	23,762	22,939	23,323
Exports f.o.b.	23,261	33,474	33,443	40,389

COMMODITIES (STANDARD INTERNATIONAL TRADE CLASSIFICATION) ('000 soles)

IMPORTS	1969	1970	EXPORTS	1969	1970
Animals and Animal Products . .	1,698,500	1,940,966	Animals and Animal Products . .	208,044	240,951
Vegetable Products	2,667,841	2,031,194	Vegetable Products	1,323,735	1,902,542
Mineral Products	910,666	650,943	Animal and Vegetable Fats and Oils	7,006,938	7,958,821
Chemical Products	3,176,545	2,896,254	Foodstuffs, Beverages and Tobacco	106,150	128,606
Natural and Synthetic Rubber and Plastics	1,032,811	1,234,501	Mineral Products	48,551	37,878
Textiles and Manufactures	843,332	774,703	Leather and Manufactures	2,861,538	2,201,956
Metals and Manufactures	2,245,870	2,748,744	Textiles and Manufactures	10,607,047	10,863,019
Machinery, incl. Electrical	5,709,239	5,869,694	Pearls, Precious Metals, Coins . .	25,221	44,364
Transportation Material	1,805,802	2,350,090	Metals and Manufactures	2,186	759

COMMODITIES

('000 soles)

EXPORTS	1968	1969	1970
Cotton	2,158,491	2,522,001	2,056,424
Sugar and Derivatives	2,426,438	1,522,008	2,563,649
Wool	364,557	330,961	128,487
Petroleum and Derivatives	430,788	240,664	288,229
Fish and Derivatives	8,994,477	8,552,639	13,107,937
Coffee	1,381,838	1,166,025	1,730,090
Zinc	1,233,915	1,504,580	1,816,115
Copper	9,047,830	10,038,956	10,418,506
Lead	1,138,008	1,336,714	1,362,428
Iron	2,450,055	2,549,758	2,544,180
Gold	42,310	55,946	160,644
Silver	2,629,868	2,224,229	2,391,914

PERU—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

COUNTRIES

('000 soles)

	IMPORTS				EXPORTS			
	1967	1968	1969	1970	1967	1968	1969	1970
Argentina	1,577,812	2,850,572	2,404,726	1,547,048	261,754	486,398	592,629	539,048
Belgium	442,478	412,179	555,562	571,420	1,412,078	2,263,701	1,659,956	1,864,550
Canada	759,904	703,452	554,944	1,086,096	45,414	76,180	74,290	144,593
Chile	329,067	296,800	216,026	431,360	244,979	309,890	368,764	257,824
Ecuador	128,873	121,171	96,483	94,401	36,799	80,993	107,696	110,538
German Federal Republic	2,993,664	3,089,580	2,642,769	2,917,624	2,772,822	3,549,511	4,051,926	6,084,425
Italy	936,373	1,002,886	636,796	699,345	613,114	775,239	877,621	973,695
Japan	1,910,792	1,725,567	1,673,618	1,893,031	3,140,944	4,964,497	5,413,090	5,490,564
Netherlands	643,584	780,431	513,091	507,373	1,394,717	1,984,250	2,721,990	3,892,230
Switzerland	528,615	520,000	471,585	447,051	60,697	57,159	83,529	116,549
United Kingdom	1,095,615	1,328,328	1,020,217	1,037,561	519,352	786,655	1,047,873	1,019,277
U.S.A.	8,986,743	9,181,648	7,196,204	7,697,596	9,805,348	13,166,279	11,560,503	13,334,878

TRANSPORT

Railways (1970): Passenger-km. 248 million, Ton-km. 595 million.

Roads

	1969	1970
Passenger Cars	220,140	230,412
Lorries	45,068	47,384
Buses	17,664	21,341
Other Motor Vehicles	78,939	84,050

Shipping (1970): Merchant tonnage registered 27,386,607 metric tons; Goods imported 2,127,874 metric tons, Goods exported 14,334,308 metric tons.

Civil Aviation (1969): Passengers carried 1,021,431, Freight 157,994 metric tons, Mail 23,020 metric tons.

Tourism (1970): Visitors: arrivals 88,289, departures 83,271; revenue U.S. \$21.6m.

Source: Dirección Nacional de Estadística y Censos, Lima.

THE CONSTITUTION

THE Republic of Peru, formerly the chief Spanish vice-royalty in South America, declared its independence on July 28th, 1821, but it was not until 1824, when all Spanish forces were obliged to leave, that the country gained its freedom from Spanish rule.

The existing Constitution was promulgated on April 9th, 1933. It has been amended from time to time.

Under the general guarantees some of the functions of the modern State are defined. Mines, lands, forests, waters, and, generally, all natural sources of wealth belong to the State. Conditions of their exploitation, either by the State or by means of concessions to private persons, will be fixed by law. In industry, the State will support profit-sharing schemes, and will legislate concerning the organization of industry, safety measures for workers, accident compensation, minimum wages, maximum hours and general conditions of work. In agriculture, the State will favour the preservation of the small rural property and may expropriate, with compensation, and subdivide land which is not being exploited economically.

Article 53 provides that the legal existence of political parties with international connections is not recognized, and those belonging to such parties may not hold political office.

Liberty of conscience and of beliefs is inviolable, and no one may be persecuted for his ideals. Freedom of the press is guaranteed, but compensation may be sought through legal channels by an injured party against the editor and author of a publication. Article 65 provides for the censorship of public spectacles. The principle of *habeas corpus* is recognized.

When the security of the State demands, the Executive may suspend wholly or in part, in the whole or in a part of the national territory, certain constitutional guarantees of the individual. If such suspension is decreed while Congress is in session, the Executive must inform Congress immediately. The suspension will be only for thirty days, and another decree will be needed for any further extension. The powers of the Executive during the suspension of guarantees will be fixed by law.

Voting for men and women between the ages of 21 and 60 is compulsory; after 60, voting is optional.

The Legislative Power. The Constitution provides for a bi-cameral legislature. Both the Senate of 45 members, and the Chamber of Deputies, consisting of 140 members, are elected for six years. Congress begins its sessions on July 28th, and continues in ordinary session for 120 days. The President, with the agreement of his Cabinet, may convoke extraordinary sessions. Congress legislates, interprets, modifies and repeals laws, examines alleged infringements of the Constitution; imposes and repeals taxes; and approves or rejects the national and departmental budgets. However, any Congressional action to impose or repeal taxes or vote expenditure must be taken on the initiative of the Executive Power. Congress authorizes the Executive to negotiate State loans and provide funds for amortization. It approves or rejects the President's recommendations for the advancement of higher officers of the armed forces,

and establishes the strength of those forces, and approves or withholds approvals of treaties negotiated by the Executive.

The Executive Power. The President is elected for a six-year term, which begins on July 28th of the year of election. First and Second Vice-Presidents are elected simultaneously with the President. The last-named is not eligible for re-election until after the lapse of at least one presidential term. This provision of the Constitution may not be reformed or repealed, and any person attempting to do so must retire from office, and will be permanently incapacitated from holding any public office. The President may not command the armed forces without the permission of Congress. On taking up such a command, he becomes subject to military laws and regulations. His tasks include the drafting of laws and the making of resolutions and decrees promulgating laws, the maintenance of internal order and external security, the convoking of presidential and congressional elections, and of extraordinary sessions of Congress. It is his duty to see that the resolutions of the Judicial Power are carried out. He organizes and distributes the armed forces, administers the finances of the State, negotiates treaties, appoints and removes the members of his Cabinet and, with the approval of his Cabinet, appoints members of the diplomatic corps, and selects candidates of Peruvian birth for archbishops and bishops, whose names are submitted to the Vatican.

The Judiciary. The Supreme Court, with its seat in Lima, consists of the President and 10 members, whose appointments have to be approved by Congress. Higher Courts function in certain departments determined by law, and Courts of First Instance in provincial capitals. There are justices of peace in all towns. Members of the Higher Courts are nominated by the President from a list submitted by the Supreme Court. Appointments to the lower courts must be ratified by the Supreme Court.

The Constitution provides that in each ministry there shall be one or more Consultative Commissions consisting of specialists in the various branches of activity of the ministry; and also provides for a Council of National Economy whose members shall represent the interests of consumers, capital, labour and the liberal professions.

Regional Administration. The country is divided into 24 Departments administered by Prefects. The Departments are divided into provinces, which in turn are divided into districts.

Municipal Councillors are nominally elected by direct vote, and foreigners are eligible, but for some years municipal bodies have been appointed without election. The Municipal Elections Law provides for elections every 3 years.

Indigenous Communities. The Constitution recognizes the legal existence and juridical personality of the indigenous communities, whose property may not be alienated except in the public interest, when compensation must be given. The State is responsible for the civil, penal, economic and administrative laws regulating these communities.

This constitution has only partially remained in force during the several periods of military government since it was promulgated, including the present one.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

President: Gen. JUAN VELASCO ALVARADO.

THE CABINET

(April 1972)

Prime Minister and Minister of War: Gen. ERNESTO MONTAGNE SÁNCHEZ.
Minister of the Interior: Gen. PEDRO RICHTER PRADA.
Minister of Finance: Gen. FRANCISCO MORALES BERMÚDEZ.
Minister for the Navy: Rear-Adm. LUIS E. VARGAS CABALLERO.
Minister of Education: Gen. ALFREDO CARPIO BECERRA.
Minister of Aeronautics: Gen. ROLANDO GILARDI.
Minister of Health: Gen. FERNANDO MIRÓ QUESADA.
Minister of Agriculture: Gen. ENRIQUE VALDEZ ANGULO.

Minister of Labour: Lt.-Gen. PEDRO SALA OROSCO.
Minister of Foreign Affairs: Gen. MIGUEL DE LA FLOR VALLE.
Minister of Energy and Mines: Gen. JORGE FERNÁNDEZ MALDONADO.
Minister of Housing: Rear-Adm. RAMÓN ARRÓSPIDE.
Minister of Transport and Communications: Gen. ANÍBAL MEZA CUADRA.
Minister of Industry and Commerce: Rear-Admiral ALBERTO JIMÉNEZ DE LUCIO.
Minister of Fisheries: Gen. JAVIER TANTALEÁN VANINI.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO PERU

(Lima unless otherwise stated).

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Argentina: Avenida Inca Garcilaso de la Vega 911, 10° piso (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. CARLOS JOSÉ CABALLERO.
Australia: Natalio Sánchez 220, 6 piso (E); *Ambassador:* HAROLD WILLIAM BULLOCK.
Austria: Av. Javier Prado 1702, San Isidro (E).
Belgium: Paseo Colón 218 (E); *Ambassador:* ARMAND COESENS.
Bolivia: Jirón Ocoña 180—Oficina 402 (E); *Ambassador:* Gen. JOAQUÍN ZENTENO ANAYA.
Brazil: Avenida Comandante Espinar 181, Miraflores (E).
Bulgaria: Av. Juan Dellepiane 225, San Isidro (E); *Ambassador:* LUBEN ABRAMOV.
Canada: Natalio Sánchez 125, 6A Cuadra, Av. Arequipa (E); *Ambassador:* PIERRE CHARPENTIER.
Chile: Avenida Javier Prado 790, San Isidro (E).
China, Republic of (Taiwan): Jirón Pablo Bermúdez 177, 5° piso (E); *Ambassador:* TSUNG-HAN LIU.
Colombia: Avda. Arequipa 2685, Lince (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. ALBERTO GONZÁLEZ FERNÁNDEZ.
Costa Rica: Miguel de Freyre Santander 180, El Rosedal, San Antonio (E); *Ambassador:* Lic. JULIO ALBERTO ORTIZ LÓPEZ.
Czechoslovakia: Av. Salaverry 3119, San Isidro (E); *Ambassador:* OLDŘICH KAISER.
Denmark: Camino Real 479, 8° piso, San Isidro (E); *Ambassador:* JUAN FREDERICK HOLCK COLDING.
Dominican Republic: Avda. del Bosque 355, San Isidro (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. CIRO AMAURY DARGAM CRUZ.
Ecuador: Avenida Garcilaso de la Vega 1218, Of. 905 (L); *Ambassador:* Dr. RAFAEL GARCÍA VELASCO.
El Salvador: Av. Javier Prado este 401, San Isidro (E); *Ambassador:* Col. CÉSAR YANES URÍAS.

Finland: Los Eucaliptos 291, 7° piso, San Isidro (E); (also accred. to Ecuador); *Ambassador:* Dr. KARL TORSTEN TIKANVAARA.
France: "Maison de France", Avenida Presidente Nicolás de Piérola 291, 7° piso (E); *Ambassador:* ALBERT CHAMBON.
German Federal Republic: Avenida Arequipa 420, Miraflores (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. ROBERT VON FÖRSTER.
Guatemala: Nicolás de Rivera 495, San Isidro (E).
Haiti: Calle Guillermo Prescott 352, San Isidro (E).
Honduras: Miguel Dasso 230, Of. 201, San Isidro (E).
Hungary: Las Eucaliptos 395, San Isidro (E).
India: Paseo de la República 291, Of. 1201.
Israel: Edificio Pacífico, Plaza Washington (E); *Ambassador:* MOSHE YUVAL.
Italy: Av. Petit Thouars 355-369 (E).
Japan: Av. San Felipe 356, Jesús María (E); *Ambassador:* TETSUO BAN.
Korea, Republic: Río de Janeiro, Brazil (E).
Lebanon: Bogotá, Colombia (E).
Malta: Avenida Arequipa 4651, Miraflores (E); *Ambassador:* FERNANDO ESPÁ Y CUENCA.
Mexico: Avenida General Arenales No. 371, Oficinas 601 y 602 (E); *Ambassador:* Lic. LUIS G. ZORRILLA.
Netherlands: Las Camelia 780, 1° piso, San Isidro (E); *Ambassador:* JAN B. LANKAMP.
Nicaragua: Camino Real 479, 7° piso, San Isidro (E); *Ambassador:* JOSÉ LEÓN SANDINO.
Norway: Santiago, Chile (E).
Panama: Manuel Ugarte y Moscoso 210, San Isidro (E); *Ambassador:* Lic. VÍCTOR M. SOGANDARES.
Paraguay: Av. Tacna 685, piso 17 (E); *Ambassador:* FERMÍN DOS SANTOS.

PERU—(DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION, CONGRESS, POLITICAL PARTIES, JUDICIAL SYSTEM, ETC.)

Poland: Av. Salaverry 3307, San Isidro (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. WITOLD JURASZ.

Portugal: Avenida Sorrentia 718, San Isidro (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. ADRIANO ANTÓNIO DE CARVALHO.

Romania: Av. Salaverry 3307, San Isidro (E); *Ambassador:* NIRCEA NICOLAESCU.

Spain: Av. República de Chile 120 (E); *Ambassador:* MANUEL ALABART MIRANDA.

Sweden: Las Camelias 780, San Isidro (E); *Ambassador:* TORSTEN C. BJÖRCK.

Switzerland: Las Camelias 780, San Isidro (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. WILLIAM FREI.

Trinidad and Tobago: Caracas, Venezuela (E).

Turkey: Santiago, Chile (L).

United Arab Republic: Avda. José Pardo 273, Miraflores (E); *Ambassador:* ALY HASSAN KABIL.

United Kingdom: Edificio Pacifico Washington, piso 12, Plaza Washington (E); *Ambassador:* HUGH TRAVERS MORGAN.

U.S.A.: Avenida Wilson 1400 (E); *Ambassador:* TAYLOR G. BELCHER.

U.S.S.R.: Av. Salaverry 3424, Orrantia del Mar (E); *Ambassador:* YURI V. LEBEDEV.

Uruguay: Avenida Larco 886, Miraflores (E); *Ambassador:* BRADAMANTE TOYOS.

Vatican: Avenida Presidente Salaverry, Esq. Nazca (Apostolic Nunciature) *Nuncio:* Mgr. JOSÉ CARLOS FERREYROS BALTA.

Venezuela: Avenida Arequipa 298 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. LUCIANO NOGUERA MORA.

CONGRESS

Elections were held in August 1967 which resulted in victory for a coalition between the Alianza Popular Revolucionaria (APRA) and the Unión Nacional Odrísta (UNO). Congress was suspended indefinitely on October 3rd, 1968.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Partido Acción Popular (A.P.): Nicolás de Piérola 677; f. 1956; government party 1963-68; Leader EDGARDO SEGOANE CORRALES.

Partido Demócrata Cristiano (P.D.C.): Apdo. 4682, Lima; f. 1956; formerly supported *Partido Acción Popular*; Pres. Dr. JAVIER CORREA-ELÍAS; Sec.-Gen. Ing. ALFREDO GARCÍA LLOSA; publs. *Pensamiento Político*, *Democracia*.

Alianza Popular Revolucionaria Americana (APRA): f. in Mexico 1924, in Peru 1930; legalized 1945; democratic left-wing party; Founder VÍCTOR RAÚL HAYA DE LA TORRE; Sec.-Gen. RAMIRO PRIALE; 700,000 mems.

Unión Nacional Odrísta (UNO): Jirón Callao 535, Lima; f. 1960; social reform party formerly allied to APRA; Leader ex-President Gen. MANUEL A. ODRÍA; 160,000 mems.; publ. *U.N.O.*

Partido Social Demócrata: f. 1968; splinter of *Unión Nacional Odrísta*; Leader JULIO DE LA PIEDRA.

Partido Popular Cristiano: f. 1968; splinter group of *Partido Demócrata Cristiano*; Leader Dr. BEDOYA REYES.

Frente Liberal Nacional (FLN): f. 1961; extreme left wing movement.

Partido Comunista.

Movimiento Izquierdista Revolucionario: pro-Communist guerrilla; Leader ENRIQUE AMAYA QUINTANA.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

SUPREME COURT

LIMA

Chief Justice: Dr. CÉSAR AUGUSTO LENGUA.

Judges: Dr. CARLOS TORRES MALPICA, Dr. RICARDO BUSTAMANTE CISNEROS, Dr. NAPOLEÓN VALDEZ TUDELA, Dr. CARLOS A. MAGUIÑA SUERO, Dr. JOSÉ I. TELLO VÉLEZ, Dr. ALBERTO EGUREN BRESANI, Dr. ROBERTO GARMENDIA, Dr. RAÚL ALVA, Dr. OCTAVIO CEBREROS, Dr. DOMINGO GARCÍA RADA.

DISTRICT COURTS

Courts 18, Judges 442, District Attorneys 266.

RELIGION

The Catholic Church

Nearly all of the 13,000,000 inhabitants of the Republic of Peru belong to the Catholic Church. The State supports the Catholic religion, but recognises civil marriages.

Freedom of worship is permitted to all religions. The President is consulted in the appointment of Bishops and other dignitaries.

Archbishoprics:

Lima	•	H.E. Cardinal JUAN LANDÁZURI RICKETTS.
Arequipa	•	Mgr. LEONARDO JOSÉ RODRÍGUEZ BALLÓN.
Ayacucho	•	Mgr. OTONIEL ALCEDO.
Cuzco	•	Mgr. RICARDO DURAND FLÓREZ.
Huancayo	•	Mgr. EDUARDO PÍCHER PEÑA.
Piura	•	Mgr. ERASMO HINOJOSA HURTADO.
Trujillo	•	Mgr. CARLOS MARIA JURGENS BYRNE.

Bishoprics:

Abancay	•	Mgr. ENRIQUE PÉLACHY FELIU.
Cajamarca	•	Mgr. JOSÉ DAMMERT BELLIDO.
Chachapoyas	•	Mgr. MANUEL PRADO PÉREZ-ROSAS.
Chiclayo	•	Mgr. IGNACIO MARIA DE ORBEGOZO Y GORCOECHEA.
Huacho	•	Mgr. LORENZO LEÓN ALVARADO.
Huancavelica	•	Mgr. FLORENCIO CORONADO ROMANI.
Huánuco	•	Mgr. IGNACIO ARBULÚ PINENA.
Huaraz	•	Mgr. FERNANDO VARGAS RUIZ DE SOMO-CURCIO.
Ica	•	Mgr. ALBERTO DETTMANN Y ARAGÓN.
Puno	•	Mgr. JULIO GONZÁLES RUIZ.
Tacna	•	Mgr. ALFONSO ZAPLANA BELLIZA.

THE PRESS

NEWSPAPERS

LIMA

El Comercio: Miró Quesada 300; f. 1839; morning and evening; Conservative; oldest paper in Peru; circ. 185,000 weekdays, 195,000 Sundays.

Correo: f. 1963; morning; independent; Spanish; Editor-in-Chief JULIO HIGASHI, circ. 142,000.

La Crónica: Avda. Tacna 665, Apdo. 928; f. 1912; morning and evening; illustrated; democratic, independent; publ. by Empresa Editora La Crónica y Variedades S.A.; Pres. CARLOS MOREYRA Y PAZ SOLDÁN; Man. Dir. GUSTAVO PRADO H.; circ. approx. 60,000.

Expreso: f. 1961; morning; leading opposition daily; seized by Government in March 1970, to be run by a co-operative, circ. 8,000.

Extra: f. 1964; evening edition of *Expreso*.

Ojo: f. 1968; morning; independent; Spanish; Editor-in-Chief RAÚL VILLARÁN; circ. 180,000.

El Peruano (Diario Oficial): Quilca 556, Apdo. Postal 303; f. 1825; morning; official State Gazette; circ. 10,000.

La Prensa: Baquijano 745; f. 1903; morning; independent liberal; Dir. PEDRO BELTRÁN BALLÉN; circ. 85,000.

La Tribuna: f. 1923; morning; Dir. MANUEL SOLANO; circ. 26,000.

Ultima Hora: f. 1950; evening; independent, Dir. BERNARDO ORTIZ DE ZEVALLOS THORNDIKE; circ. 107,000.

AREQUIPA

El Deber: Casilla 294; f. 1889; evening; Conservative-Catholic; Editor EDUARDO INDACOCHEZ ZARAUZ; circ. 5,000.

Noticias: f. 1927; morning; conservative; independent; Dir. GASTON AGUIRRE.

El Pueblo: Sucre 213, Apdo. 35; f. 1905; morning; independent; Man. H. SÁNCHEZ Z.; Dir. P. RODRÍGUEZ Z.; circ. 25,000.

CAJAMARCA

El Ferrocarril: f. 1932; evening.

CERRO DE PASCO

El Minero: f. 1896; evening; Dir. G. PATINO LÓPEZ; circ. 3,000.

CHICLAYO

La Industria: f. 1954; Dir. BENIGNO FEBRES.

El País: f. 1918; evening; Editor V. ARENAS; circ. 5,250.

El Tiempo: Casilla 66; f. 1918; morning; independent; Dir. JULIO A. HERNÁNDEZ; circ. 4,800.

CHINCHA

La Voz de Chincha: evening; Dir. L. A. BIANCHI.

CUZCO

El Comercio: Casilla 70; 1896; evening daily; independent; Dir. CÉSAR LOMELINI, circ. 6,000.

El Sol: Mesón de la Estrella 172; f. 1901; evening commercial; pro-Administration; Dir. FERNANDO FRANCO; circ. 3,000.

HUACHO

El Imparcial: evening; Dir. J. T. GARCÍA.

La Verdad: Jirón Colón 130, Apdo. 61; f. 1930; daily; popular; Dir. JOSÉ M. CARVAJAL MANRIQUE; circ. 3,700.

HUANCAYO

El Tiempo: f. 1920; evening.

La Voz de Huancayo: f. 1912; evening; Dir. F. DELGADO.

HUANUCO

La Prensa: f. 1933; evening.

La Voz de Huánuco: f. 1914; daily; Dir. F. R. AGUIRRE.

HUARAS

El Departamento: f. 1908; evening; Editor E. SALAZAR.

ICA

La Opinión: Callao 176, Apdo. 19; f. 1922; evening; independent; Dir. GONZALO TUEROS RAMÍREZ.

La Voz de Ica: f. 1918; evening; circ. 4,000.

IGUITOS

El Eco: Jirón Lima 100-108, Apdo. 170; f. 1924; evening; independent; Dir. F. REATEGUI; circ. 6,000.

El Oriente: Morona 153, Casilla 161; f. 1905; evening; Editor P. SALAZAR; circ. 5,000.

LAMBAYEQUE

La Gaceta de Lambayeque: daily.

LA OROYA

La Oroya: f. 1924; morning; Dir. F. A. CÁRDENAS.

MOLLENDU

El Eco de Mollendo: evening.

El Porteño: f. 1914; evening; circ. 4,000.

PACASMAYO

La Unión: 2 de Mayo 27-29; f. 1913; evening; independent; Dir. MANUEL PASTOR R.

PISCO

La Reforma: evening; Dir. B. SASSESTA.

La Independencia: morning; Dir. J. T. OLINDEN.

PIURA

Ecos y Noticias: Libertad 902 y Ayacucho 307, Casilla 110; f. 1934; morning; independent; Man. Dir. JOSÉ DEL C. RIVERA; circ. 4,000.

La Industria: f. 1917; morning; independent; Dir. ELMER NÚÑEZ.

El Tiempo: Ayacucho 751; f. 1916; morning; independent; Dir. VÍCTOR M. HELGUERO CHECA; circ. 30,000.

PUNO

Los Andes: Lima 775, Casilla 110; f. 1928; morning; Dir. DR. SAMUEL FRISANCHO PINEDA; circ. 8,000.

El Eco: evening.

El Siglo: evening.

TACNA

La Voz de Tacna: f. 1936; evening; Dir. D. E. CARVAJAL.

TRUJILLO

El Liberal: f. 1918; morning; Dir. H. ALVARADO NÚÑEZ.

La Industria: Gamarra 443; f. 1895; morning; independent; Man. EDUARDO LIZÁRRAGA; circ. 25,000.

La Nación: Francisco Pizarro 511; f. 1931; morning; democratic, independent; Editor and Propr. R. L. HOYLE; Dir. FELIPE GRANADOS RÁZURI; circ. 4,500.

PERIODICALS AND REVIEWS

LIMA

Andean Airmail and Peruvian Times: Carabaya 928, Apdo. 531; weekly; independent; English language; Publisher C. N. GRIFFIS.

Auto Aéreo: air and road transport monthly.

Caretas: bi-monthly, illustrated; general interest; Editor ENRIQUE ZILERI; circ. 40,000.

Cultura Peruana: Casilla 2060; f. 1941; monthly; cultural life of Peru, current affairs, book reviews, illustrated; Editor JOSÉ FLORES ARAOZ.

Economista Peruano: monthly economic review.

Ecos: Apdo. 3758; f. 1962; illustrated cultural review; monthly; Dir. JOSÉ ALEJANDRO VALENCIA-ARENAS; circ. 5,000.

Hora del Hombre: Casilla 2378; f. 1943; monthly journal of social culture; progressive review of current politics; illustrated; Dir. JORGE FALCÓN.

Industria Peruana: Unión 150, Edif. Pizarro; monthly publication of Nat. Society of Industries.

El Mercurio: Edificio San Pedro 202; f. 1932; weekly; agriculture, commerce, and industry of Peru; Dept. of Statistical and Commercial Information; Propr. and Dir. EDUARDO MARISCA.

Mercurio Peruano: Apdo. Postal 1,000; f. 1918; monthly; social science, letters; Dir. and Founder VÍCTOR ANDRÉS BELAÚNDE; Editor DOMINGO GARCÍA BELAÚNDE.

Ondas: Apdo. 3758; f. 1959; cultural review; monthly; Dir. JOSÉ ALEJANDRO VALENCIA-ARENAS; circ. 5,000.

Panoramas: monthly review.

Revista de Economía y Finanzas: monthly economic and financial review.

Revista Peruana: monthly.

Síntesis Semanal: economic journal of the Corporación Nacional de Comerciantes.

La Vida Agrícola: Jirón Antonio Miró Quesada 191, Apdo. Postal 1159; f. 1924; monthly review of agriculture and stock-raising; Dir. Ing. Agr. ROMULO A. FERRERO; circ. 7,500.

Vanguardia: Lima; anti-communist; Editor EUDOCIO RAVINES.

JOURNALISTS' ASSOCIATION

Federación de Periodistas del Perú: Cailloma 109, Lima.

PRESS AGENCIES

FOREIGN BUREAUX

ANSA: Dos de Mayo 370, S. Isidro, Lima; Chief MARCELLO ONGANIA.

AP: Apdo. 119, Lima; Chief JOE MCGOWAN, Jr.

Jewish Telegraphic Agency: Jirón Union 554, Lima; Man. Mrs. TRUDI SCHYDLOWSKY.

UPI: Jirón Puno 271, Oficina 601, Lima; Man. MARTIN McREYNOLDS.

The Jiji Press, Reuters and Tass also have bureaux in Lima.

PUBLISHERS

LIMA

Editorial Luis Alaiya y Paz Soldán: Lampa 1073; geography, ethnography, travel, guide-books.

Editorial Antena, S.A.: Azángaro 824; belles-lettres, fiction.

Empresa Editora Ara y Cia.: Camaná 950 dr.; belles-lettres, fiction.

Editorial Enrique Barboja: Avda. Bolivia 244.

Biblioteca Nacional: Avda. Abancay, Apdo. 2335; general non-fiction.

Editorial Brandes y Cia, S.A.: Unión 529; music, dancing, theatre.

Editorial Enrique Bustamante y Ballivian: Azángaro 1005; geography, ethnography, travel, guide-books.

Editorial Manuel Calvo y Pérez: Avda. M. Capac 1169.

Colegio Salesiano: Avda. Brasil 218.

Editorial José Gabriel Cossío: Enrique Barrón 1113.

Editorial Andrés López Dominovich: Riva Agüero 251, Box 1971; f. 1923; publishers of *Guta Lascano del Perú*, a commercial, industrial and professional directory of Peru, and political and economic directories; Man. ANDRÉS LÓPEZ DOMINOVICH.

Editorial Carlos Fabbri, S.A.: Ayacucho 360; geography, ethnography, travel, guide-books.

"Field" Servicio de Informaciones Comerciales del Perú: Porta 170, Of. 413, Miraflores; f. 1935; publs. of *Directorio Gremial del Perú (Peruvian Trade Directory)*; Dir. FEDERICO FIELD STORACE.

Editorial Luis Enrique Galván: Azángaro 970.

Editorial Inca, S.A.: Lampa 569.

Editora Internacional, S.A.: Abancay 381.

Editorial Guillermo Lenta: Gailloma 645.

Editora Música Maldonado: Apdo. 6; music, dancing; theatre.

Editorial Laureano Martínez Música: Puno 370; music; dancing, theatre.

Librería Editorial Juan Mejía Baca: Azángaro 722; f. 1945; medicine and general.

Editorial Domingo Miranda: Carabaya 546; belles-lettres, fiction.

Empresa Editora Nacional: Junín 458; politics, law, economics.

Casa Editorial Nuevo Tesoro Escolar: Carabaya 719; education, textbooks; Dir. Dr. VÍCTOR E. VIVAR.

Empresa Editora Peruana S.A.: Camana 976; textbooks, education, politics, law, sociology, economics.

Editorial Manuela R.D. de Río: Huánez 347; belles-lettres, fiction.

Editorial Andrés Rosales Valencia: E. Villar 542; education, textbooks.

Empresa Gráfica T. Scheuch, S.A.: Amazonas 486; belles-lettres, fiction.

Sociedad Universitaria Peruana S.A.: Av. Nicolás de Piérola 798; f. 1920; education, scientific and medical textbooks; Man. PEDRO JARQUE DE LEIVA.

Sociedad Bíblica en el Perú: Apdo. 448; Petit Thouars 991; f. 1821; theology and bibles; Dir. ABELARDO ARISTA.

Libreria Studium: Jirón Cámana 939-943, Apdo. 2139; textbooks, architecture, engineering, technology, economics.

Empresa Editora Turismo: Puno 235; geography, travel, guide-books.

Universidad Nacional Mayor de San Marcos: Depto. Editorial, Nicolás de Piérola 1254; textbooks, education.

Editorial Carlos Wiese: San Martín 896.

Editorial Ernesto Zegarra: Chili 138; geography, travel, guide-books, ethnography.

AREQUIPA

Editorial Arequipa, S.A.: Sucre 213, Apdo. 35, Man. H. SÁNCHEZ Z.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

In November 1971 the Government took a 25 per cent share in all radio stations and a 51 per cent share in all television stations.

Junta Permanente Nacional de Telecomunicaciones: Jr. Washington 1894, 10° piso, Lima.

Asociación Nacional de Radioemisoras del Perú: Avda. Tacna 543, Lima.

RADIO

GOVERNMENT STATION

Radio Nacional de Perú: Lima, P. Thouars 441; f. 1937; stations at Lima, Tumbes, Iquitos, Puno and Tacna; five medium-wave and twelve short-wave transmitters; Dir. G. LAZARTE E.

There are 2 other government stations and 8 cultural stations.

PRINCIPAL COMMERCIAL STATIONS

Radio América: Cia Peruana, esq. de Montero Rosas y Mariano Carranza, Lima; Dirs. N. GONZÁLEZ, J. ANTONIO UMBERT.

Radio El Sol: J. Gálvez 1040, Lima; Dir. Ing. A. PEREYRA.

Radio Panamericana: Casilla 4392, Lima; Dir. H. DELGADO PARKER.

There are 133 other commercial stations in Peru. In 1971 there were about 1,825,000 radio receivers.

TELEVISION

Ministry of Education: Ministerio de Educación Pública, Dirección de Cultura, Lima; daily cultural programmes; Dir.-Gen. R. GARRIDO M.

COMMERCIAL STATIONS

Televisora América—Canal 4: esq. de Montero Rosas y Mariano Carranza, Lima; Dir. N. GONZÁLEZ; station at Huacho.

Televisora Bego: Avda. Manco Capac 333, Lima; f. 1963; Gen. Man. A. BELMONT.

Televisora Continental: M. de Orbcoaga 338, Arequipa.

Televisora El Sol—Canal 9: Avda. Uruguay 335, Lima; Dir.-Gen. A. PEREIRA.

Televisora Panamericana: Avda. Arequipa 1110, Lima; Dir.-Gen. G. DELGADO; stations at Trujillo, Piura, Chiclayo, Chimbote.

Televisora Universidad de Lima: Avenida Arequipa 1110, Lima; Gen. Man. A. P. SÁNCHEZ.

Teledos: Avda. Tacna 225, Lima; Man. J. M. DE ROMAÑA.

The Organización Regional de Televisión del Perú plans to establish commercial stations in 13 towns.

Number of television sets (1971): 400,000.

FINANCE

BANKING

(cap.=capital; p.u.=paid up; res.=reserves; dep.=deposits; m.=million. Amounts stated in Soles.)

Superintendencia de Banca y Seguros: Lima; Superintendent Dr. MAXIMILIANO GAMARRA FERREYRA.

CENTRAL BANK

Banco Central de Reserva del Perú: esq. Lampa y Ucayali; f. 1922; refounded 1931; cap. 173m., dep. 5,660m. (Dec. 1970); Pres. EMILIO BARRETO; publ. *Reseña económica* (in Spanish, English, French), quarterly.

DEVELOPMENT BANK

Corporación Financiera de Desarrollo (Cofide): announced in 1971, this corporation will direct investments in state-enterprises. It will also give technical and financial help to private companies.

COMMERCIAL BANKS Lima

Banco Central Hipotecario del Perú: Carabaya 429; f. 1929; cap. and res. 48m.; Pres. LUIS G. MIRANDA; Man. F. GONZÁLEZ DEL RIEGO.

Banco Comercial del Perú: Avda. Nicolás de Piérola 1065; f. 1947; cap. p.u. 150m., dep. 1,915m. (Dec. 1971); Pres. E. V. OLDERSHAUSEN; Man. DENIS ENGLISH; publ. *Newsletter* (monthly).

Banco Continental: Apdo. 3849; f. 1951; cap. 300m., dep. 3,433m. (Dec. 1971); Chair. Dr. SALVADOR VELARDE; Gen. Man. FEDERICO CHIPPINA; publs. *Report on the Economic Situation in Peru* (quarterly), *News Letter*.

Banco de Crédito del Perú: Jirón Lampa 401/499; f. 1889; cap. p.u. 313.5m., dep. 19,181m. (Dec. 1970); Chair. Dr. LIZARDO ALZAMORA PORRAS; Gen. Man. Dr. PAULO CUCCHIARELLI.

Banco de Fomento Agropecuario del Perú: Apdo. 2638; f. 1931; cap. and res. 803m.; loans to farmers for agricultural development.

Banco de Lima: Casilla 3181; f. 1952; cap. 150m., dep. 1,883m. (Dec. 1970); Pres. MANUEL PABLO OLACHEA.

Banco de la Nación: Lima; f. 1966; successor to Caja de Depósitos y Consignaciones; Government owned fiscal agent; auth. cap. 500m.; carries out all commercial banking operations with official Government Agencies.

Banco del Progreso: Avda. Abancay 491, Apdo. 4687; f. 1961; cap. 150m.; 1,329m. (Dec. 1970); Chair. and Gen. Man. Dr. MARCOS PERELMAN.

Banco Industrial del Perú: Jirón Ucayali 388, Apdo. Postal 1230; f. 1936; cap. and res. 878m.; Pres. EUGENIO A. ISOLA; Man. Dir. RICARDO MADUENO.

Banco Internacional del Perú: Plaza de la Merced; f. 1897; cap. 663m.; dep. 4,141m. (Dec. 1971); Pres. DAVID LANDEO H.

PERU—(FINANCE, TRADE AND INDUSTRY)

Banco Minero del Perú: P.O.B. 2565; f. 1941; cap. and dep. 696m. (1972); Pres. Dr. CARLOS DONGO SORIA; Gen. Man. Ing. CÉSAR FUENTES LÍBANO.

Banco de la Vivienda del Perú: Camaná 488, Apdo. 5424; f. 1962; Pres. MANUEL VALEGA SAYÁN; Gen. Man. ALFREDO TAPIA GARCÍA.

Banco Popular del Perú: Casilla 143; f. 1899; cap. p.u. 100m., dep. 5,143m. (Dec. 1969); Chair. MARIANO I. PRADO; 134 brs.

Banco Wiese Ltda.: Apdo. 1235; f. 1943; cap. and res. 377m. (Dec. 1971); Pres. and Chair. Dr. GUILLERMO WIESE DE OSMA; Gen. Man. JOSÉ NORIEGA CALMET.

PROVINCIAL BANKS

Banco de Los Andes: Cuzco; f. 1962; cap. and res. 16.1m.; Pres. J. CÉSAR LOMELLINI T.; Man. ALFREDO MADUEÑO P.

Banco Amazónico: Sargento Lores 171, Iquitos; f. 1962; Gen. Man. EDUARDO M. POWER.

Banco Regional del Norte: Piura; f. 1960; cap. 20m.

Banco del Sur del Perú: Arequipa; cap. p.u. 15m.

Banco Nor-Perú S.A.: csq. Gammarra y Bolívar, Trujillo; f. 1961; cap. p.u. 15m., dep. 251m. (1967); 13 brs.; Chair. Dr. GUILLERMO GANDEZA V.; Gen. Man. LUIS GONZALES-VIGIL V.

Banco Regional del Centro: Huancayo.

SAVINGS BANK

Caja de Ahorros de la Sociedad de la Beneficencia Pública de Lima: f. 1868; cap. p.u. 10m.; dep. 193m.; Pres. FRANCISCO VARELA TUDELA; Man. ALFREDO R. LA ROSA.

FOREIGN BANKS

Bank of America National Trust and Savings Association: San Francisco; Antonio Miró Quesada 327, Lima.

Bank of London and South America Ltd.: London; Casilla No. 2639; Lima, Man. D. BOLGER.

Deutsch-Südamerikanische Bank A.G. and Dresdner Bank A.G.: Hamburg; joint representation; A Miró Quesada 327, 5° piso, Lima.

First National City Bank: New York City; Lima; Man. ERIC Y. REYNAL.

The Royal Bank of Canada: Montreal; Lima Office: P.O.B. 2337; Man. B. V. KELLY.

STOCK EXCHANGE

Bolsa de Comercio de Lima: Jirón Unión 264, Of. 310, Lima; f. 1860; Pres. CARLOS MARIOTTI; Man. PEDRO GUZMÁN GOMERO; 150 mems.; publs. *Boletín Diario* (daily), *Actualidad Económica* (monthly).

INSURANCE

Cia. de Seguros Atlas: Apdo. Postal 1751, Lima; f. 1896; Chair. Ing. E. A. ISOLA.

Cia. de Seguros La Colmena: Apdo. 2238, Lima; f. 1942; Pres. Dr. HERNANDO DE LAVALLE VARGAS; Man. Dir. JOSÉ LEDVINKA D.

Cia. de Seguros La Fénix Peruana: Apdo. 1356, Lima; f. 1928; Gen. Man. R. PETTY.

Cia. de Seguros La Nacional: Minería 189, Lima; f. 1906; Pres. FRANCISCO ECHENIQUE; Man. ENRIQUE MAGÁN R.

Cia. de Seguros Rimac: Augusto N. Wiese 499, Lima; f. 1896; Pres. E. AYULO PARDO; Man. Dir. S. ACUÑA REY.

Cia. Internacional de Seguros del Perú: San José 323, Lima; f. 1895; Man. Dir. JOSÉ TAGLE BUENAÑO.

Cia. Italo-Peruana de Seguros Generales: Apdo. Postal 395, Jirón Puno 279, Lima; f. 1930; Man. Dir. HUMBERTO BERTELLO.

Compañías Unidas de Seguros: Apdo. 327, Lima; f. 1916; Pres. ERNESTO NICOLINI PESCHIERA; Gen. Man. ARRIGO FANO MAYER.

El Pacifico Compañía de Seguros y Reaseguros: Apdo. 595, Lima; f. 1943; Chair. ENRIQUE PARDO HEEREN.

Popular y Porvenir Compañía de Seguros: Apdo. Postal 220-237, Lima; f. 1904; Man. Dir. Dr. JUAN MANUEL PEÑA.

Reaseguradora Peruana: Lima; f. 1966; cap. 6m.; all forms of reinsurance.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Cámara de Comercio de Lima (*Lima Chamber of Commerce*): f. 1888; Pres. ENRIQUE NOVAK; Dir. Dr. MANUEL LUÇO; 3,000 mems.; publs. *Boletín Semanal* (weekly), *Boletín de Protestos* (fortnightly), *Revista Mensual* (monthly).

There are also Chambers of Commerce in Arequipa, Cuzco, Callao and many other cities.

Cámara Algodonera del Perú (*Cotton Chamber*): Apdo. 1605, Lima; f. 1940; Pres. RODOLFO SELEM; publ. *Algodón*.

Cámara de Comercio Peruano-Mexicana: Lima; f. 1965 under the auspices of the Corporación Nacional de Comerciantes.

Cámara Internacional de Comercio: Avda. Abancay 291, 2° piso, Lima; f. 1966.

INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

Comité Nacional del Comercio y de la Producción (*National Trade and Production Commission*): Miró Quesada 327, 7° piso, Apdo. 350; central organization composed of delegates from the Soc. Nac. Agraria, Soc. Nac. de Minería, Asoc. de Ganaderos del Perú, Chambers of Commerce, etc.; Pres. Ing. ALBERTO SACIO LEÓN.

Sociedad Nacional de Industrias (*National Industrial Association*): Los Laureles, 365, San Isidro; Apdo. Postal 632, Lima; f. 1896; Pres. ALFREDO OSTOJA D. Sec. FERNANDO REYES F.; 47 dirs. (rcps. of firms); over 3,377 mems.; many provincial branches; publs. *Directorio Industrial* (annual), *Perú Exporta* (annual), *Memoria* (annual), *Industria Peruana* (monthly), *Horizonte Económico* (monthly).

The Association comprises Permanent Commissions covering all aspects of industry. These include:

- Agricultura
- Aguas
- Aranceles de Aduana (Customs)
- Asociación Latinoamericana de Libre Comercio (LAFTA).
- Contribuciones
- Eléctricos Nacionales
- Especialización Nacional
- Ferias y Exposiciones (Fairs and Exhibitions)
- Industrias
- Investigación y Planeamiento Integral de la
- Educación
- Marina Mercante

Normas Técnicas
Petróleo
Promoción Industrial
Seguro Social del Empleado
Vivienda

There are industrial associations in Arequipa and Sicuani.

Sociedad Nacional Agraria (*National Agricultural Society*): A. Miró Quesada 327, Apdo. Postal 350, Lima; Pres. ALBERTO SACIO LEÓN.

Sociedad Nacional de Pesquería (*National Fisheries Association*): Inca Garcilaso de la Vega 911, 2° Piso, Lima; f. 1952; Pres. LUIS BANCHERO.

EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATIONS

Asociación Automotriz del Perú (*Association of Importers of Motor Cars and Accessories*): Germán Schreiber 296, Apdo. Postal 1248; f. 1926; 166 mems.; Pres. CARLOS DONGO SORIA; Vice-Pres. JOHN F. BECK.

Asociación de Comerciantes del Perú (*Association of Shopkeepers*): Avda. Nicolás de Piérola 214; Pres. LUCIANO HART TERRE; Sec. R. V. MIRANDA.

Asociación de Comerciantes en Materiales de Construcción (*Association of Traders in Building Materials*): Avda. Colmena 214; Pres. ROSELLO TRUJILLO; Sec. RICARDO V. MIRANDA.

Asociación de Criadores de Llaneros del Sur del Perú (*Southern Peru Sheep Farmers' Association*): Apdo. Postal 292, Arequipa; f. 1943; 600 mems.; Pres. CARLOS BELÓN B.

Asociación de Ganaderos del Perú (*Association of Stock Farmers of Peru*): Pumacahua 877, 3° piso, Jesús María, Lima; f. 1915; Gen. Man. Ing. MIGUEL J. FORT; publ. *Ganado*.

Cámara Peruana del Libro (*Book Trade Association*): Jirón Arequipa 196, Of. 402, Apartado 2397, Lima; Pres. Dr. PEDRO JARQUE; Sec. JUAN MEREL.

Cámara Sindical de Propietarios (*Estate Owners' Association*): Plaza San Martín 966, Lima; 567 mems.; Pres. Dr. GUILLERMO DONAYRE-BARRIOS.

Comité de Minería de la Cámara de Comercio e Industria de Arequipa (*Mining Association*): Casilla 508, Arequipa; Pres. F. CH. WILLFORD.

Confederación Pesquera del Perú (*Peru Fish Meal Employers' Confederation*): Lima.

Instituto Peruano del Café: f. 1965; representatives of government and industrial growers.

Sindicato de Comerciantes en Compra y Venta de Libros del Perú (*Booksellers' Association*).

TRADE UNIONS

Confederación de Trabajadores del Perú—CTP (*Peruvian Confederation of Labour*): Tigre 173, Lima; f. 1939; admitted to ICFU/ORIT; mems. 500,000 (est.); Sec. Gen. ARTURO SABROSO MONTOYA; publ. *Cetepe*.

Movimiento Sindical Cristiano del Perú—MOSICP (*Christian Trade Union Movement of Peru*): Ucayali 332, Lima; admitted to CISC/CLASC; mems. 200 (est.) from 7 affiliated groups; Pres. JUAN ALARCÓN CAYCHO.

There are a number of independent unions.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Peruvian Corporation Ltd., The: Jirón Ancash 201, Apdo. 1379, Lima; f. 1890; formerly British-owned, the company was nationalized in July 1972; 1,442 km. open; operates the following lines:

Central Railway (*Ferrocarril Central del Perú*): Lima; 384 km. open, extension to Huancayo and br. to Morococha included.

Southern Railway (*Ferrocarril del Sur del Perú*): Arequipa; 924 km. open; extension to Cuzco and Government-owned section, Matarani-La Joya (64 km.), included.

Guaqui-La Paz (Bolivia) Railway (*Ferrocarril de Guaqui a La Paz*): is in Bolivia, but is owned by the Peruvian Corporation and is supervised by the Southern Railway; purchased in 1910 from the Bolivian Government; 96 km. open.

Steamers (total gross tonnage 2,110) belonging to the Corporation cross Lake Titicaca from Puno in Peru to Guaqui in Bolivia, and connect by rail with La Paz.

Cerro de Pasco Railway: La Oroya; owned by Cerro de Pasco Corporation; 170 miles open; Supt. VICTOR F. SAMPSON.

Cia. de Ferrocarril y Muelle de Pimentel: Pimentel, Chiclayo; 35 miles open; 3 ft. gauge; Pres. FERNANDO PARDO VARGAS.

Corporación Peruana del Santa: f. 1872; 120 miles open.

Empresa del Ferrocarril y Muelle de Etén: Casilla 444, Lima; 50 miles open; Man. ENRIQUE BRYCE LOSTAUNAU.

Empresa de Ferrocarril de Supe-Barranca Alpas: Barranca, Supe; 25 miles open; 0.6 metre gauge.

Ferrocarril Chimbote-Huallanca: Government-owned; 105 miles open; 3 ft. gauge; Man. CARLOS F. CHRISTEN.

Ferrocarril Nor-Oeste del Perú: Casilla 8, Huacho; Government-owned; 161 miles open; 3 ft. gauge.

ROADS

In 1965 there were 42,818 km. of roads in Peru, of which 4,333 km. were asphalted, 6,302 km. were surfaced, 11,789 km. were unsurfaced, with 20,394 km. of tracks. Reconstruction work is being continued along the whole length of the Pan-American Highway which runs southward from the Ecuadorian border along the coast to Lima and on to Chile.

The 500-mile Trans-Andean Highway to the Amazon head waters was completed in 1943, running from Lima to Pucallpa on the River Ucayali via Oroya, Cerro de Pasco, and Tingo Maria.

Major road projects include a scheme for a 278 km. link from the Trans-Andean Highway connecting the Tarapoto cotton centre with three ports on the coast. The 2,241 km. East Andean Highway is under construction and is due for completion by 1980; work has begun on the 235 km. section from Rio Nieva to Tarapoto.

SHIPPING

Empresa Nacional de Puertos (ENAPU): Terminal Marítimo del Callao, Edif. Administrativo 3er piso, Lima; government agency administering all river and coastal ports; Chair. HELITON CARVAJAL PAREJA.

PERU—(TRANSPORT, TOURISM, ATOMIC ENERGY)

Asociación Marítima del Perú: Lima; association of international shipping companies using Peruvian ports; Pres. ALEJANDRO MORENO.

Comisión Nacional de Marina Mercante: Ministerio de Marina, Avda. Salaverry s/n Jesús María, Lima; f. 1962; promotes development of merchant navy; Pres. Minister for the Navy; Sec.-Gen. Capt. CARLOS BADANI SOUZA PEIXOTO.

Compañía Peruana de Vapores, S.A.: Gamarrá 676, Chueuito, Callao; Casilla 208; Government-owned; 161,256 d.w.t.; operates four regular services to U.S. Gulf, U.S. Atlantic ports, Japan and to Europe; Chair. Rear Adml. FEDERICO SALMÓN DE LA JARA; Man. Eng. ANTONIO BAZO SANTA MARÍA; European Agents KARL GEUTHER & Co., 28 Bremen Martinstrasse, 58-Bremen, Federal Republic of Germany.

Among the European lines serving Peru are the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, the Norwegian Knutsen Line, the Swedish Johnson Line, the Italian Società per Azioni di Navigazione "Italia", the French Compagnie Générale Transatlantique, the Royal Netherlands Steamship Company, the German Hamburg Amerika and Westfal Larsen Lines. Several United States lines operate between the U.S. and Peru. The most prominent is the Grace Line, which maintains services to both east and west coast U.S. ports.

Most trade is through the port of Callao, where a new 172m. wharf was opened in May 1966, but there are seven

deep-water ports in Northern Peru, including Salaverry, Pacasmayo and the new port of Paita, and four in the south, including the iron ore port of San Juan. A new port is in operation at Pejerrey, near Pisco. It cost some U.S. \$25m. and provides a terminal for the 225-km. road to Ayacucho which is under construction.

Peru's merchant fleet totalled 27,386,607 g.r.t. in 1970.

CIVIL AVIATION

DOMESTIC AIRLINES

Compañía de Aviación Faucett: Apdo. 1429, Jirón Unión 926, Edif. Hotel Bolívar, Lima; internal services.

Líneas Aéreas Nacionales S.A. (LANSA): Jirón Carabaya 929, Lima; internal services.

Servicio Aéreo de Transportes Comerciales (SATCO): Lima; the transport section of the Air Force, which also runs commercial freight and passenger services.

Transportes Aéreos Peruanos, S.A. (TAPSA): Ave. Taena 543, Oficina 64, Lima.

The following international airlines also serve Peru: Aerolíneas Argentinas, Air France, Air Panama, Alitalia, Avianca (Colombia), B.O.A.C., Braniff, Canadian Pacific, Ecuatoriana, K.L.M., Iberia, L.A.B. (Bolivia), Lufthansa, L.A.N. (Chile), Pan Am, Viasa (Venezuela), Varig (Brazil).

TOURISM

Empresa Nacional de Turismo (ENTURPERU): Conde de Superunda 298, Apdo. 4475, Lima; f. 1964; Pres. PEDRO MANUEL GARCÍA MIRÓ.

Touring y Automóvil Club del Perú: Avda. César Vallejo 699, Lince, Casilla 2219, Lima; f. 1924; 10,000 mems.; offices in Piura, Chiclayo, Trujillo, Arequipa, Taena, Callao; Pres. ALFONSO BRYCE L.; Man. CARLOS PORTOCARRERO.

Asociación Peruana de Agencias de Viajes y Turismo (APAVIT): Avda. Nicolás de Piérola 757, ofs. 409/414, Lima; Casilla 755; f. 1947; 37 mems.; Pres. SIXTILIO DALUMAU; Man. HÉCTOR VIGIL.

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

Teatro "Felipe Pardo y Allaga": Ministerio de Educación, Parque Universitario, Lima; Dir. CÉSAR MIRÓ.

Teatro Universitario de San Marcos: Lampa 833, Lima, Dir. GUILLERMO UGARTE CHAMORRO.

There are also several private theatre companies.

PRINCIPAL ORCHESTRAS

Orquesta Sinfónica Nacional: Casa de la Cultura, Ancash 390, Lima; f. 1938; Dir. JOSÉ BELAÚNDE M.; weekly concerts and regional tours; 85 musicians.

Coro del Estado: Casa de la Cultura, Ancash 390, Lima; Dir. MANUEL CUADROS.

There are also two professional chamber orchestras.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Junta de Control de Energía Atómica: Avda. Nicolás Piérola 611, Apdo. 914, Lima; Pres. DR. ENRIQUE MONGE GORDILLO; mems. include representatives of the various Ministries.

Instituto Superior de Energía Nuclear: Lima; specialist centre for nuclear sciences and technology; uses the research facilities of the Junta de Control de Energía Atómica and co-operates with the universities of the

country; Dir. Ing. IGNACIO FRISANCHO PINEDA; publ. *Boletín de Información* (bi-monthly).

Universidad Agraria: Apdo. 456, Lima; applications of nuclear research to agriculture.

Universidad Nacional de Ingeniería: Casilla 1301, Lima; laboratory of atomic and nuclear physics in the Science Faculty.

UNIVERSITIES

Universidad Nacional de San Antonio Abad del Cuzco: Apdo. 167, Cuzco; 479 teachers; 5,892 students.

Universidad Nacional Mayor de San Marcos de Lima: Apdo. 454, Lima; f. 1551; 2,052 teachers, 20,294 students.

Pontificia Universidad Nacional Católica del Perú: Apdo. 1761, Lima; f. 1917; 670 teachers, 5,147 students.

Universidad Nacional de la Amazonia Peruana: Apdo. 496, Iquitos; f. 1961; 63 teachers, 720 students.

Universidad Nacional del Centro de Perú, filial Huancho: Huancho; f. 1962.

Universidad Nacional de San Agustín: Calle Santa Catalina 117, Apdo. 23, Arequipa; f. 1828; 346 teachers, 7,414 students.

Universidad Nacional de San Cristóbal de Huamanga: Ayacucho; f. 1677; 134 teachers, 2,955 students.

Universidad Santa María: Calle Santa Catalina 410, Apdo. 491, Arequipa.

Universidad Agraria de la Selva: Apdo. 156, Tingo María, Huánuco; f. 1965; 28 teachers, 226 students.

Universidad Nacional de Lambayeque: Juan Cuglicvan 691, Apdo. 286, Chiclayo; f. 1962.

Universidad Nacional de San Carlos de Puno: Puno.

Universidad Nacional de Trujillo: Diego de Almagro 396, Apdo. 315, Trujillo; f. 1824; 300 teachers, 5,151 students.

Universidad Nacional de Ingeniería (National University of Engineering): Casilla 1301, Lima; f. 1955; 779 teachers, 6,999 students.

Universidad Nacional de Centro del Perú: Calle Real 160, Huancayo; f. 1962; 2,640 students.

Universidad Nacional "San Luis Gonzaga": Ica; f. 1961; 433 teachers, 4,798 students.

Universidad Particular "Gran Chimú": Jirón San Martín, 8A Cuadra, Trujillo; f. 1965.

Universidad Particular "San Martín de Porres": Convento de Santo Domingo, Camaná 164-168; Lima; f. 1965.

Universidad Pedagógica Particular "Inca Garcilaso de la Vega": Avda. Arequipa 3610, Lima; f. 1964.

Universidad Peruana "Cayetano Heredia": Jirón Unión 1146, Apdo. 5045, Lima; f. 1961; 356 teachers, 472 students.

Universidad Femenina del Sagrado Corazón: Marconi 420, San Isidro, Apdo. 3604, Miraflores, Lima; f. 1963; 46 teachers, 448 students.

Universidad Agraria: Apdo. 456, La Molina, Lima; f. 1902; 378 teachers, 1,936 students.

Universidad del Pacífico: Avda. Salaverry 2020, Lima; f. 1962; 71 teachers, 304 students.

Universidad de Lima: Nazca 548, Campo de Marte, Lima; f. 1963.

Universidad Nacional Técnica del Altiplano: Cuidad Universitaria, Casilla 291, Puno; f. 1961; 113 teachers, 939 students.

Universidad Técnica de Cajamarca: Apdo. No. 16, Cajamarca; f. 1965.

Universidad Técnica de Piura: Libertad 1146, Piura; f. 1962.

THE PHILIPPINES

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Republic of the Philippines lies in the Pacific Ocean east of South-East Asia. The principal islands of the Philippine archipelago are Luzon in the north and Mindanao in the south. The island chain stretches 1,150 miles from north to south and is 690 miles wide. Borneo is to the south-west and New Guinea to the south-east. The climate is maritime and tropical with high humidity. Rainfall is abundant and typhoons frequently inflict damage. There are numerous language groups. Pilipino (Tagalog), based on Malayan, is the native national language. English is widely spoken and some Spanish. Ninety per cent of the population is Christian (80 per cent Roman Catholic) and 5 per cent Muslim. The flag consists of two equal horizontal bands of blue and red with a gold sun and three stars on a white triangle next to the staff. Since the early 1960s Quezon City has been the official capital, but Manila continues to remain the administrative capital. Both cities are on Luzon island.

Recent History

Japanese forces occupied the islands during the second World War. In 1946 independence was granted and a republic set up thus ending four centuries of rule by Spain, the United States and Japan. Guerrilla bands challenged the central government and not until 1954 was peace fully established. The Philippines has aligned itself with the United States and is a member of the South-East Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO). In August, 1967, the Philippines joined with Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore and Thailand in forming the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN); there is, however, a long-standing dispute with Malaysia regarding sovereignty over the North Borneo territory of Sabah. General Elections were held in November 1965, and Ferdinand Marcos (Nacionalista) was elected President and re-elected in November 1969. Following a bomb explosion at the Liberal Party Convention in August 1971 a State of Emergency was declared which lasted until February 1972.

Government

The Government system is similar to that of the United States. The President is elected by all literate voters of twenty-one years and over for a four-year term. Legislative power is vested in Congress comprising the Senate and the House of Representatives. The 24 members of the Senate are elected for a six-year term, one-third of the membership being renewable every two years. The House of Representatives has 104 members and holds office for four years. In June 1971, a Constitutional Convention was inaugurated which aims to draft a new revised constitution to be submitted to a plebiscite in November 1972.

Defence

The National Defence Force comprise an Army of 17,600 men, a Navy of 8,000 men and an Air Force totalling 9,000 with 57 combat aircraft. There is a 12,000-strong Constabulary to maintain internal order.

Economic Affairs

Agriculture, forestry and fisheries contribute about 35 per cent of domestic product and employ roughly 60 per cent of the labour force. The major food-producing area is the central plain of Luzon. Rice forms the most important single item in the agricultural system but its predominance is less marked than in other South-East Asian countries, and in some of the islands maize is the leading food crop. Production of rice has, however, increased at a fast rate, mainly due to the introduction of high-yield strains, and the Philippines has attained self-sufficiency in that commodity and now exports a small surplus. The major export crops comprise coconuts, sugar, abaca (Manila hemp) and tobacco. Timber is an important natural resource, and a wide range of metallic minerals is found, including copper, gold, silver, chromite, manganese and iron ore. Mining, food processing, building materials (particularly timber and cement) and the processing of imported raw materials are developing industries, and the country's first integrated steel mill was inaugurated in 1968. High priority is given to the development of power resources, with major projects at Angat, Iligan and on the Bataan peninsula.

A floating rate for the Peso was adopted early in 1970 which led to a stabilized rate of Peso 6.435 to U.S. \$1 throughout 1971. Trade is conducted mainly with the U.S.A. but other countries are becoming important trading partners. President Marcos announced in March 1972 that trade relations would be opened with communist and socialist countries including the U.S.S.R. and China. A continuing trade deficit has created an unfavourable balance-of-payments situation.

Transport and Communications

In the period 1965 to 1971, 38,000 kilometres of new roads were built including 18,000 kilometres in 1971. There are railways on several of the larger islands but these carry mainly freight. The most widely used inland transport are the bus services. Shipping plays a considerable part in carrying passengers and cargo between the islands. There are 77 national and 282 municipal ports. PAL, Filipinas Orient and Air Manila, and foreign airlines, maintain domestic and international services and there is an international airport at Manila.

Social Welfare

Government social insurance provides cover for retirement and life. Employed persons contribute to the scheme from their wages. Public health services such as inoculation and vaccination are provided free in the State Dispensaries.

Education

There is free education in all primary schools of which there were 37,000 with over 6m. pupils (1968). Over 2 million students were enrolled in the 3,000 secondary schools, universities and colleges. Instruction is in English. There are 34 universities and 374 private colleges.

THE PHILIPPINES—(INTRODUCTORY SURVEY, STATISTICAL SURVEY)

Tourism

Tourism is being developed and in 1970, 144,000 visitors spent 32 million U.S. dollars. Chief attractions are the warm climate, the tropical setting of the islands and the cosmopolitan city of Manila.

Sport

Basketball is the most popular game, closely followed by baseball.

Public Holidays

1972: June 12 (Independence Day), July 4 (Philippine-American Friendship Day) November 30 (Bonifacio Day), December 25 (Christmas), December 30 (Rizal Day).

1973: January 1 (New Year's Day), April 19-20 (Holy Thursday and Holy Friday), April 12 (Bataan Day), May 1 (Labour Day).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The monetary unit is the Philippine Peso = 100 Centavos.

Notes: Pesos 1, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100; Centavos 50.

Coins: Pesos 1; Centavos 1, 5, 10, 20, 25, 50.

Exchange rate: 16.9 pesos = £1 sterling.

6.44 pesos = \$1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA OF ISLANDS (sq. miles)

TOTAL 7,100 islands and islets)	LUZON	MINDANAO	SAMAR	NEGROS	PALAWAN	PANAY	MINDORO	LEYTE	CEBU	BOHOL	MASBATE
115,600	40,814	36,906	5,050	4,905	4,550	4,446	3,759	2,785	1,703	1,492	1,262

POPULATION (July 1st, 1970 Census)

TOTAL	MANILA (LUZON)	QUEZON CITY (LUZON)	CEBU	DAVAO	BASILAN	ILOILO
36,849,000	1,330,780	754,452	347,116	323,020	143,829	209,738

1971 Total Population (estimate): 37,959,000.

EMPLOYMENT (May 1969—Final figures)

AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, FISHERIES	MINING AND QUARRYING	CONSTRUCTION	MANUFACTURING	COMMERCE	SERVICES
6,326,000	51,000	349,000	1,291,000	1,109,000	2,108,000

THE PHILIPPINES—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

AGRICULTURE PRINCIPAL CROPS (⁰⁰⁰ metric tons)

	1967	1968	1969	1970*	1971†
Rice	4,299	4,561	4,445	5,233	5,343
Maize	1,490	1,619	1,733	2,008	2,005
Coffee	44	44	44	49	51
Tobacco	51	65	57	61	54
Cacao	4	4	4	4	4
Sugar Cane	11,921	12,191	12,224	14,532	15,481
Copra	1,577	1,542	1,516	1,656	1,822
Abaca (Manila hemp)	118	103	106	122	133

Years=Crop Years (July 1st-June 30th).

* Preliminary.

† Estimate.

LIVESTOCK (⁰⁰⁰)

	1968	1969*
Cattle	1,644	1,679
Horses	282	295
Pigs	6,090	6,456
Goats	624	772
Buffaloes	4,173	4,432

* Revised.

FORESTRY

	1968	1969	1970
Logs (million-board ft.) .	4,535	4,976	4,551
Lumber (million-board ft.) .	371	707	324

FISHING (⁰⁰⁰ metric tons)

	1968	1969	1970	1971*
Commercial Fishing	407	369	382	439
Fish Ponds	87	95	96	101
Municipal Fisheries and Sustenance Fishing	444	477	511	546
TOTAL	938	941	989	1,086

* Preliminary.

MINING

		1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Manganese	(⁰⁰⁰ metric tons)	58	80	66	20	5
Iron	" " "	1,475	1,456	1,353	1,562	1,870
Copper	" " "	74	86	110	131	160
Lead	" " "	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Chrome	" " "	560	420	439	469	566
Coal	" " "	75	69	32	53	42
Salt	" " "	182	115	217	231	210
Mercury	(flasks)	2,443	2,611	3,543	3,478	4,647
Silver	(fine ounces)	1,162,889	1,368,976	1,574,782	1,561,312	1,701,899
Gold	" " "	453,546	490,557	527,355	571,145	602,715

Source: Bureau of Mines.

THE PHILIPPINES—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

INDUSTRY

		1967	1968	1969	1970
Sugar	('000 metric tons)	1,560	1,595	1,596	1,927
Cement	(" " ")	2,100	2,564	2,950	2,447
Tobacco	(metric tons)	786	816	763	681
Cigarettes	(millions)	32,558	36,968	37,808	39,671
Cotton Yarn	(metric tons)	25,921	20,454	40,316*	48,840
Cotton Fabrics	(million metres)	185	168	175*	145

* Revised.

FINANCE

1 Philippine peso = 100 centavos.
 16.9 pesos = £1 sterling; 6.4 pesos = U.S. \$1.
 (Exchange rates as at March 1972)

BUDGET (1970—ACTUAL) (million pesos)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
Excise Taxes	546.5	Education	1,132.7
Licence and Business Taxes	867.8	Health	225.7
Income Taxes	944.2	Agriculture and Natural Resources	260.2
Other	613.2	Transport and Communications	686.0
	138.1	National Defence	458.1
		Government	499.0
TOTAL	3,109.8	TOTAL (incl. others)	4,053.5

FISCAL PLAN 1970-72 (million pesos)

	1970 (Actual)	1971 (Revised) Estimate	1972
Agricultural and Natural Resources	260	306	406
Commerce and Industry	96	70	94
Transport and Communications	686	578	664
Education	1,133	1,147	1,261
Public Health	226	199	224
Labour and Welfare	54	112	64
Other Economic Projects	241	212	232
TOTAL	2,696	2,624	2,945

THE PHILIPPINES—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS (million pesos—at current prices)

	1968	1969	1970
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	29,843	32,348	37,014
NET DOMESTIC PRODUCT (AT FACTOR COST)	24,433	26,714	29,997
<i>of which:</i>			
Agriculture	8,654	9,730	10,549
Mining and quarrying	419	533	900
Manufacturing	4,251	4,648	4,784
Construction	811	755	901
Transportation, communications, storage and utilities	995	1,071	1,227
Commerce	3,467	3,615	4,366
Services	5,836	6,362	7,270
Income from abroad	— 384	— 304	— 454
Statistical discrepancy	— 622	— 307	— 362
Less: Indirect taxes less subsidies	2,148	2,332	2,643
GROSS NATIONAL INCOME	26,689	29,405	33,555
Less: Depreciation allowances	2,640	2,995	4,012
NET NATIONAL INCOME	24,049	26,410	29,543
Indirect taxes less subsidies	2,148	2,332	2,643
NET NATIONAL PRODUCT	26,197	28,742	32,186
Depreciation allowance	2,640	2,995	4,012
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (AT MARKET PRICES) Less: Balance of exports and imports of goods and services and borrowing (income from abroad)	28,837 — 1,556	31,737 — 1,540	36,198 — 1,209
Less: Statistical discrepancy	— 622	— 307	— 362
AVAILABLE RESOURCES	31,015	33,584	37,769
<i>of which:</i>			
Private consumption expenditure	22,019	24,202	26,182
Government consumption expenditure	2,690	3,075	3,413
Gross domestic capital formation	6,306	6,307	8,174

GOLD RESERVES AND CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION (At 31 December)

	1968	1969	1970
Gold Reserves (million U.S.\$)	61.5	45.1	56.4
Foreign Exchange Holdings of the Central Bank (million U.S.\$)	99.8	76.0	194.5
Currency in circulation (million pesos)	1,777.5	2,119.1	2,410.0
Money Supply (million pesos) *	3,981.9	4,753.8	5,047.4

* At the end of August 1971 the total was 5,136 million pesos.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (million U.S.\$)

	1967	1968	1969	1970
Merchandise	—241	—292	—277	— 28
Other Goods and Services	30	— 93	—112	—120
Transfer Payments	187	134	155	119
CURRENT BALANCE	— 24	—251	—234	— 29
Long-term Capital Movements	—	192	102	177
Short-term Capital Movements	118	141	125	134
Changes in Reserves	— 70	26	69	— 93
CAPITAL BALANCE	48	359	296	218
Errors and Omissions	— 24	—108	— 62	—189

THE PHILIPPINES—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENTS (1970—million U.S.\$)

	DIRECT* PRIVATE LONG- TERM	INDIRECT				TOTAL
		Public		Private		
		Long- Term	Short- Term	Long- Term	Short- Term	
<i>Foreign Investments in the Philippines:</i>						
United States and Canada	2.98	61.40	123.00	120.05	139.37	446.80
OECD Member countries	0.98	15.77	56.90	207.82	107.30	388.77
All other countries	0.19	0.10	—	1.09	26.50	27.88
International Institutions	—	15.60	—	0.20	—	15.80
Unallocated	0.13	—	—	—	6.35	6.48
Total Foreign Liabilities	4.28	92.87	179.90	329.16	279.52	885.73

* Represents direct investments reported through the banking system. This does not include investments made in the form of machinery and equipment.

EXTERNAL TRADE

SUMMARY (million U.S. dollars)

	1967	1968	1969	1970
Imports	1,062.2	1,150.2	1,131.5	1,090.1
Exports	821.5	857.3	854.6	1,061.7

COMMODITIES ('000 U.S. dollars)

IMPORTS	1967	1968	1969	1970
Textile Yarns and Fabrics.	31,797	43,599	33,576	23,895
Mineral Fuels and Lubricants	93,675	105,781	106,726	118,948
Non-electric Machinery	228,991	238,492	258,533	235,218
Base Metals	105,925	109,723	116,280	144,410
Transport Equipment	129,933	143,927	124,883	106,040
Dairy Products	29,390	34,904	37,373	32,403
Cereals	84,719	40,733	38,055	32,526
Textile Fibres	29,070	49,520	41,813	40,177
Electric Machinery	47,074	60,647	60,244	59,209
Explosives	36,064	38,450	41,666	49,755

EXPORTS	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971*
Copra	129,435	123,029	87,295	80,077	1,822†
Sugar	141,736	144,048	148,796	187,653	2,061†
Abaca (Manila Hemp)	14,712	11,209	14,279	15,342	133†
Logs and Lumber	212,187	216,630	225,988	249,766	4,577†
Dessicated Coconut	17,046	24,605	16,146	19,449	n.a.
Coconut Oil	59,274	77,311	50,565	95,585	n.a.
Iron Ore	3,629	1,882	1,893	3,183	n.a.
Plywood	18,207	21,478	19,481	19,666	n.a.
Copper Concentrates	74,924	89,249	132,810	185,190	n.a.
Canned Pineapple	10,111	9,376	17,225	21,398	n.a.

* Estimate. † Thousand metric tons. ‡ Million board feet.

THE PHILIPPINES—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

TRADING PARTNERS

('000 U.S. dollars)

	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1968	1969	1970	1968	1969	1970
Australia	46,837	52,843	50,138	3,166	4,465	4,443
Belgium and Luxembourg	11,282	9,765	7,606	1,017	1,223	1,743
Canada	19,050	23,740	17,997	1,757	3,018	3,458
China, Republic of (Taiwan)	11,365	12,133	13,693	17,848	14,446	19,543
France	14,892	21,082	17,881	2,825	2,264	2,864
German Federal Republic	75,988	86,453	63,889	24,799	19,093	19,841
Hong Kong	14,179	13,608	11,702	3,979	7,629	11,402
India	1,709	3,016	2,617	2,895	867	828
Indonesia	23,143	27,375	26,017	4,734	864	1,726
Italy	17,357	13,999	15,048	4,370	3,134	8,415
Japan	326,612	336,718	344,879	283,290	328,311	420,753
Malaysia and Singapore	10,420	26,147	30,628	9,583	5,301	7,854
Netherlands	26,044	31,096	21,529	38,080	30,325	43,969
Spain	1,367	1,604	1,625	4,293	7,005	7,422
Switzerland	8,340	9,067	9,392	632	268	273
United Kingdom	49,000	50,101	46,825	6,325	6,048	10,749
United States	372,167	320,244	315,083	383,124	360,327	440,172

TOURISM

	1967	1968	1969	1970
Number of Visitors ('000)	109	113	123	144
Average stay (days)	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.3
Estimated spending ('000 U.S. dollars)	23,110	24,750	27,070	32,077

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

	1967	1968	1969*	1970†
Passengers (thousands)	9,316	5,786	6,050	4,820
Passenger-kilometres (million)	1,015	503	668	455
Freight ('000 metric tons)	804	589	559	334
Ton-kilometres (million)	143	109	106	47

* Revised.

† Preliminary.

VEHICLES IN USE

	1967	1968	1969	1970
Passenger Cars in Use	202,174	248,328	272,183	279,172
Commercial Vehicles	145,941	164,889	174,229	179,115

THE PHILIPPINES—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

CIVIL AVIATION

		1966	1967	1968*
Kilometres Flown .	(thousands)	26,029	34,542	20,394
Passenger-kilometres .	(")	871,787	1,066,015	580,813
Cargo Ton-kilometres .	(")	18,141	18,288	9,022
Mail Ton-kilometres .	(")	1,811	2,061	291

* Revised.

SHIPPING

		1967	1968	1969	1970
Vessels Entered .	('ooo metric tons)	8,952	8,987	9,259	8,550
Vessels Cleared .	(" " ")	7,714	8,134	8,254	7,778
Goods Loaded .	(" " ")	11,858	13,421	14,408	15,792
Goods Unloaded .	(" " ")	10,388	11,772	12,580	12,539

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	1970
Radio Transmitters	324
Television Transmitters	25
Telephones	251,765
Daily Newspapers	19
Total Circulation	890,532

EDUCATION

(1969*)

	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS	NUMBER OF TEACHERS	NUMBER OF PUPILS
Kindergarten .	381	947	44,994
Primary .	37,739†	228,179	6,720,732
Secondary .	2,098	51,349	1,501,917
Collegiate .	600	24,589	583,382
Special Vocational	672	1,915	87,322

* Provisional.

† 1968.

Sources: Department of Economic Research, Central Bank of the Philippines; Philippine Tourist and Travel Association, Manila.

THE CONSTITUTION*

(Promulgated February 8th, 1935; amended April 11th, 1940, and September 18th, 1946.)

THE present Constitution states that the Philippines is a republic in which sovereignty is vested in the people. It contains provisions guaranteeing to all freedom of speech, of the press and of religion, the right of people to assemble peaceably and petition the Government for the redress of grievances, the right of *habeas corpus* which shall not be suspended except in cases of invasion, insurrection or rebellion; it states that no person shall be held to answer for a criminal offence without due process of law. All citizens over 21 years of age, able to read and write, may vote, subject to certain residential qualifications.

CONGRESS

Legislative power is vested in a Congress consisting of a Senate and a House of Representatives. The Senate is composed of 24 members who hold office for six years, one-third of whom is elected every two years; and the Lower House of not more than 120 members, who hold office for four years. Regular sessions of Congress may not last for more than 100 days, but special sessions, of not more than 30 days' duration, may be called at any time by the President to consider general legislation or matters specified by him.

The Congress provides for a Commission on Appointments consisting of 12 senators and 12 members of the House of Representatives chosen from the political parties represented in Congress. The Commission assists the President in appointing heads of executive departments and bureaux, superior officers of the army, diplomatic and consular representatives, and members of the Supreme and Lower Courts.

* A Constitutional Convention was called in June 1971 to draw up a revised constitution which is expected to be approved late in 1972.

THE EXECUTIVE

The President, who is elected by direct vote, holds office for four years and may not serve for more than eight consecutive years. In the event of his death or incapacity, his duties devolve on the Vice-President. He has control of all executive departments, supervises local governments, and sees that the laws are carried out. He is commander-in-chief of the armed forces, is responsible for maintaining order, and may in the event of civil disturbance or invasion suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* and place the whole or a part of the country under martial law. Congress alone has the power to declare war.

The President must submit within 15 days of the opening of each regular session of Congress a budget of receipts and expenditures. He has a limited veto, which may be over-ruled by a two-thirds vote in each House. He may, with the concurrence of two-thirds of the members of the Senate, make treaties with foreign powers.

THE JUDICIARY

The Supreme Court is composed of a Chief Justice and 10 associate justices, and may sit in plenary session, or in two divisions. Its members and the judges of interior courts hold office up to the age of 70, subject to their good conduct.

AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION

Congress assembled in joint session may, by the vote of three-quarters of all members of the Senate and the House of Representatives, voting separately, propose amendments to the Constitution, or call a convention for that purpose.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF THE STATE

President: FERDINAND MARCOS (elected November 1965, re-elected November 1969).

Vice-President: FERNANDO LOPEZ.

THE CABINET

(March 1972)

Secretary of Foreign Affairs: CARLOS P. ROMULO.

Secretary of Finance: CÉSAR VIRATA.

Secretary of Justice: VICENTE A. SANTOS.

Secretary of Agriculture and Natural Resources: ARTURO TANGO.

Secretary of Public Works and Communications: DAVID M. CONSUNJI.

Secretary of Education: JUAN L. MANUEL.

Secretary of Labour: ADRIAN E. CRISTÓBAL.

Secretary of National Defence: EFREN I. BLANA.

Secretary of Health: AMADEO H. CRUZ.

Secretary of Commerce and Industry: TROADIO P. QUIAZON Jr.

Executive Secretary: ALEJANDRINO MELCHOR.

Secretary of General Services: CONSTANCIO CASTANEDA.

Secretary of Social Welfare: ESTEFANIA ALDABA-LIM.

Chairman, National Economic Council: GERARDO SICAT.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO THE PHILIPPINES

(In Manila unless otherwise stated)

Argentina: Oledan Building, 131-133 Ayala Ave., Makati, Rizal; *Ambassador:* Dr. MARCO AURELIO LINO BENÍTEZ.

Australia: L. & S. Building, 1414 Roxas Blvd.; *Ambassador:* J. C. INGRAM.

Austria: Bangkok, Thailand.

Belgium: Makati Building, 127 Ayala Ave., Makati, Rizal; *Ambassador:* JACQUES LEBACQ.

Brazil: Tokyo, Japan.

Burma: Djakarta, Indonesia.

Cambodia: 1840 Leveriza St., Pasay City; *Ambassador:* HEM PHANRASY.

Ceylon: Tokyo, Japan.

Chile: Tokyo, Japan.

China, Republic of: 2038 Roxas Blvd.; *Ambassador:* SUN PI-CHI.

Denmark: Djakarta, Indonesia.

Egypt: Gochangco Building, 610 T. M. Kalaw St., Ermita; *Ambassador:* AHMED MOHAMED ABOU ZEID.

Finland: Tokyo, Japan.

France: 181 Balagtas St., Pasay City; *Ambassador:* Count PIERRE REVOL.

German Federal Republic: L. & S. Building, 1414 Roxas Blvd.; *Ambassador:* JOBST VON BUDDENBROCK.

Greece: Tokyo, Japan.

India: 1856 Jorge B. Bocobo St., Malate; *Ambassador:* B. DEVA RAO.

Indonesia: 2456 Taft Ave.; *Ambassador:* KUSNO UTOMO.

Iran: Tokyo, Japan.

Israel: Metropolitan Building, Ayala Ave., Makati, Rizal; *Ambassador:* ABRAHAM KIDRON.

Italy: 84-86 Libertad, Pasay City; *Ambassador:* EUGENIO RUBINO.

Japan: L. & S. Building, 1414 Roxas Blvd.; *Ambassador:* TOSHIO URABE.

Korea, Republic of: Rufino Building, Ayala Ave., Makati, Rizal; *Ambassador:* SE RYUNKIM.

Laos: Bangkok, Thailand.

Malaysia: Far East Bank Building, Intramuros; *Ambassador:* ABDUL HAMID Bin Haji JUMAT.

Mexico: L. & S. Building, 1414 Roxas Blvd.; *Ambassador:* FRANCISCO E. GARCIA.

Netherlands: Metropolitan Building, 142 Ayala Ave., Makati, Rizal; *Ambassador:* TJORK A. MEURS.

Norway: L. & S. Building, 1414 Roxas Blvd.; *Ambassador:* IVAR MELHUUS.

Pakistan: 2332 Roxas Blvd.; *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Portugal: Philamlife Building, United Nations Ave.; *Ambassador:* ANTONIO NOVAIS MACHADO.

Singapore: Manila; *Ambassador:* Tuan Haji YA'ACOB BIN MOHAMED.

Spain: 1320 Marquez de Comillas; *Ambassador:* JOSÉ PÉREZ DEL ARCO.

Sweden: Djakarta, Indonesia.

Switzerland: Gochangco Building, 610 T. M. Kalaw St.; *Ambassador:* Dr. OSCAR ROSSETTI.

Thailand: Oledan Building, 131-133 Ayala Ave., Makati, Rizal; *Ambassador:* Prince VONGSAMAHIP JAYANKURA.

Turkey: Taipei, Republic of China (Taiwan).

United Kingdom: L. & S. Building, 1414 Roxas Blvd., P.O.B. 295; *Ambassador:* JOHN NOEL CURLE.

United States of America: Roxas Blvd.; *Ambassador:* G. MENNEN WILLIAMS.

Vatican: 2140 Taft Ave. (Apostolic Nunciature); *Apostolic Nuncio:* Mgr. CARLO MARTINI.

Viet-Nam, Republic: 554 Vito Cruz, Malate; *Ambassador:* PHAM DANG LAM.

Note: Full diplomatic recognition was extended to Bangladesh in February 1972. In March 1972 diplomatic relations were established with Yugoslavia and Romania.

PRESIDENT*

(Elections, 11 November, 1969)

President:	Votes
FERDINAND E. MARCOS (Nacionalista Party)	3,759,479
SERGIO OSMENA, Jr. (Liberal Party)	1,372,641

Vice-President:	
FERNANDO LOPEZ	3,565,295
GERARDO MAGSAYSAY	2,354,680

* Presidential elections will next be held in November 1973 when one of the main candidates will be Gerardo Roxas, Leader of the Liberal Party.

CONGRESS

(Elections, November 1971)

THE SENATE

President: GIL PUYAT.

Nacionalista Party 16, Liberal Party 8.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Speaker: CORNELIO VILLAREAL.

Nacionalista Party 57, Liberal Party 42, Independent 4.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Nacionalista Party: Manila; f. 1907; The party represents the right wing of the former *Partido Nacionalista*, which split in two in 1946. Pres. Senator GIL J. PUYAT.

Liberal Party: The party represents the centre-liberal opinion of the old *Partido Nacionalista*, which split in 1946; Leader Senator GERARDO ROXAS.

Christian Social Movement: Manila; f. 1968; campaigning for liberal social reforms; Pres. RAUL MANGLAPUS.

National Citizen's Party: Manila; Pres. LORENZO TANADA.

Socialist Party: Manila; Pres. IGNACIO LACSINA.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Supreme Court. Composed of a Chief Justice and ten Associate Justices. For the purpose of declaring a law or treaty unconstitutional and of imposing the death penalty, at least eight Justices must concur. For other purposes, the concurrence of six Justices is enough.

Chief Justice: ROBERTO CONCEPCIÓN.

Associate Justices: Justices JOSÉ B. L. REYES, ARSENIO P. DIZON, QUERUBE C. MAKALINTAL, CALIXTO O. ZALDIVAR, JULIO VILLAMOR, FREE RUIZ CASTRO, CLAUDIO TEEHANKEE, ANTONIO BARREDO, ENRIQUE M. FERNANDO, FELIX V. MAKASIAR.

Clerk of Court: ROMEO D. MENDOZA.

Court of Appeals. Consists of a Presiding Justice and twenty-three Associate Justices.

Presiding Justice: SALVADOR ESGUERRA.

In addition to the Supreme Court and the Court of Appeals, several lower courts exist, such as Courts of the First Instance, presided over by district judges, Circuit Criminal Courts, Juvenile and Domestic Relations Courts, City courts and Municipal courts.

Note: All members of the Philippine Bench are appointed by the President with the consent of the Commission on Appointments.

RELIGION

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Roman Catholicism is the predominant religion of the Philippines, its adherents numbering approximately 80 per cent of the population.

Metropolitan See of Manila: H.E. Cardinal RUFINO J. SANTOS, D.D.

Suffragan Sees:

Imus: Most Rev. FELIX PÉREZ.

Lipa: Most Rev. ALEJANDRO OLALÍA.

Lucena: Most Rev. ALFREDO M. OBIAR, Apostolic Administrator.

Malolos: Most Rev. MANUEL DEL ROSARIO.

San Fernando: Most Rev. EMILIO A. CINENSE.

San Pablo: Most Rev. PEDRO N. BANTIGUE.

Metropolitan See of Cebu: H.E. Cardinal JULIO R. ROSALES.
Auxiliary Bishop: Most Rev. NICHOLAS M. MONDEJAR.
Suffragan Sees:

Borongan: Most Rev. GODOFREDO FEDERNAL.

Calbayog: Most Rev. CIPRIANO URGEL VILLAHERMOSA.

Dumaguette: Most Rev. EPIFANIO B. SURBAN.

Maasin: Most Rev. VICENTE ATAVIADO.

Palo: Most Rev. MANUEL S. SALVADOR.

Tagbilaran: Most Rev. MANUEL MASCARINAS.

Metropolitan See of Nueva Segovia: Most Rev. JUAN C. SISON.

Suffragan Sees:

Laoag: Most Rev. RAPHAEL MONTIANO LIM.

Tuguegarao: Most Rev. TEODULFO DOMINGO Y SABUGAL.

Metropolitan See of Caceres: Most Rev. TEOFISTO ALBERTO Y VALDERRAMA.

Suffragan Sees:

Legazpi: Most Rev. TEOTIMO C. M. PACIS.

Sorsogon: Most Rev. ARNULFO ARCILLA.

Metropolitan See of Lingayen-Dagupan: Most Rev. MARIANO A. MADRIAGA.

Suffragan Sees:

Cabanatuan: Most Rev. VICENTE P. REYES.

San Fernando (La Union): Most Rev. VICTORINO LIGOT.

Tarlac: Most Rev. JESUS J. SISON.

Metropolitan See of Jaro: Most Rev. JOSÉ MARIA CUENCO.

Suffragan Sees:

Bacolod: Most Rev. ANTONIO FORTICH, D.D.

Capiz: Most Rev. ANTONIO F. FRONDOSA.

San Jose de Antique: Most Rev. CORNELIUS DE WIT, M.H.M., D.D.

Metropolitan See of Cagayan de Oro: Most Rev. PATRICK H. CRONIN.

Suffragan Sees:

Butuan: Most Rev. CARMELO D. MORELOS, D.D., P.H.L.

Davao: Most Rev. CLOVIS THIBAUT.

Surigao: Most Rev. C. VAN DEN OUWELANT.

Metropolitan See of Zamboanga: Most Rev. LINO R. GONZAGA Y RASDESALES.

Dipolog: Most Rev. FELIX S. ZAFRA, D.D.

Iglesia Filipina Independiente (*Philippine Independent Church*): 1327 Alfredo St., Sta. Cruz, Manila; f. 1902; 2.9 million mems. (8 per cent of the population); The Most Rev. ISABELO DE LOS REYES, Jr., S.T.D., D.D., Head Bishop; Rt. Rev. MACARIO V. GA, Bishop Gen. Sec.; Rt. Rev. FEDERICO R. RICO, Bishop Gen. Treas.; publ. *Christian Register*.

PROTESTANT CHURCHES

Union Church of Manila: P.O.B. 184 Makati, Rizal.

United Church of Christ in the Philippines: P.O.B. 718, Manila; Gen. Sec. Rev. CIRILO A. RIGOS; 153,945 mems.; publs. *United Church Letter*, *Church and Community*.

There are about 3,000,000 Protestants.

MUSLIMS

Chief Imam: Hadji MADKI ALONTO, Governor of Lansao del Sur.

There are about 1,500,000 Muslims.

OTHERS

There are about 43,000 Buddhists and 400,000 Animists and persons of no religion.

THE PRESS

There are about 15 metropolitan dailies and 175 weeklies published in four languages—English, Tagalog (a Malayan dialect), Spanish and Chinese. The most influential of the English language dailies are the *Manila Times* (235,000); the *Manila Chronicle* (90,000); *Philippines Herald* (85,000) and the *Manila Bulletin* (60,000), a commercial and financial daily.

The largest of the Tagalog language newspapers is the daily *Taliba* (circ. 110,000) and the weekly *Liwayay* (80,000), while the most notable of Spanish language newspapers is *El Debate* (8,000). The principal Chinese language daily is the *Chinese Commercial News* (circ. 15,000).

Of the magazines and periodicals the largest is the weekly independent *Philippines Free Press* with a circulation of 100,000. Others of importance are the Tagalog weekly *Bannawag* (50,000) and the monthly *Orient Magazine*, mainly devoted to current affairs, with a circulation of over 20,000.

Press freedom is laid down in the Constitution, Article III (section 8), which provides that "no law shall be passed abridging freedom of speech, or of the press or of the right of the people peaceably to petition the Government for a redress of grievance" although certain newspapers whose political orientation is unsympathetic to the Government may be subject to certain restrictions.

DAILIES

Chinese Commercial News: P.O.B. 452, 229 Juan Luna St., Binondo, Manila; f. 1919; Chinese; morning; Editor (vacant); circ. 15,000.

Business Day: 113 West Ave., Quezon City D-503; f. 1967; daily newspaper; Editor RAUL L. LOCSIN; circ. 28,800.

Daily Mirror, The: Florentino Torres Street, Sta. Cruz, Manila; evening, except Sundays; independent; in English; Editor-in-Chief E. AGUILAR CRUZ; Man. Editor VIRGLIO I. TALUSAN; circ. 60,000.

El Debate: 61 Muralla, Manila; daily except Sundays; Spanish; Editor KEN P. MACKER; circ. 8,000.

Evening News: P.O.B. 147, Manila; f. 1945; evening; independent; in English; published by Don Manuel Elizalde; daily except Sundays; Editor PRUDENCIO R. EUROPA; circ. over 38,000 copies daily.

Fookien Times: P.O.B. 747, 1117 Soler St., Manila; f. 1926; afternoon; in Chinese; Editor BETTY G. BELMONTE; circ. 14,622.

Great China Press: 818 Benavides St., Manila; f. 1945; morning; Chinese; Publisher KOA CHUN TE; Editor SY YINCHOW; circ. 14,000.

Kong Li Po: Manila; Chinese; Editor CHING BING YAN; circ. 10,000.

Manila Chronicle: P.O.B. 929, Manila; f. 1945; morning; independent; in English; Pres. and publisher EUGENIO LOPEZ, Jr.; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. SANTIAGO DUMLAO, Jr.; Exec. Editor ROD REYES; Advertising Man. FRANCISCO CLAUDIO, Jr.; circ. 90,000.

Manila Daily Bulletin: Shurdut Bldg., Gen. Luna St., Walled City, Manila; f. 1900; morning, independent; in English; Editor BENJAMIN RODRIGUEZ; circ. 74,000.

Manila Times: F. Torres St., Manila; morning; independent; in English; Publisher JOAQUIN P. ROCES, Manila Times Publishing Co. Inc.; Editor: JOSE LUNA CASTRO; circ. 235,000 weekdays, 270,000 Sundays.

Philippines Herald: P.O.B. 601, 61 Muralla, Manila; f. 1920; morning; independent; in English; Editor O. ABAD-SANTOS; circ. 85,496.

Sing Tao Philippine Airborne Edition: P.O.B. 747, Manila; f. 1962; daily; in Chinese, the *Hong Kong Sing Tao* airmail edition published in the Philippines.

Talpei United Daily: P.O.B. 747, Manila; f. 1963; Nationalist China daily airmail edition published in the Philippines.

Taliba: Manila; Filipino; Publisher JOAQUIN P. ROCES, Manila Times Publishing Co. Inc.; Editor BENEFREDO ESQUIVEL; circ. 111,000.

Voz de Manila: Manila; in Spanish; Editor BIENVENIDO DE LA PAZ; circ. 1,500.

Morning Times: Cebu City.

Republic Daily: Cebu City.

PERIODICALS

Agricultural and Industrial Life: P.O.B. 3062, Manila; f. 1934; monthly; Editor D. L. FRANCISCO; circ. 25,989.

Baguio Midland Courier: Baguio City; weekly.

Bannawag: weekly; published in Ilocano by Liwayway Publishing, Inc.; Editor GREGORIO LACONSAY; circ. 50,000.

Bicol Chronicle, The: 23 Magallanes St., P.O.B. 37, Legazpi City; weekly (Sunday); independent; in English, Spanish and the Bicol dialect; Publisher ANTONIO S. GONZALES; Editor CIRILO E. BRAZAL; circ. 6,000.

Bisaya: weekly; published in Cebu-Visayan by Liwayway Publishing, Inc., Manila.

Chinese Pictorial: P.O. Box 452, Manila; f. 1953; supplement to the Chinese Commercial News; weekly in Chinese; circ. 15,512.

Chinese Weekly Magazine: 229 Juan Luna, Manila; f. 1951; Chinese; weekly; Publisher QUINTIN YUYITUNG; circ. 15,500.

Designer and Builder in Asia: P.O.B. 1733, Manila; f. 1953; construction, engineering and architecture, and manufacturing of building materials; monthly; Editor EUGENIO D. BOADO; circ. 15,000.

Economic Monitor, The: Suite 507 Insurance Center Building, Intramuros, Manila; weekly; Editor RUFINO O. ROGEL, Jr.; circ. 14,557.

Financial Journal: c/o Daily Star, P.O.B. 4111, Manila; English business weekly; Publisher ANDREW VELASCO Go; circ. 26,000.

Graphic: Atlanta Cnr., 14th Streets, Port Area, P.O.B. 299, Manila; weekly; Editor/Gen. Man. LUIS R. MAURICIO; circ. 60,000.

Guardian: Iloilo City; weekly.

Hiligaynon: Ramon Roces Building, 1655 Soler St., Manila; f. 1934; weekly; published in Ilongo by Liwayway Publishing Inc.; Editor FRANCIS J. JAMOLANGUE.

Liwayway: Ramon Roces Building, 1655 Soler St., Manila; weekly; independent; in Tagalog; Pres. Brig-Gen. H. M. MENZI; published by Liwayway Publishing, Inc., 1655 Soler St., Manila; circ. 80,000.

Movie Confidential Magazine: Makabayan Publishing Corporation, P.O.B. 60, Quezon City; monthly; in English; cinema; Editor DANNY VILLANUEVA.

Orient Magazine: P.O.B. 1365, Manila; f. 1959; monthly; economics, politics, features, current affairs, history and humour; each alternate issue published in hard cover as Book of Month on Asian topics; Editor MARI P. CHANCO; circ. 23,000.

Pangasinan Courier: Dagupan, Pangasinan; weekly.

Philippine Architecture, Engineering and Construction Record: 79 Rd. 10, East Ave., Quezon City, P.O.B. 1295, Manila; fortnightly.

Philippine Arts and Architecture: 1340 United Nations Ave., Manila; f. 1959; independent; quarterly; architecture, interior design, landscaping and objets d'art; Editor JOSE E. PUNZALAN; circ. 10,000.

Philippines Free Press Inc.: 2249 Pasong Tamo, Makati; f. 1908; weekly; independent; in English; Editor TEODORO M. LOCOSIN; circ. 100,000.

Power and Industry in Asia: P.O.B. 1733, Manila; f. 1953; commerce and industry, electric, nuclear, petroleum and oil energy; transport, engineering and industrial planning; monthly; Editor EUGENIO D. BOADO; circ. 16,000.

Sentinel, The: 2655 F. B. Harrison, Pasay City; f. 1951; Catholic weekly review; in English; Publ. Mgr. B. ETRUISTE; Editor MARIO T. GARBONTON; circ. 30,000.

Tagumpay, The: P.O.B. 60, Quezon City; weekly; in Filipino; Editor-in-Chief SUSANA DE GUZMAN.

University of Manila Journal of East Asiatic Studies: 546 Dr. M. V. de los Santos St., Manila; f. 1951; Editor CHARLES O. HOUSTON, Jr.; quarterly.

Weekly Nation, The: General MacArthur St., Quezon City; weekly; in English; publ. by Makabayan Publishing Corp.; Editorial Man. CELSO A. CARUNUNGAN.

Weekly Woman's Magazine: Manila; in English; weekly; Editor LUISA LINSANGAN; circ. 96,200.

NEWS AGENCIES

Philippines News Service: P.O. Box 3396, Manila; f. 1950; Man. ROMEO B. ABUNDO.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

AP: Manila Times Building, Florentino Torres St., P.O.B. 2274, Manila; Chief of Bureau JOHN E. NANCE.

Central News Agency of China: P.O.B. 3585, Room 706, Bank of Philippine Island Building, Manila.

United Press International: 701 Trinity Bldg., 636 T. M. Kalaw St., Ermita, Manila; Man. PATRICK J. KILLEN. Antara, Reuters and Tass also have bureaux in Manila.

PRESS ASSOCIATION

Press Council: Manila; f. 1966.

National Press Club of the Philippines: Magallanes Drive, Manila; Pres. AMANTE E. BIGORNIA; Sec.-Gen. STEPHEN F. SERGIO.

PUBLISHERS

Abiva Publishing House: 942 Misericordia, Santa Cruz, Manila.

Associated Publishers Inc.: 63 Quezon Blvd. Extension, Quezon City, P.O.B. 449, Manila; f. 1952; law, medical and educational books; Pres. J. V. ROXAS.

Benipayo Publishers: 664 Misericordia, Manila; short stories; Man. DONATO D. BENIPAYO, Jr.

Bookman Printing House: 49 Quezon Blvd. Extension, Quezon City.

A. G. Briones & Co.: Room 301 Marvel Bldg., No. 1, 258 Juan Luna Street, Manila; publishes *AB Commercial Directory of the Philippines*.

Bustamente Press Inc.: 155 Panay Ave., Quezon City; f. 1949; textbooks on English, sciences and mathematics; Man. PABLO N. BUSTAMANTE, Jr.

Capitol Publishing House Inc.: 54 Don Alejandro A. Rocas Ave., Quezon City.

Carmelo & Bauermann Inc.: E. de los Santos Ave., Makati, Rizal.

Filipino Publishing House Inc.: Scout Reyes St., Quezon City.

L. J. Gonzalez Publishers: P.O.B. 3501, 2 Broadway, Quezon City; f. 1956; magazines and brochures; Man. LUZ J. GONZALEZ.

Industry & Trade Publishers: 5 Martelino St., Quezon City.

Lawyers' Co-operative Publishing Company (Phil.) Inc.: 63 Quezon Blvd. Extension, Quezon City, P.O.B. 449, Manila; Head Office: The Lawyers' Co-operative Publishing Co., Rochester, New York 14603, U.S.A.; estab. in Manila 1913; law, medical and educational books; Pres. JAIME V. ROXAS.

Macaraig Publishing Co. Inc.: 1144 Vermont St., Paco, Manila; f. 1926; textbooks; Pres. SERAFIN E. MACARAIG.

Makabayan Publishing Corp.: P.O.B. 60, General MacArthur St., Cubao, Quezon City; f. 1963; Man. JORGE L. ARANETA.

Manor Press: 715 Evangelista St., Quiapo, Manila.

Martinez, Roberto & Sons: 3 Expaña, Quezon City.

Philippine Arts and Architecture: 1346 U.N. Ave., Ermita, Manila.

Philippino International Publishing Co.: 1789 A. Mabini St., Ermita, Manila.

Regal Printing Co. Inc.: 1729 J. P. Laurel, Sr., St., Manila.

Tamaraw Publishing Co.: Cebu Avenue, Quezon City.

Universal Book Company: 1902 C. M. Recto Ave., Manila.

University Publishing Co.: Central Office, 1128 Washington, Sampaloc, Manila; f. 1936; Dirs. Dr. José M. ARUEGO and Mrs. CONSTANCIA E. ARUEGO.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Radio Control Office: Dept. of Public Works and Communication; regulates the installation, construction and operation of all radio stations; Chief B. C. DAVID.

RADIO

The following are the principal companies operating:

Associated Broadcasting Corporation—ABC: Florentino Torres St., Manila; 6 radio stations; Pres. BENITO LEGARDA; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. MARCOS C. ROCES; Treas. ANTONIA QUA.

Philippine Broadcasting Service (PBS): G.S.I.S. Bldg., Manila D-406; owned and operated by the Republic of the Philippines; Stations: Manila: DZFM, DZRP, DZRM, DZCP, DUB4, DUH2; FM stations: DZFM-FM, DZRP-FM, DZRM-FM; Provincial: DZMQ—Dagupan, DZEQ—Baguio City, DYMR—Cebu City, DXRP—Davao City, DXSO—Marawi City, DXSM—Jolo, Sulu; Gen. Man. SIMOUN ALMARIO; Production Man. NICK ARAGON; Sr. Exec. Asst. PEDRO PRADO; Dir. Engineering LUIS QUINTOS.

Far East Broadcasting Company: P.O.B. 2041, Manila; f. 1948; a non-commercial station engaged in the dissemination of the principles of Christianity; operates a home service, a cultural music station, an overseas service throughout Asia in 36 languages; Pres. ROBERT H. BOWMAN; Dir. N. O. BLAKE; publ. *The Signal* (bi-monthly).

Manila Broadcasting Company: 141 Ayala Ave., Makati, Rizal.

Mascom Network: Dumaguete City and Manila; educational and religious broadcasts; commercial radio stations subsidized by INTERMEDIA, NCCUSA; owned by National Council of Churches in the Philippines (NCCP); Man. DYSR—Dumaguete City B. V. MAGDAMO; Man. DZCH—Manila J. T. PIA, Jr.

The ABS-CBN Broadcasting Corp.: Broadcast Center, Quezon City; f. 1946; Pres. EUGENIO LOPEZ, Jr.; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. AUGUSTO ALMEDA LOPEZ; Vice-Pres. and Asst. Gen. Man. FILEMON DELFINO; Vice-Pres. Manila Radio NESTOR ESCANO; Vice-Pres. Television JANUARIO JISON.

Philippine Broadcasting Corporation: Radio Center, 964 Taft Ave., Manila; Pres. MANUEL ELIZADE, Sr.

Radio-Republic Broadcasting System: E. de los Santos Ave., Diliman, Quezon City; Dir.-Gen. LORETO F. STEWART.

Voice of America: one transmitter at Baguio.

The Voice of Philippines: 141 Ayala Ave., Makati; operates DZRH, the public service and drama station of the Elizalde Tri-media network.

In 1971 there were 1,520,000 radio sets.

TELEVISION

Philippine Broadcasting Service: G.S.I.S. Bldg., Manila; 10401; owned and operated by the Republic of the Philippines; Station DZRP-TV; Gen. Man. SIMOUN ALMARIO.

THE PHILIPPINES—(RADIO AND TELEVISION, FINANCE)

Associated Broadcasting Corporation—ABC: Florentino Torres St., Manila; Station DZTM-TV; Pres. BENITO LEGARDA; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. MARCOS C. ROCES; Sec.-Treas. ANTONIA VERZOSA-QUA.

Bolinao Electronics Corporation: ABS Building, Roxas Blvd., Manila; Stations DYBC-TV, DZAQ-TV; Exec. Vice-Pres. E. LÓPEZ, Jr.

Chronicle Broadcasting Network: Aduana St., Manila; Station DZXL-TV; Pres. E. LÓPEZ, Jr.

Feati University: Helios Station, Santa Cruz, Manila.

Inter-Island Broadcasting Corporation, TV-13: 2nd Floor Sikatuna Bldg., Ayala Ave., Makati; f. 1958; 6 stations, Manila, Cebu, Davao, Cagayan de Oro City, Bacolod,

Naga; Pres. JUAN DE IBAZETA; Exec. Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. HENRY R. CANOY.

Manila Times Publishing Co.: TVT Bldg., Florentino Torres St., Manila; Publisher: JOAQUIN P. ROCES.

Metropolitan Broadcasting Co. (Channel 11): 141 Ayala Ave., Makati, Rizal.

Radio Philippine Network Inc.: 1195 Florida St., Ermita, Manila.

Republic Broadcasting System: E. de Los Santos Ave., Diliman, Quezon City; Station DZBB-TV; Dir.-Gen. R. L. STEWART.

In 1971 there were 421,000 television sets.

FINANCE

(cap.=capital, p.u.=paid up, dep.=deposits, m.=million, amounts in pesos)

BANKING

The banking structure of the Philippines consists of (1) the Central Bank, (2) commercial banks, (3) savings and mortgage banks, (4) building and loan associations, (5) development banks, (6) rural banks. In addition, three banks with specific functions, the Philippines Veterans Bank for war veterans, the Land Bank for financing the land reform programme, and the National Cottage Industries Bank for small industries, were established in the early 'sixties although they are considered commercial banks.

CENTRAL BANK

Central Bank of the Philippines: Aduana St., Intramuros, Manila; f. 1949; cap. 10m.; dep. 1,235.5m. (Dec. 1970); Presiding Officer (Monetary Board) CÉSAR VIRATA; Gov. GREGORIO S. LICAROS.

PRINCIPAL COMMERCIAL BANKS

Bank of the Philippines Islands: P.O.B. 777, 150 Plaza Cervantes, Manila; f. 1851; cap. p.u. 50m.; dep. 389m. (March 1971); Pres. ALBERTO DE VILLA-ABRILLE; Vice-Pres. E. U. MIRANDA, G. D. DEL ROSARIO, C. V. FRANCISCO.

China Banking Corporation: Corner Dasmariñas and Juan Luna, P.O.B. 611, Manila; f. 1920; cap. 85.6m.; dep. 335.2m. (June 1970); Chair. and Gen. Man. ALBINO Z. SY CIP; Pres. GEORGE DEE SEKIAT.

Citizens Bank and Trust Co.: 411 Rosario St., Manila.

Commercial Bank and Trust Co. of the Philippines: Ayala Ave., Makati, Rizal; f. 1954; cap. 96.4m. (June 1971); dep. 360.2m. (June 1971); Chair. MANUEL J. MÁRQUEZ; Pres. JUAN J. SYQUIA; Senior Vice-Pres. FERNANDO R. REYES.

Consolidated Bank and Trust Corp.: Solidbank Bldg., Dasmariñas and Juan Luna Streets, Manila.

Far East Bank and Trust Co.: FEBTC Building, Muralla, Manila (P.O.B. 1411); f. 1960; cap. 20m.; dep. 208.4m. (Dec. 1970); Pres. JOSÉ B. FERNÁNDEZ, Jr.

General Bank and Trust Co.: P.O.B. 4040, 560 Rosario St., Binondo, Manila D-405; f. 1963; Pres. and Chair. Dr. CLARENCIO S. YUJUICO; Vice-Pres. SALVADOR D. TENORIO, IRINEO P. SAN LUIS, REGNAR C. RIVERA; cap. 23.7m.; dep. 70.4m. (1970); 16 brs.

Manufacturers Bank and Trust Co.: P.O.B. 1324, Manila; f. 1957; cap. 15.4m.; dep. 70.6m.; 15 brs.; Pres. ANTONIO DE LAS ALAS; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. MACARIO C. TIU.

Metropolitan Bank and Trust Co.: Plaza Calderon, Binondo, Manila; f. 1962; cap. 23.6m.; dep. 146.8m. (Dec. 1970); Chair. EMILIO ABELLO; Pres. ANDRES V. CASTILLO.

Pacific Banking Corporation: 460 Rosario St., Manila; f. 1955; cap. 39m., dep. 293.3m. (Dec. 1970); Chair. ANTONIO ROXAS CHUA; Pres. and Gen. Man. CHESTER G. BABST.

People's Bank and Trust Co.: Muelle del Banco Nacional, Corner T. Pinpin St., Manila; f. 1926; cap. 30m.; dep. 88.0m. (March 1971); Pres. VICENTE C. AQUINO.

Philippine Bank of Commerce: 6756 Ayala Avenue, Makati, Rizal; f. 1938; cap. 20m.; dep. 183m. (Dec. 1970); Pres. JUAN COJUANGCO.

Philippino Commercial and Industrial Bank: T. Kalaw Building, corner J. Bocobo, Ermita, Manila; f. 1960; cap. 70.3m.; dep. 248m. (Dec. 1970); Chair. A. MONTELIBANO; Pres. SIXTO L. ROSA, Jr.

Philippine National Bank: Escolta, Manila; Government controlled; f. 1916; cap. 60m.; dep. 2,795m. (Dec. 1970); Chair. JUAN PONCE ENRILE; Acting Pres. EUSEBIO VILLATUYA; 129 brs. and agencies; 9 overseas offices.

Philippine Trust Co.: Plaza Goiti, Manila; f. 1916; cap. 20m.; dep. 84.1m. (Dec. 1970); Pres. and Chair. MANUEL F. GARCIA; Vice-Pres. PATERNO M. SISANTE, RICARDO G. VERZOSA.

Republic Bank: 277 Escolta, Manila; f. 1953; Chair. RICARDO PARAS; Pres. EMETERIO A. HUELGAS.

Rizal Commercial Banking Corp.: 219 Buendia Ave., Makati, Rizal; f. 1963; cap. 26.1m.; dep. 69.5m. (Dec. 1970); Chair. A. T. YUCHENGCO; Pres. F. E. V. SISON.

Security Bank & Trust Co.: 371 Escolta, Manila.

RURAL BANKS

Small private banks established with the encouragement and assistance (both financial and technical) of the Government in order to promote and expand the rural economy in an orderly manner. Conceived mainly to combat usury and to stimulate the productive capacities of small farmers, small merchants, and small industrialists in rural areas, their principal objectives are to place within easy reach and access of the people credit facilities on reasonable terms and, in co-operation with other agencies of the Government, to provide advice on business and farm management and the proper use of credit for production and marketing purposes. The nation's rural banking system now consists of 344 units spread over the different cities and municipalities of the country.

CO-OPERATIVE BANK

Philippine National Co-operative Bank: Dña. Amparo Bldg., Manila; f. 1960 to assist the people to develop their enterprises on a co-operative basis, to strengthen their economic independence by the promotion of organized methods of industrial production, marketing, distribution and credit.

SPECIAL BANKS

Land Bank: 4th Floor, RM Centre, Roxas Blvd., Manila; f. 1967; semi-government corporation; finances the acquisition of landed estates for redistribution to farmer lessees, bought up by the Government as part of the Land Reform programme; Chair. BENJAMIN DEL ROSARIO.

Philippine Veterans Bank: Boniface Drive, Port Area, Manila; f. 1964; loans granted to both veterans and non-veterans; auth. cap. 100m.; dep. 149.8m. (March 1970); Chair. ALEJO SANTOS; Pres. ESTEBAN B. CABANOS.

DEVELOPMENT BANKS

Development Bank of the Philippines: P.O.B. 800, Makati Commercial Centre, D-708; Buendia, Makati, Rizal; f. 1947; wholly owned by the Government; provides long-term loans for agricultural and industrial development; 17 brs.

In addition there are 24 private development banks.

OTHER DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS

National Development Company (NDC): Pureza St., Sta. Mesa, P.O.B. 156, Manila; f. 1919; wholly Government-owned corporation; investments in manufacturing and agricultural concerns, leasehold, shipping, real estate and warehousing; Vice-Chair. and Gen. Man. DEMETRIO BRILLANTES.

National Economic Council: Padre Faura, Manila; f. 1969; aims to finance industrial development projects through loans and grants; Chair. GERARDO SICAT.

Private Development Corporation of the Philippines (PDCP): PDCP Bldg., Ayala Ave., Makati, Rizal; f. 1963 with World Bank assistance; assists private enterprise development in the Philippines, especially of capital markets and managerial skills, total loans 1963-Dec. 1970: foreign currency loans U.S. \$70m., peso currency loans 67.9m. pesos; Chair and Pres. ROBERTO T. VILLANUEVA.

Agricultural Credit Administration (ACA): Manila; wholly Government-owned corporation; provides credit extension to farmers.

Philippine Rural Reconstruction Movement (PRRM): Manila; a non-profit-making, private agency; f. 1952 to harness private resources for rural reconstruction and development in 34 provinces; Pres. ARMANDO BALTAZAR.

FOREIGN BANKS

Bank of America National Trust and Savings Association: San Francisco, Calif., U.S.A.; Manila, P.O.B. 935, 231 Juan Luna St., Manila; Vice-Pres. and Man. R. D. H. WILMER.

Chartered Bank, The: London; 223 Juan Luna St., Manila; Man. H. D. N. M. SHEDDEN.

First National City Bank: P.O.B. 615, Manila; Vice-Pres. M. V. STOLEN.

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, The: Hong Kong; 6780 Ayala Ave., Makati, Rizal, Manila.

ASSOCIATION

Bankers' Association of the Philippines: c/o Philippine Trust Bldg., Plaza Goiti, Manila; Pres. MANUEL J. MARQUEZ.

STOCK EXCHANGES

Manila Stock Exchange: Manila Stock Exchange Bldg., Muelle de la Industria and Prensa Sts., Binondo, Manila; f. 1927; 43 mems.; Pres. ENRIQUE SANTAMARIA; Vice-Pres. PEDRO U. Y-TICO; Sec. LUIS ONGPIN; Treas. MARIANO U. GODINEZ; publs. *MSE Monthly Review*, *Manual of Philippine Securities*.

INSURANCE

The following are some of the chief Philippine insurance companies:

Alliance Insurance & Surety Co. Inc.: Room 301-303, Choong Bldg., 224 Desmarinos, Sta. Mesa, Manila.

Asian Surety and Insurance Co. Inc.: W. L. Yao Bldg., Manila; Pres. W. Li Yao; fire, casualty, car, marine, personal accident.

Associated Insurance & Surety Co., Inc.: David-M. de Banco Nacional, Manila; Pres. E. A. SUAREZ.

Capital Insurance and Surety Co. Inc.: P.O.B. 1613, Escolta, Manila; f. 1949; Pres. J. G. GARRIDO; Chair. J. MUÑOZ; fire, casualty, marine, life.

Central Surety & Insurance Co.: 11th Floor, Philippine Banking Building, Port Area, Manila; auth. cap. 2m. pesos; Man. Dir. Mrs. T. T. CASTAÑEDA; Vice-Pres. C. M. MAÑOGA, B. B. MANAÑGAN; bonds, fire, marine, casualty, motor car, workmen's compensation.

Commercial Insurance and Surety Co., Inc.: 469 Solana St., Intramuros, Manila; non-life insurance.

Commonwealth Insurance Co.: P.O.B. 1191, Makati, Rizal; Pres. A. ROXAS; Treas. A. BITO.

Domestic Insurance Company of the Philippines: Bonifacio Building, Port Area, Manila; f. 1946; Pres. F. M. COE; Man. A. ESTEBAN; fire, marine, motor car, fidelity and surety and allied lines.

Empire Insurance Co.: Prudential Bank Bldg., Ayala Ave., Makati, Rizal, Manila; f. 1949; Chair. A. A. SANTOS; fire, bonds, marine, accident, extraneous perils.

Equitable Insurance and Casualty Co. Inc., The: Equitable Bank Bldg., Juan Luna St., P.O.B. 1442, Manila; Pres. PETER GO PAILLAN; fire, marine, accident, workmen's compensation, car, aviation.

Far Eastern Surety and Insurance Co. Inc.: Martinez Bldg., P.O. Box 345, Manila; f. 1934; Pres. ANTONIO TAN KIANG.

FGU Insurance Corporation: Insular Life Bldg., 6781 Ayala Ave., Makati, Rizal, P.O.B. 70, Manila; f. 1963; Chair. E. ZOBEL.

Fidelity and Surety Co. of the Philippines, Inc.: Plaza Goiti, Manila; f. 1912; Pres. MANUEL P. GARCIA.

First Continental Assurance Co. Inc.: Concepcion Bldg., corner Victoria and Muralla Streets, Intramuros, Manila; f. 1960; Pres. G. B. LICAROS, Jr.; fire, marine, motor car, accident, workmen's compensation, bonds.

First National Surety & Assurance Co. Inc.: Insurance Center Bldg., 633 Gen. Luna St., Intramuros, Manila; f. 1950; Pres. and Gen. Man. D. L. MERCADO; all kinds of non-life insurance, bonds and investments.

General Insurance & Surety Corporation: 5th Floor, Plywood Industries Bldg., T. Kalaw, Ermita, Manila; Pres. G. P. NAVA.

The Insular Life Assurance Co. Ltd.: Insular Life Bldg., 6781 Ayala Ave., Makati, Rizal, P.O.B. 128, Manila; incorporated 1910; Pres. MAX VELHAGEN.

Luzon Surety Co. Inc.: 180 David St., Manila; f. 1929; Pres. E. RODRIGUEZ, Sr.

Malayan Insurance Co. Inc.: P.O.B. 3389, 484 Rosario St., Manila; f. 1949; industrial and commercial; Pres. ALFONSO YUCHENGO; cap. 2,500,000 pesos.

Manila Insurance Company, Inc.: 119 Dasmariñas Street, Binondo, Manila; f. 1917; Pres. JOSÉ P. FERNÁNDEZ; Vice-Pres. CARLOS P. FERNÁNDEZ.

Manila Surety & Fidelity Co., Inc.: Monte de Piedad Bldg., Manila; Pres. P. LOVINA.

Manila Underwriters Insurance Co. Inc.: 221 Natividad Bldg., Escolta, Manila; Pres. E. FLORO.

Metropolitan Insurance Company: Elizalde Bldg., 141 Ayala Ave., Makati, Rizal; f. 1933; Pres. MANUEL ELIZALDE; Vice-Pres. and Man. G. A. REEDYK; non-life.

National Life Insurance Company of the Philippines: 306 Regina Bldg., Escolta, Manila; Chair. J. V. MACUJA; Pres. E. S. SEVILLA.

Paramount Surety and Insurance Co. Inc.: Paramount Bldg., 434 Rosario St., Manila; Pres. TION SIM; fire, marine, casualty, car.

People's Surety & Insurance Co., Inc.: Trade Center Bldg., Cnr. P. Faura and A. Mabini Sts., Manila; f. 1950; Chair. Dr. A. LIBORO; non-life, surety, fidelity.

Philippine American Accident Insurance Co. Inc.: Philamlife Bldg., U.N. Ave., Manila; f. 1961; Chair. E. CARROLL; Pres. M. CAMPOS; Exec. Vice-Pres. W. E. WINEBRENNER; all classes of general insurance.

Philippine American General Insurance Group: Philamlife Bldg., U.N. Ave., Manila; f. 1950; Chair. E. CARROLL; Pres. M. CAMPOS; Exec. Vice-Pres. W. E. WINEBRENNER; all classes of general insurance.

Philippine American Life Insurance Co.: Philamlife Bldg., United Nations Ave., Ermita, Manila; f. 1947; Chair. and Chief Exec. Pres. EARL CARROLL; life.

The Philippine Guaranty Co. Inc.: Insular Life Bldg., 6781 Ayala Ave., Makati, Rizal, P.O.B. 70, Commercial Centre, Manila; f. 1917; Chair. E. ZOBEL.

Philippine Prudential Life Insurance Co. Inc.: Insurance Center Bldg., 633 Gen. Luna St., Intramuros, Manila; f. 1963; Pres. and Gen. Man. D. L. MERCADO; life, health and accident.

Philippine Reinsurance Corporation: 516-517 Bank of Philippine Islands Bldg., Plaza Cervantes, Manila; f. 1958; Chair. SERGIO CORPUS; reinsurance in all branches.

Philippine Surety & Insurance Co. Inc.: 224 Natividad Bldg., Escolta, Manila; Pres. C. MARTIN.

Philippine Underwriters Corp.: General managers for: Sterling Life Assurance Corp., Filriters Guaranty Assurance Corp., F.G.R. Bldg., Buendia Ave., Makati, Rizal; Chair. LUZ B. MAGSAYSAY; Pres. ATTY H. V. RODIS; general insurance.

Pioneer Insurance and Surety Corp.: Pioneer House, 320 Nueva Cor., Escolta, Manila; f. 1954; Chair. JOHNNY CHENG; Pres. ROBERT COYUTO.

Plaridel Surety & Insurance Company: 459 Plaza Sta. Cruz, Manila-D-404; f. 1946; Pres. HERMOGENES R. DIMAGIBA; Gen. Man. BONIFACIO L. HILARIO.

Provident Insurance Company of the Philippines: 416 Natividad Bldg., Escolta, Manila; Gen. Man. JOSE DE LEON.

Reinsurance Company of the Orient, Inc.: Rico Bldg., 533 United Nations Avenue, Ermita, Manila; f. 1956; Pres. J. G. BARRERA; Vice-Pres. A. PADILLA; Gen. Man. M. P. CRUZ; all classes.

Republic Surety & Insurance Co., Inc.: 206/210 Koh Bldg., Plaza Sta. Cruz, Manila; Pres. and Gen. Man. F. T. KOH.

Rico General Insurance Corporation: Third Floor, RICO Bldg., 535 United Nations Ave., Ermita, Manila; f. 1964; Chair. and Pres. Justice CARMELINO G. ALVENIDA; Gen. Man. ROMEO A. MALLARI.

Rico Life Insurance Co., Inc.: RICO Bldg., 533 United Nations Ave., Ermita, Manila; Chair. CARMELINO G. ALVENIDA; Pres. Hon. JAINE HERNANDEZ; Officer-in-charge MIGUEL P. CRUZ.

Rizal Surety and Insurance Co.: Roman R. Santos Building, Plaza Goiti, Manila; f. 1939; Chair. A. A. SANTOS.

South Sea Surety and Insurance Co. Inc.: 55 M. de Binondo, Manila; f. 1947; Pres. V. L. Co CHEN.

Standard Insurance Co. Inc.: 5th Floor, Cardinal Bldg., cnr. F. Agoncillo and Herran Sts., Manila; f. 1958; Pres. R. R. ECHAUZ.

Stato Bonding & Insurance Co. Inc.: Jacinto Bldg., 373 Escolta, Manila; cap. p.u. 1m.; Chair. Dr. N. JACINTO.

Tabacalera Insurance Co., Inc.: Rufino Bldg., Ayala Ave., Makati, Rizal; f. 1937; Pres. ALEJANDRO ROS DE LACOUR; Vice-Pres. JULIO CESAR MORAN.

Traders' Insurance & Surety Co.: 277 Juan Luna St., Manila; Pres. J. V. LIMPE; Gen. Man. J. T. LIMPE.

Union Surety & Insurance Co., Inc.: Metropolitan Theatre Bldg., Plaza Lawton, Manila; Pres. R. F. NAVARRO.

United Insurance Co., Inc.: Padillade los Reyes Bldg., Manila; Pres. I. K. YANG.

Universal Insurance and Indemnity Co.: Insular Life Bldg., Ayala Ave., Makati, Rizal, P.O.B. 70, Commercial Center, Manila; f. 1949; Chair. MAX VELHAGEN.

Visayan Surety and Insurance Corp.: Vista Bldg., Quiapo, Manila; Pres. F. Go CHAN.

Workmen's Insurance Co., Inc.: 6th Floor, Puyat Bldg., Escolta, Manila; f. 1961; Chair. FELIPE LIWANAG, Sr.; Pres. and Gen. Man. FIRMO O. LIWANAG; fire, motor vehicle, marine cargo and hull, transportation, accidents, casualty, workmen's compensation, bonds.

World-Wide Insurance & Surety Co. Inc.: 4th Floor, Cardinal Bldg., Corner Herran and F. Agoncillo Streets, Ermita, Manila; f. 1950; affiliated with Standard-Cardinal Life Insurance Companies; Pres. ROMEO R. ECHAUZ; fire, marine, motor car, accident, workmen's compensation, loans, mortgages, bonds, aviation.

The majority of the larger British, American and Canadian insurance companies are represented in Manila.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Chamber of Agriculture and Natural Resources of the Philippines: 9th Floor, Manila Bank Bldg. Ayala Ave., Makati, Rizal.

Chamber of Commerce of the Philippines: Magallanes Drive, Manila; f. 1903; 1,373 mems.; Pres. MIGUEL S. ARAMBULO; Sec.-Treas. BENITO F. MEDINA; publ. *Commerce*.

Federation of Filipino-Chinese Chambers of Commerce Inc.: P.O.B. 23, 6th Floor, Federation Centre, Muelle de Binondo, Manila; Pres. RALPH NUBLA.

International Chamber of Commerce of Iloilo: 2nd Floor, Masonic Temple Bldg., Plaza Libertad, Iloilo; Pres. ANTONIO HECHANOVA.

Manila Chamber of Commerce Inc.: P.O.B. 763, Room 410 Shurdut Bldg., Intramuros, Manila; f. 1898; 48 mems.; Pres. D. HOLDWORTH; Vice-Pres. H. D. N. M. SHEDDEN, B. R. C. HARRISON.

Mandaluyong Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Mandaluyong, Rizal.

Philippines Chamber of Industries: VIP Bldg., Roxas Blvd., Manila; f. 1950; 600 mems.; Pres. JULIO B. FRANCIA Jr.; publ. *Industrial Philippines*.

Philippine Chinese Chamber of Commerce: 1122 Soler, Manila.

San Juan Chamber of Commerce and Industry: San Juan, Rizal.

There are other Philippine Chambers of Commerce in all the more important towns and seaports.

American Chamber of Commerce of the Philippines Inc.: P.O.B. 1836, Manila.

Camara Oficial Española de Comercio: 510 Romero Salas, Manila.

French Chamber of Commerce: P.O.B. 3095, Manila.

EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATIONS

Base Metals Association of the Philippines: Manila Hotel, Luneta, Manila; 12 mems.; Chair. JESÚS S. CABARRUS; Pres. SEBASTIAN UGARTE; Sec. H. T. CAWILE; publ. *Base Metals Monthly Report*.

Filipino Shipowners' Association: R.306 Magsaysay Bldg., T. M. Kalaw St., Ermita, Manila; f. 1950; 18 mems.; Chair. and Pres. GENEROSO F. TANSECO; Exec. Sec. ANTONIO A. TORRES.

National Federation of Sugar Cane Planters: Rm. 414, Gonzaga Bldg., Rizal Ave., Manila; f. 1928; Pres. Dr. TRINO MONTINOLA; Sec. EDUARDO L. LEDESMA.

Most growers have their own Associations. Among the most important in Manila are:

Philippine Sugar Association: Suite 809, Sikatuna Building, Ayala Ave., Makati, Rizal; f. 1922; Pres. MANUEL ELIZALDE; Sec.-Treas. JOSÉ E. ROMERO; 19 mems.

Pulp and Paper Manufacturers' Association Inc.: Room 302, Magsaysay Bldg. Teodoro M. Kalan St., Ermita, Manila; f. 1959; Pres. FRANCISCO P. MONGE.

Sugar Producers' Co-operative Marketing Association, Inc.: 6th Floor, Philsugin Building, North Ave., Diliman, Quezon City; P.O.B. 3839, Manila; Pres. CRO LOCSIN; Sec. JOSE MORAS.

Textile Mills Association of the Philippines, Inc.: Manila Hotel, Manila; f. 1956; 23 mems.; Pres. JESUS S. YUJICO.

TRADE UNIONS

FEDERATIONS

Confederation of Citizens Labor Unions (CCLU): R.303 Free Press Building, 708 Rizal Ave., Manila; f. 1951; 21 affiliated unions; Pres. LEON O. TY.

Confederation of Trade Unions of the Philippines: Transport Hall, Boston Street, Manila; f. 1959; affiliates include National Labor Union, PTGWO, CUGC, and many independent unions.

Confederation of Unions in Government Corporations (CUGC): 10 Roosevelt Ave., Diliman, Quezon City; f. 1956; about 12 affiliates; Pres. EMMANUEL CLAVE.

Federation of Free Workers (FFW): Suite E, Ysmael Apts., 1845 Taft Ave., Manila; about 300 affiliated unions and 150,000 mems.; Pres. JOHNNY C. TAN; Exec. Vice-Pres. RAMON JABAR.

National Association of Trade Unions (NATU): Suite 401, San Luis Terraces, Ermita, Manila; f. 1954; about 27,000 mems.; Pres. IGNACIO P. LACSINA.

National Congress of Unions in the Sugar Industry (NACUSIP): Manila; f. 1965; 16 affiliated unions; 25,000 mems.; Pres. EMILIO ZAYCO; Gen. Sec. RICARDO ALCONGA.

National Labour Union Inc.: 3199 Sta. Mesa Blvd., Manila; f. 1929; Pres. EULOGIO R. LERUM; Sec. ANTONIO V. POLICARPIO; 100,000 mems.; publ. *National Labor Unionist* (quarterly).

Philippines Association of Free Labor Unions (PAFLU): 1233 Tecson-Tindalo, Tondo, Manila; f. 1951; 380 affiliated unions, about 75,000 mems.; Pres. CIPRIANO CID; Exec. Sec. ISRAEL DE C. BOCOBO.

Philippines Trade Union Council (PTUC): 302-303 Cu Unjieng Bldg., Escolta, Manila; f. 1954; 49 affiliated unions, about 238,000 mems.; affiliated to ICFTU; Pres. CIPRIANO CID; Gen. Sec. JOSÉ J. HERNANDEZ.

Philippine Transport and General Workers' Organization (PTGWO): Port Area, Manila; 180 affiliates; 45,000 mems.; Pres. PEDRO D. FERNANDEZ; Sec. ALEJANDRO D. LAZARO.

Textile and Allied Workers' Federation: Cu Unjieng Bldg., Escolta, Manila; 3,400 mems.; Pres. V. L. ARNIEGO.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

RAILWAYS

Philippine National Railways (formerly *Manila Railroad Co.*): 943 Claro M. Recto Ave., Manila; f. 1892; Government owned; 1,028 km. of tracks; the northern line runs from Manila to San Fernando, La Unión, and the southern line from Manila to Legaspi, Albay; Chair. Col. SALVADOR T. VILLA; Vice-Chair./Man. Dir. Col. NICANOR T. JIMENEZ.

Philippine Railway Co.: P.O.B. 300, Iloilo City, Panay; f. 1907; under Development Bank of the Philippines; operates in Panay Island only; Man. ANATOLIO T. VIRAY.

ROADS

Bureau of Public Highways: Manila; as of June 1970 there were 19,198 km. of national roads, 42,074 km. of municipal and provincial roads, 10,425 km. feeder roads and 6,253 km. city roads; Commissioner BALTAZAR AQUINO.

Philippine Motor Association: P.O.B. 999, Manila.

SHIPPING

NATIONAL LINES

Botelho Bulk Transport Corp.: 8th Floor, Antonino Building, T. M. Kalaw St., Ermita, Manila; f. 1966; Pres. A. A. R. BOTELHO.

Botelho Maritime Agencies, Inc.: 8th Floor, Antonino Bldg., T. M. Kalaw St., Ermita, Manila; shipping brokers and agents.

De La Rama Steamship Co., Inc.: Singson Bldg., 9 Plaza Moraga, Manila; Chair. and Pres. SERGIO OSMEÑA, Jr.; services to U.S.A., Hong Kong and Japan.

Eastern Shipping Lines, Inc.: 3rd Floor, Bar Assen. Bldg., Aduana Corner, Manila; Pres. Cong. JAMES L. CHIONGBIAN; services to Japan and Philippines.

Lusteveco (Luzon Stevedoring Co.): Manila; f. 1909; inter-island traffic; fleet of 31 tankers, 150 tugs and 567 barges; Chair. MANUEL MORALES; Pres. DONALD I. MARSHALL.

Magsaysay Lines, Inc.: Magsaysay Building, 520 T. M. Kalaw St., Ermita, Manila (P.O.B. 21); Chair. ROBERT C. F. Ho; Pres. MIGUEL A. MAGSAYSAY; Shipping agents and brokers.

Philippine Ace Lines, Inc.: 203-6 Development Bank of the Philippines Bldg., Port Area, Manila; Chair. CLEMENTE V. TANKEH; cargo and liner services to Japan and U.S.A.

Transocean Transport Corp.: 520 T. M. Kalaw St., Ermita, Manila (P.O.B. 3050); Pres. MIGUEL A. MAGSAYSAY; shipowners.

United Philippine Lines, Inc.: Santa Clara St., Intramuros, Manila; Chair. and Pres. Col. GENEROSO F. TANSECO; services to Japan, Hong Kong, and U.S.A.

FOREIGN LINES

American Mail Line Ltd.: Everett Steamship Corp., 290 Atlanta St., Port Area, Manila.

American President Lines: Mary Bachrach Bldg., 25th St., Port Area, Manila.

Australia-West Pacific Line: Everett Steamship Corp., 290 Atlanta St., Port Area, Manila.

Barber Lines: Macondray & Co., Inc., Shurdut Bldg., Intramuros, Manila.

Ben Line: Citadel Lines, Inc., Citadel Bldg., Port Area, Manila.

Blue Funnel: Manila.

CTO Line: c/o F. E. Zuellig, Inc., 476 T. M. Kalaw, Ermita, Manila.

China Navigation Co. Ltd.: Manila.

Eastern and Australian Steamship Co. Ltd.: Plaza Cervantes, Manila.

Everett Orient Line: 290 Atlanta St., Port Area, Manila.

General Shipping Co., Inc.: Lopez Bldg., Aduana, Intramuros, Manila.

Hapag-Lloyd A.G.: C. F. Sharp & Co., Inc., 6th Floor, Philbanbing Bldg., Anda Circle, Port Area, Manila.

International Harvester Macleod, Inc.: P.O.B. 298, 744 Marques de Comillas, Manila; agents for Dominion Far East Line, Glen Line, Isthmian Line, Lykes Orient Lines, States Lines, States Steamship Co., and Swedish East Asia Co.

Klaveness Line: c/o Macondray & Co., Shurdut Bldg., Manila.

Knutsen Lines: c/o Warner Barnes & Co. Ltd., Warner Barnes Bldg., Cor. Faraday & So. Expressway, P.O.B. 1191, M.C.C. Makati, Rizal D-708.

Maersk Line: Cia. General de Tabacos de Filipinas, 848 Marquez de Comillas, Manila.

Marchessini Lines: Citadel Lines, Inc., Citadel Bldg., Port Area, Manila.

Maritime Company of the Philippines: 105 Dasmariñas, Manila.

Mitsui O.S.K. Lines Ltd.: Elizalde & Co., Inc., Elizalde Bldg., 141 Ayala Avenue, Makati, Rizal.

N.Y.K. Line (Nippon Yusen Kaisha): Warner Barnes & Co. Ltd., Warner Barnes Bldg., Cor. Faraday & So. Expressway, P.O.B. 1191, M.C.C. Makati, Rizal D-708.

Nedlloyd & Hoogh Lines: Columbian Philippines, Inc., P.O.B. 624, Manila; general agents for ten American and European lines.

P. & O.-Orient Lines: Manila.

P. & O. Peninsular & Oriental S.N. Co.: Philippine Hemp Export Corp., 430 San Fernando St., Binondo, Manila.

Pacific Far East Line Inc.: c/o United States Lines Inc., L. & S. Bldg., 1515 Roxas Blvd., Manila.

Philippine President Lines Inc.: P.O.B. 4248, 1000-1046 United Nations Ave., Manila.

Sankyo Kaiun Kabushiki Kaisha: American Steamship Agencies, Inc., 213 Myers Bldg., Port Area, Manila.

United States Lines Inc.: 1515 Roxas Blvd., Manila

Y.S.K. Line (Yamashita-Shinnihon Steamship Co., Ltd.): MOF Shipping Co., Inc., P.O.B. 162, Manila.

There are also several inter-island shipping companies.

CIVIL AVIATION

In addition to the international airport at Manila, there are eight trunk airports, 23 secondary airports and 90 airstrips in the domestic system.

Air Manila: Manila Domestic Airport, Pasay City; f. 1964; domestic and regional services; 8 Fairchild Hiller; Pres. RICARDO C. SILVERIO; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. RENATO L. BARRETTO.

Filipinas Orient Airways Inc.: Domestic Airport, Manila; f. 1965; Pres. HONORIO POBLADOR Jr.; domestic routes; fleet of two YS-11, four DC-3.

Philippine Air Lines Inc. (PAL): PAL Bldg., Ayala Ave., Makati, Rizal, P.O.B. 954 Manila, and P.O.B. 111,

Makati, Rizal, D-711; f. 1946; Chair. and Pres. BENIGNO P. TODA, Jr.; internal services; and to San Francisco, Honolulu, Sydney, Singapore, Hong Kong, Taipei, Tokyo, Bangkok, Karachi, Rome, Amsterdam; fleet of five Douglas DC-8 fanjets, three BAC 1-11, ten Fokker Friendships and fourteen Hawker Siddcley 748s.

Manila is also served by the following airlines: Air France, Alitalia, China Air Lines, Cathay Pacific Airways Ltd. (CPA), Garuda Indonesian Airways, Japan Air Lines, Northwest Orient Airlines (NWA), Pan American World Airways Inc. (Pan Am), Qantas, Royal Dutch Airlines (KLM), Scandinavian Airlines (SAS), Swissair, Thai International.

TOURISM

Board of Travel and Tourist Industry: Plywood Industries Bldg., Corner T. Kalaw and A. Mabini Sts., Ermita, Manila (P.O.B. 3451, Manila); Commissioner of Tourism GREGORIO ARANETA II.

Philippine Tourist and Travel Association, Inc.: Plywood Industries Bldg., T. Kalaw St., Ermita, Manila; Pres. MANUEL H. NIETO, Jr.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

Art Association of the Philippines (A.A.P.): Agoncillo Bldg., 1580 Taft Ave., cnr. Herran St., Manila; f. 1948; for the encouragement and advancement of fine arts; Pres. PURITA KALAW LEDESMA; Sec. ELIZABETH CHAN; publ. *Bulletin*.

Bayanihan Folk Arts Center: Philippine Women's University, Taft Ave., Manila; conducts and co-ordinates research and promotion of all aspects of Filipino culture; maintains a small museum; regional centres in Luzon, Visayas and Mindanao; Pres. HELENA Z. BENITEZ; Exec. Dir. LETICIA P. DE GUZMAN.

Contemporary Graphic Arts Workshop, Inc.: Philippine Asscn. of Printmakers, 595 San Andres, Malate, Manila; f. 1963 to foster the creation, dissemination and appreciation of fine prints; Dir. MANUEL A. RODRIGUEZ, Sr.

Cultural Foundation of the Philippines: Rm. 502, San Luis Terraces Bldg., T. M. Kalaw St., Ermita, Manila; f. 1956; aims to promote cultural research and activities and carry out cultural exchange programmes with other nations; Chair. of the Board RAUL S. MANGLAPUS; Pres. Mrs. PURA S. CASTRENCE; Exec. Dir. ANTONIO QUINTOS; Treas. RENATO AREVALO.

Cultural Center of the Philippines: Roxas Blvd., Manila; concerts, plays, dance presentations, research and education into Filipino culture; Chair. of Board of Trustees Mrs. IMELDA ROMUALDEZ MARCOS, First Lady.

The Music Promotions Foundation of the Philippines: Ysmacil Bldg., 1845 Taft Ave., Manila; f. 1955; aims to stimulate the creation and rendition of good music, by scholarships, grants, loans, etc. to qualified persons and institutions, annual appropriation \$50,000 plus \$50,000 for any group specializing in Filipino folk arts and music with national or international recognition, Chair. Miss JOVITA FUENTES, Sec. Miss LUCRECIA KASILAG.

National Commission on Culture: Office of the President, Malacañang Palace, Manila; f. 1964 to establish a national policy on culture and co-ordinate national cultural development and promotion programmes; mems.: 15, representing Philippine arts and letters and the public.

PRINCIPAL THEATRE COMPANIES

Bayanihan Philippine Dance Company: Philippine Women's University, Taft Ave., Manila; f. 1957; regular programmes; efforts towards a folk dance revival and the emergence of a native dance tradition; occasional subsidies from the Board of Travel and Tourist Industry, Government grants for foreign tours; Tour and Music Dir. LUCRECIA R. KASILAG; Artistic Dir. JOSE LARDIZABAL.

Filippinescas Dance Company: 41 Timog (South) Ave., Quezon City; f. 1957; private company; folkloric ballets in native dance styles; Founder-Director. MADAME LEONOR OROSA GOQUINGCO.

PNC Baranggay Folk Dance Troupe: Philippine Normal College, Taft Ave., Manila; f. 1946; study and propagation of Philippine folk dances, songs and games; national and international performances; Founder-Director. Mrs. PAZ-CIELO A. BELMONTE.

PRINCIPAL ORCHESTRAS

The Manila Symphony Orchestra: P.O.B. 664, Manila; f. 1926; regular symphonic, opera and ballet programmes; encourages young artists; Pres. Mrs. CHLOE C. ROMULO; Music Dir. and Conductor OSCAR C. YATCO.

National Philharmonic Orchestra: Suite B, 2nd Floor, Metropolitan Theatre Bldg., Plaza Lawton, Manila; f. 1960; seasonal symphony concerts; sponsors international operas and ballets; privately financed; Pres., Musical Dir. and Conductor REDENTOR ROMERO.

Celebrity Concerts: Suite B, 2nd Floor, Metropolitan Theatre Bldg., Plaza Lawton, Manila; f. 1964; sponsors appearances of top international concert artists and group attractions not accommodated within the regular season of the National Philharmonic Society of the Philippines; Pres. REDENTOR ROMERO.

ATOMIC ENERGY

National Science Development Board: 95 E. Rodriguez, Sr. Blvd., Quezon City; the policy-making office for science and technology, the Philippine Atomic Energy Commission and the National Institute of Science and Technology come under it; Vice-Chair. and Exec. Dir. GREGORIO Y. ZARA.

Philippine Atomic Energy Commission: 727 Herran St., Manila; f. 1958; the official body dealing with nuclear energy activities in the Philippines, under the supervision of the National Science Development Board. It

has a 1,000-kW. swimming pool research reactor operated at its research centre (Philippine Atomic Research Centre) at Diliman, Quezon City, for research, training and production of radioisotopes. There are laboratories for research in agriculture, biology and medicine, chemistry, physics and nuclear engineering. Technical assistance is received mainly from International Atomic Energy Agency, United States Agency for International Development and Colombo Plan. Commissioner Dr. LIBRADO D. IBE; Officer-in-Charge, Philippine Atomic Research Centre RALPH B. BLANCO.

UNIVERSITIES

Adamson University: Manila; 320 teachers, 9,700 students.
Araneta University: Rizal; 180 teachers, 3,700 students.
Arellano University: Manila; 203 teachers, 7,542 students.
Ateneo de Manila University: Manila; 420 teachers, 6,556 students.
Central Luzon State University: Muñoz; 111 teachers.
Central Mindanao University: Bukidnon; 141 teachers, 1,820 students.
Central Philippine University: Iloilo; 249 teachers, 5,396 students.
Centro Escolar University: Manila; 308 teachers, 10,836 students.
De La Salle College: Manila.
Divine Word University: Tacloban City.
University of Baguio: Baguio City; 232 teachers, 8,282 students.
University of the East: Manila; 1,548 teachers, 64,500 students.
University of the Eastern Philippines: Catarman, Samar.
Far Eastern University: Manila; 1,300 teachers, 52,194 students.
Feati University: Manila; 595 teachers, 25,532 students.
Foundation University: Dumaguete; 121 teachers, 3,500 students.
University of Manila: Manila; 356 teachers, 7,600 students.
Manila Central University: Manila; 205 teachers, 4,027 students.
Mindanao State University: Marawi City; 198 teachers, 3,172 students.

University of Mindanao: Davao City; 11,347 students.
National University: Manila.
University of Negros Occidental-Recoletos: Bacolod; 210 teachers, 7,535 students.
University of Nueva Caceres: Naga City; 258 teachers, 7,377 students.
Philippine Women's University: Manila; 586 teachers, 6,022 students.
University of the Philippines: Quezon City; 1,920 teachers, 19,742 students.
Manuel L. Quezon University: Manila; 489 teachers, 8,426 students.
Saint Louis University: Baguio City; 270 teachers, 13,500 students.
University of San Agustin: Iloilo; 301 teachers, 11,171 students.
University of San Carlos: Cebu; 320 teachers, 8,530 students.
University of Santo Tomás: Manila; 1,260 teachers, 32,407 students.
Silliman University: Dumaguete; 291 teachers, 4,510 students.
University of Southern Philippines: Cebu; 85 teachers, 3,200 students.
South Western University: Cebu; 14,705 students.
University of the Visayas: Cebu; 508 teachers, 19,946 students.
Xavier University: Cagayan de Oro; 189 teachers, 3,870 students.

PORTUGUESE OVERSEAS PROVINCES

ANGOLA (Portuguese West Africa)

MOZAMBIQUE (Portuguese East Africa)

THE CAPE VERDE ISLANDS, PORTUGUESE GUINEA,

S. TOMÉ AND PRÍNCIPE, MACAO, PORTUGUESE TIMOR

INTRODUCTION

The Overseas Provinces are all administered under Statutes provided for in the Organic Law for Overseas Provinces of 1963. Each province is under the control of the Metropolis, but it is financially and administratively autonomous. The Budgets are organized and voted annually by the Legislative Councils of the Provinces, and no public loan may be contracted in a foreign country. A governor is appointed to each province by the President of Portugal. According to the 1963 Political and Administrative Statutes, the Legislative Council is formed by eleven elected members, with three nominated members (the Secretary-General, the Public Attorney and the Director of the Treasury and Financial Departments).

Courts of First Instance administer the Legal Code of Metropolitan Portugal. Cases may be finally referred to the Court of Second Instance and the Supreme Court in Lisbon.

In December 1970 the Portuguese Prime Minister, Dr. Caetano, announced changes in the status of Angola and Mozambique. They will have their own elected govern-

ment with legislative powers, the right to negotiate their own contracts and raise taxes, and the right to refuse admission into their territories of Portuguese nationals and foreigners.

In September 1971 the Portuguese Government postponed legislative elections in the Overseas Provinces because of the impending changes in their constitutions. In January 1972 a proposed Organic Law was published, renaming Angola and Mozambique "States" and giving each Overseas Province a legislative assembly, as well as an advisory council which will have more autonomy in administering internal Provincial affairs. Legislative assemblies will meet twice a year, but not for more than four months at a time. The Governor-General of each Province will be equivalent in status to a Minister of State anywhere in the Metropole or Overseas Provinces, and can be present at Cabinet meetings. The Portuguese National Assembly approved the Law on May 1st, 1972.

Minister for the Overseas Provinces: Prof. Dr. JOAQUIM MOREIRA DA SILVA CUNHA.

ANGOLA (PORTUGUESE WEST AFRICA)

Angola lies on the west coast of Africa between Zaire and South West Africa (Namibia), and is bordered by Zambia on the east. Since 1961, Portuguese forces have been fighting nationalist guerrillas on a large scale on several fronts (*see* Political Parties, p. 1232), and some 70,000 Portuguese troops are stationed in Angola.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (sq. km.)	POPULATION (1968 estimate)		BIRTHS (1970)	MARRIAGES (1970)	DEATHS (1970)
	Total	Luanda (cap.)			
1,246,700	5,458,500	300,000	130,660	22,341	13,530

EMPLOYMENT

AVERAGE DAILY SALARIES

(escudos)

	1966	1967	1968
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	21.43	22.11	22.25
Mining	76.11	81.93	90.39
Manufacturing Industries	99.53	105.99	97.70
Construction and Public Works	167.37	165.05	179.40
Transport	163.16	150.59	171.91

PORTUGUESE OVERSEAS PROVINCES—ANGOLA

AGRICULTURE

COTTON PRODUCTION (tons)

	UNGINNED COTTON	COTTON FIBRE
1961	13,099	4,323
1962	22,500	7,425
1963	13,700	4,521
1964	13,609	4,491
1965	19,506	6,437
1966	20,308	6,719
1967	27,361	9,032
1968	38,867	12,826
1969	60,057	19,820
1970	81,555	28,819

COFFEE PRODUCTION (tons)

VARIETIES	1969	1970
Robusta:		
Ambriz	147,000	131,400
Amboim	41,100	42,100
Cazengo	17,000	21,300
Cabinda	1,800	1,800
Arábica	8,100	7,400
TOTAL	215,000	204,000

PRODUCTION OF TOBACCO IN LEAF (1970—tons)

VIRGINIA	BURLEY	ZANGA	AMBACA	TOTAL
2,560	510	160	450	3,680

PRODUCTION OF UNHUSKED RICE (tons)

1968	15,148
1969	15,945
1970	29,280
1971	34,577

OTHER PRODUCTION (tons)

	1969	1970
Maize	195,710	156,825
Wheat	14,145	11,965
Sisal	n.a.	67,834
Timber (exports)	152,071*	129,576*

* Cubic metres.

Livestock (1969): Cattle 2,171,144, Goats 759,276, Horses 6,204, Sheep 161,197, Pigs 319,578; **(1970)** Cattle 2,727,000, Goats 821,000, Sheep 171,000, Pigs 332,000.

Dairy Produce (1970): Milk 24,454,990 litres; Butter 489,330 kg.; Cheese 857,505 kg.

Fishing (1970): Total catch 377,770 tons.

MINING (metric tons)

	1967	1968	1969	1970
Hematite Iron Ore	1,154,303	3,218,212	5,477,657	6,090,888
Manganese Ore	33,180	9,150	29,070	23,000
Crude Petroleum	537,152	749,514	2,457,512	5,065,105
Diamonds (carats)	1,288,501	1,667,133	2,021,532	2,395,552
Asphalt Rock	27,043	30,603	39,282	36,956
Sea Salt	77,687	72,496	80,181	87,743

PORTUGUESE OVERSEAS PROVINCES—ANGOLA

INDUSTRY (metric tons)

	1968	1969
Sugar	65,213	65,737
Beer ('000 litres)	53,140	60,811
Fishmeal	46,457	98,921
Cement	311,687	382,759
Cotton Blankets (number)	659,000	640,000
Flour	55,903	60,956
Soap	12,824	13,365
Tobacco	1,844	2,106
Butane	9,438	6,271
Fuel Oil	354,442	389,265
Gas Oil	135,452	98,389
Motor Spirit	65,882	61,696
Paraffin	8,254	7,518
Asphalt	n.a.	n.a.

FINANCE

1 conto=1,000 escudos; 1 escudo=100 centavos.
 70.55 escudos=£1 sterling; 27.25 escudos=U.S. \$1.
 100 escudos=£1.42 sterling=U.S. \$3.54.

BUDGET (1971—'000 escudos)

ORDINARY RECEIPTS		ORDINARY EXPENSES	
Direct Taxes	1,155,001	Provincial Debt	546,330
Indirect Taxes	1,833,000	Government, etc.	38,840
Special Duties	1,140,201	Pensions, etc.	110,000
Dues, Service Returns	538,006	Administration	2,363,249
State Enterprises, etc.	401,120	Treasury	215,272
Capital Returns, etc.	84,760	Justice	145,003
Repayments, etc.	148,296	Development	3,097,620
Miscellaneous	3,390,534	Defence	796,176
		Navy	50,058
		Miscellaneous	1,317,370
		Other	11,000
TOTAL	8,690,918	TOTAL	8,690,918

DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE (1968-73—million escudos)

Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	2,041
Mining	11,600
Transport and Communications	3,779
Manufacturing Industry	3,361
Education and Research	1,358
Power Supplies	1,238
Other Development	2,007
	25,384

PORTUGUESE OVERSEAS PROVINCES—ANGOLA

THIRD NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN 1968-73

Financing Programmes of the Overseas Territories

1968 and 1969

(million escudos)

SOURCES	1968	1969
National Sources . . .	5,731.3	6,305.1
1. Government . . .	3,060.8	3,014.0
Central . . .	1,079.7	679.5
Territorial . . .	1,582.4	1,099.7
Autonomous Bodies . . .	16.4	801.8
Beira Railway . . .	97.0	82.5
Other . . .	285.3	350.4
2. Credit Institutions . . .	574.2	524.1
3. Private Companies . . .	2,096.3	2,767.1
External (Foreign) . . .	2,768.7	4,170.0
1. Financing or for Purchase of Equipment . . .	207.7	1,800.0
2. Direct Investments . . .	2,561.0	2,370.0
TOTAL . . .	8,500.0	10,475.013

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE THIRD NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

(million escudos)

ITEM	PROGRAMMED EXPENDITURE FOR 1968	ACTUAL EXPENDITURE IN 1968		PROGRAMMED EXPENDITURE FOR 1969
		Amount	Per Cent of Programmed Expenditure	
Agriculture, Forestry and Livestock . . .	200.8	131.1	65.29	262.3
Fisheries . . .	140.7	33.1	23.52	244.6
Electric Power . . .	185.5	45.2	24.37	253.1
Industry:				
Mining . . .	2,727.0	34.9	1.28	3,892.0
Processing Industries . . .	792.2	105.0	13.25	757.6
Transport and Communications . . .	823.0	736.9	89.54	622.9
Tourism . . .	28.4	4.3	15.14	36.2
Housing and Local Improvement . . .	239.8	42.0	17.51	241.7
Social Improvement:				
Education and Research . . .	179.7	152.5	84.86	243.3
Health . . .	130.6	68.5	52.45	111.7
TOTAL . . .	5,447.7	1,351.5	24.81	6,665.4

INTERNATIONAL BALANCE OF PAYMENTS OF THE ESCUDO ZONE

(1967-68—million escudos)

	PORTUGAL		OVERSEAS TERRITORIES		Escudo ZONE	
	*1967	1968	*1967	1968	*1967	1968
Trade . . .	-9,564	-8,705	-1,317	-1,750	-10,881	-10,455
Invisibles . . .	10,435	10,066	3,732	4,155	14,167	14,221
TOTAL CURRENT TRANSACTIONS . . .	875	1,361	2,415	2,405	3,286	3,766
Capital Movements . . .	2,797	459	-322	-164	2,475	295
Errors, Omissions . . .	—	—	—	—	306	54
TOTAL . . .	3,672	1,820	2,093	2,241	6,067	4,115

*Revised

PORTUGUESE OVERSEAS PROVINCES—ANGOLA

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS OF PORTUGAL WITH OVERSEAS PROVINCES (1969—million escudos)

	DEBIT	CREDIT	BALANCE
CURRENT TRANSACTIONS	7,779	12,246	4,467
Merchandise	3,392	5,816	2,424
Current invisibles	4,387	6,430	2,043
Tourism	12	494	482
Transport	48	286	238
Insurance	10	60	50
Capital revenue	107	1,170	1,063
State	3,728	2,992	-736
Private transfers	115	815	700
Other services and payments	307	613	246
CAPITAL OPERATIONS			-849
Short term			66
Long term	1,590	675	-915
Private sector	658	387	-271
Public Sector	932	288	-644
Errors and Omissions			-31
TOTAL			3,587

ANGOLA'S BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (million escudos)

	1969			1970		
	Credit	Debit	Balance	Credit	Debit	Balance
Goods	6,628	8,290	-1,662	9,196	10,271	-1,075
Tourism	29	467	-438	40	506	-466
Transport	539	367	172	924	332	592
Insurance	5	31	-26	17	21	-4
Capital Earnings	23	623	-600	43	671	-628
Official Transfers	557	110	447	744	213	531
Private Transfers	8	409	-401	12	342	-330
Other Services	908	1,085	-177	1,274	1,255	19
CURRENT ACCOUNT	8,697	11,382	-2,685	12,250	13,611	-1,361
Capital Account	1,522	324	1,198	1,058	457	601
COMBINED CURRENT AND CAPITAL ACCOUNT	10,219	11,706	-1,487	13,308	14,068	-760

EXTERNAL TRADE ('000 escudos)

	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Imports	5,947,606	7,905,487	8,844,822	9,261,000	10,594,665
Exports	6,359,390	6,837,467	7,796,363	9,390,000	12,172,187

PORTUGUESE OVERSEAS PROVINCES—ANGOLA

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1969	1970		1969	1970
Vehicles and Accessories . . .	933,573	1,017,683	Coffee	3,234,435	3,880,685
Iron and Steel	781,923	849,277	Diamonds	1,843,173	2,340,087
Wine	556,086	578,796	Iron Ore	1,098,718	1,422,527
Machinery	n.a.	n.a.	Crude Petroleum	485,110	1,384,523
Textiles	542,145	523,239	Maize	305,129	314,587
Locomotives, etc.	164,353	72,117	Sisal	197,123	237,640
Tractors	201,095	223,820	Cotton	329,751	421,711
Wheat	110,882	139,690	Wood	224,104	222,752
Clothing	141,146	173,000	Fish Meal	347,210	288,716
Tyres	32,280	38,714	Dried Fish	84,700	107,055
			Fuel Oil	99,083	117,639
			Tobacco	51,385	53,864
			Coconut	42,558	46,415
			Wood Pulp	92,385	111,465
			Palm Oil	50,561	62,491

TRADE BALANCE BY PRINCIPAL AREAS

(1961-68—million escudos)

	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Foreign Countries	1,212.1	1,148.1	1,269.3	1,627.3	708.1	636.6	— 735.1	— 625.3
Portugal	— 686.5	— 759.3	— 767.0	— 552.8	— 638.3	— 278.1	— 518.1	— 500.2
Other Portuguese Terri- tories	30.4	— 77.3	— 106.9	— 12.9	— 28.9	— 49.5	36.5	— 112.2
Others*	50.2	54.8	76.9	91.7	105.3	102.8	145.8	189.2
NET TRADE BALANCE	606.2	366.3	472.3	1,153.3	146.2	411.8	— 1,070.9	— 1,048.5

* Includes mainly supplies to navigation.

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1968	1969	1970	1968	1969	1970
Portugal	3,176,516	3,425,567	3,728,210	2,676,262	3,499,474	4,175,515
Portuguese Overseas Territories	341,673	240,365	303,201	229,455	319,659	323,926
Congo (Democratic Republic).	5,392	15,548	18,189	109,457	54,990	143,508
Belgium-Luxembourg	249,717	343,289	305,149	34,448	75,651	125,885
Denmark	43,197	52,909	128,994	5,142	135,102	414,056
France	457,521	456,395	570,618	37,491	137,287	151,723
German Federal Republic	979,270	965,395	1,185,396	426,764	758,869	771,937
Italy	218,460	270,143	336,552	54,684	78,927	78,087
Japan	291,784	423,866	459,426	379,821	438,114	797,706
Netherlands	312,822	128,944	144,880	774,785	1,068,567	1,332,136
Norway	49,127	43,417	95,482	10,332	8,107	18,252
South Africa	219,930	293,978	419,694	135,907	140,626	146,132
Spain	46,834	91,317	84,387	187,231	341,455	542,347
Sweden	166,441	128,774	146,989	9,833	2,677	24,070
Switzerland	82,461	114,952	118,040	41,017	21,601	34,752
United Kingdom	788,939	837,129	992,587	118,556	172,085	417,398
U.S.A..	1,040,217	975,948	1,149,976	1,858,627	1,898,618	1,898,618

PORTUGUESE OVERSEAS PROVINCES—ANGOLA

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS (1970)

	PASSENGERS	FREIGHT (tons)
Luanda Railway . .	526,634	406,232
Moçâmedes Railway . .	238,980	6,455,201
Benguela Railway . .	1,143,196	1,921,037

Roads (1967): Cars 55,453, Trucks 17,666, Motor Cycles 13,221, Tractors 4,259, Total Vehicles 90,589; (1970) Cars 87,001, Trucks 22,283, Motor Cycles 17,383, Tractors 7,113, Total Vehicles 133,780.

Shipping (1970): Seagoing: 2,851 vessels, cargo 1,375,172 tons unloaded, 12,187,595 tons loaded. Inland and Coastal: 2,508 vessels, cargo 345,137 tons unloaded 436,124 tons loaded.

1970: Luanda, 704,375 tons disembarked, 966,472 tons embarked; Lobito, 738,675 tons disembarked, 935,505 tons embarked; Moçâmedes, 154,089 tons disembarked, 6,253,289 tons embarked.

Civil Aviation (1970): Foreign airlines: 5,983 planes, cargo 2,591 tons carried, passengers 283,870, mail 549 tons carried. D.T.A.: kilometres flown 4,024,988, passengers transported 146,765, cargo transported 2,217 tons, mail transported 1,012 tons.

EDUCATION (1968-69)

TYPE	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS	NUMBER OF TEACHERS	NUMBER OF PUPILS
Primary . .	3,803	7,680	339,681
Secondary . .			
Academic . .	149	1,661	29,651
Technical . .	69	1,227	14,693
Ecclesiastic . .	6	65	727
University . .	1	123	1,074

In 1968-69 of 339,681 registered primary school pupils, 183,956 were promoted to the next class or passed the examinations.

HEALTH AND SOCIAL SECURITY

	1968	1969
Hospitals:		
State	82	88
Private	80	82
Doctors	325	489
State expenditure on health ('000 Escudos)	236,490	293,418
National Assistance:		
Establishments	49	48
State Expenditure ('000 Escudos)	19,888	19,610

Sources: Agência-Geral do Ultramar, Lisbon; Banco de Angola.

THE CONSTITUTION

(See also Introduction, p. 1226.)

The province is under the control of the Metropole, though it has financial and administrative autonomy. The budget has to be approved by the Minister for the Overseas Provinces, and no public loan may be contracted in any foreign country. The Governor-General is appointed by the President of Portugal. There is a Legislative Council and an Economic and Social Council. The functions of the Legislative Council include the approval of the Provincial Budget, the supervision of the Province's economic development programme, and legislation, which may be initiated both by the Governor-General and by members of the Legislative Council. The Economic and Social Council advises the Governor-General in the exercise of his functions, and pronounces on all bills before they are debated in the Legislative Council.

By special decrees of February 1955 and April and October 1961, the Province was divided into 15 districts as follows: Cabinda, Uige, Zaire, Luanda, Cuanza Norte, Cuanza Sul, Malange, Lunda, Benguela, Huambo, Bié, Cuando Cubango, Moxico, Moçâmedes and Huila. Each district is again divided into regions supervised by an administrator who acts as the resident magistrate.

THE GOVERNMENT

Governor-General: Lt.-Col. CAMILO AUGUSTO DE MIRANDA REBOCHO VAZ.

Commander-in-Chief of Portuguese Armed Forces in Angola: Gen. COSTA GOMES.

Commander of Portuguese Army in Angola: Gen. ERNESTO MACHADO DE OLIVEIRA DE SOUSA.

Legislative Council. Composed of 34 elected members (15 elected by direct popular vote) and two ex-officio members (the Procurator of the Republic and the Director of the Provincial Finance and Accounts Services).

Economic and Social Council. Composed of eight elected members, four government appointments and six permanent members (the Commanders-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, the Principal of the University and the Directors of the services of Civil Administration, Economy and Education).

POLITICAL PARTIES

Ação Nacional Popular: Luanda; Portuguese government party, formerly União Nacional.

The following organizations have all been declared illegal by the Portuguese Government:

Conferência das Organizações Nacionais das Colónias Portuguesas (CONCP): 18 rue Dirah, Hydra, Algiers, Algeria; f. 1961; central organization for MPLA, Angola, FRELIMO, Mozambique, PAIGC, Guinea, CLSTP, São Tomé.

Frente Nacional de Libertação de Angola (FNLA) (Angolan National Liberation Front): Kinshasa, Zaire; f. 1962 by union of the *União das Populações de Angola* and the *Partido Democrático Angolano*; have set up a Government-in-exile (GRAE); Leader HOLDEN ROBERTO.

Movimento Popular de Libertação de Angola (MPLA) (Angola Popular Liberation Movement): P.O.B. 1959, Lusaka, Zambia; f. 1956; Pres. AGOSTINHO NETO.

Under its leader, Agostinho Neto, a doctor and poet, the MPLA is easily the most effective of the three guerrilla organizations operating in Angola. It was the first to begin an armed campaign against the Portuguese when it attacked police and government buildings in Luanda in February 1961 (the "cotton revolt" in Baixa de Cassange broke out at about the same time). Until 1963 the MPLA was hindered in its struggle by the UPA (see below), which also had its external base in Kinshasa but which, unlike the MPLA, had the backing of the Congo Government. In 1963 the MPLA moved its base to Brazzaville, where the government was more sympathetic, and began to prepare for a switch in its main area of guerrilla activity to the east of the country, away from the UPA- and Kongo-dominated areas. UPA actions against MPLA groups increased as the initiative passed to the latter organization from 1966 onwards, but were to little avail, although ambushes by the UPA on the MPLA continue to the present day.

The MPLA's campaign in eastern Angola opened in 1967. Part of its staff in Brazzaville was moved to Lusaka, and in 1968 into Angola itself, with Lusaka becoming the main external base. The movement has expanded since then, helped by the proximity of Zambia to the east, and by the absence of settlers in the east of Angola. Political and guerrilla training centres have been set up in this area and schools, clinics and a semblance of administration established. The centre of activity is Moxico, but significant inroads have also been made into Cuando-Cubango, Bié, Lunda, Malanje and parts of Cuanza Norte. The weakest foothold is in the enclaves of Cahinda, where apart from UPA activity, there have always been strong separatist tendencies. The main strength of the MPLA is its appeal to Angolan nationalism, and not simply to an ethnically based nationalism. This was one of the reasons why the OAU in 1968 withdrew recognition of the GRAE/UPA and recognized the MPLA as the sole representative of the Angolan people. The major source of the MPLA's external aid is Eastern Europe and left-wing organizations in the West.

An MPLA spokesman in January 1971 claimed that the organization controlled 100,000 sq. km. of territory and 500,000 people.

União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola (UNITA) (National Union for the Complete Independence of Angola): Headquarters in Bié province; f. 1966; Leader Dr. JONAS SAVIMBI.

UNITA was formed in 1966 in Moxico. Its leader, Jonas Savimbi, was once Minister of Foreign Affairs in the GRAE, and also had connections with the MPLA. UNITA's main appeal is to the Ovimbundu, and its major guerrilla actions have been against the Benguela railway. Following delays in transporting Zambia's copper exports, caused by UNITA sabotage to the railway, the Zambian Government expelled the organization from Lusaka in 1967. China has trained some of UNITA's fighters.

União das Populações de Angola (UPA): Kinshasa, Zaire; f. 1954 as *União das Populações do Norte de Angola*, present name taken 1958; formed *Frente Nacional de Libertação de Angola (FNLA)* with *Partido Democrático Angolano* in 1962, and set up government-in-exile (GRAE) later in year; Leader HOLDEN ROBERTO.

The UPA was the most active of the guerrilla movements until about 1965. It was responsible for the great Kongo uprising of March 1961, following which massacres by the government and settlers brought the total African dead to perhaps 50,000, as against probably less than 500 Portuguese fatalities. The movement's natural external base was Kinshasa, where many Baxikongo lived and where Holden Roberto, the UPA's leader was brought up. Following the suppression of the revolt later in 1961, dissensions began to appear in the movement, and an attempt was made to cover this up by forming with the very small *Partido Democrático Angolano* the *Frente Nacional de Libertação de Angola*. The establishment of this "National Front" in March 1962 enabled Roberto to proceed with the formation in the following month of a "government-in-exile" (*Governo Revolucionário de Angola no Exílio—GRAE*), which by 1963 had won the recognition not only of its host, the Congo (Kinshasa) Government, but also of the majority of African governments and the OAU. However, the GRAE, which has been aided by the U.S.A., has concentrated on diplomatic activity in Kinshasa and other capitals to the detriment of the war effort inside Angola, and the MPLA has replaced the UPA as the main guerrilla movement. OAU recognition was withdrawn in 1968; and more recently Mobutu's government in Kinshasa has been seeking a better relationship with Portugal. The GRAE/UPA is now more or less quiescent, with only occasional actions in the north of the country and attacks on MPLA and UNITA groups in Lunda and Moxico.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Courts of First Instance. These administer the Legal Code of Metropolitan Portugal. Cases may be finally referred to the Court of Second Instance and the Supreme Court in Lisbon.

RELIGION

Most of the population follow traditional beliefs.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Metropolitan See:

Archbishop of
Luanda . . . Most Rev. MANUEL NUNES GABRIEL,
Caixa Postal 1230, Luanda.

Auxiliary
Bishop . . . Mgr. EDUARDO ANDRÉ MUACA.

Suffragan Sees:

Benguela . . . Rt. Rev. ARLAND AMARAL DOS SANTOS
Caixa Postal 670, Benguela.

- Carmona-São Salvador . Rt. Rev. JOSÉ FRANCISCO MOREIRA DOS SANTOS, Caixa Postal 239, Carmona.
- Luso . Rt. Rev. FRANCISCO ESTEVES DIAS, Caixa Postal 88, Luso.
- Melanje . Rt. Rev. POMPEU DE SÁ LEÃO Y SEABRA, Caixa Postal 192, Malanje.
- Nova Lisboa . (vacant), Caixa Postal 10, Nova Lisboa.
- Sá da Bandeira Rt. Rev. ALTINO RIBEIRO DE SANTANA, Caixa Postal 231, Sá da Bandeira.
- São Tomé e Príncipe . (vacant), Caixa Postal 146, São Tomé.
- Silva Porto . Rt. Rev. MANUEL ANTÓNIO PIRES, Caixa Postal 16, Silva Porto.

There are 170 missions with a personnel of 1,388; Roman Catholics number about 2,236,959.

The Baptists have a number of missionary stations. There are about 796,695 Protestants.

THE PRESS

DAILIES

- A Província de Angola:** Caixa Postal 1312; f. 1923; owned by the Empresa Gráfica de Angola; Dir. RUI CORREIA DE FREITAS; circ. 20,000.
- Diário de Luanda:** Caixa Postal 1290; Rua Serpa Pinto, Luanda; f. 1930; owned by Gráfica Portugal, Chief Editor J. M. PEREIRA DA COSTA.
- O Comércio:** Caixa Postal 1225; owned by the Nova Editorial Angolana; Dir. A. FERRERI DA COSTA; circ. 10,000.
- A.B.C.—Diário de Angola:** Caixa Postal 1245; f. 1958; Dir. Col. BRAGA PAIXÃO; evening; circ. 3,000.
- Boletim Oficial de Angola:** Caixa Postal 1306, Luanda; f. 1845.

PERIODICALS

- O Lobito:** Caixa Postal 335, Lobito; Dir. CARLOS MIMOSO MOREIRA.
- Intransigente:** Caixa Postal 104, Benguela; twice weekly.
- Jornal de Benguela:** Caixa Postal 17, Benguela; Dir. HORÁCIO SILVA; twice weekly.
- Jornal do Congo:** Caixa Postal 329, Carmona; Dir. Dr. ANTÓNIO BORJA SANTOS; weekly; circ. 5,000.
- O Apostolado:** Caixa Postal 1230, Luanda; Dir. ALVES PEREIRA; published by the Catholic Missions of Portugal; twice weekly.
- A Huila:** Caixa Postal 539, Sá da Bandeira; weekly; Dir. Dr. RICARDO SIMÕES NUNES.
- Jornal da Huila:** Caixa Postal 1322, Sá da Bandeira; Dir. VENÂNCIO GUIMÃES SOBRINHO; weekly.
- Notícia:** Caixa Postal 6518, Luanda; circ. 35,000; weekly; Dir. Dr. JOÃO BATISTA DOS SANTOS.
- A Voz do Bié:** Caixa Postal 131, Silva Porto; f. 1961; weekly; Dir. Father JOSÉ DOS REIS RAMOS.
- Angola Norte:** Caixa Postal 339, Malange; weekly; Dir. Dr. ANTONIO MARGÃO ROBALO.
- O Planalto:** Caixa Postal 96, Nova Lisboa; twice weekly; Dir. ALTINO VAZ MONTEIRO.
- O Namibe:** Caixa Postal 328, Moçamedes; twice weekly; Dir. MANUEL JOÃO TENREIRO CARNEIRO.
- O Moxico:** Caixa Postal 362, Luso; weekly; Dir. FERREIRA DA SILVA.
- Angola Desportiva:** Caixa Postal 6375, Luanda; weekly; Dir. FERNANDO LAIMA.

Actualidade Economica: Caixa Postal 16462; weekly; Dir. ANTONIO PIRES.

Semana Ilustrada: Caixa Postal 2039, Luanda; weekly; Dir. Dr. FERNANDO DAVID LAIMA.

Revista de Angola: Caixa Postal 6446, Luanda; fortnightly; Dir. F. ARAUJO RODRIGUES.

Jornal Magazine: Caixa Postal 1098, Luanda; weekly; Dir. Dr. VICTOR HOMEN DE ALMEIDA.

PUBLISHERS

Imprensa Nacional de Angola: Caixa Postal 1306, Luanda; f. 1845; Gen. Man. Dr. ANTÓNIO DUARTE DE ALMEIDA E CARMO.

Empresa Gráfica de Angola: Caixa Postal 1312, Luanda; f. 1923, Dir. RUY CORREIA DE FREITAS, publ. *A Província de Angola* (daily).

Gráfica Portugal, Lda.: Caixa Postal 1290, Rua Serpa Pinto, Luanda; f. 1930; owners of *Diário de Luanda*.

NEA—Nova Editorial Angolana, S.A.R.L.: Caixa Postal 1225, Luanda; f. 1935; Man. M. POMBO FERNANDES; cap. 20m.; publ. *O Comércio*, 10,000 copies.

Gráfica de Benguela: Benguela.

Empresa Gráfica do Uige, Lda.: Caixa Postal 329, Carmona; f. 1958; Editor LUIZ M. RODRIGUES; circ. 4,500 publ. *Jornal do Congo* (weekly).

Gráfica de Planalto: Nova Lisboa.

Neográfica Lda.: Caixa Postal 6518, Luanda; publ. *Notícia Offset*; Caixa Postal 344, Luanda.

Indústrias A.B.C. Caixa Postal 1245, Luanda.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Emissora Oficial de Angola: Caixa Postal 1329, Luanda; f. 1953; government station; Dir. JOÃO ANTÓNIA DE OLIVEIRA PIRES.

Radio Clube de Angola: Caixa Postal 229, Luanda; commercial station; Pres. Com. M. DE ALBUQUERQUE E CASTRO.

Radio Comercial de Angola: C.P. 269, Sá da Bandeira; commercial station; Dir. M. F. DE ALMEIDA.

Radio Diamang: C.P. 1247, Dundo; private station owned by Companhia de Diamantes de Angola; Dir. Eng. JOÃO AUGUSTO BEXIGA.

Radio Ecclesia: Caixa Postal 156, Luanda; religious station; Dir. Padre J. M. PEREIRA.

There are 12 other commercial stations.

There are 100,000 radio receivers.

There is no television.

FINANCE

(cap.=capital; dep.=deposits; m.=million; amounts in escudos)

BANKING

Banco de Angola: 10 rua da Prata, Lisbon; Caixa Postal 1298, Luanda; central bank; f. 1926; cap. 300m.; dep. 18,359m. (Dec. 1970); Gov. Dr. MÁRIO ANGELO MORAIS DE OLIVEIRA.

Banco Comercial de Angola: Rua Visconde Pinheiro, Caixa Postal 1343, Luanda; f. 1956; cap. and res. 356m.; dep. 4,709,504; Pres. A. CUPERTINO DE MIRANDA; Gen. Man. Dir. Dr. J. MANUEL NUNES DA GLORIA.

Banco de Crédito Comercial e Industrial: Av. dos Restauradores de Angola 79/83, Caixa Postal 1395, Luanda; f. 1965; cap. 200m., dep. 4,151m. (Dec. 1970); Chair. Dr. MIGUEL GENTIL QUINA; Man. Ing. ANIBAL TASSO DE FIGUEIREDO FARO VIANA; 48 hrs. in Angola, 39 in Mozambique.

Banco de Fomento Nacional: P.O.B. 6191, Luanda.

Banco Pinto o Sotto Mayor, S.A.R.L.: 28 Rua Áurea, Lisbon; Av. Paulo Dias de Novais 86, Luanda; f. 1914; Pres. EDUARDO FURTADO; cap. 500m., dep. 25,002m. (1970); 57 hrs. in Angola, 45 hrs. in Mozambique.

Banco Totta-Standard de Angola: Av. Paulo Dias de Novais No. 127, C.P. 5554, Luanda; f. 1966; associate of Totta and Açores and Standard and Charter Banking Group; cap. 150,000; dep. 1,506m.; Joint Man. Dirs. Dr. J. L. VAZ TECEDERO, J. J. H. VERMEULEN.

Caixa de Crédito Agro-Pecuario de Angola: Luanda, Caixa Postal 6080; f. 1961; cap. U.S.\$5m.; agricultural loan bank; Gen. Man. Dr. PEDRO DE OLIVEIRA SIMÕES.

INSURANCE

Montepio Geral de Angola (Mutual Aid Association): Head Office: Largo D. João IV, No. 16, Luanda, Caixa Postal 402; f. 1933; Pres. AVELINO CRISPIM MONTEIRO BARRETO; Sec. FILINTO ELISIO DE MENEZES.

Cia. de Seguros Angola, S.A.R.L.: Av. Paulo Dias de Novais, 37, 1º Caixa Postal 721-C, Luanda; f. 1946; cap. 10m.; Chair. Compt. V. LOPES ALVES; Sec. Dr. JOSÉ FRANCISCO RAMOS COSTA.

Cia. de Seguros a Mundial de Angola, S.A.R.L.: Av. Paulo Dias de Novais 93, Caixa Postal 500, Luanda.

Cia. de Seguros A. Nacional de Angola, S.A.R.L.: Ave. Paulo Dias de Novais, 89-Luanda; P.O.B. 2921; f. 1957; cap. Esc. 27,500,000; Admin. A. LEITE DE MAGALHÃES; sub-directors: FRANCISCO A. RIBEIRO, A. RODRIGUES MOREIRA.

Cia. de Seguros Angolana, S.A.R.L.: Avenida Paulo Dias de Novais 84, Caixa Postal 738, Luanda; f. 1946; cap. \$10m.; Dir. S. CARDOSO DE PINA.

Cia. de Seguros Garantia Africa, S.A.R.L.: Caixa Postal 2726, Luanda; f. 1954; cap. and res. 68m.; Man. Dir. Dr. J. J. GOMES PEREIRA.

Cia. de Seguros Universal de Angola, S.A.R.L.: Caixa Postal 2987 and 12010/M, Luanda; f. 1957; cap. 15m.; Gen. Man. MANUEL MARIA DA FONSECA FREITAS; Dir. Luís JOSÉ PAIVA DE CARVALHO.

Cia. de Seguros Nauticos do Angola, S.A.R.L.: Rua Governador Eduardo Costa 69, Caixa Postal 5059, Luanda.

There are a number of Portuguese companies represented in Angola.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

COMMISSIONS AND NATIONAL BOARDS

Direcção dos Serviços de Comércio (Department of Trade): Largo Diogo Cão, C.P. 1337, Luanda; f. 1970; Dir. ANTÓNIO AUGUSTO DE ALMEIDA; Asst. Dirs. Dr. DIAMANTINO DIAS DUGUE, Eng. CARLOS ALBERTO ARAUJO, Dr. MESSIAS RODRIGUES DE ALMEIDA, Dr. MANUEL DA SILVA MARTINS; Principal office-holders: Admin. Dr. JOÃO ALVES DE MIRANDA; Exports Dr. EURICO DUARTE BALTAZAR; Imports Dr. FERNANDO DOS SANTOS C. SUBTIL; Exports promotion Dr. VICTOR M. BAETA, Dr. MANUEL C. FÉLIX; Economie Research Dr. MANUELA G. F. DE ROLÃO CANDEIAS; hrs. throughout Angola.

Instituto dos Cereais de Angola (Cereals Institute): Caixa Postal 65, Luanda; Dir. M. DO VALE.

Instituto do Café de Angola (Coffee Institute): Caixa Postal 342, Luanda; Dir. E. DE A. NORONHA.

Instituto do Algodão de Angola (Cotton Institute): Caixa Postal 74, Luanda; f. 1938; Dir. M. A. CORRÊA DE PINHO.

Instituto das Industrias do Pesca (Fishing Institute): Caixa Postal 83, Luanda; Dir. Com. LUIS GONZAGA CLEMENTE DOS REIS.

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Câmara Municipal de Carmona: Carmona; Pres. MANUEL JOAQUIM MONTANHA PINTO.

Câmara Municipal do Nova Lisboa: Nova Lisboa; budget for 1971 70,500 contos.

EMPLOYERS' AND LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS

Associação dos Agricultores de Angola (Agriculturists' Association): Luanda; Pres. Dr. ANTONIO MANUEL DA SILVA FERREIRA.

Associação dos Logistas de Luanda: Caixa Postal 1278.

Associação Industrial de Angola: Caixa Postal 999, Luanda

Associação Comercial de Luanda: Caixa Postal 1275, Luanda; f. 1864; Pres. J. F. VIEIRA; Sec. M. G. DELGADO.

Labour is organized in four national syndicates:

Sindicato Nacional dos Empregados do Comercio o da Industria da Provincia de Angola—SNECIPA (National Syndicate of Workers of Commerce and Industry): Caixa Postal 28, Luanda; f. 1897; mems. 45,991 (24,746 in central br.); 16 hrs. (1970); Chair. Dr. FERNANDO DAVID LAIMA; Sec.-Gen. JOSÉ CELESTINO BRAVO-MARTINS.

Sindicato Nacional dos Motorlatas, Ferroviarios e Metalurgicos (National Syndicate of Motor Transport, Railroad and Metal Workers): Caixa Postal 272, Luanda; mems. 2,000 (1960); Pres. ANTONIO DE ALMEIDA CRUZ.

Sindicato Nacional dos Constructores Cíveis e Mestres de Obras (National Syndicate of Civil Construction and Contractors): Caixa Postal 5072, Luanda; mems. 1,750 (1960); Pres. ANTONIO MARTINS NOGUEIRA.

Sindicato Nacional dos Empregados Bancários de Angola: Largo João Fernandes Vieira No. 5/6, Luanda.

Liga Geral dos Trabalhadores de Angola (LGTA): Kinshasa, Congo; in exile.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

The total length of track operated is 3,110 km.

STATE-OWNED

Porto e Caminhos de Ferro de Luanda: Direcção de Exploração do Porto e Caminhos de Ferro de Luanda, Caixa Postal 1229, Luanda; f. 1886; serves an iron, cotton and sisal-producing region between Luanda and Malange; 608 km. of 1.067 m. gauge. Under the Development Plan it is proposed to continue the line 97 km. from Malange to Lui and eventually to the Congo (Kinshasa) border; Dir. Eng. LUIS HENRIQUE ERVEDOSA ABREU.

Caminho de Ferro de Moçâmedes: Moçâmedes. The route from Moçâmedes on the coast to Serpa Pinto, completed 1961, is via Sá da Bandeira and Chanja (loop), Matala and Entroneamento, a total of 975 km., mainly a 0.60 m. gauge.

PRIVATELY-OWNED

Companhia do Caminho de Ferro de Benguela (*Benguela Railway Company*): Head Office: Rua do Ataíde 7, Lisbon, Portugal; African Management: Caixa Postal 32, Lobito, Angola; London Office: Princes House, 95 Gresham Street, London, E.C.2; f. 1902; runs from the port of Lobito across Angola via Nova Lisboa and Luso to the Congo border where it connects with the B.C.K. system which in turn links with Zambia Railways thus providing a short West Coast route for Central African trade; 3 ft. 6 in. gauge; principal export freights carried: copper, cobalt, zinc, manganese ore and maize; principal import freights carried: general cargo, petrol and oils; length of track 1,348 km.; Pres. Dr. A. PINTO BASTO; Man. Dir. Dr. MANUEL FERNANDES.

Companhia do Caminho de Ferro do Amboim: Porto Amboim; f. 1922; serves a coffee region between Amboim and Gabela; 123 km. of 0.60-metre gauge; Dir. FERNANDO M. TOURET.

ROADS

Roads totalled in 1968 about 46,000 km., of which some 8,000 km. were first class. A highway and bridges construction programme envisages the building of 2,500 km. of roads by 1970. In the period 1965-68 10,000 km. of asphalt road were built; plans include a highway from Luanda to Cape Town, and another from Carmona to Quimbele, ultimately to be extended to the Zaire border, is under construction.

SHIPPING

Companhia Nacional de Navegação: Caixa Postal 20, Avenida Marginal, Luanda; Head Office: 85 Rua do Comercio, Lisbon; also brs. at Oporto and Beira; regular cargo and passenger services from Portugal to West and East Portuguese Africa; monthly cargo services from Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam, London, Liverpool to Portuguese East Africa.

Companhia de Serviços Marítimos—COSEMA: Caixa Postal 1360, Séde Largo de República, Luanda; f. 1950; brs. in Lobito, Porto Amboim, Moçâmedes, São Tomé; Dir. Comdnt. MANUEL ALBUQUERQUE E CASTRO; Gen. Man. D. MADUREIRA E CASTRO.

FOREIGN SHIPPING AGENCIES

Robert Hudsons & Sons (Pty.) Ltd.: P.O.B. 6426, Luanda; suppliers of vehicles, agricultural, industrial and earth-

moving equipment and general goods; international forwarding agents at Luanda and Lobito; brs. and workshops in all main Angolan towns; agents in Angola for Clan Line, Westwind Africa Line, etc.

Hull, Blyth (Angola) Ltd.: Caixa Postal 1214, Luanda; London Office: 1 Lloyds Avenue, E.C.3; agents in Angola for Cie. Maritime Belge, Elder Dempster Lines Ltd., B.P. Tanker Co. Ltd., Shell Tankers Ltd., Mobil Shipping Co. Ltd., and others; Chair. Viscount LEATHERS; Sec. G. B. WOODHOUSE, F.C.I.S.

CIVIL AVIATION

ANGOLA AIRLINE

Angola Airlines—D.T.A. (*Direcção da Exploração dos Transportes Aéreos*): Luanda, Caixa Postal 79; internal services, and services from Luanda to Windhoek (South-West Africa and São Tomé); Dir. J. S. MEDINA.

OTHER AIRLINES SERVING LUANDA

Transportes Aéreos Portugueses S.A.R.L. (T.A.P.): Lisbon; office in Luanda; Av. Paulo Dias Novais 79-80; P.O.B. 118; f. 1953; Principal Officials: Eng. ALFREDO QUEIROZ VAZ PINTO, Eng. DUARTE CALHEIROS, Cte. JULIO SCHOLZ, Eng. EDUARDO MENDES BARBOSA, LUIS FORJAZ TRIGUEIROS; services to Portugal, Rhodesia, South Africa, Mozambique, U.S.A. and S. America.

South African Airways (S.A.A.): Head Office: S.A. Airways Centre, Johannesburg; Office in Luanda; Av. Paulo Dias de Novais 123; services between Luanda, Johannesburg and Windhoek.

VARIG (Brazil Airline): Edifício Sousa Machado, salas 113-5, Av. Paulo Dias de Novais 71 Luanda; weekly service from Rio de Janeiro to Luanda (through Johannesburg) and direct service Luanda Rio, started June 1970; Regional Man. SANTOS FERRO.

TOURISM

Centro de Informação e Turismo de Angola—CITA: Caixa Postal 1240, Luanda; Dir. Col. J. F. M. ILHARCO.

UNIVERSITY

Universidade de Luanda: Caixas Postais 815 and 1350, Luanda; f. 1963; 95 teachers, 897 students.

MOZAMBIQUE (PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA)

Mozambique lies on the east side of Africa, and is bordered by Tanzania to the north, Malawi, Zambia and Rhodesia to the west, and South Africa and Swaziland to the south. Since 1964, Portuguese forces have been fighting nationalist guerrillas on a large scale in the north and west of Mozambique (*see* Political Parties, p. 1240), and there are now some 60,000 Portuguese troops stationed there.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (sq. km.)	POPULATION (1960)		BIRTHS (1968)	MARRIAGES (1968)	DEATHS (1968)
	Total	Lourenço Marques (cap.)			
784,961	6,603,653	183,798	21,440	8,432	10,615

Population (1966 est.): 7,250,000.

Agriculture (principal crops—'000 metric tons) (1970):
Tea 5,045; (1968): Sugar 214 (estimated production
1970 350), Cashew 120, Sisal 31, Rice 81, Maize 500;
(1968-69): Cotton 122.

Livestock (1967): Cattle 1,184,175, Sheep 108,632, Goats
485,491, Pigs 146,713, Asses 15,659 (1966).

Forestry (1962): Wood and logs 429,233 cu. m., Charcoal
6,470,420 metric tons.

Fishing (1967): 5,048 metric tons.

INDUSTRY AND MINING

	1964	1965	1966		1964	1965	1966
Beer ('000 litres)	12,301	14,644	19,268	Sugar (tons)	151,480	163,785	175,578
Cement (tons)	182,097	221,677	224,068	Vegetable Oils (tons)	24,145	24,561	31,406
Cigarettes (tons)	1,538	1,586	1,585	Bauxite (tons)	6,278	5,683	5,818
Cotton, Raw (tons)	36,657	31,661	39,335	Coal (tons)	244,868	237,499	295,369
Maize Flour (tons)	72,861	83,815	n.a.	Gold (kilogrammes)	1	1	1
Sisal (tons)	32,018	29,846	30,903	Salt (tons)	38,276	31,052	n.a.

FINANCE

1 conto=1,000 escudos; 1 escudo=100 centavos.

70.55 escudos=£1 sterling; 27.25 escudos=U.S. \$1.

100 escudos=£1.42 sterling=U.S. \$3.54.

Budget (1969): Revenue 5,968m., Expenditure 5,967m. escudos.

(1970): Revenue 6,452m., Expenditure 6,451m. escudos.

1968 DEVELOPMENT ALLOCATION

('000 escudos)

Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	357,580
Extractive and Manufacturing Industries	688,000
Construction, Public Works and Rural Development	24,700
Power	128,000
Commerce	15,028
Transport and Communications	831,562
Education and Research	170,460
Tourism	4,000
Health and Welfare	30,200
TOTAL	2,249,530

Under its Third Development Plan 1968-73 Portugal has provided 15,555.7 million escudos.

PORTUGUESE OVERSEAS PROVINCES—MOZAMBIQUE

CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION

(contos)

	1965	1966	1967
Notes	1,436,133	1,599,492	1,631,860
Coin	209,530	223,756	245,600
TOTAL	1,645,663	1,823,248	1,877,460

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

(1967—contos)

	CREDIT	DEBIT	BALANCE
<i>Goods and Services:</i>			
Merchandise	5,179,258	3,225,183	— 1,954,075
Tourism	238,639	318,090	79,451
Transport	130,758	1,820,570	1,689,812
Insurance	24,849	34,604	9,755
Capital returns	380,345	3,963	— 376,382
Government	20,313	119,085	98,772
Other services	456,568	1,134,794	678,226
Total	6,430,730	6,656,289	— 225,559
<i>Transfer Payments</i>	<i>257,449</i>	<i>37,888</i>	<i>— 219,561</i>
CURRENT BALANCE			— 445,120
<i>Capital Operations:</i>			
Private capital operations	383,540	332,699	— 50,841
Public capital operations	287,800	10	— 287,790
Total	671,340	332,709	— 338,631
Deficit			— 783,751

Deficit: (1968) 318m. escudos; (1969) 1,279m. escudos.

(For the balance of payments of all the Overseas Province with Portugal see Angola Statistical Survey, p. 1230.)

EXTERNAL TRADE

(contos)

	1966	1967	1968
Imports	5,971,411	5,726,800	6,740,137
Exports	3,210,321	3,501,500	4,420,172

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

IMPORTS	1966	1967	1968
Wines	274,819	281,065	306,084
Petroleum and Derivatives	454,969	326,068	379,497
Cotton Textiles	331,486	319,104	341,203
Crude and Semi-refined Iron	229,849	214,480	255,382
Machinery excl. Electrical	811,621	698,751	736,609
Electrical Machinery	232,546	243,706	325,801
Vehicles	409,479	486,271	504,332

EXPORTS	1966	1967	1968
Raw Cotton	491,878	638,516	635,570
Sisal	128,851	100,013	91,414
Timber	169,126	164,773	183,656
Vegetable Oils	132,945	157,157	189,142
Cashew Nuts	597,620	531,400	1,024,845
Copra	168,558	191,419	277,126
Raw Sugar	466,095	329,082	411,327
Tea	253,961	259,363	295,848

PORTUGUESE OVERSEAS PROVINCES—MOZAMBIQUE

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

(contos)

	IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
	1967	1968	1967	1968
Portugal	1,809,890	2,223,502	1,328,638	1,595,895
Portuguese Overseas Territories	197,538	231,996	162,666	213,149
Belgium-Luxembourg	113,506	151,683	—	—
France	186,218	224,307	—	—
German Federal Republic	441,412	510,547	82,935	95,120
India	—	—	—	—
Italy	103,929	135,006	—	—
Netherlands	123,320	143,506	70,957	95,625
Rhodesia	128,184	—	109,789	—
South Africa	644,995	793,330	472,884	456,473
United Kingdom	549,292	651,064	238,514	268,535
U.S.A.	249,225	337,506	264,799	461,689

TRANSPORT

Railways (1968): Passengers carried 4,220,150, Freight carried 14,000,759 tons.

Roads (1967): Cars 59,857, Lorries and Buses 13,945, Motor Cycles 3,624.

Inland Waterways (1968): Passengers carried 190,000; Freight carried 188,969 metric tons.

Shipping (1968): Lourenco Marques and Beira: vessels entered 3,185; freight unloaded 25,723,042, freight loaded 14,840,374 metric tons.

Civil Aviation (1968): Planes arrived 24,227; Passenger arrivals 132,603, Freight 2,735 metric tons.

Pipeline: A pipeline 311 km. long links Beira with the Rhodesian oil refineries. It has not been used since December 1965, as a result of the international embargo on oil exports to Rhodesia, imposed in November 1965.

EDUCATION

(1968)

TYPE	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS	NUMBER OF TEACHERS	NUMBER OF PUPILS
Primary	3,691	6,274	485,045
Secondary	29	770	14,233
Technical	12	104	1,061
Teacher Training	1	157	813
Universities			

Source: Agência-Geral do Ultramar, Lisbon.

THE CONSTITUTION

(See also Introduction, p. 1237.)

The administration of Mozambique was established by Law 2066 of June 27th, 1953. Under this Law, the Governor-General, the highest authority, appointed by the Minister of the Overseas Provinces, is assisted by a Legislative Council and a Government Council (replaced in 1964 by an Economic and Social Council). In the Legislative

Council there are elected and nominated representatives of the industrial, commercial and agricultural interests of the country, religious and cultural associations, and municipalities. There are also representatives of the native population.

THE GOVERNMENT

Governor-General: Ing. MANUEL PIMENTEL DOS SANTOS.
Commander-in-Chief of Portuguese Armed Forces in Mozambique: Gen. KAULZA DE ARRIAGA.

Legislative Council. Composed of 27 elected members and two ex-officio members (The Procurator of the Republic and The Director of the Provincial Finance and Accounts Services).

Economic and Social Council. Set up in 1964 in place of the Government Council to assist the Governor-General in his executive and legislative functions.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Ação Nacional Popular: Lourenço Marques; Portuguese government party, formerly União Nacional.

The following organizations are illegal:

Frente de Libertação de Moçambique (FRELIMO) (*Mozambique Liberation Front*): P.O.B. 15274, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania; Pres. SAMORA MACHEL; Vice-Pres. MARCELINO DOS SANTOS.

FRELIMO was formed in 1962 by the merger of three existing nationalist parties. One was the earliest party to be formed among Mozambicans, the *União Democrática Nacional de Moçambique* (UDENAMO), founded in 1960. Another was the Mozambique African Nationalist Union (MANU), formed in 1961. Both these groups, like the third, the *União Africana de Moçambique Independente* (UNAMI), arose among migrant Mozambican workers in the neighbouring British colonies. The first President and Vice-President of FRELIMO were Dr. Eduardo Mondlane and Uria Simango. Dr. Mondlane had previously been on the UN Secretariat and a professor at Syracuse University.

FRELIMO launched its military campaign in September 1964, when small groups of guerrillas infiltrated into Mozambique from the north. Activity was confined at first mainly to Cabo Delgado and Niassa provinces, where it later claimed control of two-thirds of the territory. FRELIMO's second party congress was held in Niassa province in September 1968 and was attended by foreign observers. During 1969 FRELIMO devoted more attention to Tete province, where preparations for the building of the Cabora Bassa dam had begun. By 1971 the situation in the province had deteriorated so far that the Portuguese had imposed strict military rule and ordered all travellers to move only with military convoys.

During 1969 FRELIMO suffered internal troubles. In February Dr. Mondlane was killed by a parcel bomb in his office. In April a former leader of the movement and chief of the Makonde, Lazaro Kavaname, defected to the Portuguese, and other guerrillas followed. Then in November Uria Simango, one of the new three-man Presidential Council along with Marcelino dos Santos and Samora Machel, was expelled from the party. The Portuguese predicted a big breakthrough in their struggle against the freedom fighters. But, if anything, guerrilla activity increased in the summer and autumn of that year, and by the end of it even the Portuguese admitted to twice as many fatalities (134) as in the previous year and a drop in the number of guerrillas killed from 657 to 524.

The Portuguese now have at least 60,000 troops in Mozambique, with possibly another 40,000 trained and armed Africans. FRELIMO claims control of a fifth of the territory, where it has set up clinics, primary schools and agricultural production units.

Comissão Revolucionária de Moçambique (COREMO) (*Mozambique Revolutionary Commission*): Lusaka, Zambia; f. 1965 as fusion of three nationalist parties; Pres. Sec. PAULO GUMANE.

Mozambique Liberation Movement (MOLIMO): Dar es Salaam; f. 1970; splinter group of FRELIMO; Sec. Gen. HENRIQUES NYANKALE.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Courts of First Instance. These administer the Legal Code of Metropolitan Portugal. Cases may be finally referred to the Court of Second Instance and the Supreme Court in Lisbon.

RELIGION

The population is mainly animist, but there are about 815,000 Moslems and 960,000 Christians (660,000 Roman Catholics).

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Metropolitan See:

Lourenço Marques Rt. Rev. D. CUSTÓDIO ALVIM PEREIRA, Caixa Postal 258, Lourenço Marques; publ. *Diário*.

Suffragan Sees:

Beira . . . (vacant), Caixa Postal 544, Beira.
 Inhambane Rt. Rev. D. ERNESTO GONÇALVES DA COSTA, Caixa Postal 178, Inhambane.

João Belo . . . (vacant).
 Nampula . . . Rt. Rev. D. MANUEL VIEIRA PINTO, Caixa Postal 84, Nampula.

Porto Amélia . . . Rt. Rev. D. JOSÉ DOS SANTOS GARCIA, Caixa Postal 12, Porto Amélia.

Quelimane . . . Rt. Rev. D. FRANCISCO NUNES TEIXEIRA, Caixa Postal 292, Quelimane.

Tete . . . Rt. Rev. D. FELIX NIZA RIBEIRO, Caixa Postal 218, Tete.

Vila Cabral . . . Rt. Rev. D. ENRICO DIAS NOGUEIRA, Caixa Postal 111, Villa Cabral.

Missions 245, Schools 3,978, Mission Personnel 6,930
 Catholics 1,158,250.

There are some 288,000 Protestants.

THE PRESS

DAILIES

Diário: Caixa Postal 536, Lourenço Marques; f. 1905; circ. 12,000; Dir. Dr. JOAQUIM LUIS DOS SANTOS, O.P.

Diário de Moçambique: Caixa Postal 643, Beira; f. 1950; Portuguese; circ. 12,000; Editor J. D. HENRIQUES COIMBRA.

Notícias: Caixa Postal 327, Lourenço Marques; f. 1926; morning; circ. 27,000; Dir. Dr. DOMINGOS JOAQUIM MASCARENHAS E SILVA.

Notícias de Beira: Caixa Postal 81, Beira; f. 1915; morning; circ. 10,000; Editor VICTOR GOMES.

A Tribuna: C.P. 1822, Lourenço Marques; f. 1962; Dir. Dr. FERNANDO AMARO MONTEIRO; circ. 15,000.

PERIODICALS AND MAGAZINES

LOURENÇO MARQUES

Boletim Oficial da Província de Moçambique: Caixa Postal 275; f. 1854; three times weekly; Government and official announcements.

Boletim da Sociedade de Estudos: Caixa Postal 1138; f. 1930; six times a year, Pres. ANTÓNIO SILVA DE SOUSA; circ. 1,000.

Brado Africano: Avda. 24 de Julho, No. 315, Caixa Postal 461; f. 1918; weekly; published by Associação Africana de P. de Moçambique, circ. 1,500.

EM—Economia de Moçambique: Caixa Postal 1607, Beira; Dir. Dr. ANTONIO DE ALMEIDA; monthly; economics and finance.

Renovação: Caixa Postal 1016; f. 1961; weekly; Dir. Dr. COUTO JÚNIOR.

Voz de Moçambique: Caixa Postal 888; f. 1960; fortnightly; Dir. Eng. HOMERO DA COSTA BRANCO.

BEIRA

Voz Africana: Rua D. João de Mascarenhas; Dir. José ANTÓNIO DE TRINDADE; Editor P. COSTA.

PUBLISHERS

LOURENÇO MARQUES

Imprensa Nacional da Província de Moçambique: Caixa Postal 275; f. 1854; Dir. MÁRIO CAMPOS LOBO DA FONSECA; publs. *Boletim Oficial*, *Anuário Estatístico*, *Comércio Externo*, *Estatística Agrícola*, *Censo da População*, *Estatística Industrial*, *Revista de Entomologia*, and other statistical information and reports.

Empresa Moderna Lda.: Avenidã da Republica 13, Caixa Postal 473, f. 1937, Dirs. LOUIS GALLOTI, EURICO BENTO, A. R. FERREIRA.

Papeleria e Tipografia Colonial, Lda.: Rua Salazar 41, Caixa Postal 1077.

Editora Minerva Central: 66 Rua Consiglieri Pedroso 84, Caixa Postal 212, f. 1908, stationers and printers, educational, technical and medical text-books, Propr. J. A. CARVALHO & Co. LTD.

A. W. Bayly & Ca. Lda.: Av. da Republica 101, Caixa Postal 185.

RADIO

Radio Clube de Moçambique: Caixa Postal 594, Lourenço Marques; non-profit organization; programmes in Portuguese, English, Afrikaans and local dialects; Dir.-Gen. AUGUSTO DAS NEVES GONÇALVES.

Emissora do Aero Clube da Beira: Caixa Postal 3, Beira; private commercial station; f. 1936; programmes in Portuguese and local languages; Dir. F. J. SILVÉRIO MOITEIRA.

Radio Pax: Caixa Postal 594, Beira; religious station administered by Franciscans; programmes in Portuguese and local languages; Dir. Rev. Dr. RUI MIRANDA.

Radio Mocidade: C.P. 219, Lourenço Marques, programmes in Portuguese, Man. Dr. J. A. ALMEIDA NOGUEIRA.

There are 100,000 radio receivers.

There is no television in Mozambique.

FINANCE

(cap.=capital; dep.=deposits; m.=million; amounts in escudos)

BANKING

ISSUING BANK

Banco Nacional Ultramarino: 84 rua do Comércio, Lisbon; Caixa Postal 423, Lourenço Marques; f. 1864; cap. 500m., dep. 15,567m. (Dec. 1970); Gov. Dr. FRANCISCO JOSÉ VIEIRA MACHADO.

Banco de Crédito Comercial e Industrial: Head Office: Av. dos Restauradores de Angola 79/83, Caixa Postal 1395, Luanda, Angola; Praça 7 de Marco 45, Lourenço Marques; f. 1965; cap. 200m., dep. 4,151m. (Dec. 1970); Man. Dir. AFOLSO COSTA; 39 brs. in Mozambique.

Banco de Fomento Nacional: Head Office: 26 Rua Monzinho da Silveira, Lisbon 2; Mozambique Branches: 988 and 1008 Av. da República, P.O.B. 2077, Lourenço Marques; 66 Ave. Paiva de Andrada, P.O.B. 1648, Beira; 2 brs. in Angola.

Banco Pinto e Sotto Mayor S.A.R.L.: 28 rua Áurea, Lisbon; f. 1914; Pres. EDUARDO FURTADO; cap. 900m., dep. 19,008m. (Dec. 1970); 45 brs. in Mozambique.

Banco Standard Totta de Moçambique S.A.R.L.: Praça 7 de Março No. 1, C.P. 1119, Lourenço Marques; f. 1966; associate of Banco Totta Açores and the Standard Bank Ltd.; 29 brs.; cap. 112,500m.; dep. 166,091m.; Joint Man. Dirs. N. E. PARKIN, Dr. J. A. R. SIMÕES DE ALMEIDA.

FOREIGN BANKS

Barclays Bank D.C.O.: London; Rua Alexandre Herculano, Caixa Postal 23, Lourenço Marques; Gen. Man. B. H. E. SOLE; Caixa Postal 45, Beira; Caixa Postal 234 João Belo; Caixa Postal 3052, Alto Maé.

INVESTMENT ASSOCIATION

Sociedade Moçambicana de Administração e Gestão de Bens, S.A.R.L.: Av. da República 1675, Lourenço Marques; f. 1967; minimum cap. 7.5m. contos; aims to administer and negotiate the total goods and real estate which make up the *Fundo de Investimentos Ultramarino* (Overseas Investment Fund), as well as issuing certificates.

INSURANCE

Inspecção de Crédito e Seguros da Província de Moçambique.

MOZAMBIQUE COMPANIES

Companhia de Seguros "Lusitania", S.A.R.L.: Caixa Postal 1165, Lourenço Marques; f. 1947; cap. 30m.; Chair. ANSELMO DE SOUSA PINTO; Gen. Man. Dr. R. DA SILVA RAMOS.

Companhia de Seguros A Mundial de Moçambique S.A.R.L.: Caixa Postal 514, Beira; f. 1857; cap. 10m.; Dir. Dr. ARMINDO DOS SANTOS PINHO.

Companhia de Seguros Tranquilidade de Moçambique: Avda. de República 1203, Caixa Postal 9, Lourenço Marques; cap. 20m.; Chair. Dr. J. PEREIRA MARTINHO.

Companhia de Seguros Náuticos: Edifício Náuticos, Avda. da República 1383, Caixa Postal 696, Lourenço Marques; f. 1943; cap. 60m.; general; Chair. Dr. ANTÓNIO M. MASCARENHAS GAIVÃO.

There are a large number of Portuguese companies represented in the Province.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

REGULATING COMMISSIONS

Junta de Comércio Externo (*Board of External Trade Economic Co-ordination*): Praça 7 de Março, Lourenço Marques, Caixa Postal 654; f. 1956; Man. Dr. FERNANDO CATALÃO DIONISIO.

Instituto dos Cereais de Moçambique (*Mozambique Cereals Inst.*): Avda. da República No. 882-6°, Lourenço Marques.

Instituto do Algodão de Moçambique (*Cotton Institute of Mozambique*): Head Office: Caixa Postal 806, Lourenço Marques; f. 1938; Chair. RAUL WAHNON CORREIA PINTO.

LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS

Sindicato Nacional dos Empregados Bancários da Província de Moçambique (*National Syndicate of Bank Employees of Mozambique*): Avenida de República 49, 6° Lourenço Marques; f. 1946; 1,020 mems.; Pres. JOSÉ JOAQUIM COUTO DE OLIVIERA; Sec. OLÍVIO MALHEIRO VAZ.

Sindicato Nacional dos Empregados do Comércio e da Indústria da Província de Moçambique (*National Syndicate of Commercial and Industrial Employees of Mozambique*): Avenida Pinheiro Chagas 1267, Lourenço Marques, Caixa Postal 394; f. 1898; about 13,500 mems.; Pres. JOSÉ PEREIRA LOPES; Sec. Dr. SECUNDINO ALONSO.

Sindicato Nacional dos Operários da Construção Civil e Oficinas Correlativas (*National Syndicate of Civil Construction and Related Services*): Avda. Luciano Cordeiro Nos. 937-945, Lourenço Marques; f. 1949; about 19,417 mems.; Pres. ALFREDO DA COSTA LEMOS; Sec. CRISPIM DA SILVA TEIXEIRA.

Sindicato Nacional dos Ferroviários de Manica e Sofala e do Pessoal do Porto da Beira (*National Syndicate of Railways of Manica and Sofala and of Personnel of the Port of Beira*): P.O.B. 387, Beira; f. 1945; about 819 mems.; Pres. DOMINGOS VIEIRA MARTINS; Sec. RUI HENRIQUE FERREIRA.

Sindicato Nacional dos Motoristas e Oficinas Correlativas (*National Syndicate of Motor Transport Operators and Related Services*): Avenida 24 de Julho 133, Lourenço Marques; f. 1948; about 3,500 mems.; Pres. JOSÉ ZEGERINO; Sec. ARMANDO LUÍS DA COSTA.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

The total length of rack operated in 1968 was 3,042 km., excluding the Sena Sugar Estates Railway (90 km. of 0.92 m. gauge), which serves only the company's properties. The railways are now all State-owned, with the exception of the Trans-Zambesia Railway Company. A link is being built between Nova Freixo and Mpimbe in Malawi to give Malawi direct rail access to the port of Nacala.

STATE-OWNED RAILWAYS

Direcção dos Portos, Caminhos de Ferro e Transportes de Moçambique: Caixa Postal 276, Lourenço Marques; government department administering the following railways:

The Lourenço Marques System: consisting of the following main lines: (1) Lourenço Marques-Ressano Garcia; connects with the South African Railway system at the Transvaal border, and provides with that system through-railway transport to Johannesburg, the Rand

area and Botswana; (2) Lourenço Marques-Goba; a new rail link with the Swaziland iron mines of Bomvu Ridge was opened in November 1964; (3) Lourenço Marques-Malvernia (on the Rhodesian border) providing through transport to Rhodesia, Zambia and the South-East Congo, total track 783 km., 1.067 m. gauge.

Mozambique System: Caixa Postal 16, Nampula; Nacala to Inova Guarda; br. from Lumbo to Rio Monapo; the extension to Malawi through Nova Freixo was opened in August 1970.

Beira System: Caixa Postal 472, Beira; the main line runs from Beira to the Rhodesian town of Umtali via Vila de Manica and Vila Pery providing through transport to Rhodesia and Zambia, total track 318 km., 1.067 m. gauge. The system also includes:

Tele Railway: Dona Ana to the Moatize coal mines, 254 km. of 1.067 metre gauge, the railway is to be continued northwards to Furancungo.

Dondo-Malawi Line: From Dondo through Sena to Malawi frontier, connecting with Blantyre and including branch line from Inhamitanga to Marrromeu; total track 423 km.

Inhambane and Gaza System: Caixa Postal 5, Inhambane; from Inhambane to Inharrime 91 km., 1.067 metre gauge; from João Belo to Chicomo, and a branch from Manjacazo to Marão totalling 141 km., 0.75 metre gauge.

Quelimane System: Caixa Postal 73, Quelimane, from Quelimane to Mocuba 145 km., 1.067 metre gauge.

PRIVATE RAILWAY

Trans-Zambesia Railway Co. Ltd.: Head Office: Avenida da Liberdade, 227, 7°, Lisbon 2, Portugal; Registered Office: 40-42 Cannon St., London, E.C.4, England; Executive Office: Predio Tamega, P.O.B. 61, Beira, Mozambique; runs from Dondo to Sena on the South bank of the Zambesi; 181 miles, 1.067 metre gauge, Chair, and Man. Dir. VIVIAN L. OURY (London); Man. Dir. in Lisbon J. B. CORREA DA SILVA (Paço d'Arcos), Man. Dir. Resident in Mozambique Eng. FERNANDO SEIXAS, P.O.B. 276, Lourenço Marques; Executive Man. ILIDIO TAVARES, P.O.B. 61, Beira, Mozambique.

ROADS

There were, in 1964, 38,180 km. of roads in Mozambique, of which 4,050 km. were classified as first-class roads. Work will begin in 1972 on a 116-mile, R2m. tarred road to link Lourenço Marques with the Natal border.

SHIPPING

Much development work is being carried out on the ports and three new canals were completed in 1964. New quays for handling minerals from the interior of Africa have been built at Lourenço Marques and a port expansion scheme estimated at £12m. will include extension of quays, increasing warehouse space and building cold storage facilities, intended to double the port's capacity in three years; the port of Beira is being expanded. A large new harbour to accommodate mining activities is planned between Bilene and Ponto do Ouro at an estimated cost of 1,000 escudos.

Companhia Nacional de Navegação: f. 1969; Caixa Postal 786, Lourenço Marques. agents: Companhia de Navegação; Principal Officer S. DOMINGOS.

Companhia Colonial de Navegação: General agents: Soc. de Agências de Turismo e Transportes de Moçambique, C.P. 2694, Lourenço Marques.

PORTUGUESE OVERSEAS PROVINCES—MOZAMBIQUE

Empresa do Limpopo: Rua Araujo, Caixa Postal 145, Lourenço Marques; f. 1905; coastal service along Portuguese East African coast from Lourenço Marques to Mocimboa da Praia, cargo and passenger service; Man. Dr. João Sá Nogueira.

CIVIL AVIATION

MOZAMBIQUE AIR LINE

Direcção de Exploração dos Transportes Aéreos (DETA): Aeroporto, Caixa Postal 2060, Lourenço Marques; f. 1936; operates domestic services and on the following international routes: Lourenço Marques–Johannesburg; Lourenço Marques–Durban; Lourenço Marques–Mannzini, Swaziland; Beira–Salisbury; and Beira–Blantyre; fleet: five Douglas DC-3, one Douglas C-47, three Fokker F27, two Boeing 737-200; Dir. Abel Neves de Azevedo.

Mozambique is also served by the following airlines: Air Madagascar, Air Malawi, S.A.A. and T.A.P.

TOURISM

Centro de Informação e Turismo: Caixa Postal 614, Lourenço Marques. Tourist revenue 1965: 190,000 contos; 1966: 235,000 contos.

UNIVERSITY

Universidade de Lourenço Marques: C.P. 257, Lourenço Marques; f. 1962; 199 teachers, 1,380 students.

THE CAPE VERDE ISLANDS

The Cape Verde province consists of ten islands and five islets. There are two groups, the Barlavento, with the islands of São Vicente, Santo Antão, São Nicolau, Santa Luiza, Sal and Boa Vista, and the Sotavento, with the islands of Santiago, Maio, Fogo, and Brava. The Cape Verde groups lie out in the Atlantic west of Senegal. Capital: Praia (Santiago). Chief Port: Mindello (São Vicente).

STATISTICAL SURVEY

Area: 3,929 sq. km. (1,517 sq. miles).

Population: 243,232 (1967 est.); Births 10,131, Marriages 1,040, Deaths 2,397 (1968 est.).

Agriculture: *Principal crops* are coffee, castor oil, maize, peanuts, sugar cane, vegetables (mainly potatoes, tomatoes, pimentos, beans) and fruit (largely bananas). *Livestock* (1968): Horses, Mules and Asses 21,292. Cattle 30,056, Sheep 3,394, Goats 79,351, Pigs 37,551.

Fishing: approx. 6,000 tons (1967).

Industry (1965—contos): Food Industries 21,076, Beverages 1,511, Tobacco 1,883, Frozen Goods 1,638.

Finance: 1 conto = 1,000 escudos; 1 escudo = 100 centavos; 68.30 escudos = £1; 26.80 escudos = U.S. \$1.

Budget: 118,952 contos (1968).

Currency in Circulation (1967—contos): Notes 94,373; Coins 4,834.

External Trade (1968—contos): Imports 281,926, Exports 40,772.

Commodities: Imports: Live Animals 4,640, Textiles 36,390, Food and Drink 39,694, Machinery 28,566. **Exports:** Live Animals 6,219, Textiles 115, Food and Drink 5,138, Machinery 203.

Countries: Imports: Portugal 177,261, Portuguese Overseas Provinces 31,406, Foreign Countries 73,134. **Exports:** Portugal 25,699, Portuguese Overseas Provinces 3,689, Foreign Countries 11,384.

Transport: Roads (1967): Cars 1,135, Lorries and Buses 315, Motor Cycles 351, Total 1,802. **Shipping** (1968): Vessels entered 1,391, Freight entered (1967—metric tons) 516,905, Freight cleared (metric tons) 27,663. **Civil Aviation** (1968): Planes landed 1,163, Passengers landed 4,445, Freight entered and cleared 133,239 kg.

Education (1968): *Primary:* Schools 257, Teachers 381, Pupils 19,680. *Secondary:* Schools 5, Teachers 85, Pupils 2,059. *Technical:* Schools 1, Teachers 28, Pupils 494.

THE GOVERNMENT

Governor: Comd. LEÃO MARIA TAVARES ROSADO DO SACRAMENTO MONTEIRO.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Ação Nacional Popular: The Portuguese Government Party, formerly União Nacional.

The following organizations have been declared illegal by the Portuguese Government:

Conferência das Organizações Nacionais das Colónias Portuguesas (CONCP): 18 rue Dirah, Hydra, Algiers, Algeria; f. 1961; central organization for MPLA, Angola, FRELIMO, Mozambique, PAIGC, Guinea and Cape Verde, CLSTP, São Tomé; Pres. SAMURA MACHEL.

Partido Africano da Independência da Guiné e Cabo Verde (PAIGC) (*African Party for Independence in Guinea and Cape Verde*): B.P. 298, Conakry, Guinea; Sec.-Gen. AMILCAR CABRAL. (For further details see Portuguese Guinea, p. 1246.)

RELIGION

ROMAN CATHOLIC

Suffragan See, Santiago de Cabo Verde (attached to the Metropolitan Sec of Lisbon): Rt. Rev. JOSÉ FELIPE DO CARMO COLAÇO. There are about 206,000 Roman Catholics.

THE PRESS

Notícias de Cabo Verde: S. Vicente, Caixa Postal 15; f. 1932; weekly; independent; Dirs. MANUEL RIBEIRO DE ALMEIDA, RAUL RIBEIRO.

O Arquipélago: Caixa Postal 118, Praia (Santiago); weekly; publication of the official tourism department; Dir. Dr. BENTO LEVY.

Boletim Oficial: Caixa Postal 113, Praia-Santiago; official.

RADIO

Rádio Clube de Cabo Verde: Caixa Postal 26, Praia; private station; Pres. ANIBAL BORGES DA FONSECA.

Rádio Clube Mindelo: Caixa Postal 101, S. Vicente; private station; Dir.-Gen. F. J. MARTINS.

Rádio Barlavento: Caixa Postal 29, S. Vicente, government station, Pres. FRANCISCO LOPES DA SILVA.

There are 15,000 radio receivers. There is no television service.

FINANCE

(cap.=capital; dep.=deposits; m.=million; amounts in escudos)

ISSUING BANK

Banco Nacional Ultramarino: 84 rua do Comercio, Lisbon; Praia; 3 brs. in Cape Verde Islands.

INSURANCE

Many leading Portuguese insurance companies have agents in the Cape Verde Islands.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

INDUSTRIAL COMPANIES

Cable and Wireless Ltd.: Rua Infanta D. Henrique Mindelo, S. Vicente.

Companhia de Pesca e Congelação de Cabo Verde S.A.R.L.: Mindelo, S. Vicente; fishing and canning.

PORTUGUESE OVERSEAS PROVINCES—THE CAPE VERDE ISLANDS

Companhia Portuguesa Rádio Marconi: Achada de Santo António, Praia, Santiago.

Companhia da Pozolana do Cabo Verde: Poroto Novo, Santo Antão.

Companhia S. Vicente (Millors and Corys): Av. da República, Mindelo, S. Vicente.

Italcable: Mindelo, S. Vicente.

Salins du Cap Vert: Pedra de Lume, Sal.

Shell Portuguesa S.A.R.L.: Av. da Republica, Mindelo, S. Vicente; import and distribution of petroleum products.

TRANSPORT

ROADS

There were 1,500 km. of roads in 1965.

SHIPPING

Companhia Nacional de Navegação: agent at Praia-Santiago: A. C. DE SOUZA (SUCRS.) LTD.; (Head Office: Rua do Comércio 85, Lisbon).

Companhia Colonial de Navegação: agent at Santiago: FRANCISCO JOSÉ DA COSTA; Rua Sá da Bandeira 40-48, Praia; (Head Office: Rua Instituto Vergilio Machado, Lisbon).

Sociedade Geral do Comercio, Industria e Transportes: P.O.B. 56, Praia-Santiago; agent: JOÃO BENOLIEL DE CARVALHO, LTDA. (Head Office: Rua dos Douradores 11, Lisbon).

CIVIL AVIATION

Transportes Aéreos Cabo Verde (T.A.C.V.): Praia; f. 1955; connects São Vicente, Praia, Sal, São Nicolau, Boavista, Fogo and Maio; Dir. VASCO DE OLIVEIRA E MELO.

South African Airways call at Sal on the Europe-South Africa route. T.A.P. services to Lisbon and Bissau, Guinea.

TOURISM

Centro de Informação o Turismo: Caixa Postal 118, Praia. Santiago; official tourism dept.

PORTUGUESE GUINEA

Portuguese Guinea includes the adjacent archipelago of Bijagoz and the island of Bolama, between Senegal and the Republic of Guinea. Capital and Chief Port: Bissau (population 25,524). Other ports: Bolama, Bubaque and Caehou. Since 1961, Portuguese forces have been fighting nationalist guerrillas, who claim control of a large area of the country.

STATISTICS

Area: 36,125 sq. km.

Population (1969 estimate): 550,000. In addition to this figure, there are about 30,000 Portuguese troops in Guinea. Births 2,141, Marriages 104, Deaths 1,698 (1967 figures).

Agriculture: *Principal Crops* (metric tons, 1967): Groundnuts 11,199, Coconuts 10,242. *Livestock* (1967): Cattle 230,286, Sheep 53,859, Goats 143,712, Pigs 93,206.

Industry (1967—metric tons): Rice 2,768, Groundnuts 10,907, Vegetable Oils 1,027,799 litres.

Finance: 1 conto = 1,000 escudos; 1 escudo = 100 centavos; 68.30 escudos = £1; 26.80 escudos = U.S. \$1.

Budget (1966): 152,590 contos.

Currency in Circulation (1966): Notes 106,085 contos, Coins 26,748 contos, Total 132,833 contos.

External Trade (1968—contos): Imports 580,304; Exports 85,423.

Commodities: *Imports:* Vegetable Products 74,212; Food, Beverages and Tobacco 78,724; Mineral Products 49,705; Textiles and Products 73,798. *Exports:* Vegetable products 76,595, Food, Beverages and Tobacco 2,584.

Countries: *Imports:* Portugal 384,002; Portuguese Overseas Provinces 28,273 (1967); Foreign Countries 181,828 (1967). *Exports:* Portugal 163,831; Portuguese Overseas Provinces 1,953 (1967); Foreign Countries 31,271 (1967).

Transport: *Roads* (1966): Cars 1,758, Lorries and Buses 668, Motor Cycles 319, Total 2,745. *Shipping* (1968): Vessels entered 98, Freight unloaded 91,038 metric tons. *Civil Aviation* (1967): Passengers landed 30,159, Freight entered and cleared 520,433 kg.

Education (1967): *Primary:* Schools 199, Teachers 313, Pupils 17,324. *Secondary:* Schools 1, Teachers 21, Pupils 423. *Technical:* Schools 1, Teachers 30, Pupils 663.

THE GOVERNMENT

Governor: Gen. ANTONIO SPINOLA.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Ação Nacional Popular: The Portuguese Government party, formerly União Nacional.

Partido Africano da Independência da Guiné e Cabo Verde (PAIGC) (*African Party for Independence in Guinea and Cape Verde*): B.P. 298, Conakry, Guinea (*illegal in Guinea Bissau*); Sec.-Gen. AMILCAR CABRAL.

The PAIGC is the most successful of the liberation movements in Portuguese-controlled Africa. It was formed in 1956 by Amílcar Cabral and Raphael Barbosa (who was arrested by the Portuguese in 1962 and later forced to disown the PAIGC). After Portuguese police had killed about 50 striking dockers at Pidgiguiti in August 1959, the PAIGC decided to engage in all-out struggle to achieve their aim of winning freedom for Guinea and Cape Verde as a single independent state.

In 1960 Cabral established himself in Conakry and the party started training in the Republic. The party machinery was slowly built up until in mid-1962 a campaign of sabotage against the Portuguese could begin. In 1963 full-scale attacks began on Portuguese army installations and on towns. By 1971, despite the presence of up to 50,000 Portuguese troops, the PAIGC controlled some two-thirds of the territory, with the Portuguese and their supporters confined mainly to fortified garrisons and villages. The PAIGC have placed great emphasis on improving the quality of life of the people, and schools and hospitals have been set up in the liberated areas, as well as citizens' committees.

In November 1970 a force directed by Portuguese invaded Conakry in the neighbouring Republic of Guinea and destroyed the PAIGC offices there.

Frente para a Libertação e Independência da Guiné (FLING) (*National Independence Front*): Consists of *Mouvement de libération de la Guinée dite portugaise (MLG)* led by FRANÇOISE MENDY, and *Union des populations de Guinée dite portugaise (UPG)*, leader BENJAMIN PINTO-BULL; based on Dakar, Senegal (*illegal in Guinea Bissau*).

RELIGION

ROMAN CATHOLIC

Apostolic Prefecture Bissau: C.P. 20, Bissau; f. 1955; Apostolic Prefect Mgr. AMÂNDIO NERO.

THE PRESS

Government Gazette: Bissau; weekly; official announcements.

O Aroulo: Caixa Postal 15, Bissau; daily; Dir. JOSÉ MARIA DA CRUZ.

Boletim Cultural da Guiné Portuguesa: Bissau; quarterly.

Boletim da Associação Comercial, Industrial e Agrícola da Guiné: Bissau.

Boletim da União Internacional de Bissau: Bissau.

RADIO

Emissora Provincial da Guiné Portuguesa: Av. da República, Bissau; Government Station; Pres. C. RUIVO.

There are 8,317 radio receivers. There is no television service.

FINANCE

ISSUING BANK

Banco Nacional Ultramarino: 84 rua do Comercio, Lisbon; C.P. 38, Bissau; f. 1917; Man. ALBERTO DE ALMEIDA COELHO.

DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

Fundo de Crédito do Guiné: f. 1966 under Investment Plan; 1965–67 to finance development.

PORTUGUESE OVERSEAS PROVINCES—PORTUGUESE GUINEA

INSURANCE

The following Portuguese insurance companies have agents in Portuguese Guinea:

Comércio e Indústria, S.A.R.L.: Bissau; Sociedade Comercial Ultramarina, Caixa Postal 23; (Head Office: Rua Arco do Bandeira 22, Lisbon 2).

Tagus, S.A.R.L.: Head Office: Rua do Comercio 40-64, Lisbon; agent in Portuguese Guinea: José LOPES ABREU, Caixa Postal 86, Bissau.

Império: Casa Gouvêa, Caixa Postal 44; (Head Office: Rua Garrett 56, Lisbon 2).

Ultramarina, S.A.R.L.: Av. Gov. Carvalho Viegas, Caixa Postal 257; Bissau; (Head Office: Rua da Prata 108, Lisbon).

TRANSPORT

ROADS

There were 1,969 km. of roads in 1966, of which 71 km. were asphalted and 527 km. first class.

SHIPPING COMPANIES

Companhia Nacional de Navegação: agents at Bissau: EMPRESA ANTONIO DA SILVA GOUVEIA, S.A.R.L. (Head Office: Rua do Comércio 85, Lisbon).

Companhia Colonial de Navegação: Rua de S. Julião, 63 Lisbon-2, C.P. 2747; agents at Bissau: SOCIEDADE COMERCIAL ULTRAMARINA, C.P. 23, Bissau.

Sociedade Geral de Comércio, Indústria e Transportes: agents at Bissau: EMPRESA ANTONIO SILVA GOUVEIA, S.A.R.L. (Head Office: Rua dos Douradores 11, Lisbon).

CIVIL AVIATION

There is an aerodrome at Bissau and a weekly service is provided by T.A.P. from Cape Verde, and a service four times weekly to Lisbon.

Transportes Aereos da Guiné Portuguesa: Aeropuerto Craveiro Lopes, Bissau.

SÃO TOMÉ AND PRÍNCIPE

These islands lie in the Gulf of Guinea, West Africa. Capital: S. Tomé (population 3,270).

STATISTICS

Area: 964 sq. km.

Population (1970): 74,541. Births 3,274, Marriages 135, Deaths 921.

Agriculture: *Principal crops* (metric tons—1970): Copra 4,540, Coconuts 982, Cocoa 9,491, Coffee 125. *Livestock* (1968): Horses, Mules and Asses 285, Cattle 2,920, Sheep 1,834, Goats 918, and Pigs 2,985.

Fishing (1970): 754 metric tons.

Industry (1970—metric tons): Maize Flour 69, Lime 630, Vegetable Oils 652, Soap 576, Meat Preparations 33, Dried Fish 34.

Finance: 1 conto=1,000 escudos; 1 escudo=100 centavos; 68.30 escudos=£1; 26.80 escudos=U.S. \$1.

Budget (1970): Receipts 198,230 contos, Expenses 175,331 contos.

Development Plan (1970): Investment 80,240 contos.

Currency in Circulation (1970): Notes 35,713 contos, Coins 5,182 contos.

External Trade (1970—contos): Imports 260,552; Exports 237,440.

Commodities (1970): *Imports:* Vegetable Products 30,996, Food, Beverages and Tobacco 53,345, Mineral Products 21,476, Chemicals and Products 24,305, Textiles and Products 27,302. *Exports:* Vegetable Products 39,136, Food, Beverages and Tobacco 189,291.

Countries (1970): *Imports:* Portugal 131,935, Portuguese Overseas Provinces 65,311, Foreign Countries 63,276. *Exports:* Portugal 81,240, Portuguese Overseas Provinces 7,712, Foreign Countries 148,488.

Transport: *Roads (1970):* Cars 1,375, Lorries and Buses 394, Motor Cycles 267. *Shipping (1970):* Vessels entered 139, Freight entered 47,977 metric tons, Freight cleared 26,226 metric tons. *Civil Aviation (1970):* Passengers landed 6,436, Freight entered and cleared 6,121 metric tons.

Education (1970): *Primary:* Schools 46, Teachers 273, Pupils 9,070; *Secondary:* Schools 2, Teachers 107, Pupils 1,621; *Technical:* Schools 1, Teachers 14, Pupils 98.

THE GOVERNMENT

Governor: Col. João Cecílio Gonçalves.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Ação Nacional Popular: The Portuguese Government party, formerly União Nacional.

Comissão de Libertação de São Tomé e Príncipe (Committee for the Liberation of São Tomé): (*illegal*), Sec.-Gen. TOMÁS MEDEIROS.

RELIGION

ROMAN CATHOLIC

S. Tomé and Príncipe: Suffragan See, S. Tomé (Metropolitan See of Luanda)—*see* under Angola; Bishop (vacant), Caixa Postal 146, São Tomé.

THE PRESS

Imprensa Nacional: Caixa Postal 28, S. Tomé; f. 1836; weekly; Dir. MANUEL LOPES DE SÁ.

A Voz de São Tomé: P.O.B. 93; weekly; Dir. Dr. RICARDO JORGE RIBEIRO BRAVO.

RADIO

Emissora Regional de São Tomé e Príncipe: Av. Infante D. Henriques, S. Tomé; f. 1958; official station; Pres. CARLOS ALBERTO FERREIRA DIAS.

There are 7,000 radio receivers. There is a closed circuit television service.

FINANCE

ISSUING BANK

Banco Nacional Ultramarino: 84 rua do Comercio, Lisbon; São Tomé; sub-agency at Príncipe.

DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

Caixa de Crédito de São Tomé e Príncipe: P.O.B. 168; f. 1965 to finance the development of agriculture and industry; cap. \$54,545, dep. \$83,636; Man. Dir. Dr. JOSÉ FREDERICO FERREIRA EPIFANIO DA FRANCA; publ. *Annual Report*.

INSURANCE

The following Portuguese insurance companies have agents in S. Tomé and Príncipe:

A Mundial, S.A.R.L.: Ilha de S. Tomé, agents: AUSPÍCIO DE MENESES, LDA.; (Head Office: Largo do Chiado 8, Lisbon).

Tagus, S.A.R.L.: Ilha de S. Tomé; Head Office: Rua do Comércio 40-64, Lisbon; agents: SILVA & GOUVEIA, LDA.

Tranquilidade, S.A.R.L.: S. Tomé; Head Office: Rua Cândido dos Reis 105, Oporto.

Fidelidade: S. Tomé; Head Office: Largo do Corpo Santo 13, Lisbon.

TRANSPORT

ROADS

There were 284 km. of roads in 1968.

SHIPPING

Companhia Nacional de Navegação: agent in S. Tomé: LIMA & GAMA LTD., (Head Office: Rua do Comércio 85, Lisbon).

Companhia de Serviços Marítimos (COSEMA): Agency in S. Tomé.

Companhia Colonial de Navegação: agent in S. Tomé, (Head Office: Rua Instituto Vergílio Machado, Lisbon).

Sociedade Geral do Comércio Indústria e Transportes S.A.R.L.: agent in S. Tomé: SILVA & GOUVEIA S.A.R.L., (Head Office: Rua dos Douradores 11, Lisbon).

CIVIL AVIATION

Serviço de Transportes Aéreos: São Tomé, a government airline with services to Príncipe, Porto Alegre and Cabinda, Angola; freight services to Luanda, Fernando Pó; Dir. A. A. GROMICHO.

Also D.T.A. services to Ambrizete and Luanda, Angola.

PORTUGUESE OVERSEAS PROVINCES—MACAO

MACAO

Macao consists of the peninsula of Macao and the two smaller adjacent islands of Taipa and Coloane, near to Hong Kong. Capital: Macao.

STATISTICS

Area: 16 sq. km.

Population: 250,000 (1970 est.); (1970 est.) Births 2,670, Marriages 116, Deaths 1,516.

Industry (1970—'000 Patacas): Furniture 4,246, Mineral Products 5,710, Shoes and Clothing 83,261, Textiles 60,965, Tobacco 763, Firecrackers 22,216, Optical Products 7,112, Beverages 4,846, Paper Industry 694.

Finance: 1 Pataca=100 Avos; 14.63 Patacas=£1 sterling; 5.63 Patacas=U.S. \$1. The Hong Kong \$ also circulates freely in the province and is interchangeable with the Pataca.

Budget (1970): 62,579,104 Patacas.

Portuguese Intermediate Development Plan (1968-73): Investment in Macao (1970) 40 million Escudos.

Currency in Circulation (1970—'000 Patacas): 65,430 of which notes 58,278, coins 7,152.

External Trade (1970—'000 Patacas): Imports 393,144, Exports 255,841.

Commodities: Imports: Live Animals 45,936, Textiles 122,955, Food, Drink and Tobacco 84,741 Machinery 19,927; **Exports:** Live Animals 19,294, Textiles 149,004, Food and Drink 10,933, Machinery 554.

Direction of Trade: Imports: Portugal 3,664, Portuguese Overseas Provinces 5, Foreign Countries 389,494; **Exports:** Portugal 27,575, Portuguese Overseas Provinces 47,363, Foreign Countries 180,902.

1970 Exports: 256 million Patacas.

1970 Imports: 393 million Patacas.

Transport (1970): *Number of Road Vehicles:* 4,899, of which cars 3,214, lorries and buses 571, motor-cycles 1,114; *Shipping:* 15,810 vessels entered.

Education (1970): *Primary:* schools 86, teachers 833, pupils 23,355; *Secondary:* schools 29, teachers 458, pupils 7,280; *Technical:* schools 16, teachers 91, pupils 2,802.

Sources: Agência-Geral do Ultramar; Banco Nacional Ultramarino S.A.R.L., Lisbon; Information Service of the Province.

THE GOVERNMENT

Governor: Brig. José Manuel de Sousa e Faro Nobre de Carvalho.

The Governor is assisted in his duties by Legislative and Executive officers, some of whom are elected and others are appointed.

POLITICAL PARTY

Ação Nacional Popular: The Portuguese government party, formerly União Nacional.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Courts of First Instance. These administer the Legal Code of Metropolitan Portugal. Cases may be finally referred to the Court of Second Instance and the Supreme Court in Lisbon.

RELIGION

ROMAN CATHOLIC

Suffragan See (attached to Metropolitan See of Goa): Macao; Rt. Rev. PAULO JOSÉ TAVARES.

There are 21 missions with a total personnel of 631; Roman Catholics number about 25,000.

THE PRESS

PORTUGUESE

Noticias de Macau: Calçada do Tronco Velho 6, Macao; f. 1947; daily; independent; Dir. Maj. Acácio Cabreira Henriques.

Boletim Oficial: Caixa Postal 33, Macao; f. 1838; weekly; government publication; Dir. Jaime Roberts.

Gazeta Macaense: Avenida Infante de Henrique 3, Macao; daily; Dir. Arq. José Tergira Chau.

O Clarim: Rua Central 26, Macao; f. 1948; twice weekly; Dir. Father Manuel Alfredo Javares.

CHINESE

Ou Mun: Macao.

Si Man: Macao.

Wa Kio: Macao.

Tai Chung: Macao.

Sing Pou: Macao.

RADIO

Emissora de Radiodifusão de Macau: Macao; government station; programmes in Portuguese and Chinese; Dir. Luís Gonzaga Gomes.

Emissora Vila Verde: Rua Francisco Xavier Pereira 123, Macao; private commercial station; programmes in Chinese, Dir. Ho Yin.

There is no television in any of the Portuguese Overseas Provinces.

FINANCE

ISSUING BANK

Banco Nacional Ultramarino: Lisbon, Macao.

FOREIGN BANK

Banco Tai Tung: Av. Alon. Ribdero, 28, Macao.

INSURANCE

The following Portuguese companies are represented in Macao:

Companhia de Seguros Comércio e Indústria, S.A.R.L.: Agents: H. Nolasco & Cia. Lda., P.O.B. 223, Macao (Head Office: Rua Aree do Bandeira-12, Lisbon).

Companhia de Seguros Tagus, S.A.R.L.: Agents: F. Rodrigues (Suc. Res.) Lda., Rua da Praia Grande 71, P.O.B. 2, Macao (Head Office: Rua do Comércio 40-64, Lisbon).

Companhia de Seguros Ultramarina, S.A.R.L.: Agents: H. Nolasco & Cia. Lda., P.O.B. 223, Macao (Head Office: Rua da Prata 108 Lisbon)

PORTUGUESE OVERSEAS PROVINCES—MACAO

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Fishing has always been one of the most important occupations of the Chinese community. In spite of reduced activity in recent years, fisheries (fresh, salted and shell fish) still contribute some 15 per cent of Macao's exports, as well as satisfying local demand. Other industries include textile manufacture, firecrackers, incense sticks, Chinese wines, cigarettes, footwear, matches, plastic wares, camphor and teakwood chests and porcelain, and almost all these commodities are exported. Firecrackers go almost entirely to the U.S.A. There are ten large firecracker factories in operation. The making of matches, another old-established industry, employs 1,400 workers in five factories. Angola and Mozambique import quantities of Macao manufactured goods and other markets are being actively developed.

Manufacturas Têxteis de Macao: Avenida Coronel Mesquita 79, Macao.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Associação Comercial de Macau: Chair. Yo Hin.

TRANSPORT

ROADS

There were 30 km. of roads in 1970.

SHIPPING

There are 20 shipping agencies for international lines.

Hydrofoils operate every half-hour during daylight between Macao and Hong Kong.

TOURISM

Centro de Informação e Turismo: Government Palace, Rua da Praia Grande, Macao; there were 1,578,631 visitors to Macao in 1970.

Macao Tourist Information Bureau: 1525 Star House, Kowloon, Hong Kong.

PORTUGUESE OVERSEAS PROVINCES—PORTUGUESE TIMOR

PORTUGUESE TIMOR

Portuguese Timor includes the eastern part of the island of Timor, the territory of Oe-Cusse and the adjacent islands of Pulo Jako and Atauro, between Indonesia and Australia. Capital and Chief Port: Dili (population 18,760).

STATISTICS

Area: 19,423 sq. km.

Population (1970 est.): 601,541, of which Europeans 1,435, Births 13,607, Marriages 1,248, Deaths 7,592.

Agriculture: *Principal Crops* (metric tons—1970): Maize 16,941, Rice 668,998, Sweet Potatoes 16,158, Manioc 18,461, Beans 2,822, Copra 2,206, Rubber 1,114, Coffee 4,905. *Livestock* (1970): Horses 114,152, Cattle 70,607, Buffalo 127,011, Sheep 43,033, Goats 217,011, Pigs 224,268.

Finance: 68.25 Timor Escudos=£1 sterling, 1 Conto=1,000 Escudos, 1 Escudo=100 Centavos.

Budget (1970): 185,452 Contos.

Portuguese Intermediate Development Plan, 1968-73: Investment in Portuguese Timor (1971) 66,100 Contos.

External Trade (Contos—1970): Imports 207,118, Exports 95,773.

Commodities: (Contos—1970): *Imports:* Live Animals 16,492, Vegetable Products 6,266, Prepared Foodstuffs 33,961, Mineral Products 13,921, Chemical Products 14,376, Textiles 46,100, Metals 23,256, Machinery 21,045, Vehicles, Aircraft and Vessels 16,542. *Exports:* Vegetable Products 93,683, Animal and Vegetable Fats and Oils 717, Rubber, Plastics, etc. 752.

Direction of Trade: (Contos—1970): *Imports:* Portugal 113,573, Portuguese Overseas Provinces 60,987, Foreign Countries 93,545. *Exports:* Portugal 13,628, Portuguese Overseas Provinces 481, Foreign Countries 82,145.

Transport: *Number of registered vehicles* (1970) 1,178, of which cars 606, lorries and buses 489, motor-cycles 683. *Shipping* (1970): Vessels entered 47, Freight entered 28,928 metric tons, cleared 10,234 metric tons. *Civil Aviation* (1970): Passengers landed 11,482, Freight entered and cleared 73,009 kg.

Education: *Primary:* schools 328, teachers 699, pupils 32,873; *Secondary:* schools 4, teachers 35, pupils 907; *Technical:* schools 1, teachers 14, pupils 129.

Sources: Agência-Geral do Ultramar; Banco Nacional Ultramarino S.A.R.L., Lisbon; Statistical Service of the Province.

GOVERNMENT

Governor: Brig. Gen. JOSÉ NOGUEIRA VALENTE PIRES.

The Governor is assisted in his duties by Legislative and Executive Officers, some of whom are elected and others are appointed.

POLITICAL PARTY

Ação Nacional Popular: The Portuguese government party, formerly União Nacional.

RELIGION

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Suffragan See (attached to Metropolitan See of Goa): Dili; Rt. Rev. JOSÉ JOAQUIM RIBEIRO.

There are 15 missions with a total personnel of 868; Roman Catholics number about 180,000.

THE PRESS

Boletim Oficial: Dili; Government publication.

Seara: Dili; Dir. Father MANUEL ANDRE PINHEIRO.

Voz do Timor: Dili; Dir. MANUEL ANTÓNIO LOURENÇO PEREIRA; JAIME J. NEVES.

RADIO

Emissora do Radiodifusão de Timor: Dili; Government Station; programmes in Portuguese, Chinese and Tetum, Dir.-Gen. JAIME JOAQUIM DAS NEVES.

In 1971 there were 3,100 radio receivers.

There is no television in any of the Portuguese Overseas Provinces.

FINANCE

ISSUING BANK

Banco Nacional Ultramarino: Lisbon; Dili.

INSURANCE

The following Portuguese insurance firms are represented in Portuguese Timor:

Companhia de Seguros Tagus, S.A.R.L.: Dili; (Head Office: Rua do Comércio 40-64, Lisbon).

Companhia de Seguros Ultramarina, S.A.R.L.: agent in Dili; Sociedade Agrícola Pátria e Trabalho, Lda.; (Head Office: Rua de Prata 108, Lisbon).

TRANSPORT

ROADS

There were 2,896 km. of roads in 1970, of which 2,033 km. were classified (707 km. 1st class) and 1,326 km. seasonal tracks.

SHIPPING

Companhia Nacional de Navegação: agents in Dili: Sociedade Agrícola Pátria e Trabalho, Lda.; (Head Office: Rua do Comércio 85, Lisbon).

Companhia Colonial de Navegação: agents in Dili: Sociedade Agrícola Pátria e Trabalho, Lda.; (Head Office: Rua de S. Julião 63, Lisbon).

Koninklijke Paketvaart Maatschappij: agents in Dili: Banco Nacional Ultramarino.

CIVIL AVIATION

AOA Zamrud Aviation Corp.: Dili. Merdeka III/I, Kupang; Agent JACK SINE.

Transportes Aéreos de Timor: Dili; f. 1946 services between Baucau and Darwin, Northern Australia, and domestic services within Timor. Gen. Man. JOSE MARIA M. F. DE CASTRO.

Trans-Australia Airways: services between Baucau and Darwin.

PUERTO RICO

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The island of Puerto Rico lies 50 miles east of Hispaniola (Haiti and the Dominican Republic) in the outer Caribbean. The climate is maritime-tropical with temperatures ranging from 63°F (17°C) to 96°F (36°C). The official language is Spanish and English is widely spoken. Eighty-five per cent of the population is Roman Catholic, the remainder belonging to Protestant denominations. The flag consists of five alternating red and white horizontal stripes, with a blue triangle containing a white star next to the staff. The capital is San Juan.

Recent History

Puerto Rico was a Spanish colony for 400 years until 1898 when, by the Treaty of Paris ending the Spanish-American War, it was ceded to the U.S.A. American citizenship was granted in 1917 and in 1947 Puerto Rico was given the right to elect its own Governor. In 1952 a Constitution was promulgated by which the island attained the status of a self-governing "Commonwealth" associated with the United States. In a plebiscite on July 23, 1967, 60.5 per cent of voters ratified a continuation of Commonwealth status in preference to independence (0.6 per cent) or incorporation as a State of the United States (39 per cent). Emigration to the United States, once at a high rate in the 1940's and 1950's, has now almost ceased. In the general elections of November 1968 the Popular Democratic Party, which had been in power since 1941 without interruption, lost the governorship and control of the House of Representatives to the New Progressive Party, but retained control of the Senate and 48 of the 76 municipalities. The Constitution was amended by a referendum in 1970 to reduce the minimum voting age to 18 years.

Government

Executive power is vested in a Governor, elected for a four-year term, and a Cabinet of ten Secretaries. The Legislature is the bi-cameral Legislative Assembly consisting of the Senate of 27 members and the House of Representatives of 51 members elected for four-year terms. A Resident Commissioner, elected for a four-year term, represents Puerto Rico in the U.S. House of Representatives. Puerto Ricans are citizens of the United States with civil but not political rights. The United States Government is responsible for the island's foreign policy.

Defence

Defence is the responsibility of the United States and Puerto Ricans are liable for U.S. military service.

Economic Affairs

An intensive government-sponsored programme of industrialization has changed the country's economy from an agricultural to a mixed one. The main crops are sugar, tobacco and coffee. Industry now provides a greater income than agriculture and includes cigars, alcohol, chemicals, food-processing and household appliances. The United States provides the principal market for Puerto Rican

imports and exports. In 1969-70, the net income amounted to \$3,820.6 million and per capita income was \$1,427; the net income has been increasing consistently at a rate of about 10 per cent during the last decade. Tourism is an important source of revenue.

Transport and Communications

There are no railways on Puerto Rico. Roads total over 6,000 miles. There are ten ports, the chief ones being San Juan, Ponce and Mayagüez. Internal and international air services are provided by over thirty local American and foreign lines.

Social Welfare

Puerto Rico is included in the U.S. social security programme and also has a system of its own covering health, accident, disability and unemployment. About thirty per cent of the budget is devoted to social welfare and public health.

Education

The public education system is centrally administered by the Department of Education. Education is compulsory from the age of six to sixteen. In academic year 1969-70 there were 2,220 public day schools with a total enrollment of 680,500 pupils and 254 private schools with 91,858 pupils. The 12-year curriculum is subdivided into six grades of elementary school, three years junior high school and three years senior high school. Vocational schools at the high school level and kindergartens also form part of the public education system. Instruction is conducted in Spanish but English is a required subject at all levels. The Department of Education operates an island-wide radio and television educational network. About thirty-three per cent of the annual budget is devoted to education.

Public higher education policy is formulated by the Council on Higher Education which appoints the President of the University of Puerto Rico and Chancellors for the principal campuses. The State University system consists of four principal campuses and four regional colleges with a combined enrolment of 43,609 students. There are two principal private universities—the Catholic University in Ponce and the Inter-American University in San German—and two colleges, with a combined enrolment of 26,848 students.

Tourism

There has been a sharp increase in tourism in recent years and it now forms a major source of income (\$235.4 million in 1970). Attractions include the mountain scenery in the interior and fine beaches and game fishing in coastal waters. In 1970 there were 43 tourist hotels with a total of 7,219 rooms, and 41 tourist guest houses with 478 rooms.

United States laws and regulations apply to foreign visitors to Puerto Rico.

Sport

Baseball, basketball, boxing and cockfighting are the most popular sports.

PUERTO RICO—(INTRODUCTORY SURVEY, STATISTICAL SURVEY)

Public Holidays

1972: May 29 (Memorial Day), July 4 (U.S. Independence Day), July 17 (Birthday of Luis Muñoz Rivera), July 25 (Constitution Day), July 27 (Birthday of José Celso Barbosa), September 4 (Labour Day), October 9 (Discovery of America), October 23 (Veterans' Day), November 7 (General Elections), November 19 (Discovery of Puerto Rico), November 23 (Thanksgiving Day), December 25 (Christmas Day).

1973: January 1 (New Year's Day), January 6 (Epiphany), January 11 (Birthday of Eugenio María de Hostos), February 19 (Birthday of George Washington), March 22 (Emancipation of the Slaves), April 16 (Birthday of José de Diego), April 20 (Good Friday).

Weights and Measures

The United States system is officially in force and some old Spanish weights and measures are used in local commerce.

Currency and Exchange Rate

U.S. currency is used in Puerto Rico. The unit of currency is the dollar of 100 cents.

Coins: 1, 5, 10, 25, 50 cents; 1 dollar.

Notes: 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 500, 1,000, 5,000, 10,000 dollars.

Exchange rate: U.S.\$2.60 = £1 sterling.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (square miles)				
TOTAL	Puerto Rico	Culebra	Vieques	Mona
3,423	3,336	11	57	20

POPULATION (1970)					
TOTAL	San Juan* (capital)	Ponce	Mayagüez	Arecibo	Bayamón
2,713,147	824,758	158,981	85,857	73,468	156,192

* Includes Metropolitan Area.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

RATE per '000	1968	1969	1970	1971*
Births . . .	24.8	25.2	25.0	24.1
Marriages . . .	19.6	19.6	19.6	19.6
Deaths . . .	6.2	6.6	6.7	6.6

* Preliminary figures, Dec. 1970.

EMPLOYMENT ('000)

	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	92	85	74
Manufacturing	138	144	142
Trade	128	132	138
Government	100	108	113
Other	243	253	271
TOTAL	701	722	738

AGRICULTURE

	UNIT	1969	1970	1971*
Sugar (raw) . . .	million short tons	5.9	5.8	4.2
Coffee	thousand cwt.	260	200	340
Tobacco	" tons "	81	63	55
Pineapples	" tons "	53,166	54,036	63
Molasses	million gallons	41.6	45.4	32.5

Livestock (1970): Cattle 521,000, Pigs 191,031, Chickens 3,965,526.

PUERTO RICO—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

INDUSTRY

COMMODITY	UNIT	1968	1969	1970
Sugar (Refined) .	thousand short tons	279	207	224
Distilled Spirits .	thousand proof gallons	14,812	16,912	15,418
Rum (Bottled) .	" "	11,437	14,620	13,631
Beer	" "	21,768	24,676	25,159
Cement	thousand bags of 376 lb.	9,181	9,178	8,847
Electricity . .	million kWh.	5,771	6,652	7,539

There were 1,800 government-aided factories in Puerto Rico (December 1969).

FINANCE

U.S. \$1=100 cents.

U.S. \$100=£41.66 sterling.

BUDGET, 1970 (Estimates)
(\$'000)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
Surplus brought forward	94,723	General Administration	81,597
Property Taxes	24,795	Personal and Property Protection . .	115,878
Income Taxes	249,744	Industrial, Agricultural and Commercial	
Inheritance and Gift Taxes	6,162	Development	88,078
Excise Taxes	212,609	Health and Public Welfare	208,048
Licences, Permits, Fces, Business Charges	17,301	Education	320,988
Lottery Proceeds	17,175	Transport and Communications . . .	28,151
Miscellaneous	134,884	Bond Redemption	42,108
U.S. Grant-in-aid.	145,139	Other	68,723
Bonds	73,000		
Customs	39,022		
TOTAL	1,014,544	TOTAL	953,572

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS—ALL COUNTRIES
(million dollars)

	1969 (Revised)			1970 (Preliminary)		
	Credit	Debit	Balance	Credit	Debit	Balance
Goods and Services:						
Merchandise	1,639	2,229	— 590	1,746	2,513	— 767
Transportation	81	292	— 211	89	314	— 225
Travel	229	144	85	223	149	74
Investment income	190*	456†	— 266	233*	524†	— 291
Other services	93	98	— 5	95	122	— 27
Total	2,232	3,219	— 987	2,387	3,622	— 1,235
Transfer Payments	314	—	314	325	—	325
CURRENT BALANCE	2,546	3,219	— 673	2,712	3,622	— 910
Capital and Monetary Gold:						
Long-term loans and investments .	630	44	586	773	71	702
Short-term loans and investments .	66	5	61	332	132	200
CAPITAL BALANCE	696	49	647	1,105	203	902
Net Errors and Omissions	—	29	— 29	—	9	— 9

* Includes operational disbursements of federal agencies and income on investments.

† Corresponds to income on investments.

PUERTO RICO—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

EXTERNAL TRADE

(million dollars)

	1969	1970	1971
IMPORTS:			
From U.S.A.	1,765	1,963	2,202
From Foreign Countries	471	567	647
From Virgin Islands	27	24	29
Total	2,263	2,554	2,878
EXPORTS:			
To U.S.A.	1,396	1,533	1,578
To Foreign Countries	100	118	126
To Virgin Islands	110	77	92
Total	1,606	1,728	1,796

IMPORTS FROM AND EXPORTS TO THE U.S.A.

(1969-70: \$'000)

	IMPORTS	EXPORTS
Food and Live Animals	330,571	170,410
Beverages and Tobacco	93,497	153,163
Crude Materials, Inedible, except Fuels	17,609	10,985
Mineral Fuels, Lubricants and Related Products	9,258	120,953
Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	13,815	6,988
Chemicals	41,405	172,800
Manufactured Goods classified chiefly by material	544,112	118,146
Machinery and Transport Equipment	515,393	160,153
Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	255,401	560,447
Other Commodities and Transactions	42,435	1,138

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS BY COUNTRIES

(dollars)

	1968-69		1969-70	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
Belgium and Luxembourg	14,085,321	4,291,958	15,938,359	7,406,136
Canada	44,450,811	1,179,159	41,943,620	4,804,233
Dominican Republic	8,437,413	15,545,583	10,047,844	17,449,224
France	10,742,843	298,540	11,866,200	1,479,673
German Federal Republic	22,663,674	1,757,198	41,383,062	1,367,374
Italy	10,619,715	1,541,073	19,201,727	1,870,640
Mexico	2,364,878	492,967	4,095,389	84,339
Netherlands West Indies	33,375,602	4,917,614	35,633,265	4,380,853
Spain	30,799,785	365,452	30,799,785	608,970
United Kingdom	19,149,453	7,810,845	22,665,914	8,014,490
U.S.A.	1,764,977,168	1,395,822,308	1,963,499,758	1,533,483,019
Venezuela	120,219,544	8,399,717	141,959,124	7,537,826

PUERTO RICO—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

TOURISM

	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
Total Visitors	910,903	1,067,511	1,088,379
From United States . . .	798,795	928,032	879,635
From Other Countries . .	112,108	139,479	188,267
Expenditures (million \$) .	202	229	223
Rooms Available	8,482	8,700	8,823

TRANSPORT ROADS

	CARS		TRUCKS		LIGHT TRUCKS	OTHERS	TOTAL
	Private	For Hire	Private	For Hire			
1968 . . .	367,861	12,586	12,338	3,675	49,283	24,257	470,000
1969 . . .	420,447	12,854	14,580	3,873	56,813	29,428	538,000
1970 . . .	481,168	13,358	16,474	4,435	64,596	34,231	614,202

SHIPPING

	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
Passengers Arriving . . .	1,069	894	11,436
Passengers Departing . .	670	562	11,181
Freight (million tons) . .	21.1*	21.3†	21.6‡

* 1968.

† 1969.

‡ 1970.

CIVIL AVIATION

	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
Passengers Arriving . . .	1,986,723	2,317,963	2,203,089
Passengers Departing . .	2,014,822	2,304,539	2,254,444
Freight (tons)	78,183	112,115	87,918

EDUCATION

STUDENTS AND TEACHERS	1969-70	1970-71†
Total Number of Students	809,587	834,980
Public Day Schools	672,299	686,777
Private Schools (accredited) . . .	81,049	87,456
University of Puerto Rico	37,839	42,516
Private Colleges and Universities .	18,400	18,231
Number of Teachers*	21,492	21,750

* School teachers only

† Figures as at August 1970.

Source: Department of State, San Juan.

THE CONSTITUTION

ON July 3rd, 1950, the United States Congress adopted an Act (Public Law No. 600) which was to allow "the people of Puerto Rico to organise a government pursuant to a constitution of their own adoption". This Act was submitted to the voters of Puerto Rico in a referendum and was accepted in the summer of 1951. A new Constitution was drafted in which Puerto Rico was styled as a commonwealth, or *estado libre asociado*, "a state which is free of superior authority in the management of its own local affairs", though it remained in association with the United States. This Constitution, with its amendments and resolutions, was ratified by the people of Puerto Rico on March 3rd, 1952, and by the Congress of the United States on July 3rd, 1952; and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico was established on July 25th, 1952.

Under the terms of the political and economic union between the United States and Puerto Rico, United States citizens in Puerto Rico enjoy the same privileges and immunities as if Puerto Rico were a member state of the Union. Puerto Rican citizens are citizens of the United States and may freely enter and leave that country.

The Congress of the United States has no control of, and may not intervene in, the internal affairs of Puerto Rico. The United States Government is, however, responsible for the defence and the foreign policy of the island.

Puerto Rico is exempted from the tax laws of the United States. While it has no representation in the United States Congress, the Puerto Rican Resident Commissioner to the United States, elected for a four-year term, enjoys the privileges of membership, without voting, of the House of Representatives of the United States Congress.

There are no customs duties between the United States and Puerto Rico. Foreign products entering Puerto Rico—with the single exception of coffee, which is subject to customs duty in Puerto Rico, but not in the United States—pay the same customs duties as would be paid on their entry into the United States.

The United States social security system is extended to Puerto Rico except for unemployment insurance provisions. Laws providing for economic co-operation between the Federal Government and the States of the Union for the construction of roads, schools, public health services and similar purposes are extended to Puerto Rico. Such joint programmes are administered by the Commonwealth Government.

Amendments to the Constitution are not subject to approval by the U.S. Congress, provided that they are consistent with the U.S. Federal Constitution, the Federal Relations Act defining federal relations with Puerto Rico, and Public Law No. 600. Subject to these limitations, the Constitution may be amended by a two-thirds vote of the Puerto Rican Legislature and by the subsequent majority approval of the electorate.

The Constitution starts with a definition of democracy and continues with a Bill of Rights.

BILL OF RIGHTS

No discrimination shall be made on account of race, colour, sex, birth, social origin or condition, or political

or religious ideas. Suffrage shall be direct, equal and universal for all over the age of 18. Public property and funds shall not be used to support schools other than State schools. The death penalty shall not exist. The rights of the individual, of the family and of property are guaranteed. The Constitution establishes trial by jury in all cases of felony, as well as the right of *habeas corpus*. Every person is to receive free elementary and secondary education. Social protection is to be afforded to the old, the disabled, the sick and the unemployed.

THE LEGISLATIVE POWER

The Legislative Assembly consists of two houses, whose members are elected by direct vote for a four-year term. The Senate is composed of 27 members, the House of Representatives of 51 members. Senators must be over 30 years of age, and representatives over 25 years of age. The Constitution guarantees the minority parties a representation in the Legislature, which may fluctuate from a quarter to a third of the seats in each house.

The Senate elects a President and the House of Representatives a Speaker from their respective members. The sessions of each house are public. A majority of the total number of members of each house constitutes a quorum. Either house can initiate legislation, though Bills for raising revenue must originate in the House of Representatives. Once passed by both Houses, a Bill is submitted to the Governor, who can either sign it into law or return it, with his reasons for refusal, within ten days. If it is returned, the Houses may pass it again by a two-thirds majority, in which case the Governor must accept it.

The House of Representatives, or the Senate, can impeach one of its members for treason, bribery, other felonies and "misdemeanours involving moral turpitude". A two-thirds majority is necessary before an indictment may be brought. The cases are tried by the Senate. If a representative or senator is declared guilty, he is deprived of his office and becomes punishable by law.

THE EXECUTIVE

The Governor, who must be at least 35 years of age, is elected by direct suffrage and serves for four years. He is responsible for the execution of laws, is commander-in-chief of the militia, and has the power to proclaim martial law. At the beginning of every regular session of the assembly, in January, he presents a report on the state of the treasury, and on proposed expenditure. To assist him, the Governor chooses his Secretaries of Departments, subject to the approval of the Legislative Assembly. These are led by the Secretary of State, who replaces the Governor at need.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The island is divided into 78 municipal districts for the purposes of local administration. The municipalities comprise not only urban areas but also the surrounding neighbourhood. They are governed by a mayor and a municipal assembly, both elected for a four-year term.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF THE STATE

Governor: LUIS A. FERRÉ.

(ELECTION, NOVEMBER 5th, 1968)

	Votes
LUIS A. FERRÉ (New Progressive Party)	399,849
LUIS NEGRÓN-LÓPEZ (Popular Democratic Party)	373,544
ROBERTO SÁNCHEZ-VILELLA (People's Party)	107,393
ANTONIO J. GONZÁLEZ (Independent Party)	32,244
RAMIRO COLÓN (Statehood Republican Party)	4,436

EXECUTIVE

Governor: LUIS A. FERRÉ.

Secretary of State: FERNANDO CHARDON.

Secretary of Justice: WALLACE GONZÁLEZ-OLIVER.

Secretary of the Treasury: RAYMOND GONZÁLEZ.

Secretary of Education: RAMÓN MELLADO.

Secretary of Labour: JULIA RIVERA DE VINCENTI.

Secretary of Public Works: ANTONIO SANTIAGO-VÁZQUEZ.

Secretary of Health: ERNESTO COLÓN-YORDÁN.

Secretary of Agriculture: LUIS RIVERA-BRENES.

Secretary of Commerce: LUIS RIVERA-BRENES.

Secretary of Social Services: EFRAÍN SANTIAGO.

Resident Commissioner, Washington: JORGE LUIS CORDOVA-DÍAZ.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

SENATE

(27 members)

President of the Senate: RAFAEL HERNÁNDEZ-COLÓN.

Vice-President of the Senate: JUAN J. CANCEL-RÍOS.

Secretary of the Senate: MIGUEL A. DIAZ-SANTIAGO.

Composition: P.D.P. 15 seats, N.P.P. 12 seats (1968 elections).

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

(51 members)

Speaker of the House: ÁNGEL VIERA-MARTÍNEZ.

Vice-President of the House: JOSÉ E. SALICHS.

Secretary of the House: PEDRO TORRES-DÍAZ.

Composition: N.P.P. 28 seats, P.D.P. 23 seats (1968 elections).

POLITICAL PARTIES

Partido Nuevo Progresista (*New Progressive Party*): f. 1967; advocates eventual inclusion of Puerto Rico among the United States of America; Leader LUIS A. FERRÉ.

Partido Popular Democrático (*Popular Democratic Party*): P.O.B. 1167, Hato Rey, 00919; f. 1938; supports continuation and improvement of the present Commonwealth status of Puerto Rico; Leader Sen. RAFAEL HERNÁNDEZ-COLÓN.

Partido del Pueblo (*People's Party*): 156 F. D. Roosevelt Ave., Hato Rey; f. 1968; supports continuation and improvement of the present Commonwealth status; Leader ROBERTO SÁNCHEZ-VILELLA.

Partido Independentista Puertorriqueño (*Puerto Rico Independence Party*): f. 1948; seeks immediate independence for Puerto Rico, by peaceful means and with special financial concessions from the United States; Leader RUBÉN BERRÍOS. Obtained less than 5 per cent of total votes in 1968 elections; must register by petition of voters for participation in future elections.

Partido Estadista Republicano (*Statehood Republican Party*): f. 1898; advocates prompt inclusion of Puerto Rico among the States of the Union; Leader MIGUEL A. GARCÍA-MÉNDEZ. Obtained less than 5 per cent of total votes in 1968 elections; must register by petition of voters for participation in future elections.

Partido Auténtico Soberanista (*Soberanist Authentic Party*): f. 1971; seeks immediate independence for Puerto Rico by peaceful means and with special financial concessions from the United States; Leader JORGE LUIS LANDING.

Partido Unión Puertorriqueña (*Puerto Rican Union Party*): f. 1971; seeks immediate independence for Puerto Rico by peaceful means and with special financial concessions from the United States; Leader ANTONIO GONZÁLEZ.

The **Partido Nacionalista** (*Nationalist Party*), the **Puerto Rico Socialist Party** (formerly the *Movimiento Pro-Independencia*) and other entities favouring Puerto Rican independence are not organized or registered as political parties and advocate independence through non-electoral means.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The Judiciary is vested in a Supreme Court and other courts as may be established by law. The Supreme Court is composed of a Chief Justice and eight Associate Justices, appointed by the Governor with the consent of the Senate. The lower Judiciary consists of Superior and District Courts and Justices of the Peace equally appointed.

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court: LUIS NEGRÓN-FERNÁNDEZ.

There is also a Federal District Court, whose judges and attorney are appointed by the President of the United States.

District Judges: HIRAM CANCIO, JUAN B. FERNÁNDEZ-BADILLO, JOSÉ V. TOLEDO.

District Attorney: JULIO MORALES-SÁNCHEZ.

RELIGION

There is no established Church in Puerto Rico. Eighty-five per cent of the population is Roman Catholic.

The Protestant churches represented include the Episcopalian, Baptist, Presbyterian, Seventh-Day Adventist, Lutheran and Christian Science.

There is a Jewish Community Centre in San Juan.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Archbishop:

San Juan: Most Rev. LUIS APONTE MARTÍNEZ.

Bishops:

Ponce: Most Rev. JUAN FREMIOT TORRES-OLIVER.

Arecibo: Most Rev. ALFRED F. MÉNDEZ.

Caguas: Most Rev. RAFAEL GROVAS-FÉLIX.

Episcopalian: Bishop: Rt. Rev. FRANCISCO FROYLAN-REUS.

Evangelical Council of Puerto Rico: Pres.: Rev. LUIS A. ORENGO.

Jewish Community Center: 903 Ponce de León Ave., Santurce, San Juan; Rabbi: SOLOMON WALDENBERG.

THE PRESS

With a literacy rate of more than 80 per cent, Puerto Rico has good readership of its few newspapers and magazines, as well as of mainland United States periodicals. However, radio and television are well organized, maintaining mainland U.S. standards, and offer a popular alternative. Like the broadcasting media, Puerto Rican newspapers utilize the Audit Bureau of Circulation, New York advertising agencies, and the U.S. postal service. Several newspapers have large additional readerships in New York, amongst the immigrant communities.

DAILIES

San Juan

El Imparcial: P.O.B. 2792, Old San Juan, 00903; f. 1933; morning (except Sunday); independent; Publisher MIGUEL A. GARCIA MÉNDEZ; Editor LUIS RECHANA-ACRAIT; circ. 71,000.

El Mundo: P.O.B. 2408; f. 1919; morning; independent; Editor TOM C. HARRIS; circ. 161,856, Sunday 161,616.

El Nuevo Día: P.O.B. 297, Old San Juan; f. 1909; morning (except Sunday); Spanish; independent; Publisher ANTONIO LUIS FERRÉ; Editor PEDRO A. VÁSQUEZ; circ. 40,000, Saturday 35,000.

The San Juan Star: P.O.B. 4187; f. 1959; morning; English; independent; Editor ANDREW VIGLUCCI; circ. 43,700 Sunday 45,360.

PERIODICALS

Angela Luisa: P.O.B. 1807, Hato Rey; f. 1967; Spanish; monthly; Dir. ANGELA LUISA TORREGROSA; circ. 16,000.

Asomante: P.O.B. 1142, San Juan, 00902; f. 1945; Spanish; literary review; quarterly; published by Women Alumnae Association of the University of Puerto Rico; Chief Editor VENUS LYDIA SOTO.

Bohemia: P.O.B. 1522, Hato Rey; transferred from Cuba in 1961; weekly, in Spanish; Editor PEDRO ZERVIGÓN; circ. 50,000.

Boletín de la Academia de Artes y Ciencias de Puerto Rico: Avenida Ponce de León, altos Pda. 37, Hato Rey, 00917; f. 1961; Spanish, English; quarterly; arts, sciences, history; Editor WASHINGTON LLORENS; circ. 2,000.

Caribbean Studies: Institute of Caribbean Studies, University of Puerto Rico; quarterly, in Spanish, English and French; Man. Editor SYBIL LEWIS; circ. 1,500.

Carta de Puerto Rico: Department of State, San Juan; f. 1965; weekly newsletter; English and Spanish editions; directed to overseas news media; Editor JOSÉ TORO-ROMANACCE.

Educación: Department of Education, Hato Rey; f. 1960; Spanish; quarterly; Editor EDELMIRA GONZÁLEZ MALDONADO; circ. 25,000.

Isla Literaria: P.O.B. 1992, San Juan; f. 1969; Spanish; literary review; quarterly; Editor ERNESTO JUAN FONFRÍAS; circ. 4,000.

Que Pasa in Puerto Rico: G.P.O. Box BN, San Juan 00936; f. 1948; English; monthly tourist guide; Editor PATRICIA O'REILLY; circ. 40,000.

Revista de Ciencias Comerciales: Business Administration faculty, University of P.R., f. 1970; Spanish; quarterly; commerce and industry; Pres. JUAN B. APONTE.

Revista de Ciencias Sociales U.P.R.: Facultad de Ciencias Sociales, University of Puerto Rico, Río Piedras; f. 1957; Spanish, quarterly; social sciences; Dir. EUGENIO FERNÁNDEZ MÉNDEZ; circ. 600.

Revista Colegio de Abogados de Puerto Rico: P.O.B. 1900, San Juan; f. 1940; Spanish; quarterly; law; Editor CARMELO DELGADO-CINTRÓN; circ. 3,000.

Revista del Colegio de Ingenieros, Arquitectos y Agrimensores de Puerto Rico: G.P.O. Box 3845, San Juan, Puerto Rico 00936; f. 1940; quarterly; architecture and engineering; Editor AIDA SANTONI; circ. 6,400.

Revista del Instituto de Cultura Puertorriqueña: P.O.B. 4184, San Juan; f. 1958; Spanish; quarterly; arts, literature, Puerto Rican culture; Editor RICARDO ALEGRIA; circ. 5,500.

La Torre: P.O.B. X, U.P.R. Station, San Juan; f. 1953; Spanish; quarterly; arts and literature; published by the University of Puerto Rico; Editor AMADOR COBAS; circ. 2,000.

PRESS AGENCIES

FOREIGN PRESS BUREAUX

A.P. P.O.B. 4187, San Juan; Chief JORGE ARFERD.

U.P.I. (U.S.A.): P.O.B. 5135, Puerto de Tierra Station; Division Man. BERNARD CAUGHEY.

PUBLISHERS

División Editorial Departamento de Instrucción Pública: Avenida Teniente César González, Esquina Calaf, Urb. Tres Monjitas, Hato Rey, P.R. 00919.

Editorial Antillana: Río Piedras.

Editorial Biblioteca de Autores Puertorriqueños: P.O.B. 582, San Juan.

Editorial Club de la Prensa: P.O.B. 2229, San Juan; travel, fiction, folklore, essays.

Editorial Coqui: P.O.B. 21992, U.P.R., Río Piedras.

Editorial Cordillera, Inc.: P.O.B. 170, Hato Rey, PR 00919; f. 1964; Chair. MIGUEL A. SERRANO; Vice-Chair. HÉCTOR E. SERRANO.

Editorial Edil, Inc.: Calle Tulane, Río Piedras, P.O.B. 23008; f. 1968; university texts, literature, technical and official publications; Dir. NORBERTO LUGO RAMIREZ.

Editorial Instituto de Cultura Puertorriqueña: P.O.B. 4184, San Juan; history, literature, art, music, folklore.

Editorial Cultural Inc.: 51 Roble St., Río Piedras, P.R. 00925; f. 1947; Dir. F. VÁZQUEZ-ALAMO.

Editorial Universitaria: University of Puerto Rico, Río Piedras, San Juan; science, medicine, philosophy, politics, textbooks.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Radio and television in Puerto Rico are commercially operated, except for the Government radio and television educational networks. There is a Communications Satellite (COMSAT) station in Cayey.

RADIO

There are 76 commercial radio stations. The Puerto Rico Department of Education operates the WIPR educational radio network.

Number of radio receivers in 1972: 2,100,000.

TELEVISION

There are 14 commercial television stations. The Puerto Rico Department of Education operates the WIPR-TV education network. All television stations transmit in colour.

Number of television receivers in 1971: 450,000.

Broadcasters' Association of Puerto Rico: P.O.B. 96, Aguadilla; 49 mems.; Pres. HÉCTOR REICHARD.

FINANCE

BANKING

(Amounts in dollars; cap.=capital; res.=reserves; dep.=deposits; brs.=branches)

San Juan

Government Development Bank for Puerto Rico: P.O.B. 4591, San Juan, 00905; f. 1942; cap. 50.m. (June 1971). An autonomous government agency, this Bank acts as fiscal agent (borrowing agent) to the Commonwealth Government, its political subdivisions and its public corporations. It also supplies long- and medium-term loans for the establishment and expansion of private businesses. In addition, the bank serves as local settling agent for cheque clearing among Puerto Rico's commercial banks. Pres. ROGER H. WALL.

Banco Mercantil de Puerto Rico: 105 Arzuaga St., Río Piedras; f. 1966; cap. 3.6m.; dep. 35.6m.; total resources 40.6m. (Dec. 1970); Pres. GUIDO E. PICÓN; 2 brs.

Banco Popular de Puerto Rico: Baneo Popular Center, Hato Rey; f. 1893; cap. 60.m.; dep. 793.7m. (Dec. 1971); Pres. and Chair. of the Board RAFAEL CARRIÓN, Jr.; Exee. Vice-Pres. JOSÉ L. CARRIÓN; 64 brs. in Puerto Rico, 7 in New York City.

Banco de San Juan: 1205 Ponce de León Ave., Santurce; f. 1927; cap. 4.6m.; surplus 1.8m.; dep. 126m. (Dec. 1971); Pres. JORGE I. ROSO; 13 brs.

Banco Obrero de Ahorro y Préstamos de Puerto Rico: P.O.B. BO, San Juan; f. 1960; cap. 4.4m.; surplus 1.9m.; dep. 39.8m. (Dec. 1971); Pres. PEDRO SOUSS; 4 brs.

Banco de la Vivienda: P.O.B. 345, Hato Rey; f. 1962; cap. 7.1m.; surplus 1.2m.; total res. 17.6m. (Dec. 1971); Pres. FRANCISCO J. BUXÓ PLA; 4 brs.

Ponce

Banco de Ponce: Plaza Degatau; f. 1917; cap. 5.5m. surplus 18m.; dep. 416.6m. (Dec. 1971); Pres. ROBERTO DE JESÚS TORO; Exee. Vice-Pres. JULIO A. TORRES; Chair. FÉLIX JUAN SERRALLES; 26 brs. in Puerto Rico, 7 in New York City.

Banco Crédito y Ahorro Ponceño: Plaza Degetau; f. 1895; cap. 44.7m.; surplus 28.2m.; dep. 584.7m. (Dec. 1971); Pres. ANGEL M. RIVERA; Chair. of the Board ALFONSO VALDÉS; 51 brs. in Puerto Rico, 1 in New York City.

Humacao

Rioig Commercial Bank: P.O.B. 457; f. 1922; cap. 2.1m.; surplus 1.5m.; dep. 36.6m (Dec. 1971); Pres. J. ADALBERTO ROIG; 5 brs.

San Germán

Banco de Economías y Préstamos: P.O.B. 146; f. 1881; cap. 3.1m.; surplus 3.8m.; dep. 91.2m. (Dec. 1971); Pres. LUIS A. MARTÍNEZ ALMODÓVAR; 7 brs.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN BANKS IN PUERTO RICO

San Juan

Bank of Nova Scotia: P.O.B. 352, S.J. 00902; Man. JOHN H. ELLIOT; 4 brs.

Chase Manhattan Bank N.A., The: P.O.B. 1990; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. FRANCISCO DE JESÚS-TORO; 6 brs.

First National City Bank: P.O. Box 2992, San Juan, P.R. 00936; Vice-Pres. ROBERT LEAVITT; 12 brs.

Royal Bank of Canada: P.O.B. 4987; District Man. D. MICHIE; 6 brs.

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS

First Federal Savings and Loan Association of Puerto Rico: P.O.B. 9146, Santurce; f. 1948; dep. 88.6m.; surplus 4.2m.; total resources 240m. (Dec. 1971); Pres. HORACE E. DÁVILA; 5 brs.

United Federal Savings and Loan Association of Puerto Rico: P.O.B. 2647, San Juan 00936; f. 1957; cap. 58m.; surplus and res. 5.1m.; total resources 82m.; Pres. RAFAEL V. PÉREZ; 4 brs.

Bayamón Federal Savings and Loan Association of Puerto Rico: P.O.B. 1435, Bayamón, 00619; f. 1960; cap. and dep. 51.4m.; surplus 2.8m.; Pres. GUILLERMO S. MARQUÉS; 5 brs.

Caguas Federal Savings and Loan Association of Puerto Rico: P.O.B. 666, Caguas; f. 1959; cap and dep., 47.5m.; surplus 2.8m.; rcs. 937,459; Pres. JOSÉ M. FELICIANO.

Central Federal Savings and Loan Association of Puerto Rico: P.O.B. 735, Arecibo; cap. and dep. 16.5m.; surplus 500,000 (Dec. 1971); Pres. FRANCISCO M. SUSONI.

Western National Savings and Loan Association of Puerto Rico: P.O.B. 1180, Mayagüez; cap. 21.6m.; surplus 2.5m.; dep. 2.5m.; Pres. MIGUEL A. GARCÍA-MÉNDEZ; 4 brs.

INSURANCE

San Juan

American International Life Insurance Co. of Puerto Rico: P.O.B. 3587; Pres. J. E. MUZAURIETA; life.

Atlantic Southern Insurance Co.: P.O.B. 2889, San Juan 00936; f. 1945; cap. p.u. 1m.; assets 9m.; Chair. and Pres. W. W. GOODNER; Sec. MAURICE DORAN; life.

Caribbean Insurance Co.: Plaza Bldg., San Juan; Pres. I. RODRÍGUEZ MORENO; fidelity, surety.

Cooperativa de Seguros de Vida de Puerto Rico: Agents: Cafeteros Insurance Agency, Inc., P.O.B. 1511, Ponce.

La Cruz Azul de Puerto Rico: P.O.B. 4431, San Juan.

Fortaleza Insurance Co.: Agents: International Insurance Co., P.O.B. 3686, San Juan.

Insurance Company of Puerto Rico: Agents: Atlantic Insurance Underwriters of San Juan, Inc., P.O.B. 3764, San Juan.

International Life Insurance Co. of The Americas: P.O.B. 1869, San Juan, P.R. 00936; f. 1957; Pres. W. W. GOODNER; Sec. LUIS F. QUIÑONES; life.

Méndez & Co. Inc.: P.O.B. 3192, San Juan; f. 1912; Pres. JOSÉ R. ALVAREZ.

Puerto Rican—American Insurance Co.: P.O.B. 112, San Juan, 00902; f. 1920; cap. and surplus 7.3m.; assets 20m.; Pres. RAFAEL A. ROCA; Sec. RODOLFO E. CRISCUOLO.

Puerto Rico Fire and Casualty Co.: 701 Ponce de León Ave., Suite 208, Santurce; f. 1965; cap. and surplus \$685,533; Pres. ARTURO A. SIMONPIETRI; Agents: Lippitt and Simonpietri, Inc., P.O.B. 1112, Old San Juan Station 00902.

San Juan Mercantile Corp.: Muelle 6, San Juan.

Security National Life Insurance Co.: P.O.B. 1873, Hato Rey, P.R. 00919; Pres. JORGE SOTO GARCÍA.

Seguros de Agricultores de Puerto Rico, Inc.: Agents: Cafeteros Insurance Agency, Inc., P.O.B. 1511, Ponce.

There are 13 principal agents, representing Puerto Rican, American and foreign companies.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Chamber of Commerce of Puerto Rico: Chamber of Commerce Bldgs., Tetuán 100, P.O.B. 3789, San Juan, 00904; f. 1913; 1,200 mems.; membership covers all towns in the island; Pres. MANUEL MORALES-DÁVILA; Treas. HERMINIO FERNÁNDEZ-TORRECILLAS; publs. *The Maritime Register* (monthly bulletin), *Comercio y Producción* (monthly).

Chamber of Commerce of Ponce: P.O.B. 2029; f. 1887; 175 mems.; Pres. MANUEL AVILÉS TORO; Sec. VICENTE ORTÍZ.

Chamber of Commerce of Arecibo: P.O.B. 1472, Arecibo; f. 1911; 80 mems.; Pres. JOSÉ W. ALVAREZ.

Chamber of Commerce of the West of Puerto Rico: P.O.B. 9, Mayagüez, P.R. 00708; f. 1962; over 450 mems.; Pres. J. B. RIBERAS; publ. *La Gaceta* (monthly).

Chamber of Commerce of Río Piedras: 1057 Ponce de León Ave., Río Piedras; f. 1960; 300 mems.; Pres. CARLOS UBIÑAS.

Chamber of Commerce of Bayamón: 25 Dr. Barbosa St., Bayamón; 262 mems.; Pres. MIGUEL PÉREZ MOLINA; publ. *La Voz de Bayamón* (bi-weekly).

Official Chamber of Commerce of Spain: 361 Tetuán St, San Juan; f. 1966; 100 mems.; Pres. ULPIANO RODRÍGUEZ DEL VALLE.

DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

Commonwealth of Puerto Rico Economic Development Administration—EDA: P.O.B. 2350, San Juan; 666 Fifth Ave., New York; public agency, with the Industrial Development Company and the Government Development Bank, in charge of the government-sponsored industrial development programme; Administrator MANUEL A. CASIANO, Jr.

PROFESSIONAL, INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATIONS

Asociación de Productores de Azúcar de Puerto Rico (Sugar Producers' Association): P.O.B. 9006, Santurce; f. 1909; 11 mems.; Pres. J. ADALBERTO ROIG; Sec. and Treas. VÍCTOR LUIS LLERAS.

Asociación de Industriales de Puerto Rico (Puerto Rico Manufacturers' Association): Suite 404-07, Midtown Condominium, 420 Ponce de León Ave., Hato Rey 00918; f. 1934; 900 mems.; Pres. ARTURO DÍAZ, Jr; Exec. Dir. AMADEO I. D. FRANCIS; publ. *Industrial Puerto Rico* (bi-monthly).

Homo Builders' Association of Puerto Rico: 1605 Ponce de León Ave., Condominio San Martín, Santurce; f. 1951; 169 mems.; Pres. CHARLES M. HITT.

Puerto Rico Farmers' Association: P.O.B. 8114, Santurce; f. 1925; over 15,000 mems.; Pres. ORESTE RAMOS.

Puerto Rico Institute of Engineers, Architects and Surveyors: G.P.O. Box 3845, San Juan 00936; f. 1938; 4,100 mems.; Pres. DENNIS W. HERNÁNDEZ; publ. *Revista* (quarterly).

Puerto Rico Hotel Association: 1120 Ashford Ave; 41 mems.; Pres. JERRY SOLOMON; Exec. Dir. ROBERTO E. BOURET.

Puerto Rico United Retailers Center: P.O.B. 127, Hato Rey, P.R. 00919; f. 1891; 4,000 mems.; Pres. MANUEL BORRERO; publ. *El Detallista* (monthly).

Puerto Rico Rum Producers' Association, Inc.: P.O.B. 3266, Old San Juan, 00904; f. 1943; 8 mems.; Pres. Hr. PEDRO J. SERRALLÉS III; Sec. CARLOS F. YORDÁN; publ. monthly and annual statistical reports.

Puerto Rico Bar Association: P.O.B. 1900, San Juan; f. 1840; 3,000 mems.; Pres. FRANCISCO APONTE-PÉREZ; Exec. Dir. RÚRICO E. RIVERA; publ. *Revista* (quarterly).

Puerto Rico Broadcasters' Association: P.O.B. 96, Aguadilla; f. 1947; 49 mems.; Pres. HÉCTOR REICHARD.

Puerto Rico Medical Association: P.O.B. 9387 Santurce; f. 1902; 1,900 mems.; Pres. FÉLIX VILELLA-SUAU; publ. *Boletín Médico* (monthly).

Puerto Rico Teachers' Association: P.O.B. 1088, Hato Rey; f. 1911; 23,648 mems.; Pres. JOSÉ ELIGIO VÉLEZ; Exec. Sec. AGUSTÍN GARCÍA-ESTRADA; publ. *El Sol* (monthly).

CO-OPERATIVES

Cooperativa de Cafeteros de Puerto Rico (*Coffee Growers' Co-operative*): P.O.B. 1511, Bo. Cuatro Calles, Ponce; f. 1924; 4,080 mems.; Chair. MIGUEL ANGEL SASTRE; Gen. Man. and Sec. RAMIRO L. COLÓN, Jr.; publ. *Revista del Café* (monthly).

Puerto Rico Co-operative League: P.O.B. 707, San Juan, 00936; f. 1948; 372 mems.; Pres. ABIMAEEL HERNÁNDEZ.

TRADE UNIONS

American Federation of Labor—Congress of Industrial Organizations: 804 Ponce de León Ave., Santurce; Regional Dir. AUGUSTÍN BENÍTEZ.

Confederación General de Trabajadores de Puerto Rico (*General Confederation of Workers of Puerto Rico*): 620 San Antonio St., Santurce; f. 1939; 35,000 mems.; Pres. FRANCISCO COLÓN GORDIANY.

Federación del Trabajo de Puerto Rico (*Puerto Rico Federation of Labour*): 1st floor, 274 Central Ave., Hyde Park, Río Piedras; f. 1952; 200,000 mems.; largest labour union in the country, affiliated with the ORIT and with the CIO-SL; Pres. HIPÓLITO MARCANO; Sec.-Treas. ALBERTO E. SÁNCHEZ; publ. *Boletín*.

Federación Libre de los Trabajadores de Puerto Rico (*Free Federation of Working Men in Puerto Rico*): First Federal Condominium, Santurce; f. 1899; about 105,000 mems.; Pres. NICOLÁS NOGUERAS RIVERA.

Puerto Rico Industrial Working Union, Inc.: P.O.B. 22014, UPR Station, Río Piedras; Pres. DAVID MUÑOZ VÁZQUEZ.

Sindicato de Equipo Pesado, AFL-CIO: RFD No. 2, Box 98, Río Piedras; f. 1954; 2,000 mems.; Pres. FÉLIX MORALES.

Sindicato de Obreros Unidos del Sur de Puerto Rico: P.O.B. 106, Salinas; f. 1961; 52,000 mems.; Pres. JOSÉ CARABALLO.

Unidad General de los Trabajadores de Puerto Rico (*General Centre of Workers of Puerto Rico*): Calle Cerra 611, Parada 15, Santurce; f. 1948; 2,500 mems.; Pres. ADOLFO MARTÍNEZ.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

There are no railways in Puerto Rico.

ROADS

Paved roads totalled about 6,357 miles in 1970. A modern highway system links all cities and towns along the coast and cross-country. In response to the demand for road expansion due to industrial growth, the Highways Authority was created in 1965 to design and build roads, highways and bridges. The annual investment in 1971-72 was \$130m.

SHIPPING

There are ten ports in the island, the principal ones being San Juan, Ponce and Mayagüez. San Juan, one of the finest and longest all-weather natural harbours in the Caribbean, is the principal port of entry for foodstuffs and raw materials and for shipping finished industrial

products. Sugar is shipped in bulk mostly through special piers located near production sites. Ocean passenger traffic is limited to tourist cruises since most travel to and from Puerto Rico is made by air.

The Puerto Rico Ports Authority regulates maintenance and use of port facilities, both governmental and private.

AMERICAN LINES SERVING PUERTO RICO

Isbrandtsen Company, Inc.: P.O.B. 4352, San Juan; service: conventional (break bulk), Puerto Rico-Europe-Asia.

Lykes Lines Agency, Inc.: P.O.B. 3472, San Juan; service: conventional (break bulk), Puerto Rico-U.S. Gulf of Mexico ports.

Sea Land Service Inc.: P.O.B. 2648, San Juan, P.R. 00936; trailership and car-carrier services linking Puerto Rico with the Virgin Islands, Dominican Republic, Jamaica, Haiti, Trinidad, Curacao, U.S. East and West Coast ports, Europe and the Far East.

Seatrains Lines, Inc.: P.O.B. 4552, San Juan; service: trailership, Puerto Rico-New York-Philadelphia-Norfolk-Baltimore-Charleston-Virgin Islands-Santo Domingo-Europe.

South Atlantic & Caribbean Line, Inc.: P.O.B. 5174, San Juan; service: army terminal docking facilities, roll-on-roll-off vessels from Jacksonville and Miami; Man. R. WHITEHOUSE.

TMT Trailer Ferry, Inc.: P.O.B. 3921, San Juan; service: roll on-roll off, Puerto Rico-Florida.

Gulf Puerto Rico Line: P.O.B. 3628, San Juan; service: conventional (break bulk), Puerto Rico-U.S. Gulf of Mexico ports.

Transamerica de Puerto Rico, Inc.: P.O.B. 5387, Puerta de Tierra; service: conventional (break bulk), Puerto Rico-Panama-Bermuda-U.S. East Coast ports.

Motorship of Puerto Rico, Inc.: P.O.B. 8748, Santurce; service: automobile carrier, Puerto Rico-New York.

AGENTS FOR FOREIGN LINES

Antilles Shipping Corporation: P.O.B. 3827, San Juan; agents for: W. Llewellyn Wall & Co., Nordana Line.

Caribe Shipping Company: P.O.B. 3267, San Juan; agents for: Buccaneer Line, Royal Mail Lines, Pacific Steam Navigation Co., Royal Netherlands S.S. Co., Mitsui O.S.K. Line, New Zealand Shipping Co., Alcoa Steamship Co., Lloyd Brasileiro, Transocean Shipping and Coal Co., Federal Commerce & Navigation Co., Companhia Nacional de Navegação, Costa Line, Italian Line, Epirotiki Line and Exprintex.

Fred Imbert, Inc.: P.O.B. 4424, San Juan; agents for: Belfran Line, Fabre Line, French Line, Horn Line, Kawasaki, Kisen, Kaisha Ltd., Surinam Navigation Co. Ltd.

International Shipping Agency, Inc.: P.O.B. 2748, San Juan; agents for: Caribbean Pioneers Line, Compañía Transatlántica Española, Nippon Yusen Kaisha Line, Saguenay Shipping Co. Ltd.

San Juan Mercantile Corporation: P.O.B. 4352, San Juan; agents for: Seaboard Shipping Co., Canadian Transport, Continental Line, Companhia Colonial de Navegação Lisbon.

San Juan Trading Company: P.O.B. 3231, San Juan 00936; agents for: Royal Netherlands, Flota Mercante Gran Colombiana.

Gulf Puerto Rico Line: P.O.B. 3628, San Juan; agents for: Hamburg-American Line.

PUERTO RICO—(TRANSPORT AND TOURISM, ATOMIC ENERGY, UNIVERSITIES)

CIVIL AVIATION

PUERTO RICAN AIRLINES

Caribair (Caribbean-Atlantic Airlines, Inc.): San Juan International Airport; routes flown: San Juan-Ponce-Mayagüez, also San Juan-Santo Domingo (Dominican Republic), regular service between Puerto Rico and most of the Caribbean islands; Pres. DIONISIO TRIGO; Sec. JOSÉ G. GONZÁLEZ; fleet of two Douglas DC-3A, two Douglas DC-3C, six Convair 640, three Convair 340-32, one Convair 440.

Prinair (Puerto Rico International Airlines Inc.): San Juan International Airport; flights from San Juan to Aguadilla, Mayagüez, Ponce, Tortola, St. Kitts, St. Maarten, St. Thomas, St. Croix; Pres. JAMES S. CARRIÓN.

Puerto Rico is also served by the following foreign airlines: LIAT (Antigua), Avianca (Colombia), Aerovías Quisqueyanas, Dominica de Aviación (Dominica), Air France, Lufthansa (Germany), Aeronaves de México, KLM (Netherlands), Iberia (Spain), Swissair, BWIA (Trinidad), American, Delta, Eastern, Pan Am (U.S.A.) and others.

TOURISM

Tourism Development Company: Fomento Bldg., Hato Rey; f. 1970 as a public corporation to replace the Department of Tourism; Exec. Dir. JOSÉ E. VÉLEZ.

OVERSEAS OFFICES:

U.S.A.: 666 Fifth Ave., Tishman Bldg., New York, N.Y. 10019; 5455 Wilshire Blvd., Suite 1814, Los Angeles, Calif. 90036; Dupont Plaza Center, Suite 709-12, Miami, Fla. 33131; 11 East Adams St.,

Suite 1600, Chicago, Ill. 60603; 607 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.; 6 Penn Center, Philadelphia, Pa.; 235 Peachtree St. N.E., Atlanta, Ga. 30303.

Canada: Fidelity Bldg., 34 King St. East, Toronto, Ont.

Asociación Portorriqueña de Agencias de Viaje: Pres. JAIME GONZÁLEZ OLIVER, Avda. Ponce de León 1205, San Juan.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Puerto Rico Nuclear Center: Bio-Medical Bldg., Caparra Heights Station, San Juan; f. 1957; operated by the University of Puerto Rico for the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission; graduate-level research and training centre for Latin Americans; operates a pool-type 2-megawatt research reactor, and L-77 homogeneous training reactor, and a sub-critical assembly; educational programmes at graduate level, and advanced training in radiation therapy, radiological physics, clinical uses of radioisotopes, radioecology, radiobiology and virology, radiation chemistry and physics; Acting Dir. EDWIN ROIG.

UNIVERSITIES

University of Puerto Rico: Río Piedras; 2,415 teachers, 43,609 students.

Universidad Católica de Puerto Rico: Santa María, Ponce; 545 teachers, 997 students.

Inter-American University of Puerto Rico: San Germán; 613 teachers, 13,737 students.

Colegio Universitario Sagrado Corazón: Santurcc; 92 teachers, 1,467 students.

QATAR

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Capital

The Sheikdom of Qatar occupies a peninsula on the west coast of the Arabian Gulf. The climate is exceptionally hot and humid in the summer and mild in the winter. Rainfall is negligible. The official language is Arabic, though English is spoken in business circles. All the inhabitants are Wahabi Muslims. The capital is Doha.

Recent History

Qatar became an independent, sovereign state on September 1st, 1971 after being protected since 1916 by treaties and agreements with Britain. In February 1972 the Prime Minister, Sheikh Khalifa bin Hamad al Thani, deposed his cousin the Amir, Sheikh Ahmad, in a bloodless *coup d'état*, and carried out immediate social and economic reforms.

Government

A new provisional constitution came into effect in July 1970. Executive power resides in the Cabinet, which also appoints three members of the Consultative Assembly, the remaining members being elected.

Economic Affairs

There is a small amount of market gardening near Doha

on the coast, but otherwise Qatar's only economic activity is the oil industry. The Qatar Petroleum Company, the original and still the largest producer, produced 10,385,000 long tons in 1971. Oil revenues are expected to reach some £70 million in the current year, though less than a third of this amount is to be utilized for revenue in the published state budget for 1972.

Public Holidays

1972: April 26 (Mouloud), November 8 (Id ul Fitr).

1973: January 17th (Id ul Adha), February 6 (Muslim New Year), February 15 (Ashoura).

Weights and Measures

The imperial, metric and local systems are all in use.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The unit of currency is the Qatar/Dubai ryal, divided into 100 dirhams.

Coins: 1, 5, 10, 25 and 50 dirhams.

Notes: 1, 5, 10, 25, 50 and 100 ryals.

Exchange rate: 11.45 Q/D ryals=£1 sterling

4.41 Q/D ryals=U.S. \$1.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA sq. miles	POPULATION (1970 Estimates)	
	TOTAL	DOHA (capital)
4,000	112,000	80,000

OIL

QATAR PETROLEUM COMPANY CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION

YEAR	LONG TONS	YEAR	LONG TONS
1961	3,381,000	1966	9,059,000
1962	8,800,000	1967	9,070,000
1963	9,096,000	1968	9,018,000
1964	9,978,000	1969	9,366,000
1965	9,158,000	1970	8,882,000

1971 Jan.-May production: 4,111,000 long tons.

SHELL QATAR CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION

YEAR	LONG TONS
1967	6,263,437
1968	7,005,379
1969	7,390,292

QATAR—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FINANCE AND TRADE

1 Q/D ryal=100 Dirhams.

11.45 Q/D ryals=£1 sterling; 4.41 Q/D ryals=U.S. \$1.00.

100 Q/D ryals=£8.74 sterling=U.S. \$22.7

OIL REVENUES

(million Q/D ryals)

	1965	1966	1967	1968
Payments by Qatar Petroleum Co. .	265.7	267.4	282.2	323.4
Payments by Shell Qatar . . .	22.8	85.7	142.8	197.7

EXTERNAL TRADE

('000 Q/D ryals)

	1965	1966	1967
Imports	247,271	311,391	476,895*
Exports and Re-Exports (excl. oil) . . .	n.a.	56,092	59,482

* Provisional 1970 figure: 305,000.

IMPORTS*

('000 Qatar/Dubai ryals)

COMMODITIES	1965	1966	1967
Household goods	54,352	108,762	138,429
Garments	45,738	50,788	92,973
Machinery	29,925	30,702	77,093
Foodstuffs	67,667	61,043	68,023
Building materials	18,365	19,136	41,903
Electrical radio and allied goods . . .	12,788	10,868	18,999
Oilfield materials	6,952	13,705	15,783

COUNTRIES	1965	1966	1967	1969
Switzerland	26,604	69,547	90,084	n.a.
Japan	33,017	40,629	78,700	19,365
United Kingdom	42,130	37,779	69,504	56,894†
U.S.A.	14,535	16,432	38,491	31,606†
India	23,056	20,194	21,277	11,293
Pakistan	14,297	11,452	17,710	n.a.
China	6,072	11,862	16,092	n.a.
Germany, Federal Republic	9,458	8,936	15,911	17,563
Malaysia/Singapore	6,555	10,075	14,177	n.a.
Holland	9,904	11,256	12,167	n.a.
Hong Kong	5,988	6,665	11,437	n.a.

* The official trade figures for Qatar are not regarded as being fully comprehensive and should only be used as a guide.

† Provisional 1970 figures: United Kingdom 74,000, United States 30,000.

THE CONSTITUTION

A new provisional constitution came into effect in July 1970. Executive power is put in the hands of a ten-man Cabinet, which will appoint three members to a twenty-three member Consultative Assembly; the other twenty members are to be elected. All fundamental democratic rights are guaranteed.

THE GOVERNMENT

(April 1972)

Amir: Sheikh KHALIFA BIN HAMAD AL THANI.

Prime Minister, responsible for Finance and Petroleum Affairs: Sheikh KHALIFA BIN HAMAD AL THANI.

Minister of Education: Sheikh JASIM BIN HAMAD AL THANI.

Minister of Public Health: Sheikh ABDELAZIZ BIN HAMAD AL THANI.

Minister of the Economy and Commerce: Sheikh NASSER BIN KHALID AL THANI.

Minister of Electricity and Water: Sheikh JASIM BIN MUHAMMAD AL THANI.

Minister of Justice: Sheikh ABDEL RAHMAN BIN SAUD AL THANI.

Minister of Industry and Agriculture: Sheikh FAISAL BIN THANI AL THANI.

Minister of Public Works: KHALID BIN ABDULLAH AL ATIYYAH.

Minister of Labour and Social Affairs: ALI BIN AHMAD AL ANSARI.

Minister of Transport and Communications: ABDULLAH BIN NASSER AL SUWAIDI.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO QATAR

Kuwait: *Ambassador:* SULAIMAN SANEH.

United Kingdom: *Ambassador:* EDWARD HENDERSON.

Qatar also has relations with Egypt, France, Iran, Iraq and Mongolia.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Qatar courts exercise jurisdiction over Qatar subjects and nationals of all Arab States, and over Iranians, Indonesians and Somalis. The Sharia Court has jurisdiction in personal status matters.

In matters regulated by the Labour Law, the Qatar Labour Court has jurisdiction over all persons, irrespective of nationality.

RELIGION

The indigenous population are Muslims of the Sunni sect, most being of the strict Wahabi persuasion.

PRESS

Al-Doha Magazine: Information Department, P.O.B. 2324, Doha; f. 1969; monthly; Arabic.

Gulf News: Arabian Newspaper Printing and Publishing House, Doha; f. 1969; weekly; English; Editor ABDULLAH HUSAIN NAAMA.

al Oubora: Arabian Newspaper Printing and Publishing House, Doha; f. 1969; weekly; Arabic.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Radio Qatar: P.O.B. 1414, Doha; f. 1968; government service, broadcasting in Arabic only.

Qatar Television: P.O.B. 1944, Doha; f. 1970; a new 5-kW. transmitter came into operation in February 1971 which extends reception to the whole Gulf area.

FINANCE

BANKING

Qatar and Dubai Currency Board: P.O.B. 1234, Doha; f. 1966; administers the currency for Qatar and Dubai; each state appoints two directors, a fifth being appointed by the Bank of England; currency in circulation (Dec. 1970) Q/D riyals 152.1m.; Chair. The Ruler; Man. L. P. TEMPEST.

Qatar National Bank, S.A.Q.: Doha, P.O.B. 1000; f. 1965; cap. Q/D riyals 14m., dep. (Dec. 1970) Q/D riyals 107m.; Man. D. A. SMITH.

Arab Bank Ltd.: Amman, Jordan; Doha, P.O.B. 172; Man. SHARIF AL JA'ABARY.

British Bank of the Middle East, The: London; Doha, P.O.B. 57; Man. A. MILLER.

Chartered Bank: London; Doha.

First National City Bank: Doha.

National and Grindlays Bank Ltd.: London; Doha, P.O.B. 90; Man. A. ANDERSON.

United Bank of Pakistan: Doha.

INSURANCE

Qatar Insurance Co.: P.O.B. 666, Doha; f. 1964; branch in Dubai; Man. FATHI I. GABR.

Four foreign companies are also represented.

COMMERCE

Qatar Chamber of Commerce: P.O.B. 402, Doha; f. 1963; 13 mems.; Pres. AHMED MUHAMMAD AL SOWAIDI; Sec. KAMAL ALI SALEH.

OIL

National Oil Development Co.: Doha; handles local distributions and marketing of petroleum products; Dir. ALI JAIDAH.

Qatar Oil Co. Ltd (Japan): Doha; formed by a consortium of Japanese companies; granted an 8,500 square mile offshore concession in March 1969; drilling began in January 1971.

Qatar Petroleum Co.: Doha; the original and still the largest oil producer in Qatar; subsidiary of the Iraq Petroleum Company.

Shell Company of Qatar: Doha; holds an offshore concession. A third field at Bul Hanine will come on stream in 1972.

South-East Asia Oil and Gas Co.: Doha; an independent American company; granted an offshore concession in March 1970; Pres. Dr. ROBERT T. BRINSMADE.

TRANSPORT

ROADS

There are some 450 miles of surfaced road linking Doha and the oil centres of Dukhan and Umm Said with the northern end of the peninsula, and with Salwa on the Saudi Arabian border, and many more of rough tracks across the desert. The Salwa road is due to link up with a new road built by Saudi Arabia, which will give Qatar access to the Arabian hinterland. About 11,000 cars and lorries form the chief means of transport.

PIPELINES

Oil is transported by pipeline from the oilfield at Dukhan to the loading terminal at Umm Said.

Natural gas is brought by pipeline from Dukhan to Doha where it is used as fuel for a power station and water distillation plant.

SHIPPING

Qatar National Navigation and Transport Co.: Doha;

shipping agents, lighterage contractors, ship chandling, clearing and forwarding agents at the port of Doha.

A 27-ft. deep dredged channel leads to a natural basin where ships may anchor. A 30-ft. deep channel leads from the anchorage to the New Deep Water Jetty which has 30 ft. alongside at all states of tide and can accommodate four vessels alongside at one time.

Oil terminals exist at Umm Said and Halul Island for the export of crude oil.

CIVIL AVIATION

Doha airport has one 8,000 ft. runway (which is to be extended to 15,000 ft.), and is equipped to a fair international standard.

Gulf Aviation Co. Ltd.: jointly owned by Bahrain, Qatar, Abu Dhabi and B.O.A.C. (*see* Bahrain—Civil Aviation).

Doha is served by the following airlines: Alia (Jordan), BOAC, EgyptAir, Gulf Aviation, Iranian Airways, Iraqi Airways, Kuwait Airways, MEA, Saudi Arabian Airlines, Syrian Arab Airlines, TMA.

RHODESIA

(SOUTHERN RHODESIA)

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Rhodesia lies in south-central Africa with Mozambique to the east, Zambia to the north-west, Botswana to the south-west and South Africa to the south. Climate is tropical, modified considerably by altitude. The official language is English; the African peoples speak Bantu languages. About 20 per cent of the population are Christian. Of the European and Coloured population, 33 per cent are Anglican, 11 per cent Presbyterian, 15 per cent Roman Catholic, 9 per cent Dutch Reform and 9 per cent Methodist. Most of the Africans follow traditional beliefs, while the Asians are almost equally Muslim or Hindu. The official flag is an ensign with a sky blue background, with the Union Jack in the top left corner and the Rhodesia badge, consisting of a green shield with a gold pick and a red lion between two thistles. In November 1968 the Smith régime adopted a green and white striped flag with the Rhodesian coat of arms on the central white stripe. The capital is Salisbury.

Recent History

The Shona and Ndebele peoples of Southern Rhodesia resisted the incursions of white settlers from the British South Africa Company until 1897 but were unable to prevent the steady growth in power of the European minority which culminated in the British government's concession of self-government in 1923. African nationalism was stimulated by the Rhodesian Bantu Voters' Association, the Industrial and Commercial Workers' Union, the Congress and other movements, and a mass nationalist movement emerged with the formation of the National Democratic Party in 1960. Its successor, the Zimbabwe African Peoples' Union, later split and the Zimbabwe African National Union was formed under Ndabagingi Sithole (now in prison) in opposition to Z.A.P.U., which continued under the leadership of Joshua Nkomo (also in prison).

The British government and the white settlers grouped Southern and Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland into the Central African Federation in 1953, but the Federation broke up in 1963 in the face of successful nationalist movements in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, which achieved independence as Zambia and Malawi in 1964. The 1961 Constitution, drawn up for Southern Rhodesia by the British and white settler governments, provided for ultimate majority rule. In order to prevent such an eventuality the government of Prime Minister Ian Smith, on November 11th, 1965, unilaterally declared Rhodesia independent of the British Crown. Britain terminated all trading and other relations with Rhodesia, while the UN applied economic sanctions against the régime. However, through the evasion of sanctions by certain countries, the assistance of South Africa and Portugal and the diversification of the economy, the Smith régime was able to maintain itself in power. Z.A.P.U., in alliance with the African National Congress of South Africa, and Z.A.N.U. separately took up arms against the régime, but the only major engagement

of the ensuing guerrilla warfare was fought in August 1967 near the Wankie Reserve. South African troops were called in to assist Rhodesian forces, and Rhodesia is still governed under a permanent state of emergency.

In June 1969 the Rhodesian electorate gave their approval to the Smith régime's constitutional proposals and to the declaration of a republic; the necessary constitutional legislation was enacted in November 1969. A republic was declared on March 2nd, 1970, and the first elections under the new constitution were held in April 1970, when the Rhodesian Front won all 50 seats on the European roll.

All attempts at settlement between the British government and the Smith régime failed until November 1971, when the British Foreign Secretary, Sir Alec Douglas-Home, and Lord Goodman met Ian Smith in Salisbury and agreed on a plan for settlement. The constitutional proposals embodied in the plan are based on an amended form of the Smith régime's 1969 republican constitution, and their implementation is dependent on acceptance by the Rhodesian people as a whole. The opinions of Rhodesians on the proposals was tested between January and March 1972 by a commission, appointed by the British government and chaired by Lord Pearce. The results of this test were not known at the time of going to press, but most observers predicted that they would show rejection of the settlement terms.

It had been agreed between the British government and the Smith régime that normal political activity should be permitted in Rhodesia while the Pearce commission was at work there. However, both the African opposition and the white régime claimed intimidation by the other side and during that time over 1,000 people were arrested according to Smith's estimate. Notable opponents of the settlement proposals, like former premier, Garfield Todd, and his daughter, and Josiah Chinamano and his wife, were all detained in solitary confinement without charge. Several strikes by African workers and riots also occurred, during which some 30 Africans were shot dead by the police. African opposition to the Home-Smith terms was channelled into an effective political movement by an *ad hoc* organization, the African National Council (ANC), headed by Bishop Abel Muzorewa and other churchmen. In March 1972 the ANC constituted itself as a proper political party.

Government

According to the 1961 Constitution of Southern Rhodesia, Rhodesia is constitutionally self-governing within the British Commonwealth, with a Governor as representative of H.M. Queen Elizabeth, the Head of State. Following the unilateral declaration of independence (U.D.I.) by the Smith Government in Rhodesia on November 11th, 1965, the British Parliament passed the Southern Rhodesia Act reasserting the previous relationship between the U.K. and Rhodesia; declaring void any constitution promulgated by the régime in Salisbury; prohibiting the Legislative Assem-

bly from functioning; and empowering the Governor and a Secretary of State to exercise the executive authority of Rhodesia on the Queen's behalf. However, the Governor, Sir Humphrey Gibbs, resigned in June 1969. At the time of U.D.I. the Legislative Assembly comprised 65 members, 50 elected on a predominantly white roll of voters and 15 on a predominantly black roll.

Since November 1965 the Smith régime has made a number of constitutional changes culminating in the republican constitution which is now in force. Under this there is a President, a 23-man Senate and an Assembly of 66 members. Fifty of these are Europeans elected on a European roll, eight are Africans elected on an African roll and another eight Africans are chosen by electoral colleges of chiefs, headmen and other government-paid officials.

Under the settlement terms agreed between the British government and Smith régime in November 1971, the essentials of the 1969 constitution would be retained, but the number of African seats would increase as more Africans attain voting qualifications. Eventually Africans could obtain a majority of seats in the Assembly.

A state of emergency has existed since November 1965 and powerful security legislation remains in force.

Defence

The strength of the army is estimated at 3,400, of the air force 1,200, and of the reserves 4,000. The paramilitary British South African Police number over 6,000 with a further 28,000 in reserve. The Rhodesian forces have high standards of equipment, mobility and training.

Economic Affairs

Rhodesia's minerals include notably gold, asbestos, coal and chrome, but copper and other minerals are mined. Wankie colliery is the largest coal-mine in the world. Manufactures now surpass mining in importance, particularly food processing, metals, engineering and textiles. Tea, maize, potatoes and sugar are the main crops apart from tobacco, which has been severely affected by UN sanctions, and there is much stock-raising. Maize, groundnuts, cotton and Oriental tobacco are the chief crops grown by African farmers, who have exclusive rights to half the land area of Rhodesia. The dam on Lake Kariba provides most of the country's electricity. Trade between Britain and Rhodesia has ceased since the declaration of independence, and trade with many other countries has been restricted. This has led to considerable diversification of the Rhodesian economy and an energetic search for new outlets.

Transport and Communications

Good rail services link Salisbury with South African and Portuguese ports, particularly Beira and Lourenço Marques in Mozambique, and with Lusaka and other towns to the north and west. Major trunk roads are likewise of high standard. International and domestic air services connect

most of the larger towns. There are also numerous charter and private aircraft used by mining companies, farmers and others.

Social Welfare

There is no statutory provision for social security, though government and industrial schemes exist. The Social Welfare Department deals with child welfare and delinquency for all races. For Europeans, the Department also deals with marriage guidance, alcoholics, care of the aged, and relief of distress.

Education

Estimated expenditure for 1969-70 for African education was R\$17.6m., for non-African R\$15.3m. There were 710,145 African students in 1969 and 64,478 non-Africans. The University College of Rhodesia at Salisbury provides multi-racial higher education.

Tourism

The principal tourist attractions are the Victoria Falls, the Kariba Dam and the Wankie Game Reserve and National Park. Zimbabwe Ruins near Fort Victoria and World's View in the Matopos Hills are of special interest. In the Eastern Districts around Umtali there is trout fishing and climbing. Safaris and game-watching holidays can be arranged.

Sport

The climate is suitable for almost every form of sport. Football, cricket, tennis, golf, baseball, swimming, athletics and horse-racing are catered for, and gliding, yachting, camping and game hunting are also popular.

Public Holidays

1972: May 22 (Whit Monday), July 13-14 (Rhodes' and Founders' Day), September 12 (Pioneers' Day), November 11 (Independence Day), December 25 and 26 (Christmas).

1973: January 1 (New Year's Day), April 20-23 (Easter).

Weights and Measures

The Imperial system is in use.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The unit of currency is the Rhodesian dollar (R\$), which is divided into 100 cents.

In July 1967 the Rhodesian Reserve Bank began issuing its own locally-printed notes, which Britain does not recognize as legal tender. Rhodesia did not devalue with sterling in November 1967.

Notes: \$1, \$2, \$10.

Coins: Bronze ½c., 1c.; cupronickel 2½c., 5c., 10c., 20c., 25c.

Unofficial Exchange Rate: R\$1 = £0.58 Sterling
R\$1 = U.S. \$1.40.

RHODESIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (sq. miles)	POPULATION (June 1971) (est.)			
	TOTAL	AFRICANS	EUROPEANS	OTHERS
150,820	5,500,000	5,220,000	249,000	26,000

CHIEF TOWNS (1971 est.)

Salisbury (capital)	439,000	Gatooma.	24,000
Bulawayo	283,000	Shabani	17,000
Umtali	51,000	Sinoia	15,000
Gwelo	51,000	Marandellas	11,000
Que Que	22,000	Fort Victoria	13,000
Wankie	38,000	Redcliff	10,000

LAND DISTRIBUTION

(1971 —'000 acres)

European Area:			
Forest Land			1,823
Parks and Wild Life Land			4,431
General Land			38,671
Specially Designated Land			23
<i>Total European Area</i>			44,948
African Area:			
Forest Land			439
Parks and Wild Life Land			631
Purchase Land			3,669
Tribal Trust Land			39,910
Specially Designated Land			300
<i>Total African Area</i>			44,949
<i>National Area</i>			6,618
<i>TOTAL</i>			96,515

MIGRATION

	EUROPEANS*		ASIANS AND COLOURED*		AFRICAN ADULT MALES†	
	Immigrants	Emigrants	Immigrants	Emigrants	Immigrants	Emigrants
1961	6,627	8,600	198	n.a.	68,690	75,000
1962	6,062	9,940	134	n.a.	53,820	65,200
1963	5,093	14,320	206	110	45,220	51,300
1964	7,000	15,410	130	228	40,370	48,600
1965	11,128	7,670	178	172	26,920	30,300
1966	6,418	8,510	131	160	17,430	33,630
1967	9,618	6,300	201	118	16,280	20,960
1968	11,864	5,650	149	149	19,350	21,910
1969	10,929	5,890	146	113	15,880	18,020
1970	12,227	5,890	118	128	13,000	22,270

* Exclusive of migration with Malawi and Zambia during the years 1961-63.

† Figures for years prior to 1965 include some juvenile males.

RHODESIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

EMPLOYMENT (R\$ million)

	1968		1969		1970	
	Africans	Others	Africans	Others	Africans	Others
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	254,900	4,060	266,300	4,540	272,000	4,590
Mining and Quarrying	48,400	3,340	50,400	3,450	53,300	3,740
Manufacturing	82,300	17,070	90,600	17,660	99,900	18,690
Building and Construction	38,500	6,980	42,000	7,480	44,400	7,880
Electricity and Water	4,100	1,380	4,000	1,410	4,200	1,440
Distribution, Restaurants and Hotels	42,900	18,670	46,200	19,340	45,700	19,670
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	2,500	5,970	2,600	6,380	2,800	6,550
Transport and Communications	15,500	9,790	15,500	9,820	16,600	10,040
Public Administration	24,300	11,010	25,900	11,330	27,100	11,530
Education	21,500	5,930	20,300	6,120	19,900	6,580
Health	7,200	3,010	7,200	3,040	7,500	3,180
Private Domestic Service	102,000	8,340	105,800	8,870	108,400	9,660
Other Services	18,500		19,700		22,800	
TOTAL (rounded)	663,000	95,600	697,000	99,500	725,000	103,500

AGRICULTURE

SALES OF PRINCIPAL CROPS AND LIVESTOCK (R\$ million)

	1967	1968	1969	1970
European Production	112.8	93.5	122.9	117.9
African Production	10.3	5.5	11.1	8.3
TOTAL	123.0	98.9	134.0	126.3

AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT (R\$ million)

	EUROPEAN PRODUCTION					AFRICAN PRODUCTION				
	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Gross Sales	125.8	126.8	109.9	140.9	138.5	10.1	10.8	7.7	13.0	13.2
Farm Retentions	16.8	17.8	24.0	26.8	24.4	38.5	47.4	49.7	50.6	53.6
TOTAL VALUE	142.6	144.6	133.9	167.7	162.9	48.6	58.2	57.4	63.6	66.8

RHODESIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

EUROPEAN-OWNED LIVESTOCK

	1967	1968	1969	1970
Cattle	1,756,653	2,034,746	2,268,877	2,514,173
Sheep	259,956	315,377	362,876	356,139
Pigs	72,260	82,800	80,635	91,519
Equines	7,901	8,219	8,117	8,193
Goats	n.a.	32,285	35,467	38,976

ELECTRICITY CONSUMPTION (million kWh.)

	1967	1968	1969	1970
Agriculture and Forestry . .	168.4	183.2	182.1	233.7
Mining and Quarrying . . .	459.4	503.1	602.0	704.6
Manufacturing Industries . .	823.4	1,059.6	1,219.0	1,440.5
Domestic Consumers	498.2	531.0	550.7	599.5
Others	313.1	318.8	341.4	388.4
TOTAL	2,262.5	2,595.7	2,895.2	3,366.7

MINERAL PRODUCTION (R\$ '000)

	1963	1964	1965
Gold	14,202	14,456	13,790
Asbestos	11,994	13,696	17,050
Chrome Ore	3,790	4,438	5,248
Coal	6,156	6,864	7,744
Copper	6,468	8,312	12,566
TOTAL (incl. others)	47,470	53,508	64,000

1966 total: 65,200; 1967 total: 66,800; 1968 total: 67,400;
1969 total: 88,000; 1970 total 98,700.

(tons)

	1963	1964	1965
Gold ('000 fine oz.)	566	574	550
Asbestos	142,255	153,451	176,151
Chrome Ore	412,394	493,371	645,500
Coal	3,020,889	3,351,000	3,868,385
Copper	18,488	18,341	19,819

RHODESIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

INDUSTRY (R\$'000)

	1967	1968
Mining and Quarrying	74,450	82,836
Meat Industry	28,264	32,470
Grain Mill Products	27,458	34,676
Bakery Products	13,468	14,247
Dairy and Other Food Products	33,552	35,298
Alcoholic Beverages	13,488	14,948
Soft Drinks	4,902	6,061
Tobacco Manufacturing	14,508	13,620
Clothing and Footwear	33,358	34,997
Other Textiles	38,096	42,332
Wood Industries, except Furniture	9,302	9,501
Furniture, except Metal	6,550	7,186
Pulp, Paper and Board	10,844	11,540
Printing and Publishing	12,272	13,515
Fertilizers and Pesticides	22,654	26,263
Soap Preparations and Pharmaceuticals	13,966	15,757
Other Chemical Products, including Plastic and Rubber	19,898	23,157
Cement, Bricks and Other Non-Metal Products	12,610	17,363
Metal Industries, except Machinery	55,280	61,712
Machinery, including Electrical	28,030	27,933
Transport and Equipment	24,840	23,713
Other Industries	4,122	4,653
TOTAL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	427,462	553,778
Electricity Generation and Distribution	49,262	54,232
Water Supply	6,382	7,178
TOTAL ALL INDUSTRIES	557,556	615,188

FINANCE

\$1 Rhodesian=100 cents.

\$1.72 Rhodesian=£1 sterling; \$0.72 Rhodesian=U.S. \$1.00 (unofficial).

\$100 Rhodesian=£58.33 sterling=U.S. \$140.

BUDGET (R\$'000)

	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72 (estimates)
Revenue	165,212	184,065	203,952	213,413	229,060
Expenditure	168,106	187,972	201,895	213,846	236,495
Surplus or Deficit	-2,894	-3,907	+2,057	-433	-4,435

RHODESIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

BUDGET ESTIMATES (1970-71—R\$'000)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
Basic Tax on Income or Profits	98,250	Agriculture	25,925
Customs and Excise	42,120	Public Works	6,973
Sales Tax	32,250	Treasury	9,355
Betting Tax	450	Pensions	9,797
Stamp Duties and Fees	4,100	British S.A. Police	15,425
Business Licences	1,450	Conservation and Extension	1,860
Education Fees	3,715	Internal Affairs	8,237
Health Services	2,050	Labour and Social Welfare	2,512
Aviation and Landing Fees	585	Health	16,230
Agricultural Services	470	Roads and Road Traffic	6,658
Interest, etc	24,800	Civil Aviation	1,530
Pension Contributions of Government Employees	6,400	Education (European, Coloured and Asian)	18,270
Rent of Government property	1,750	Mines and Lands, National Parks, etc..	5,352
Estate Duties	1,350	Water Development	1,854
Share of Profits: Reserve Bank of Rhodesia	1,300	African Education	18,194
Mining Fees and Royalties	6,720	Service of Debt	28,250
Other Revenue	1,300	Veterinary Services	2,541
		Army, Air Force	17,754
		Local Government and Housing	1,414
		Other Expenditure	19,584
TOTAL	229,060	TOTAL	215,715

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS (million R\$)

	1968	1969	1970
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (factor cost)	782.6	891.5	957.0
<i>of which:</i>			
Wages and salaries	460.5	502.8	547.7
Income from unincorporated enterprise	123.5	139.3	141.5
Gross operating profits	163.6	228.8	243.8
Income from property	34.8	20.6	23.9
Income from abroad	-24.0	-16.9	-18.8
GROSS NATIONAL INCOME	758.6	850.1	886.6
Indirect taxes <i>less</i> subsidies	56.9	65.1	81.0
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (market prices)	815.5	939.7	1,019.2
Balance of imports and exports of goods and services	-30.9	24.8	6.7
Private consumption	535.6	565.8	631.7
African rural household consumption	57.1	60.2	63.8
Government current expenditure	107.6	114.3	121.7
Gross fixed capital formation	137.8	154.3	169.6
Increase in stocks	32.6	37.2	44.5

* Provisional

INDUSTRIAL ORIGIN OF THE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT
(percentage distribution)

	1965	1968	1969	1970
Agriculture	18.6	16.7	18.1	16.9
Mining	7.0	6.2	7.0	6.6
Manufacturing	20.0	20.9	20.4	22.7
Construction	4.7	6.5	6.5	6.5
Electricity and Water	3.1	3.8	3.7	3.6
Transport and Communications	8.6	7.3	7.8	6.8
Wholesale and Retail Trade	14.6	13.2	12.0	12.0
Banking, Insurance, Real Estate	3.6	4.2	4.7	5.0
Public Administration, Defence, Health and Education	10.6	11.3	10.6	10.5
Services	9.2	9.9	9.2	9.4
Gross Domestic Product (i) %	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
(factor cost) (ii) R\$ million	687.0	781.0	891.0	957.0

COMPOSITION OF GROSS DOMESTIC EXPENDITURE 1970

	R\$ MILLION	%
Private Consumption (Money Economy)	631.7	61.3
African Rural Household Consumption	63.8	6.2
Government Current Expenditure	121.7	11.8
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	169.6	16.4
<i>of which:</i>		
Land Improvement	4.5	
Mine Development	3.8	
Building and Works	97.5	
Plant, Machinery, etc.	63.8	
Net Increase in Stocks	44.5	4.3
Gross Domestic Expenditure	1,031.3	100.0
Net Exports of Goods and Services	6.7	
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	1,038.0	

Note: "African rural household consumption" is an estimate of the market value of production for own consumption in the subsistence economy.

RHODESIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS: CURRENT TRANSACTIONS (R\$ million)

ITEM	1965			1970		
	Receipts	Payments	Net Receipts	Receipts	Payments	Net Receipts
Goods	322.3	245.2	77.1	273.3	249.6	23.7
Imports/Exports	278.4	239.6	38.8	247.5	234.9	12.6
Re-Exports	30.9	—	30.9	6.1	—	6.1
Non-Monetary Gold, net	13.6	—	13.6	11.7	—	11.7
Internal Freight to Border	10.4	7.1	3.3	8.6	15.1	— 6.5
Timing and Coverage Adjustments	—10.9	—1.5	— 9.4	—0.6	—0.4	— 0.2
Services	54.5	76.2	—21.7	50.2	67.2	—17.0
External Freight and Insurance	—	32.9	—32.9	—	19.1	—19.1
Fares	0.9	5.8	— 4.8	6.0	6.2	— 0.2
Transit Freight	18.2	—	18.2	14.2	—	14.2
Other Transportation	14.6	2.0	12.6	6.9	2.2	4.7
Foreign Travel	9.4	18.8	— 9.4	17.4	23.9	— 6.6
Government, n.c.s.	1.6	0.7	0.9	0.3	0.7	— 0.4
Other	9.8	16.0	— 6.2	5.5	15.1	— 9.6
Investment Income	20.8	45.6	—24.8	16.6	35.4	—18.8
Government	1.4	9.6	— 8.2	—	0.6	— 0.6
Public Enterprises	5.0	6.2	— 1.2	3.3	1.8	1.6
Companies	9.9	29.8	—19.8	10.5	33.0	—22.5
Personal Sector	4.5	—	4.5	2.7	—	2.7
Transfers	14.6	19.0	— 4.4	13.0	15.6	— 2.6
Migrants' Funds	3.4	4.0	— 0.7	3.2	1.9	1.3
Personal Remittances	1.8	3.6	— 1.8	2.8	3.1	— 0.4
Government	4.0	1.0	3.0	—	0.1	— 0.1
Grants and Donations to Institutions	2.2	—	2.2	2.7	0.2	2.6
Remittances of Migrants Workers	0.1	0.9	— 0.8	—	0.5	— 0.5
Pensions	2.5	2.2	0.3	2.0	4.1	— 2.1
Other	0.7	7.4	— 6.7	2.3	5.7	— 3.4
TOTAL CURRENT TRANSACTIONS	412.1	386.0	26.2	353.0	367.8	—14.8

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS: CAPITAL ACCOUNT (\$ million)

ITEM	1965			1970		
	Net Increase in Liabilities	Net Increase in Assets	Net Inflow of Capital	Net Increase in Liabilities	Net Increase in Assets	Net Inflow of Capital
Net Balance on Current Account	412.1	386.0	26.2	353.0	367.8	—14.8
Capital Transactions	— 8.0	—12.0	4.0	18.7	1.0	17.7
Government	— 5.6	—	— 5.6	1.5	0.2	1.3
Public Enterprises	5.0	1.8	3.2	—2.3	0.3	— 2.7
Companies	—12.0	3.6	—15.6	15.0	1.5	13.5
Other Private Capital Transactions	— 1.4	—	— 1.4	—1.3	—	— 1.3
Open Market Investments	6.0	—17.4	23.4	5.8	—1.0	6.9
TOTAL CURRENT AND CAPITAL TRANSACTIONS	404.1	374.0	30.2	371.7	368.8	2.9

RHODESIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

GOLD RESERVES OF RESERVE BANK OF RHODESIA

(R\$'000—Nov. 1965)*

Gold	7,280
Foreign Assets	36,738
TOTAL	44,018

*Latest available figure.

CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION

(million R\$—June 1970)

	NOTES	COIN	TOTAL
In Public Circulation. .	29.7	3.7	33.4

1971 total: R\$ 35m.

EXTERNAL TRADE

(million R\$)

	1967	1968	1969	1970
Imports	187.0	207.0	199.4	234.9
Exports and Re-exports, excl. gold .	181.8	175.9	219.0	253.6

No detailed official trade figures have been published since 1965.

COMMODITIES .

(R\$'000)

IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1964	1965		1964	1965
Food	19,400	18,688	Food	23,930	29,308
Beverages and Tobacco	7,470	6,960	Fresh and Frozen Meat	5,984	8,456
Tobacco	5,548	5,270	Canned Meat and Meat Pre-		
Crude Materials, inedible	10,934	9,780	parations	4,100	5,046
Mineral Fuels and Lubricants	12,374	11,822	Sugar	6,970	6,964
Petroleum Products	11,538	11,056	Beverages and Tobacco	83,958	99,610
Animal and Vegetable Oils	1,112	2,606	Tobacco	78,444	93,936
Chemicals	23,032	26,900	Crude Materials, inedible	33,626	38,784
Fertilizer	6,300	8,698	Asbestos Fibre	20,030	21,522
Machinery and Transport	62,478	76,020	Chrome Ore	5,000	7,620
Machinery, except Electrical	28,034	31,864	Mineral Fuels and Lubricants	12,872	18,978
Railway Engines and Vehicles	3,224	4,676	Coal	3,314	4,446
Motor Vehicles and Spares	17,466	24,288	Animal and Vegetable Oils	700	632
Miscellaneous Items	79,674	86,802	Chemicals	9,086	9,152
Paper and Board	5,144	5,492	Machinery and Transport	12,686	17,168
Textiles	16,612	19,916	Miscellaneous Items	59,784	71,278
Iron and Steel	10,490	10,302	Clothing	10,614	10,834
			Refined Copper	7,104	12,112
			Pig Iron	5,100	4,946

RHODESIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

COUNTRIES (R\$'000)

COMMONWEALTH COUNTRY	1964		1965	
	IMPORTS	DOMESTIC EXPORTS	IMPORTS	DOMESTIC EXPORTS
Australia	4,762	3,174	5,230	2,312
Botswana	658	2,108	144	3,182
Canada	3,130	2,926	3,936	1,644
Hong Kong	1,048	1,042	1,086	2,294
India	1,780	2,034	2,646	1,676
Malawi	3,258	11,040	2,794	15,476
Malaya	1,110	2,118	1,008	3,128
United Kingdom	65,610	60,880	72,710	62,302
Zambia	10,376	60,468	8,640	72,180
Other Commonwealth	3,678	5,496	3,842	6,276
TOTAL COMMONWEALTH	95,410	151,286	102,036	170,470

FOREIGN COUNTRY	1964		1965	
	IMPORTS	DOMESTIC EXPORTS	IMPORTS	DOMESTIC EXPORTS
Belgium	1,826	5,148	4,560	3,190
France	3,308	1,466	4,008	1,584
German Federal Republic	8,308	15,820	9,730	25,616
Iran	6,462	382	7,568	102
Italy	4,034	2,610	5,062	4,502
Japan	8,774	11,120	13,212	14,800
Mozambique	2,750	1,374	2,742	1,898
Netherlands	4,804	4,536	5,912	7,450
South Africa	52,726	17,064	54,922	25,590
Sweden	2,162	1,126	3,046	1,256
Switzerland	1,238	2,756	1,432	3,598
United States of America	14,712	7,934	16,394	6,988
Zaire	9,048	11,006	8,026	14,346
Other Foreign	52	2,984	82	3,468
TOTAL FOREIGN	120,204	85,326	136,696	114,388
Parcel Post	860	30	846	52
TOTAL ALL COUNTRIES (including Commonwealth)	216,474	236,642	239,578	284,910
Gold Bullion, Concentrates, etc.	56	14,228	62	13,648

TOURISM

TOTAL NUMBER OF TOURIST ARRIVALS (one night stay only)

1966	216,300
1967	238,600
1968	266,400
1969	299,700
1970	320,300

TRANSPORT

RAIL TRAFFIC

RHODESIA RAILWAYS (including operations in Botswana)

	YEAR ENDING JUNE 30TH, 1970	YEAR ENDING JUNE 30TH, 1971
Total Number of Passengers ('000)	2,814	2,782
Net Metric Tonnes	11,719	11,686
Gross Tonne-Kilometres (million)	14,411	14,283
Net Tonne-Kilometres (million)	6,500	6,293
<i>Financial Statistics:</i>		
Revenue (R\$'000)	65,512	65,295
Expenditure (R\$'000)	58,113	60,916
Net Operating Revenue (R\$'000)	7,399	4,379

ROAD TRAFFIC

(est.)

	1966*
Passenger	113,123
Commercial	28,979
Motor Cycles and Scooters	8,363
Others (excluding Caravans and Trailers)	9,252

* May

AIR TRAFFIC

AIR RHODESIA

	MILES FLOWN		LOAD TON-MILES FLOWN		PASSENGERS CARRIED '000
	Aircraft '000	Passenger '000	Passenger '000	Cargo and Mail '000	
Year ending June 30th, 1969	2,937	83,726	7,724	664.4	226.5
Year ending June 30th, 1970	3,201	96,832	8,896	673.3	263.4
Year ending June 30th, 1971	3,522	109,069	9,998	657.4	300.3

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	1969*	1970*	1971†
Telephones	122,129	131,572	136,165
Radio Licences	29,308	30,795	31,282
Concessionary Radio Licences	115,954	127,519	130,071
Combined Radio and Television Licences	42,388	48,072	51,075
Daily Newspapers	2	2	2

* December.

† June.

RHODESIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

EDUCATION
AFRICAN EDUCATION

	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS		NUMBER OF PUPILS		NUMBER OF TEACHERS	
	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971
Primary	3,347	3,519	678,481	656,758	16,958	16,728
Secondary	132	144	24,201	25,515	1,027	1,297
Technical/Teacher-Training	18	18	2,113	2,024	121	139
Agricultural College	1	1	78	80	12	13
Evening and Part-time Schools	51	47	2,878	2,652	n.a.	n.a.
Special (Physically Handicapped)	7	7	562	541	n.a.	n.a.

EUROPEAN, ASIAN AND COLOURED

	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS		NUMBER OF PUPILS		NUMBER OF TEACHERS	
	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971
Primary	186	186	39,657	39,808	1,600	1,636
Secondary	48	49	26,462	27,170	1,539	1,526
Technical/Teacher-Training	3	3	1,346	1,337	182	193
Agricultural College	1	1	84	83	18	18
University*	1	1	937	993	169	195

* Multi-racial

Source: Central Statistical Office, Salisbury.

THE CONSTITUTION

CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

THE Shona and Ndebele peoples of the area which is now Rhodesia first had to contend with European encroachment on their land in the late 1880s. The British South Africa Company was granted a Royal Charter in 1889 for the purpose of promoting trade, commerce, civilization and good government in the region occupied by the Shona and Ndebele. However, following the founding of Salisbury in 1890 by a group of white settlers organized by Cecil Rhodes, resentment at the intrusion of Europeans increased among Africans and open resistance began in 1893. Only after the great uprisings of 1896-97 was this resistance finally broken. The British South Africa Company continued to administer the colony until 1923, when the colony became self-governing under the United Kingdom after the settlers had decided against entering the Union of South Africa.

The 1923 Constitution

The 1923 Constitution granted the Colony full self-government, except that legislation affecting African interests, the Rhodesia railways and certain other matters were reserved to the British Secretary of State. These reservations fell away in time so far as internal affairs were concerned, excepting those which concerned differential legislation affecting the African population. Formal international relations were conducted for Southern Rhodesia by the British government. Other external relations were the responsibility of the colonial government.

Federation

In September 1953 the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, linking Northern and Southern Rhodesia with Nyasaland, came into existence. Under the Federal Constitution, approved by the minority electorate in Southern Rhodesia and by the Legislative Councils in the other two territories, responsibility for defence, the regulation of commerce and industry, immigration, health, European education and European agriculture was transferred from the Government of Southern Rhodesia to the Federal Government. African affairs, internal security, industrial relations and certain other matters remained in the hands of the Southern Rhodesian Government.

The 1961 Constitution

In 1959 the Southern Rhodesian Government proposed that the Constitution of Southern Rhodesia should be revised, with a view to transferring to Southern Rhodesia the exercise of the powers vested in the British Government. Following consultations between the two Governments an Order in Council embodying a new constitution was made on December 6th, 1961. This eliminated all the reserved powers save for certain matters of a somewhat formal nature, to which reference is made under the next heading. It also conferred on Southern Rhodesia wide powers for the amendment of her own Constitution and contained a number of important additional features such as a Declaration of Rights and the creation of a Constitutional Council designed to give confidence to all the peoples of Southern Rhodesia that their legitimate interest would be safeguarded.

Dissolution of the Federation

Following the dissolution of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland in December 1963 the Southern Rhodesian Government resumed the powers which had been transferred to the Federal Government in 1953.

In 1964, it was agreed between the British and Southern Rhodesian Governments that the term "Colony" should be dropped and that henceforward the country should be referred to as "Southern Rhodesia". In October 1964, following the independence of Zambia (Northern Rhodesia), the Southern Rhodesia Government dropped the prefix "Southern". Rhodesia is fully self-governing in respect of its internal affairs, but because it does not yet enjoy sole responsibility for its international relations it cannot be regarded as an independent sovereign state.

Unilateral Declaration of Independence (U.D.I.)

On November 11th, 1965, the Smith Government, elected by the almost exclusively white electorate, unilaterally declared Rhodesia independent of the British Crown. The Queen, acting through her representative the Governor, dismissed the Government of Rhodesia, and the British Parliament passed the Southern Rhodesia Act, which declares that Southern Rhodesia (the legal name of the country now, although "Rhodesia" remains in common usage) continues to be part of Her Majesty's dominions and that the Government and Parliament of the United Kingdom continue to have responsibility and jurisdiction for and in respect of it. The Southern Rhodesia Constitution Order 1965 which was made under this Act declares that any constitution which the regime in Rhodesia may purport to promulgate is void and of no effect. The Order also prohibits the Legislative Assembly from making laws or transacting any other business and declares any proceedings in defiance of this prohibition void and of no effect. It also suspends the ministerial system, empowers the Governor to exercise his functions without seeking ministerial advice and empowers a Secretary of State as well as the Governor to exercise the executive authority of Rhodesia on Her Majesty's behalf.

The Five (Six) Principles

Successive British Tory Governments have been guided in their approach towards the problem of granting Rhodesia independence by five principles (the 1964-70 Labour Government also recognized a sixth):

1. The principle and intention of unimpeded progress to majority rule, already enshrined in the 1961 Constitution, would have to be maintained and guaranteed.
2. There would also have to be guarantees against retrogressive amendment of the Constitution.
3. There would have to be immediate improvement in the political status of the African population.
4. There would have to be progress towards ending racial discrimination.
5. The British Government would need to be satisfied that any basis proposed for independence was acceptable to the people of Rhodesia as a whole.
6. It would be necessary to ensure that, regardless of race, there was no oppression of majority by minority or of minority by majority.

PROVISIONS OF 1961 CONSTITUTION

The Cabinet and Legislative Assembly

The Cabinet consists of twelve ministers including the Prime Minister. In addition there are a number of parliamentary secretaries.

The Legislature consists of 65 members, 15 of whom are elected on a lower roll, from 15 electoral districts. Fifty are elected on an upper roll from constituencies. Members are all elected for a period of five years.

There will be no power of disallowance by the Sovereign of an Act passed by the Legislative Assembly except in the case of an Act which:

- (a) is inconsistent with any international obligations imposed on the Sovereign in relation to Southern Rhodesia; or
- (b) alters to the injury of the stockholders or departs from the original contract in respect of any stock issued under the Colonial Stock Acts by the Southern Rhodesia Government on the London market.

Such laws may be disallowed within six months of their being passed.

Constitutional Safeguards

With the introduction of the new constitution in November, 1962, the right of the British Government to veto changes in the constitution has been replaced by safeguards entrenched in the new constitution. The British Government will retain power for amendments affecting the position of the Sovereign and the Governor, international obligations and undertakings by the Southern Rhodesia Government affecting loans. The Legislature has power to alter the constitution by two thirds majority of the total members of Parliament. The specially entrenched sections of the constitution can only be amended by a two thirds majority of the legislature's total membership in addition to a majority vote cast in a referendum of each of the four principal racial groups (namely European, African, Asian and Coloured), or after the Queen has assented to the amendment.

The specially entrenched sections are those relating to the Declaration of Rights, Appeals to the Privy Council, the Constitutional Council, the Judiciary, increasing franchise qualifications, securing Civil Service pensions and the Boards of Trustees of Tribal Trust Land, their powers and terms of trust. In addition, if any racial limitation on the ownership or occupation of land is more restrictive than that existing on the day prior to the introduction of the new constitution, it will be treated as an entrenched section.

The Constitutional Council

Composition

The Constitutional Council consists of a Chairman and eleven members, which must include two Europeans, two Africans, one Asian, one Coloured, and two persons who are either advocates or attorneys of not less than 10 years' standing. The chairman is appointed by the Governor on the advice of the Chief Justice. The members are appointed by an electoral college which includes the Chief Justice and puisne judges of the High Court and the President of the Council of Chiefs.

Qualifications

Members must be, *inter alia*, over thirty-five years of age, Southern Rhodesian citizens and resident in the country for ten of the previous fifteen years.

Functions

The Constitutional Council reports to the Governor and the Speaker of the Legislature on all Bills (except money Bills) passed by the Legislature and informs them whether the Bill conflicts with the provisions of the Declaration of Rights. This is done within 30 days after the passing of the Bill, unless an extension of time is granted. In the event of there being a conflict with the Declaration of Rights the Bill may only be presented to the Governor for assent after a two thirds majority vote in the legislature, or after a simple majority vote together with a delay of six months.

The Declaration of Rights

An entrenched section of the Constitution, this sets out the fundamental rights and freedoms to be enjoyed by the

people of Southern Rhodesia. Such rights apply without distinction to race, colour or creed. They afford protection from infringement by the Legislature, Executive, corporate bodies or private persons. The courts will enforce the rights and there is an ultimate appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

The Franchise

Voters must be citizens of Southern Rhodesia, over twenty-one years of age, with two years continuous residence in the country and three months residence in the constituency or electoral district immediately preceding application for enrolment. Voters must be able to complete the application for a voter's form, unassisted and in English. Additional qualifications are:

"A" Roll

(a) Income of £792 during each of two years preceding date of claim for enrolment or ownership of immovable property of value £1,650 or (b) (i) Income of £528 during each of two years preceding date of claim for enrolment, or ownership of immovable property of value of £1,100; and (ii) completion of a course of primary education of prescribed standard or (c) (i) Income of £330 during each of two years preceding date of claim for enrolment, or ownership of immovable property of value of £550; and (ii) four years secondary education of prescribed standard or (d) Appointment to the office of Chief or Headman.

"B" Roll

(a) Income at the rate of £264 per annum during the six months preceding date of claim for enrolment or ownership of immovable property of value £495 or (b) (i) Income at the rate of £132 per annum during the six months preceding date of claim for enrolment, or ownership of immovable property of value of £275; and (ii) two years secondary education, or (c) Persons over thirty years of age with: (i) Income at the rate of £132 per annum during the six months preceding date of claim for enrolment or ownership of immovable property of value of £275; and (ii) completion of a course of primary education of a prescribed standard or (d) Persons over thirty years of age with income at the rate of £198 per annum during the six months preceding the date of claim for enrolment; or ownership of immovable property of value £385 or (e) All kraal heads with a following of 20 or more heads of families or (f) Ministers of Religion.

There is no limit to the number of persons who can register but in elections in constituencies "B" Roll votes will not count for more than 25 per cent of the "A" Roll votes cast, and vice versa in electoral districts.

Where there are three or more candidates standing for election in any constituency or electoral district, a voter may use a preference vote for the candidate of his second choice. In the event of the candidate polling the most number of votes but not getting an overall majority, the bottom candidate drops out and the preference votes on his ballot papers are added to the remaining candidates.

Tribal Trust Land

The Native Reserves and the Special Native Area, which existed prior to the bringing into operation of the new Constitution have now been placed in one category described as "Tribal Trust Land". This land, which is reserved in the Constitution for occupation by tribes on a basis of communal tenure, comprises some 40 million acres out of a total land area of 96 million acres. The land is vested in a Board of Trustees, which is a corporate body with perpetual succession and power to sue and to be sued. The Board cannot be abolished nor can its powers be diminished, nor can the terms of its Trust be varied unless the Bill designed to accomplish any of these objectives obtains a two thirds majority in Parliament, and is agreed to by each of the four principal racial communities.

REPUBLICAN CONSTITUTION

(November 1969)

In a referendum held on June 20th, 1969, the constitutional proposals of the Rhodesian Front were approved by 54,724 votes to 20,776. At the same time the predominantly white electorate also approved the proposal to declare Rhodesia a republic by 61,130 to 14,327 votes. The relevant constitutional legislation giving effect to these proposals received the necessary two-thirds majority in the Legislative Assembly in November 1969: this legislation consisted of the Constitution of Rhodesia Bill, the Electoral Bill, the Land Tenure Bill and the High Courts (Amendments) Bill. The Constitutional Bill was signed by the Officer Administering the Government on November 29th, 1969, but did not come into operation until after the first general election under the new constitutional and electoral arrangements in April 1970.

PROVISIONS OF THE REPUBLICAN CONSTITUTION

There is a President in and over Rhodesia, who is Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of Rhodesia. The term of office is five years, and a second term is permissible but not a third.

Legislative power is vested in a legislature consisting of the President and Parliament, and Parliament consists of a Senate and a House of Assembly.

The Senate comprises 23 members, ten Europeans elected by the European members of the House of Assembly, and ten African chiefs, elected by an electoral college consisting of members of the Council of Chiefs. Five of these African Senators shall be chiefs in Matabeleland and five chiefs in Mashonaland.

The remaining three Senators are appointed by the President.

The House of Assembly initially consists of 66 members, 50 Europeans, elected by voters on the European roll, and 16 African members. Half of these, four from Mashonaland and four from Matabeleland, are elected by Africans on an African voters roll, the other half, again drawn equally from Matabeleland and Mashonaland are elected by electoral colleges made up from African chiefs, headmen and councillors from African councils.

When the aggregate of income tax assessed on the income of Africans exceeds sixteen sixty-sixths of that assessed on the income of Europeans and Africans then the number of African members in the House of Assembly will increase in proportion but only until the number of African members equals that of the European members.

To advise the President there is an Executive Council, consisting of the Prime Minister and other such persons, being Ministers as the President, on the advice of the Prime Minister may appoint.

The President appoints as Prime Minister the person, who, in his opinion, is best able to command the support of a majority of the members of the House of Assembly

and acting on the advice of the Prime Minister, he appoints other Ministers.

OTHER PROVISIONS

Under the terms of the Constitutional Amendment Act of 1966, whose main provisions still remain in force, the Rhodesian Government is given power to detain or restrict individuals in the interests of defence, public safety or public order, without recourse to proclamation of a state of emergency. These powers are held not to contravene the human rights explicitly protected under the 1961 Constitution. Persons detained in special centres may be obliged to perform tasks of forced labour. Other powers granted under the Act include the enablement to control and regulate publication of information about restricted persons and detention camps, the ability to detain individuals without a special order, pending consideration of the issue of such an order, and the ability to acquire property in satisfaction of any tax, rate or due. The widening of the powers of the tribal courts is a further feature of the new Act. Customary law is made applicable to all Africans in Rhodesia, whether or not indigenous to the country, while the tribal courts are held to be non-discriminatory even when members of the court are interested parties.

LAND TENURE ACT

The Land Tenure Bill was passed by the Legislative Assembly in November 1969, and received the signature of the Officer Administering the Government on November 29th.

The Act, which repeals the Land Apportionment Act, regulates the ownership, leasing and occupation of land in all areas on racial grounds and preserves the special status of the Tribal Trust Land within the African area.

The total extent of Rhodesia is approximately 96.5 million acres which was divided by the Land Apportionment Act as follows: European Area 35.6 million acres, Tribal Trust Land 40.1 million acres, Native Purchase Area 4.3 million acres, National Land 105 million acres, Unreserved Land 6.0 million acres.

Previously only Tribal Trust Lands were specially protected under the Constitution. The Native Purchase Area and European Area enjoyed no such protection.

Under the new Act all areas are similarly protected, but there are now only three areas which are: European Area 44.95 million acres, African Area 44.95 million acres, National Area—reserved for the purpose of Wild Life Conservation and National Parks—6.6 million acres.

Exchange of land between one area and the other are controlled by two Boards of Trustees, one of which watches over the interests of Europeans and the other the interests of Africans.

ANGLO-RHODESIAN CONSTITUTIONAL PROPOSALS

(November 1971)

In November 1971 the British Foreign Secretary (Sir Alec Douglas Home) and Lord Goodman met Mr. Ian Smith and agreed on a settlement. The settlement is subject to it being acceptable to Rhodesians as a whole in the opinion of the Pearce commission, which tested opinion in Rhodesia between January and March 1972.

The settlement proposes that the number of African seats (now 16) will increase as more Africans meet voting qualifications, until they equal the Europeans' present 50 seats. The creation of new African seats will depend on the growth of a new higher African electoral roll, the qualifications being the same as those for Europeans. Two seats will be added for each 6 per cent rise in the higher African roll, but half the new seats will be filled by indirect election by the College of Chiefs. When the 50-50 parity has been

achieved, an independent commission will recommend whether or not 10 Common Roll seats should be added, to be voted for by all on the European and higher African rolls. By this time both rolls should have about the same numbers. As more Africans qualified, they could out-vote the Europeans and produce an African majority in the Assembly. An agreed blocking mechanism will prevent retrogressive legislation. An independent commission will examine racial discrimination. Britain and Rhodesia will join in a £100 million development and educational programme and Africans will get more land. Once the British Government is satisfied by Rhodesian action on the franchise, discrimination and detainees, Parliament will be asked to grant Rhodesia independence and to end sanctions.

THE GOVERNMENT

(Not recognized by United Kingdom or UN.)

President: CLIFFORD WALTER DUPONT.

THE CABINET

(April 1972)

Prime Minister: IAN DOUGLAS SMITH.

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance and Posts:
JOHN JAMES WRATHALL.

Minister of Roads and Traffic, Transport and Power: ROGER HAWKINS.

Minister of Foreign Affairs, Defence and Public Service:
JOHN HARTLEY HOWMAN.

Minister of Internal Affairs: LANCE BALES SMITH.

Minister of Information, Immigration and Tourism: PIETER KENYON FLEMING VOLTelyn VAN DER BYL.

Minister of Justice, Law and Order: DESMOND WILLIAM LARDNER-BURKE.

Minister of Health, Labour and Social Welfare: IAN FINLAY McLEAN.

Minister of Commerce and Industry: BERNARD HORACE MUSSETT.

Minister of Local Government and Housing: MARK HENRY HEATHCOTE PARTRIDGE.

Minister of Agriculture: DAVID C. SMITH.

Minister of Education: ARTHUR PHILIP SMITH.

Minister of Lands and Water Development: PHILIP VAN HEERDEN.

Minister of Mines: IAN BIRT DILLON.

Minister Without Portfolio: GEORGE WILBURN RUDLAND.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

No country has yet recognized Rhodesia. South Africa has consular representation in Salisbury and Portugal has an Acting Consul-General.

PARLIAMENT

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker: A. R. W. STUMBLES.

Clerk of the House: L. J. HOWE-ELY.

GENERAL ELECTIONS (April 1970)

AFRICAN ROLL	VOTES	SEATS	EUROPEAN ROLL	VOTES	SEATS
Centre Party	2,147	7	Rhodesian Front.	39,028	50*
National People's Union	1,000	1	Centre Party	5,629	—
Rhodesia African Party	301	—	Republican Alliance	1,633	—
United National Progressive Party.	70	—	Independents	4,538	—
All African People's Party	63	—			
Independents	747	—			
TOTAL	4,328	8	TOTAL	50,828	50

* 13 of these seats were uncontested.

Note: Another 8 African members are elected by electoral colleges of chiefs, headmen and councillors.

COUNCIL OF CHIEFS

Twenty-six elected members.

President: Chief ZWIMBA of Sinoia District.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Rhodesian Front: P.O.B. 242, Salisbury; governing party with 50 seats (1970); aims to maintain Rhodesia's independence; Pres. IAN D. SMITH; Chair. D. FROST.

African National Council (ANC): Salisbury; f. March 1972, after originally having been formed in December 1971 as an *ad hoc* organization to campaign for the rejection of the Anglo-Rhodesian settlement proposals; 3 M.P.s are associated with the party; Chair. Bishop ABEL MUZOREWA.

Centre Party: 75 Fife Ave., Salisbury; f. August 1968; merged with Rhodesian Constitutional Association (f. 1965 as successor to white section of Rhodesia Party); stands for united, independent Rhodesia, with one parliament for all Rhodesians, advancement by merit, and the eradication of racial discrimination (though without forced integration in residential areas); multi-racial; Pres. PAT BASHFORD; Vice-Pres. N. McNALLY, A. SARIF; publ. *Centre Point*.

National Association of Coloured People: Chair. GERRY RAFTOPOULOS.

National People's Union: Salisbury; f. 1969; one seat in Assembly; Leader CHAD CHIPUNZA; Pres. G. CHAVUNDUKA.

Rhodesia African Party: P.O.B. 1552, Bulawayo; f. 1970; Pres. R. C. MAKAYA; Vice-Pres. E. J. MHLANGA.

United Front Against Surrender: Salisbury; f. February 1972 by union of Republican Alliance, Rhodesia National Party and Conservative Association; supports "overriding principle that the white man's position must be supreme for all time".

Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU): P.O.B. 20128, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania; f. 1961; African nationalist party advocating universal adult suffrage; Leader JOSHUA NKOMO (held without trial); Gen. Sec. EDWARD NDOHUVU; banned September 1962 now operating from Lusaka, Zambia.

Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU): f. 1963 after split in ZAPU; African nationalist; Leader Rev. N. SITHOLE (imprisoned); (banned).

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The legal system is Roman-Dutch, based on the system which was in force in the Cape at the time of the occupation. Cape Ordinances form the basis of much of the early legislation.

The High Court has two Divisions, General and Appellate. The Appellate Division is the superior court of record, and the supreme Court of Appeal under the terms of the 1965 Constitution. It consists of the Chief Justice, the Judge President, and a number of judges of appeal.

The General Division of the High Court comprises the Chief Justice, the Judge President and appointed puisne

judges. Regular and periodical courts are presided over by Magistrates and Assistant Magistrates.

Chief Justice: Rt. Hon. Sir HUGH BEADLE, P.C., C.M.G., O.B.E.

Judge President: Mr. Justice H. N. MACDONALD.

Judge of Appeal: Mr. Justice J. V. R. LEWIS.

Judges: Mr. Justice E. W. G. JARVIS, C.M.G., Mr. Justice H. E. DAVIES, Mr. Justice B. GOLDIN, Mr. Justice J. GREENFIELD, Mr. Justice J. B. MACAULAY, Mr. Justice C. E. L. BECK.

RELIGION

AFRICAN RELIGIONS

Most Africans follow traditional beliefs

CHRISTIANS

ANGLICANS

PROVINCE OF CENTRAL AFRICA

Archbishop of Central Africa: (vacant).

BISHOPS IN RHODESIA

Mashonaland: Rt. Rev. J. P. BURROUGH (Salisbury).

Matabeleland: Rt. Rev. M. WOOD (Bulawayo).

CATHOLICS

There are 536,250 Roman Catholics in Rhodesia.

Archbishop of Salisbury: Most Rev. FRANCIS MARKALL, S.J.

BISHOPS

Bulawayo: Rt. Rev. ADOLPH G. SCHMITT, C.M.M.

Gwelo: Rt. Rev. ALOIS HAENE, S.M.B.

Umtali: Rt. Rev. DONAL R. LAMONT, O. C.A.M.

Wankie: Rt. Rev. IGNATIUS PRIETO VEGA, S.M.I.

Catholic Secretariat: P.O.B. 2591, Salisbury.

OTHER DENOMINATIONS

Dutch Reformed Church: P.O.B. 967, 35 Jameson Ave., Salisbury; est. in Rhodesia 1891; the Central African Synod comprises Rhodesia, Zambia, East Africa and

Malawi; 23 parishes, 14,000 adherents; Gen. Sec. Rev. J. T. H. DE JAGER.

Evangelical Lutheran Church: P.O. Mnene, via Beilingswe; est. in Rhodesia 1963 (mission since 1903), Sec. Bishop S. B. STRANDVIK, 22,000 mems., publ. *Chiedza Chirepo*, monthly.

Methodist Church: First Church est. in Salisbury in 1891. Chair. and Gen. Supt. Rhodesia District, Rev. ANDREW M. NDHLELA, P.O.B. 8298, Salisbury; membership 45,571 (1971); Methodist Community approx. 113,000 (1971).

Presbyterian Church: f. 1904; Salisbury City; Ministers Rev. A. C. MILNE, B.A., Rev. J. COWIE, M.A., Rev. W. H. WATSON, D.D.; Session Clerk G. COOPER; Sec. Miss M. W. ROBINSON, M.A., P.O.B. 50; membership 15,000.

Salvation Army (Rhodesia Territory): f. 1891; Territorial Commander Commissioner F. J. ADLAM; P.O.B. 14, Salisbury; Staff: 1,200 officers and employees, 40,000 (approx.) members.

United Congregational Church of Southern Africa: P.O.B. 31083, Braamfontein, Transvaal; Sec. for Rhodesia Rev. G. O. LLOYD.

JEWS

Central African Jewish Board of Deputies: P.O.B. 1456, Bulawayo; Pres. Hon. A. E. ABRAHAMSON; approx. 6,000 adherents; publs. *The Board, Central African Zionist Digest*.

THE PRESS

DAILIES

Chronicle, The: P.O.B. 585, Bulawayo; f. 1894; Bulawayo and throughout Matabeleland; English; Editor R. J. FOTHERGILL; circ. 5,250.

Rhodesia Herald, The: P.O.B. 396, Salisbury; f. 1891; Salisbury and elsewhere in Central Africa; English; Editor R. MEIER; circ. 56,694.

Umtali Post: P.O.B. 96, Umtali; f. 1893; Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; Editor ERIC RICHMOND.

WEEKLIES AND PERIODICALS

African Times: fortnightly; Editor J. WATSON.

Avondale Observer: P.O.B. 1160, Salisbury; monthly; circ. 5,000.

Central African Journal of Medicine: P.O.B. 2073, Salisbury; f. 1955; monthly; Editor Dr. M. GELFAND.

Chamber of Mines Journal: Thomson Newspapers Rhodesia (Pvt.) Ltd., P.O.B. 1683, Salisbury; f. 1960; monthly.

Citizen, The: P.O.B. 1160, Beatrice Rd., Salisbury; f. 1953; weekly; English; Editor C. THEO.

Country Times: Country Times Press (Pvt.) Ltd., 208 Birmingham Rd., Marandellas; twice-monthly.

Die Rhodesier: P.O.B. M.P. 88, Salisbury; monthly.

Enterprise: P.O.B. 638, Salisbury; monthly.

Fort Victoria Advertiser: P.O.B. 138, Fort Victoria; f. 1959; independent; general; weekly; Editor STUART ROGERS; circ. 1,100.

Gatooma Mail: P.O.B. 126, Gatooma; f. 1921; Thursdays; Editor D. BURKE.

Greendale News: P.O.B. 1160, Salisbury; monthly; circ. 4,000.

Gwelo Times: P.O.B. 66, 51 Fifth St., Gwelo; f. 1897; Thursdays; Editor B. K. CHARLESWORTH.

Hatfield Record: P.O.B. 1160, Salisbury; monthly; circ. 2,200.

Highlands Times: P.O.B. 1160, Salisbury; monthly; circ. 4,400.

Homecraft: P.O.B. 8263, Causeway, Salisbury; published by the National Federation of Women's Institutes of Rhodesia in English, Shona and Ndebele; f. 1962; monthly; Editor MARY LEDINGHAM; circ. 7,000.

Industrial and Commercial Development: P.O.B. 1477, Salisbury; f. 1948; monthly; English; Man. Editor E. ROY WRIGHT; circ. 3,000.

Look and Listen: P.O.B. H.G. 200, Highlands, Salisbury; weekly; Editor BARBARA MILLER.

M. & M. Gazette: P.O.B. 1160, Salisbury; monthly; circ. 4,000.

Makoni Clarion: P.O.B. 17, Rusape; monthly.

Mashoko é Que Que: P.O.B. 186, Que Que; f. 1965; monthly; African; Editor O. R. ASHTON; circ. 2,000.

Midlands Observer: P.O.B. 186, Que Que; f. 1953; Fridays; English; Man. Editor O. R. ASHTON; circ. 1,350.

Mining in Rhodesia: Thomson Newspapers Rhod. (Pvt.) P.O.B. 1683, Salisbury.

Modern Farming: P.O.B. 1477, Salisbury; f. 1964; Man. Editor IAN R. FELPS; circ. 7,500.

Moto (Fire): P.O.B. 779, Gwelo; f. 1958; monthly; Shona and English; political, cultural, religious; Editors PAUL CHIDYAUSSKU, JOHN ZACHARY, MENARD MASVINGISE; circ. 35,000.

Motor Trader and Fleet Operator: Thomson Newspapers Rhod. (Pvt.) Ltd., P.O.B. 1683, Salisbury; official organ of the Rhodesian Motor Trade Association.

Mt. Pleasant Courier: P.O.B. 1160, Salisbury; monthly; circ. 4,000.

Murimi: P.O.B. 1622, Salisbury; monthly; Editor CORNELIUS WOTYORKA.

National Observer: P.O.B. 2473, Bulawayo; monthly; Editor ELIZA MAHAJA.

News of Hartley: Citizen Press, P.O.B. 1160, Salisbury; weekly; circ. 750.

Outpost: P.O.B. H.G. 106, Highlands, Salisbury; f. 1911; monthly; English; Editor A. P. STOCK; circ. 5,000.

Parade and Foto-Action: P.O.B. 3798, Salisbury; f. 1953; monthly; English; Editor LEONIS M. LAMBIRIS.

Qua: P.O.B. 2377, Salisbury; monthly.

Rhodesia Agricultural Journal: Private Bag 7701, Causeway, Salisbury; f. 1903; six per year; Editor W. B. CLEGHORN; circ. 2,000.

Rhodesian Bottle Store and Hotel Review (B.H.R.): Thomson Newspapers Rhod. (Pvt.) Ltd., P.O.B. 1683, Salisbury; f. 1951; official organ of Liquor Trade Associations; monthly.

Rhodesian Builders' and Architects' Year Book and Buyers Guide: Thomson Newspapers Rhod. (Pvt.) Ltd., P.O.B. 1683.

Rhodesia Calls: P.O.B. 8045, Causeway, Salisbury; f. 1960; every two months; Editor A. GERRARD ABERMAN; travel; circ. 14,000.

Rhodesian Caravaner: P.O.B. 8045, Causeway, Salisbury; f. 1969; every two months; Publisher A. GERRARD ABERMAN; circ. 2,500; Editor CLIVE WILSON.

Rhodesian Farmer: P.O.B. 1622, Salisbury; f. 1928; weekly journal of the Rhodesia National Farmers' Union and Rhodesia Tobacco Association and affiliated bodies; English; circ. 7,500; Editor D. H. B. DICKIN.

Rhodesian Financial Gazette: Moffat St., Salisbury, P.O.B. 2023, Salisbury; weekly; broadly pro-government; Editor H. PARKENDORF; circ. 4,500.

Rhodesian Insurance Review: Thomson Newspapers Rhod. (Pvt.) Ltd., P.O.B. 1683, Salisbury; f. 1955; monthly.

Rhodesian Property & Finance: P.O.B. 2266, Salisbury; f. 1956; monthly; Editor WILFRED BROOKS; circ. 6,200.

Rhodesia Railways Magazine: P.O.B. 596, Bulawayo; f. 1952; monthly; Editor R. B. RADUE; circ. 8,300.

Rhodesian Tobacco Journal: Thomson Newspapers Rhod. (Pvt.) Ltd., P.O.B. 1683, Salisbury; f. 1949; monthly.

Shield: P.O.B. 3194, Salisbury; monthly; English; Editor G. KEOGH.

Sitima: P.O.B. 596, Bulawayo; official organ for African staff of the Rhodesia Railways in Rhodesia and Botswana; monthly; Editor R. B. RADUE; circ. 10,000.

Sunday Mail: P.O.B. 396, Salisbury; f. 1935; English; Editor J. A. ROBERTSON; circ. 72,565.

Sunday News: P.O.B. 585, Bulawayo; f. 1930; English; Editor P. H. C. J. TUDOR-OWEN.

Teacher in New Africa: 107 Moffat St., P.O.B. 3513, Salisbury; f. 1964; monthly; English; Man. V. R. COHEN.
Umbowo: Methodist newspaper.
Waterfalls Sentinel: P.O.B. 1160, Salisbury; monthly; circ. 2,000.
Weekly Express: P.O.B. 1160; circ. 17,500 (African readership).
You: P.O.B. 3793, Salisbury; f. 1950; monthly; English; for women; Editor ROBERT DUNCAN.

NEWS AGENCIES

Inter-African News Agency (Pvt.) Ltd.: P.O.B. 785, Salisbury; f. 1964; subsidiary of the South African Press Association; Chair. L. K. S. WILSON; Editor CLAUDE COOK, M.B.E.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

UPI: 604 Robinson House, Union Ave., Salisbury (P.O.B. 2023); Rep. PETER NIESEWAND.
 Reuters also have a bureau in Salisbury.

PUBLISHERS

A. C. Braby (Rhod.) (Pvt.) Ltd.: P.O.B. 1027, Bulawayo; telephone directory publishers.
Associated Publications (Pvt.) Ltd.: P.O.B. 3798, Salisbury; f. 1946.
B. & T. Directories (Rhodesia) (Private) Ltd.: P.O.B. 2119, Bulawayo.
B.T.W. Publications: P.O.B. 1532, Salisbury; f. 1954.
Burko Enterprises (Pvt.) Ltd.: P.O.B. 392, Gatooma.
The Citizen Press (Pvt.) Ltd.: P.O.B. 1160, Salisbury.
Dominion Press (Pvt.) Ltd.: P.O.B. 1160, Salisbury.
Independent Newspapers (Pvt.) Ltd.: P.O.B. 1160, Salisbury.
Kingstons Limited: P.O.B. 2374, Salisbury; brs. n Bulawayo, Gwelo, Que Que and Umtali.
Longman Rhodesia (Pvt.) Ltd.: P.O.B. S.T. 125, Southern, Salisbury; f. 1964; member of the Longman group; representing Oliver and Boyd, Livingstone, Churchill, Penguin Books Ltd.

Mambo Press: P.O.B. 779, Gwelo; f. 1958; religion, education and fiction in English and African languages; Dir. ALBERT PLANGGER; Man. JAMES AMREIN.
Mercantile Publishing House (Pvt.) Ltd.: P.O.B. 1561, Salisbury.
Moore Printing and Publishing: P.O. Box 110, Sinoia.
Morris Publishing Co. (Pvt.) Ltd.: P.O. Box 1435, Salisbury.
Oxford University Press: Roslin House, Baker Ave., Salisbury; br. of London firm.
Publications (C.A.) (Pvt.) Ltd.: P.O.B. 1027, Bulawayo.
Rhodesian Farmer Publications: P.O.B. 1622, Salisbury; farming books for Southern Africa.
The Rhodesian Printing and Publishing Co. Ltd.: P.O.B. 396, Salisbury; P.O.B. 96, Umtali, P.O.B. 585, Bulawayo.
Rhodesian Publications (1969) (Pvt.) Ltd.: P.O.B. 3745, Salisbury.
Thomson Newspapers Rhod. (Pvt.) Ltd.: Bryanston House, Gordon Ave., Salisbury; trade journals.
Unitas Press Ltd.: P.O.B. 3230, Salisbury.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Rhodesia Broadcasting Corpn.: P.O.B. 444, Highlands, Salisbury; f. 1964; Chair. J. M. HELLIWELL; Dir.-Gen. J. C. NEILL.

RADIO

GENERAL AND COMMERCIAL SERVICES: news, information and entertainment; the main centre is in Salisbury, but there are studios in Bulawayo and Umtali. The Corporation broadcasts 20 news services daily.

AFRICAN SERVICE: broadcasts in three vernacular languages and English; studios in Salisbury and Bulawayo.

In June 1970 there were 153,509 radio licences.

TELEVISION

Rhodesia Broadcasting Corpn.: Stations at Salisbury, Gwelo and Bulawayo.

Rhodesia Television Ltd.: P.O.B. H.G. 200, Highlands Salisbury; programme contractors; commercial organization; studios in Salisbury and Bulawayo.

Ministry of Education: The Secretary for African Education, P.O.B. 8022, Causeway, Salisbury; and The Secretary for Education, P.O.B. 8024, Causeway, Salisbury.

There are 212,350 Radio receivers and 51,000 Television receivers.

FINANCE

BANKING

(cap. = capital, p.u. = paid up, dep. = deposits, m. = million)

Reserve Bank of Rhodesia (Central Bank): P.O.B. 1283, Salisbury; f. May 1964 to take over the functions of the Bank of Rhodesia and Nyasaland in Rhodesia from June 1965; the bank has sole right of issue; cap. \$R2m.; Gov. N. H. B. BRUCE. Britain has appointed Sir HENRY HARDMAN as Governor and Trustee to R.B.R.

British and Rhodesian Discount House Ltd.: P.O.B. 3321, Southampton House, Union Avenue, Salisbury; f. 1959; cap. p.u. \$R300,000, dep. \$R20,125,000 (Aug. 1971); Chair. D. G. NICHOLSON; Man. M. G. GIBBORNE.

Discount Co. of Rhodesia Ltd.: P.O.B. 3424, Fanum House, Jameson Ave. Central, Salisbury; f. 1959; cap. p.u. \$R450,000; Chair. G. ELLMAN-BROWN, C.M.G.; Man. Dir. G. WILDE.

Netherlands Bank of Rhodesia Ltd.: P.O.B. 3198, Salisbury; f. 1967 to take over the Rhodesian branches of the Netherlands Bank of South Africa; cap. \$R2,761,200; Chair. R. S. WALKER, M.B.E.; Gen. Man. G. H. M. BEAK.

Rhodesian Acceptances Ltd.: Rhodesian Acceptances House, 67 Jameson Ave., Salisbury; f. 1956; cap. p.u. \$R1,000,007, dep. \$R14.3m. (1971); Chair. Sir KEITH ACUTT, K.B.E.; Man. Dir. L. P. NORMAND.

MERCHANT BANKS

Accepting House of Rhodesia: Salisbury; f. 1971; all shares held by Bank of Lisbon and South Africa.

Merchant Bank of Central Africa Ltd.: P.O.B. 3200, Century House West, Baker Avenue, Salisbury; f. 1956; cap. p.u. \$R2m.; Chair. G. C. V. COPPEN; Gen. Man. K. DEWAR.

OTHER BANKS

Barclays Bank Limited: London; Local Head Office: Manica Rd., Salisbury, P.O.B. 1279; Gen. Man. D. M. ELLIS COLE; 32 brs., 67 agencies.

Colonial Banking and Trust Co.: Johannesburg; br. in Salisbury.

National and Grindlays Bank Ltd.: London; Salisbury; 64 Baker Ave. and 9 other brs.; Group Man. Dir. J. G. D. GORDON.

Standard Bank Ltd., The: London; P.O.B. 373, Salisbury; branches in all important towns; Gen. Man. A. G. CALDER.

INSURANCE

Insurance Corp. of Rhodesia Ltd.: I.C.R. House, Cnr. Manica Rd./Angwa St., P.O.B. 2417, Salisbury; Man. ERIC WILDER.

Old Mutual Fire and General Insurance Company of Rhodesia (Pvt.) Ltd.: Mutual House, Speke Ave., P.O.B. 2101, Salisbury; f. 1958; cap. \$R400,000, assets \$R1,726,179; Chair. A. L. MILLAR, O.B.E.; Gen. Man. W. H. EDWARDS.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Associated Chambers of Commerce of Rhodesia: 47 Gordon Ave., P.O.B. 1934, Salisbury; f. 1919; 1,700 mems.; 15 constituent chambers of commerce throughout Rhodesia; Gen. Sec. M. BRITTEN; publ. *Commerce* (monthly). Constituent Chambers in: Bindura, Bulawayo, Tchipinga, Gwelo, Gatooma, Kariba, Karoi, Que Que, Marandellas, Victoria, Hartley, Salisbury, Sinoia, Umtali and Victoria Falls.

Salisbury Chamber of Commerce: 6th Floor, Cecil House, Stanley Ave., P.O.B. 1934, Salisbury; f. 1894; 1,000 mems.; Pres. W. HARRIS; Sec. C. C. CLARKE.

INDUSTRIAL AND EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATIONS
Confederation of Employers: Salisbury.

African Turkish Tobacco Growers' Association: Salisbury; f. 1960; membership open to growers in all territories.

Agricultural Marketing Authority: P.O.B. 8094, Causeway, Salisbury; f. 1967.

Association of Rhodesian Industries: Friern House, Speke Ave., Salisbury; f. 1957; represents the interests of industry in Rhodesia; Pres. W. R. PERRY; Dir. P. C. ALDRIDGE, M.B.E.

Bulawayo Agricultural Society: P.O. Famona, Bulawayo; sponsors of Trade Fair Rhodesia; Pres. Sir FREDERICK CRAWFORD, G.C.M.G., O.B.E.; Gen. Man. P. ST. A. ROACH, F.I.E., A.I.V.(S.A.).

Bulawayo Chamber of Industries: P.O.B. 2317; f. 1951; 328 mems.; Pres. Clr. J. GOLDWASSER.

Bulawayo Landowners' and Farmers' Association: P.O.B. 9003 Hillside, Bulawayo.

Bulawayo Master Builders' and Allied Trades' Association: MBA House, 117 Jameson St., 10th Ave., Bulawayo; f. 1919; 120 mems.; Pres. L. WALENN; Sec. E. FRIEND.

Chamber of Mines of Rhodesia, The: P.O.B. 712, Salisbury; f. 1939; Pres. S. N. MUUS, M.B.E., M.C.; Gen. Man. K. A. VANDERPLANK; publ. *Annual Report, Chamber of Mines Journal* (monthly).

Gatooma Farmers' and Stockowners' Association: P.O.B. 100, Gatooma; 108 mems.; Chair. C. D. P. RAYNOR; Sec. P. L. JAMES, F.C.I.S., F.C.C.S.

Industrial Council of the Meat Trade (Bulawayo Area): P.O.B. 1149; Bulawayo; Sec. QUICK & JOHNS (PVT.) LTD.

Industrial Council of the Motor Industry of Matabeleland: P.O.B. 1149; Bulawayo; Sec. QUICK & JOHNS (PVT.) LTD.

Industrial Development Corporation of Southern Rhodesia Ltd.: P.O.B. 8531, Causeway, Salisbury; f. 1963; Chair. N. CAMBITZIS.

Manicaland Chamber of Industries: P.O.B. 78, Umtali; f. 1945; 55 mems.; Sec. T. W. STEPHENSON.

Midlands Chamber of Industries: P.O.B. 142, Gwelo; 62 mems.; Sec. R. RAMPF.

National Industrial Council of the Building Industry of Rhodesia: St. Barbara House, Baker, Ave./Moffat St., Salisbury; Sec. R. D. W. DUTTON.

National Industrial Council of the Engineering and Iron and Steel Industry: 2nd Floor, Chancellor House, Jameson Ave., P.O.B. 1922, Salisbury; f. 1943; Chair. M. M. BUCHAN, M.B.E.; Gen. Sec. A. G. MAYCOCK.

Que Que Farmers' Association: P.O.B. 240, Que Que; f. 1928; 80 mems.; Sec. B. KAULBACK.

Rhodesia National Farmers' Union: P.O.B. 1241, Salisbury; f. 1942; 6,200 mems.; Gen. Man. J. R. MELLOR; publ. *The Rhodesian Farmer* (weekly).

Rhodesian Smallworkers' and Tributors' Association: P.O.B. 100, Gatooma; f. 1906; 34 mems.; Chair. P. M. MAY; Hon. Sec. P. L. JAMES, F.C.I.S., F.C.C.S.

Rhodesia Tobacco Association: P.O.B. 1781, Salisbury; 1,700 mems.; Pres. A. FIRKS; Chief Exec. Officer J. M. MORTEN; publ. *The Rhodesian Farmer* (weekly, with Rhodesian National Farmers' Union).

Rhodesian Tobacco Corporation: Salisbury; f. 1966 to market the tobacco crop; total received from sales (1966) £11.5m. approx., government subsidy £5m. approx.; about 40 per cent of the 1966 crop has been sold.

Rhodesian Tobacco Marketing Board: P.O.B. 1781, Salisbury; Chair. R. A. GRIFFITH, M.B.E.; Gen. Man. H. G. STONHILL.

Salisbury Chamber of Industries: Salisbury; Pres. C. W. DEWHURST.

Salisbury Master Builders' and Allied Trades' Association: P.O.B. 1502, Salisbury; f. 1921; 200 mems.; Chair. R. P. SCHWARER; Sec. JAS. Y. GILCHRIST.

Tobacco Export Promotion Council of Rhodesia: R.T.A. House, Baker Ave., P.O.B. 8334, Causeway, Salisbury.

Umtali District Farmers' Association: P.O.B. 29, Umtali; 97 mems.; Chair. J. WOOD; Sec. Mrs. J. FROGGATT.

TRADE UNIONS

African Trade Union Congress: 65 Sinoia St., Salisbury; f. 1957; Gen. Sec. E. V. WATUNGWA; there are 9 affiliated unions with a total membership of 29,198.

Main affiliates:

Commercial and Allied Workers' Union: Kingsway, Salisbury; 4,000 mems.; Pres. J. ZENDAH.

Engineering and Metal Workers' Union: 12 Kilmarnock Bldg., Fife St., Bulawayo; 732 mems.; Pres. A. F. TSOKA.

Railway Associated Workers' Union: P.O.B. 2276, Bulawayo; 11,000 mems.; Pres. S. T. MASHINGAIDZE; Gen. Sec. A. J. MHUNGU.

Trade Union Congress of Rhodesia: P.O.B. 556, Bulawayo; f. 1954; name changed 1964; 16,359 mems.; Pres. H. B. BLOOMFIELD; Gen. Sec. P. LENNON.

Main affiliates:

Associated Mino Workers of Rhodesia: P.O.B. 228, 34 Sixth St., Gwelo; 5,400 mems.; Pres. H. B. BLOOMFIELD.

National Commercial, Distributive and Office Workers' Association: P.O.B. 8309, Causeway; 2,000 mems.; Pres. N. H. STOKES; Gen. Sec. M. J. L. GROOMBRIDGE.

Rhodesian Railway Workers' Union: P.O.B. 556, Bulawayo; mems. 5,600; Pres. A. C. HODGE; Gen. Sec. P. LENNON.

Typographical Union of Rhodesia: P.O.B. 27, Bulawayo; and P.O.B. 494, Salisbury; 1,500 mems.; Sec. (Bulawayo) J. TAYLOR; Sec. (Salisbury) A. C. CAIN.

United Steelworkers' Union of Central Africa (USUCA): Schattil's Bldg., Musgrave Rd., Redcliffe; 1,100 mems.; Pres. J. EVANS; Sec. S. R. WATSON.

National African Federation of Unions: 31 Charter Rd., Salisbury; f. 1965; 14,669 mems.; Pres. S. S. NKOMO; Gen. Sec. MATHIAS KAVIYA.

Main affiliates:

Agricultural and Plantation Workers' Union: P.O.B. 1806, Bulawayo; 9,000 mems.; Pres. F. NGWENYA.

Building and Woodworkers' Union: Kingsway, Salisbury; 1,700 mems.; Pres. N. L. KARAMBWA; Gen. Sec. MORRIS CHIRONDA.

Municipal Workers' Union: 1676 4th St., 9th Rd., Makokoba, Bulawayo; 1,800 mems.; Pres. D. C. GAMBI; Gen. Sec. C. D. CHIKWANA.

Principal non-affiliated unions:

Air Transport Workers' Association: P.O.B. 1, Salisbury Airport, Salisbury; 450 mems.; Pres. R. A. WINZER; Sec. E. C. MAKAYI.

Amalgamated Engineering Union: 506-509 Kirrie Bldgs., Abereorn St., Bulawayo (P.O.B. 472); 3,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. D. V. MULLER.

National Association of Local Government Officers and Employees: P.O.B. 2956, Salisbury; Pres. P. E. COLE; Sec. Mrs. W. W. BEATON.

Salisbury Municipal Employees' Association: P.O.B. 448, Salisbury; 1,400 mems.; Chair. P. E. COLE; Sec. Mrs. M. W. BEATON.

Tailors' and Garment Workers' Union: P.O.B. 9019, Harare, Salisbury; 2,241 mems.; Pres. P. B. MOYO; Gen. Sec. G. ELIA.

Transport Workers' Union: P.O.B. 1936, Bulawayo; Chair. S. P. BHEBHE.

TRADE FAIR

Trade Fair Rhodesia: P.O. Famaona, Bulawayo; f. 1960; Pres. Sir FREDERICK CRAWFORD G.C.M.G., O.B.E.; Gen. Man. P. ST. A. ROACH, F.E.I., A.I.V.(S.A.).

TRANSPORT AND POWER

RAILWAYS

Rhodesia Railways: P.O.B. 596, Bulawayo; originally f. 1899 and reconstituted 1967 when joint operation by Rhodesia and Zambia ceased and each became responsible for its own system; Chair. W. N. WELLS; Gen. Man. T. A. WRIGHT.

Trunk lines run from Bulawayo south through Botswana to the border with the Republic of South Africa, connecting with the South African Railways; north-west to the Victoria Falls, where there is a connection with Zambia Railways; and north-east to Salisbury and Umtali connecting with the Mozambique Railways' line from Beira. From a point near Gwelo, a line runs to the south-east, making a connection with the Mozambique Railways' Limpopo line and with the port of Lourenço Marques.

ROADS

The road system in Rhodesia totals 19,200 miles of which 5,200 miles are designated main roads.

MOTORISTS' ORGANIZATION

Automobile Association of Rhodesia: Fanum House, 57 Jameson Ave. Central, P.O.B. 585, Salisbury; f. 1923; 48,000 mems.; Pres. Lt. Col. H. B. EVERARD; Gen. Man. J. R. SORRIE.

CIVIL AVIATION

Air Rhodesia Corporation: Salisbury Airport; f. 1967; successor to Central African Airways Corporation; services to Johannesburg, Durban, Lourenço Marques, Vilanculos, Blantyre and Mauritius; Gen. Man. Capt. P. A. TRAVERS; fleet of 5 Viscounts, 3 DC-3.

Rhodesian Air Services (Pvt.) Ltd.: P.O.B. 735, Salisbury.

Rhodesia United Air Carriers (Pvt.) Ltd.: Salisbury Airport; f. 1960; aircraft charter; branches at Bulawayo and Victoria Falls; Man. Dir. C. MYERS.

The following international airlines also serve Salisbury: Air Malawi, D.E.T.A., S.A.A., T.A.P.

POWER

Sabi-Limpopo Authority: P.O.B. 8113, Causeway, Salisbury; f. by Statute 1965; to exploit, conserve and utilize water resources in the low veld of south-east Rhodesia, the Melssetter Highlands and the area around Fort Victoria; Chair. N. CAMBRITZIS.

TOURISM

Rhodesia National Tourist Board: 95 Stanley Avenue, P.O.B. 8052, Causeway, Salisbury; f. 1963; Dir. A. T. INGLESBY; publ. *Rhodesia Calls*.

OVERSEAS OFFICES

Mozambique: Predio Santos Gil, 5° Andar, Avenida da Republica, P.O.B. 2229, Lourenço Marques.

South Africa: Carlton Centre, Commissioner St., P.O.B.

9398, Johannesburg; 2219 Trust Bank Center, Corner Adderley and Riebeck Streets, P.O.B. 2465, Cape Town; Salisbury House, Salisbury Arcade, P.O.B. 1689, Durban.

Switzerland: P.O.B. 561, 4001 Basle.

U.S.A.: c/o Air Rhodesia, 535 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017.

UNIVERSITY

University of Rhodesia: P.O.B. M.P. 167, Mount Pleasant, Salisbury; 200 teachers, 1,006 students.

RWANDA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Rwanda is a small, landlocked state in Central Africa just south of the equator, bounded by Zaire to the west, Uganda to the north, Tanzania to the east and Burundi to the south. The climate is tropical with an average temperature of 64°F (18°C). French and Kinyarwanda, the native language, are both in official use. About half the population follow animist beliefs, most of the remainder being Roman Catholic. There are Protestant and Muslim minorities. The flag consists of vertical stripes of red, green and yellow, the yellow band bearing a black letter R. The capital is Kigali.

Recent History

Rwanda was formerly part of the Belgian-administered Trust Territory of Ruanda-Urundi. Tribal dissensions have long been rife and in 1959 led to serious disturbances and the establishment of a state of emergency. In 1961 it was decided by referendum to abolish the monarchy and set up a Republic. Internal autonomy was granted in 1961 and full independence followed in 1962. Tribal strife broke out again in December 1963 and large-scale killings (estimated at 20,000) were carried out by the Hutu against their former overlords the Tutsi. During 1964-65 large numbers of displaced Rwandese were resettled in neighbouring countries. President Kayibanda was re-elected in 1969 for a third four-year term. Rwanda has been discussing at Presidential and Ministerial level the subject of closer co-operation with Zaire and Burundi.

Government

Rwanda is a Republic, executive power being exercised by the President assisted by a Cabinet of 13 Ministers. Legislation is carried out by the Legislative Assembly of 47 members elected by universal adult suffrage. General elections were held in October 1969 when President Kayibanda was re-elected by 1,426,519 votes out of 1,578,704 votes registered, and all 47 seats in the Assembly were retained by the governing party, the M.D.R. Parmehutu. Opposition parties have ceased to play any part in the political life of Rwanda. The country is divided into ten Prefectures.

Defence

Until independence in 1962 defence was the responsibility of Belgium. Since the withdrawal of Belgian troops a small national force has been built up and now consists of a national guard of 2,750, a gendarmerie of 400 and a civil police of 800.

Economic Affairs

The economy is agricultural, mainly at subsistence level. Coffee, cotton and pyrethrum are the principal crops. Livestock is widely raised and hides and skins are exported. Minerals include cassiterite (tin ore) and some gold, tantalite, wolfram and beryl. Industry is on a small scale,

mainly the processing of food. Financial aid from Belgium and the United Nations has been necessary to balance the budget. Trade is chiefly with neighbouring states and with Belgium. Rwanda severed economic ties with Burundi after the failure of their economic union in January 1964. An economic stabilization plan, including devaluation of the Rwanda franc, was implemented in April 1966 and is expected to improve export returns and has doubled budgetary income.

Transport and Communications

There are no railways. The main roads are asphalted and there are highways linking Rwanda with Burundi. In January 1969 agreement was reached with Tanzania on a road link to the Tanzania railways system. Construction has already started. The rivers are not navigable but there is traffic on Lake Kivu. There are three airfields and regular flights are made to Burundi and Belgium.

Social Welfare

State schemes cover family allowances, accidents and pensions. The Government-assisted Native Welfare Fund provides community centres and medical services. Religious missions also provide socio-medical services.

Education

Schools are run by the State and by Missions but cannot yet provide education for all children. Over 400,000 children were at school in 1965. A few students go to Zaire or Belgium for higher education.

Tourism

Tourism has not been developed although there is attractive mountain scenery and colourful native dancing and drumming.

Sport

Football is the most popular sport.

Public Holidays

1972: May 1 (Labour Day), May 22 (Whit Monday), July 1 (National Holiday), August 15 (Assumption), November 1 (All Saints Day), December 25 (Christmas).

1973: January 1 (New Year), January 28 (Democracy Day), April 20-23 (Easter).

Weights and Measures

The Metrie System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The monetary unit is the Rwanda Franc of 100 Centimes. It was devalued to half the former rate in April 1966.

Coins: 1, 5, 10 Francs.

Notes: 20, 50, 100, 500, 1,000 Francs.

Exchange rate: 240.00 RF = £1 sterling
92.10 RF = U.S. \$1

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA OF RWANDA (sq. km.)	POPULATION (1967 estimates)				
	Total (1969)	Tribes			Capital
		Hutu	Tutsi	Twa	Kigali
26,338*	3,667,000	2,520,000	500,000	20,000	25,000

* 10,166 sq. miles.

EMPLOYMENT
(1968)

Agriculture	18,097
Mining	11,135
Manufacturing	11,077
Building	3,538
Water, Electricity, Sanitation	2,614
Commerce	3,815
Transport	1,322
Services	12,981
Civil Service	1,751
Technical Assistance	490
Education	6,781
Domestic Work*	10,000
TOTAL	83,600

* Estimate.

DISTRIBUTION OF LAND
(1964—hectares)

Cultivated	826,000
Pasture	818,000
Forestry	229,000

AGRICULTURE
(1969—tons)

Maize and Sorghum	167,100
Sweet Potatoes	324,225
Manioc	282,500
Beans	146,124
Bananas	1,638,000
Peas	60,948
Coffee	12,561
Tea	976
Potatoes	129,000

Livestock (1967): Cattle 682,000, Sheep and Goats 638,000.

Forestry (1964): Timber production 427,400 cu. metres.

MINING
(metric tons)

	1967	1968	1969
Cassiterite	2,006	1,797	1,784
Wolframite	536	624	486
Beryl	109	149	267
Colombo-tantalite	31	28	30

FINANCE

1 Rwanda Franc=0.50 Belgian Francs
 1,000 Rwanda Francs=£4.13 sterling=U.S. \$10.80.

RWANDA BUDGETS
('000 R.F.)

	1966	1967	1968	1969
Revenue	1,266,555	1,501,178	1,375,335	1,636,618
Expenditure	1,130,904	1,499,415	1,382,580	1,664,000

RWANDA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

EXTERNAL TRADE

(million R.F.)

	1967	1968	1969
Imports	2,022.1	2,245.7	2,362.4
Exports	1,403.9	1,487.1	1,423.5

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

('000 R.F.)

IMPORTS	1969	EXPORTS	1969
Clothing and Textiles	474,946	Coffee	656,069
Foodstuffs	477,642	Tea	69,331
Fuels and Lubricants	154,226	Pyrethrum	36,004
Machinery	263,947	Hides and Skins	25,666
Vehicles and Spares	265,438	Tin Ore	439,470
Pharmaceutical Products	78,914	Minerals	160,998
Electrical Equipment	93,060	Others	35,994
Others	554,157		

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

('000 R.F.)

IMPORTS	1969
Belgium	362,442
Japan	328,719
Uganda	275,051
German Federal Republic	257,723
Kenya	176,216
U.S.A.	156,258
France	121,340
Italy	39,665
Netherlands	32,699

Exports (1966). Principal countries were Belgium, U.S.A., United Kingdom, Netherlands and Uganda.

TRANSPORT

Roads (1967): Cars 2,122, Trucks 1,243.

Shipping (1962): Lake Kivu freights 70,000 metric tons.

Civil Aviation (1964): Passenger arrivals 18,928, departures 19,800; Freight entered 737 tons, cleared 693 tons; Mail 108 tons.

EDUCATION

(1968-69)

	PUPILS
Elementary Schools	394,099
Secondary Schools (subsidised)	9,332
Higher Education	470

Scholarships at universities abroad: 207.

THE CONSTITUTION

(promulgated November, 1962)

The Republic of Rwanda was proclaimed in January 1961, following the abolition by public referendum of the Monarchy.

The Republic. Rwanda is a democratic, social and sovereign State. There is equality among citizens, who exercise national rights through their representatives.

Civil Rights. Fundamental liberties as defined in the Declaration of Human rights are guaranteed.

The Executive. Executive power is exercised by the President and his Ministers. The President is elected for four years by direct universal suffrage and may be re-elected. The President, who nominates and dismisses Ministers, presides over the Council of Ministers; negotiates and terminates all treaties; promulgates laws; may suspend but not dissolve the National Assembly; exercises the

prerogative of mercy; and is the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces.

Legislative power. Exercised jointly by the National Assembly and the President. The National Assembly, which is elected by universal direct suffrage, votes laws and the budget.

The Judiciary. The Supreme Court is the guardian of the Constitution. It has sole jurisdiction over penal matters affecting the President, Ministers or Deputies if indicted by a three-quarter majority of the National Assembly.

Revision of the Constitution. Both the President and the National Assembly may initiate Constitutional reforms.

THE GOVERNMENT

Head of State: President GRÉGOIRE KAYIBANDA.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(April 1972)

Premier: President GRÉGOIRE KAYIBANDA.

Minister of Interior and Justice: ANDRÉ SEBATWARE.

Minister of the National Guard and Police: JUVÉNAL HABYALIMANA.

Minister of National Education: GASPARD HARELIMANA.

Minister of Posts, Telecommunications and Transport: AUGUSTIN KAMOSO.

Minister of Agriculture and Livestock: DAMIEN NKEZABERA.

Minister of Finance: FIDÈLE NZANANA.

Minister of International Co-operation: SYLVESTRE NSANZIMANA.

Minister of Family and Community Development: CHARLES KANYAMAHANGA.

Minister of Commerce, Mines and Industry: ANASTASE MAKUZA.

Minister of Information and Tourism: FRODUALD MINANI.

Secretary of State for Planning: EMMANUEL HITAYEZU.

Secretary of State for Civil Service: JEAN NTIGURA.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO RWANDA

Belgium: B.P. 81, Kigali; *Ambassador:* H. DEHENNIN.

Burundi: *Ambassador:* GABRIEL NDICUNGUYE.

China, Republic of (Taiwan): B.P. 128, Kigali; *Ambassador:* C. T. KUAN.

France: B.P. 53, Kigali; *Ambassador:* J. F. D. DE LA BOISSIÈRE.

German Federal Republic: B.P. 335, Kigali; *Ambassador:* M. W. FROEWIS.

India: Kampala, Uganda.

Israel: B.P. 313, Kigali; *Ambassador:* AHARON OFRI.

Italy: Kampala, Uganda.

Japan: Kinshasa, Zaïre.

Netherlands: Kinshasa, Zaïre.

Switzerland: Nairobi, Kenya.

U.S.S.R.: B.P. 40, Kigali; *Ambassador:* E. I. AFANASSENKO.

United Kingdom: Kampala, Uganda.

U.S.A.: B.P. 28, Kigali; *Ambassador:* GEORGE CYR.

Vatican: B.P. 261, Kigali; *Apostolic Nuncio:* Mgr. AMELIO POGGI.

Zaire: Kigali; *Ambassador:* F. NGYESE.

Rwanda also has diplomatic relations with Canada, Luxembourg, Denmark, Republic of Korea, Spain, Ethiopia, Ghana and Guinea.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

President: THADDÉE BAGARAGAZA.

Vice-President: JOSEPH NDWANIYE.

ELECTIONS, OCTOBER 1969

The governing party, MDR—Parmehutu, won all 47 seats. Opposition parties refused to present any candidates at the 1965 elections, and have since gone out of existence.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Mouvement démocratique républicain—Parmehutu (*Republican Democratic Movement Parmehutu*): P.O.B. 19, Gitarama, supported by the Hutu people. Aims: to overthrow the feudal regime of Tutsi minority, Pres. G. KAYIBANDA, Sec. LAZARE MPAKANIYE.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The judiciary is independent of the Executive. Codified law is administered by the Courts of First Instance and the Court of Appeal. Traditional law is administered by the Supreme Court.

CODIFIED LAW

Court of Appeal: Kigali.

Courts of First Instance: there are ten Courts of First Instance.

TRADITIONAL LAW

Supreme Court of Rwanda: Nyabisindu; five sections for administration of Lower Courts, Constitutional Law, Council of State, Cassation, and Public Accounts; Pres. FULGENCE SEMINEGA.

RELIGION

AFRICAN RELIGIONS

Traditional belief is mainly in a God "Imana". About half the population are followers of traditional beliefs.

CHRISTIANITY

ROMAN CATHOLIC

Archdiocese of Kabgayi: B.P. 715, Kigali; f. 1900; Arch bishop Most Rev. ANDRÉ FERRAUDIN; Suffragan Sees: Bishop of Nyundo Rt. Rev. ALOYS BIGIRUMWAMI, Bishop of Kibungo Rt. Rev. JOSEPH SIBOMANA, Bishop of Butare Rt. Rev. JEAN BAPTISTE GAHAMANYI, Bishop of Ruhengeri Rt. Rev. PHOCAS NIKWIGIZE.

There are 1,824,505 adherents and 387 priests in Rwanda.

ANGLICANS

Under the Province of Uganda:

Archbishop of Uganda: Most Rev. ERICA SABITI, D.D.

Bishop of Rwanda: Rt. Rev. A. SEBUNUNGURI, B.P. 61, Kigali.

There are about 120,000 adherents in Rwanda.

OTHER PROTESTANTS

About 250,000; there is a substantial Seventh Day Adventist minority.

ISLAM

There are a few Muslims.

PRESS AND RADIO

PERIODICALS

Co-operative Trafipro: B.P. 302, Kigali; importation/exportation.

Imhavo: B.P. 63, Kigali; twice monthly; Kinya-rwanda; circ. 40,000.

Kinya Mateka: Archevêché de Kabgayi, B.P. 715, Kigali; weekly; Dir. R. P. JUSTIN KARIMBAMI.

Rwanda-Carrefour d'Afrique: B.P. 83, Kigali; publ. by Ministry of Foreign Affairs; monthly; French.

BROADCASTING

Radiodiffusion de la République Rwandaise: B.P. 83, Kigali; broadcasts daily programme in Kinya-rwanda, Swahili, French and English; Dir. of Information NOEL BUREGEYA; Chief Editor PIERRE CLAVER KARANGWA.

Deutsche Welle Relay Station Africa: Kigali; broadcasts daily in German, English, French, Hausa, Kiswahili and Amharic.

There are 31,000 radio receivers in the country.

FINANCE

(cap.=capital; p.u.=paid up; m.=million; amounts in Rwanda Francs)

BANKING

CENTRAL BANK

Banque Nationale du Rwanda: B.P. 531, Kigali; f. 1964; Gov. M. HATTOI; Vice-Gov. J. BIRARA.

SAVINGS BANK

Caisse d'Épargne du Rwanda: Kigali; f. 1964.

COMMERCIAL BANKS

Banque Commerciale du Rwanda S.A.R.L.: Kigali; f. 1963; brs. in Butare, Byumba, Cyangugu and Gisenyi; cap. 50m.; Res. 13m.; Man. for Rwanda L. ROEGIERS.

Banque de Kigali: B.P. 175, Kigali; f. 1966; cap. 50m.; dep. 368m.; Pres. I. HAKIZIMANA; Man. L. DEGROOT.

DEVELOPMENT BANK

Banque Rwandaise de Développement: Kigali; f. 1967; cap. p.u. 50m.

TRADE AND TRANSPORT

TRADE UNIONS

Confédération générale du travail du Rwanda (CGTR): Kigali; union for Banya-Rwanda workers.

Union des Travailleurs du Rwanda (UTR): Kigali; affiliated to IFCTU.

RAILWAYS

There are no railways.

ROADS

There are 1,465 km. of highways and 3,945 km. of minor roads.

INLAND WATERWAYS

There are services on Lake Kivu from Kibuye to Zaire.

CIVIL AVIATION

There are airfields at Butare, Gisenyi and Gabiro; the international airport is at Kigali. Rwanda is served by the following foreign airlines: Air Zaire, EAAC and Sabena.

TOURISM

Ministère de l'Information et du Tourisme: B.P. 83, Kigali; Minister FRODUALD MINANI.

UNIVERSITY

Université Nationale du Rwanda: B.P. 117, Butare; f. 1963; 47 teachers, 410 students

RYUKYU ISLANDS

The American-administered Ryukyu Islands comprise the three southernmost island groups in the Ryukyu Archipelago, lying between Japan and Taiwan. The principal island is Okinawa. Following the defeat of Japan in 1945, the Ryukyus south of latitude 30° N were occupied by the United States. In 1953 the Amami and Tokara

groups, which belong to the northern Ryukyus, were returned to Japan and incorporated into Kagoshima Prefecture. The United States remains in occupation of Okinawa and the surrounding islands in the southern Ryukyus, but agreement has been reached for their return to Japan in May 1972.

STATISTICS

Area (sq. miles): Total 848, Okinawa group 544 (Okinawa Island 454); Miyako group 85; Yaeyama group 219.

Population Total 1,099,000*: (October 1969); Okinawa group 860,000; Miyako group 67,000; Yaeyama group 50,000 Naha (capital—on Okinawa Island) 276,380*, Births (1968) 21,380; Deaths (1969) 4,882.

Employment (1969): Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing 127,000; Other Industries 295,000.

Agriculture (1969—metric tons): Rice 11,117; Sugar Cane (1969-70) 1,837,841; Pineapple (1969-70) 101,359; Sweet Potatoes (1969) 112,886; Tea (1969) 177; Tobacco (1969—dried weight measure) 499.

Livestock (December 1969): Beef Cattle 26,430; Dairy Cattle 2,506; Horses 8,373; Hogs 227,964; Goats 30,975; Chickens 1,627,073.

Fisheries (1968-69—metric tons): Total 30,946 (Tuna 11,413; Shipjack 5,208; Swordfish 1,028; Other 13,297).

Industry (1968-69): Sugar 219,234 metric tons; Pineapple 2,162,658 cases.

Currency: The U.S. dollar is the legal currency.

Budget (1970): *Government of the Ryukyu Islands (GRI): Revenue:* \$170,786,000 (Taxes \$85,145,000, U.S. Grant-in-Aid \$20,350,000;† Japanese Grant-in-Aid \$47,222,000; Other Sources \$18,069,000). *Expenditure:* \$158,797,000 (Education \$48,561,000; Health and Welfare \$25,218,000; Economic Development \$16,028,000; Public Works and Services \$21,012,000; Public Safety \$10,864,000; Other Government Operations \$34,574,000; Loan Repayment and Interest \$2,540,000).

* October 1970.

† Includes appropriations from the USCAR General Fund.

U.S. Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands (USCAR):

Expenditure: Administration Ryukyu Islands, Army Appropriation \$20,895,000; Administrative Activities \$3,400,000; Aid to the Ryukyuan Economy \$17,495,000; U.S. Grants to GRI \$15,310,000; USCAR-Administered Programs \$2,185,000.

External Trade (1970—\$'000): *Total Imports:* 477,268; Beverage and Tobacco Products 6,411; Food 79,205; Raw Materials 73,354; Machinery and Equipment 113,966; Building Materials 60,723; Others 143,605. *Total Exports:* 103,825; Agricultural and Forestry Products 911, Marine Products 3,340; Sugar Products 46,149; Processed Pineapple Products 17,592; Livestock Products 2,859; Other Manufactured Products 15,170; Metal Scrap 4,667; Used Machinery 5,721; Other 10,275.

Roads (June 1970): Total Motor Vehicles 104,096 (not including official or privately owned U.S. Forces vehicles); Registered Passenger Carriers 48,149 (including buses), Registered Cargo Carriers 30,133, Registered Special Purpose Motor Vehicles 1,812, Registered Heavy Equipment 1,926, Registered Light Motor Vehicles 22,076.

Shipping (1969): Total tons of cargo handled 3,547,000, International 3,248,000 tons, Inter-Island 299,000 tons.

Education (April 1970): *Primary:* Schools 244, Teachers 4,864, Pupils 137,296; *Junior High:* Schools 154, Teachers 3,419, Students 72,951; *Senior High:* Schools 42, Teachers 2,726, Students 54,653; *Special:* Schools 6, Teachers 192, Students 949; *Universities and Junior Colleges:* 7, Teachers 589, Students 9,843.

THE CONSTITUTION

Under the Treaty of Peace with Japan all powers of administration, legislation and jurisdiction over the Ryukyu Islands were granted to the United States*.

An Executive Order of June, 1957, provides the constitutional provisions under which there is established the United States Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands (USCAR) headed by a High Commissioner, with a Civil Administrator. USCAR acts primarily as an advisory and guiding body although it has the ultimate authority.

* Agreement has been reached for the return of the Ryukyu Islands to Japan in May 1972.

The Government of the Ryukyu Islands (GRI) is composed of local residents and is headed by a Chief Executive. The Government consists of an Executive, an elected Legislature and a Judiciary. The functions of the three branches are quite separate. Elections for the Legislature are held in November every third year. In November 1968, for the first time, the Chief Executive was elected by the Ryukyuan people on the same day as elections to the Legislature, in accordance with an amendment to the Executive Order announced on 1 February, 1968. Previously, the Chief Executive was elected by members of the Legislature.

THE GOVERNMENT

UNITED STATES CIVIL ADMINISTRATION

High Commissioner: Lt.-Gen. JAMES B. LAMPERT.

Civil Administrator: ROBERT A. FEAREY.

GOVERNMENT OF THE RYUKYU ISLANDS

EXECUTIVE

Chief Executive: CHOBYO YARA.

Deputy Chief Executive: CHOKO CHINEN.

Director, General Affairs Department: EI HARU NAKAMURA.

Director, Planning Department: SHINYU MIYAGI.

Director, Taxation and Revenue Department: KAZUO ITOSU.

Director, Legal Affairs Department: TOSHIO KISHIMOTO.

Director, Agriculture and Forestry Department: RINSHO ONAGA.

Director, Trade and Industry Department: KEISHO SUNAGAWA.

Director, Construction Department: EIICHI MIYAZATO.

Director, Welfare Department: FUMIO YAMAKAWA.

Director, Labour Department: YOKO NAKAMATSU.

Director, Education Department: KOSHUN NAKAYAMA.

Director, Police Department: SHUKUJU ARAKAKI.

Chief, Miyako District Office: TAIRYO MIYAGUNI.

Chief, Taeyama District Office: CHOGI MIYARA.

LEGISLATURE

Speaker: KATSU HOSHI.

Vice-Speaker: TOKUICHI IGHI.

ELECTIONS, NOVEMBER 1968

PARTY	SEATS
Okinawa Liberal Democratic Party . . .	18
Okinawa Socialist Masses Party . . .	8
Okinawa People's Party . . .	3
Okinawa Prefectural Headquarters of Japan Socialist Party . . .	2
Independents . . .	1

Note: Elections were held in November 1970 for 5 Japanese lower house and 2 upper house seats allocated for the first time since the Second World War. The ruling Liberal Democratic Party gained 2 lower and 1 upper house seats while local candidates won the remaining four.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Okinawa Liberal Democratic Party (formerly *Democratic Party*): supports the American administration; Pres. JUNJI NISHIME.

Okinawa Socialist Masses Party: moderate left-wing; supports immediate reunion with Japan; Chair. TSUMICHIYO ASATO.

Okinawa People's Party: extreme left-wing; demands immediate reunion with Japan; Chair. KAMEJIRO SENAGA.

Okinawa Prefectural Headquarters of Japan Socialist Party: left-wing; supports reunion with Japan; Chair. KANSAI MIYARA.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The Judicial system of the U.S. Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands comprises a Civil Court, Criminal Courts (Sessions and Superior) and an Appellate Court. The Courts have civil and criminal jurisdiction over all U.S. nationals, cases affecting the security, property or interests of the U.S.A. and over Ryukyu nationals in criminal cases where the interests of the U.S.A. are directly involved. Rules of the Courts are based upon, and are virtually identical with rules of District Courts of the, U.S.A., including rules relative to indictment by jury and jury trials.

Director of the USCAR Legal Affairs Department: Lt.-Col. RICHARD K. MCNEALY.

The GRI judicial system consists of a High Court, a District Court, a Family Court, and Summary Courts. There are 55 judges who sit in Naha, Koza, Nago (Okinawa), Hirara (Miyako Island) and Ishigaki (Ishigaki Island, Yaeyama).

Chief Justice, The High Court of the Ryukyus: SEIYU HIRATA.

Associate Justices, The High Court of the Ryukyus: EITARO OYAMA, EISUKE TAMAKI, FUJIYOSHI MIYAGI, SEISHO YAMASHIRO, TOSHISADA TENGAN, SHO ICHI YAGI.

Chief Judge, Naha District Court: SEISHIN NAKAMOTO.

Chief Judge, Okinawa Family Court: KINZO MAEKAWA.

RELIGION

The Ryukyu population is mainly Shinto or Buddhist. There are few Christians.

THE PRESS

Okinawa Times: P.O.B. 293, Naha, Okinawa; f. 1948; Japanese; morning and evening; Pres. KAZAFUMI UECHI; Man. Editor SEIKO HIGA; total circ. 132,500.

Ryukyu Shimpō: P.O.B. 15, Naha, Okinawa; f. 1893; Japanese; morning and evening; Pres. SHUI IKEMIYAGI; Man. Editor ICHIRO NAGAMINE; circ. 90,548.

Morning Star: P.O.B. 282, Naha, Okinawa; English; Editor ROBERT PROSSER; circ. 15,000.

Stars and Stripes: Okinawa; English; for the U.S. forces.

Six papers circulate in Miyako and Yaeyama Islands, with a circulation of about 13,000.

NEWS AGENCIES

FOREIGN BUREAUX

The Jiji Press and the Kyodo News Service have offices in Naha.

PUBLISHERS

Okinawa Times: P.O.B. 293, Naha, Okinawa; f. 1948; publishers of Okinawa Year Book (Japanese language) and others related to the Ryukyu Islands.

Ryukyu Shimpō: P.O.B. 15, Naha, Okinawa; books dealing with the Ryukyu Islands.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Ryukyu Broadcasting Corporation: C.P.O. Box 4, Naha, Okinawa; two sound stations: one Japanese-speaking (KSAR), one English-speaking (KSBK); Pres. SEITOKU ZAYASU.

Far East Broadcasting Co.: Box 55, Naha, Okinawa; missionary service; broadcasts in Japanese (KSDX), Chinese (KSBU) and English (KSAB); Dir. A. DALE GOLDING.

Radio Okinawa Co. Ltd.: P.O.B. 405, Naha, Okinawa; broadcasts in Japanese (KSDT); Pres. JUGO TOMA.

Voico of America Station in Okinawa: Okinawa; relays broadcasts in English, Chinese, Korean and Russian.

American Forces Radio: Okinawa; AM and FM; broadcasts programmes for the U.S. forces.

In 1971 there were an estimated 339,000 radio sets.

TELEVISION

Okinawa Hoso Kyokai (Okinawa Public Broadcasting System): Service Center 342, Sobe, Naha, Okinawa; televises in Japanese; Pres. CHOSEI KABIRA; Vice-Pres. HISAO TANIGUCHI; Programme Dir. YUKINORI YOSHIDA; Business Man. MASAHARU MINEI; Chief Engineer NOBORU SHIMOJI; Auditor SHIZEN SAKUMOTO.

Okinawa Central Broadcasting Station (KSGB-TV): 1019 Takayasu Tomigusuku-Son, Okinawa; transmitter output power 5 kW. (Video) Japan-zch.

Miyako Broadcasting Station (KSDY): Sodeyama, Higashinakasone, Hirara City; transmitter output power 1 kW. (Video) U.S.-9ch.

Yaeyama Broadcasting Station (KSGA): Akao, Tono-shiro, Ishigaki City; transmitter output power 1 kW. (Video) U.S.-11ch.

Other relay stations: Kabira Station (500 W.) at Ishigaki City; Sonai Station (100 W.) at Iriomote-shimai Yonaguni Station (10 W.) at Yonaguni-shima.

Okinawa Television Broadcasting Co. Ltd.: 1-chome, Matsuyama-cho, Naha, Okinawa; televises in Japanese (KSDW-TV); Pres. Y. YAMASHIRO; Man. Dir. N. KAMESHIMA.

Ryukyu Broadcasting Corporation Ltd.: P.O.B. 4, Naha, Okinawa; televises in Japanese (KSAR-TV); Pres. SEITOKU ZAYASU.

American Forces Television Service: Okinawa; televises programmes for the U.S. forces.

In 1971 there were an estimated 230,000 television sets.

FINANCE

(cap.=capital; dep.=deposits; m.=million; amounts in U.S. \$)

BANKING

GOVERNMENT BANKS

Central Bank for Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Cooperatives: 182-1 Matsuo, Naha, Okinawa; cap. 11.4m.; dep. 20.8m. (June 1969); Pres. GENPEI OSHIRO.

Peoples Finance Corporation: 2-7-1 Shimoizumi, Naha, Okinawa; cap. 4.8m. (June 1969); Pres. SOEI YAMAKAWA.

Ryukyu Development Loan Corporation: Kokuba Bldg., 37, 1-chome, Miehashi; Naha, Okinawa; f. 1959 cap. 51m. (March 1971), Pres. TERUO TERUYA.

COMMERCIAL BANKS

Bank of the Ryukyus: 1-16 Kumoji-cho, Naha, Okinawa; f. 1948; cap. 1.5m.; dep. 160.1m. (Sept. 1969); Pres. SHUEI SAKIHAMA.

Bank of Okinawa: 1-42 Miehashi, Naha, Okinawa; cap. 1.3m.; dep. 99.5m. (June 1969); Pres. SEIKO KOHAGURA.

MUTUAL LOANS AND SAVINGS BANKS

Chuo Sogo Bank: 2-8 Kumoji, Naha, Okinawa; f. 1964 by merger of *Daiichi Sogo* and *Okinawa Sogo*; cap. 19.3m.; dep. 81.8m. (Dec. 1971); Pres. CHOKO NAKAYOSHI.

Nanyo Sogo Bank: 131-4, 2-chome, Naha, Okinawa; f. 1952; cap. 0.8m.; dep. 39.5m. (September 1970); Pres. KATSUO GIMA.

AMERICAN BANKS

Bank of America National Trust and Savings Association: San Francisco; 2-5 Higashimachi, C.P.O. Box 378, Naha, Okinawa; dep. 53.4m. (in Okinawa; June 1971); Man. A. R. CAUDRON; branch in Koza, Okinawa.

American Express International Banking Corp.: New York; 242 Yamazato, Koza, Okinawa; C.P.O. Box 189, Naha, Okinawa; dep. 33.3m. (in Okinawa; June 1969); Man. W. J. CARR.

INSURANCE

RYUKYUAN COMPANIES (Naha, Okinawa)

Daido Fire and Marine Insurance Co. Ltd., The: 1-46 Kumoji-cho, Naha; P.O.B. 628; f. 1971; Pres. YUSHO UEZU.

Kyowa Fire and Marine Insurance: 1-46 Banchi, Kumoji-cho, Naha-City; f. 1963; Pres. YOSHO UEZU; Man. Dir. TEL KUDAKA; Exec. Dir. TAKASHI TOKUDA.

Okinawa Mutual Life Insurance Co.: 1-46 Kumoji; Pres. SEIKUN MAEDA.

Ryukyu Mutual Life Insurance Co.: 1-42 Miehashi, Naha; Pres. NOBORU KAKAZU.

There are also nine foreign insurance companies operating in the Ryukyu Islands.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Ryukyu Chamber of Commerce and Industry: 1-49 Kumecho, Naha, Okinawa; Pres. KOTARO KOKUBA.

Okinawa Junior Chamber of Commerce: 468 Asato, Naha, Okinawa; Pres. HIROYOSHI HIGA.

Chamber of Commerce of the U.S. in Okinawa: P.O.B. 58, Koza, Okinawa; Pres. to be elected.

Japan Chamber of Commerce in Okinawa: 8th Floor, Kokuba Bldg., 37, 1-chome, Miehashi-cho, Naha, Okinawa; Pres. HAJIME KASUGA.

INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

Ryukyu Industrial Federation: 468 Asato, Naha, Okinawa; Pres. M. NAKADA.

RYUKYU ISLANDS—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY, TRANSPORT, TOURISM, UNIVERSITIES)

Ryukyu Agricultural Co-operatives Federation: 284 Kohagura, Naha, Okinawa; 80 member Co-operatives (July 1969); Pres. YUKEN TOME.

Ryukyu Fisheries Co-operatives Federation: 2-211 Maejima-cho, Naha, Okinawa; 41 member Co-operatives (Aug. 1969); Pres. KOZO TOKASHIKI.

Ryukyu Contractors Association: 1-35 Micbashi, Naha, Okinawa; 223 member contractors (Aug. 1969); Pres. KOTARO KOKUBA.

TRADE UNIONS

In December 1968 there were 152 unions with 57,919 members. The main federations are:

All Okinawa Labor Unions Federation: 1-31 Micbashi, Naha, Okinawa; f. 1961; 14 unions; 1,212 mems.; Chair. KINZO SHINJO.

Okinawa Prefecture Labor Unions Council: 2-36 Shimoi-zami, Naha, Okinawa; f. 1964; 75 unions; 46,567 mems.; Chair. KOKICHI KAMEKO.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

There are no railways.

ROADS

Buses and taxis provide the principal means of public transport. There are a number of companies on all the island groups.

SHIPPING

INTERNATIONAL LINES

There are 75 large and small ports in the Ryukyu Islands. The most important commercial ports are Naha Port and Tomari Port, both in Naha City. Naha Port was completed in 1955 and the wharf is 1,600 metres long.

American Mail Line: Local Agency: Everett Steamship Corp., P.O.B. 91, Naha, Okinawa; Man. JOHN H. HAY.

American President Line: Local Agency: Connell Bros. & Co., P.O.B. 57, Naha, Okinawa; Man. J. E. KAY.

Everett Orient Line: Local Office: P.O.B. 91, Naha, Okinawa; Man. JOHN H. HAY.

Kansai Steamship Company: Local Agency: Okinawa Koun Co., 1-5, Nishi-Honmachi, Naha, Okinawa; Pres. YOSHIO FUKUZATO.

Osaka Shosen Mitsui Senpaku Kaisha: Local Agency: Daiwa Koun Company, 3-44, Nishi-Shinmachi, Naha, Okinawa; Pres. KOKICHI KOKUBA.

Nihonkai Kisen Kaisha: Local Agency: Okinawa Tsuun Co., 5-7, Nishi-Honmachi, Naha, Okinawa; Pres. KOKICHI KOKUBA.

Nippon Yusen Kaisha: Local Office: P.O.B. 281, 3-70, Nishi-Shinmachi, Naha, Okinawa; Pres. CHORYO ISHIMINE.

Okinawa Kisen Kaisha: Head Office: 2-226, Maejima-cho, Naha, Okinawa; Pres. KOKICHI KOKUBA.

Pacific Far East Line: Local Agency: Connell Bros., P.O.B. 57, Naha, Okinawa; Man. J. E. KAY.

Ryukyu Kaiun Kaisha: Head Office: 1-5, 1 chome, Nishi Naha, Okinawa; Pres. MASHI AZAMA.

Ryukyu Unyu Company: Head Office: 1-1, Nishi-Honmachi, Naha, Okinawa; f. 1950; Pres. TADAYOSHI MIYARA.

C. F. Sharp and Co.: Local Office: P.O.B. 24, Naha, Okinawa; Man. H. M. FERNANDES.

States Steamship Co.: Local Agency: E. J. Griffith Transportation Dir., C.P.O. Box. 67, Naha, Okinawa; Man. M. S. KINGSBURY.

States Marine Lines: Local Agency: Okinawa Maritime Co., P.O.B. 429, Naha, Okinawa; Pres. CHENG KWAN HWA.

Talai Steamship Company: Local Office: P.O.B. 280, Naha, Okinawa; Man. HUNG CHIN SHING.

Western Pacific Line: Local Agency: Western Pacific Corporation, 173, Makiminato, Urasoe, Okinawa; Rep. DAVID J. O'ROURKE.

CIVIL AVIATION

Southwest Air Lines Co. Ltd.: 306-1 Aza Kagamizu, Naha, Okinawa; Japanese-Ryukyuan Corporation, providing inter-island air carrier service with the *Ryukyu Islands*; Pres. MASAO MASUMO.

The following foreign airlines serve the Ryukyu Islands: All Nippon Airways, Cathay Pacific Airways Ltd., China Airlines, Continental Airlines (Air Micronesia), Japan Air Lines, Northwest Orient Airlines, Trans World Airlines.

TOURISM

Okinawa Tourism Development Corporation: 117-3, Matsuo, Naha, Okinawa; f. January 1968; Pres. MORISADA TONAKI.

Okinawa Tourism Association: 1-49, Kume-cho, Naha, Okinawa; f. 1953; Pres. H. TAKARA.

TOURIST SERVICE COMPANIES

Okinawa Tourist Service: 175 Aza-Matsuo, Naha, Okinawa; Pres. MIKE R. HIGASHI; Man. Dir. JOHN S. MIYAZATO.

Okinawa Travel Agency: 178 Matsuo, Naha, Okinawa; Pres. S. YAMAMOTO.

International Travel Service Co.: 159 Matsuo, Naha, Okinawa; Pres. YOSHIAKI YOZA.

Johnny Tours: Angel Hotel Bldg., 53 Hamakawa, Chathan, Okinawa; Pres. J. N. TAKAGI.

UNIVERSITIES

Kokusai University: Yamazato, Koza, Okinawa 35 teachers, 1,914 students.

Okinawa University: Kokuba, Naha, Okinawa; 27 teachers, 2,835 students.

University of the Ryukyus: 1, 2-chome, Tonokura-cho, Naha, Okinawa; 290 teachers; 3,768 students.

SAUDI ARABIA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Saudi Arabia occupies the greater part of the Arabian peninsula with the Yemen Arab Republic and the Red Sea to the west and the Persian Gulf and the United Arab Emirates to the east. Jordan, Iraq and Kuwait are to the north and Oman and the Yemen People's Democratic Republic to the south. Much of the country is desert. In summer temperatures range from 100°–120°F (38°–49°C) in coastal regions and humidity is high. Temperatures sometimes reach 130°F (54°C) in the interior. Winters are mild, except in the mountains. The language is Arabic. The great majority of the population are Sunni Muslims, and in the Najd there is a preponderance of members of the Wahhabi sect. The flag is green bearing a white Arabic inscription "There is no God but God and Muhammad is the prophet of God" above white crossed swords. The royal capital is Riyadh.

Recent History

Saudi Arabia has been a member of the Arab League since 1945. King Saud ibn Abdul Aziz succeeded his father in 1953 and at times tried to mediate between the conflicting interests in the Arab Middle East. Since 1962 Saudi Arabia has supported the deposed Imam of the Yemen while forces of the United Arab Republic aided the newly declared Yemeni Republic; this led to poor relations with the U.A.R. and other Arab republics for some years. Early in 1964 full executive powers passed into the hands of Crown Prince Faisal, the Prime Minister since 1962. In November 1964 the Council of Ministers asked King Saud to resign in favour of his brother. King Faisal continued in the office of Prime Minister, and now rules the country directly through the Council of Ministers. Saudi Arabia did not directly participate in the 1967 war, but the government has adopted a strongly anti-Israeli policy; substantial financial aid is given to Egypt and Jordan. Two abortive coups were reported during 1969; in November there was some fighting against Southern Yemeni forces on the border.

Government

Constitutionally, the King rules in accordance with the *Sharia*, or sacred law of Islam. A council of Ministers is appointed by the King, and decisions of the Council of Ministers are reached by majority vote but require royal sanction. The principal administrative divisions are Najd, Hijaz, 'Asir, Najran, and Eastern Province. The organs of local government are the General Municipal Councils, the District Council and the tribal and village Councils.

Defence

Saudi Arabia has a regular army, and a military academy to train officers. Since 1967 the air force has been rapidly expanded and provided with modern equipment. The United States has military agreements with Saudi Arabia.

Economic Affairs

Saudi Arabia is the largest producer of crude oil in the Middle East, and the income from oil constitutes over 85 per cent of the Government's total revenue receipts. The country is thought to possess the world's largest oil reserves. There is little industry but an iron and steel plant and an oil refinery were established at Jeddah in 1967 and an oil lubricating plant is also under construction there. Agreement has been reached with an Italian firm for setting up a petrochemical industry at Dammam. Apart from oil the chief activity is agriculture. The products are dates, wheat, barley, fruit, hides, wool. Camels, horses, donkeys and sheep are raised. Another source of revenue is the income from religious pilgrims, who come from all parts of the Muslim world to the holy cities of Mecca and Medina. A large-scale survey of water resources is under way covering 1,248,000 square kilometres in six regions. The Government is distributing land to former nomads.

Transport and Communications

There is a railway from Dammam to Riyadh and the rebuilding of the railway from Medina to Damascus has been completed on Saudi territory. Asphalted roads link Jeddah to Mecca and Medina, Medina to Yanbu, Taif to Mecca, Riyadh to al-Kharj, and Dammam to Hofuf. A new road was recently opened between Riyadh and Jeddah. The road flanking the Trans-Arabian Pipeline from Dhahran to the Mediterranean is being rebuilt. Saudi Arabian Airlines operate internal and external air services. The principal ports are Jeddah, on the Red Sea, and Ras Tanura and Dammam, on the Gulf.

Social Welfare

Oil revenues have enabled the Saudi Arabian government to provide free medicine and medical care for all citizens and foreign residents. A far reaching new Labour Act and Social Security Ordinance were passed in 1969; there were then 80 hospitals with 6,300 beds.

Education

Elementary, secondary and higher education is free but not compulsory. In 1969 there were 1,318 schools for boys and 331 for girls. There are three universities, two secular and one religious, and a number of teacher training centres and technical and agricultural schools. A Petroleum and Minerals College has been established at Dhahran.

Tourism

All devout Muslims try to pay at least one visit to the holy cities of Medina, the burial place of Muhammad, and Mecca, his birthplace. Over 400,000 pilgrims visited Saudi Arabia in the Muslim year 1389 (1969–70).

Visas are not required for visits to Saudi Arabia by nationals of Kuwait.

SAUDI ARABIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

Sport

The main sports are football, bicycle racing, hawking and horse-riding.

Public Holidays

1972: April 26 (Birth of the Prophet), May 20 (Independence Day), September 23 (Unification Day), November 8 (Id ul Fitr).

1973: January 17 (Id ul Adha), February 6 (Muslim New Year), March 22 (Arab League Day).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The currency unit is the riyal of 20 qursh.

Notes: 1, 5, 10, 50, 100 riyals.

Coins: 1, 2, 4 qursh.

Exchange rate: 10.75 riyals = £1 sterling

4.14 riyals = \$1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA sq. miles	POPULATION (1964)				
	Total (estimate)	Riyadh (Royal Capital)	Jeddah (Admin. Capital*)	Mecca	Medina
850,000 (approx.)	6,000,000	169,000	148,000	159,000	72,000

* The government moves to Taif for the summer season.

A population census was taken in 1964 but the total figure has not been released. Some estimates put the total population as low as 3.5 million (1967).

SAUDI ARABIA-IRAQ NEUTRAL ZONE

The Najdi (Saudi Arabian) frontier with Iraq was defined in the Treaty of Mohammara in May 1922. Later a Neutral Zone of 7,000 sq. km. was established adjacent to the western tip of the Kuwait frontier. No military or permanent buildings were to be erected in the zone and the nomads of both countries were to have unimpeded access to its pastures and wells. A further agreement concerning the administration of this zone was signed between Iraq and Saudi Arabia in May 1938.

SAUDI ARABIA-KUWAIT NEUTRAL ZONE

A Convention signed at Uqair in December 1922 fixed the Najdi (Saudi Arabian) boundary with Kuwait. The Convention also established a Neutral Zone of 5,770 sq. km. immediately to the south of Kuwait in which Saudi Arabia and Kuwait have since held equal rights. The final agreement on this matter was signed in 1963. Details of oil production in the Zone are given in the Kuwait chapter.

AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY

Agriculture (estimates, metric tons): Wheat 15,000, Maize 21,000, Millet and Sorghum 6,000, Barley 13,000, Rice 2,000, Dates 200,000. Other crops include alfalfa, vegetables, coffee and henna.

Livestock: Sheep 3,600,000, Goats 1,900,000, Asses 22,000.

Industry: Building, Date Packing, Cement (574,000 tons in 1969-70), Soap, Sugar, Rugs, Marble, Gypsum, Nails, Soft Drinks, Industrial Gases, Electricity (600 million kWh. in 1969-70).

SAUDI ARABIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

OIL

CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION BY COMPANY (million barrels)

	TOTAL	ARAMCO	GETTY OIL	ARABIAN OIL
1938 . . .	0.5	0.5	—	—
1946 . . .	59.9	59.9	—	—
1955 . . .	356.6	352.2	4.4	—
1965 . . .	801.8	739.1	32.6	33.1
1966 . . .	950.0	873.3	30.2	46.5
1967 . . .	1,023.8	948.1	25.1	50.6
1968 . . .	1,114.0	1,035.8	23.2	55.0
1969 . . .	1,173.9	1,092.4	22.7	58.8
1970 . . .	1,386.3	1,295.3	28.3	62.7
1971 . . .	1,741.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

OIL REVENUES BY SOURCE (million U.S. \$)

	TOTAL	ARAMCO	GETTY OIL	ARABIAN OIL	OTHER COMPANIES
1939 . . .	3.2	3.2	—	—	—
1946 . . .	10.4	10.4	—	—	—
1955 . . .	340.8	338.2	2.6	—	—
1965 . . .	662.6	618.4*	23.8	20.4	—
1966 . . .	789.7	745.5*	20.6	22.3	1.3
1967 . . .	909.1	859.4*	17.8	31.8	0.1
1968 . . .	926.8	872.0	13.6	34.3	6.9
1969 . . .	949.0	895.2	15.2	37.1	1.5
1970 . . .	1,149.7	1,088.4	17.2	40.3	3.8

* Including certain special payments.

FINANCE

1 Saudi riyal=20 qursh.

10.75 riyals=£1 sterling; 4.14 riyals=U.S. \$1.

100 riyals=£9.30 sterling=U.S. \$24.15.

BUDGET (million riyals)

REVENUE	1970-71	1971-72	EXPENDITURE	1970-71	1971-72
Oil Royalties . . .	1,573	2,227	Private Treasury . . .	173	173
Income Tax (inc. tax on oil receipts) . . .	3,963	7,728	Defence . . .	925	1,138
Customs . . .	292	314	Ministry of Interior . . .	589	850
Other Items . . .	552	513	Foreign Affairs . . .	57	70
			Education . . .	646	1,031
			Agriculture . . .	82	113
			Health . . .	166	250
TOTAL . . .	6,380	10,782	TOTAL (inc. others) . . .	6,380	10,782

SAUDI ARABIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE (million riyals)

	1969	1970	1971
Transport and Communications	792.3	700.6	603.5
Agriculture, Livestock, and Water	398.8	300.0	230.1
Petroleum and Minerals	56.2	57.7	39.6
Industry and Commerce	14.4	8.7	9.2
Labour and Social Affairs	8.0	8.7	8.2
Education	51.0	33.0	24.9
Health and Red Crescent	13.7	13.5	10.9
Municipalities	300.9	252.4	190.1
Holy Mosques	15.0	15.8	16.9
Hajj Affairs	6.6	2.8	2.9
Information	50.9	53.5	28.2
Others	862.2	1,235.3	1,431.5
TOTAL	2,570.0*	2,682.0*	2,596.0*

* In addition there were allocations of 13.9 million riyals in 1969, 15.6 million riyals in 1970, and 25.7 million riyals in 1971, for projects of public corporations from the third chapter of the budget.

Currency in Circulation (million riyals): 1968-69, 1,446.1;
1969-70, 1,566.9; 1970-71, 1,655.8; 1971-72, 1,641.9.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS (million riyals—at current factor cost)

	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	862.4	895.7	974.4	1,070.3
Mining and Quarrying:				
Crude petroleum and natural gas	6,052.2	6,772.9	7,360.6	8,683.3
Other mining and quarrying	35.4	39.8	41.7	43.1
Manufacturing:				
Petroleum refining	736.2	870.6	967.1	1,194.3
Other manufacturing	237.0	265.6	299.0	328.9
Construction	707.1	796.1	834.2	862.0
Electricity, Gas, Water, and Sanitary Services	166.9	181.3	195.6	211.2
Transport, Storage and Communications	976.4	1,060.1	1,172.1	1,227.5
Wholesale and Retail Trade	876.3	988.9	1,175.9	1,274.3
Banking, Insurance, and Real Estate	81.9	93.0	102.7	108.0
Ownership of Dwellings	494.0	545.0	601.0	649.1
Public Administration and Defence	1,079.5	1,096.3	1,195.1	1,189.6
Services:				
Education	379.8	413.1	426.0	485.7
Medical and health	136.0	135.4	140.2	152.2
Other services	257.5	304.3	324.6	346.9
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST	13,078.6	14,458.1	15,810.2	17,826.4
less: Net factor income payments to the rest of the world	2,961.0	3,204.0	3,492.0	3,939.6
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	10,117.6	11,254.1	12,318.2	13,886.8
less: Depreciation	1,011.8	1,125.4	1,231.8	1,388.7
NATIONAL INCOME	9,105.8	10,128.7	11,086.4	12,498.1

SAUDI ARABIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (million U.S. \$—estimates)

	1968	1969	1970*
<i>Receipts:</i>			
Exports, f.o.b.	1,784	1,845	2,180
Oil royalties from companies other than Aramco	55	54	61
Pilgrimage	72	94	102
Miscellaneous	80	79	89
Total	1,991	2,072	2,432
<i>Payments:</i>			
Imports, c.i.f.	853	893	842
Non-monetary gold	11	13	20
Investment income payments	698	725	895
Government expenditures abroad, n.i.e.	270†	278†	306†
Travel and personal transportation, n.i.e.	95	104	123
Tapline expenditures abroad	24	23	16
Other services	151	152	171
Total	2,102	2,188	2,373
CURRENT BALANCE	-111	-116	59
<i>Capital and Financing Account:</i>			
Direct investment capital	- 18	- 5	- 3
Other capital	- 89	- 1	-101
Gold, foreign exchange holdings, and invest- ments of SAMA	- 56	-127	87
Commercial banks' net foreign position	- 12	10	23
Errors and Omissions	64	7	53
CAPITAL BALANCE	-111	-116	59

* Provisional.

† Include \$140 million paid to the Arab countries in 1968 and \$147 million in 1969 as well as 1970.

EXTERNAL TRADE (million riyals)

	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71*
Imports	2,288	2,212	2,804	3,213	3,465
Exports	7,654	7,853	8,953	9,449*	10,600

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES (million riyals)

IMPORTS	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	EXPORTS	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
Foodstuffs	666	894	865	Crude Oil	7,087.5	7,596.0	8,222.0
Textiles and Clothing	147	154	157	Refined Oil	1,260.0	1,305.0	1,701.0
Machinery, Transport	709	880	1,022				
Building Materials	199	430	430				
Chemical Products	111	159	238				
Miscellaneous	380	287	518				
TOTAL	2,212	2,804	3,213	TOTAL (inc. others)	8,952.9	9,449.2*	10,600.0*

* Provisional

(SAUDI ARABIA—STATISTICAL SURVEY)

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES
(million riyals)

	IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
	1969	1970	1969	1970
<i>North America</i>	626.9	575.6	320.3	146.4
U.S.A.	622.4	568.5	253.5	97.8
<i>Western Europe</i>	1,228.6	1,080.8	4,084.7	4,820.3
Belgium	82.2	65.0	295.4	248.2
France	123.4	88.0	415.6	691.6
Federal Germany	267.2	312.8	242.4	222.3
Italy	176.6	142.8	939.8	1,178.6
Netherlands	169.5	139.7	703.0	992.5
Spain	2.6	3.5	447.1	465.7
United Kingdom	301.3	230.9	778.4	827.6
<i>Middle East</i>	629.7	636.2	594.3	608.6
Bahrain	43.8	46.8	467.2	511.7
Jordan	64.2	45.5	33.2	31.5
Lebanon	334.0	362.9	64.3	30.4
<i>Africa</i>	152.0	127.4	409.5	473.7
<i>Asia</i>	625.1	610.8	2,825.2	3,339.4
India	93.2	102.1	82.1	130.9
Japan	347.6	314.2	2,220.3	2,323.4
Malaysia	19.4	23.8	96.7	211.1
<i>South America</i>	0.2	1.0	292.0	445.0

PILGRIMAGE TO MECCA

	1386 (1966-67)	1387 (1967-68)	1388 (1968-69)	1389 (1969-70)	1390 (1970-71)
Number of Pilgrims from outside Saudi Arabia	316,226	318,507	374,784	406,295	431,270

Figures for the Muslim year, which usually ended in March during the years given above.

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN OF PILGRIMS
(1969-70)

Turkey	56,578	Sudan	20,495	Libya	13,547
Yemen	54,658	Indonesia	n.a.	Kuwait	n.a.
Pakistan	28,535	India	16,057	Morocco	n.a.
Iran	15,132	Syria	22,383	Egypt	n.a.
Iraq	24,902	Nigeria	24,185	Malaysia	n.a.

TRANSPORT

Roads (1966): 27,092 cars, 2,463 buses and coaches, 19,703 vans and trucks.

Railways (1966): 52.1 million kilometre tons, 96,000 passengers.

SAUDI ARABIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY, THE CONSTITUTION)

EDUCATION (1969-70)

	SCHOOLS	TEACHERS	PUPILS		TOTAL
			Boys	Girls	
Kindergarten	n.a.	n.a.	1,420	2,655	4,075
Primary	1,454	13,031	278,461	119,940	398,401
Post-Primary	378	5,517	66,185	13,284	79,469
Higher Education	18	556	6,508	434	6,942
Evening	n.a.	n.a.	8,068	—	8,068
Adult Education	n.a.	n.a.	42,314	—	42,314

Source: Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency, Riyadh.

THE CONSTITUTION

After Ibn Sa'ud had finally brought the whole of present-day Saudi Arabia under his control in 1925, the territory was made into a dual kingdom.

Six years later, in 1932, the realm was unified by decree and became the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Saudi Arabia as a whole has in practice been developing, in the last six years or so particularly, from monarchical towards ministerial rule. The power of the Cabinet was further increased in May 1958, when several ministries were delegated to the Crown Prince. In December 1960, however, the Crown Prince resigned and King Sa'ud assumed the Prime Ministership. In 1962, Prince Faisal resumed the Prime Ministership. In 1964 King Sa'ud was relieved of his duties and his brother Prince Faisal was proclaimed King.

The organs of local government are the General Municipal Councils, the District Council and the tribal and village councils. A General Municipal Council is established in the towns of Mecca, Medina and Jeddah. Its members are proposed by the inhabitants and must be approved by the King. Functioning concurrently with each General Municipal Council is a General Administration Committee, which investigates ways and means of executing resolutions passed by the Council. There are also elected district councils under the presidency of local chiefs, consisting of his assistant, the principal local officials and other important persons of the district. Every village and tribe has a

council composed of the sheikh, who presides, his legal advisers and two other prominent personages. These councils have power to enforce regulations.

The principal administrative divisions are as follows:

Najd: capital Riyadh. Najd is sub-divided as follows:

1. The principality of Riyadh, to which are associated Wadi al-Dawasir, al-Aflaj, al-Hariq, al-Kharj, al-'Aridh, al-Washm and Sudair.
2. The principality of al-Qasim, comprising 'Unaizah, Buraidah, al-Ras and their villages, and al-Mudhanab and its dependencies.
3. The Northern principality (capital Hayil). This includes the tribes of Shammar, 'Anzah, al-Dhafir and Mutair, the Town of Taima in the south and some northerly towns.

Hijaz: capital Mecca. Includes the principalities of Tabuk, al-'Ula, Dhaba, al-Wajh, Amlaj, Yanbu', Medina, Jeddah, al-Lith, al-Qunfundah, Baljarshi and Tayif.

'Asir: capital Abha. Includes Abha, Qahtan, Shahr, Rijal Alma', Rijal al-Hajr, Banu Shahr, Mahayil, Bariq and Bisha.

Najran and its villages.

Eastern Province (Al Hasa): capital Dammam. Includes Hofuf, Al-Mubarraz, Qatif, Dhahran, Al-Khobar and Qaryat al-Jubail.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

H.M. KING FAISAL IBN ABDUL AZIZ AL SA'UD, G.B.E., K.C.M.G.

(Acceded to the throne November 2nd, 1964)

Crown Prince: KHALID IBN ABDUL AZIZ.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(April 1972)

Prime Minister and Foreign Minister: H.M. King FAISAL IBN ABDUL AZIZ.

Deputy Prime Minister: H.H. Prince KHALID IBN ABDUL AZIZ.

Second Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior: H.H. Prince FAHD IBN ABDUL AZIZ.

Minister of Finance and National Economy: H.H. Prince MUSA'ID IBN ABD AR-RAHMAN.

Minister of Defence and Aviation: H.H. SULTAN IBN ABDUL AZIZ.

Minister of Oil and Mineral Wealth: Sheikh AHMED ZAKI YAMANI.

Minister of Agriculture and Water: Sheikh HASSAN AL MUSHARI.

Minister of Pilgrimage Affairs and Endowments: HASSAN KUTBI.

Minister of Communications: Sheikh MUHAMMAD UMA TAWFIQ.

Minister of Education: Sheikh HASAN IBN ABDULLA AL ASH-SHAYKH.

Minister of Labour and Social Affairs: Sheikh ABDUL RAIMAN ABA AL-KHAYL.

Minister of Commerce and Industry: Sheikh MUHAMMAD ALI AL AWADI.

Minister of Justice: Sheikh MUHAMMAD AL-HARAKAN.

Minister of Health: JAMIL AL-HUJAILAN.

Minister of Information: Sheikh IBRAHIM AL-ANGARI.

Special Counsellor to H.M. King Faisal: Dr. RASHID FAROUN.

Minister of State for Finance and National Economy: Sheikh ALI ABA AL KHAIL.

Minister of State for Foreign Affairs: Sheikh OMAR AL SAKKAF.

Ministers of State without Portfolio: HISHAM MUHYI AL DIN NAZIR, ABDUL AZIZ AL KURAISHI, ABDUL WAHHAB AHMAD ABDUL WASI, SALIH BIN ABDUL BAHMAN AL HUSAIN.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS IN JEDDAH

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Afghanistan: (E); *Ambassador:* SAYED TAJUDDIN.

Algeria: (E); *Ambassador:* AHMAD YAKON AL GHASSIRI.

Argentina: (E).

Austria: (E); *Ambassador:* FREDERICK MULLER.

China, Republic of: (E); *Ambassador:* TIEN PAO TAI.

Egypt: (E); *Ambassador:* ANWAR MUHAMMAD AL SUKKARI.

Ethiopia: (E); *Ambassador:* JOHANES TSVAI AJZY.

France: (E); *Ambassador:* GEORGE DE BOUTELLIER.

Ghana: (E); *Ambassador:* ARSBUNI BARO.

Greece: (E); *Ambassador:* SOPETROS POVIDIS.

India: (E); *Ambassador:* TROTILLA CATO ABDULLAH.

Indonesia: (E); *Ambassador:* AMINUDDIN AZIZ.

Iran: (E); *Ambassador:* MUHAMMAD QUAWAM.

Iraq: (E); *Ambassador:* SALIM NUAIMI.

Italy: (E); *Ambassador:* LUIGI SABCA.

Japan: (E); *Ambassador:* KANJI TAKASUGI.

Jordan: (E); *Ambassador:* Sheikh MUHAMMAD AMIN SHANQITI.

Kenya: *Ambassador:* JETHETH KIMANZI ILAKO.

Kuwait: (E); *Ambassador:* MIQREN AHMAD AL HAMAD.

Lebanon: (E); *Ambassador:* RASHID FAKHOURI.

Libya: (E); *Ambassador:* HUSSEIN BEL OAN.

Malaysia: (E); *Ambassador:* QAMARUDDIN MUHAMMAD AREF.

Mauritania: (E); *Ambassador:* WILD JADO.

Morocco: (E); *Ambassador:* WELD SIDI BABA.

Netherlands: (E); *Ambassador:* RENARDEL DE LAVALETTE.

Nigeria: (E); *Ambassador:* HAJ BELLO MALLABO.

Pakistan: (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Senegal: (E); *Ambassador:* MUSTAFA AHMAD CISSE.

Somalia: (E); *Ambassador:* AHMAD SHEIKH MUHAMMAD ISSA.

Spain: (E).

Sudan: (E); *Ambassador:* BISHRI HAMED JABR AL-DAR.

Sweden: (E); *Ambassador:* A. O. E. JOHNSON.

Switzerland: (E); *Ambassador:* ANDRE DOMINICE.

Syria: (E); *Ambassador:* MEDHAR BITTAR.

Tunisia: (E); *Ambassador:* MUHAMMAD RUWAISSI.

Turkey: (E); *Ambassador:* CILADET QIYASSI.

United Kingdom: (E); *Ambassador:* WILLIAM MORRIS.

U.S.A.: (E); *Ambassador:* NICHOLAS THACHER.

Venezuela: (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. PEDRO LE SCONOLOPO.

Yemen Arab Republic: (E); *Ambassador:* ISMAIL AHMED AL-JARAFI.

Saudi Arabia also has diplomatic relations with: Belgium, Chad, Denmark, Guinea, Jordan, Mali, Mexico, Norway, and the Philippines.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Justice throughout the kingdom of Saudi Arabia is administered according to Islamic law by a Chief Judge, who is responsible for the Department of Sharia Affairs. Sentences in the kingdom are given according to the Koran and the Sunna of the Prophet.

The judicial system provides for three grades of court and a Judicial Supervisory Committee:

The Judicial Supervisory Committee. The Committee consists of three members and a president appointed by the King. It supervises all the other courts and is situated at Mecca.

Chief Justice, Mecca: Sheikh ABDULLAH IBN HASSAN.

Courts of Appeal (Courts of Cassation). There are several courts of appeal in Hijaz and Najd, having jurisdiction to hear appeals from the *Mahkamah al-Sharia al-Koubra*.

Mahkamah al-Sharia al-Koubra. The competence of these courts extends to all cases not covered by the above. They are situated in Mecca, Medina and Jeddah. Appeal may be made to the Courts of Cassation.

Mahkamah al-Omour al Mosta'alah. These courts, which are held throughout the country, deal with cases of minor misdemeanours and actions in which the value does not exceed S.R. 30. Other branches of these courts deal exclusively with affairs of the Bedouin tribes with the same competence. The decisions of these courts are final.

RELIGION

Arabia is the centre of the Islamic faith and includes the holy cities of Mecca and Medina. Except in the Eastern Province, where a large number of people follow Shi'a rites, the majority of the population are of the Sunni faith. The last fifty years have seen the rise of the Wahhabi sect, who originated in the eighteenth century, but first became unified and influential under their late leader King Ibn Sa'ud. They are now the keepers of the holy places and control the pilgrimage to Mecca.

Mecca: Birthplace of the Prophet Muhammad, seat of the Great Mosque and Shrine of Ka'ba visited by a million Muslims annually.

Medina: Burial place of Muhammad, second sacred city of Islam.

Chief Qadi and Grand Mufti: (Vacant).

THE PRESS

Since 1964 most newspapers and periodicals have been published by press organizations administered by boards of directors with full autonomous powers, in accordance with the provisions of the Press Law. These organizations, which took over from small private firms, are privately owned by groups of individuals widely experienced in newspaper publishing and administration (see Publishers).

There are also a number of popular periodicals published by the government and by the Arabian American Oil Co. and distributed free of charge. The press is subject to no legal restriction affecting freedom of expression or the coverage of news.

DAILIES

al-Bilad: King Abdul Aziz St., Jeddah; Arabic; published by al-Bilad Publishing Corporation; Editor ABDULMAJID AL-SHUBUKSHI; circ. 10,000.

al-Medina al-Munwara: Jeddah, P.O.B. 807; f. 1937; Arabic; published by al-Medina Publishing Organization; Editor OSMAN HAFEZ; circ. 20,000.

al-Nadwah: Mecca; f. 1958; Arabic; published by Mecca Press and Information Organization; Editor HAMED MUTAWI'E; circ. 10,000.

Replica: P.O.B. 2043, Jeddah; English; daily newsletter from Saudi newspapers and broadcasting service.

al-Riyadh: Riyadh; Arabic; published by Yamamah Press Organization; Editor AHMED HOSHAN; circ. 10,000.

al Ukadh: Jeddah; circ. 3,500.

WEEKLIES

Akhbar al-Dhahran (Dhahran News): Dammam; f. 1958; Editor 'ABD AL-AZZ AL-ISA; circ. 1,500.

al-Dawa: Riyadh; Arabic.

al-Jazirah: P.O.B. 354, Apt. 88, Municipality Bldg., Safat, Riyadh; Arabic; circ. 5,000.

al-Khalij al-'Arabi (The Arabian Gulf): Al-Khobar; f. 1958; Editor 'ABD ALLAH SHUBAT; circ. 1,200.

News from Saudi Arabia: Press Dept., Ministry of Information, Jeddah; f. 1961; news bulletin; English; Editor IZZAT MUFTI; circ. 22,000.

News of the Muslim World: Mecca; English and Arabic; published by Muslim World League; Editor FUAD SHAKER.

Oil Caravan Weekly: Aramco, Dhahran; Arabic; published by the Arabian American Oil Co.

al-Qasim: Riyadh; f. 1959; Editor 'ABD ALLAH AL SANE'; circ. 1,000.

Quraish: Mecca; f. 1959; Editor AHMED SIBA'I; circ. 1,000

al-Ra'id: Jeddah; f. 1959; Editor 'ABDUL-FATTAH ABU MADYAN; circ. 2,000.

al-Riyadah: Mecca; f. 1960; for young men; Editor MUHAMMAD 'ABD ALLAH MALIBARI; circ. 500.

Sun and Flare: Aramco, Dhahran; English; published by the Arabian American Oil Co.

Umm al-Qura: Mecca; f. 1924; Editor; 'ABDUL RAHMAN SHIBANI; published by the Government; circ. 5,000.

al-Yamamah: Riyadh; f. 1952; Dir. AHMED EL-HOSHAN; circ. 1,000.

al-Yaum (Today): P.O.B. 565, Dammam; f. 1965; Dir. ABDUL AZIZ AL-TURKY.

PERIODICALS

al-Manhal: 44 Arafat Street, Jeddah; f. 1937; monthly; literary; Editor 'ABDUL QUADDOS ANSARI; circ. 3,000.

al-Mujtama: P.O.B. 354, Apt. 88, Municipality Bldg., Safat, Riyadh; f. 1964; Arabic; monthly; Dir.-Gen. SALEH SALEM.

al-Tijarah: Jeddah; f. 1960; monthly; for businessmen; Editor AHMAD ISA TAHKANDI; circ. 1,300.

Hajj (Pilgrim): Mecca; f. 1947; monthly; Islamic; Editor MUHAMMAD SAID AL 'AMUDI; published by the Government Ministry of Pilgrimage and Endowments; circ. 3,000.

Rayat al-Islam: Riyadh; f. 1960; monthly; religious; Editor Sheikh ABD AL-LATIF IBN IBRAHIM; circ. 1,000.

PUBLISHERS

- al-Bilad Publishing Organization:** King Abdul Aziz St., Jeddah; publishes *al-Bilad*; Dir.-Gen. ABDULLAH DABBAGH.
- Dar al-Yaum Press and Publishing Establishment:** P.O.B. 565, Dammam; publishes *al-Yaum*; Dir.-Gen. OMAR ZAWAWI.
- al-Jazirah for Press Printing and Publishing:** P.O.B. 354, Riyadh; f. 1964; 28 mems.; publishes *al-Jazirah* (weekly) and *al-Mujtama* (monthly); Dir.-Gen. SALEH SALEM.
- al-Medina Publishing Organization:** P.O.B. 807, Jeddah; publishes *al-Medina al-Munwara*; Dir.-Gen. AHMED SALAH JAMJOON.
- Saudi Publishing House:** 30-31 Shurbatly Bldg., Gabel St., P.O.B. 2043, Jeddah; books in Arabic and English; Man. Dir. MUHAMMAD SALAHUDDIN.
- Yamamah Press Organization:** Riyadh; publishes *al-Riyadh*, *al-Yamamah* and *New Eve*; Dir.-Gen. AHMED HOSHAN.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Saudi Arabian Broadcasting Co.: Ministry of Information, Airport Rd., Jeddah; three stations at Jeddah, Riyadh and Dammam broadcast programmes in Arabic and English; overseas service in Urdu, Indonesian, Persian and Swahili; Dir.-Gen. Sheikh A. F. GHAZAWI.

There are about 87,000 receivers in the country.

ARAMCO Radio: Dhahran; broadcasts programmes in English for the entertainment of employees of Arabian American Oil Company.

TELEVISION

Saudi Arabian Government Television Service: Information Ministry, Riyadh; stations at Riyadh, Jeddah, Medina, Dammam, and Qassim operate 6 hours daily; major stations and relay points are under construction to serve all principal towns; Dir.-Gen. A. S. SHOAIL.

ARAMCO-TV: P.O.B. 1359, Dhahran; f. 1957; non-commercial, private company; 12 kW. transmitter at Dhahran, limited range transmitter at Hofuf; Producer S. A. AL-MOZAINI; 4-5 hours a day.

There are about 50,000 TV sets.

FINANCE

BANKING

The Saudi Arabian banking system consists of the Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency as central note-issuing and regulatory body, three national banks, one specialist bank (The Agricultural Credit Bank) and ten foreign banks. Charter for an industrial Bank and a Bank for people of small means have been drawn up; both are expected to be set up in the near future.

Saudi Arabia had no central monetary authority until 1952. Previous to this, foreign merchant companies (Gellatly Hankey, Netherlands Trading Society) had acted as bankers to the government, with such functions as the issue of currency being the responsibility successively of the General Finance Agency (set up in the late 1920s) and the Ministry of Finance (established 1932).

The rising volume of oil revenues imposed a need for modernization of this system, and in 1952 an American

advice the Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency (SAMA) was established in Jeddah, SAMA complies with a Muslim law prohibiting the charging of interest. Instead, its services are paid for by a commission charged on all transactions. SAMA's functions include: bankers to the government, stabilization of the value of the currency; administration of monetary reserves; issue of coin and notes; and regulation of banking.

From 1959 all banks were obliged to hold with SAMA a sum equivalent to 15 per cent of their deposit liabilities. This figure was reduced to 10 per cent between 1962 and 1966, when the original percentage was re-introduced, this time variable between 10 and 17.5 per cent. In addition every bank must maintain a liquid reserve of not less than 15 per cent of its deposit liabilities, which may be increased to 20 per cent. Under SAMA's guidance specialist banks have been encouraged; the Agricultural Credit Bank was set up in 1964, and there are plans for an industrial development institution. A new banking control law became effective in 1966. Banks must be organized as limited liability companies, and may not trade for purposes other than banking. A minimum of RIs 2.5m. equivalent is set for paid-up capital; banks' deposit liabilities may not exceed 15 times their paid-up capital and reserves; and all banks must plough back 25 per cent of profits before dividends to build up their reserve funds.

The intention of the 1966 law, besides strengthening the control of SAMA, is to encourage foreign banks to open branches in Saudi Arabia in an atmosphere of financial stability and assured growth potential.

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; dep. = deposits; m. = million; amounts in Saudi Riyals)

CENTRAL BANK

Saudi Arabia Monetary Agency: P.O.B. 394, Airport St., Jeddah; f. 1952; gold, foreign exchange and investments 3,345m. (Dec. 1970); Prcs. and Gov. SAYED ANWAR ALI; Vice-Gov. JUNAID A. BA-JUNAID; Controller-Gen. ABDUL WAHAB M. S. SHEIKH; publs. *Statement of Affairs* (bi-weekly), *Annual Report*, *Statistical Summary*; 10 brs.

Agricultural Credit Bank: Jeddah; f. 1964; cap. 31.5m.; Dir.-Gen. IZZAT HUSNI AL-ALI.

Ibrahim I. Zahran Bank: Jeddah.

National Commercial Bank: P.O.B. 104, Jeddah; f. 1938; cap. 30m.; Partners Sheikh SALEH ABDULLAH, MOISA ALKAARI, Sheikh ABDULAZIZ MUHAMMAD ALKAARI, Sheikh SALIM AHMED BIN MAHFOOZ (Gen. Man.); brs. throughout Saudi Arabia and in Beirut.

Riyad Bank Ltd.: P.O.B. 1047, Jeddah; f. 1957; cap. p.u. 37.5m.; dep. 222m. (Sept. 1970); Chair. H.E. Sheikh ABDULLA IBN ADWAN; Man. Dir. H.E. Sheikh ABDUL RAHMAN AL-SHEIKH; Gen. Man. J. A. COURT; 17 brs.

FOREIGN BANKS

Algemene Bank Nederland, N.V.: Amsterdam; P.O. Box 67, Jeddah; Alkhubar; Dammam.

Arab Bank Ltd.: Amman, Jordan; Jeddah; 6 branches.

Bank Melli Iran: Jeddah.

Banque de l'Indochine: Paris; Jeddah; Al-Khubar.

Banque du Caire: Cairo, Egypt; 3 brs.

Banque du Liban et d'Outre-Mer S.A.: Beirut, Lebanon; Jeddah.

British Bank of the Middle East: London, E.C.4; Jeddah; Dammam; Alkhubar.

First National City Bank: New York; Riyadh, P.O.B. 833, Al Batha St.; Man. W. L. ROBERTS, Jr.; Jeddah, P.O.B. 490; Man. M. Y. WYSKIEL; 2 brs.

SAUDI ARABIA—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY, OIL, TRANSPORT)

National Bank of Pakistan: Karachi; Jeddah; principal foreign branches in London, New York, Hong Kong; Man. Sheikh INAYAT ALI.

United Bank Ltd.: Jeddah.

INSURANCE COMPANY

Saudi National Insurance Co. Ltd.: P.O.B. 106, Al-Khobar; f. 1958; Pres. HAMAD AHMAD ALGOSAIBI; Gen. Man. A. A. ALGOSAIBI.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Chamber of Commerce and Industries: Jeddah, P.O.B. 1264; f. 1950; Pres. (vacant); Dir. YOUSUF M. BANNAN; publ. *Al-Tijara*.

Chamber of Commerce and Industry: S. G. Saleh Tuimi, P.O.B. 596, Riyadh; Chair. Sheikh ABDUL AZIZ MUQAIEN.

Dammam Chamber of Commerce: P.O.B. 719, Dammam.

Mecca Chamber of Commerce: P.O.B. 2, Mecca.

Medina Chamber of Commerce: P.O.B. 443, Medina.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

Trade unions are prohibited but since 1962 several Co-operative Societies have been formed by workers in particular trades.

OIL

General Petroleum and Mineral Organization (PETROMIN): Riyadh; f. 1962 to establish oil and mineral industries and collateral activities in Saudi Arabia; Gov. Dr. ABDUL HADI TAHER.

The following projects have been set up by Petromin:

Arabian Drilling Co.: f. 1964; shareholding 51 per cent, remainder French private capital; undertakes contract drilling for oil, minerals and water; working offshore concessions in Neutral Zone and Red Sea coast areas.

Arabian Geophysical Survey Co. (ARGAS): f. 1966; shareholding 51 per cent, remainder provided by *Cie. Generale de Geophysique*; exploration and discovery of natural resources; is setting up a nation-wide geodetic survey network.

Jeddah Refining Co.: Jeddah; f. 1968; shareholding 75 per cent, remainder held by Saudi Arabian Refining Co. (SARCO); the refinery at Jeddah, Japanese-built and American-staffed, has a capacity of 8,000 bbl./day; distribution in the Western Province is undertaken by Petromin's Department for Distribution of Oil Products.

Petromin Oil Lubricating Co.: Jeddah; f. 1968; joint venture with Mobil to set up a blending plant handling 75,000 bbl./year.

Saudi Arabian Fertilizer Co. (SAFCO): Dammam; f. 1965; 49 per cent shareholding, remainder open to public subscription; the plant at Dammam has a capacity of about 1,100 tons of urea and 35 tons of sulphur a day; construction and management have been undertaken by Occidental Petroleum Co. of U.S.A.

Agreements have also been concluded with Jefferson Lake Sulphur Co. to set up a sulphur extraction plant at Abqaiq in Eastern Province, with Richard Costain to build a steel rolling mill in Jeddah using local iron ores (completed Nov. 1967), with McDermot Co. of U.S.A. for construction of a naval oil installation, and with United Tankers of

U.S.A. to set up **Petromin Tankers** with two ships of 100,000 tons capacity each.

Petromin has exploration concessions in the Empty Quarter (being operated by the Italian state enterprise AGIP) and along the Red Sea coast (operated by an American-Pakistani consortium).

FOREIGN CONCESSIONAIRES

Arabian-American Oil Co. (Aramco): Dhahran; f. 1933; present name 1944; holds the principal working concessions in Saudi Arabia, covering 105,000 square miles; production (1971) 219.9 million long tons; Pres. F. JUNGERS.

Arabian Oil Co. Ltd.: P.O.B. 335, Riyadh; f. 1958; holds concession for offshore exploitation of Saudi Arabia's half interest in the Kuwait-Saudi Arabia Neutral Zone; production (1969) 16,150,000 long tons; Chair. T. ISHIZAKA; Dir. in Saudi Arabia TAKASHI HAYASHI.

Getty Oil Co.: P.O.B. 363, Riyadh; office in Mina Saud; f. 1928; present name 1956; holds concession for exploitation of Saudi Arabia's half-interest in the Saudi Arabia-Kuwait Partitioned Neutral Zone, both on-shore and in territorial waters; total Zone production (1971) 9,652,144 long tons, Getty's share being half of this; Pres. J. P. GETTY.

REFINERIES

The following refineries are in operation:

LOCATION	CAPACITY (bbl./day)
Ras Tanura	255,000
Mina Saud	50,000
Khafji	30,000
Jeddah	8,000
<i>Projected but not built:</i>	
Riyadh	15,000

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Saudi Government Railroad Organization: Dammam; Gen. Man. KHALID M. ALGOSAIBI.

The Saudi Government Railroad is a single track, standard gauge line patterned to the specifications of the Association of American Railroad standard and uses modern diesel locomotive power with a route length of 610 km. (379 miles). Actual construction of the line started in September 1946 and completed in October 1951. It connects the Port of Dammam on the Arabian Gulf with Riyadh, the capital, and was built by Aramco on behalf of the government. There is a daily passenger train in each direction to and from Riyadh; a daily freight train is also scheduled as required, and certain trains are run daily between intermediate points to serve the needs of individual companies. The Organization is an independent entity with a board of directors headed by the Minister of Communications. In addition to working the railways the Organization is also responsible for managing the Port of Dammam.

The historic Hedjaz railway running from Damascus to Medina has been the subject of a reconstruction project since 1963; however, little progress has been made since the war of June 1967.

ROADS

Asphalted roads link Jeddah to Mecca, Jeddah to Medina, Medina to Yanbu, Taif to Mecca, Riyadh to

SAUDI ARABIA—(TRANSPORT, ATOMIC ENERGY, UNIVERSITIES)

al-Kharj, and Dammam to Hofuf as well as the principal communities and certain outlying points in Aramco's area of operations. Work is proceeding on various other roads, including one which will link Medina and Riyadh, and one from Taif to Jizan in the south, near the Yemeni border. 1967 saw completion of the trans-Arabian highway, which links Dammam, Riyadh, Taif, Mecca and Jeddah. By the end of 1970 some 6,856 km. of modern paved roads were in use, 2,500 km. were under construction, and a further 4,950 km. were at the planning stage.

SHIPPING

The deep-water port of Jeddah is the main port of the kingdom and the port for pilgrims to Mecca. An expansion scheme providing for nine new piers for large ships was begun in 1967. Six have been completed and brought into use. Yanbu, the port of Medina, has been extended and modernized, with new docks, storage space and a special Pilgrim centre; other ports on the Red Sea are Muwaih, Wejeh and Rabigh. On the Gulf there are the small ports of Alkhobar, Qatif and Uqair, suitable only for small local craft, and a deep-water port at Ras Tanura built by the Arabian American Oil Co. for its own use. The deep-water Dammam Port, which was also built by the Arabian American Oil Co. and is operated by the Saudi Government Railroad, lies approximately 12 km. from the coast and is connected to the mainland by a railway causeway. Expansion of the port was completed in 1961 at a cost of over U.S. \$20 million. Further expansion is planned.

Khedivial Steamship Co.: Jeddah; services to Egypt.

Saudi Lines: P.O.B. 66, Jeddah; Red Sea and pilgrim services.

Turner and Morris Steamship Co.: Jeddah; pilgrim services to India and Pakistan.

CIVIL AVIATION

In August 1971 the government announced that an international airport was to be constructed near Hail in the centre of Saudi Arabia.

Saudi Arabian Airlines: Head Office: SDI Bldg., P.O.B. 620, Jeddah; f. 1945; regular internal services to all major cities of Saudi Arabia; regular international services to London, Frankfurt, Geneva, Beirut, Rabat, Algiers, Tunis, Tripoli, Bombay, Karachi, Istanbul, Port Sudan, Khartoum, Cairo, Kuwait, Baghdad, Damascus, Amman, Doha and Asmara; fleet of 24 aircraft, principally Boeing 707, Boeing 720B, Douglas DC-9, DC-6, and Convair 340; Dir.-Gen. Sheikh KAMIL SINDI; Asst. Dir.-Gen. MELVIN L. MILLIGAN; Gen. Man. Technical T. MORGAN; Gen. Man. External Affairs RIDA HAKEEM.

Saudi Arabia is also served by the following foreign airlines: Air France, ALIA, Alitalia, AUA, BOAC, CSA, EgyptAir, Iranair, Iraqi Airways, KLM, Lufthansa, MEA, PIA, Sabena, Sudan Airways, and Syrian Arab Airlines.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Saudi Arabia joined the International Atomic Energy Agency in January 1963. Radioisotopes are used in the oil industry and are being introduced into state-controlled agricultural schemes.

UNIVERSITIES

Islamic University: Medina; f. 1961; 57 teachers, 1,007 students.

Riyadh University: Riyadh; f. 1957; 592 teachers, 3,777 students.

King Abdul Aziz Private University: P.O.B. 1540; f. 1967; Jeddah; 40 teachers, 440 students.

SENEGAL

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Senegal lies on the west coast of Africa bounded to the north by Mauritania, to the east by Mali and to the south by Guinea and Portuguese Guinea. In the southern part of the country the State of The Gambia forms a narrow enclave extending some 200 miles inland. The climate of Senegal is tropical with a long dry season followed by a short wet season. Average annual temperature is about 84°F (29°C). French is the official language but there are numerous native tongues of which Wolof and Toucouleur are the most widespread. About 80 per cent of the population is Moslem, 10 per cent Christian, mostly Roman Catholic. The remainder follow traditional beliefs. The flag has three vertical bands of green, gold and red, the gold band bearing a five-pointed star. The capital is Dakar.

Recent History

Formerly a French Colony, Senegal became a self-governing republic within the French Community in 1958. In 1959 it joined with the former French Sudan to form the Mali Federation. The Federation became independent in June 1960 but two months later was dissolved, Senegal rejoining the French Community as an independent member. In December 1962 the Prime Minister, Mamadou Dia, failed in an attempt to overthrow the President by a coup d'état and was arrested, tried and imprisoned. The President has since incorporated the office and duties of Prime Minister within his own Presidential responsibilities, and in March 1963 a new Constitution was adopted confirming this presidential system of government. The Senegalese-Gambian Inter-Ministerial Committee has been meeting since 1961, and in February 1969 announced agreement in principle on a customs union. A series of strikes by students and workers culminated in a call for a general strike in June 1969, and a state of emergency was imposed for twelve days by Presidential decree. The war between African nationalists and the Portuguese in neighbouring Portuguese Guinea has driven some 80,000 refugees into Senegal, mostly into the Casamance region, and has also led to border incidents between Portuguese and Senegalese forces. Relations between Senegal and the Republic of Guinea are also very strained. Guinea claims that Senegal is assisting new attempts to overthrow their government. This dispute led to the break-up of the Organization of Senegal River States in 1971, though in March 1972 a new organization, the Organization for the Development of the Senegal River (OMVS), was formed by Senegal, Mali and Mauritania. Senegal is a member of OCAM and the OAU.

Government

The President is elected for a five-year term by universal direct suffrage and is eligible for re-election for a second term. He exercises executive power with the assistance of ministers nominated and chosen by himself. Legislative power is vested in the National Assembly which is also elected for a five-year term at the time of the presidential election.

Defence

Senegal maintains a regular army comprising infantry brigades, commandos and parachutists, an air force and a national gendarmerie for the maintenance of law and order. France provides technical and material aid while retaining the right to use specified military bases.

Economic Affairs

More than half the population is engaged in agriculture and stockraising. Groundnuts account for some 70 per cent of the total value of exports. Industry is mainly concerned with the processing of groundnuts and other food crops and hides and skins. There are some small consumer and construction industries and an oil refinery in Dakar. Bauxite, phosphate, titanium and zirconium are mined.

Transport and Communications

The railway line running east to Mali was re-opened to traffic in 1963. The only other section runs north from Dakar along the coast. The road network is good with nearly 2,360 miles passable at all seasons. The Senegal river is used to transport goods both by Senegal and Mauritania. Dakar is the largest port in West Africa and serves both Senegal and Mauritania. There is an international airport at Dakar with an alternative at Thiès and more than a dozen smaller airports.

Social Welfare

Social services include a state medical service and certain family and maternity benefits for workers. There is a hospital at Dakar with 7 regional hospitals, 32 health centres and 40 maternity and infant centres.

Education

There is compulsory education for all children between six and fourteen years. Nearly 50 per cent of school-age children are provided for. There is one university.

Tourism

There is a wild game reserve in the Nikolo-Koba National Park. Dakar offers local tours and there are fine beaches. The island of Goré, near Dakar, is of great historical interest. Senegal is a member of the Office Inter-Etats du Tourisme Africain.

Visas are not required to visit Senegal by nationals of France.

Sport

Football is the most popular game. Many forms of sport are practised, particularly watersports, hunting, golf and riding.

Public Holidays

1972: April 26 (Mouloud), May 1 (Labour Day), May 20 (Ascension), July 14 (Bastille Day), August 15 (The Assumption), November 1 (All Saints' Day), November 8 (Korite—end of Ramadan), December 25 (Christmas).
1973: January 1 (New Year's Day), February 17 (Tabaski—sheep festival), April 4 (Fête Nationale), April 23 (Easter Monday).

SENEGAL—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The monetary unit is the Franc Communauté Financière Africaine (CFA).

Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10 and 25 Francs CFA.

Notes: 50, 100, 500, 1,000 and 5,000 Francs CFA.

Exchange rate: 661 Francs CFA = £1 sterling
254 Francs CFA = U.S. \$1

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (sq. km.)	POPULATION—1969 est.			
	Total	African	French and others	Dakar (capital)
196,192	3,800,000	3,521,000	67,662	600,000

Principal Ethnic groups (1960 census): Wolof 709,000, Fulani 324,000, Serer 306,000, Toucouleur 248,000, Diola 115,000.

Chief Towns (1969 census): Dakar 400,000, Kaolack 95,000, Thiès 90,000, Rufisque 58,200, Saint-Louis 57,900.

EMPLOYMENT

(1964)

Agriculture, Fishing	4,045
Mining, Industry	18,804
Transport	15,496
Public Works, Building	14,176
Commerce, Banks	15,786
Services	14,664
TOTAL	82,971

AGRICULTURE

PRODUCTION ('000 metric tons)

	1968	1969	1970
Millet	654	450	634
Rice	137	58	155
Maize	86	25	48
Beans	30	17	22
Manioc	239	232	176

Livestock (1970—'000 head): Cattle 2,615, Sheep and Goats 2,700, Asses 184, Horses 199, Camels 65, Pigs 168.

Fishing (1970): 169,208 tons.

MINING (metric tons)

	1969	1970
Aluminium Phosphate	164,400	130,380
Lime Phosphate	1,035,000	998,000

GROUNDNUTS ('000 tons)

	1967/68	1968/69	1969/70
Total Production	1,005	830	789
Production not Markcted (incl. Seeds)	163	232	194
Deliveries to Oil Mills	558	461	509
Deliveries to Shelling Plants	284	137	85
Exports (shelled)	197	95	58

Source: Bulletin de la B.C.E.A.O.

INDUSTRY ('000 tons)

	1969	1970
Groundnut Oil	158	177
Sugar	21	21
Cement	206,906	241,186
Beer (hectolitres)	91	106
Cotton Fabric	1,140	7,200
Electricity (million kWh.)	279	287

SENEGAL—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FINANCE

661 francs CFA = £1 sterling; 254 francs CFA = U.S. \$1.00.

1,000 francs CFA = £1.51 sterling = U.S. \$3.93.

PUBLIC FINANCE (‘000 million francs CFA)

	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
Tax and Other Revenue . . .	37.1	37.4	37.6
Current Expenditure* . . .	33.9	35.4	37.1
<i>of which:</i>			
Personnel† . . .	19.2	20.0	21.2
Equipment . . .	9.7	10.0	10.2
Capital Expenditure‡ . . .	8.8	5.8	7.9

* Excluding debt repayments.

† Including Senegal's contribution to technical assistance costs.

‡ Including investments financed by foreign aid.

Budget (1970-71) (million francs CFA): Balanced in revenue and expenditure at 46,900; of which 7,700 is extraordinary revenue. Main items of expenditure are personnel (50.16 per cent) and capital expenditure (18.25 per cent). Education will receive about 5,600; the Armed Forces 4,100; Health and Social Affairs 3,500; and the Ministry of Tourism 60.

FOREIGN OFFICIAL PUBLIC AID (‘000 million francs CFA)

	1966	1967	1968
Transfers . . .	8.0	7.5	7.7
<i>of which:</i>			
French Technical Assistance . . .	6.1	6.3	6.2
Grants . . .	3.6	4.0	2.7
Loans . . .	1.0	0.7	2.1
TOTAL . . .	12.5	12.2	12.5

EXTERNAL AID 1970 (million francs CFA)

France (EDF)	76,170
U.S.A. (1965)	1,786
German Federal Republic	3,660
U.S.S.R.	1,650
UN (dollars)	240,000

FOUR-YEAR PLAN 1969-73 (million francs CFA)

	TOTAL	%
Agriculture	21,685.50	18.5
Livestock	1,559.10	1.3
Fishing	5,167.80	4.4
Forests	875.50	0.8
TOTAL FOR THE RURAL SECTION	29,287.90	25.0
Industry	21,905.00	18.7
Crafts	220.30	0.2
Tourism	7,090.50	6.1
Commerce	1,442.00	1.2
Transport (commercial)		
TOTAL FOR THE INDUSTRIAL SECTION	30,657.80	26.2
Roads	7,506.65	6.4
Railways	2,693.00	2.3
Ports and Inland Waterways	1,645.00	1.4
Airports	1,308.00	1.1
Posts and Telecommunications	1,811.96	1.6
TOTAL FOR INFRASTRUCTURE	14,964.61	12.8
Town Planning	12,110.00	10.4
Water Resources	7,837.50	6.7
Health	2,239.24	1.9
General Education	6,669.00	5.7
Technical Education	1,196.00	1.0
Information, Culture, Youth, Sports	1,077.60	0.9
TOTAL FOR EDUCATION AND WELFARE	31,129.34	26.6
Administrative Equipment	473.00	0.4
Research	8,559.60	7.3
Local Expenditure	1,927.24	1.7
TOTAL	10,959.84	9.4
GENERAL TOTAL	116,999.49	100.0

SENEGAL—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

EXTERNAL TRADE

(million francs CFA)

Imports: (1965) 39,600; (1966) 38,300; (1967) 40,401; (1968) 44,680; (1969) 51,299; (1970) 53,558.

Exports: (1965) 31,700; (1966) 36,800; (1967) 33,890; (1968) 37,358; (1969) 31,906; (1970) 42,180.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

IMPORTS	1968	1969	1970	EXPORTS	1968	1969	1970
Milk Products .	1,148	1,712	1,585	Groundnuts .	8,216	4,044	2,691
Rice	7,048	4,674	3,335	Groundnut Oil .	13,287	9,176	12,971
Sugar	1,895	1,720	2,518	Oilcake	4,148	3,868	4,594
Petroleum Products	1,494	3,825	2,723	Calcium Phosphate .	2,575	2,714	3,300
Wood	448	721	742	Hides and Skins .	159	339	343
Paper	1,329	1,384	1,745	Wheat Flour . .	584	615	736
Textiles	2,304	2,446	2,167				
Metal Goods . .	1,298	4,278	3,167				
Machinery . . .	3,158	4,862	4,829				
Electrical Apparatus	1,726	2,013	2,270				
Vehicles and Spares .	2,336	2,234	3,345				

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1968	1969	1970	1968	1969	1970
France	19,663	20,800	27,499	24,769	19,230	22,962
German Federal Republic	2,801	5,800	3,464	502	633	928
Italy	1,470	1,624	1,727	1,051	935	1,079
Netherlands	1,392	1,345	1,267	1,600	1,638	2,945
Nigeria	7	1	4	15	33	238
United Kingdom	462	498	751	549	645	847
U.S.A.	1,620	3,246	2,555	130	87	173

Railways (1970): Number of Passengers 3,504,000.

Roads (1970): Cars 38,235, Lorries 17,481, Buses 3,407.

Shipping (1970): Vessels entered and cleared 10,635; Passengers: arrivals 12,699, departures 18,451; Freight entered 1,900,000 tons, Freight cleared 1,672,000 tons.

Civil Aviation (1970—Dakar airport): Passenger arrivals and departures 188,600, in transit 163,500.

Education (1969-70): Primary: schools 5,664, pupils 257,708; Secondary: schools 1,321, pupils 49,526; Higher: students 3,559.

Sources: Ministry of Planning and Development, Dakar; *Données Statistiques*, Institut National de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques, Paris.

THE CONSTITUTION

(Promulgated March 7th, 1963, revised June 20th, 1967)

Preamble: Affirms the Rights of Man, liberty of the person and religious freedom. National sovereignty belongs to the people who exercise it through their representatives or by means of referenda. There is universal, equal and secret suffrage. French is the official language.

The President: The President of the Republic is elected by direct universal suffrage for a five-year term and is eligible for re-election. He holds executive power and conducts national policy with the assistance of ministers chosen and nominated by himself. He is Commander of the Armed Forces and responsible for national defence. He may, after consultation with the President of the National Assembly and with the Supreme Court, submit any draft law to referendum. In circumstances where the security of the State is in grave and immediate danger, he can assume emergency powers and rule by decree. The President of the Republic can be impeached only on a charge of high treason or by a secret ballot of the National Assembly carrying a three-fifths majority.

The National Assembly: Legislative power is vested in the National Assembly which is elected by universal direct suffrage for a five-year term at the same time as the Presidential election. The Assembly discusses and votes legislation and submits it to the President of the Republic for promulgation. The President can direct the Assembly to give a second reading to the bill, in which case it may be made law only by a three-fifths majority. The President of the Republic can also call upon the Supreme Court to declare whether any draft law is constitutional and acceptable. Legislation may be initiated by either the President of the Republic or the National Assembly.

Amendments: The President of the Republic and Deputies to the National Assembly may propose amendments to the Constitution. Draft amendments are adopted by a three-fifths majority vote of the National Assembly. Failing this they are submitted to referendum.

Judicial Power: The President appoints the members of the Supreme Court of Justice, on the advice of the Superior Court of Magistrates, which determines the constitutionality of laws. A High Court of Justice, appointed by the National Assembly from among its members, is competent to impeach the President or members of the Government.

Local Government: Senegal is divided into seven regions, each having a Governor and an elected Local Assembly.

During 1969 the Constitution was amended. The President can no longer stand for a third term of office, and the office of Prime Minister is recreated to apply policies determined by the President. The President retains control of foreign affairs, the army and certain judicial matters.

French Community: In June 1960 Senegal signed Agreements with France to become an independent member of the French Community.

Gambia-Senegal Treaty of Association: Signed April 1967 to promote co-operation between the two countries; provisions include annual meetings of heads of governments, an Inter-State Ministerial Committee (already existing since 1961) and a permanent secretariat; committees, under the supervision of the Inter-State Ministerial Committee, deal with existing agreements covering foreign affairs and security, and the joint development of the Gambia River Basin.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

President: LÉOPOLD-SÉDAR SENGHOR.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(April 1972)

Prime Minister and Minister of Tourism and of Defence: ABDOU DIOUF.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: AMADOU KARIM GAYE.

Minister of Justice: C. SALL.

Minister of the Interior: JEAN COLLIN.

Minister of Finance: BABACAR BA.

Minister of Rural Economy: HABIB THIAM.

Minister of Information: OUSMAN CAMARA.

Minister of Technical Instruction and the Formation of Cadres: DOUDOU N'GOM.

Minister of National Education: ASSANE SECK.

Minister of Industrial Development: DANIEL CABOU.

Minister of Civil Service and Labour: NDOFFENE DIOUF.

Minister of Co-operation: EMILE BADIANE.

Minister of Public Health and Social Welfare: DAUOUDA SOW.

Minister of Culture: ALIONUE SÈNE.

Secretary of State to the Prime Minister: ADAMA DIALLO.

Secretary of State to the Prime Minister in charge of Youth and Sports: LAMINE DIACK.

Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs: ADAME N'DIAYE.

Secretary-General of the Government: ALIOUNE DIAGNE.

Secretary-General for the Presidency of the Republic: AMADOU LY.

Director of the Cabinet of the Prime Minister: DIAKHA DIENG.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO SENEGAL

(Dakar unless otherwise stated.)

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

- Algeria:** 5 rue Mermoz (E); *Ambassador:* MAHMOUD KARA-TERKI.
- Argentina:** Imm. B.I.A.O. 1er étage, Place de l'Indépendance (E); *Ambassador:* ANTONIO CHRISTOPHERSEN.
- Austria:** 36 blvd. Pinet-Laprade, B.P. 3247 (E); *Ambassador:* AUGUST TARTER.
- Belgium:** route de la Corniche, B.P. 524 (E); *Ambassador:* JOSEPH TROUVEROY.
- Brazil:** Imm. B.I.A.O., 2e. étage, Place de l'Indépendance, B.P. 136 (E); *Ambassador:* Señora BEATA VETTORI.
- Bulgaria:** (E); *Ambassador:* IANLHO CHRISTOV IVANOV.
- Canada:** Imm. Daniel Sorano, blvd. de la République (E); *Ambassador:* GORDON G. RIDDELL.
- Denmark:** Rabat, Morocco (E); *Ambassador:* HANS BERTELSEN.
- Egypt:** Imm. Daniel Sorano, B.P. 474 (E); *Ambassador:* NEGUIB KADRI.
- Ethiopia:** 36 blvd. Pinet-Laprade, 2e étage, B.P. 379 (E); *Ambassador:* ZENEBE HAILE.
- Finland:** Lagos, Nigeria (E).
- France:** 1 rue Thiers, B.P. 4035 (E); *Ambassador:* HUBERT ARGOD.
- Gabon:** Abidjan, Ivory Coast.
- Gambia:** 5 ter. rue de Thiong/rue de Dr. Thèze, B.P. 3248 (E); *Ambassador:* SAMUEL JONATHAN OKIKI SARR.
- German Federal Republic:** 43 ave. A. Sauraut, B.P. 2100 (E); *Ambassador:* ULRICH SCHESKE.
- Ghana:** 23 ave. Maginot, 1er étage (E); *Ambassador:* K. TAYLOR.
- Guinea:** rue Marsat, B.P. 7010 (E); *Ambassador:* FAMA MOUSAA TOURÉ.
- India:** 15 allées Canard, B.P. 398 (E); *Ambassador:* M. MALIK.
- Iran:** (E); *Ambassador:* MONTEZA ADLE TABATABAI.
- Israel:** 57 ave. Albert Sarraut, 3e. étage, B.P. 2907 (E); *Ambassador:* MOSHÉ LIBA.
- Italy:** Imm. Daniel Sorano, B.P. 348 (E); *Ambassador:* LUDOVICI ARTENISIO.
- Japan:** Imm. B.I.A.O., Place de l'Indépendance, B.P. 3140 (E); *Ambassador:* TATSUO HIROSE.
- Khmer Republic:** 140 rue Blanchot, B.P. 3326; *Ambassador:* KIM XUM.
- Korea, Republic:** Paris 16e., France (E).
- Lebanon:** 18 blvd. de la République, B.P. 234 (E); *Ambassador:* ELIE BOUSTANT.
- Liberia:** 21 ave. Faidherbe, B.P. 2110 (E).
- Mali:** 48 ave. Maginot, B.P. 478 (E); *Ambassador:* BOU-BACAR DIARRA.
- Mauritania:** 37 blvd. du Général de Gaulle, B.P. 1119; *Ambassador:* MOHAMMED ABDULLAHI OULD EL HASSEN.
- Mexico:** Addis Ababa, Ethiopia (E).
- Morocco:** Imm. Daniel Sorano, B.P. 490 (E); *Ambassador:* TAOUFIK KABBAL.
- Netherlands:** 5 ave. Carde (E); *Ambassador:* J. P. ENGELS.
- Nigeria:** 9 ave. Roume, B.P. 3129 (E); *Ambassador:* EL HADJ BALEWA.
- Norway:** (E); *Ambassador:* PER NAEVDAL.
- Pakistan:** 22 rue Carnot, rez de chaussée/1er étage (E); *Ambassador:* ANWARUL HAQ.
- Poland:** Point-E, Canal IV, Route de Ouakam (E); *Ambassador:* HENRIK BOJARSKI.
- Romania:** (E); *Ambassador:* NICOLAE IOAN DANCEA.
- Saudi Arabia:** rues Béranger Féraud et Masclary (E); *Ambassador:* FARID YOUSSEF BASRAWI.
- Spain:** Imm. Daniel Sorano, B.P. 2091 (E); *Ambassador:* LUIS OCHOA Y OCHOA.
- Sweden:** Rabat, Morocco (E).
- Switzerland:** 1 rue Victor Hugo, B.P. 1772 (E); *Ambassador:* JEAN RICHARD.
- Trinidad and Tobago:** Addis Ababa, Ethiopia (E); *Ambassador:* Mme TESHA.
- Tunisia:** rue El-Hadj Seydou Nourou Tall, B.P. 3127 (E); *Ambassador:* ALI HEDDA.
- Turkey:** Imm. B.I.A.O., Appt. Fls. 1er étage, Place de l'Indépendance, B.P. 6060, Etoile (E); *Ambassador:* ORHAN CONKER.
- United Kingdom:** 20 rue du Dr. Guillet, B.P. 6025 (E); *Ambassador:* JOHN G. TAHOURDIN.
- U.S.A.:** Imm. B.I.A.O., place de l'Indépendance, B.P. 49 (E); *Ambassador:* E. G. CLARK.
- U.S.S.R.:** ave. Jean-Jaurès, B.P. 3180 (E); *Ambassador:* DIMITRI NIKIFOROV.
- Vatican:** rue I, Cité Fann (Apostolic Internunciature); *Apostolic Delegate for West Africa:* Mgr. GIOVANNI MARIANI.
- Viet-Nam, Democratic Republic of:** *Ambassador:* NGUYEN DUC THIENG.
- Viet-Nam, Republic of:** 72 blvd. de la République (E); *Ambassador:* N'GUYEN QUI THOAI.
- Yugoslavia:** Rocade Fann-Bel-Air, route de Ouakam (E); *Ambassador:* IZTOK ZAGAR.
- Zaire:** Imm. Daniel Sorano, 2e. étage, B.P. 2251 (E); *Ambassador:* JOSEPH KABEMBA.
- Zambia:** (E); *Ambassador:* SITEKE G. MWALE.

Senegal also has diplomatic relations with China, Greece, Ivory Coast, Kuwait, Monaco, Panama, Sierra Leone and Uruguay.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

President: AMADOU CISSÉDIA.

ELECTION, FEBRUARY 1968

All 80 seats were won by the Union progressiste sénégalaise.

POLITICAL PARTY

Union progressiste sénégalaise (UPS): national section of the *Parti fédéraliste africain* (PEA); government party; Sec.-Gen. LÉOPOLD-SÉDAR SENGHOR. In 1966, by agreement, the former opposition party *Parti du regroupement africain* was incorporated into the U.P.S.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Supreme Court: f. 1960; Prcs. KÉBA M'BAYE; Sectional Pres. MENOUMBE SAR, LAÏTY NIANG BRUNO CHÉRAMIF; Attorney-General OUSMANE GOUNDIAM.

High Court of Justice: f. 1962; composed of members of the *National Assembly*; Past Pres. OUSEMANE GOUNDIAM.

High Council of the Magistrature: f. 1960; constitutional court; Pres. LÉOPOLD-SÉDAR SENGHOR (*President of the Republic*); Vice-Pres. AHDOURAHMANÉ DIOF.

Cour d'Appel: Dakar; Prcs. SOULEYE DIAGNE.

There are 4 Courts of Assizes, and Courts of First Instance at Dakar, Saint-Louis, Kaolack, Ziguinchor, Thiès, Tambacounda and Diourbel. Justices of the Peace sit in the main centres.

RELIGION

MUSLIM

About 76 per cent of the population are Muslims. The three principal brotherhoods are the *Tijaniyya*, the *Qadiriyya* and the *Mouride*.

Grand Imam: Alhaji AMADOU LAMINE DIENE.

NATIVE BELIEFS

About 14 per cent of the population follow traditional beliefs, mainly animist.

CHRISTIANITY

About ten per cent of the population are Christian, mainly Roman Catholics.

Roman Catholic: Archbishop of Dakar: Mgr. HYACINTHE THIANDOU, B.P. 1908, Dakar.

Suffragan Bishops:

Kaolack: Mgr. THÉOPHILE ALBERT CADOUX.

St. Louis de Sénégal: Mgr. PROSPER DODDS.

Thiès: Mgr. FRANCESCO SAVERIO DIONE.

Ziguinchor: Mgr. AUGUSTIN SAGNA.

Protestant Church: 65 rue Wagane Diouf, Dakar.

THE PRESS

DAKAR

Le Soleil: B.P. 92; f. May 1970; national daily sponsored by U.P.S.

L'Information Africaine: 38 ave. W.-Ponty, B.P. 338; f. 1950; daily; Editors E. LALANNE, J. PEILLON; circ. 15,000.

Journal officiel de La République du Sénégal: Dakar; government paper.

Africa: 8 rue Jules-Ferry; f. 1957; economic review of West Africa.

Afrique Médicale: 8 rue Jules-Ferry; f. 1960; medical review; circulates throughout Francophone tropical Africa.

Afrique, Mon Pays: 24 ave. Gambetta.

Afrique Nouvelle: 9 rue Paul Holle, B.P. 283; f. 1947; weekly; Editor SIMON KIBA, circ. 20,000.

Awa: Imprimerie Diop, rue de Reims, angle rue Dial Diop.

Bafila: 26 ave. Gambetta, B.P. 1845.

Bingo: 17 rue Huart, B.P. 176; f. 1952; illustrated monthly; Editor JOACHIM PAULIN; circ. 22,000.

La Semaine à Dakar: weekly.

Médecine d'Afrique Noire: 38 ave. William-Ponty; Dakar; f. 1952; monthly; Dir. ÉMILE LALANNE; circ. 10,000.

Le Moniteur Africain du Commerce et de l'Industrie: Société Africaine d'Édition, B.P. 1877; f. 1961; weekly; Editor-in-Chief JEAN THIBAUT; circ. 10,000; the only French economic weekly produced in black Africa.

L'Observateur Africain: 29 rue Paul Holle.

Revue Française d'Études Politiques Africaines: Société Africaine d'Édition, B.P. 1877; f. 1966; monthly; Dir. P. BIARNES; Editor-in-Chief PH. DECRAENE.

Sénégal d'Aujourd'hui: 58 blvd. de la République, B.P. 546; monthly.

Terre Sénégalaise: B.P. 269; monthly; Dir. J. B. GRAULLE.

L'Unité Africaine: 72 blvd. de la République, B.P. 1077; weekly; organ of the U.P.S.; Editor OUSMANE N'GOM.

La Voix des Combattants: Ecole El Hadj-Malick Sy.

PRESS AGENCIES

Agence de Presse Sénégalaise: Imm. Maginot, Dakar; f. 1959; Dir. BARRA DIOFF.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Agence France-Presse: B.P. 363, Dakar; Chief B. LEBAS.

Novosti: B.P. 3180, Corner Jean-Jaures Ave. and Carnot St., Dakar.

DPA, Reuters and Tass also have bureaux in Dakar.

PUBLISHERS

Clairafrique: B.P. 2005, rue Sandiniery 2, Dakar; politics, law, sociology.

Grande Imprimerie Africaine: 9 rue Thiers, B.P. 51, Dakar; f. 1917; law, administration; Dir. HENRY O'QUINN.

Institut Fondamental d'Afrique Noire (IFAN): B.P. 206, Dakar; scientific and humanistic studies of Black Africa.

Maison du Livre, La: B.P. 2060, Dakar; fiction and belles-lettres.

Société Africaine d'Éditions et de Publication: rue de Reims, Dakar.

Société d'Édition et de Presse Africaine: 17 rue Huart Dakar.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Radiodiffusion du Sénégal: B.P. 1765, Dakar; broadcasts in French and four vernacular languages; international service in Arabic, English and Portuguese; Dir.-Gen. ALIOUNE FALL.

There are 275,000 radio sets.

Télévision du Sénégal: B.P. 2375, Dakar; f. 1964; Government-sponsored educational service; pilot project with one 50-kW. transmitter.

There are 1,500 television sets.

FINANCE

(cap.=capital; m.=million; all amounts in francs CFA, unless otherwise stated.)

BANKS

CENTRAL BANK

Banque Centrale des Etats de l'Afrique de l'Ouest: 29 rue de Colisée, Paris 8e; Dakar, ave. W.-Ponty, B.P. 3159; cap. and reserves 3,547m.; Chair. B. A. BABACAR; Man. ROBERT JULIENNE.

Banque Internationale pour le Commerce et l'Industrie du Sénégal: B.P. 392, 2 ave. Roume, Dakar; f. 1962; cap. 500m.; Pres. DJIME GUIBRIL N'DIAYE; Gen. Man. P. ESCOUBEYRON.

Banque Nationale de Développement du Sénégal: B.P. 319, Dakar; f. 1964; cap. 1,360m.; Dir.-Gen. HAMET DIOP.

Banque Sénégalaise de Développement (B.S.D.): Dakar, 2 bis rue Béranger Féraud; f. 1960; cap. 1,000m.; Dir. LOUIS KANDÉ.

Crédit Populaire Sénégalais: Dakar, 35 rue Carnot; cap. 360m.

Union Sénégalaise de Banques pour le Commerce et l'Industrie (U.S.B.): blvd. Pinet-Laprade, B.P. 56, Dakar; f. 1961; cap. 690m.; Pres. TANOR THIENDELLA FALL.

FOREIGN BANKS

Banque Centrale des Etats de l'Afrique de l'Ouest: B.P. 3159, Dakar; Dir. FRANÇOIS ELIARD.

Banque Internationale pour l'Afrique Occidentale: 9 ave. de Messine, Paris; Dakar, place de l'Indépendance, B.P. 129.

Société Générale de Banques au Sénégal: Dakar, B.P. 323, 19 ave. Roume; f. 1962; cap. 500m.; Admin. Délégué ROGER DUCHEMIN.

INSURANCE

Comité des Sociétés d'Assurances de Sénégal: 43 ave. A. Sarraut, B.P. 1766, Dakar; Pres. PIERRE HENRI DELMAS; Sec. JEAN-PIERRE CAIRO.

Société Africaine d'Assurances: B.P. 508, Dakar; f. 1945; cap. 9 million; Dir. PIERRE VERNET.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Chambre de Commerce, d'Industrie et d'Artisanat de la Région du Fleuve: rue Bisson, Saint-Louis-du-Sénégal, B.P. 19; f. 1869; Pres. M. El Hady MOMAR SOURANG; publ. *Weekly Bulletin*.

Chambre de Commerce d'Industrie et d'Artisanat de la Région du Sine Saloum: Kaolack, B.P. 203; Pres. G. LAFFONT.

Chambre de Commerce d'Industrie et d'Artisanat de la Casamance: B.P. 26, Ziguinchor; f. 1908; Pres. YOUSOUF SEYDI.

Chambre de Commerce, d'Industrie et d'Artisanat de la Région de Thiès: ave. Foch, Thiès, B.P. 20; f. 1883; 32 mems.; Pres. El Hadji DIAGNE; Sec.-Gen. RENÉ BARBÈRES.

Chambre de Commerce, d'Industrie et d'Artisanat de la Région du Cap Vert: B.P. 118, Dakar; Sec.-Gen. PIERRE MARIANI.

Chambre de Commerce, d'Industrie et d'Artisanat de la Région de Diourbel: Diourbel; Pres. CHEIKH DIONGUE.

Chambre de Commerce, d'Industrie et d'Artisanat de la Région du Sénégal Oriental: Tambacounda; Pres. AMADOU GAYE.

PRINCIPAL EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATIONS

Dakar

Délégation de la Fédération des Industries Mécaniques et Transformatrices des Métaux: 43 ave. Maginot, B.P. 1858; Pres. M. BARRAQUÉ.

Syndicat des Commerçants Importateurs et Exportateurs de l'Ouest Africain: 14 ave. Albert-Sarraut, B.P. 806.

Syndicat des Agents Maritimes de la Côte Occidentale de l'Afrique: 8-10 Allées Canard, B.P. 167 and 138.

Syndicat des Entrepreneurs de Bâtiment et de Travaux Publics de l'Ouest Africain: 12 ave. Albert-Sarraut, B.P. 593; f. 1930; 46 mems.; Pres. PIERRE MEYNENG.

Syndicat des Entrepreneurs de Transports et Transitaires de l'Afrique Occidentale: 47 ave. Albert Sarraut, B.P. 233; Pres. J. NEGRE.

Syndicat des Entreprises de Manutention des Ports d'Afrique Occidentale (SEMPAO): 8 Allées Canard, B.P. 164.

Syndicat des Fabricants d'Huile et de Tourteaux du Sénégal: 11 allées Canard, B.P. 131.

Syndicat Patronal des Industries de Dakar et du Sénégal: 12 ave. Albert-Sarraut, B.P. 593; f. 1944; 101 mems.; Pres. MARC DELHAYE.

Union Fédérale des Syndicats Industriels et Commerciaux et Artisanaux: 2 ave. Gambetta, Dakar.

Union Intersyndicale d'Entreprises et d'Industries de l'Ouest Africain: 12 ave. A. Sarraut, B.P. 593; Pres. MARC DELHAYE.

TRADE UNIONS

Confédération Nationale des Travailleurs Croyants: B.P. 1474, Dakar; 3,000 mems.; Pres. DAVID SOUNAH; Sec.-Gen. CHARLES MENDY.

Union Nationale des Travailleurs du Sénégal (UNTS): B.P. 840, Dakar; affiliated to Union Générale des Travailleurs d'Afrique Noire; 100,000 mems.; merged with Confédération Sénégalaise du Travail 1966; leaders ALIOUNE CISSÉ, OUSMANE DIALLO.

Confédération Nationale des Travailleurs Sénégalais (CNTS): f. 1969; Pres. DOUDOU N'GOM.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Régie des Chemins de Fer du Sénégal: Thiès; total length of line 1,234 km. One line runs from Dakar north to St. Louis (262 km.) with a branch to Linguera (129 km.); the main line runs to Bamako and the Niger (643 km. in Senegal); Dir. FALY BA.

SENEGAL—(TRANSPORT, TOURISM, POWER, UNIVERSITY)

ROADS

In 1967 there were 3,761 km. of classified all-weather roads, 1,923 bitumenized.

MOTORISTS' ORGANIZATION

Automobile-Club du Sénégal: B.P. 295, Dakar.

INLAND WATERWAYS

Dakar

Société des Messageries du Sénégal: 35 blvd. Pinet-Laprade, B.P. 209; river traffic on the Senegal from Saint-Louis to Kayes (Mali); also coastal services.

Paquet et Cie. Général Transatlantique: c/o Union Sénégalaise d'Industries Maritimes, 8 and 10 allées Canard, B.P. 164.

SHIPPING

Dakar

Chargeurs Réunis: 8 and 10 allées Canard, B.P. 138-167; agents for Messageries Maritimes, Cie. Fabre SGTM, Nigerian National Lines, Delta Line, Nouvelle Cie. Havraise Péninsulaire de Navigation, Elder Dempster Lines.

Compagnie Fabre—SGTro: 8 and 10 allées Canard.

Compagnie Générale Transatlantique: 8 and 10 allées Canard, B.P. 164.

Compagnie de Navigation Paquet: 8 and 10 allées Canard.

Companhia Colonial de Navegação: c/o R. Alcantara et Fils, 1 rue Parent, Dakar; f. 1925.

Scandinavian East Africa Line: c/o Ets. Buhan et Teisseire, place Kermel.

Delmas-Vieljeux: 8 and 10 allées Canard, B.P. 164.

Elder Dempster Lines: c/o Compagnie Maritime des Chargeurs Réunis, 8 and 10 allées Canard, B.P. 138.

Holland West Africa Line: c/o Anciens Ets. Pcyriassac et Cie.; 9 rue Parchappe.

Cabotage Intercolonial: 55 rue de Grammont.

Farrell Lines, Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Henry Abram Ltd., Van Nievelt, Goudriaan and Co.: c/o Umarco, 53 blvd. Pinet-Laprade; Man. GEORGE GUIMONT.

CIVIL AVIATION

Air Sénégal: place de l'Indépendance, B.P. 3132, Dakar; services to Bathurst, Gambia, and internal services.

Senegal is also served by the following foreign airlines: Aerolineas Argentinas, Aeroflot, Air Afrique, Air Zaire, Air France, Air Guinée, Air Mali, Air Mauritanie, Alitalia, C.S.A., Ghana Airways, Lufthansa, Nigeria Airways, P.A.A., Royal Air Maroc, Swissair.

TOURISM

Secrétaire d'Etat du Tourisme: 1 bis place de la République, B.P. 2018, Dakar; Dir. YOUSOUF TH. DIOP.

ARTS FESTIVAL

World Festival of Negro Art: ave. du Barachois, B.P. 3201, Dakar; f. 1965; bi-annual; Bureau Pres. ALIOUNE DIOP, Sec.-Gen. DJIBRIL DIONE.

POWER

Compagnie des Eaux et Electricité de l'Ouest Africain: B.P. 93, Dakar; f. 1929; cap. 4,000m. francs CFA. Production and distribution of electricity and water. Dir. D. DIOP; production in 1968 was 286m. kWh.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Ministère du Plan, du Développement et de la Coopération Technique: Dakar; the government body responsible for nuclear affairs.

UNIVERSITY

University of Dakar: Fann Parc. Dakar; f. 1949; 2,654 students (1965).

SIERRA LEONE

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Sierra Leone lies on the west coast of Africa with Guinea to the north and east and Liberia to the south. The climate is hot and humid with an average temperature of 80°F (21°C); the rainy season lasts from May to October. English is the official language and Krio, Mende and Temne are widely spoken. The vast majority of the population follow animist beliefs and there are Muslim and Christian minorities. The flag consists of horizontal stripes of green, white and blue. The capital is Freetown.

Recent History

Formerly under British rule, Sierra Leone became independent in 1961. The new constitution gave women the franchise and abolished the division of the country into a Colony and a Protectorate. Elections were held in 1962 and won by the Sierra Leone People's Party led by Sir Milton Margai. In 1964 Sir Milton Margai died, and was succeeded as premier by his brother Mr. (now Sir) Albert Margai, several members of whose government were later convicted on charges of corruption. Following disputed elections in March 1967, the army assumed control of the country and set up a National Reformation Council. The Governor-General was forced to leave the country. A second army revolt in April 1968 led to the restoration of civilian government and the return to power of the Prime Minister elected in 1967, Mr. Siaka Stevens. A state of emergency was declared on November 20th, 1968, after disorders in the Eastern and South-Eastern regions just before parliamentary by-elections were due to be held. The emergency was revoked on February 26th, 1969, and the elections held in March. A committee to advise on a new republican constitution met for the first time in June 1969. In December 1969 Mr. Siaka Stevens announced that the government was to take a 51 per cent control of the shares of the mining companies operating in Sierra Leone.

In April and May 1970 several of those who took part in the army coup of 1967 were tried and sentenced for treason. In June President Sekou Touré of Guinea proposed union between his country and Sierra Leone. Mr. Stevens declared a state of emergency in September following the resignation from his cabinet of Dr. M. Forna and Mr. M. Bash-Taqi, who joined with Dr. J. Karefa-Smart to form a new party, the United Democratic Party. This was banned in October and its leaders arrested. A few days later six junior army officers were arrested for allegedly plotting a coup. In December, following the attack on Guinea, Mr. Stevens proposed regional defence arrangements with Guinea and Liberia. A defence agreement was reached with Guinea in March 1971 after another unsuccessful attempt to overthrow Mr. Stevens. Sections of the army under their chief, Brigadier Bangura, were responsible, and two attempts were made to assassinate Mr. Stevens. Guinean troops were flown in to assist loyal sections of the Sierra Leone army in protecting Mr. Stevens and restoring law and order. In April a republican constitution was introduced and Siaka Stevens became Executive President.

Government

Sierra Leone is a republic within the Commonwealth. There is an Executive President with a Cabinet headed by a Prime Minister, who is also Vice-President. The House of Representatives consists of 66 members (to be increased to 85) elected by direct universal suffrage, and twelve Paramount chiefs. The Country is divided into four regions: the Northern, Eastern and Southern Provinces, and the Western Area.

Defence

The Royal Sierra Leone Military Forces consist of an Infantry Battalion and Headquarters with a total strength of 1,350. There is also the nucleus of a future Navy. Police number about 2,000; and some 200 Guinean troops are at present stationed in Sierra Leone.

Economic Affairs

The economy is based on agriculture and mining, the chief products being palm kernels, coffee, cocoa, rice, timber, diamonds, and iron ore. Diamonds are the nation's principal export, and diamond smuggling is a major problem. In December 1969 the government took a 51 per cent control in the four companies responsible for mining diamonds, iron ore, rutile and bauxite respectively. Industry is on a small scale, covering palm oil, furniture and weaving. A Ten-Year Plan was launched in 1962 to develop industry and plantation agriculture. Sierra Leone adheres to a free trade agreement with Guinea, Ivory Coast and Liberia, signed in 1965, but largely ineffective owing to differences between the Ivory Coast and Guinea, and also to currency problems.

Transport and Communications

There are 358 miles of railways and 3,500 miles of roads. A road linking Freetown to Monrovia in Liberia is being planned by the African Development Bank. Inland waterways total 493 miles, much of it navigable for only three months in the year. The chief ports are Freetown and Pepel. Internal air transport is well developed and international air services are provided by Sierra Leone Airways and fifteen foreign lines.

Social Welfare

There is no state scheme for social security, but the Division of Social Welfare provides Community Development Centres, Youth Clubs and Maternity Welfare Centres.

Education

Education is private but nearly all schools are Government-assisted.

Tourism

The Tourist Board was set up in 1962 to develop Sierra Leone's tourist potential. The main attractions are the wide, sandy beaches, the mountains and jungle and wild life.

SIERRA LEONE—(INTRODUCTORY SURVEY, STATISTICAL SURVEY)

Visas are not required to visit Sierra Leone by nationals of Belgium, Denmark, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, San Marino, Spain, Sweden, Turkey and United Kingdom and Commonwealth.

Sport

The most popular sports are football, cricket, athletics, lawn tennis and boxing. The National Sports Council supervises and encourages sport.

Public Holidays

1972: April 26 (Mouloud), May 22 (Whit Monday), August 4 (Bank Holiday), November 8 (Id ul Fitr), December 25 (Christmas Day), December 26 (Boxing Day).

1973: January 1 (New Year's Day), January 17 (Id ul Adha), April 20-23 (Easter), April 27 (Independence).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rate

The unit of currency is the Leone, subdivided into 100 cents. Sierra Leone devalued its currency by 14.3 per cent in November 1967.

Coins: 1 cent, 5 cents, 10 cents, 20 cents, 50 Leone (gold).

Notes: 1 Leone, 2 Leone, 5 Leone.

Exchange rate: 2 Leones = £1 sterling.

77 cents = U.S. \$1.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (square miles)			POPULATION (1963 CENSUS)		
TOTAL	FREETOWN AND RURAL AREAS	PROVINCES	TOTAL	FREETOWN AND RURAL AREAS	PROVINCES
27,925	215	27,484	2,180,355	195,023	1,985,332

1970 Total Population (est.): 2,500,000.

Main Tribes: Mende 672,931, Temne 550,000.

Chief Towns: Freetown (capital) 127,917, Bo 210,000, Kono 170,000.

EMPLOYMENT

(1963)

Agriculture	.	.	.	3,500
Commerce	.	.	.	4,400
Mining	.	.	.	8,100
Transport	.	.	.	7,100
Construction	.	.	.	11,000
Services	.	.	.	17,000

AGRICULTURE

(tons)

CROP	1969	1970
Rice	394,000	n.a.
Cocoa	4,000	3,000
Palm Kernels	54,000	n.a.
Ginger	.	.
Coffee (bags)	n.a.	98,400

Livestock (1961): Cattle 175,000, Sheep and Goats 55,000.

Forestry: Sawn Timber 206,000 cubic ft., Charcoal 107 tons.

Fisheries (1965): 6,000 tons.

SIERRA LEONE—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

MINING

	1967	1968	1969	1970
Diamonds ('000 carats) . . .	1,420	1,522	1,893	1,955
Bauxite ('000 tons) . . .	329	463	n.a.	389
Iron Ore ('000 tons) . . .	2,104	2,516	2,335	2,389
Rutile ('000 tons) . . .	10	n.a.	28	29,000

Total purchases by the Government Diamond Office, now the only legal diamond exporter, amounted to Le. 19,082,945 in 1966, Le. 21,841,639 in 1967, Le. 25,434,982 in 1968, a record Le. 33,724,961 in 1969, Le. 26,200,000 in 1970, and Le. 11,200,000 in the first half of 1971.

FINANCE

1 Leone=100 cents.

100 Lcones=£50 sterling=U.S. \$130.28.

BUDGET 1971-72 (Le. million)

CURRENT BUDGET		DEVELOPMENT BUDGET	
Current Revenues:		Revenues:	
Indirect Taxes:		Balance on Current Account	
Import Duties	19.7	Foreign Loans and Grants	1.1
Export Duties	3.9	Other Development Revenues	4.6
Excise Duties	9.7		0.8
Direct Taxes:		Total Receipts	
Company Taxes	7.1	Total Development Expenditure	6.5
Mining Taxes	0.7		10.1
Income Taxes	2.7	Overall Deficit	
Miscellaneous Revenues	7.9		3.6
Total Recurrent Revenues	51.7		
Current Expenditures	50.6		
Surplus on Current Account	1.1		

MONEY SUPPLY (Le. million)

	1967*	1968*	1969*	1970*
Currency Outside Banks	14.4	17.8	20.2	18.8
Demand Deposits	7.4	8.7	10.2	12.1
MONEY SUPPLY	21.8	26.5	30.4	30.9

* December.

SIERRA LEONE—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

(Le. million)

	1966	1967	1968	1969*
<i>Current Account:</i>				
Visible Trade:				
Exports	55.4	49.0	77.2	87.6
Imports	-61.8	-56.9	-66.5	-82.1
Trade Balance	- 6.4	- 7.9	10.7	5.5
Invisible Trade:				
Freight, Insurance and Travel . .	- 3.6	- 1.2	- 0.7	- 2.6
Investment Income	- 5.4	- 8.2	- 8.1	- 6.2
Other Services	- 5.1	- 4.6	- 6.5	- 8.6
Balance on Goods and Services . .	-20.5	-21.9	4.6	-11.9
Transfer Payments	3.3	1.5	3.0	3.6
BALANCE ON CURRENT ACCOUNT . .	-17.2	-20.4	- 1.6	- 8.3
<i>Capital Account:</i>				
Private Capital	7.1	8.9	7.2	13.6
Government Capital	3.3	6.4	5.5	1.9
BALANCE ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT . .	10.4	15.3	12.7	15.5
Overall Surplus or deficit	- 6.8	- 5.1	11.5	7.2
<i>Monetary Institutions:</i>				
Central:				
IMF Account	0.4	3.8	- 0.3	- 1.3
Marketable Assets	0.5	- 0.3	- 8.3	12.6
Deposits	0.3	0.2	- 1.3	-19.2
Other (including WACB notes and coin)	4.4	—	—	—
Other Monetary Institutions:				
Marketable Assets	—	—	—	—
Deposits	0.2	- 0.7	- 1.6	- 1.8
TOTAL MONETARY INSTITUTIONS . .	5.8	3.0	-11.5	- 9.2
Net Unrecorded Items	1.0	2.1	0.4	2.0

* Estimate.

EXTERNAL TRADE

(Le. '000)

	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Imports	71,707	65,288	75,474	87,900	96,893
Exports	59,130	45,492	79,720	87,380	84,550

SIERRA LEONE—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

(Lc. '000)

IMPORTS	1968	1969	1970	EXPORTS	1968	1969	1970
Food	13,175	6,310	14,544	Kola Nuts	53	126	120
Beverages and Tobacco .	2,073	1,243	2,415	Coffee	554	1,923	10,628
Crude Materials	1,053	814	94	Cocoa Beans	1,832	2,470	n.a.
Mineral Fuels	5,691	1,706	2,007	Ginger	335	159	n.a.
Oils and Fats	738	316	1,174	Palm Kernels	8,598	2,658	354
Chemicals	5,428	2,455	11,939	Iron Ore	10,189	6,257	10,534
Manufactures	22,197	13,485	11,854	Bauxite	1,483	700	n.a.
Machinery	16,469	10,466	9,265	Piassava	927	206	481
Miscellaneous Goods . . .	7,500	4,445	2,904	Diamonds	45,647	21,239	27,445
Other Items	1,150	450	838	Other Items	5,946	665	22,498

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

IMPORTS	1968	1969	1970	EXPORTS	1968	1969	1970
United Kingdom	21,221	13,884	28,777	United Kingdom . . .	53,249	23,972	57,299
Other Commonwealth Countries	5,465	n.a.	6	Other Commonwealth Countries	359	n.a.	13
Japan	9,224	4,318	9,027	Netherlands	9,114	4,025	n.a.
Netherlands	3,023	1,366	3,261	German Fed. Republic .	6,308	2,179	2,797
German Fed. Republic . .	4,001	4,001	6,780	Other Countries	6,550	6,227	40
U.S.A.	7,164	2,963	8,423				
France	4,220	n.a.	3,996				
Italy	2,209	n.a.	1,497				
Other Countries	18,947	16,890	16				
TOTAL	75,474	41,690	62,385	TOTAL	75,580	36,403†	60,158

TRANSPORT

Roads (1965): Motor cars 11,104; Lorries and Buses 5,800.

Shipping (1963): Vessels 1,972; Goods Handled 443,700 metric tons; Petroleum Handled 227,800 metric tons.

Civil Aviation (1964): Passenger-miles 17 million; Freight ton-miles 103,000.

EDUCATION

(1967-68)

	NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS	NUMBER OF STUDENTS
Primary Schools	889	136,824
Secondary Schools	66	22,119
Technical Colleges	6	1,053
Teacher Training Colleges .	9	798
Higher Education	2	1,116

Sources: Ministry of Information, Freetown; Standard Bank, *Annual Economic Review: Sierra Leone and The Gambia*, August 1971.

THE CONSTITUTION

(April 1970)

Sierra Leone became an independent sovereign nation on April 27th, 1961, and is a member of the British Commonwealth.

The Constitution provides for an Executive President, elected for five years, with a maximum of two terms, and a Cabinet headed by a Prime Minister, who is also Vice-President. Not more than three Ministers may be appointed from outside the House of Representatives. The House of Representatives consists of a Speaker and Deputy Speaker, and a total of 85 elected members, and 12 Paramount Chiefs who do not stand for office under party auspices. Constitutional provisions are designed to safeguard certain fundamental democratic liberties, concerning the House of Representatives, elections, appointments, the Supreme Court, the office of Paramount Chief, and the independence of the judiciary.

The Government had been investigating the possibility of introducing a republican constitution since 1969. Under the 1961 Constitution a general election was required for approval of any fundamental constitutional change. However, since the new Constitution is basically the same as the republican constitution approved by the House of Representatives during Sir Albert Margai's term of office, the Government considered the March 1967 general election to have provided the necessary approval. The change to a republican form of constitution has been under examination by a 36-member constitutional commission since June 1970. Certain clauses of the Margai Constitution which the present Government does not agree with and which could not be altered under the 1961 procedure for constitutional amendments are to be changed as the need arises.

THE GOVERNMENT

President: DR. SIACA STEVENS.

CABINET

(April 1972)

Vice-President, Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior: S. I. KOROMA.

Minister of Finance: CHRISTIAN KAMARA-TAYLOR.

Minister of Agriculture and National Resources: A. G. SEMBU FORNA.

Minister of External Affairs: SOLOMON PRATT.

Attorney-General: L. A. M. BREWA.

Minister of Lands and Mines: S. B. KAWUSU KONTEH.

Minister of Trade and Industry: S. A. FOFANA.

Minister of Works: D. F. SHEARS.

Minister of Information and Broadcasting: ALIMAMI KHAZALI.

Minister of Development: SAHR GANDI-CAPIO.

Minister of Transport and Communications: EDWARD KARGBO.

Minister of Education: J. BARTHES-WILSON.

Minister of Social Welfare: S. A. T. KOROMA.

Minister of Housing and Country Planning: M. O. COLE.

Minister of Labour: F. B. TURAY.

Minister of Health: J. C. O. HADSON-TAYLOR.

Resident Minister, Northern Province: BANGALI MANSARAY.

Resident Minister, Southern Province: G. GOBIO LAMIN.

Resident Minister, Eastern Province: F. S. ANTHONY.

Minister of State: Paramount Chief BAI KOBLO.

Minister of State: Paramount Chief A. J. JAJA KAI KAI.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

HIGH COMMISSIONS AND EMBASSIES IN FREETOWN

(HC) High Commission; (E) Embassy.

Canada: (HC); *High Commissioner:* A. MCGILL.

Egypt: 15 Westmoreland Street (E).

Ethiopia: (E); *Ambassador:* GOYTON PETROV.

France: 2 Pademba Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* JEAN FINES.

German Federal Republic: 18 Westmoreland Street (E).

Ghana: 21 Charlotte St. (HC); *High Commissioner:* E. B. AWOONOR-WILLIAMS.

Guinea: Liverpool St. (E); *Ambassador:* MAMOUROU TOURÉ.

Hungary: (E); *Ambassador:* JOZSEF MIKO.

Israel: Percival St. (E); *Ambassador:* MORDECAI LADOR.

Italy: Woodland Ave., New Rd. (E).

Lebanon: 28 Walpole Street (E).

Liberia: Brookfields Road (E).

Nigeria: Cathedral House (Third Floor), Gloucester St. (HC); *High Commissioner:* OLUJIMI JOLAOSO.

Spain: (E); *Ambassador:* JUAN JOSE CANO.

Tanzania: (HC); *High Commissioner:* FREDERICK RUTAKYANIRWA.

Turkey: Accra, Ghana (E).

U.S.S.R.: 1 King Harman Road, Brookfields (E); *Ambassador:* I. F. FILIPPOV.

United Kingdom: Standard Bank of West Africa (Third Floor), Oxford St. (HC); *High Commissioner:* S. J. OLIVER.

U.S.A.: 14 Trelawney St. (E); *Ambassador:* R. G. MINER.

Zambia: (HC); *High Commissioner:* SITEKE MWALE.

Sierra Leone also has diplomatic relations with Belgium, Bulgaria, China (P.R.), Czechoslovakia, The Gambia, India, Ivory Coast, Japan, Republic of Korea, Netherlands, Niger, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Senegal, Sweden, Switzerland, Upper Volta and Yugoslavia.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Speaker: (vacant).

ELECTIONS, MARCH 1967

PARTY	SEATS
All-People's Congress	32
Sierra Leone People's Party	32
Independents	2

The number of ordinary members in the House of Representatives is to be increased to 85 when the next general election is held in 1973.

POLITICAL PARTIES

All People's Congress (APC): won a large majority in the 1967 election, but prevented from taking power by the military coup; the United People's Party merged with this party in 1966; Leader **SIKA PROBYN STEVENS**.

Sierra Leone People's Party (SLPP): Freetown; f. 1951; formed the government party (in alliance with United Progressive and People's National Parties) until 1967; Leader **SALIA JUSU-SHERIFF**.

United Democratic Party: f. Sept. 1970; merged with four-month old National Democratic Party; leader Dr. **JOHN KAREFA-SMART**. (*Banned October 1970*).

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The Common Law of England and the doctrines of equity and Statutory Law which were applicable in 1880 are in force in Sierra Leone; and certain English Statutes after 1780 have from time to time been brought into force by Ordinance.

The Court of Appeal: Consists of a President, Justice of Appeal and the Judges of the superior courts of the Territories. Appeals lie to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

President: C. O. COLE (acting).

Justices of Appeal: G. DOVE EDWIN, J. B. MARCUS-JONES, Dr. HENRY WIJAKONE TAMBIAH.

The Supreme Court has the same jurisdiction as the High Court of Justice in the United Kingdom, except in certain minor cases arising exclusively between natives, where native law or custom is decisive. It is the Court of Appeal for all subordinate courts and appeal against its own decisions may be made to the Sierra Leone Court of Appeal.

Magistrates' Courts have jurisdiction in civil cases:

(a) in the Freetown District "on any cause or matter which may lawfully be brought before them", and

(b) in the Provinces, in any matter (except libel or slander) between or involving non-natives or between a native and the holder of a trading licence (whether a native or not).

In criminal cases the jurisdiction of the Magistrates' Courts is limited to summary cases and to preliminary investigations to determine whether a person charged with an offence triable by the Supreme Court shall be committed for trial.

Native Courts have jurisdiction, according to native law and custom, in all matters between natives which are not triable by any other court (see above).

In some cases, e.g. in trading cases which involve more than £50 or in land disputes involving two or more Chiefdoms, or cases which are of particular importance, the District Commissioner has the right to inquire and to decide whether the case shall go before the Supreme Court.

Chief Justice: C. O. COLE.

Puisne Judges: R. B. MARKE, C.B.E., S. C. W. BETTS, C. A. HARDING, A. J. MASSALAY, P. R. DAVIES, S. J. FORSTER.

Attorney-General: J. E. MAHONEY.

Master and Registrar, Supreme Court: O. M. GOLLEY (a.i.)

RELIGION

AFRICAN RELIGIONS

Beliefs, rites and practices are very diverse, varying from tribe to tribe and family to family.

ISLAM

Islam is widespread in parts of Sierra Leone.

CHRISTIANITY

ANGLICANS

Archbishop of the Province of West Africa and Bishop of Sierra Leone: Most Rev. M. N. C. O. SCOTT, C.B.E., D.D., DIP.TH., Bishopscourt, P.O.B. 128, Freetown. (For details of other sees in the Province of West Africa see under Nigeria, Religion.)

ROMAN CATHOLICS

Bishop of Freetown and Bo: Rt. Rev. THOMAS JOSEPH BROSNAHAN, P.O.B. 98, Freetown.

Bishop of Makeni: Rt. Rev. Mgr. F. AUGUSTO AZZOLINI, P.O.B. 1, Makeni.

THE PRESS

DAILIES

Daily Mail: 29-31 Rawdon St., P.O.B. 53, Freetown; government-owned; Editor CLARENCE LABOR; circ. 15,000.

The Nation: Freetown; f. August 1971 to replace *Unity Independent*, which was earlier closed by the government; Government-owned.

PERIODICALS

African Crescent: P.O.B. 11, Bo; f. 1955; monthly; English; Editor M. A. BASHIR; circ. 600.

African Standard: 7 Trelawney St., Freetown; weekly.

African Vanguard: 5 Wellington St., Freetown; twice weekly; circ. 4,000.

Advance: 72 Dambara Rd., Bo; f. 1948; 3 times weekly; Editor S. E. LABOR JONES.

Akera Ka kaThemne: Provincial Literature Bureau, P.O.B. 28, Bo; f. 1964; monthly; Themne; Editor Rev. R. A. JOHNSON.

Freeman: P.O.B. 250, Freetown; English language monthly; published by the Catholic Mission; Editor Fr. B. McMAHON.

Gospel Bells: 5 Fredrick St., P.O.B. 868, Freetown; weekly; English; religious.

Konomanda: Koidu; f. 1969; All-People's Congress-sponsored news-sheet.

Kono Spark, The: The Spark Publications, Sina Town Rd., P.O.B. 81, Koidu Town; f. 1967; African Nationalist with strong Pan-African leanings; twice weekly, Mon. and Thurs.; Editor KAI ABDUL FORDAY; circ. 1,500.

Madora: Walpole St., Freetown; weekly; English.

People: 12 Free St., Freetown; supports Sierra Leone People's Party.

Renasant African: 30 Lumley St., Freetown; weekly.

Seme Loko: Provincial Literature Bureau, P.O.B. 28, Bo; f. 1938; monthly; Mendc; Editor Rev. R. A. JOHNSON.

SIERRA LEONE—(PRESS, PUBLISHER, RADIO AND TELEVISION, FINANCE, TRADE AND INDUSTRY)

Sierra Leone Observer: 3 Hospital Road, Bo; weekly; circ. 4,000.

Sierra Leone Outlook: P.O.B. 1169, Freetown; six a year; English; Editor Rev. S. A. WARRATIE.

Sierra Leone Trade Journal: Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Freetown; f. 1961; quarterly; circ. 5,000.

Sunday Mirror: Freetown.

West African Star: Freetown; religious and general; f. 1962; weekly; Ed. RIGSBY TOM DAVIES; circ. 3,000.

We Yone: Freetown; English; A.P.C. weekly.

NEWS AGENCY

FOREIGN BUREAU

Tass is the only foreign bureau in Freetown.

PUBLISHER

The Government Printer: Government Printing Dept., George St., Freetown.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Radio Sierra Leone: New England, Freetown; f. 1934 and since 1958 has been operated by the Department of Broadcasting of the Sierra Leone Government. There are two short-wave and one medium-wave transmitters, and receiving stations in Freetown. Broadcasts are made in English and four Sierra Leonean languages, Mende, Limba, Temne and Krio. There is also a weekly broadcast in French.

Dir.-Gen. (Radio and Television) JAMES MILLAR, Dir. Radio JOSEPH FINDLAY.

There are 50,000 radio sets.

TELEVISION

Sierra Leone Television: New England, Freetown. Started in April 1963, operated with Radio as a government department. Covers Freetown and area only; Dir. T.V. ARNOLD GORDON.

There are 3,075 television sets.

FINANCE

BANKING

Bank of Sierra Leone: P.O.B. 30, Freetown; f. 1963; central bank; cap. Le.1.5m.; Governor S. L. BANGURA; Gen. Man. C. J. SMITH.

Barclays Bank of Sierra Leone Ltd.: Head Office: P.O.B. 969, Freetown; Chair. and Gen. Man. D. E. HUGHES; 10 brs., 2 agencies.

Intra Bank S.A.L.: Private Mail Bag, 28 Walpole St., Freetown; f. 1963; branches at Bo, Koidu, Kenema; Man. EDWARD G. ABBOD.

National Development Bank Ltd.: Leone House, 21-23 Westmoreland St., P.M.B., Freetown; f. 1968; provides medium- and long-term finance and technical assistance to enterprises which are owned and managed predominantly by private interests and which appear on careful investigation to be economically viable and

likely to make significant contributions to the economic development of Sierra Leone; major shareholders include the African Development Bank, Bank of Sierra Leone, other commercial banks, and insurance, trading and mining companies operating in Sierra Leone; auth. cap. Le. 1m., subordinated interest free loan of Le. 1m. from Government of Sierra Leone; Man. Dir. ABAYOMI TEJAN.

Standard Bank of West Africa: London: 15 Oxford St.; P.O.B. 69, Freetown, and branches throughout the country; cap. 4m.

INSURANCE

The principal British companies are represented, and a Sierra Leonean company is being established by the Government.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Chamber of Commerce of Sierra Leone: P.O.B. 502, Freetown; f. 1961; Pres. H. E. B. JOHN.

GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATIONS

Government Diamond Office: P.O.B. 421, Freetown; f. 1959; all diamonds are exported through this office; Chair. Executive Board G. L. V. WILLIAMS, C.B.E.

National Trading Co.: has import monopoly for sugar, tinned milk, corned beef, sardines, baked beans, cooking oil, onions, tomato paste, tea and coffee; Man. Dir. J. C. D. SOLOMON.

Sierra Leone Investments Ltd.: B.P. House, P.O.B. 263, Freetown; f. 1961 to stimulate economic activity.

Sierra Leone Produce Marketing Board: Queen Elizabeth II Quay, Freetown; f. 1949 to secure the most favourable arrangements for the marketing of Sierra Leone produce and to stimulate agricultural development; Chair. Paramount Chief KENEWA GAMANGA, M.B.E., J.P.; Man. Dir. DENIS NICHOLS.

Sierra Leone Rice Corp.: Freetown; f. 1965 to assist farmers with rice cultivation; mills and markets locally grown rice; also imports to augment local product of rice; Sec. E. J. SILLAH.

EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATIONS

Sierra Leone Employers' Federation: P.O.B. 562, Freetown; Chair. A. D. WURIE, C.B.E.; Exec. Officer A. E. BENJAMIN.

Association of Builders and Building Contractors: 18 mems.

Sierra Leone Chamber of Mines: P.O.B. 456, Freetown; comprises the four principal mining concerns.

TRADE UNIONS

Sierra Leone Labour Congress: 4 Pultney St., Freetown; f. 1966 by the merger of the Sierra Leone Federation of Labour and the Sierra Leone Council of Labour; approx. 18,000 mems. (20 per cent of all wage and salary earners) in 12 affiliated unions; Pres. G. A. CARAMBA-COKER; Vice-Pres. A. W. HASSAN; Sec.-Gen. E. T. KAMARA.

Principal affiliated unions:

Clerical, Mercantile and General Workers' Union: 19 Pultney St., Freetown; f. 1945; 3,600 mems.; Gen. Sec. M. S. LAHAL.

Railway Workers' Union: The Technical Institute, 11 Dan St., Freetown; f. 1919; 1,780 mems.; Gen. Sec. T. S. MAMMAH.

Sierra Leone Artisans' and Allied Workers' Union: 4 Pultney St., Freetown; f. 1946; 7,600 mems.; Gen. Sec. Aluseni B. CONTEH.

Sierra Leone Dockworkers' Union: 182 Fourah Bay Rd., Freetown; f. 1962; 2,650 mems.; Sec.-Gen. J. I. SANDI.

Sierra Leone Maritime and Waterfront Workers' Union: 4 Pultney St., Freetown; f. 1946; 5,600 mems.

Sierra Leone Motor Drivers' Union: 17 Charlotte St., Freetown; f. 1960; 1,900 mems.

Sierra Leone Transport and General Workers' Union: 4 Pultney St., Freetown; f. 1946; 1,600 mems.; Gen. Sec. H. N. GEORGESTONE.

United Mineworkers' Union: 4 Pultney St., Freetown; f. 1944; 5,500 mems.; Gen. Sec. E. T. KAMARA.

Also affiliated to the Sierra Leone Labour Congress; General Union of Construction Workers, Sherbro Amalgamated Workers' Union, Sierra Leone Articled Seamen's Union, Sierra Leone Seamen's Union.

The following unions are not affiliated to the Sierra Leone Labour Congress: Sierra Leone Plantation Workers' Union, The Southern and Eastern Provincial General Workers' Union, Sierra Leone Teachers' Union (1,600 mems.).

CO-OPERATIVES AND MARKETING BOARDS

Very rapid progress has been made in the field of Co-operation. By the end of 1966 there were 797 primary societies with a total membership of 41,629. In addition, by mid-1966, there were 524 thrift and credit societies, grouped into ten Thrift and Credit Unions to facilitate undertaking large-scale operations.

The Registrar of Co-operative Societies, who is attached to the Ministry of Trade and Industry, is based in Freetown, with eight area offices spread through the provinces.

TRANSPORT

ROADS

All Government and most other roads are motorable throughout the year although occasionally ferries may be closed for a few days by abnormal flooding. There are 1,985 miles of first-class roads maintained by the Public Works Dept., 2,175 miles of roads maintained by local authorities, and 180 miles owned and maintained by private companies. Construction of a new road between Bo and Kenema, 32 miles long, including a 700 ft. bridge, started in November 1970; and a new 200-mile road linking Liberia and Sierra Leone will be built with aid from the World Bank, the British Government, the Federal German Government, and the UNDP.

Director of Road Transport: E. B. M. SAVAGE.

Sierra Leone Road Transport Corporation: Blackhall Rd., P.O.B. 1008, Freetown; f. 1965; operates transport services throughout the country. Efforts are being made to undertake road haulage services to replace railway services. Chair. Dr. N. A. COX-GEORGE.

INLAND WATERWAYS

Recognised launch routes, including the coastwise routes from Freetown northward to the Great and Little Scarcies rivers and southward to Bonthe, total almost 500

miles. Some of the upper reaches of the rivers are only navigable for three months of the year (January to March). Nevertheless a considerable volume of traffic uses the rivers.

SHIPPING

Sierra Leone Ports Authority: Freetown; operates the Port of Freetown, which has full facilities for ocean-going vessels; Acting Gen. Man. G. HOWLETT-MARTIN.

Sierra Leone Shipping Agencies Ltd.: P.O.B. 74, Freetown; shipping, clearing, forwarding and travel agency; agents for some 60 foreign shipping companies, of which about 20 call regularly at Freetown; Gen. Man. B. OGLEY.

Foreign shipping lines with offices in Freetown:

Chargeurs Line: rep. Transcap (Sierra Leone) Ltd., P.O.B. 704.

Delta Line: rep. Union Maritime et Commerciale (UMARCO), P.O.B. 417.

Deutsche Afrika Linien and Woermann Linie: rep. African and Overseas Agencies (S.L.) Ltd., P.O.B. 70.

Gold Star Line: rep. Union Maritime et Commerciale (UMARCO), P.O.B. 417.

Guinea Gulf Line Ltd.: rep. Staveley and Co. Ltd., P.O. Box 96.

Hanseatic Africa Line: rep. Transcap (Sierra Leone) Ltd., P.O.B. 704.

Hoegh Lines: rep. Seascope (Sierra Leone) Ltd., 1 College Rd., P.O.B. 130.

Jugolinija: rep. Seascope (Sierra Leone) Ltd., 1 College Rd. P.O.B. 130.

Kon. Nedlloyd N.V.: rep. Union Maritime et Commerciale (UMARCO), P.O.B. 417; Europe/West Africa service.

Lloyd Triestino S.p.A.: rep. Union Maritime et Commerciale (UMARCO), P.O.B. 417.

Royal InterOcean Lines: rep. Union Maritime et Commerciale (UMARCO), P.O.B. 417.

Scandinavian West Africa Line: rep. Seascope (Sierra Leone) Ltd., 1 College Rd., P.O.B. 130.

United West Africa Service: rep. Seascope (Sierra Leone) Ltd., 1 College Rd., P.O.B. 130.

CIVIL AVIATION

Director of Civil Aviation: R. R. WRIGHT, A.R.A.E.S.

Sierra Leone Airways: Leone House, Westmoreland St., Freetown (Head Office); Freetown International Airport, Lungi; operates daily services from Hastings Aerodrome, Freetown, to principal points in the country, by H.S. 114 aircraft; handles all types of aircraft at international airport; twice weekly V.C.10 service between London and Robertsfield through Freetown; weekly BAC 1-11 service Freetown/Accra/Lagos; all operated by British Caledonian; Chair. T. C. LUKE; Gen. Man. Capt. E. H. CHAMBERS.

FOREIGN AIRLINES

The following foreign airlines provide services to Freetown: Air Afrique, Air Guinée, Air Mali, British Caledonian, C.S.A., EgyptAir, Ghana Airways, Interflug, K.L.M., M.E.A., Nigeria Airways and U.T.A.

TOURISM

Tourist and Hotels Board: 28 Westmoreland St., Freetown.

POWER

Guma Valley Water Co.: f. 1961; responsible for all existing water supplies in Freetown and surrounding villages, including the Guma Dam and associated works. Second phase to double the capacity of the Treatment Works and Trunk Main now nearing completion.

Sierra Leone Electricity Corpn.: Freetown; supplies all electricity in Sierra Leone.

UNIVERSITY

University of Sierra Leone: Freetown; f. 1967; incorporates the following colleges:

Fourah Bay College: P.O.B. 87, Freetown, f. 1827; 105 teachers, 829 students.

Njala University College: Private Mail Bag, Freetown; f. 1965; 86 teachers, 321 students.

SINGAPORE

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Republic of Singapore is a small island situated approximately 77 miles north of the equator. With an area of 225 square miles, Singapore is one of the world's smallest nations. The island is flanked by Malaysia in the north, the Philippines in the north-east and Indonesia in the south. It is linked to the Malay Peninsula by a three-quarter-mile causeway which carries a 26-ft. wide road and a double-track railway. The climate is essentially equatorial with a uniformly high daily and annual temperature varying between 75°F and 80°F (24°C–27°C). Relative humidity is high, and the average annual rainfall is 96 in. There are no well-defined wet and dry seasons. The national language is Malay, and there are four official languages—Malay, Chinese (Mandarin), Tamil and English. The language of administration is English. There is complete religious freedom: the main religions practised are Islam, Christianity, Buddhism, Hinduism, Confucianism and Taoism. The flag is red and white, halved horizontally with, at the top of the hoist, a crescent moon sided by five stars in a circle, all in white. The capital is the City of Singapore.

Recent History

After the Second World War, which had resulted in the Japanese occupation of Singapore from 1942 to 1945, Singapore was administered by the British Military Administration. When civil administration was restored in April 1946, Singapore became a separate crown colony. A new constitution in 1955 introduced some measure of self-government, and in 1959 the state achieved complete internal self-government. In a referendum in September 1962 the people of Singapore consented by a 73 per cent majority to union with the new Federation of Malaysia, which came into being on September 16th, 1963, with Singapore as a constituent state. On August 9th, 1965, by mutual agreement, the association was ended and Singapore was separated from Malaysia and became a fully independent and sovereign nation. On December 22nd, 1965, it became a Republic with a President at its head. In January 1971, Singapore was host to the first ever Commonwealth Conference to be held outside Great Britain. Dr. Benjamin Sheares became President succeeding President Yusoff who died in 1970. A member of newspapers were forced to close because of connections with banned Communist elements.

Government

Singapore is a Republic within the Commonwealth. The Head of State is the President, formerly the Yang di Pertuan Negara, who must be a citizen of Singapore. The legislature comprises a Parliament elected by universal adult suffrage and there is a Cabinet presided over by the Prime Minister.

Defence

The United Kingdom withdrew her forces in 1971. Defence is now co-ordinated under a consultative pact on external defence signed in April 1971 between Singapore and Malaysia, Australia, New Zealand and the United

Kingdom forming a combined ANZUK force. Singapore troops will be trained in Australia. In 1971 the armed forces comprised 14,000 troops with a reserve force of 9,000; 500 naval, and 1,500 air force personnel.

Economic Affairs

Strategically situated both for trade and defence, Singapore is the entrepôt for Malaysia and other South-East Asian states. It handles most of West Malaysia's external trade and is the world centre of the rubber and tin markets. The main commodities in trade are rubber and petroleum products, whilst foodstuffs form a quarter of retained imports. While the entrepôt trade and related services still account for 16 per cent of national income and employ a quarter of the labour force, the processing and manufacturing industries are receiving increasing attention, and manufactured domestic exports are increasing. Many new industries have been established to produce for export markets and there are rapidly growing industrial estates, such as Jurong with its three oil refineries and many factories, and a number of smaller industrial complexes. Notable among the new industries is the Jurong Shipyard; the Sembawang Shipyard, the former British naval base, also being developed for commercial ship repair. In 1969, 9,000 ships called in for overhaul and repair. There is also a high degree of technological orientation in the recent promotion of industries.

Less than a quarter of the land area is under cultivation, and the primary sector accounts for about 4 per cent of national income and employs about 8 per cent of the workforce. Fruit and vegetable market gardening and offshore fishing are the major activities in this sector.

The growth rate of gross domestic product averaged about 9.5 per cent in 1968, 14.5 per cent in 1969 and 15 per cent in 1970. Singapore enjoys one of the highest per capita incomes in Asia. Intensive searches for submarine oil resources led to the completion of the first Singapore built oil-rig. A fourth oil refinery was opened in February 1971 with a capacity of 81,000 barrels a day.

Transport and Communications

Singapore is the fourth largest port in the world, in terms of tonnage entering and leaving, and is used by more than 200 major shipping lines as well as by local coastal services. Shipbuilding employs 25,000 workers. A new Container port is under construction and will comprise 2,250 ft. of marginal wharves for Container vessels and a 700 ft. crossberth for feeder service vessels. The first container berth became operational in 1971 and the whole project will be completed by late 1972. Singapore International Airport has been expanded to handle Boeing 747s and in 1971 a satellite communications centre came into operation. The Malaysian Railways cross the causeway into Singapore.

Social Welfare

The Social Welfare Department, aided by local voluntary bodies, provides a wide range of welfare services to individuals and families in need. These services include direct financial assistance, day care and foster home care for

SINGAPORE—(INTRODUCTORY SURVEY, STATISTICAL SURVEY)

children and institutional care for the handicapped, destitute, sick and aged. There are no state social insurance systems but there is a Central Provident Fund into which contributions must be paid by employers and employees.

Education

Primary and secondary education is available in the four official languages of Malay, Chinese, Tamil and English. Government schools are either integrated schools with two or three language streams in one building under one administration or schools with only one language stream as is the case with government-aided and private schools. In June 1970 there were 427 primary schools with 363,518 students, and 123 secondary schools with 145,740 students. Outside the school system there are 4 industrial training centres and 4 vocational institutes providing craft level industrial training and a technical institute providing advanced craft training. Technical training is provided at a technical college and a polytechnic while teacher training is given at a teachers' training college. University education is provided at two universities, one using mainly English and the other mainly Chinese. Adult education courses are conducted by a statutory board.

Tourism

Singapore's tourist trade depends mainly on visitors who come in by air and sea. The diverse population of the city offers opportunities to see a number of Asian cultures.

Visas to enter Singapore are not required by British Subjects, Commonwealth Citizens, British Protected Persons, holders of Thai diplomatic and service passport or Philippines diplomatic and special passports, nor by nationals of Ireland, Liechtenstein, Monaco, Netherlands,

San Marino and Switzerland; also citizens of the U.S.A., German Federal Republic, Denmark, Italy, Belgium, Finland, France, Iceland, Luxembourg, Norway and Sweden who are in transit or making only a temporary visit.

Sport

Facilities exist for all types of sport.

Public Holidays

1972: May 27 (Vesak Day), August 9 (National Day), November 5-6 (Deepavali), November 9 (Hari Raya Puasa), December 25 (Christmas Day).

1973: January 1 (New Year's Day), Chinese New Year, Hari Raya Haji, April 20-22, May 1 (Labour Day).

Weights and Measures

In addition to Imperial weights and measures, the following are in use:

Weight: 16 Tahils = 1 Kati = 1½ lb.
100 Katis = 1 Picul = 133½ lb.
40 Piculs = 1 Koyan = 5,333½ lb.

Capacity: 1 Chupak = 1 Quart.
1 Gantang = 1 Gallon.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The currency unit is the Singapore dollar (S\$), divided into 100 cents.

Coins: 1, 5, 10, 20, 50 cents, \$1.
Notes: \$1, \$5, \$10, \$50, \$100, \$1,000.

Exchange rate: S\$7.34 = £1 sterling
S\$2.81 = U.S. \$1

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA square miles

TOTAL	SINGAPORE ISLAND	OFFSHORE ISLANDS	SINGAPORE CITY
225.6	210.6	15.0	37.6

LAND USE (1968—square miles)

BUILT-UP	AGRICULTURAL	CULTIVABLE WASTE	FOREST	MARSH AND TIDAL WASTE	INLAND WATER	OTHER
70.8	48.4	37.0	12.5	12.5	6.0	38.4

SINGAPORE—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

POPULATION (‘000—1970 Census)

	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Chinese	796.5	783.3	1,579.8
Malays (including Indonesians)	158.4	153.0	311.4
Indians and Pakistanis	87.5	57.7	145.2
Others	19.7	18.4	38.1
TOTALS	1,062.1	1,012.4	2,074.5

BIRTHS AND DEATHS

	LIVE BIRTHS	DEATHS
1965	55,725	10,263
1966	54,680	10,444
1967	50,560	10,523
1968	47,168	10,982
1969	44,562	10,224
1970	45,934	10,717

EMPLOYMENT

	1970 (March)	1970 (September)
Agriculture, Forestry, Hunting and Fishing	1,829	2,231
Mining and Quarrying	1,655	1,677
Manufacturing	122,730	132,898
Construction	21,688	22,120
Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitary Services	13,421	13,935
Commerce	92,075	99,676
Transport, Storage and Communications	39,516	42,143
Services	127,282	129,105
TOTAL ALL INDUSTRIES	420,196	443,785

Note: Data on Employment has been collected under the Employment Act, 1968, which covers all categories of workers, including working proprietors, self-employed workers, unpaid family workers and employees. Domestic servants, hawkers and members of the Armed Forces are excluded.

AGRICULTURE

ACREAGE (acres)				PRODUCTION				
	1968	1969	1970		UNIT	1968	1969	1970
Rubber . .	11,000	10,350	10,000	Rubber . .	tons	2,500	2,500	2,000
Coconuts . .	6,700	6,500	6,500	Coconuts . .	millions	11	11	11
Fruits . .	5,400	6,000	6,200	Fruits . .	tons	3,868	4,330	4,430
Mixed Vegetables	4,190	3,900	3,550	Mixed Vegetables	"	31,180	31,000	30,000
Root Crops . .	2,610	2,500	2,350	Root Crops . .	"	8,820	9,000	11,500
Tobacco . .	709	630	900	Tobacco . .	"	500	337	482

FISHERIES

FISH LANDED AND AUCTIONED
(Tons)

1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
8,811	9,275	9,933	9,999	43,016	59,716

Note: Since 1969 with the opening of the Jurong Fish Central Market all fresh fish auctioned has been centralised and the coverage of fish auctioned is now comprehensive.

INDUSTRY

COMMODITY	UNIT	1968	1969	1970
Ribbed Smoked Sheets . .	Tons	11,978	14,453	10,737
Remilled Crepe	"	75,167	88,206	94,955
Paints	Imperial gals.	1,328,442	1,780,371	2,062,377
Broken Granite	Cubic yds.	1,545,801	1,645,844	1,956,754
Bricks	Thousand pieces	95,013	96,130	94,069
Cigarettes	Thousand lbs.	6,126.8	5,760.9	6,143.5
Cheroots	"	196.5	183.1	188.9
Soft Drinks	Million ozs.	2,216.3	2,683.0	3,037.6
Coconut Oil	Tons	32,946	27,218	30,563
Vegetable Cooking Oil . .	"	30,277	31,039	36,183
Animal Fodder	"	196,537	259,718	319,078
Electricity	Million kWh.	1,446.1	1,652.8	2,205.3
Gas	Million cu. ft.	1,623.8	1,693.2	1,798.0

SINGAPORE—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FINANCE

1 Singapore dollar=100 cents.

S\$ 7.34=£1 sterling; S\$ 2.81=U.S. \$1.

S\$ 100=£13.55 sterling=U.S. \$35.60.

From 1970 the Singapore Fiscal Year runs from 1 April–31 March; formerly it ran 1 January–31 December.

ORDINARY BUDGET

(S\$ million—estimates 1 April 1971–31 March 1972)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
Income Tax	280.0	Education	191.1
Excise Duties	113.7	Health	98.2
Customs Duties	154.5	Public Works	35.1
Licences and Fees from Radio, Television and Telecommunications	61.3	Finance	211.0
Interest and Dividends	82.9	Social Welfare	7.2
Other Heads	614.8	Other Heads	764.2
TOTAL	1,307.2	TOTAL	1,306.8

DEVELOPMENT BUDGET

(S\$ million—estimates 1 April 1971–31 March 1972)

EXPENDITURE	
Transport and Communications	29.2
Defence	100.0
Education	27.2
Health	5.6
Finance	15.9
Information and Social Affairs	3.6
Reclamation and Urban Redevelopment	38.1
Public Works	39.9
Loans to:	
Industrial and Commercial Enterprises	102.5
Development Bank of Singapore	96.0
Jurong Town Corporation	50.0
Public Utilities Board	—
Housing and Development Board	100.0
Other Heads	28.0
TOTAL	636.0

ESTIMATES OF GROSS DOMESTIC EXPENDITURE

(S\$ million)

	1968	1969	1970 (Prelim.)
Private Consumption Expenditure	3,057.4	3,241.1	3,573.7
Government Consumption Expenditure	444.2	542.0	730.6
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation	735.9	996.0	1,403.1
Gross Domestic Expenditure, at Market Prices	4,237.5	4,779.1	5,707.4
Less Indirect Taxes	238.9	285.5	338.0
Gross Domestic Expenditure, at Factor Cost	3,998.6	4,493.6	5,369.4
Per Capita Gross Domestic Expenditure, at Factor Cost (S\$)	2,011	2,228	2,620

SINGAPORE—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

CURRENCY RESERVES ESTIMATES*

(S\$ million)

	MARCH 31ST 1970	DEC. 31ST 1970
Total External Reserves of Singapore Currency Board	765.3	877.9
Total External Reserves of Singapore Government and statutory authorities	2,276.8	2,683.8

*1970 (Dec. 31st): S\$4,109.1 million.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS ESTIMATES

(S\$ million)

	1968	1969	1970 (Prelim.)
A. <i>Goods and Services (net)</i>	— 435	— 660	— 1,881
Merchandise Trade (f.o.b.)			
Exports	3,589	4,471	4,428
Imports	4,759	5,863	7,047
Trade Balance	— 1,170	— 1,392	— 2,619
Services (net)	735	732	738
Freight and Insurance	— 299	— 356	— 439
Transportation	432	433	504
Travel	128	196	248
Other Invisibles and Investment Income	474	459	425
B. <i>Transfer Payments (net)</i>	— 41	— 39	— 24
C. <i>Non-Monetary Capital (net)</i>	271	170	444
Private Long-Term (net)	122	145	365
Official Long-Term (net)	149	25	79
Sub-Total (A + B + C)	— 205	— 529	— 1,461
D. Net Errors and Omissions	753	994	1,922
E. Overall Payments Surplus or Deficit (—) (A through D)	548	465	461
F. <i>Monetary Movements (net)</i> (increase —)	— 548	— 465	— 461
Net I.M.F. Accounts	—	—	—
Currency Board's Foreign Assets	— 49	— 104	— 148
Commercial Banks' Foreign Assets	115	— 172	103
Central Government Assets	— 614	— 189	— 416

EXTERNAL TRADE

(S\$ million)

	1968	1969	1970	1971
Imports	5,083.8	6,243.6	7,533.8	8,655.0
Exports	3,890.7	4,740.7	4,755.8	5,371.3

SINGAPORE—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES (including trade with West Malaysia) (S\$ million)

	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1968	1969	1970	1968	1969	1970
Food and Live Animals	889.2	907.1	950.5	502.2	525.4	549.6
Beverages and Tobacco	95.5	129.1	127.9	48.2	73.0	71.6
Crude Materials, inedible, excluding Fuels	594.5	889.6	858.8	1,114.9	1,655.0	1,430.3
Mineral Fuels and Lubricants	875.4	983.4	1,014.9	809.8	930.8	822.5
Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	48.5	73.6	126.0	93.4	84.4	140.2
Chemicals	253.7	306.1	386.9	119.5	138.6	128.9
Manufactured Goods classified chiefly by Material	1,059.0	1,313.3	1,650.9	389.9	417.2	423.1
Machinery and Transport Equipment	747.3	1,089.0	1,718.4	252.7	349.6	520.9
Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	406.1	428.8	538.7	175.6	212.2	247.9
Commodities and Transactions n.e.s.	114.6	123.6	160.8	384.5	354.5	420.8

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS

	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1968	1969	1970	1968	1969	1970
West Malaysia	810.1	1,089.7	1,117.4	756.0	779.5	688.7
Japan	692.3	1,018.9	1,458.0	274.4	336.3	361.5
United Kingdom	396.1	421.3	569.1	245.5	273.7	324.5
U.S.A.	347.8	494.2	814.8	329.5	508.5	527.3
China, People's Republic	460.0	418.5	385.5	81.2	174.8	69.4
Thailand	166.2	167.9	149.4	171.5	177.8	156.8
Australia	216.5	241.3	340.5	89.3	123.0	160.0
Hong Kong	144.5	165.9	188.5	141.7	143.0	194.0
German Federal Republic	129.7	212.2	253.2	81.9	114.6	136.2
East Malaysia	239.7	306.6	286.1	267.0	308.4	351.0

TRANSPORT RAILWAYS

The Malayan Railway system also serves Singapore, and for the combined statistics for Singapore and Malaysia *see under Malaysia*.

ROADS—VEHICLES REGISTERED

	End 1969	End 1970
Private Cars	130,088	142,568
Motor Cycles and Scooters	99,265	105,214
Motor Buses	2,096	2,298
Goods Vehicles (incl. private)	30,289	34,119
Total Vehicles on Register	633,151	665,873

SHIPPING (Vessels of over 75 net registered tons)

	SHIPS ENTERED	SHIPS CLEARED	CARGO DISCHARGED ('000 tons)	CARGO LOADED ('000 tons)
1968	15,614	15,524	21,678.2	13,959.3
1969	16,634	16,568	22,569.4	15,334.8
1970	18,422	18,269	26,439.4	15,720.4

SINGAPORE—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

CIVIL AIR TRAFFIC

	PASSENGERS			MAIL ('000 lb.)		FREIGHT ('000 lb.)	
	Arrived	Departed	In Transit	Landed	Despatched	Landed	Despatched
1968 . .	412,752	416,856	210,569	2,454	2,627	10,652	12,266
1969 . .	527,384	534,905	264,669	2,657	3,274	13,917	18,953
1970 . .	527,384	534,905	264,669	3,002	3,775	18,133	28,206

TOURISM
TOURIST EXPENDITURE
(S\$ million)

1968	1969	1970
145	222	276

There are 61 gazetted tourist hotels, having some 4,511 rooms in operation. Another 7,619 rooms are presently under construction, and will be completed between 1970 and 1973.

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

Radio Licences issued: (1969) 82,750; (1970) 82,893.

Radio and Television Licences issued (1970): 156,848.

Rediffusion Subscribers (at 31 Dec. 1970): 60,704.

DAILY NEWSPAPERS (1969)

Chinese . .	4	194,000 approx. circ.
English . .	3	148,000 " "
Malay . .	1	3,900 " "
Tamil . .	2	17,000 " "
Malayalam . .	1	1,600 " "
TOTAL . .	11	364,500 " "

EDUCATION

(End—June 1970)

TYPE OF INSTITUTION	NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS*	STUDENTS	TEACHERS
Primary	427	363,518	12,248
Secondary:			
Academic	112	136,782	5,835
Technical	10	7,852	645
Commercial	1	1,106	70
Technical and Vocational Institutes	4	3,039	282
Industrial Training Centres	4	1,688	158
Universities and Colleges	5	13,683	1,157
TOTAL	576	527,668	20,395

* A full school conducting both primary and secondary classes is treated as one primary and one secondary school.

Source: Department of Statistics, Singapore.

THE CONSTITUTION

In June 1959 Singapore attained internal self-government and became responsible for the internal affairs of the State. Matters relating to foreign affairs and defence were the sole responsibility of the British. In September 1963 she attained full self-government but as a component State of the Federation of Malaysia. On August 9th, 1965, Singapore separated from Malaysia and attained Commonwealth membership on her own and a Republic was declared with the President as Head of State.

THE CABINET

The Cabinet consists of eleven Ministers headed by the Prime Minister.

THE LEGISLATURE

The Legislature consists of a Parliament of fifty-eight members, presided over by a Speaker who may be elected from the Members of Parliament themselves or appointed by Parliament although he may not be a member of Parliament. Members of Parliament are elected by universal suffrage.

A Constitutional Amendment Act was passed in December 1969 setting up a 21-Member Presidential Council

chaired by the Chief Justice. This exists to examine legislation to see whether it contains elements which differentiate between racial or religious communities or contains provisional inconsistent with the fundamental liberties of Singapore citizens and report and advise the Government thereon.

SINGAPORE CITIZENSHIP

Whilst she was still responsible only for her internal affairs, a Singapore citizenship had been created. This status of Singapore citizenship merged with Malaysian citizenship though retaining its distinct character upon Singapore attaining full independence within the Federation. Upon separation from Malaysia, Singapore nationality became distinct and separate from Malaysian citizenship. The principal qualifications for acquisition of citizenship have changed since its creation in 1957. The present principal qualifications for citizenship are:

1. Birth in Singapore, or
2. Descent from a father who was a Singapore citizen, or
3. By registration which would have required residence in Singapore for ten years during the twelve years preceding the application for registration as a citizen.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF THE STATE

President: Dr. BENJAMIN HENRY SHEARES.

THE CABINET

(April 1972)

Prime Minister: LEE KUAN YEW.

Minister for Science and Technology: Dr. TOH CHIN CHYE.

Minister for Finance: HON SUI SEN.

Minister for Foreign Affairs and Minister for Labour: S. RAJARATNAM.

Minister for Education: LIM KIM SAN.

Minister for Communications: YONG NYUK LIN.

Minister of Defence: Dr. GOH KENG SWEE.

Minister of Home Affairs: Prof. WONG LIN KEN.

Minister for Culture: JEK YEUN THONG.

Minister for Social Affairs: Enche OTHMAN bin WOK.

Minister for Law and National Development: E. W. BARKER.

Minister for Health: CHUA SIAN CHIN.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND HIGH COMMISSIONS ACCREDITED TO SINGAPORE

(E) Embassy; (HC) High Commission

Australia: 201 Clemenceau Ave. (HC); *High Commissioner:* N. F. PARKINSON.

Austria: E3-4 Maritime Building, Singapore I.

Belgium: 6E Asia Insurance Bldg., P.O.B. 2248 (E); *Ambassador:* JACQUES IVAN D'HONDT.

Brazil: Bangkok, Thailand (E); *Ambassador:* LEONARDO EULALIO DO NASCIMENTO E. SILVA.

Bulgaria: Room 3, 3rd Floor, Malayan Banking Chambers (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* STANCHO STANCHEV.

Burma: 15 St. Martin's Drive (E); *Ambassador:* PE KIN.

Canada: 11th Floor, International Bldg., 360 Orchard Rd. (HC); *High Commissioner:* J. G. HADWEN.

Denmark: Room 413, Shaw House, Orchard Rd. (E); *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:* LEIF DONDE.

Egypt: 20 Balmoral Rd. (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* ABDEL HADY HASSANIEN MAKHLouF.

France: 5 Gallop Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* MARCEL FLORY.

German Federal Republic: 6th Floor, 360 Orchard Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. WILHELM LOER.

Greece: 5th Floor, Chartered Bank Chambers, Battery Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. JOHN YANNAKAKIS.

India: 31 Grange Rd., P.O.B. 836 (HC); *High Commissioner:* PREM BHATIA.

Indonesia: 1st Floor, Wisma Indonesia, 435 Orchard Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* SOENARSO.

Israel: 319A Bukit Timah Rd. "City Towers" (E); *Ambassador:* HAGAY DIKAN.

SINGAPORE—(DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION, PARLIAMENT, POLITICAL PARTIES, JUDICIAL SYSTEM)

Italy: 1 Goodwood Hill (E); *Ambassador:* DR. ROBERTO DE CARDONA.

Japan: 16 Nassim Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* YASUHIDO NARA.

Khmer Republic: 2 Nassim Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* KHONG ROEUM LERT WONGSANITH.

Malaysia: Malayan Banking Chambers, Fullerton Sq. (HC); *High Commissioner:* Tan Sri JAMAL BIN ABDUL LATIFF, P.S.M.

Nepal: Rangoon, Burma (E); *Ambassador:* GYANENDRA BAHADUR KARKI.

Netherlands: 10th Floor, International Bldg., 360 Orchard Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* RUDOFF CARL PEKELHARING.

New Zealand: 13 Nassim Rd. (HC); *High Commissioner:* H. H. FRANCIS.

Norway: Room C4, 2nd Floor, Hongkong Bank Chambers, Collyer Quay (E); *Ambassador:* A. S. SLORDAHL.

Pakistan: 603 Shaw House, P.O.B. 949 (HC); *High Commissioner (acting):* MOHD. SULTANUL ISLAM.

Philippines: Room 401, 4th Floor, International Bldg., 360 Orchard Rd. (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* CASIMIRO MARCOS VALDEZ.

Poland: 1st Floor, Bank of China Bldg.; *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Romania: Djakarta, Indonesia (E).

Spain: 8 Cecil St. (E); *Ambassador:* CARLOS FERNANDEZ DE HENESTROSA.

Sweden: Room 43, Bank of China Bldg., Battery Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* ERIC VIRGIN.

Switzerland: Room 305, Shaw House, Orchard Rd. (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* JAKOB ETTER.

Thailand: 370 Orchard Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* NIBHON WILAIRAT.

Turkey: Bangkok, Thailand.

U.S.S.R.: 24 Cluny Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* ILYA IVANOVICH SAFRONOV.

United Kingdom: Phoenix Park, Tanglin Rd. (HC); *High Commissioner:* SAMUEL FALLE.

U.S.A.: 30 Hill St. (E); *Ambassador:* CHARLES TENNEY CROSS.

Yugoslavia: Djakarta, Indonesia (E).

Note: Singapore has extended full diplomatic relations to Bangladesh.

PARLIAMENT

The Speaker: YEOH GHIM SENG, B.B.M., J.P.

A General Election was held in 1968. The People's Action Party (P.A.P.) was returned unopposed in 51 out of the 58 constituencies and won the remaining 7 seats in the polls held on 13 April 1968.

POLITICAL PARTIES

People's Action Party: 143-145 Orchard Rd.; f. 1954; first formed the government of the State of Singapore in 1959; re-elected to power 1963 and 1968 as government of independent Republic of Singapore; uncompromisingly socialist; Chair. Dr. TOH CHIN CHYE; Sec.-Gen. LEE KUAN YEW.

Socialist Front (*Barisan Sosialis Malaya*): 436-c Victoria St., Singapore 7; f. 1961; left-wing; formerly members of People's Action Party; Chair. Dr. LEE SIEW CHOH; publs. *Barisan* (Chinese), *Plebeian* (English).

Singapore Malays National Organization (S.M.N.O.): 218F Chang Rd.; reorganized 1967; formerly the United Malays National Organization in Singapore; seeks reunification with Malaysia and improvement of conditions for the Malays; Chair. Inche AHMAD HAJI TAFF.

Alliance Party Singapura: 8 Jalan Tekun; f. 1966.

Singapore Malays Union (*Persatuan Melayu Singapura*): 105F Tembeling Rd.; reorganized 1968; formerly Peninsula Malays Union.

Singapore Chinese Party: 42A Cross St.; reorganized 1967; formerly Malayan Chinese Association (Singapore Branch).

Singapore Indian Congress: 6 Race Course Lane; reorganized 1968; formerly Malaysian Indian Congress, Singapore.

Islamic Movement (*Angkatan Islam*): 8 Onan Rd.; formerly Pan-Malayan Islamic Party, Singapore.

People's Front: f. 1971; favours an independent democratic socialist republic; Chair. LUI BOON POH.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The civil procedure of Singapore is governed by Rules of Court which were made under the Courts Ordinance. Though the Courts Ordinance is now repealed the Rules of Court were adopted by the Courts of Judicature Act and are still in force. Criminal procedure is governed by the Criminal Procedure Code. The Subordinate Courts Ordinance provides for the constitution of the subordinate courts, whereas the constitution of the High Court of Singapore is now contained in the Courts of Judicature Act.

There are three Civil District Courts, four Criminal District Courts, nine Magistrate's Courts, three Traffic Magistrate's Courts, a Shariah Court, a Magistrate's (Maintenance) Court and a Juvenile Court. District Courts are presided over by District Judges, who are empowered to try civil cases in which the amount in dispute does not exceed S\$2,000, and criminal cases which are punishable by not more than seven years' imprisonment, or by fine only. A District Judge may impose a sentence of not more than three years' imprisonment, or of a fine not exceeding S\$5,000, or of up to twelve strokes with the cane, or any lawful combination of these. Under certain circumstances he may impose the maximum sentence of seven years' imprisonment. Magistrate's Courts are presided over by Magistrates, who are empowered to try criminal cases which are punishable by not more than three years' imprisonment, or by fine only. A Magistrate may impose a sentence of not more than one year's imprisonment, or of a fine not exceeding S\$2,000, or of up to six strokes with the cane, or any lawful combination of these. Under certain circumstances, he may impose the maximum sentence of three years' imprisonment. The Shariah Court deals with actions in which all the parties are Muslims, and which involve disputes relating to Muslim marriages.

All other civil cases are heard in the High Court, which has unlimited jurisdiction and which is presided over by the Chief Justice or a Puisne Judge sitting alone. Grave criminal offences are tried in the High Court, presided over by a Judge sitting alone. For the trial of capital offences, the Judge is assisted by a jury of seven. An appeal lies from the High Court to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

There are also two Industrial Arbitration Courts, intended to regulate labour relations.

Chief Justice: Mr. Justice WEE CHONG JIN.

Puisne Judges: Mr. Justice TAN AH TAH, Mr. Justice F. A. CHUA, Mr. Justice A. V. WINSLOW, Mr. Justice T. KULASEKARAM, Mr. Justice CHOOR SINGH, Mr. Justice DENIS DE COTTA.

RELIGION

The Malays and Pakistanis are almost without exception Muslims, while the Europeans and Eurasians are almost all Christians. Among the Chinese, a small minority are Christians, and the majority are Buddhists, Taoists or Confucianists. Most of the Indian community are Hindus and the remainder are Christians, Muslims or Sikhs.

BUDDHISM

The Singapore Buddhist Sangha Organization: Headquarters: Pho Kark See, Bright Hill Drive, Thomson Rd., Singapore 20.

The Buddhist Union: 28 Jalan Senyum, Singapore 14.

The Buddhist Federation: Yan Kit Rd., Singapore.

World Fellowship of Buddhists: 387 Guillemard Rd. Singapore.

CHRISTIANITY

Anglican Church.

Diocese of Singapore: Bishop of Singapore and Dean of St. Andrew's Cathedral: The Rt. Rev. B. I. CHIU, LL.B., Bishopsbourne, 4 Bishopsgate, Singapore 10.

Vicar of St. Andrew's Cathedral: Rev. Canon R. H. WELLER, St. Andrew's Cathedral, Singapore 6.

Archdeacon of Singapore: The Ven. LAU TEIK OON, Church of the Good Shepherd, 2 Dundee Rd., Singapore 3.

Secretary of Synod: The Rev. ROY H. B. YIN, P.O.B. 55, South Poreh, St. Andrew's Cathedral, Singapore 6.

Roman Catholic Church—Archdiocese of Malacca, Singapore: His Grace the Archbishop Mgr. MICHEL OLÇOMENDY, Archbishop's House, 31 Victoria St., Singapore.

Methodist Church: Bishop for Malaysia and Singapore: Dr. YAP KIM HAO, P.O.B. 483, Singapore; Comptroller YONG NEM DJIN.

Brethren Assemblies: Bethesda Gospel Hall, 77 Bras Basah Rd., Singapore 7; f. 1864; Hon. Sec. LIM TIAN LEONG; Bethesda (Katong) Church, 17 Pennefather Rd., Singapore 15; Chair. of Elders and Deacons, Dr. B. CHEW.

Presbyterian Church: Minister Rev. E. M. WHITE, B.A., "B" Orchard Rd., Singapore; f. 1856; 327 mems., publ. *St. Andrew's Outlook* (twice yearly).

THE PRESS

DAILIES

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Malay Mail: Times House, River Valley Rd.; Head Office, Jalan Riong, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia; f. 1896; Editor S. H. TAN; circ. 28,000.

Straits Times: Times House, River Valley Rd.; f. 1845; Props. The Straits Times Press (Malaya) Bhd.; Editor-in-Chief LEE SIEW YEE; circ. 238,000.

Eastern Sun: 23B Cantonment Rd.; Editor-in-Chief (vacant); circ. 29,000.

CHINESE LANGUAGE

Nanyang Siang Pau: 307 Alexandra Rd.; f. 1923; morning; Chair. LEE EU SENG; Editor (vacant); circ. 131,000 (weekdays).

Shin Min Daily News: 7 Davidson Rd.; Chief Editor CHUNG WEN LING; circ. 100,000.

Sin Chew Jit Poh: 128 Robinson Road; f. 1929; morning; Man. Dir. Dato Aw Kow; Man. LIAO SUNG YANG; Editor WONG SZU; circ. 135,651 (average daily net sale April–June 1969).

Min Pao Daily: 19B Amoy St.; Man. Dir. LAI KOK WAH; circ. 8,500.

MALAY LANGUAGE

(Roman Script)

Berita Harian: Times House, River Valley Rd.; f. 1957; morning; Editor SAMAD ISMAIL; circ. 44,000.

MALAYALAM LANGUAGE

Malaysia Malayali: 12 Kinta Rd.; Man. Editor V. P. ABDULLAH; circ. 2,000.

TAMIL LANGUAGE

Tamil Murasu: 139–141 Lavender St.; f. 1934; Editor G. SARANGAPANY; circ. 19,438.

Tamil Malar: 430 Race Course Rd.; Editor T. SELVAGANAPATHY; circ. 9,044.

Tamil Nesan: 167 Clemenceau Ave.; Editor MURUGU SUBRAMANIAN.

SUNDAY PAPERS

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Sunday Mail: Times House, River Valley Rd.; Props. The Straits Times Press (Malaya) Bhd.; f. 1959; Editor P. J. JOSHUA (acting); circ. 50,000.

Sunday Times: Times House, River Valley Rd.; Props. The Straits Times Press (Malaya) Bhd.; f. 1931; Editor DAVID TAMBYAH; circ. 265,000 (Dec. 1970).

CHINESE LANGUAGE

Nanyang Siang Pau: 307 Alexandra Rd.; f. 1923; Editor SZE CHUSIAN; circ. 156,000.

Sin Chew Jit Poh: 128 Robinson Rd.; f. 1929; Dir. Dato Aw Kow; Man. LIAO SUNG YANG; Editor WONG SZU; circ. 78,000.

Shin Min Daily News: 7 Davidson Rd.; Chief Editor CHUNG WEN LING; circ. 104,844.

Min Pao Daily: 19B Amoy St.; Man. Dir. LAI KOK WAH; circ. 9,000.

MALAY LANGUAGE

Berita Harian: Times House, Kim Seng Rd.; f. 1957; Editor SAMAD ISMAIL; circ. 13,000.

TAMIL LANGUAGE

Tamil Murasu (Sunday Edition): 139-141 Lavender St.; Editor G. SARANGAPANY; circulation 24,070.

Tamil Malar (Sunday Edition): 430 Race Course Rd.; Editor T. SELVAGANAPATHY; circ. 20,660.

PERIODICALS

About 300 periodicals are published in the various languages. The principal ones only are given here.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

The Asia Magazine: International Bldg., Orchard Rd., 9; f. 1961; distributed by leading English language newspapers in Asia; Editor GEORGE V. LIU.

Eastern Trade Gazette: P.O.B. 21, Thomson Rd., Singapore 20; fortnightly; Editor Mrs. M. V. GILL.

Hor World: "Times House", 390 Kim Seng Rd.; f. 1960; woman's monthly; Editor OSWALD HENRY.

Journal of the Singapore Paediatric Society, The: André Publications, 1 and 3 Holland Hill, Singapore 10; twice-yearly, April and October.

Republic of Singapore Government Gazette: Government Printer, P.O.B. 485; weekly (Friday).

Singapore Medical Journal: André Publications, 1 and 3 Holland Hill, Singapore 10; bi-monthly.

Singapore Trade and Industry: Straits Times Press, 422 Thomson Rd.; Editor S. T. KEONG.

MALAY LANGUAGE

Medan Sastera: 745-747 North Bridge Rd., Singapore 7; f. 1964; quarterly; Editor HARUN AMINURRASHID; circ. 4,000.

PUNJABI LANGUAGE

Navjivan National Punjabi News: 5 Albert House, Albert St., P.O.B. 2146; f. 1951; twice weekly, Wednesday and Saturday; Voice of the Sikhs in South-East Asia; Editor DEWAN SINGH 'RANDHAWA'.

NEWS AGENCIES

FOREIGN BUREAUX

AP: 89/95 Anson Rd.; Correspondent MORT ROSENBLUM.

Central News Agency of China: 72B Robinson Rd., 2nd Floor; Correspondent YING YI CHUAN.

UPI: M.S.A. Bldg., First Floor, 77 Robinson Rd.; Man. B. C. ONG; Reg. Man. MAX VANZI.

Agence France-Presse: 63 Robinson Rd.; Correspondent M. K. MENON.

Reuters: 13 Peck Hay Rd.; S.E. Asian Man. CLARE McDERMOTT.

Antara News Agency: 106A Grange Rd.; Correspondent M. ANWAR RAWY.

Kyodo News Service: c/o Reuters Ltd., 13 Peck Hay Rd.; Correspondent TATSURO MATSUMARA.

Tass News Agency: 17B Tomlinson Rd.; Correspondent VLADIMIR N. DUSHENKIN.

Czechoslovak News Agency ČETEKA: 1st Floor, M.S.A. Bldg., 77 Robinson Rd.; Correspondent Dr. MIROSLAV OPLT.

Jiji Press: 14K Asia Insurance Bldg.; Correspondent JEHEI TACHIBANA.

New Zealand Press Association: 13 Peck Hay Rd.; Correspondent DAVID BARBER.

PUBLISHERS

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

André Publications: 1 and 3 Holland Hill, Singapore 10; publishes various guides to Asian cities.

Asia Pacific Press Pte. Ltd.: 635/7 East Coast Rd., Singapore 15; Man. Dir. DONALD MOORE. Books of general interest on the Asia Pacific area.

Federal Publications Sdn. Bhd.: Times House, River Valley Rd., Singapore 9; educational books; Gen. Man. P. MOWE.

Jay-Birch & Co. Ltd.: 22B Penang Lane, P.O.B. 66; publishers to H.M. Forces.

MPH Ltd.: 71-77 Stamford Rd., Singapore 6; publishers, retailers and distributors of English, Malay and Indonesian books; stationers; general traders; Chair./Man. Dir. MASAGUNG; Gen. Man. THIO KIM HOEI.

Marican & Sons (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd.: 171 Middle Rd.; f. 1922; books, toys and games, cards.

Shaw Printing Works (Pte.) Ltd.: 120 Robinson Rd., Singapore 1.

Student Tribune, The: 184 Telk Ayer Street, Singapore 1.

MALAY LANGUAGE

Al-Ahmadiyah Press: 101 Jalan Sultan; religious books and periodicals, Propr. A. ARIFF.

H.M. Ali Press: P.O.B. 1484, Singapore; books and magazines.

Malaysia Press Ltd. (formerly Royal Press): 745-747 North Bridge Rd., Singapore 7; f. 1962; printers and publishers of Malay school textbooks; Dir. and Man. ABU TALIB ALLY.

Pustaka Melayu: 745-747 North Bridge Rd., Singapore 7; f. 1956; Malay educational books; Chief Editor HARUN AMINURRASHID.

CHINESE LANGUAGE

Commercial Press Ltd., The: incorporated in China; Singapore branch: 309 North Bridge Road; f. 1897; publishers, stationers and booksellers; school textbooks and magazines; Attorney and Manager DAVID C. N. HSU, F.B.A.A.

Sub-Branch: **The Shang-Wu Press, K.L.**: 41 Petaling St., Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia; Man. SOON KAH KEE.

Hong Seng Press: 520 North Bridge Rd.; Manager P. Y. LOI.

Nanyang Book Co. Ltd.: 20 North Bridge Rd.; f. 1935; school textbooks; publications on South-East Asia; Journal of South Seas Society; Dir. TAN YEOK SEONG.

INDIAN LANGUAGE

India Publishing House: 458 Race Course Rd., Singapore 8.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Radio Singapore: Ministry of Culture, P.O.B. 1902; f. 1959; broadcasts in English, Chinese (Mandarin and six dialects), Malay and Tamil, over four networks; each language channel broadcasts over one hundred hours weekly; Dir. F. LIM PHAI SOM.

Rediffusion (Singapore) Private Ltd.: P.O.B. 608; subsidiary of Rediffusion International Ltd., London; f. 1949; commercial wired broadcasting service, originating two programmes in numerous Chinese dialects and English; over 60,000 subscribers; Man. Dir. J. SNOWDEN.

In 1971 there were 251,025 radio sets and 168,833 television sets.

TELEVISION

Television Singapore: Ministry of Culture, P.O.B. 1902, Singapore; one station with two separate channels started operations in 1963; weekly average of 109 hours per channel; education service of 53 hours weekly; services in Malay, Chinese, Tamil and English; Dir. HSU TSE-KWANG.

FINANCE

(cap.=capital; p.u.=paid up; dep.=deposits; m.=million; S\$=Singapore dollars; brs.=branches.)

BANKING

The Singapore monetary system is co-ordinated by the Ministry of Finance and embraces such bodies as the Currency Board of Singapore (see below). Accountant-General's Banking Department, Commissioner for Banking, Commissioner for Finance Companies, Registrar of Loans, Registrar of Companies, Department of Overseas Investments and Exchange Control.

Board of Commissioners of Currency, Singapore: Empress Place, Singapore 6; currency issuing authority for the Republic of Singapore; Chair. The Minister of Finance, HON SUI SEN.

Asia Commercial Banking Corporation Ltd.: 104-110 Robinson Rd., Singapore 1; brs. at 745 Havelock Rd., and 417 Jalan Besar.

Bank of Singapore Ltd.: 34 Market St.; f. 1955; auth. cap. S\$10m.; cap. p.u. S\$5.0m.; dep. S\$17.7m. (Dec. 1970); Chair. RUNME SHAW; Exec. Dir. TAN TOCK SAN; 1 br.

Chung Khiaw Bank Ltd.: 59 Robinson Rd.; f. 1950; cap. p.u. S\$7.5m.; dep. S\$457.5m. (Dec. 1970); Chair. AW CHENG CHYE; Gen. Man. LEE CHEE SHAN; 30 brs.

Development Bank of Singapore Ltd. (see below).

Far Eastern Bank: 137-139 Cecil St.; f. 1959; auth. cap. S\$10m.; cap. p.u. S\$5m.; dep. S\$90.8m. (Dec. 1970); Chair. NG QUEE LAM; Man. Dir. NG ENG KIAT; 2 brs.

Four Seas Communications Bank Ltd. (formerly known as *Sze Hai Tong Bank Ltd.*): 57 Chulia St., incorporated in Singapore 1906; cap. p.u. S\$10m.; dep. S\$132.6m. (Dec. 1970); Chair. and Man. Dir. TAN SIAK KEW, P.J.G.

Industrial and Commercial Bank Ltd., The: ICB Bldg., 2 Shenton Way; f. 1954; cap. p.u. S\$4.5m.; res. S\$1.715m. (Dec. 1970); Chair. TAN KIM CHEONG; Man. Dir. Y. K. HWANG; Man. C. H. HSU.

Lee Wah Bank Ltd.: 63 Robinson Rd.; f. 1920; cap. p.u. S\$5.1m.; dep. S\$143.7m. (June 1970); Man. Dir. RICHARD K. M. EU; Gen. Man. W. F. CHEN.

Oversea-Chinese Banking Corporation Ltd.: Head Office Bldg., Upper Pickering St.; f. 1932; auth. cap. S\$100m., cap. p.u. S\$50m.; dep. S\$797m. (Dec. 1970); Chair. and Man. Dir. TAN CHIN TUAN; 12 brs. in Singapore, Malaysia and overseas.

Overseas Union Bank Ltd.: Meyer Chambers, Raffles Place; f. 1949; auth. cap. S\$50m.; cap. p.u. S\$10m.; dep. S\$489.0m. (Dec. 1970); Chair. and Man. Dir. LIEN YING CHOW; brs. 34.

United Overseas Bank Ltd.: 175-179 Cecil St.; f. 1935 as United Chinese Bank Ltd.; name changed 1965; cap. p.u. S\$25m.; dep. S\$465m. (July 1971); Man. Dir. WEE CHO YAW; Asst. Gen. Man. T. C. CHEN and ALLAN NG POH MENG; 21 brs. in Singapore and 2 overseas.

DEVELOPMENT BANK

Development Bank of Singapore Ltd., The: 2 Shenton Way, Singapore, 1; f. September 1968; functions: providing finance to manufacturing, processing, service and other industries in the form of term loans, equity participation and guarantees; financing of factory building, machinery and equipment; leasing of industrial buildings; providing managerial and technical consultant services underwriting, issuing-house and registrar's services; providing a wide range of commercial banking facilities including the financing of foreign trade; cap. S\$100m.; Pres. HOWE YOON CHONG; publ. *Annual Report*.

FOREIGN BANKS

Algemeen Bank Nederland N.V. (General Bank of the Netherlands): 2 Cecil St.; Man. W. A. J. VAN OENE.

Banca Commerciale Italiana: f. 1971.

Banca Nazionale del Lavoro.

Bangkok Bank Ltd.: 55 New Bridge Rd.; Vice-Pres./Branch Man. ADISORN TANTIMEDH.

Bank of America N.T. & S.A.: 31 Raffles Place; Man. DE JONG.

Bank of Canton Ltd.: 18 Chulia St.; Man. C. P. HUO.

Bank of China: Battery Rd.; Man. TSUI PING.

Bank of East Asia Ltd.: 24-25 South Canal Rd.; Man. KAN YUET FAI.

Bank of India: 132-136 Robinson Rd.; Man. V. M. NADKARNI.

Bank of Tokyo Ltd.: 6/10 Phillip St.; Man. K. MATSUMOTO.

Bank of Indonesia.

Banque de l'Indochine: P.O.B. 246, Afro-Asia Bldg., 63 Robinson Rd., Singapore 1; f. 1905; Man. R. MARTIN.

Banque Nationale de Paris: f. 1971.

Central Trust Bank of China: (Taiwan).

Chartered Bank, The: 22-30 Battery Rd.; Man. T. M. ATTWOOD, C.B.E.; 20 brs.; incorporating the *Eastern Bank*.

Chartered Merchant Bankers Ltd.: Chartered Bank Chambers, Battery Rd.; f. 1970; Man. D. S. B. FERGUSSON.

Chase Manhattan Bank, N.A.: 41 Robinson Rd.; 541 Orchard Rd.; 25 Yung Sheng Rd., Jurong; Second Vice-Pres. and Man. HENDRIK J. KWANT.

Commerzbank.

Deutsch Asiatische Bank: f. 1971.

Deutsche Asien-Pazifik Bank: f. 1971.

First National City Bank: Denmark House, Raffles Quay, P.O.B. 444; also at Hotel Singapura, Orchard Rd.; 189 Block 1, Corporation Drive, Jurong Town, and 5th Floor, Maritime Bldg., Collyer Quay; Vice-Pres. WONG NANG JANG; Mans. CHIA CHEE YOONG, JOHN G. CHAMBERLAIN.

Habib Bank: Karachi, Pakistan; f. 1971.

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation: 21 Collyer Quay; Man. for Singapore and West Malaysia S. F. T. B. LEVER; 7 brs.

Indian Bank: 4 D'Almeida St.; Agent R. M. MUTHIAH.

Indian Overseas Bank: 1-3 Collyer Quay; Man. V. K. K. MENON.

Irving Trust Company.

Kwangtung Provincial Bank: 19-25 Cecil St.; Man. CHU KA KUI.

Kwong Lee Bank Bhd.: 72 South Bridge Rd., P.O.B. 344; Man. Dir. LAM TIN YUE.

Malayan Banking Bhd.: Malayan Bank Chambers, Fullerton Square, 1; Man. LIM TECK CHONG.

Mercantile Bank Ltd.: Raffles Place; Man. M. P. LANGLEY.
Mitsui Bank: 6 Robinson Rd.; Man. T. ASANUMA.
Moscow Narodny Bank: Moscow, U.S.S.R.; f. 1971.
National Commerce Bank of Seattle.
United Commercial Bank Ltd.: 2 D'Almeida St.; Man. R. A. NARAYANAN.
United Malayan Banking Corporation Bhd.: 66-68 South Bridge Rd.; Man. KERMIN TSANG.

BANKING ASSOCIATION

Association of Banks in Malaysia-Singapore: The Chairman, Oversea-Chinese Banking Corp'n. Ltd., Singapore 1; f. 1965; Sec. for Singapore TEO KAH LEONG; Sec. for Malaysia TEH THEAN CHOO.

STOCK EXCHANGE

Stock Exchange of Malaysia and Singapore: 3A-E Clifford House, Collyer Quay, P.O.B. 2306; f. 1964; 31 mems. Chair. D. G. HEBIDGE; Man. YAU MENG FAI.

INSURANCE

Life Business Only:

Asia Life Assurance Society Ltd.: Asia Insurance Bldg., Finlayson Green, P.O.B. 76, Singapore 1; f. 1948; Man. Dir. NG AIK HUAN.

First Life Insurance Co. (Pto) Ltd., The: First Life Bldg., 96-98 Robinson Rd., Singapore 1.

Public Life Assurance Co. Ltd.: 59 Robinson Rd., Singapore 1; f. 1954; Gen. Man. PETER Y. KWOK.

General Business Only:

Asia Insurance Co. Ltd.: Asia Insurance Bldg., Finlayson Green, P.O.B. 76, Singapore 1; f. 1923; Man. Dir. NG AIK HUAN.

Industrial and Commercial Insurance Co. Ltd., The: Industrial and Commercial Bank Bldg., 2 Shenton Way, Singapore 1; f. 1958; Man. Dir. Y. K. HWANG.

Insurance Corporation of Singapore Ltd.: Ramayana Bldg., 45-47 Robinson Rd., Singapore 1; f. 1969; Gen. Man. CHEW LOY KIAT.

Malayan Motor and General Underwriters (Pto) Ltd.: International Bldg., 360 Orchard Rd., Singapore 9; f. 1954; Man. D. A. KEIGHLEY.

Nanyang Insurance Co. Ltd.: 25-26 Circular Rd., Singapore 1; f. 1956; Man. HO CHOY KIAN.

Overseas Union Insurance Ltd.: 43-47 New Bridge Rd., Singapore 1; f. 1956; Dir. and Gen. Man. MAURICE C. LEE.

People's Insurance Co. of Malaya Ltd.: 66-68 Cecil St., Singapore 1; f. 1957; Man. CHEW CHENG HOI.

Public Insurance Co. Ltd.: 59 Robinson Rd., Singapore 1; f. 1950; Gen. Man. PETER Y. KWOK.

Life and General Business:

Great Eastern Life Assurance Co. Ltd.: Great Eastern Life Bldg., 12-16 Cecil St., Singapore 1; f. 1908; Dir. and Gen. Man. N. N. HANDA.

Overseas Assurance Corporation Ltd.: 5 Malacca St., Singapore 1; f. 1920; Gen. Man. TAN HOAY GIE.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Malay Chamber of Commerce, The: No. 101 Jalan Sultan, Singapore 7; Chair. INCHE GHAZALI CAFFOOR; Vice-Chair. Y. M. RAJA MOHD. YUSOF; Hon. Treas. INCHE MUSA ABDUL RAHMAN; Hon. Sec. INCHE ALWEE ALKAFF.

Singapore Chinese Chamber of Commerce: 47 Hill St.; Sec. C. M. WONG.

Singapore Indian Chamber of Commerce: 55-A Robinson Rd., P.O.B. 1038; f. 1937; 454 mems.; Pres. ROOP K. VASWANT; Sec. S. N. DORAI; Hon. Treas. MOEZ NOMANBHOY.

Singapore International Chamber of Commerce: Denmark House, Raffles Quay; f. 1837; Chair. K. GOULD, C.B.E.; Exec. Dir./Sec. T. EAMES HUGHES, C.B.E., B.A., HON. LL.D.; publs. *Economic Bulletin* (monthly), Annual and other Reports.

GOVERNMENT DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS

Economic Development Board: Second Floor, Fullerton Building, P.O.B. 2692; f. 1961; State organization planning and implementing Government's industrialization programme; Chair. I. F. TANG; Dir. P. Y. HWANG.

Housing and Development Board: National Development Bldg., Maxwell Rd., P.O.B. 702, Singapore 2; f. 1960; Government Public Housing Authority; carries out functions of the former Singapore Improvement Trust; Chair. PANG TEE POW; Deputy Chair. LEE HEE SENG.

Intraco Ltd.: 2nd Floor, Industrial Commercial Bank Bldg., 2 Shenton Way, Singapore 1; f. Nov. 1968; an international trading organization out to develop export markets for domestic manufactures and produce on a widely diversified world basis; Chair. SIM KEE BOON.

INDUSTRIAL AND TRADE ASSOCIATIONS

Malayan Pineapple Industry Board: Malayan Bank Chambers, Battery Rd., Singapore 1 and 5 Jalan Scudai, Johore Bahru; f. 1957; controls pineapple cultivation, canning, and marketing; Chair. ABDULLAH bin ABDUL KADIR (acting).

Rubber Association of Singapore: Denmark House, Raffles Quay; incorporated Oct. 1967; to support, develop and maintain the rubber industry in general, and to conduct a market in Singapore for the sale and purchase of rubber under the arrangements and regulations formulated by the Corporation.

Singapore Association of Shipbuilders and Repairers: c/o Jurong Shipbuilders Ltd., Jurong Industrial Estate, Singapore 22; Pres. K. K. CHING.

Singapore Manufacturers' Association: John Little's Bldg., Raffles Place, Singapore 1; f. 1932; Chair. WHANG TAR LIANG; Deputy Chair. TAN I. TONG, ALAN YEO; publ. *Directory* (annual).

EMPLOYERS' UNIONS

The principal ones are:

The Singapore Employers' Federation: 23A Amber Mansions, Orchard Rd.; f. 1948; Pres. J. D. H. NEILL; Exec. Dir. E. R. BAUM.

Singapore Shipping Association: 76c Robinson Rd.; f. 1953; 21 mems.; Chair. TAN CHOO SENG; Sec. Y. C. CHANG.

Singapore Importers' and Exporters' Association: 76c Robinson Rd.; f. 1947; 150 mems.; Chair. TAY THIAN SOO; Sec. ALBERT TAN.

Singapore Maritime Employers' Federation: P.O.B. 247; f. 1955; Chair. Capt. M. S. WRIGHT.

Singapore Rubber Millers' Union.

TRADE UNIONS

Singapore National Trades Union Congress: Trade Union House, Shenton Way, Singapore; Pres. PHEY YEW KOK; Sec.-Gen. C. V. DEVAN NAIR.

In December 1969 there were 145 registered unions with a total membership of 120,000. A large number of them are affiliated to the Singapore National Trades Union Congress.

CO-OPERATIVES

Singapore has 106 co-operatives societies, made up of 42 Thrift and Loan Societies, 8 Employees' Credit Societies, 22 Thrift and Investment Societies, 13 Consumers' Societies, 6 Marketing Societies, 4 Rural Credit Societies, 2 Housing Societies, 2 Co-operative Banks, 1 Co-operative Union and 6 Miscellaneous Societies. These societies have a combined membership of 40,480 with S\$19,420,903 as their working capital and S\$ 910,156 as Reserve Fund.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

Singapore owes much of its wealth to its situation as a natural centre for sea and air routes.

RAILWAYS

The Malayan Railway system, which is owned by the Government of the Federation of Malaysia, also serves Singapore. There are sixteen miles of metre-gauge track and four railway stations in Singapore. A 12-mile link between the Jurong industrial estate and the Malayan Railway was opened in 1965.

ROADS

(At December 31st, 1970)

	MILES
Major Arterial Roads	149
Collector Roads	70
Local Improved Roads	628
Local Unimproved Roads	357
TOTAL	1,204

Major Arterial Roads: Rural Highways and Expressways entering the City Area, principal road network for through traffic, and roads linking principal areas of traffic generation.

Collector Roads: Distributor and Collector roads serving traffic between major arterial roads and local streets, and also roads used mainly for traffic movements between adjacent residential, commercial and industrial areas.

Local Roads: Used primarily for access to residential, commercial and industrial areas.

All roads are maintained by the Public Works Department, 10th Floor, National Development Bldg., Maxwell Rd., Singapore 2.

SHIPPING

Port of Singapore Authority: P.O.B. 300; Chair./Gen. Man. HOWE YOON CHONG; Dir. Operations LOH HENG KEE; Dir. Administration WEE KENG CHI; Dir. Eng. Services A. VIJARATNAM; Sec. VINCENT LAI.

Container Port facilities comprise 2,250 ft. of marginal wharves (44 ft. Lwost) for container vessels, the first 1,000 ft. of which became operational in December 1971, and a 700 ft. crossberth (34 ft. Lwost) completed in October 1970. By the end of 1972, it is expected that the Container Port will be fully operational.

NATIONAL LINE

Neptune Orient Lines Ltd.: ICB Bldg., 2 Shenton Way, Singapore 1; f. 30 Dec. 1968; operate liner services on the Far East Freight Conference and Straits/Australia routes; operate tankers and dry cargo vessels on charter;

own 11 ships (Sept. 1971) with 9 more under construction; total dwt. tonnage (including 9 ships under construction) 518,588 L. tons (526,937 M. tons). Chair. M. WONG PAKSHONG; Man. Dir. J. SAYEED.

Austasia Line Pte. Ltd.: 62 Robinson Rd.; passenger/cargo service to E. Australian ports via Port Moresby and to Fremantle; 2 vessels; Man. M. W. HORNBY.

Chip Hwa Shipping & Trading Co. Pte. Ltd.: 45 Telok Ayer St.; tramp service; Man. Dir. LAU KIAT BIN.

Dominion Navigation Co. Ltd.: Harper Gilfillan (Singapore) Pte. Ltd., 5th Floor, Hong Kong Bank Chambers, Collyer Quay, P.O.B. 100.

Far East Corporation (Pte.) Ltd.: 11-A Telok Ayer St.; Chair. CHAN HOON HO; cargo liners service China-Japan-Hong-Kong-Singapore-Malaysia-Ceylon; 3 motor vessels; Chair. CHAN HOON HO.

Guan Guan Shipping (Pte.) Ltd.: 23 Telok Ayer St., Singapore 1; shipowners and agents.

Heap Eng Moh Steamship Company Pte. Ltd.: 1 Finlayson Green; cargo and passenger services to Sarawak and South Thailand; 3 motor vessels.

Hua Siang Steamship Co. Ltd.: 16 Winchester House (1st Floor), Collyer Quay; services to Borneo, Indonesia, Sarawak, Cambodia and Thailand; 4 motor vessels.

Kio Hock Shipping (1971) Ptd. Ltd.: 48 Cecil St.; cargo and passenger services throughout the South East Asia, Far East, Middle East, East Africa; 39 vessels; Man. Dir. TAY HOCK GWAN.

Ngow Hock & Co. Ltd.: Wah Seng Shipping Co., 161 Hill Street.

Straits Steamship Co. Ltd.: P.O.B. 596, Phoenix Bldg.; services to Thailand, Brunei, East and West Malaysia; 24 vessels; Chair. R. E. L. WINGATE; Sec. T. S. ONG, B.COMM. (MELB.), A.A.S.A.

FOREIGN SERVICES

Aegis Shipping Co. Ltd.: Orient Lloyd Sdn. Bhd., 49 Robinson Rd., 1.

American Export Isbrandtsen Lines Inc.: 3-H Asia Insurance Building, Finlayson Green.

American Mail Line: Everett Steamship Corpn. S/A, 11 Collyer Quay, P.O.B. 2094.

American President Lines, Ltd.: Mercantile Bank Chambers, Raffles Place, 1.

Austasia Line: Anglo-French Trading Co. Pte. Ltd., 132-6 Robinson Rd.

Bank Line: Guthrie Boustead Shipping Agencies Sdn. Bhd., Maritime Bldg., Collyer Quay, P.O.B. 3050.

Barber Lines: Harrisons and Crosfield (S) Ltd., MacDonald House, Orchard Rd.

Ben Line Steamers Ltd.: Maritime Building, Collyer Quay.

Blue Funnel Line: Mansfield and Co. Pte. Ltd., Phoenix Bldg., Palmer Rd.

Blue Sea Line: Mansfield and Co. Pte. Ltd., Phoenix Bldg., Palmer Rd.

Blue Star Port Lines: 62 Robinson Rd., Singapore 1.

British India Steam Navigation Co. Ltd.: Mansfield and Co. (Private) Ltd., Phoenix Bldg., Palmer Road.

British Phosphate Commissioners: Guthrie Boustead Shipping Agencies Sdn. Bhd., Maritime Bldg., Collyer Quay.

Burns Philp Line: Guthrie Boustead Shipping Agencies Sdn. Bhd., Maritime Bldg., Collyer Quay, P.O.B. 3050.

Chandris Lines: McAlister & Co. Ltd., 52 Chin Swee Rd., Tong Fong Bldg.; Dir. J. E. GABAIN, O.B.E.

China Merchants Steamship Navigation Line: Malay State Shipping Co. Ltd., 6 Cecil St.

China Navigation Co. Ltd.: Mansfield and Co. Pte. Ltd., Phoenix Bldg., Palmer Rd.

China Pacific Navigation Steamship Co.: Wah Seng Shipping Co., 161 Hill Street; f. 1913.

China Union Line: Agents: Malay States Shipping Co. Ltd., 6 Cecil St.

C. Clausen Steamship Co.: Orient Lloyd Ltd., 49 Robinson Rd., 1.

Compagnie Maritime des Chargeurs Réunis: Orient Lloyd Sdn. Bhd.; 49 Robinson Rd. (North Europe Service); Messageries Maritimes, Finlayson House, Raffles Quay (France and S.W. Africa Service).

Companhia Nacional de Navegação: Orient Lloyd Sdn. Bhd., 49 Robinson Rd., 1.

Cunard Line: Mansfield and Co. Pte. Ltd., P.O.B. 398, Phoenix Bldg., Palmer Rd.

Djakarta Lloyd: c/o Messrs. Carrington Agencies (Private) Ltd., 7th Floor, Hong Kong Bank Chambers, 1.

Drew Ameroid (Singapore) Ptd. Ltd.: 267 Cantonment Rd.

Eastern Africa National Shipping Line: Guthrie Boustead Shipping Agencies Sdn. Bhd., Maritime Bldg., Collyer Quay.

Ellerman Lines Ltd.: McAlister and Co. Ltd., 52 Chin Swee Rd., Tong Fong Bldg.; Dir. J. E. GABAIN, O.B.E.

Everett Orient Line: 11 Collyer Quay, P.O. Box 2094.

Fedsea Line: Orient Lloyd Sdn. Bhd., 49 Robinson Rd., 1.

Flotta Lauro Line: C. F. Sharp & Co. (Malaya) Pte. Ltd., 2-5 Maritime Bldg (2nd Floor), Collyer Quay.

Glen Line Ltd.: Guthrie Boustead Shipping Agencies Sdn. Bhd., Maritime Bldg., P.O.B. 3050.

Gold Star Line: Maritime Agencies Pte. Ltd., 63 Robinson Rd., 1.

Hamburg-Amerika Linie/Norddeutscher Lloyd: Anglo-French Trading Co. Pte. Ltd., 132-6 Robinson Rd.

Hapag-Lloyd A.G.: Far Eastern Passenger Service; Anglo-French Trading Co. Pte. Ltd., 132-6 Robinson Rd.

Hoegh Line: Harper Gilfillan (Singapore) Pte. Ltd., 5th Floor, Hongkong Bank Chambers, Collyer Quay, P.O.B. 100.

Holland-America Line: Agents: Travel and Transportation (S) Pte. Ltd., Finlayson Green.

Holland East Asia Line: K.P.M. Bldg., Finlayson Green, P.O.B. 72.

Indo-China S.N. Co. Ltd.: Guthrie Boustead Shipping Agencies Sdn. Bhd., Maritime Building, Collyer Quay.

Interocean Lines (S.E.A.) Pte. Ltd.: Interocean House, P.O.B. 1522, 1 Finlayson Green; Agents for Royal Interocean, Koninklyke Nedlloyd N.V., etc.

Iraqi Line: East Mount Agency (Private) Ltd., 14th Floor M.S.A. Bldg., 77 Robinson Rd.

Johnson Line: Everett Steamship Corp., S/A, 11 Collyer Quay, P.O. Box 2094.

Kawasaki Kisen Kaisha Ltd.: Guthrie Boustead Shipping Agencies Sdn. Bhd., Maritime Bldg., Collyer Quay.

K.P.M. Lines: K.P.M. Bldg., 1 Finlayson Green.

Knutson Line: Sandilands Buttery Co. Ltd., Chartered Bank Chambers, Battery Rd., P.O.B. 541.

Koninklyke Nedlloyd N.V.: P.O.B. 1522, Interocean House, Finlayson Green.

Korea Shipping Corp.: Orient Lloyd Sdn. Bhd., 49 Robinson Rd., 1.

Kuwait Shipping Co. (S.A.K.): Guthrie Boustead Shipping Agencies Sdn. Bhd., Maritime Bldg., Collyer Quay.

Kyosei Line: Harper Gilfillan (Singapore) Pte. Ltd., Hongkong Bank Chambers, Collyer Quay, P.O.B. 100.

Lloyd Triestino: Harper Gilfillan (Singapore) Pte. Ltd., 5th Floor, Hongkong Bank Chambers, Collyer Quay, P.O.B. 100.

Lykes Orient Line: American President Lines Ltd., Mercantile Bank Building, Raffles Place.

Maersk Line: Anglo-American Corporation Sdn. Bhd., Denmark House, Raffles Quay.

Messageries Maritimes: Finlayson House, Raffles Quay.

Mitsui O.S.K. Lines Ltd.: c/o Leo Shipping Pte. Ltd., John Little's Bldg.

Mullion & Co. Ltd.: Wah Seng Shipping Co., 161 Hill St., 6.

Nippon Yusen Kaisha (N.Y.K. Line): The Borneo-Straits Offshore Private Ltd., Crosby House, Robinson Rd.

Nissho Line: Pan Continent Corporation, 66B Robinson Rd.

Norse Oriental Line: Harper Gilfillan (Singapore) Pte. Ltd., 5th Floor, Hongkong Bank Chambers, Collyer Quay, P.O.B. 100.

Norwegian Asia Line: 13th Floor, Asia Insurance Building, 1.

Overseas Containers Ltd.: Mansfield and Co. Pte. Ltd., Phoenix Bldg., Palmer Rd.

Pan Norse Steamship Co., S.A.: Hong Kong Bank Chambers, 1.

Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Co.: Mansfield and Co. (Private) Ltd., Phoenix Bldg., Palmer Rd.

Polish Ocean Lines: C. F. Sharp & Co. (Malaya) Pte. Ltd., 2-5 Maritime Bldg. (2nd Floor), Collyer Quay.

Red Star Line: Skoda (Malaya) Private Ltd., 5th Floor, Asia Insurance Bldg., Finlayson Green, 1.

Rickmers Line: John Manners & Co. (Malaya) Ltd., Chartered Bank Chambers, Battery Rd.

Royal Interocean Lines (S.E.A.) Ptd. Ltd.: 1 Finlayson Green, P.O.B. 72 and 1522.

Sanryo Kaiun Kabushiki Kaisha: Orient Lloyd Sdn. Bhd., 49 Robinson Rd., 1.

Shaw Savill Line: Mansfield and Co. Pte. Ltd., P.O.B. 398, Phoenix Bldg., Palmer Rd.

Shipping Corporation of Government of India: R. Jumabhoy & Sons Ltd., 9-B D'Almeida St.

Showa Kaiun Kaisha Ltd.: Orient Lloyd Sdn. Bhd., 49 Robinson Rd., 1.

Sitmar Line: Guthrie Boustead Shipping Agencies Sdn. Bhd., Maritime Bldg., Collyer Quay, P.O.B. 3050.

T. J. Stevenson & Co. Inc.: Orient Lloyd Sdn. Bhd., 49 Robinson Rd., 1.

Tokyo Senpaku Kaisha Line: Orient Lloyd Sdn. Bhd., 49 Robinson Rd., 1.

Wallem and Co. (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.: 6th Floor, Malayan Bank Chambers, P.O.B. 761.

With. Wilhelmsen: Harrison and Crosfield (S) Ltd., MacDonald House, Orchard Rd. 9.

Willamson & Co. Ltd.: Wah Seng Shipping Co., 161 Hill Street.

Yamashita-Shinnihon Steamship Co. Ltd.: Orient Lloyd Sdn. Bhd., 49 Robinson Rd., 1.

Yugoslav Lines: East Mount Agency (Private) Ltd., 14th Floor, M.S.A. Bldg., 77 Robinson Rd.

Zim Line: Maritime Agencies Pte. Ltd., 63 Robinson Rd.

CIVIL AVIATION

Malaysia-Singapore Airlines (M.S.A.): Head Office M.S.A. Bldg., 77 Robinson Rd., Singapore 1; serves all major towns in West and East Malaysia, Brunei, Bangkok, Jakarta, Bali, Medan, Hong Kong, Taipei, Tokyo, Manila, Perth, Melbourne, Sydney, Colombo, Madras, Bombay, Bahrain, Rome and London; operates Fokker F.27, Boeing 707, Boeing 737; Britten-Norman Islander; Chair. J. Y. M. PILLAY (Singapore); Man. Dir. LIM CHIN BENG.

Mercury Singapore Airlines: 77 Robinson Rd., Singapore; f. 1971; expected to become operational in late 1972; Man. Dir. LIM CHIN BENG.

Saber Air: Head Office: 77 Robinson Rd., Singapore; London Office: 175 Piccadilly; f. 1970; operates twice weekly Singapore-London; 1 DC 6; 2 Twin Otters; Chair. J. OEI; Man. Dir. J. MINTON.

Singapore is also served by the following foreign airlines: Aeroflot, Air Ceylon, Air India, Alitalia, Air New Zealand, Air Vietnam, B.O.A.C., China Air Lines, Cathay Pacific Airways, Czechoslovakian Airlines, Garuda Indonesian Airways, Japan Air Lines, K.L.M., Lufthansa, Pan Am World Airways, Philippines Air Lines, Qantas Airways Ltd., Air Cambodge, Scandinavian Airlines System, Swissair, Thai International Airways, Union de Transport Aeriens.

TOURISM

Singapore Tourist Promotion Board: Tudor Court, Tanglin Rd.; f. 1964; Chair. RUNME SHAW; Dir. LAM PENG LOON; publ. *Singapore Travel News* (monthly in English and Japanese).

OVERSEAS OFFICES

Singapore Government Tourist Information Office:

Australia:

99 Elizabeth St., Sydney, 2000, N.S.W.

U.S.A.:

251 Post St., San Francisco, California 94108.

Japan:

Mannensha International, Daini Toranomon-Denki Bldg., 3 Nishikubo-Tomoecho, Shiba, Minato-ku.

German Federal Republic:

Kauders International, 11 Hammanstrasse, Frankfurt/Main 6.

In 1970 521,654 passengers, by air and sea, visited Singapore.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

The Singapore Arts Council: c/o National Theatre, Clemenceau Ave., Singapore 9; aims to promote, encourage and advance cultural activities and integration among the Malay, Chinese, Tamil and English cultural streams in Singapore; to establish and administer a *Cultural Fund*; to raise funds for an *Academy of the Arts*, a *National Art Gallery* and such other institutions for the promotion of culture; aims to maintain and improve standards in all forms of art and to serve as co-ordinating body for all cultural societies and associations in the Republic. Members of the Council are representatives of cultural societies, associations and institutions. Pres. LEE KHON CHOY; Hon. Sec. M. LOGANATHAN.

National Theatre Trust: Clemenceau Ave., Singapore, 9; a statutory body set up in 1960. Among its various responsibilities are the management of the National

Theatre built to commemorate Singapore's attainment of self-government in 1959, and the encouragement and development of culture in the Republic; Chair. Dr. GOR POH SENG. The Trust established a **National Theatre Company** in 1968; its activities now comprise the following:

The Singapore National Orchestra.

The National Theatre Company Chinese Orchestra.

The National Theatre Company Choir.

The National Theatre Dance Company.

People's Association: Kallang, Singapore 14; a statutory corporation set up in 1960 for the organization of leisure, the promotion of youth activities and group participation in social, cultural, educational, vocational and athletic activities; operates a network of 190 community centres.

Central Council of Malay Cultural Organizations, Singapore:

f. 1969 to co-ordinate Malay educational, religious, cultural, welfare, social, economic and sports activities in Singapore, not only between member organizations, but also with other organizations having similar objectives.

POWER

PUBLIC UTILITIES BOARD

City Hall, St. Andrew's Rd., Singapore 6.

A statutory corporation formed in May 1963 to provide the public with the essential utilities of electricity, water and gas.

The Board's Gross Fixed Assets at the end of 1970 stood at S\$925 million. With developments in electricity and water projects in the future, the figure is expected to reach S\$1,200 million by the end of 1972.

The recurrent expenditure for 1970 was \$126.0 million, while income and net revenue surplus were \$180.6 million and \$54.6 million respectively.

Chairman: LIM KIM SAN.

Acting General Manager: KHONG LIT SOON.

Employees: 8,624.

Publs. include *Annual Report Newsletter*, pamphlets and brochures.

ELECTRICITY

The Electricity Department supplies electricity to homes, schools, industries and roads, both in the city and in rural areas. The annual per capita consumption of electricity in Singapore was 947 kWh. in 1970, one of the highest in South-East Asia.

WATER

Singapore's water sources are rivers and impounding reservoirs. The bulk of the water in the reservoirs is collected from protected catchments. The "raw" water is chemically treated, filtered and sterilized with chlorine at the Board's treatment works.

GAS

Gas supplies are piped under regulated pressure into gas mains to serve various parts of the city. Where areas are not catered for by piped gas, liquid petroleum gas is available.

UNIVERSITIES

University of Singapore: Singapore 10; 325 teachers, 4,453 students.

Nanyang University: Singapore 22; 162 teachers, 2,392 students.

Singapore Polytechnic: Singapore 2; 290 teachers, 4,405 students.

SOMALIA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Somali Democratic Republic lies on the east coast of Africa with Ethiopia to the north-west, and Kenya to the west. There is a short frontier with French Somaliland by the Gulf of Aden. The climate is dry and hot with a mean temperature of 80°F (20°C) rising to 108°F (42°C) inland. The national language is Somali, but the official written languages are English and Italian. Arabic is spoken throughout the country. The population is mainly Muslim but there is a small Christian community, mostly Roman Catholic. The flag is a white five-pointed star on a blue background. The capital is Mogadishu.

Recent History

After the defeat of the Italian forces in 1941, the Somali territories now forming the Republic were placed under British military administration. The Somaliland Protectorate reverted to British Colonial Office rule in 1948 and the former Italian Somaliland was placed under United Nations trusteeship with Italy as the administering authority in 1950. The two territories united to form the independent Republic of Somalia in July 1960. The frontier dispute between Britain and Somalia over the Kenya Northern Frontier District resulted in the breaking off of diplomatic relations by Somalia in March 1963. A further dispute over frontiers with Ethiopia led to fighting in 1964. After an agreement had been reached between Somalia and Kenya in October 1967 to end the border fighting, Somalia resumed diplomatic relations with Kenya and the United Kingdom in January 1968. Relations with Ethiopia have also improved since 1967. On October 15th, 1969, the President of the Republic, Abdi Rashid Ali Shermarke, was assassinated and the police and army seized power. The 1960 constitution was suspended and a new government was formed by a Revolutionary Council. On the first anniversary of the revolution in October 1970 the Head of State, General Siyad declared Somalia a "socialist state".

Government

Government is by the Supreme Revolutionary Council, all former army officers, headed by the President, and a Cabinet of 14 Secretaries of State. A new constitution is being drawn up.

Defence

There is a Regular Army of about 8,000, supplemented by 6,000 police. The Soviet Union is helping to enlarge and modernize the army and to form an Air Force and Navy.

Economic Affairs

The economy is mainly pastoral. Seventy-five per cent of the inhabitants are nomadic, dependent on their flocks of sheep, goats and camels. Settled agriculture, which is limited to the irrigable river valleys, is now being developed. There has been a gradual increase in the cultivable areas along the Shcebeli and Juba rivers, as well as in dry areas. There are two large state farms, financed by the U.S.S.R. Cash crops are grown where rainfall permits, and where irrigation is possible. The economy has been supported by aid from several countries. In 1968

American, German and Italian companies took out exploration concessions for uranium; oil is also being prospected for, and iron ore and bauxite are known to exist in commercial quantities.

Transport and Communications

There are no railways, and roads, though generally poor, provide the principal means of transport. There is an extensive road development programme designed to link north and south and all the main towns and villages. Nomads rely on pack transport. The ports of Mogadishu and Kismayu are connected by regular services with ports of Eastern Africa and Italy. There are airfields at Mogadishu, Hargeisa, Kismayu, Baidoa, Belet-Uen, Galcaio, Bosaso and Burao.

Social Welfare

There is no state system of social insurance but plans are under way for improving social welfare facilities. Medical treatment is free at Government hospitals and dispensaries.

Education

Elementary education and some intermediate education are free for all children able to secure places in Government schools. The illiteracy rate is high (90 per cent) partly because there is as yet no generally accepted orthography for the Somali language. Arabic and English, used in primary and secondary schools respectively, are replacing Italian as the language of instruction. Some 1,500 students are studying abroad and there is a university institute in Mogadishu, a teachers training college and several technical colleges.

Tourism

Tourism in Somalia is relatively undeveloped. There are many places of historical interest including: Merca, Old Amoud, Taleh, Zeila, Mait, and Endisha. There are also good beaches and in the south good shooting grounds.

Sport

Football is the most popular game. Hockey is played in the north only, but basket ball, volley ball and boxing are growing in importance. Shooting and swimming also have their followers.

Public Holidays

1972: April 26 (Mouloud Birth of the Prophet), June 26 (Independence Day), July 1 (Foundation of the Republic), October 24 (UN Day), November 8 (Id ul Fitr).

1973: January 17 (Id ul Adha), February 15 (Ashoura).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force in six provinces and the Imperial System in the two northern provinces.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The currency unit is the Somali Shilling (formerly known as the Somalo) which is divided into 100 Centesimi.

Coins: 1, 5, 10 Centesimi; $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 Somali Shilling

Notes: 5, 10, 20, 100 Somali Shillings

Exchange rate: 17.02 Somali Shillings = £1 sterling.

6.93 Somali Shillings = U.S. \$1.

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The National Theatre Dance Company.

People's Association: Kallang, Singapore 14; a statutory corporation set up in 1960 for the organization of leisure, the promotion of youth activities and group participation in social, cultural, educational, vocational and athletic activities; operates a network of 190 community centres.

Central Council of Malay Cultural Organizations, Singapore: f. 1969 to co-ordinate Malay educational, religious, cultural, welfare, social, economic and sports activities in Singapore, not only between member organizations, but also with other organizations having similar objectives.

POWER

PUBLIC UTILITIES BOARD

City Hall, St. Andrew's Rd., Singapore 6.

A statutory corporation formed in May 1963 to provide the public with the essential utilities of electricity, water and gas.

The Board's Gross Fixed Assets at the end of 1970 stood at S\$925 million. With developments in electricity and water projects in the future, the figure is expected to reach S\$1,200 million by the end of 1972.

The recurrent expenditure for 1970 was \$126.0 million, while income and net revenue surplus were \$180.6 million and \$54.6 million respectively.

Chairman: LIM KIM SAN.

Acting General Manager: KHONG LIT SOON.

Employees: 8,624.

Publs. include *Annual Report Newsletter*, pamphlets and brochures.

ELECTRICITY

The Electricity Department supplies electricity to homes, schools, industries and roads, both in the city and in rural areas. The annual per capita consumption of electricity in Singapore was 947 kWh. in 1970, one of the highest in South-East Asia.

WATER

Singapore's water sources are rivers and impounding reservoirs. The bulk of the water in the reservoirs is collected from protected catchments. The "raw" water is chemically treated, filtered and sterilized with chlorine at the Board's treatment works.

GAS

Gas supplies are piped under regulated pressure into gas mains to serve various parts of the city. Where areas are not catered for by piped gas, liquid petroleum gas is available.

UNIVERSITIES

University of Singapore: Singapore 10; 325 teachers, 4,453 students.

Nanyang University: Singapore 22; 162 teachers, 2,392 students.

Singapore Polytechnic: Singapore 2; 290 teachers, 4,405 students.

SOMALIA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Somali Democratic Republic lies on the east coast of Africa with Ethiopia to the north-west, and Kenya to the west. There is a short frontier with French Somaliland by the Gulf of Aden. The climate is dry and hot with a mean temperature of 80°F (20°C) rising to 108°F (42°C) inland. The national language is Somali, but the official written languages are English and Italian. Arabic is spoken throughout the country. The population is mainly Muslim but there is a small Christian community, mostly Roman Catholic. The flag is a white five-pointed star on a blue background. The capital is Mogadishu.

Recent History

After the defeat of the Italian forces in 1941, the Somali territories now forming the Republic were placed under British military administration. The Somaliland Protectorate reverted to British Colonial Office rule in 1948 and the former Italian Somaliland was placed under United Nations trusteeship with Italy as the administering authority in 1950. The two territories united to form the independent Republic of Somalia in July 1960. The frontier dispute between Britain and Somalia over the Kenya Northern Frontier District resulted in the breaking off of diplomatic relations by Somalia in March 1963. A further dispute over frontiers with Ethiopia led to fighting in 1964. After an agreement had been reached between Somalia and Kenya in October 1967 to end the border fighting, Somalia resumed diplomatic relations with Kenya and the United Kingdom in January 1968. Relations with Ethiopia have also improved since 1967. On October 15th, 1969, the President of the Republic, Abdi Rashid Ali Shermarke, was assassinated and the police and army seized power. The 1960 constitution was suspended and a new government was formed by a Revolutionary Council. On the first anniversary of the revolution in October 1970 the Head of State, General Siyad declared Somalia a "socialist state".

Government

Government is by the Supreme Revolutionary Council, all former army officers, headed by the President, and a Cabinet of 14 Secretaries of State. A new constitution is being drawn up.

Defence

There is a Regular Army of about 8,000, supplemented by 6,000 police. The Soviet Union is helping to enlarge and modernize the army and to form an Air Force and Navy.

Economic Affairs

The economy is mainly pastoral. Seventy-five per cent of the inhabitants are nomadic, dependent on their flocks of sheep, goats and camels. Settled agriculture, which is limited to the irrigable river valleys, is now being developed. There has been a gradual increase in the cultivable areas along the Shebelle and Juba rivers, as well as in dry areas. There are two large state farms, financed by the U.S.S.R. Cash crops are grown where rainfall permits, and where irrigation is possible. The economy has been supported by aid from several countries. In 1968

American, German and Italian companies took out exploration concessions for uranium; oil is also being prospected for, and iron ore and bauxite are known to exist in commercial quantities.

Transport and Communications

There are no railways, and roads, though generally poor, provide the principal means of transport. There is an extensive road development programme designed to link north and south and all the main towns and villages. Nomads rely on pack transport. The ports of Mogadishu and Kismayu are connected by regular services with ports of Eastern Africa and Italy. There are airfields at Mogadishu, Hargeisa, Kismayu, Baidoa, Belet-Uen, Galcaio, Bosaso and Burao.

Social Welfare

There is no state system of social insurance but plans are under way for improving social welfare facilities. Medical treatment is free at Government hospitals and dispensaries.

Education

Elementary education and some intermediate education are free for all children able to secure places in Government schools. The illiteracy rate is high (90 per cent) partly because there is as yet no generally accepted orthography for the Somali language. Arabic and English, used in primary and secondary schools respectively, are replacing Italian as the language of instruction. Some 1,500 students are studying abroad and there is a university institute in Mogadishu, a teachers training college and several technical colleges.

Tourism

Tourism in Somalia is relatively undeveloped. There are many places of historical interest including: Merca, Old Amoud, Taleh, Zeila, Mait, and Endisha. There are also good beaches and in the south good shooting grounds.

Sport

Football is the most popular game. Hockey is played in the north only, but basket ball, volley ball and boxing are growing in importance. Shooting and swimming also have their followers.

Public Holidays

1972: April 26 (Moulood Birth of the Prophet), June 26 (Independence Day), July 1 (Foundation of the Republic), October 24 (UN Day), November 8 (Id ul Fitr).

1973: January 17 (Id ul Adha), February 15 (Ashoura).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force in six provinces and the Imperial System in the two northern provinces.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The currency unit is the Somali Shilling (formerly known as the Somalo) which is divided into 100 Centesimi.

Coins: 1, 5, 10 Centesimi; $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 Somali Shilling

Notes: 5, 10, 20, 100 Somali Shillings

Exchange rate: 17.02 Somali Shillings = £1 sterling.

6.93 Somali Shillings = U.S. \$1.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

Area: 246,155 square miles.

Population: Total (1966 est.): 2,580,000; Mogadishu (1966) 172,000; Merca (1965) 56,000; Hargeisa (1966) 60,000; Berbera (1966) 50,000; Giamma (1964) 22,000.

1970 estimate: 4,000,000.

AGRICULTURE

('000 kg.)

	1966	1967	1968	1969
Durra	2,917	713	138	511
Maize	158	118	286	2,085
Beans	n.a.	97	12	11
Ground Nuts	88	n.a.	n.a.	106
Bananas	93,889	84,450	86,073	91,491
Sesame	n.a.	14	n.a.	12
Sugar Cane	8,528	65	7,200	90
Cotton	7	9	n.a.	7
Tobacco	360	339	179	674
Grapefruit	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Manioc	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Livestock (1963 estimates): Cattle 3m., Sheep 24m., Goats 6m., Camels 16m.

Fishing: 12,000 tons (approx.).

Industry: Electricity (1965) 11,796,000 kWh., Sugar Refining 30,500 tons, Cement, Meat Products, Cotton Textiles, Leather, Handicrafts, Iron Manufactures, Milk Products and Fish Canning.

FINANCE

1 Somali Shilling=100 Centesimi=87.5 Italian Lire

17.02 Somali Shillings=£1 sterling; 6.93 Somali Shillings=U.S. \$1.00.

100 Somali Shillings=£5.88 sterling=U.S. \$14.44.

BUDGET

('000 Somali Shillings)

EXPENDITURE	1970	1971	1972
Defence	80,153	81,253	n.a.
Interior	54,435	6,869	
Finance	18,450	19,409	
Public Works	94,499	18,114	
Health and Labour	27,939	23,551	
Education	23,787	20,970	
TOTAL (including others)	409,495	407,664	507,000*

* Includes 163,278,000 shillings for development programmes.

THREE-YEAR PLAN 1971-73

Total outlay: 402,284,600 shillings; transport and communications 128,574,600 shillings; agriculture 40,000,000 shillings; water resources 40,000,000 shillings; industry 48,000,000 shillings.

SOMALIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (million Somali Shillings)

	1966	1967	1968	1969
<i>Current Account:</i>				
Trade Balance (c.i.f.)	-103	-111	-115	-125
Travel	9	14	20	2
Central Government (n.i.e.)	15	24	1	9
Other Services	19	21	—	7
Private Transfers	3	6	4	10
Central Government Transfers	74	85	137	74
CURRENT BALANCE	- 75	- 79	6	- 23
<i>Capital Account:</i>				
Private	11	17	17	7
Central Government	63	52	27	73
CAPITAL BALANCE	74	69	44	80
Net Errors and Omissions	12	3	1	7
Net Surplus or Deficit	11	- 7	50	57

EXTERNAL TRADE ('000 Somali Shillings)

	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Imports .	391,000	353,800	301,200	318,000	339,800	369,798	322,170
Exports .	227,000	237,400	233,300	207,000	212,000	231,910	224,346

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES ('000 Somali Shillings)

IMPORTS	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
General manufactured goods	n.a.	77,902	103,293	82,565	76,085
Yarn, fabrics and clothing	33,710	34,453	43,413	24,615	25,525
Cereals and cereal products	39,922	35,264	34,962	48,828	55,006
Transport equipment	19,544	48,769	64,829	46,591	32,925
Non-electrical machinery	13,815	20,338	23,096	31,484	14,027
Mineral fuels	17,270	15,217	14,339	19,149	20,266
Sugar	9,302	810	7,953	1,011	933

EXPORTS	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Bananas	97,999	68,370	59,684	55,723	62,813
Livestock	96,230	97,876	124,395	132,014	119,268
Hides and Skins	10,997	8,904	11,742	17,080	14,835
Wood and Charcoal	4,953	11,405	4,980	5,791	n.a.
Fish Products	2,940	491	239	2,964	1,511
Meat and Meat products	1,243	2,393	2,976	2,965	6,670

SOMALIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

('000 Somali Shillings)

IMPORTS	1968	1969	1970	EXPORTS	1968	1969	1970
Italy	111.2	114,409	94,955	Italy	65.0	61,827	58,555
Arabian Peninsula	8.0	15,676	19,182	Arabian Peninsula	133.1	154,852	143,341
U.S.S.R.	20.7	13,052	21,428	U.S.A.	0.8	4,833	1,537
U.S.A.	32.4	39,894	25,502	Egypt	n.a.	614	1,527
U.K.	24.0	33,358	20,076	Iran	4.1	—	—
Iran	1.8	4,870	7,568	U.K.	0.2	1,534	607
India	6.7	4,430	4,568	Kenya	1.0	1,098	4,760
Japan	33.3	30,455	23,914				
German Federal Rep.	20.3	31,134	29,434				
Ethiopia	10.9	12,047	8,880				
Kenya	8.4	16,941	16,946				

TRANSPORT

ROADS

In 1968 there were 13,223 licensed vehicles.

SHIPPING

	1969	1970
Number of Vessels	626	n.a.
Goods Loaded ('000 metric tons)	312	264
Goods Unloaded ('000 metric tons)	261	251

Shipping statistics are for the major harbours of Berbera, Mogadiscio, Kismayu and Merca.

EDUCATION

(Student numbers 1970-71)

	GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS	PRIVATE SCHOOLS	TOTAL
Elementary	25,939	8,184	34,123
Intermediate	14,761	6,905	16,666
Secondary	5,244	1,439	6,683
TOTAL	45,944	16,528	57,472

Source: Statistical Department, Planning Directorate, Mogadishu.

THE CONSTITUTION

A new Constitution is being drawn up following the 1969 coup. In the meantime the Revolutionary Council is the supreme authority in the country.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

President of the Supreme Revolutionary Council: Maj.-Gen. MUHAMMAD SIAD BARRE.

SUPREME REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL

(April 1972)

President: Maj.-Gen. MUHAMMAD SIAD BARRE.

MEMBERS

Brig.-Gen. HUSSEIN KULMIE.
Col. ABDALLA MUHAMMAD FADIL.
Col. ALI MATTAN HASCI.
Col. MAHAMOUD MIREZ MUSA.
Col. MUHAMMAD SH. OSMAN.
Col. ISMAIL ALI ABUCAR.
Col. MUHAMMAD ALI SHIRREH.
Col. AHMED SULEIMAN ABDULLE.
Lt.-Col. MOHAMOUD GHELLE YUSUF.
Lt.-Col. FARAH WAIS DULLER.

Lt.-Col. MUSA RABILLE GOD.
Lt.-Col. AHMED MUHAMMAD FARAH.
Maj. AHMED HASSAN MUSA.
Maj. MUHAMMAD OMER GES.
Maj. OSMAN MUHAMMAD GELLE.
Maj. MUHAMMAD YUSUF ELMI.
Maj. ABDI WARSAMA ISAAK.
Maj. ABDIRAZZAK MUHAMMAD ABUCAR.
Maj. ABDULKADIR HAJI MUHAMMAD.

GOVERNMENT RESPONSIBILITY

(April 1972)

Vice-President, Secretary of State for Defence and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces: MUHAMMAD ALI SAMATUR.

Vice-President and Secretary of State for the Interior: HUSSEIN KULMIE.

Vice-President and Secretary of State for Information and National Guidance: ISMAIL ALI ABOKOR.

Secretary of State for Education: Maj. ABDIR AZZAK M. ABUCAR.

Secretary of State for Health: Dr. MUHAMMAD ADAN.

Secretary of State for Agriculture: B. MOHAMED HASSAN.

Secretary of State for Minerals: MUHAMMAD BURRALEH.

Secretary of State for Planning: AHMED MUHAMMAD MOHAMOUD.

Secretary of State for Finance: MUHAMMAD YUSUF WEYRAH.
Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs: OMAR ARTEH GHALIB.

Secretary of State for Public Works: Col. MUHAMMAD SH. OSMAN.

Secretary of State for Rural Development and Livestock: SAID IBRAHIM HAJI SAID.

Secretary of Justice and Religion: SHAYKH ABDULGHANI SHAYKH AHMAD.

Secretary of Labour and Sport: Lt. Col. MUSA RABILLEH.

Secretary of Industry: Dr. IBRAHIM MEGAG SAMATUR.

Secretary of Commerce: Dr. MUHAMMED WARSAME.

Secretary of Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones: Lt. Col. AHMAD MAHAMUD FARAH.

Secretary of Transport: Dr. ABDULAZIZ NUR HERSI.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS IN MOGADISHU

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

China, People's Republic: Via Scire Uarsama (E); *Ambassador:* FAN TSO-KAI.

Czechoslovakia: Via Londra (E); *Ambassador:* MILOS VOJTA.

Egypt: Via Agostino Franzoi (E); *Ambassador:* TALAAT EL SHAFIE.

Ethiopia: Via Benedetti (E); *Ambassador:* AYALEW MANDEFRO.

France: Corso Primo Luglio (E); *Ambassador:* ROBERT DUVAUCHELLE.

German Democratic Republic: (E); *Ambassador:* WERNER HERKLOTZ.

German Federal Republic: Via Muhammad Habi (E); *Ambassador:* JOSEPH HOLICK.

India: Via Balad (E); *Ambassador:* MUNI LAL.

Iraq: (E); *Ambassador:* NASIM JAWAD.

Italy: Via Trevis (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Kenya: (E); *Ambassador:* J. K. ILOKO.

Korea, Democratic Peoples Republic: (E); *Ambassador:* KWAK CHOL SU.

Netherlands: (E); *Ambassador:* R. VAN DER FELPZ.

Pakistan: (E); *Ambassador:* COM. ABDUL HAMEED.

Saudi Arabia: Vardiglei Burhindi (E); *Ambassador:* ALI AWAD.

Southern Yemen: (E); *Ambassador:* SALIM RABI ALI.

Sudan: Via Cavour (E); *Ambassador:* HASSAN AL AMIN AL BASHIR.

Syria: Via Washington (E); *Ambassador:* BAHADDIN NAQQAR.

Tunisia: (E); *Ambassador:* TOUFIK.

U.S.S.R.: Corso Italia (E); *Ambassador:* ALEXEI S. PASINTIN.

United Kingdom: Via Londra (E); *Ambassador:* JAMES BOURN.

U.S.A.: Corso Primo Luglio (E); *Ambassador:* FREE LATIMER HADSEL.

Viet-Nam, Democratic Republic of: (E); *Ambassador:* LUU QUY TAN.

Yemen: Corso Primo Luglio (E); *Ambassador:* MUHAMMAD ABDULLA FAISAL.

Yugoslavia: (E); *Ambassador:* ZIVKO JOSILO.

Somalia also has diplomatic relations with Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Hungary, Indonesia, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Malta, Nigeria, Poland, Sweden and Turkey.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

The National Assembly was dissolved when the Government was overthrown on October 21st, 1969.

POLITICAL PARTIES

All political parties were banned after October 21st, 1969.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The Judiciary is independent of the executive and legislative powers.

Laws and acts having the force of law must conform to the provisions of the Constitution and to the general principles of Islam.

Supreme Revolutionary Court: Mogadishu; as the highest judicial organ, has jurisdiction over the whole territory of the State in civil, penal, administrative and accounting matters.

National Security Court: Mogadishu; established following the 1969 coup to try members of the former government and their officials; Pres. MUHAMMAD SHEIKH OSMAN.

Military Supreme Court: established 1970 to try members of the armed forces; Pres. MUHAMMAD ALI SHERMAN.

Courts of Appeal: There are Courts of Appeal in Mogadishu and Hargeisa, with two Sections: General and Assize.

Regional Courts: There are eight Regional Courts, with two Sections: General and Assize.

District Courts: There are 48 District Courts, with two Sections: Civil and Criminal. The Civil Section has jurisdiction over all controversies where the cause of action has arisen under Sharia Law (Muslim Law) or Customary Law and any other Civil controversies where the value of the subject matter does not exceed 3,000 Shillings. The Criminal Section has jurisdiction with respect to offences punishable with imprisonment not exceeding three years, or fine not exceeding 3,000 Shillings, or both.

Qadis: Civil matters such as marriage and divorce are handled by District Qadis under the Sharia (Islamic) law and other traditional laws.

The National Security Court was set up by the Supreme Revolutionary Council in April 1970; it is open to the public and is presided by three military judges led by Col. MOHAMED SHEIKH OSMAN. Appeal lies only to the Supreme Council.

RELIGION

ISLAM

Islam is the State religion. Most Somalis are Sunni Muslims.

ROMAN CATHOLICS

Vicar Apostolic: ANTONIO SILVIO ZOCCHETTA, P.O. Box 273, Mogadishu.

About 3,000 Catholics, mostly of Italian origin.

PRESS

Corriere della Somalia: Palazzo del Governo, P.O.B. 315, Mogadishu; daily; Arabic and Italian; Government Information Department.

Bollettino Mensile della Camera di Commercio, Industria ed Agricoltura della Somalia: P.O.B. 27, Mogadishu; f. 1944; monthly; Italian; published by Chamber of Commerce of Somalia; Dir. Dr. ATHOS BARTOLUCCI, circ. 2,000.

Najmat-Somali: Mogadishu; daily; Arabic.

'Dawn': Mogadishu; weekly; English; government owned; circ. over 2,000; Editor YUSUF HASSAN ADAM.

People's Union: P.O.B. 98, Hargeisa; weekly; published in Arabic by private concern; aligned to the Somali Democratic Union; circ. 1,200.

New Era: every three months; English, Italian, Arabic.

NEWS AGENCIES

FOREIGN BUREAUX

ANSA: Ambasciata d'Italia, Mogadishu; Chief MARIA LUISA BOHANNI.

Novosti: P.O.B. 963 Mogadishu; Chief V. BULIMOV.
Tass also has a bureau in Mogadishu.

RADIO

National Broadcasting Service: Radio Mogadishu, Voice of the Somali Democratic Republic, Mogadishu; main government service; broadcasts in Somali, English, Italian, Arabic, Swahili, Amharic and Qoti; Dir. of Broadcasting OMAR MOHAMOUD OSMAN.

Radio Somali: P.O.B. 14, Hargeisa; Northern Region Government station; broadcasts in Somali, and relays Somali and Amharic transmission from Radio Mogadishu.

Number of radio receivers: 50,000, some of which are used for public address purposes in small towns and villages.

There is no television service.

FINANCE

BANKING

cap.=capital; dep.=deposits; m.=million; (funds in Somali Shillings)

On May 7th, 1970, all banks were nationalized.

CENTRAL BANK

Banca Nazionale Somalia: P.O.B. 11, Mogadishu; f. 1960; Central Bank and currency issuing authority; bns. in Baiddoa, Belet Uen, Berbera, Bosaso, Burao, Galcaio, Gardo, Giamama, Hargeisa, Kismayu and Merca;

cap. 1m., reserves 15m. (1969); Gov. Dr. ABDWAHMAN NUR HERSI; Man. Dir. Dr. OMAR AHMED OMAR.

Credito Somalo (Somali Credit Bank): P.O.B. 330, Mogadishu; f. 1954; integrated with Banca Nazionale Somalia (above) Oct. 1968.

COMMERCIAL BANK

Somali Commercial Bank: P.O.B. 26, Mogadishu; f. 1971 to take over nationalized branches of National and Grindlays Bank Ltd., Banco di Roma, and Banco di Napoli; cap. 52.5m.; Gen. Man. SAID MOHAMED ALI.

FOREIGN BANKS

All foreign banks in Somalia were nationalized under an order of the Supreme Revolutionary Council on May 7th, 1970. They now become agencies of the Somali National Bank. The banks then operating in Somalia were the Banco di Napoli, Banco di Roma, Banque de Port Said and National and Grindlays Bank.

DEVELOPMENT BANK

Somali Development Bank: P.O.B. 1079, Mogadishu.

INSURANCE

Cassa per le Assicurazioni Sociali della Somalia: P.O.B. 123, Mogadishu; f. 1950; workmen's compensation; Pres. HAJI OSMAN MOHAMMED; Dir.-Gen. Dr. MOHAMMED AHMED MOHAMMED.

A number of Italian companies operate in Somalia, but will cease when the government-established National Insurance Co. is opened.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture: P.O.B. 27, Mogadishu. In January 1961, 320 European, 156 Somali, 23 Arab, 24 Indian and Pakistani and 3 North American enterprises were registered as members; Dir. Dr. ATHOS BARTOLUCCI.

TRADE ORGANIZATION

National Agency of Foreign Trade: P.O.B. 602, Mogadishu; principal foreign trade agency; state owned; branch in Berbera.

DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

Agricultural Development Corporation: Mogadishu; f. 1971; by amalgamation of previous agricultural and machinery agencies and grain marketing board; supplies farmers with equipment and materials at reasonable prices.

TRADE UNIONS

Confederazione Generale dei Lavoratori della Somalia (C.G.L.S.): c/o Somali Democratic Union, Mogadishu; f. 1961; three affiliated unions; affiliated to W.F.T.U.; Pres. MOHAMMED FARAH ABDI; Sec.-Gen. ABDULLAH ADEN.

Confederazione Somalia dei Lavoratori (C.S.L.) (Somali Confederation of Workers): P.O.B. 642, Mogadishu; f. 1949; membership 62,520 in 22 unions; affiliated to ICFTU and ATUC; the Somali Federation of Labour merged with C.S.L. in 1965, making this the national union; Pres. SAID YUSUF ALI "Bos"; Gen. Sec. OMAR NUR ABDI; publ. *Okdi Hagsatada* (The Voice of the Working Class) (monthly).

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

There are no railways in Somalia.

ROADS

17,750 km., about 600 km. asphalted, the rest mainly gravel. Many roads were destroyed in the heavy floods of 1961. An ambitious road building and maintenance project was launched in 1965. The International Development Association is helping to finance a 125-mile road project linking Afgoi (near Mogadishu) with Baidoa. There were 13,223 licensed vehicles in 1968.

SHIPPING

Merca, Berbera, Mogadishu and Kismayu are the chief ports. New deep-water extensions to Berbera harbour, constructed by the Soviet Union, were opened early in 1969, and the facilities at Kismayu are being extended with American assistance.

Brocklebank Line: monthly service Oct. to April from United Kingdom to Berbera; agents A. Besse and Co. (Somalia) Ltd., P.O.B. 121, Berbera.

Glan Line: regular calls at Berbera Oct. to April; agents A. Besse and Co. (Somalia) Ltd., P.O.B. 121, Berbera.

Lloyd Triestino: regular passenger and cargo service to Italy; agents Agenzia Marittima, P.O.B. 126, Mogadishu.

Other lines call irregularly at Somali ports.

Somali "Dhows" sail between East Africa, Aden and Arabia.

CIVIL AVIATION

Mogadishu has an international airport with landing facilities for aircraft up to DC-8 class. A new international airport is under construction.

Somali Airlines: Piazza della Parlamento, P.O.B. 726, Mogadishu; 51 per cent government-owned and 49 per cent owned by Alitalia Airlines; operates internal passenger and cargo services and international services to Aden and Nairobi.

FOREIGN AIRLINES

The following foreign airlines serve Somalia: Aeroflot, Alitalia, Democratic Yemen Airlines, EAA., EgyptAir.

UNIVERSITY

Università Nazionale della Somalia: P.O.B. 15, Mogadishu; f. 1959; 23 teachers, 791 students.

THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

(REPUBLIEK VAN SUID AFRIKA)

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Republic of South Africa occupies the southern extremity of the African continent. To the north-west lies South West Africa (Namibia), with Botswana and Rhodesia to the north, Mozambique to the north-east, and Swaziland to the east. South African territory encircles the independent state of Lesotho. The climate is warm and sunny, with average temperatures about 63°F (17°C). The official languages are Afrikaans and English; the principal Bantu languages are Xhosa, Zulu and Sotho. The population is mainly Christian. The Dutch Reformed Church embraces 55 per cent of the white population. About a fifth of the Bantu Christians belong to Bantu Separatist Churches and others are Methodists and Anglicans. Most Asians are Hindus. The flag is a horizontal tricolour of orange, white and blue, charged in the centre of the white stripe with the Union Jack, the old Orange Free State flag, and the old Transvaal Vierkleur. The administrative capital is Pretoria, the legislative capital is Cape Town and the judicial capital is Bloemfontein.

Recent History

Following the proclamation of a Republic in May 1961, South Africa withdrew from the British Commonwealth. The aim of government policy is the separate development of all racial and ethnic groups in the Republic and in South West Africa (Namibia), and in 1959 the Promotion of Bantu Self-Government Bill was passed under which Bantu territories are to be developed as self-governing states within the Republic. In January 1962 the Transkei was declared to be the first of the Bantu Homelands to qualify for self-government and late in 1963 the Transkei was given limited internal autonomy (though the state of emergency imposed by the republican government after the 1960-61 revolt remains in force). The policy of separate development or *apartheid* has involved legislation imposing rigid controls over all aspects of the lives of non-whites. On September 6th, 1966, Dr. H. F. Verwoerd, the Prime Minister and National Party leader, was assassinated in the House of Assembly. He was succeeded by B. J. Vorster. In 1967 Malawi decided to recognize South Africa, the first black African country to do so. In the April 1970 general elections the ruling National Party was returned to power but its majority was reduced for the first time since it gained office in 1948. In August 1971 President Banda of Malawi paid a state visit to South Africa, the first African head of state to do so; and in March 1972 President Fouché visited Malawi.

Government

The State President of the Republic is elected by the members of the Senate and House of Assembly. Executive power is carried out by an Executive Council (Cabinet) appointed by the State President. The Senate (54 members) includes representatives of each Province and one representative of the Cape Province Coloured people. Members of the Senate must be white. The House of Assembly (170 members) includes six members representing South West

Africa (Namibia). Members of the House of Assembly must be white. Only whites are allowed to vote. A Coloured Persons Representative Council was introduced in 1969.

The country is divided into four Provinces each having an Administrator appointed by the State President and a unicameral Provincial Council elected by whites. South West Africa (Namibia) is governed by an Administrator appointed by the State President aided by an Executive of four chosen from an elected Assembly of 18 members. In 1963 the first Transkei Parliament was constituted for the Xhosa people.

Defence

All male white citizens from seventeen to sixty-five are liable to military service. The South African Defence Force consists of Regular units of the Army, Navy and Air Force and units of the Citizen Force attached to each arm. The Citizen Force consists of volunteer, part-time officers and non-commissioned officers and ballotees. The regular army has about 5,700 men, compared with about 50,000 in the Citizen Force; the Navy has 3,000 men and the Air Force 4,700. The Citizen Force may be employed on combat duty or in aid of the civil power. A second territorial unit, the Commandos, are voluntary infantry for internal security duties. In the 1968/69 Budget about 16 per cent of expenditure was for defence.

Economic Affairs

South Africa has successfully diversified its economy and about one-third of the national income is now derived from manufacturing. The establishment of the South African Iron and Steel Industrial Corporation (ISCOR) and the South African Coal, Oil and Gas Corporation (SASOL) laid the foundations of the heavy engineering, chemical and petroleum industries. The textile and food processing industries are also growing. Mining still contributes largely to the economy and gold is the most profitable export, accounting for about a third of the total. However, total gold production declined slightly in 1967, and is expected to decline further unless a substantial rise in bullion prices is agreed upon. Uranium is mined with gold. Much of the mining labour force comes from the independent countries outside the Republic, and Lesotho. Industrial development is dependent on the white population for capital, management and higher technical skill, with the non-whites providing most of the unskilled labour force. Much livestock is reared in South Africa and there are valuable fruit, wine and fishing industries. The export of wool, maize, sugar and karakul pelts is important.

Transport and Communications

Railways, ports, airways and harbours are administered by the state. Private omnibus services are regulated to dovetail with the railways. Roads are good and a national highway system is being built. There are many internal and international air services and much ocean shipping traffic, particularly since the closing of the Suez Canal.

SOUTH AFRICA—(INTRODUCTORY SURVEY)

Social Welfare

Social welfare services protect the old, the blind, the war disabled, the unemployed and those injured at work. Medical services are administered by the Provinces. These reach a high standard; the first successful heart transplantation operation was carried out in Cape Town early in 1968.

Education

For Whites, schooling is compulsory from seven to sixteen; for Coloureds it is compulsory from seven to sixteen in Natal and seven to fourteen in the Cape Province where possible; for Indians provision has been made for compulsory school attendance where possible since April 1966. Schooling is not compulsory for the Bantu although four out of five attend school for varying periods. Bantu education is in their own languages, e.g. Zulu, Xhosa, Tswana, Sotho, Venda, Tsonga, and the curriculum is limited.

Tourism

Tourism is an important industry. South Africa's attractions are the climate, the scenery and wild life. The great game reserves, of which the Kruger National Park is the largest, attract thousands of visitors from Europe, America and Africa. There is big game hunting and fishing and native dances and ceremonies.

Visas are not required to visit South Africa by White nationals of Australia, Canada, Ireland, Malawi, Rhodesia,

United Kingdom and Colonies and Zambia, or by nationals of Liechtenstein and Switzerland.

Sport

Sport is very popular, but is strictly racially segregated. Rugby football is the national game but many games are played, such as soccer, tennis, cricket, bowls, golf and baseball.

Public Holidays

1972: May 11 (Ascension Day), May 31 (Republic Day), July 14 (Family Day), September 1 (Settlers' Day), October 10 (Kruger Day), December 16 (Day of the Covenant), December 25 and 26 (Christmas).

1973: January 1 (New Year's Day), April 20-23 (Easter), April 6 (Van Riebeeck Day).

Weights and Measures

The Imperial system is in use, but in 1966 the Government decided to implement the metric system at a future date.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The principal unit of currency is the Rand (R), which is divided into 100 cents.

Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50 cents; R1.

Notes: R1, R5, R10, R20.

Exchange rate: 1.954 Rand = £1 sterling
0.75 Rand = U.S. \$1

SOUTH AFRICA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

	TOTAL (1960)	CAPE PROVINCE	NATAL	TRANSVAAL	ORANGE FREE STATE	CENSUS 1970*
AREA (sq. miles) .	472,359	278,465	33,578	110,450	49,866	472,359
POPULATION ('000) .	15,994	5,360	2,977	6,271	1,386	21,282
Whites . . .	3,080	1,001	337	1,466	276	3,779
Bantu . . .	10,928	3,011	2,200	4,633	1,084	14,893
Asiatics . . .	477	18	395	64	—	614
Coloureds . .	1,509	1,330	45	108	26	1,996

* Preliminary

CHIEF TOWNS

POPULATION (1968)

Cape Town (capital) .	625,740	Bloemfontein . .	146,200
Pretoria (capital) .	492,577	Benoni . . .	135,818
Johannesburg . .	1,364,523	Springs . . .	143,177
Durban . . .	682,910	East London . .	136,757
Port Elizabeth .	381,227	Pietermaritzburg .	112,693
Germiston . . .	197,020	Welkom . . .	73,362

Transkei (Bantu Homeland) in the south-east of the Republic: Area: 15,831 square miles; Population (1970) Preliminary; 1,751,327 (Bantu 1,734,116, White 9,556, Coloureds 7,645, Asian 10); Capital Umtata.

POPULATION GROUPS

('000—Based on 1970 Census)

Zulu	3,930
Xhosa	3,910
Tswana	1,700
North Sotho	1,600
South Sotho	1,420
Shangaan	731
Venda	360
South Ndebele	230
North Ndebele	180
Other Bantu	314
Whites	3,800
Coloureds	2,000
Asians	614
TOTAL	21,314

SOUTH AFRICA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

CENSUS RETURNS

YEAR	ALL RACES TOTAL	WHITES		
		Total	Male	Female
1936	9,619,000	2,009,000	1,021,000	988,000
1946	11,449,000	2,380,000	1,198,000	1,182,000
1951	12,716,000	2,647,000	1,325,000	1,322,000
1960	16,002,797	3,088,492	1,539,103	1,539,000
1966*	18,298,000	3,481,000	1,738,000	1,743,000
1967*	18,733,000	3,563,000	1,779,000	1,785,000
1968*	19,167,000	3,639,000	1,816,000	1,823,000
1969	19,618,000	3,728,000	1,861,000	1,867,000

* Estimates.

YEAR	TOTAL NON-WHITES			BANTU		ASIATICS		COLOURED AND MALAYS	
	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1936	7,610,000	3,832,000	3,778,000	3,324,000	3,293,000	120,000	101,000	389,000	383,000
1946	9,068,000	4,623,000	4,445,000	4,007,000	3,844,000	149,000	137,000	467,000	464,000
1951	10,068,000	5,128,000	4,940,000	4,386,000	4,208,000	190,000	178,000	553,000	555,000
1960	12,914,305	6,504,390	6,409,915	5,488,000	5,392,000	241,637	235,488	747,000	754,000
1965*	14,470,000	7,284,000	7,186,000	6,147,000	6,040,000	269,000	264,000	868,000	882,000
1967*	15,170,000	7,634,000	7,536,000	6,430,000	6,319,000	283,000	278,000	921,000	939,000
1968*	15,520,000	7,813,000	7,715,000	6,578,000	6,464,000	289,000	285,000	946,000	966,000
1969*	15,890,000	7,993,000	7,897,000	6,720,000	6,612,000	297,000	294,000	968,000	991,000

* Estimates

BIRTHS

	NUMBER			RATE (per 1,000)		
	Whites	Asiatics	Coloureds	Whites	Asiatics	Coloureds
1964 . . .	79,901	17,330	79,359	24.0	33.3	46.6
1965 . . .	81,488	17,140	77,416	24.0	32.2	44.2
1966 . . .	82,548	17,429	78,644	23.7	31.9	43.6
1967 . . .	81,635	16,833	80,410	22.9	30.0	43.3
1968 . . .	81,525	17,866	80,396	22.4	31.0	42.0
1969 . . .	87,613	21,435	78,604	23.5	36.3	40.1

DEATHS

1965 . . .	30,487	4,121	26,561	9.0	7.7	15.2
1966 . . .	29,962	3,999	26,948	8.6	7.3	14.9
1967 . . .	32,015	4,251	29,276	9.0	7.6	15.7
1968 . . .	32,664	4,331	28,450	9.0	7.5	14.9
1969 . . .	32,040	4,192	28,032	8.6	7.2	14.2

SOUTH AFRICA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION

(Whites only)

COUNTRY OF BIRTH OR DESTINATION	IMMIGRANTS			EMIGRANTS		
	1968	1969	1970	1968	1969	1970
United Kingdom	16,044	16,954	21,323	3,144	2,842	3,041
German Federal Republic	3,972	3,374	2,980	724	672	609
The Netherlands	1,514	1,453	1,364	497	263	346
Italy	1,570	1,370	956	295	170	63
Rhodesia	3,172	3,441	2,964	2,856	2,639	2,343
Zambia	2,998	2,916	1,635	259	109	56
Malawi	73	103	101	98	67	25
Tanzania	101	109	64	6	1	—
Kenya	585	552	369	5	4	12
Mozambique	690	455	186	59	21	23
North America	686	642	730	703	446	278
Australasia	953	1,099	1,025	865	871	1,311
TOTAL (incl. others)	40,548	41,446	41,523	10,589	9,018	9,154

EMPLOYMENT

	WHITES		NON-WHITES		TOTAL	
	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969
Mining	63,207	62,791	565,456	565,072	628,663	627,863
Manufacturing	258,500	268,500	772,100	827,000	1,030,600	1,095,500
Construction	50,800	54,600	223,300	258,100	274,100	312,700
Transport	114,539	113,437	107,958	109,606	222,497	223,043
Communications	34,275	35,881	14,071	15,923	48,346	51,804
Public Authorities	262,047	238,879	403,620	405,459	665,667	644,338

About 1,700,000 of the population are engaged in agriculture, of which 1,455,000 Bantu, 118,000 Whites.

AGRICULTURE

CROP	UNIT	1966	1967	1968	1969
Maize	'000 metric tons	5,056	9,762	5,316	4,953
Kaffircorn	" " "	356	844	207	232
Rye	" " "	10.9	7.7	12.7	7.3
Wheat	" " "	620	510	1,026	1,191
Barley	" " "	30.3	30.6	40.8	34.0
Oats	" " "	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	146.3
Dry Beans	" " "	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	50
Cotton	500 lb.	64,076	48,000	65,000	n.a.
Sugar	'000 lb.	9,266	15,547	n.a.	n.a.
Tobacco	million lb.	48.2	56.9	75.6	82.1
Potatoes	15,000 kg.	33,261	30,552	31,834	39,334

SOUTH AFRICA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FRUIT

DECIDUOUS FRUIT (short tons)

	1967	1968	1969
Apples	121,858	137,807	133,010
Grapes	59,515	61,067	42,636
Peaches	2,214	1,780	1,760
Pears	73,031	77,928	80,441

CITRUS FRUIT (Exports—units of 35 lb.)

	1969	1970
Oranges	16,030,074	15,428,000
Grapefruit . . .	3,794,391	3,711,000
Lemons	421,297	305,000
Naartjies	2,155	2,347

* Estimates

LIVESTOCK (Numbers)

	1961	1962	1963	1966	1967	1968
Cattle	12,526,790	12,549,802	12,560,000	10,446,000	10,463,000	10,680,000
Woolled Sheep . .	37,904,812	39,328,482	38,872,000	40,307,000	38,663,000	39,530,000
Non-Woolled Sheep						
Angora Goats . . .	5,320,407	5,461,174	5,520,000	5,405,000	5,418,000	5,557,000
Goats						
Pigs	646,660*	621,108*	1,170,000	n.a.	n.a.	1,339,000

* European owned.

VALUE OF LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS (Rand '000)

	1967	1968	1969
*Cattle for slaughter . .	134,200	147,200	139,200
Sheep for slaughter . . .	62,600	64,400	74,900
*Pigs for slaughter . . .	21,700	21,300	24,000
Fresh Milk	68,100	77,500	79,000
Poultry Products	57,300	59,700	63,600
Dairy Products	58,700	66,200	69,500

* Including the value of hides and skins.

FISHERIES

PELAGIC FISH CATCH IN SOUTH AFRICAN WATERS (metric tons)

TYPE	1969	1970
Pilchards	58,472	63,119
Maasbanker	31,867	10,001
Mackerel	97,188	82,428
Anchovy	170,399	214,944
TOTAL	357,926	370,502

TRAWL CATCH ('000 lb.)

TYPE	1969	1970
Stockfish	152,552	138,540
Kingklip	4,500	4,639
Sole	2,112	2,207
Kabeljou	4,371	3,675
Maasbanker	13,022	15,820
Offal	33,837	32,411
Other	24,399	23,544
Natal Rock Lobster . . .	234,794	220,838
Other Crustaceans	314	165
Other Crustaceans	820	929
TOTAL	235,927	221,931

SOUTH AFRICA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

MINING (Rand '000)

	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Gold	775,753	763,327	777,532	779,417	805,412
Uranium	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Silver	2,922	3,506	5,000	4,346	4,343
Iron Ore	19,262	23,110	29,536	27,610	28,654
Copper	92,161	97,723	99,427	114,746	137,657
Manganese Ore	24,174	23,868	23,559	25,374	26,100
Chrome Ore	7,717	7,682	8,913	9,706	10,546
Tin (metal concentrates)	4,286	3,921	4,078	4,293	3,418
Coal	79,697	85,908	97,283	106,082	115,998
Asbestos	28,712	26,469	31,714	30,881	33,567
Diamonds	62,097	57,440	71,599	96,571	n.a.
Lime and Limestone	11,871	12,707	13,610	15,295	17,165

* Exports.

MINERAL PRODUCTION ('000 metric tons)

	1969	1970
Antimony	29.6	28.8
Asbestos	258.1	287.4
Chrome	1,197.4	1,427.3
Coal	52,741.5	56,611.7
Copper	126.2	149.2
Fluorspar	150.2	173.0
Iron Ore	8,785.9	9,272.0
Manganese	2,642.7	3,053.5
Phosphates, Crude	1,678.2	1,684.9
Vanadium	4.6	4.3
Diamonds (metric carats)	7,862.8	8,111.5
Gold (kg.)	973.0	1,000.4

INDUSTRY GROSS SALES (Rand '000)

	1967	1968	1969
Processed Foodstuffs	930,899	990,791	994,417
Beverages and Tobacco	348,252	373,381	392,084
Textiles	298,727	297,596	357,904
Clothing and Knitted Products	226,044	229,852	236,997
Footwear	84,770	87,272	84,658
Wood and Wood Products	88,792	96,961	118,281
Furniture	104,505	117,959	125,282
Paper and Paper Products	204,350	218,904	234,232
Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries	117,521	130,822	168,584
Leather and Leather Products	28,308	28,058	36,286
Rubber Products	102,015	107,362	134,576
Chemicals and Chemical Products	469,559	500,540	498,211
Non-metallic Mineral Products	227,595	240,992	307,662
Basic Iron and Steel Products	312,622	322,371	416,930
Basic Non-ferrous Metals	100,324	108,695	152,444
Metal Products	546,787	639,506	506,159
Machinery (except Electrical Machinery)	292,701	308,539	312,697
Electrical Machinery and Equipment	337,510	377,708	265,181
Railroad Equipment	81,704	70,977	43,679
Motor Vehicles	275,792	289,025	338,791

SOUTH AFRICA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FINANCE

1 Rand=100 cents

R1.954=£1 sterling; R0.75=U.S. \$1.

100 Rand=£51.2=U.S.\$133.33.

BUDGET (estimate) 1971-72

(Rand '000)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
Income Tax	1,344,400	Ministry of Finance	952,583
Stamp Duties, Fees, etc.	118,487	Ministry of Agriculture	148,909
Departmental and Miscellaneous Receipts	98,803	Ministry of Defence	316,500
Interest and Dividends	113,520	Ministry of Bantu Administration	104,512
Customs and Excise (nct)	820,200	Ministry of Mines and Health	99,623
		Ministry of Economic Affairs and Police	136,762
		Ministry of Information, Social Welfare, Pensions, Immigration	180,440
		Ministry of National Education	97,598
		Other	390,796
TOTAL	2,495,410	TOTAL	2,427,723

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

(Rand million)

(South Africa, South West Africa, Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland)

	1966	1967	1968
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	8,011	8,853	9,358
Income from abroad	-248	-264	-270
GROSS NATIONAL INCOME	7,763	8,589	9,088
Less Depreciation allowances	797	877	947
NET NATIONAL INCOME	6,966	7,712	8,141
of which*:			
Wages and salaries	4,500	4,840	5,320
Income from property	1,800	2,080	1,880
Corporate saving	400	370	400
Direct taxes on corporations	460	550	590
Government income from property	210	315	310
Less Interest on public debt	-66	-86	-108
Taxes less subsidies	523	587	655
NET NATIONAL PRODUCT	7,489	8,299	8,796
Depreciation allowances	797	877	947
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	8,286	9,176	9,743
Balance of exports and imports of goods and services	-170	-1	-247
AVAILABLE RESOURCES	8,116	9,175	9,696
of which*:			
Private consumption expenditure	5,497	5,900	6,489
Government consumption expenditure	1,077	1,139	1,247
Gross domestic fixed investment	2,090	2,249	2,318
Changes in inventories	54	519	-20

*Breakdown figures may exceed totals due to balancing items, rounding up, etc.

SOUTH AFRICA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY KIND OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY (Rand million)

	1967	1968	1969*	1970*
BUSINESS ENTERPRISES:				
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1,047	963	1,005	1,036
Mining and quarrying	1,050	1,114	1,202	1,203
Manufacturing	2,010	2,143	2,391	2,657
Electricity, gas and water	228	253	277	306
Construction (contractors)	353	395	457	547
Wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation	1,241	1,378	1,503	1,623
Transport, storage and communication	861	910	992	1,072
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	827	946	1,093	1,247
Community, social and personal services	165	183	211	240
Sub-Total	7,781	8,285	9,131	9,931
General Government	793	883	965	1,100
Other Producers (non-profit institutions and domestic servants)	344	373	412	458
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST	8,917	9,540	10,507	11,490

* Provisional.

GOLD RESERVES AND CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION (At year's end—Rand million)

	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
S.A. Reserve Bank—Gold Reserves	451	413	881	790	472
S.A. Reserve Bank—Foreign Exchanges	70	72	104	91	209
TOTAL GOLD RESERVES AND FOREIGN EXCHANGES	521	485	985	881	681
Coin and Banknotes in Circulation	355.8	382.3	404.2	455.6	510.3
Demand Deposits	1,251.4	1,334.2	1,656.8	1,780.5	1,738.3
Other Short- and Medium-Term Deposits	1,036.7	1,140.0	1,387.7	1,569.3	1,784.7
TOTAL MONEY AND NEAR-MONEY	2,643.4	2,856.5	3,448.6	3,805.5	4,033.3

SOUTH AFRICA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

(including South West Africa)

(Rand million)

	1969*	1970*	1971*
Current Account:			
Merchandise:			
Imports f.o.b.	-2,148	-2,579	-2,888
Exports f.o.b.	1,486	1,420	1,481
Trade Balance	- 662	-1,159	-1,407
Net Gold Output	847	837	918
Service Payments (net)	- 491	- 570	- 567
Total Goods and Services (net receipts)	- 306	- 892	-1,056
Transfers (net receipts)	61	49	51
BALANCE ON CURRENT ACCOUNT	- 245	- 843	-1,005
Capital Movements:			
Private Sector	186	453	564
Long Term	161	326	383
Short Term	- 7	89	70
Errors and Unrecorded Transactions	32	38	111
Central Government and Banking Sector	- 6	104	199
Long Term	17	103	106
Short Term	- 23	1	93
TOTAL CAPITAL MOVEMENTS (net flow)	180	557	763
Change in Gold and Foreign Exchange Reserves	- 65	- 286	- 242
SDR Allocations and Valuation Adjustments	7	24	86
Total Change in Gold and Foreign Exchange Reserves	- 58	- 262	- 156

* Provisional.

EXTERNAL TRADE

(Rand '000)

Imports: (1965) 1,753,900; (1966) 1,645,600; (1967) 1,916,000; (1968) 1,913,900; (1969) 2,128,000; (1970) 2,542,500.

Exports and Re-exports: (1965) 1,049,900; (1966) 1,202,500; (1967) 1,351,900; (1968) 1,500,100; (1969) 1,527,100; (1970) 1,534,500.

COMMODITIES

(Rand million)

	EXPORTS		IMPORTS	
	1969	1970	1969	1970
Vegetable Products and Prepared Foodstuffs	280.0	297.6	92.7	107.8
Mineral Products	205.1	233.7	138.7	144.2
Chemicals and Allied Products	53.2	58.6	132.8	160.6
Textiles and Articles Thereof	130.5	96.2	228.0	243.3
Precious and Semi-Precious Stones, etc.	269.4	219.8	19.5	17.6
Base Metals and Articles Thereof	249.5	261.8	136.7	200.9
Machinery and Equipment	74.5	83.6	556.7	705.7
Vehicles and Transport Equipment	27.1	28.9	407.0	466.6
Optical and Measuring Instruments, etc.	6.0	6.8	81.6	97.9
Other Goods	231.8	247.5	334.3	397.9
TOTAL	1,527.1	1,524.5	2,128.0	2,542.5

SOUTH AFRICA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

COUNTRIES

(Rand '000)

IMPORTS	1967	1968	1969	1970
Australia	31,200	30,000	39,251	60,470
Belgium	23,600	20,500	23,953	34,006
Canada	57,200	44,600	53,063	70,479
France	53,800	67,000	61,196	89,055
German Federal Republic	231,700	253,700	292,913	372,423
Italy	70,800	78,000	84,856	104,401
Japan	116,000	124,000	188,425	221,173
Netherlands	54,300	42,200	41,408	58,607
Sweden	34,000	30,500	37,865	45,091
Switzerland	31,100	37,200	40,803	49,585
United Kingdom	497,100	449,500	499,562	560,559
U.S.A.	322,600	332,900	370,487	423,774

(Rand '000)

EXPORTS	1967	1968	1969	1970
Australia	12,000	13,100	13,211	12,626
Belgium	58,900	52,000	63,088	55,726
Canada	21,500	24,300	28,280	n.a.
France	30,800	37,500	42,992	40,243
German Federal Republic	80,900	101,300	102,829	109,068
Hong Kong	n.a.	15,436	22,435	42,428
Italy	49,400	43,000	44,536	180,620
Japan	174,900	204,500	151,240	34,875
Netherlands	22,500	31,500	32,369	7,719
Spain	n.a.	14,624	15,952	5,188
United Kingdom	410,300	476,000	510,722	446,410
U.S.A.	107,300	104,200	108,243	129,285

TOURISM

VISITORS FROM	1966	1967	1968	1969
Africa	181,390	185,749	192,070	199,165
Europe	56,480	65,862	79,135	93,515
Asia	2,049	2,221	2,096	2,322
America	13,735	16,170	18,537	22,115
Australasia	3,354	5,536	7,934	11,124
TOTAL	257,008	275,538	299,772	328,241

TRANSPORT RAILWAYS

	1968	1969	1970
Freight traffic ('000 tons)	116,724	120,856	n.a.
Passenger journeys ('000)	476,499	493,110	521,528

SOUTH AFRICA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

ROADS

VEHICLES LICENSED 1970 (estimate)

CARS	BUSES	COMMERCIAL VEHICLES	MOTOR CYCLES
1,653,000	34,000	428,000	132,000

SHIPPING*

(Year ended 31st March)

CARGO HANDLED
(^{'000} tons)

	LANDED	SHIPPED	TOTAL (including cargo transhipped)
1968 . .	7,314	19,203	26,997
1969 . .	18,920	20,296	39,659
1970 . .	9,675	17,857	28,002

VESSELS HANDLED

		REGISTERED TONNAGE (^{'000} tons)	
	NUMBER	NET	GROSS
1968 . .	17,465	n.a.	84,080
1969 . .	18,183	n.a.	83,300
1970 . .	21,241	n.a.	n.a.

* Includes South West Africa.

CIVIL AVIATION

	MILES FLOWN	PASSENGERS CARRIED	PASSENGER MILES (^{'000})	AIR FREIGHT (lb.)	AIR FREIGHT TON-MILES	AIR MAIL (lb.)	AIR MAIL TON-MILES
Internal Services							
1967	7,694,152	789,172	412,387	15,555,590	4,407,770	4,451,112	1,319,377
1968	8,277,548	887,136	470,072	19,233,831	5,491,739	4,892,341	1,470,346
1969	9,284,089	1,066,969	568,155	24,044,579	6,944,894	5,347,428	1,608,279
International Regional Services							
1967	695,388	70,070	35,122	2,526,382	641,076	394,642	96,585
1968	583,795	53,540	24,230	1,170,090	285,586	273,006	63,302
1969	747,197	61,607	29,789	1,120,004	280,329	264,256	63,210
International Overseas Services							
1967	8,292,728	97,159	580,459	7,104,368	19,632,945	1,415,958	4,557,652
1968	8,669,373	113,705	647,616	6,544,078	20,060,384	1,498,898	4,697,346
1969	10,497,686	134,353	749,042	8,667,198	24,791,450	1,601,202	5,226,348

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	DAILY NEWSPAPERS	CIRCULATION	BOOKS—TITLES	TELEPHONES	LICENSED RADIOS
1969 . .	22	n.a.	n.a.	1,311,864	1,770,486
1970 . .	20	1,382,609	n.a.	1,572,709	2,014,311

SOUTH AFRICA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

EDUCATION
(1967)

CATEGORIES	NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS		NUMBER OF TEACHERS		NUMBER OF STUDENTS	
	White	Non-White	White Institutions	Non-White Institutions	White	Non-White
Primary and Secondary . . .	2,705	11,491	33,235	59,000	793,189	2,853,837
Teacher-Training . . .	19	34	772	4,600*	9,985	8,173
Residential Universities and University Colleges . . .	10	5	8,013†	398	44,184†	4,218†
University of South Africa (correspondence) . . .	1		327		12,934	2,911

* Estimate

† 1966.

Sources: Bureau of Statistics, Pretoria; South African Reserve Bank, *Quarterly Bulletin*; South Africa House, London; Standard Bank *Annual Economic Review: South and South West Africa*, July 1971.

THE CONSTITUTION

The Union of South Africa, embracing the Cape Colony, Natal, the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony in a dominion under the British Crown, was established May 31st, 1910. Following the Statute of Westminster of 1931 the South African Parliament in 1934 passed the Status of the Union Act, which defined the Union as a 'sovereign independent state' with eventual right of secession from the Commonwealth. Since then the representation of non-Whites in Parliament has gradually been reduced with the implementation of the policy of 'separate development' (see Bantu Homelands below). In 1936 Cape Africans were removed from the common voters' roll. In 1948 the Indians' right to elect three White representatives under an Act of 1946 was abolished; and a year later the Whites in the mandated territory of South West Africa were given 6 seats in the South African Assembly and 4 in the Senate. In 1956, after the failure of the measure in 1950, a bill to remove the Cape Coloureds from the common voters' roll was passed by a joint sitting of the Assembly and a newly enlarged and reorganized Senate. Africans lost their limited representation in Parliament in 1959. On May 31st, 1961, the Republic of South Africa was established after a majority (849,176) of the 1,633,772 White voters registered their approval in a referendum held in October 1960, and at the same time South Africa left the Commonwealth. The only major change the Republican Constitution made was to substitute a State President for the Queen. English and Afrikaans retained their equal status as the official languages. In 1968 the elimination of the remaining non-White representatives from Parliament, the members elected for the Coloured people, was provided for.

Executive Power

Executive power is vested in a State President, acting on the advice of Ministers of State or the Cabinet, composed of a Prime Minister and 17 other Ministers. The President is elected by an electoral college of members of the Senate and House of Assembly, presided over by the Chief Justice or a Judge of Appeal. He holds office for a seven-year term and is not eligible for re-election unless "it is otherwise decided" by the electoral college. He is Head of State and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces. The Ministers are members of the Executive Council and they are appointed to administer such departments of State as are established by the State President-in-Council. Deputy Ministers, not exceeding eight in number, may be appointed by the State President to assist Ministers in the administration of departments of State. Deputy Ministers are not members of the Executive Council.

Parliament

The Parliament of the Republic consists of the State President, a Senate and a House of Assembly. The State President has power to summon, prorogue and dissolve Parliament, either both Houses simultaneously or the House of Assembly alone. There must be a session of Parliament at least every twelve months.

The Senate

Senators must be nationals of European descent, at least 30 years of age, qualified as voters, and resident at least five years within the Republic.

The Senate, as constituted in December 1965, consists of 54 white members: 41 elected by the electoral colleges of the four provinces (14 for the Transvaal, 11 for the Cape Province, 8 each for the Orange Free State and Natal) and two similarly elected for South West Africa. Eleven mem-

bers are nominated by the State President, two for each of the four provinces and South West Africa (of whom half are chosen for their thorough knowledge of the reasonable wants and wishes of the non-White people) and one special representative of the interests of the Cape Coloured people.

The House of Assembly

Members of the House of Assembly must be nationals of European descent, must be registered voters and resident for at least five years in the Republic. The House of Assembly continues for five years unless previously dissolved.

All White persons over the age of 18 are entitled to vote, except those who have been convicted of treason, murder, or any other offence punishable by a term of imprisonment without option of a fine.

The House consists of 166 White members; 160 directly elected by White citizens, aged 18 years or over, to represent the electoral divisions of the Republic, and 6 similarly elected to represent the electoral divisions of South West Africa.

Representation of Coloureds

The Coloured Persons Representative Council Act of 1964 established a Council for Coloured Affairs whose function is to advise the Government in regard to matters affecting the interests of the Coloured people of the Republic. This Council has become a self-governing body for the Coloured people with extensive legislative and administrative powers and consists of 40 members elected by Coloured voters and 20 nominated members. It is called the Coloured Person's Representative Council. First elections took place in September 1969. All Coloured men and women over 21 are able to vote.

Representation of Bantu

Five of eleven nominated Senators are selected for their thorough acquaintance with the reasonable wants and wishes of the Bantu peoples.

The Native Affairs Act, 1920, made provisions for the establishment in Bantu areas of local and general councils with minor powers of local self-government somewhat on the lines of the Glen Grey District Council (established in 1894) and the district and general councils then functioning in the Transkeian Territories.

The Representation of Natives Act, 1936, transferred Cape Bantu from the same voters' lists as Whites to the Cape Native Voters' Roll and, as a *quid pro quo* for their rights to participate in ordinary elections, empowered them to elect three members of the House of Assembly and two members of the Cape Provincial Council. Special representation for the Bantu population of the Republic as a whole was provided for in that, through electoral colleges, Bantu could elect four Senators to represent their interests in Parliament, and could also elect some members of the Natives Representative Council, established by the Act.

(For development of the Bantustans and present representation of Africans see section at end of chapter.)

Procedure

Money Bills must originate in the House of Assembly, which may not pass a Bill for taxation or appropriation unless it has been recommended by message from the State President during the session. The amendment of money

SOUTH AFRICA—(THE CONSTITUTION, THE GOVERNMENT)

Bills by the Senate is restricted and such Bills, when passed by the House of Assembly in any session, may become law even if the Senate in the same session fails to pass them or passes them with amendments to which the House of Assembly cannot agree. Other Bills, with the exception of those which alter or repeal the provisions of sections 108 and 118 of the Republic of South Africa Constitution Act, may in the event of disagreement between the two Houses, become law after rejection by the Senate in two successive sessions. The provisions of sections 108 and 118 of the Republic of South Africa Constitution Act, relating to the equality of the two official languages of the Republic and the amendment of that Act, may not be altered or repealed unless the Bill embodying the alteration or repeal is passed by both Houses of Parliament sitting together, and at the third reading is agreed to by not less than two-thirds of the total number of members of both Houses.

The State President may assent to, or withhold assent from, a Bill. Two copies of every law, one in English and one in Afrikaans, are to be enrolled on record in the office of the Registrar of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of South Africa. In case of conflict between the two copies, that signed by the State President shall prevail.

Each member of each House must make Oath or Affirmation of Allegiance. A member of one House cannot be elected to the other, but a Minister and a Deputy-Minister

may sit and speak, but not vote, in the House of which he is not a member.

Provincial Government

Provision is made for the appointment of an administrator in each province, who holds office for a term of five years. In each province there is also a provincial council consisting of the same number of members as are elected in the province for the House of Assembly, but in no case is the membership to be less than 25. A member of a provincial council ceases to be a member on being elected to either House of the Central Parliament. The powers of the provinces, which relate chiefly to the administration of local affairs (mainly roads, hospitals and education) are subordinate to the powers of the Central Parliament and all provincial ordinances require the consent of the State President-in-Council.

An executive committee of four persons, not necessarily members of the council, together with the administrator as chairman, is elected by the provincial council at its first meeting after each general election. This committee carries on the administration of affairs on behalf of the provincial council. The administrator may, and when required to do so must, act on behalf of the State President-in-Council in regard to all matters in respect of which no powers are reserved or delegated to the provincial council.

THE GOVERNMENT

State President: Hon. J. J. FOUCHÉ.

CABINET

(April 1972)

Prime Minister: Hon. B. J. VORSTER.
Minister of Transport: Hon. B. J. SHOEMAN.
Minister of National Education: Hon. J. VAN DER SPUY.
Minister of Finance: Dr. the Hon. N. D. DIEDERICHSEN.
Minister of Agriculture: Hon. D. C. H. UYS.
Minister of Defence: Hon. P. W. BOTHA.
Minister of Tourism, Sport and Recreation and Indian Affairs: Hon. F. W. WARING.
Minister of Foreign Affairs: Dr. the Hon. H. MULLER.
Minister of Planning and Coloured Affairs: Hon. J. J. LOOTS.
Minister of Labour, Posts and Telegraphs: Hon. M. VILJOEN.
Minister of Bantu Administration and Development and Bantu Education: Hon. M. C. BOTHA.
Minister of Justice and of Prisons: Hon. P. C. PELSNER.
Minister of Mines and of Health: Dr. the Hon. C. DE WET.
Minister of the Interior: Hon. THEO GERDENER.
Minister of Community Development and of Public Works: Hon. B. COETZEE.

Minister of Police and Economic Affairs: Hon. S. L. MULLER.
Minister of Water Affairs and Forestry: Hon. S. P. BOTHA.
Minister of Information, Social Welfare and Pensions and of Immigration: Dr. the Hon. C. P. MULDER.

DEPUTY MINISTERS

Deputy Minister of Transport: Hon. H. E. MARTINS.
Deputy Minister of Finance and of Economic Affairs: Hon. A. H. DU PLESSIS.
Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration and Education: Dr. the Hon. P. G. J. KOORNHOF.
Deputy Minister of Agriculture: Hon. H. SCHOEMAN.
Deputy Minister of the Interior, Social Welfare, Pensions and Coloured Affairs: Dr. the Hon. S. W. VAN DER MERWE.
Deputy Minister of Bantu Development: A. J. RAUBENHEIMER.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS IN PRETORIA

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Argentina: 1059 Church St., Hatfield (E); *Ambassador:* F. DEL SOLAR DORREGO.
Australia: Standard Bank Buildings, Church Square (E); *Ambassador:* T. W. CUTTS.
Austria: 6th Floor, Centenary Building, Bureau Lane (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. P. ZEDTWITZ.
Belgium: 275 Pomona St., Muckleneuk (E); *Ambassador:* A. L. M. BOELAERTS.
Brazil: 217 Standard Bank Chambers, Church Square (L); *Minister:* D. S. DA MOTA.
Canada: Netherlands Bank Centre, Cnr. Church and Beatrix Sts. (E); *Ambassador:* HARRY H. CARTER (also accred. as HC to Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland).
Finland: 171 Esselen St., Sunnyside (L); *Chargé d'Affaires:* J. E. LYYTINEN.
France: 807 George Ave., Arcadia (E); *Ambassador:* PHILIPPE DE LUZE.
German Federal Republic: 180 Blackwood St., Arcadia (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. G. A. SONNENHOL.
Greece: 975 Pretorius St. (E), *Ambassador:* M. C. ECONOMIDES.

Israel: 496 Lanham St., Bailey's Muckleneuk (L); *Minister:* (vacant).
Italy: 796 George Ave., Arcadia (E); *Ambassador:* MARQUIS DI FONTANA PRADOSA.
Malawi: 99 Burns St., Colbyn (E); *Ambassador:* JOE KACHINGWE.
Netherlands: 1st Floor, Netherlands Bank Building, cnr. Church and Andries Sts., P.O.B. 117 (E); *Ambassador:* E. J. BARON LEWE VAN ADUARD.
Portugal: 261 Devenish St., Muckleneuk (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. J. E. DE MENESES ROSA.
Spain: 286 Bosman St. (E); *Ambassador:* RAFAEL MORALES HERNÁNDEZ.
Sweden: 177 Pretorius St., P.O.B. 1664 (L); *Minister:* C. J. M. RAPPE.
Switzerland: 818 George Ave., Arcadia, P.O.B. 2289 (E); *Ambassador:* R. HUNZIKER.
United Kingdom: Greycoke, Hill St. (E); *Ambassador:* Sir ARTHUR SNELLING.
U.S.A.: Thibault House, Pretorius St. (E); *Ambassador:* JOHN HURD.

South Africa also has relations with the République of China, Japan, Lebanon and Norway.

PARLIAMENT

(Cape Town)

THE SENATE

President: Senator the Hon. J. DE KLERK.

ELECTION NOVEMBER 1970

	NATIONAL PARTY	UNITED PARTY
Transvaal	12	3
Cape Province	8	3
Orange Free State	8	—
Natal	7	1
South West Africa	2	—

There are 10 nominated members.

THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Speaker: The Hon. H. J. KLOPPER, M.P.

ELECTION APRIL 1970

	SEATS
National Party	118
United Party	47
Herstigte Nasionale Party	—
Progressive Party	1

Of the 2,028,487 white voters on the electoral roll in the 154 seats which were contested 1,508,284 went to the polls. Votes and percentages for each main party were: National Party 820,968 (54.43 per cent), United Party 561,647 (37.23 per cent), Progressive Party 51,760 (3.43 per cent), Herstigte Nasionale Party 53,763 (3.56 per cent).

SOUTH AFRICA—(PARLIAMENT, POLITICAL PARTIES)

COLOURED PEOPLE'S REPRESENTATIVE COUNCIL

Chairman: TOM SWARTZ.

ELECTION SEPTEMBER 1969

In the first elections to the Council a 48.75 per cent poll gave the following results:

	SEATS
Labour Party	26
Federal Coloured Peoples' Party	11
National Coloured Peoples' Party	1
Republican Coloured Party	1
Independent	1
Conservative Coloured Peoples' Party	—
TOTAL	40

Total membership of the Council is 60. The remaining 20 seats were filled by the Government in October with supporters of the Federal Party, which is pro-Government. The Federal Party therefore secured a majority in the Council over the Labour Party, which opposes *apartheid*, and Tom Swartz, leader of the Federal Party, was appointed Chairman.

THE BANTU HOMELANDS

See separate section at end of chapter.

POLITICAL PARTIES

National Party: P.O.B. 245, Pretoria; f. 1912; aims: (1) to safeguard the White nation in their South African homelands; (2) to lead the Bantu nations to effective self-government in their homelands; (3) to give all nations equal opportunity to develop the social and political organizations best suited to their own particular characteristics and aspirations; (4) to raise living standards in White and Bantu homelands alike. Leader: B. J. VORSTER.

United Party: National Mutual Building, Church Square, Cape Town; f. 1934; seeks a solution of racial problems through the creation of a Federation of Races governed by a Central Parliament in which all racial groups will be represented. The United Party believes in the necessity to maintain overall white political control. Leader Sir DE VILLIERS GRAAFF.

Herstigste Nasionale Party: Pretoria; f. Oct. 1969 by M.P.s expelled from National Party; believes in word of God as defined by Calvinism, that *apartheid* must be more strictly applied, that external relations must not affect South Africa's sovereignty and that immigration must be controlled to ensure the expansion of Christian national civilization; Leader Dr. ALBERT HERTZOG; Deputy Leader JAAP MARAIS.

Progressive Party: 6th Floor, Garmor House, Plain St. Cape Town; f. 1959 by breakaway from United Party; aim: a new Constitution based on the principles of maintenance of western civilization and protection of fundamental human rights, irrespective of race, colour, or creed; one representative in Parliament; Leader C. W. EGLIN; Nat. Chair. H. G. LAWRENCE; Chair. Nat. Exec. R. A. F. SWART.

African National Congress of South Africa: f. 1912; aims to establish a non-racial society in co-operation with left-wing and liberal organizations of other races; banned April 1960 after Sharpeville shootings; Acting Pres. OLIVER TAMBO; Sec.-Gen. ALFRED NZO.

Pan-Africanist Congress of Azania: f. 1959; splinter group from the African National Congress; believes that a democratic society can only come through African and not multiracial organizations; banned April 1960 after Sharpeville shootings; Pres. ROBERT SOBUKWE.

Indian National Congress of South Africa: Indian organization working with African National Congress in exile; Leaders Dr. DAIDOO, Y. CACHALIA.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The common law of the Republic of South Africa is the Roman-Dutch law, the uncodified law of Holland as it was at the time of the cession of the Cape in 1806. The law of England is not recognized as authoritative, though the principles of English law have been introduced in relation to civil and criminal procedure, evidence and mercantile matters. In all other matters, however, Roman Dutch law prevails.

The Supreme Court consists of an Appellate Division; three Provisional Divisions in the Cape Province, one Provincial and one Local Division in each of the provinces

of Transvaal and Natal and one Provincial Division in the Orange Free State and South West Africa. Except for the fact that the local divisions in the Transvaal and Natal have no jurisdiction to hear appeals, they exercise within limited areas the same jurisdiction as Provincial Divisions.

The provinces are further divided into districts and regions with Magistrates' Courts, whose criminal and civil jurisdiction is clearly defined. From these courts appeals may be taken to the Provincial and Local Divisions of the Supreme Court, and thence to the Appellate Division.

THE SUPREME COURT

APPELLATE DIVISION

Chief Justice: Hon. N. OGILVIE-THOMPSON.

Judges of Appeal: Hon. F. L. H. RUMPF, Hon. D. H. BOTHA, Hon. P. J. VAN BLERK, Hon. E. L. JANSEN, Hon. G. N. HOLMES, Hon. P. J. WESSELS, Hon. H. J. POTGIETER, Hon. W. G. TROLLIP, Hon. D. J. BOTHA, Hon. P. J. RABIE, Hon. G. VAN R. MULLER.

PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL DIVISIONS

Judge President (Cape of Good Hope): Hon. A. B. BEYERS.

Judge President (Transvaal): Hon. P. M. CILLIE.

Judge President (Natal): Hon. N. JAMES.

Judge President (Orange Free State): Hon. A. J. SMIT.

Judge President (Eastern Cape): Hon. A. G. JENNETT.

Judge President (South West Africa): Hon. F. H. BADEN-HORST.

Judge (North-West Cape): Hon. G. F. DE VOS HUGO.

RELIGION

THE DUTCH REFORMED CHURCH
(Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk)

The churches in the four provinces are governed by a synod in each province, united in 1962 under a General Synod which will meet every four years. There are 953 Dutch Reformed Churches in the Union with a membership of 1,250,000.

CAPE PROVINCE

Moderator: Dr. J. S. GERICKE.

Commissioner: Rev. W. A. LANDMAN, P.O.B. 930, Cape Town.

NATAL

Moderator: Rev. C. COLYN, Private Bag 9030, Pietermaritzburg.

Commissioner: Rev. S. J. DU TOIT, Gus Brown Ave., Warner Beach.

ORANGE FREE STATE

Moderator: Rev. P. D. LOUW, 10 Haddon Rd., Bloemfontein.

Commissioner: Dr. A. I. MINAAR, 110 Andries Pretorius St., Bloemfontein.

NORTHERN TRANSVAAL

Moderator: Dr. S. J. O'BRIEN GELDENHUIS, 325 Hay St., Brooklyn, Pretoria.

Commissioner: Rev. J. E. POTGIETER, P.O.B. 433, Pretoria.

SOUTHERN TRANSVAAL

Moderator: Rev. D. P. M. BEUKES, 18 Central Rd., Lynden East, Johannesburg.

Commissioner: Rev. S. J. ELOFF, 55 President St., Potchefstroom.

THE CHURCH OF
THE PROVINCE OF SOUTH AFRICA

The Church of the Province of South Africa is one of the many autonomous branches of the Anglican Communion

constituted outside England. It is (like the Church of Ireland, the Protestant Episcopal Church of the U.S.A., and the Church of England in Australia) in full communion with the Church of England. Approx. 1,500,000 mems.

Church of the Province of South Africa: Church House, 1 Queen Victoria St., P.O.B. 1932, Cape Town; Sec. and Treas. G. D. ABERNETHY, B.COM., C.A. (S.A.).

Archbishop of Cape Town and Metropolitan of the Province: Most Rev. ROBERT SELBY TAYLOR, D.D., Bishops Court, Claremont, Cape.

Bishops

Bloemfontein . Rt. Rev. FREDERICK A. AMOORE, B.A., Bishop's Lodge, 16 York Rd., Bloemfontein.

Damaraland . Rt. Rev. COLIN O'BRIEN WINTER, M.A., Bishop's House, Windhoek, South West Africa (Namibia). (*Expelled by South African Government, March 1972*).

George . Rt. Rev. PATRICK H. F. BARRON, Bishop's Lea, George, C.P.

Grahamstown . Rt. Rev. BILL B. BURNETT, M.A., L.TH., Bishopsbourne, Grahamstown, C.P.

Johannesburg . Rt. Rev. LESLIE STRADLING, D.D., Bishop's House, Westcliff, Johannesburg.

Kimberley and Kuruman . Rt. Rev. PHILIP W. WHEELDON, O.B.E., M.A., Bishopsgrath, Kimberley.

Lebombo . Rt. Rev. DANIEL CABRAL, Caixa Postal 120, Lourenço Marques, Mozambique.

Lesotho . Rt. Rev. JOHN A. ARROWSMITH MAUND, M.C., B.A., Bishop's House, P.O.B. 87, Maseru, Lesotho.

Natal	Rt. Rev. THOMAS GEORGE VERNON INMAN, D.D., Bishop's House, Maritzburg.
Port Elizabeth	Rt. Rev. PHILIP W. R. RUSSELL, M.B.E., B.A., L.T.H., Bishop's House, 14 Buckingham Rd., Port Elizabeth.
Pretoria	Rt. Rev. E. G. KNAPP-FISHER, M.A., Bishop's House, Celliers Street, Pretoria.
St. Helena.	Rt. Rev. EDMUND M. H. CAPPER, O.B.E., L.T.H., Island of St. Helena.
St. John's.	Rt. Rev. JAMES LEO SCHUSTER, M.A., Bishopsmead, Umtata.
Swaziland	Rt. Rev. A. G. W. HUNTER, B.A., Bishop's House, P.O.B. 118, Mbabane, Swaziland.
Zululand	Rt. Rev. A. H. ZULU, B.A., L.T.H., P.O.B. 147, Eshowe, Zululand.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

There are approx. 1,250,000 mems. of the Roman Catholic Church in South Africa.

Southern Africa Catholic Bishops' Conference (S.A.C.B.C.): P.O.B. 941, Standard Bank Buildings, Paul Kruger Street, Pretoria.

PROVINCE OF CAPE TOWN

Archbishop of Cape Town: H.E. Cardinal OWEN McCANN, D.D., D.PH., B.COM., D.LITT.; 12 Bouquet Street, Cape Town.

Bishops

Aliwal: Rt. Rev. Bishop JOHN LUECK, S.C.J.
Oudtshoorn: Rt. Rev. Bishop MANFRED GOTTSCHALK, S.A.C.
Queenstown: Rt. Rev. Bishop J. B. ROSENTHAL, S.A.C.
Port Elizabeth: (vacant).
De Aar: Rt. Rev. Bishop JOSEPH DE PALMA, S.C.J.

PROVINCE OF DURBAN

Archbishop of Durban: Most Rev. Archbishop DENIS E. HURLEY, O.M.I. D.D.; 408 Innes Rd., Durban.

Bishops

Mariannhill: Rt. Rev. Bishop ELMAR SCHMID, C.M.M.
Eshowe: Rt. Rev. Bishop AURELIAN BILGERI, O.S.B., D.D.
Umtata: Rt. Rev. Bishop HENRY CARLEN, C.M.M.
Kokstad: Rt. Rev. Bishop J. E. MCBRIDE, O.F.M., D.PH., D.D.
Umzimkulu: (vacant).

PROVINCE OF PRETORIA

Archbishop of Pretoria: Most Rev. Archbishop JOHN C. GARNER, D.D., D.PH.; 125 Main St., Waterkloof, Pretoria.

Bishops

Johannesburg: Rt. Rev. Bishop H. BOYLE, D.D.
Lydenburg-Witbank: Rt. Rev. Bishop ANTHONY REITERER, M.F.S.C.
Manzini (Swaziland): Rt. Rev. Bishop R. J. CASALINI, O.S.M.

PROVINCE OF ORANGE FREE STATE

Archbishop of Bloemfontein: Most Rev. Archbishop JOSEPH P. FITZGERALD, O.M.I., D.D.; 9 White's Rd., Bloemfontein.

Bishops

Kimberley: Rt. Rev. Bishop J. BOKENFOHR, O.M.I., D.D.
Keimoes: Rt. Rev. Bishop J. B. MINDER.
Kroonstadt: Rt. Rev. Bishop GERARD VEN VELSEN, O.P.
Bethlehem: Rt. Rev. Bishop PETER KELLETER, C.S.S.P.
Gaborone (Botswana): Rt. Rev. Bishop URBAN C. J. MURPHY.

THE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH

The Federation of Evangelical Lutheran Churches in Southern Africa (FELCSA), formed in 1966 and meeting every three years, is a general synod embracing 13 European and non-European Lutheran churches, including three in South West Africa and one in Rhodesia. Each church has its own leader, who is either a bishop or a president (präses). There are approximately 800,000 Lutherans in South and South West Africa.

Non-White Churches

Cape-Orange Region: Bishop G. ZITTLAU, 12 Habersfeld St., Klisserville, Kimberley.
Tswana Region: Bishop D. P. RAPOO, Box 536, Rustenburg, Transvaal.
South-Eastern Region: Bishop PAULUS BEN MHLUNGU, P.O.B. 204, Mapumulo, Natal.
Transvaal Region: Bishop P. G. PAKENDORF, Box 15196, Lynn East, Pretoria.

Whito Churches

Eastern Province (Moravian Church): Superintendent and Bishop Rt. Rev. S. NIELSEN, Dr., Mvenyane, P.O. Cedarville, East Griqualand.
Western Cape Province (Moravian Church): Bishop Dr. B. KRÜGER, 32 Ranelagh Rd., Newlands, Cape Province; Chair. of Provincial Board Rev. A. W. HABELGAARN; publ. *Die Huisvriend* (bi-weekly); circ. 3,000.
Transvaal: Präses J. WERNECKE, P.O.B. 17098, Hillbrow, Johannesburg. (The German Lutheran Congregations in Rhodesia are incorporated in this church.)
Hermannsburg: Präses H. HANNE, P.O.B., Pietermaritzburg, Natal.
Cape: Präses H. VON DELFT, 26 Hofmeyr St., Stellenbosch, Cape Province.
 The German mission societies (the Berliner, Hermannsburg, Rheinische und Herrnhuter) are also important. The German Lutheran congregations in Southern Africa are united in various Evangelical-Lutheran churches which form together with other Lutheran congregations of European background the United Evangelical Lutheran Church in Southern Africa.

OTHER CHURCHES

Bantu Presbyterian Church of South Africa: P.O. Mpolweni, Natal; Gen. Sec. Rev. A. V. NZIMANDE.
Baptist Union of South Africa: 210 Transafrica Building, Wolmarans St., Johannesburg; f. 1877; Pres. Rev. A. H. JEFFREE JAMES; Gen. Sec. C. W. PARNELL; 46,861 mems.; publ. *South African Baptist*; circ. 4,000.
Church of England in South Africa: P.O.B. 1530, Cape Town; began with the British occupation of the Cape at the beginning of the nineteenth century, and continued to exist after the secession of the Church of the Province of South Africa in 1870; 19 European

Churches (including 2 in Rhodesia), 2 Coloured and over 150 African; Bishops: Rt. Rev. S. C. BRADLEY, L.T.H.; Rt. Rev. P. P. CHAMANE; Rt. Rev. W. D. DOUGLAS; Registrar H. HAMMOND, M.A.; publ. *Church News*; circ. 3,000.

Methodist Church of South Africa, The: Methodist Connexional Office, P.O.B. 2256, Durban, Natal; f. 1883; Pres. Rev. Dr. A. L. BORAINÉ; Sec. Rev. STANLEY B. SUBBURY, D.D.; 373,675 mems.; publ. *Dimension*.

Nederduitsch Hervormde Kerk Van Afrika: P.O. Box 2368, Pretoria; governed according to Presbyterian Church regulation by a General Church Assembly; Administrator A. B. VAN N. HERBST, 210 Jacob Maré Street, Pretoria; total membership 190,342.

Presbyterian Church of Southern Africa: Head Office: Saambou Building, 112 Commissioner St., P.O.B. 11347, Johannesburg; f. 1897; Gen. Sec. and Clerk of the Assembly: Rev. E. S. PONS, M.A.; 62,000 mems.; publ. *The Christian Leader* (circ. 20,000), Proceedings of General Assembly.

Reformed Church in South Africa (Die Gereformeerde Kerk): P.O.B. 20004, Northbridge, Potchefstroom; f. 1859; publishes ecclesiastical and missionary periodicals; Principal Officer I. J. LESSING, P.O.B. 20004, North Bridge; total membership 124,306, all races.

United Congregational Church of Southern Africa: P.O.B. 31083, Braamfontein, Transvaal; f. 1859; Chair. Rev. B. M. B. MGIDI; Sec. Rev. JOSEPH WING; Regional Secs. Rev. J. K. MAIN (Botswana), Rev. B. SPONG (Central), Rev. J. T. PARSONS (Eastern Cape), Rev. W. G. M. ABBOTT (Natal), Rev. G. O. LLOYD (Rhodesia), Rev. J. F. THORNE (Western Cape); 116,000 mems.; publ. *The Christian Leader*.

JEWISH COMMUNITY

The Jews have been associated with South Africa since its earliest days. There was a party of Jews among the 1820 settlers. An organized Jewish community was founded at Cape Town in 1841 and there are now about 200 congregations in the country, most of them having their own synagogues. The official representative of the World Zionist Organization (and of its various funds and institutions in South Africa) is the South African Zionist Federation.

South African Jewish Board of Deputies: P.O.B. 1180, Johannesburg; f. 1912; is the representative institution of South African Jewry; is composed of all the important congregational and Jewish institutions in South Africa; there are about 116,000 Jews in South Africa; Pres. MAURICE PORTER; Chair. D. K. MANN.

THE PRESS

DAILIES

CAPE PROVINCE

Argus, The: 122 St. George's St., P.O.B. 56, Cape Town; f. 1857; evening; English; Independent; circ. 111,761; Editor W. W. MACKENZIE.

Burger, Die: 30 Keerom St., P.O.B. 692, Cape Town; f. 1915; morning; Afrikaans; Editor P. J. CILLIÉ.

Cape Times: 77 Burg Street, Cape Town; f. 1876; morning; English; Independent; circulation 75,000; Editor A. H. HEARD.

Daily Dispatch: 33 Caxton Street, P.O. Box 131, East London; f. 1872; morning; English; Independent; circ. 24,822; Editor D. J. WOODS.

Daily Representative: 64 Cathcart Rd., Queenstown; f. 1859; evening; English; Man. Dir. F. L. GREEN; Editor F. L. GREEN.

Diamond Fields Advertiser: P.O.B. 610, Kimberley; f. 1877; morning; English; Editor M. B. LLOYD.

Eastern Province Herald: Newspaper House, 19 Baakens St., P.O.B. 1117, Port Elizabeth; f. 1845; morning; English; Independent; circ. 29,729; Editor H. E. O'CONNOR.

Evening Post: 19 Baakens St., P.O.B. 1121, Port Elizabeth; f. 1947; afternoon, Independent; English; circ. 24,000 daily edition, 51,000 weekend edition; Editor J. G. SUTHERLAND.

Grocott's Mail: 40 High St., P.O.B. 179, Grahamstown; English; Independent; Editor A. TEMPLE.

Oosterlig, Die: P.O.B. 525, Port Elizabeth; f. 1937; pro-Government; Editor D. J. VAN ZYL; readership approx. 50,000.

NATAL

Daily News, The: 85 Field St., Durban; f. 1878; evening; English; Editor J. M. W. O'MALLEY.

Natal Mercury: 12 Devonshire Place, P.O.B. 950, Durban; f. 1852; morning; English; circ. 64,883; Editor-in-Chief JOHN D. ROBINSON.

Natal Witness: 244 Longmarket St., P.O.B. 362, Pietermaritzburg; f. 1846; morning; English; Editor S. R. ELDRIDGE.

ORANGE FREE STATE

Friend, The and Goldfields Friend: 21 Charles St., P.O.B. 245, Bloemfontein; f. 1850; morning; English; Independent, Editor P. MULLER.

Volksblad, Die: P.O.B. 267, Bloemfontein; f. 1904; evening; Afrikaans; circ. daily edition 33,813, weekend edition 29,889; Editor S. F. ZAAIMAN.

TRANSVAAL

Pretoria News: 216 Vermeulen St., P.O.B. 439, Pretoria; f. 1898; evening; English; Independent; Editor A. T. MYBURGH; Man. R. J. R. GITINS.

Rand Daily Mail: P.O.B. 1138, 171 Main St., Johannesburg; f. 1902; morning; English; Independent; circ. 127,264; Editor RAYMOND LOUW; Man. J. N. McCLURG.

Star, The: 47 Sauer St., P.O.B. 1014, Johannesburg; f. 1887; evening; English; Independent; Editor R. M. DE VILLIERS.

Transvaler, Die: 102 Jorissen St., P.O.B. 8124, Johannesburg; f. 1937; morning; Afrikaans; supports National Party; circ. 42,000; Editor C. F. NÖFFKE.

Vaderland, Die: 8 Empire Rd. Extension, Auckland Park, Johannesburg; f. 1914; Afrikaans; circ. 51,532; Editor A. M. VAN SCHOOR; Man. Dir. M. V. JOOSTE.

World, The: P.O. Box 6663 Johannesburg; f. 1932 as a weekly; daily in 1962; English language newspaper catering exclusively for the African people; circ. approx. 103,320; Editorial Dir. C. E. STILL.

WEEKLIES AND FORTNIGHTLIES

CAPE PROVINCE

Argus Week-end Edition, The: P.O.B. 56, Cape Town; f. 1857; Saturday; English; circ. 156,072; Editor W. W. MACKENZIE.

Cape Herald, The: P.O.B. 10067, Cape Town; weekly; Editor D. WIGHTMAN; circ. 63,121.

Courier: Bank St., P.O.B. 64, Beaufort West; f. 1869; Friday; Editor RUFUS DERCKSEN.

District Mail, The: P.O.B. 58, Somerset West; f. 1928; Friday morning; local news; Editor NORMAN MCLEOD.

Eikestadnuus: P.O.B. 28, Stellenbosch; Friday; English and Afrikaans; Editor Mrs. TINKA BOTHA.

Graaff-Reinet Advertiser: P.O.B. 31, Graaff-Reinet; f. 1864; rural; twice weekly; Independent; Editor A. R. KNOTT-CRAIG.

Huisgenoot: P.O.B. 1802, Cape Town; f. 1916; weekly; Editor P. A. JOUBERT.

Imvo Zabantsundu (Bantu Opinion): P.O.B. 190, King Williamstown; f. 1884; Editor J. G. GEURTSE.

Jongspan, Die: P.O.B. 1802, Cape Town; f. 1935; only Afrikaans juvenile weekly in South Africa; Editor C. MOSTERT.

Kerkbode, Die: P.O.B. 1444, Cape Town; f. 1849; official organ of the Dutch Reformed Church of South Africa; Editor Dr. W. J. G. LUBBE.

Mafeking Mail and Botswana Guardian: P.O.B. 64, Mafeking; f. 1899; English and Afrikaans; Fri., Editor J. PODBREV; circ. 1,600.

Mercury, The: P.O.B. 122, King William's Town; f. 1875; Thursday; general; English; Editor L. D. C. GARDNER.

Midland News and Karroo Farmer: P.O. Box 101, Cradock; f. 1891; English; weekly; Editor J. B. FINLAISON.

Oosterlig: 52 Cawood St., Port Elizabeth; f. 1937; daily (Mon.-Fri.); Afrikaans; Nationalist; Editor D. J. VAN ZYL.

Paarl Post: Upper New St., P.O.B. 248, Paarl; f. 1875; Tuesdays and Fridays; Afrikaans and English; Independent; Editor M. HENDLER.

South African Medical Journal: P.O.B. 643, Cape Town; weekly; organ of the Medical Association of South Africa; Editor P. J. VAN BILJON, M.D., CH.B., M.D.

South Western Herald: 119 York St., George; f. 1881; twice weekly; Man. S. R. BELL.

Territorial News: Owen St., P.O.B. 26, Umtata; f. 1881; English; weekly; Editor J. D'OLIVEIRA.

Uitenhage Chronicle: P.O.B. 44, 122 Caledon St., Uitenhage; f. 1880; weekly; general; English and Afrikaans; Editor E. M. HARPER.

Uitenhage Times, The: P.O.B. 46, Uitenhage; f. 1864; bi-lingual; Prop. and Editor J. S. HULTZER.

Umthunywa: Owen St., P.O.B. 129, Umtata; f. 1937; English and Xhosa; Editor J. D'OLIVEIRA.

Uniondale and Langkloof Medium: P.O.B. 31, Graaff Reinet; f. 1937; general news; Editor R. C. KNOTT-CRAIG.

NATAL

Farmers' Weekly: P.O.B. 83, Mobeni, Natal; f. 1911; Wednesday; agriculture; Editor E. C. HAVINGA.

The Graphic: P.O.B. 2339, Durban; English; Editor M. S. ACHARY.

Ilanga: 128 Umgeni Rd., Durban; f. 1903; Zulu.

Indian Opinion: Private Bag, Durban; f. 1903; English and Gujarati; Editor Mrs. SUSHILA M. GANDHI.

Ladysmith Gazette: P.O.B. 500, Ladysmith; f. 1902; Thursday; circ. 2,500; Editor and Advt. Man. R. M. ROBINSON.

Leader, The: P.O.B. 2471, Durban; f. 1940; Ind.; English; weekly; Indian newspaper; Editor S. S. R. BRAMDAW.

Personality: 1322 South Coast Rd., Mobeni, Durban; f. 1957; Friday; national fortnightly magazine, incorporating *The Outspan*; Editor LEON BENNETT.

Newcastle Advertiser: P.O.B. 144, Newcastle; f. 1901; weekly; English and Afrikaans; Editor Mrs. K. F. KOBRIN.

Scope: 1322 South Coast Rd., Mobeni, Durban; f. 1966; Friday; national weekly news magazine; Editor JACK SHEPHERD-SMITH.

Sunday Tribune: P.O.B. 1491, Durban; f. 1947; English; Independent; Editor J. E. C. SCOTT.

Umafrika: P.O. Mariannhill, Natal; Catholic Zulu weekly; f. 1911; circ. 11,000; Editor CRISPIN GRAHAM, C.M.M.

ORANGE FREE STATE

Bethlehem Express: 10 Muller St., P.O.B. 555, Bethlehem; f. 1905; bilingual; farming and commercial; circ. 2,075; Editor T. C. ROFFE, M.C.

Noordelike Stem, Die/The Northern Times: Murray St., P.O.B. 309, Kroonstad; English and Afrikaans; Friday; Editor E. J. DE LANGE.

People's Weekly: P.O.B. 286, Bloemfontein; f. 1911; English; Independent; circ. 6,500.

TRANSVAAL

African Jewish Newspaper: 25 Davies Street, Doornfontein, Johannesburg; f. 1931; Friday; Yiddish; Editor LEVI SHALIT.

Boksburg Advertiser and Boksburg Volksblad: P.O. Box 136, Boksburg; English and Afrikaans; Friday; Editor S. GILL.

Brandwag, Die: 8 Empire Road Extension, Auckland Park; P.O.B. 845, Johannesburg; f. 1937; weekly; Afrikaans; circ. 113,500; Editor I. D. VAN DER WALT.

Dagbreek en Landstem: 8 Empire Rd. Extension, Auckland Park, Johannesburg; f. 1947; Afrikaans Sunday Newspaper; merged with *Die Beeld*; Editor W. J. WEPENER.

Darling: P.O.B. 2595, Johannesburg; fortnightly; Editor CHRISTINE THUILLIER.

Germiston Advocate and Germiston Koerant: P.O.B. 7, Germiston; f. 1923; weekly; English and Afrikaans; Editor S. GILL; Man. G. A. INGHAM.

Middelburg Observer: P.O.B. 36, Middelburg; f. 1903; coal mining, farming and educational.

Northern Review: P.O.B. 45, Pietersburg; English and Afrikaans; Friday.

SOUTH AFRICA—(THE PRESS)

Post: Drum House, 62 Eloff St. Extension, P.O.B. 3413, Johannesburg; Editor P. S. SMITH.

Potchefstroom Herald: 3B Olën Lanc, Potchefstroom; f. 1908; English and Afrikaans; Editor S. P. B. MOOGENBOEZEM.

Rustenburg Herald: P.O. Box 170, Rustenburg; f. 1924; English and Afrikaans; Prop. Rustenburg Herald (Pty.) Ltd.; Managing Editor H. M. WULFSE.

S.A. Mining and Engineering Journal: Balgownie House, 66 Commissioner St., Johannesburg; f. 1891; technical journal; Gen. Manager P. H. CLARK; Editor G. M. THAIN.

The South African Financial Gazette: P.O.B. 8161, Johannesburg; f. 1964; weekly; English; Editor MARTIN SPRING.

South African Jewish Times (incorp. the Rhodesian Jewish Journal): P.O.B. 2878, Johannesburg, English-Jewish weekly; circ. 13,000; Editor LEON FELDBERG.

Stago and Cinema: P.O.B. 1574, Johannesburg; f. 1946; cinema, entertainment, fashion; fortnightly; Man. Editor R. L. FINLAYSON; circ. 40,000.

Sunday Express: 171 Main St., P.O.B. 1067, Johannesburg; English; Independent; circ. 202,000; Editor M. A. JOHNSON.

Sunday Times: 171 Main St., P.O.B. 1090, Johannesburg; f. 1906; English; Independent; circ. 470,000; Editor JOEL MERVIS.

Vereeniging and Vanderhillpark News: P.O.B. 122, Vereeniging; f. 1915; Thursday; circ. 8,000; Editor B. BYRNE-DALY.

Weekend World: P.O.B. 6663, Johannesburg; f. 1968; general weekly; Editor C. E. STILL; circ. 91,450.

West Rand Review-Koerant: P.O.B. 171, Krugersdorp; f. 1898; Editor P. V. J. WALT.

West Rand Times and Westrander: Grand Chambers, Ockerse Street, P.O. Box 93, Krugersdorp; f. 1934; bi-lingual; Editor S. GILL.

Westelike Stem, Die: 110 King Edward Street, Potchefstroom; f. 1915; Afrikaans newspaper; circulation 3,000.

Zionist Record: P.O. Box 150, Johannesburg; f. 1908; circ. 10,000; Editor HYMAN LEWIS.

MONTHLIES

CAPE PROVINCE

Commercial Opinion (*Journal of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of South Africa*): P.O.B. 566, Cape Town; f. 1923; circ. 13,660; Editor W. B. WEST, B.COM.

Education: 11 Grove Bldg., Grove Ave., Claremont, Cape Town; f. 1890; organ of the South African Teachers' Association; circ. 2,750; Editors W. T. and I. FERGUSON.

New African, The: P.O.B. 2068, Cape Town; politics and the arts.

South African Banker, The: P.O.B. 2213, Cape Town; published by The Institute of Bankers in South Africa; f. 1904; circ. 14,500; Editor SYDNEY WELCH.

South African Outlook: Outlook Publications (Pty.) Ltd., P.O.B. 245 Rondebosch; f. 1870; ecumenical and racial affairs; Editor FRANCIS WILSON.

South African Shipping News and Fishing Industry Review: P.O.B. 80, Cape Town; f. 1946; Editor MICHAEL STUTTAFOED.

Unie, Die: P.O. Box 196, Cape Town; f. 1905; educational; organ of the South African Teachers' Union; Editor L. C. BRUWER.

Wamba: 1 Leeuwen St., Cape Town; educational; publ. in seven Bantu languages; Editor C. P. SENYATSI.

Wynboer, Die: Kaapag Trust (Pty.) Ltd., P.O.B. 115, Stellenbosch; f. 1931; devoted to the interest of viticulture and the wine and spirit industry of South Africa; Editor G. R. F. MEYER.

NATAL

Home Front: c/o Mercury Building, Devonshire Place, P.O. Box 950, Durban; f. 1928; ex-Service magazine; Editor M. DAWKINS.

Natal Review: 413 Paynes Buildings, West Street, P.O. Box 2434, Durban; English; trade review.

Reality: Flat 2, Temple Chambers, Carlyle Arcade, Pietermaritzburg; f. 1969; general political; Liberal; every two months.

ORANGE FREE STATE

Merino: P.O. Box 402, Bloemfontein; f. 1941; circ. 23,000; Editor S. H. J. v. VUUREN.

Patriot: P.O. Box 286, Bloemfontein; f. 1916; official organ of the Sons of England Society of Southern Africa; circ. 2,000; Editor A. W. G. SCOTT.

TRANSVAAL

Commercial Transport, X8308: Johannesburg; f. 1946; monthly.

Ditaba: P.O. Box 164, Potgieterus; f. 1959; English and Sotho; Editor DANIEL TSEBR.

Drum: 62 Eloff St. Extension, Johannesburg; f. 1951; circ. 80,000 in southern Africa, 400,000 throughout the continent; Editor ROGER J. N. KENYON.

Financial Times and Industrial Press: P.O.B. 6620, Johannesburg; monthly; Editor D. TOMMEY.

Food Industries of South Africa: P.O.B. 8308, Johannesburg, R.S.A.; f. 1948; Editor ROBIN WHALES; circ. 1,700.

Forum, The: P.O. 7108, Johannesburg; Editor N. A. G. CALEY.

Freight: Johannesburg; f. 1967; twice a month.

Journal of the South African Institute of Mining and Metallurgy: P.O.B. 61019, Marshalltown, Transvaal; f. 1894; circ. 2,300; Hon. Editor H. P. CARLISLE.

Mining and Industrial Review: P.O.B. 9259; Johannesburg; f. 1907; Editor LEO LAVOO.

Ons Jeug: P.O. Box 2406, Pretoria; f. 1951; religious; Editor G. VAN DER WESTHUIZEN; circ. 12,000.

Photography and Travel: P.O.B. 8620, Johannesburg; f. 1963; monthly; Editor CECIL HOLMES; circ. 8,000.

Postal and Telegraph Herald: P.O.B. 9186, Johannesburg; f. 1904; English and Afrikaans; circ. 12,000; Editor L. J. VAN DER LINDE.

Railway Engineering: P.O.B. 8308, Johannesburg; f. 1957; Editor KEN MILWARD.

S.A. Engineer and Electrical Review: Balgownie House, 66 Commissioner St., Johannesburg; f. 1918; trade and technical; Joint Editors C. WALLER, A. WATERS; Gen. Man. P. H. CLARK.

South African Architectural Record: 75 Howard House, Loveday Street, Johannesburg; f. 1915; journal of the Institute of South African Architects; Editor W. DUNCAN HOWIE, A.R.I.B.A., M.I.A.

South African Builder: Federated Insurance House, cnr. Harrison St. and De Villiers St., P.O.B. 11359, Johannesburg; f. 1923; official journal of Building Industries Federation (South Africa); circ. 4,300; Editor G. DE C. MALHERBE.

SOUTH AFRICA—(THE PRESS, PUBLISHERS)

South African Garden and Home: P.O.B. 8620, Johannesburg; monthly; Editor CHLOE ROLFES.

South African Insurance Magazine: P.O.B. 8308, Johannesburg; f. 1908; Editor ROBIN WHALES.

South African Mechanical Engineer, Tho: P.O.B. 61019, Marshalltown, Johannesburg; f. 1892; journal of the South African Institution of Mechanical Engineers; Hon. Tech. Editor E. A. BUNT; Prod. Editor Mrs. L. KRAFT.

S.A. Mining and Engineering Journal: Balgownie House, 66 Commissioner St., Johannesburg; f. 1891; trade and technical; Editor G. M. THAIN; Gen. Man. P. H. CLARK.

South African Mining Review: 709-711 Union House, Main St., Johannesburg; f. 1907; Editor D. I. HADDON.

South African Nursing Journal: P.O.B. 1280, Pretoria; f. 1935; official organ of the South African Nursing Association; circ. 33,450; Editor BARBARA L. ALFORD.

South African Philatelist: P.O.B. 375, Johannesburg; Business Man. S. J. VERMAAK; Editor T. B. BERRY.

Southern African Financial Mail: P.O.B. 9959, 171 Main St., Johannesburg; f. 1959; circ. 22,000; Editor GEORGE PALMER.

SASSAR (South African Railways Magazine): P.O.B. 1111, Johannesburg; f. 1910; Man. Editor P. LE F. STRYDOM.

Utlwang: P.O. Box 170, Rustenburg; Tswana (Bantu); Prop. Utlwang Tswana Publications (Pty.) Ltd.; Managing Editor H. M. WULFSE.

Wings over Africa: P.O.B. 118, Halfway House, Transvaal, f. 1941, the aviation news magazine of Africa, Editor and Man. Dir. J. K. CHILWELL.

QUARTERLIES

CAPE PROVINCE

South African Law Journal: P.O.B. 30, Cape Town; f. 1884; Editor ELLISON KAHN, B.COM., LL.M.

TRANSCVAAL

Lantern: P.O. Box 1758, Pretoria; organ of the Foundation for Education, Science and Technology (formerly S.A. Assoc. for Advancement of Knowledge and Culture); Managing Editor V. C. WOOD.

Motorist, The: P.O.B. 7068, Johannesburg; f. 1902; official journal of the Automobile Association of S.A.; bi-monthly; Editor A. BEZUIDENHOUT; circ. 450,000.

South African Journal of Economics: P.O.B. 31213, Braamfontein; English and Afrikaans; Man. Editor Prof. C. S. RICHARDS.

South African Journal of Medical Sciences: Witwatersrand University Press, Jan Smuts Ave., Johannesburg; f. 1935; Editor Prof. H. B. STEIN.

South African Journal of Physiotherapy: P.O.B. 11151, Johannesburg; official journal of South African Society of Physiotherapy; Editor Miss E. M. BOTTING.

NEWS AGENCIES

South African Press Association: P.O.B. 7766, Mutual Buildings, Harrison St., Johannesburg; f. 1938; 28 mems.; Chair. J. D. HENNESSY; Man. R. A. WILSON; Editor D. FRIEDMANN.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

AP: 701-3 Union Centre, 31 Pritchard St., Johannesburg; Chief KENNETH L. WHITING.

Jewish Telegraphic Agency: de Villiers and Banket Sts., Johannesburg.

Reuters: P.O.B. 2662, Mutual Building, Harrison St., Johannesburg; also has offices in Cape Town, Durban and Port Elizabeth.

UPI: P.O.B. 2385, Standard Bank Chambers, 1st Floor, 33 Troye St., Johannesburg.

DPA also has an office in South Africa.

PRESS ASSOCIATION

Newspaper Press Union of South Africa: P.O.B. 10537, 914 9th Floor, B.P. Centre, 36 Kerk St., Johannesburg; f. 1882; 167 mems.; Pres. O. E. SCHWELLNUS; Sec. G. G. A. UYS.

PUBLISHERS

Argus Printing and Publishing Co.: P.O.B. 1014, 47 Sauer St., Johannesburg; f. 1889; newspapers; Chair. and Man. Dir. L. E. A. SLATER; Gen. Mans. J. D. ST. C. HENNESSY and C. L. C. HEWITT.

Balkema, A. A.: 93 Keerom St., Cape Town; science, literature, history, architecture, fine arts.

Butterworth and Co. (South Africa) (Pty.) Ltd.: P.O.B. 792, Durban.

Cape and Transvaal Printing and Publishing Co. Ltd.: P.O.B. 81, 77 Burg St., Cape Town; Chair. C. S. CORDER; Man. Dir. G. M. C. CRONWRIGHT.

Central News Agency Ltd.: P.O.B. 1033, Johannesburg.

Christian Publishing Co.: P.O.B. 132, Roodepoort, Transvaal; f. 1939; religious books and children's books in colour; Principal Officers TIMO CROUS, LEON WATSON, MAURICE SPIES, Mrs. M. M. CROUS.

Combined Publishers (Pty.) Ltd.: subsidiary of the Argus Printing and Publishing Co., 5th Floor, Star Building, 47 Sauer St., P.O.B. 8620, Johannesburg; reference books.

Da Gama Publishers (Pty.) Ltd.: 311 Locarno House, Loveday St., Johannesburg; prestige, industrial and travel books and journals; Man. Dir. FRANK DE FREITAS.

Die Kinderpers: P.O.B. 2652, Cape Town; juvenile and educational.

Goeie Hoop-Uitgewers (Bpk.): P.O.B. 972, Johannesburg.

Government Printer: Bosman St., Pretoria.

H.A.U.M.: 58 Long St., P.O.B. 1371, Cape Town; general educational and juvenile.

Human and Rousseau (Pty.) Ltd.: P.O.B. 5050, Cape Town; English and Afrikaans books; Dirs. J. J. HUMAN, L. ROUSSEAU, D. J. OPPERMAN, F. J. DAVIN.

SOUTH AFRICA—(PUBLISHERS, RADIO AND TELEVISION)

Janda (Pty.) Ltd.: P.O.B. 2177, Cape Town; limited editions, art and flowers; Dirs. DAVID SCHRIRE, L. H. ADAMS.

Juta and Co. Ltd.: P.O.B. 30, Cape Town; f. 1853; Dirs. J. M. BORTON, T. G. DUNCAN, Q.C., J. D. DUNCAN, G. F. LAURENCE, J. E. CALDER, B. W. PARIS, J. E. DUNCAN, legal, technical, educational, general.

J. P. Van Der Walt and Seun (Edms.) Bpk.: P.O.B. 123, Pretoria; f. 1947; general; Man. Dir. J. P. VAN DER WALT.

Longman Southern Africa (Pty.) Ltd.: Vrystaat St., Paarden Eiland, Cape Town; education and general.

Lovedale Press: Lovedale, C.P.

Maskew Miller Ltd.: 7-11 Burg St., P.O.B. 396, Cape Town; f. 1893; educational, scientific, general and fiction; Chair. B. W. MASKEW MILLER.

Nasionale Boekhandel: P.O.B. 119, Parow, Cape Province; fiction, general (English and Afrikaans).

Oxford University Press: P.O.B. 1141, Cape Town; Gen. Man. N. C. GRACIE.

Perskor Publishers: P.O.B. 845, Johannesburg; f. 1971 as a result of a merger between Afrikaanse Pers-Bockhandel and Voortrekkers; general and educational; Gen. Man. D. S. VAN DEER MERWE.

Romantica Press: P.O.B. 799, Cape Town; general fiction and non-fiction.

Shuter and Shuter (Pty.) Ltd.: P.O.B. 109, Pietermaritzburg; f. 1921; educational in English and Zulu, general; Chair. F. B. OSCROFT.

Simondium Publishers (Pty.) Ltd.: P.O.B. 3737, Cape Town; novels, educational.

G. Struik Publishers (Pty.) Ltd.: P.O.B. 1144, Cape Town; specialists in all books dealing with Africa; Dirs. G. STRUIK, Mrs. J. W. STRUIK VAN HARTINGSVELDT, P. STRUIK.

Tafelberg Uitgewers: P.O.B. 879, Cape Town; children's books, fiction and non-fiction, historical books, etc.

Thomson Publications, South Africa (Pty.) Ltd.: P.O.B. 8308, Johannesburg; trade and technical; Chair. B. PAVER.

Timmins, Howard: P.O. Box 94, Cape Town; f. 1937.

University Publishers and Booksellers (Pty.) Ltd.: P.O.B. 29, Stellenbosch, C.P.; text and children's books; Chair. S. W. J. LIEBENBERG.

Van Schaik, J. L., Ltd.: P.O.B. 724, Pretoria; fiction, general, educational; English, Afrikaans and vernacular.

White, A. C., Printing and Publishing Co. (Pty.) Ltd.: P.O.B. 286, Bloemfontein.

William Heinemann (South Africa) (Pty.) Ltd.: P.O.B. 11190, Johannesburg; fiction and general.

Witwatersrand University Press: Jan Smuts Avenue, Johannesburg; f. 1938; academic; Publ. Officer N. H. WILSON.

World Printing and Publishing Co. (Pty.) Ltd.: P.O.B. 6663, Johannesburg; f. 1932; publishers of *The World*, *Weekend World*, *Ilanga*, newspapers serving the African market, Chair. L. E. A. SLATER; Man. Dir. J. D. ST. C. HENNESSY; Editorial Dirs. C. E. STILL, E. RETIEF.

PUBLICATIONS BOARD

South African Publications Control Board: P.O.B. 9069, Cape Town; f. 1963; controls all entertainments and reading matter except daily and weekly newspapers; Chair. J. J. KRUGER.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

South African Broadcasting Corporation: P.O. Box 8606, Johannesburg; Chairman of Control Board Dr. P. J. MEYER; Management Dir.-in-Chief J. N. SWANEPOEL; Programmes Dir.-in-Chief C. D. FUCHS.

Broadcasting in South Africa is carried on exclusively by the South African Broadcasting Corporation, a public utility organization established on 1 August 1936 in terms of the Broadcasting Act No. 22. In 1949 the Act was amended to empower the SABC to broadcast to South-West Africa and to foreign countries. The SABC derives its revenue from two sources: listeners' licences and the sale of time on its advertising services.

Licences (1970): 2,014,311.

DOMESTIC SERVICES

English Service; Afrikaans Service; Springbok Radio (the three national services); Radio Highveld; Radio Port Natal; Radio Good Hope (the three regional advertising services).

Radio South Africa: all-night service from 12.00 midnight to 5.00 a.m.

Radio Bantu: broadcasts in Zulu, Xhosa, Southern Sotho, Northern Sotho, Tswana, Tsonga, Venda, Ndonga, Kuanyama, Nama/Damara and Herero.

EXTERNAL SERVICE

Voice of South Africa: Bloemendal, near Johannesburg; short-wave station; broadcasting in English, Afrikaans, French, Portuguese, Dutch, German, Tsonga, Swahili and Chichewa.

Orlando Rediffusion Service (Pty.) Ltd.: 110-112 Denhil, Corner Bertha and Jorissen Sts., Braamfontein, Johannesburg; subsidiary of Rediffusion Ltd., London; f. 1952; wired broadcasting system distributing special Bantu programmes of the South African Broadcasting Corporation in the native township of Orlando; programmes 16 hours daily; Man. R. D. RAMSAY, 10,400 subscribers (1962).

TELEVISION

In April 1971 the Government accepted the essentials of the report of the Commission of Inquiry into Television, set up in December 1969. The Government approved in principle the introduction of a statutorily controlled television service, which would respect the Christian values of South Africa and the social structure of its various communities.

Services will begin in 1975, and will be run by the South African Broadcasting Corporation. Initially there will be a service of about 37 hours a week on one channel only, in English and Afrikaans. Later a decision will be taken on separate services in English, Afrikaans and the main Bantu languages.

FINANCE

BANKING

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; dep. = deposits; m. = million; R. = Rand)

CENTRAL BANK

South African Reserve Bank: Church Square, Pretoria; f. 1920; cap. p.u. R.2m.; dep. R.554m. (March 1971); Gov. Dr. T. W. DE JONGH; Sen. Deputy Gov. Dr. D. G. FRANZSEN; publs. *Quarterly Bulletin*, *Annual Economic Report*.

COMMERCIAL BANKS

Bank of Lisbon and South Africa Ltd.: 286 Bosman St., Pretoria, and four branches; f. 1965; cap. 80m. escudos.

Barclays National Bank Ltd.: P.O.B. 1153, Johannesburg; Chief Gen. Man. H. S. MORONY, O.B.E.; cap. and res. R.83m.; publ. *Barclays National Review*.

The First National City Bank of New York (South Africa) Ltd.: 60 Market St., Johannesburg; a subsidiary of First National City Bank of New York (U.S.A.); six branches; Man. Dir. J. C. GOODRIDGE.

French Bank of Southern Africa Ltd.: 50 Marshall St., Johannesburg, and ten branches; f. 1949; subsidiary of Banque de l'Indochine, Paris; cap. p.u. R.2.1m.; dep. R.62.3m. (Dec. 1971); Man. Dir. R. M. B. AGIER; Gen. Man. F. M. MANGAN.

Nedbank Ltd.: Netherlands Bank Bldg., Church St., Pretoria; f. 1888; formerly Netherlands Bank of South Africa Ltd.; fully South African owned; cap. R.12.5m.; dep. R.480m. (Sept. 1970); Man. Dir. G. S. MULLER; Sen. Gen. Mans. D. T. NICHOLSON, R. J. N. ABRAHAMSEN.

South African Bank of Athens Ltd., The: 103 Fox St., Johannesburg; f. 1947; cap. R.1m.; dep. R.10.6m.; Man. Dir. JOHN ZOUNGOS.

Standard Bank of South Africa Ltd., The: 78 Fox St., Johannesburg; f. 1962; cap. p.u. R.38,180,200 (1970); Chief Gen. Man. G. M. F. OXFORD; publ. *Standard Bank Review* (monthly).

The Stellenbosch District Bank Ltd.: Bird St., Stellenbosch; f. 1882; cap. p.u. R.97,700; dep. R.12m. (1971); Chair. P. K. MORKEL.

Volkscas Ltd.: P.O.B. 578, 229 Van Der Walt St., Pretoria; f. 1935; cap. R.14m.; dep. R.699m. (March 1971); Chair. Dr. J. A. HURTER; Man. Dir. D. P. S. VAN HUYSSTEEN; 502 offices.

GENERAL BANKS

Nofic Ltd.: Cnr. Church and Andries Sts., Pretoria; a wholly owned subsidiary of the Netherlands Bank of S.A. Ltd.; cap. p.u. R.2.5m.; provides medium- and long-term finance; Chair. F. J. C. CRONJE.

Rand Bank Ltd.: 57 Commissioner St., Johannesburg; f. 1966; cap. p.u. and res. R.3.3m.; dep. R.52m.; specializes in shipping and confirming, the financing of the movement of goods and leasing and hire purchase financing; Man. Dir. PIET BOTHA.

Santam Bank Ltd.: Cnr. Burg and Castle Sts., P.O.B. 653, Cape Town; cap. p.u. R.3.5m.; dep. R.108m. (1970); Chair. and Man. Dir. C. H. J. VAN ASWEGEN.

FINANCE HOUSES

Central Finance Corporation of South Africa Ltd.: Commissioner St., Johannesburg; f. 1956; merchant bankers; Chair. M. S. LOUW; Gen. Man. and Sec. J. A. VENTER.

Credit Corporation of South Africa Ltd.: Holland Place, 71 Fox St., Johannesburg; f. 1946; a registered

banking institution; 12 brs. throughout South Africa; provides medium-term instalment finance for the purchase or leasing of machinery, office equipment; commercial vehicles, automobiles, etc.; Letters of Credit established for direct imports by instalment buyers; Chair. Dr. B. H. HOLSBOER.

Industrial Development Corporation of South Africa Ltd.: P.O. Box 6905, Johannesburg; f. 1940; a Statutory Body; Chair. J. J. KITSHOFF.

Industrial Finance Corporation of South Africa Ltd.: P.O. Box 8575, Johannesburg; f. 1957; provides capital for development of industry in South Africa; mems. include principal mining groups, commercial banks and life assurance companies operating in the Republic, the South African Reserve Bank and the Industrial Development Corporation of South Africa Ltd.; Sec. K. L. KINGMA.

National Industrial Credit Corporation Ltd.: 12 New St. South, Johannesburg; finance and discounting business; cap. p.u. R.2.2m.; Chair. C. F. TODD.

Sentrale Aksepbank Bpk. (Central Merchant Bank Ltd.): 18 Fox St., Johannesburg; cap. p.u. R.10m.; dep. R.136m.; Chair. (vacant); Man. Dir. H. P. DE VILLIERS.

South African Scottish Finance Corp. Ltd.: P.O.B. 7482, Johannesburg; subsidiary of Credcor Bank Ltd.; cap. p.u. R.600,000; dep. R.12m. (1970); 12 branches throughout South Africa; provides medium-term instalment finance for the purchase or leasing of machinery, office equipment, commercial vehicles, automobiles, etc.; Letters of Credit established for direct imports by instalment buyers; Chair. Dr. B. H. HOLSBOER.

Trade & Industry Acceptance Corporation Ltd.: 13th Floor, Cape Towers, MacLaren St., P.O.B. 61992, Marshalltown, Johannesburg; finance for business to acquire machinery and equipment on deferred payment or lease.

Trust Bank of Africa Ltd.: 112 Adderley St., P.O.B. 353, Cape Town; f. 1954; banking investment and insurance services, including international finance and trade; cap. p.u. and reserves R.32.9m.; dep. R.560m. (1970); Man. Dir. J. S. MARAIS; Gen. Man. A. P. J. BURGER.

Union Acceptances Ltd.: Union Acceptances House, 66 Marshall St., Johannesburg, P.O.B. 61845, Marshalltown; brs. at Cape Town, Durban, Port Elizabeth; f. 1955; total group assets R.166.8m. (Dec. 1970); registered merchant bank providing banking facilities, investment advice, economic research, and handling new issues, mergers, amalgamations, take-over bids, investment management of portfolios, closed-end trusts and mutual fund, company and financial analysis, economic research, shipping, export finance, deposits and foreign exchange and insurance broking; Chair. M. W. RUSH; Deputy Chair. H. A. WILLIAMS; Man. Dir. C. CARRINGTON.

UDC Bank Ltd.: 10th Floor, Unicorn House, cnr. Marshall & Sauer Sts., Johannesburg; f. 1937; money accepted on deposit; finance for hire-purchase or leasing of plant, machinery, private and commercial vehicles; cap. R.2,500,000; dep. R.45,219,322; Chair. C. W. DACE; Man. Dir. I. R. SUMMERS.

Western Bank Ltd.: Schlesinger Centre, Braamfontein, Johannesburg; f. 1968 through merger of Colonial Bank Ltd. and Western Credit Bank Ltd.; cap. p.u. R.1.8m.; dep. R.116m. (June 1971); Chair. JOHN S. SCHLESINGER; Man. Dir. D. B. SANGER.

MERCHANT BANKS

The Hill Samuel Group (S.A.) Ltd.: 70 Fox St., Johannesburg; a subsidiary of Hill Samuel & Co. Ltd., London; specialize in full range of merchant banking facilities, general insurance broking and pension fund consulting; cap. R.7.2m.; dep. R.20.6m.; Chair. G. V. RICHDALE; Chief Excc. F. J. LEISHMAN.

DISCOUNT HOUSES

The Discount House of South Africa Ltd.: 60 Market St., Johannesburg; cap. p.u. R.2m.; Chair. G. C. FLETCHER, M.C.; Man. Dir. C. J. H. DUNN.

The National Discount House of South Africa Ltd.: Loveday St., Johannesburg; cap. p.u. R.2.410m.; dep. R.233m. (1970); Chair. (vacant); Man. Dir. D. L. KEYS; total assets R.193.7m. (1969).

DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS

Standard Bank Development Corporation of S.A. Ltd.: 78 Fox St., Johannesburg; cap. p.u. R.12,000,000 (1970); Man. Dir. J. A. ROGAN.

Standard Bank Investment Corporation Ltd.: 78 Fox St., Johannesburg; f. 1968; cap. p.u. R.38,181,000 (1970); Man. Dir. W. T. PASSMORE; publ. *Standard Bank Review* (monthly).

BANKING ORGANIZATION

Instituto of Bankers in South Africa: P.O.B. 2213, Cape Town; f. 1904; 14,400 mems.; Sec. S. C. WELCH; publ. *The South African Banker*.

STOCK EXCHANGES

Johannesburg Stock Exchange: P.O.B. 1174, Johannesburg; f. 1887; market value of listed shares in 1,088 companies: R.20,761m. (June 1971); Pres. M. M. BORKUM.

Cape Town Stock Exchange: Cape Town.

INSURANCE

A.A. Mutual Life Assurance Association Ltd.: Automutual House, 20 Wanderers St., P.O.B. 1653, Johannesburg; Chair. PHILIP SCEALES; Gen. Man. W. H. PLUMMER.

African Life Assurance Society Ltd.: African Life Centre, 117 Commissioner St., P.O.B. 1114, Johannesburg; f. 1904; Chair. M. D. MOROSS; Chief Gen. Man. R. A. L. CUTHBERT.

African Mutual Trust & Assurance Co. Ltd.: 34 Church St., P.O.B. 27, Malmesbury; f. 1900; Chief Gen. Man. R. A. L. CUTHBERT.

Atlantic & Continental Assurance Co. of South Africa Ltd.: A.C.A. Building, 102 Commissioner St., P.O.B. 5813, Johannesburg; f. 1948; Chair. and Man. Dir. S. R. HELLIG.

Aviation Insurance Co. of Africa Ltd.: 602 C.N.A. Bldg., 110 Commissioner St., Johannesburg; Gen. Man. D. TILLEY.

Bastion Insurance Co. Ltd.: Netherlands Insurance Centre, Smit, Eloff and Wolmarans St., Braamfontein, Johannesburg; Gen. Man. N. ROSS.

Capital Assurance Co. Ltd.: Standard Bank Centre, 78 Fox St., P.O.B. 1120, Johannesburg; Man. Dirs. W. F. BUCHANAN, G. SCHUTTE.

Central Board for Co-operative Insurance Ltd.: 7th Floor, Siemens Bldg., cnr. Biccard and Wolmarans Sts., P.O.B. 31275, Braamfontein; Gen. Man. P. A. C. CLOETE.

Commercial Union Assurance Co. of South Africa Ltd.: 30 Simmonds St., P.O.B. 222, Johannesburg; Gen. Man. J. W. BIRKINSHAW.

Credit Guarantee Insurance Corp. of Africa Ltd.: Avril Malan Building, 57/59 Commissioner St., P.O.B. 9244, Johannesburg; f. 1956; Gen. Man. M. DE KLERK.

Federal Insurance Corporation of South Africa Ltd.: Standard Bank Centre, 78 Fox St., P.O.B. 1120, Johannesburg; Man. Dirs. W. F. BUCHANAN, G. SCHUTTE.

Federated Employers' Insurance Co. Ltd.: Federated Insurance House, 1 de Villicrs St., P.O.B. 666, Johannesburg; f. 1944; Chair. J. A. BARROW; Man. Dir. H. J. S. EVERETT.

General Accident Insurance Co. South Africa Ltd.: General Assurance Building, 86 St. George's St., P.O.B. 558, Cape Town; Gen. Man. D. A. BLACK.

Guarantee Life Insurance Co. Ltd.: Schlesinger Centre, 222 Smit St.; Chair. M. D. MOROSS; Man. Dir. Dr. S. PEER.

Guardian Assurance Company South Africa Ltd.: Allied Building, Corner Bree and Rissik Sts., P.O.B. 8777, Johannesburg; Gen. Man. G. H. WATSON.

Hollandia Reinsurance Company of South Africa Ltd.: 404 Pearl Assurance House, Foreshore, P.O.B. 3238, Cape Town; f. 1953; Chair. R. J. RUMBELOW; Deputy Chair. E. J. SLAGER; Gen. Man. H. A. WOOTTON.

Incorporated General Insurances Ltd.: Ground Floor, Escom Centre, 204 Smit St., Johannesburg; Gen. Man. I. M. A. LEWIS.

Liberty Life Association of Africa Ltd.: Longsbank, cnr. Bree and Rissik Sts., P.O.B. 10499, Johannesburg; f. 1958; mem. of the world-wide Guardian Royal Exchange Assurance Group.

Liverpool and London and Globo Insurance Co. of South Africa Ltd.: and London and Lancashire Insurance Co. of South Africa Ltd. Standard Bank Centre, 78 Fox St., P.O.B. 1120, Johannesburg; Man. Dirs. W. F. BUCHANAN, G. SCHUTTE.

Malmesbury Board of Executors and Trust and Fire Assurance Company: Hill St., Malmesbury.

Marine and Trade Insurance Company Ltd.: Harmain House, 26 Harrison St., P.O.B. 10509, Johannesburg; f. 1953; Chair. E. MELAMED; Gen. Man. O. C. BEARD.

Maritime and General Insurance Co. Ltd.: 3rd Floor, Howard House, 23 Loveday St., Johannesburg; Gen. Man. D. P. GALLIMORE.

Metlife: Metropolitan Life Building, Central Square, Pinelands, Cape Province.

Monument Assurance Corporation Ltd.: De Korie Bldg., 46 De Korie St., Braamfontein, Johannesburg.

National Employers' General Insurance Co. Ltd.: Amcor House, Marshall St. (between Harrison and Simmonds Sts.), Johannesburg, and P.O.B. 61286, Marshalltown, Transvaal; Man. Dir. R. H. HYDE, F.C.I.I.

National Employers' Life Assurance Co. of South Africa Ltd.: Amcor House, Marshall St. (between Harrison and Simmonds Sts.), P.O.B. 61286, Marshalltown, Transvaal; Gen. Man. R. H. HYDE.

Netherlands Insurance Co. of South Africa Ltd.: Netherlands Insurance Centre, Smit, Eloff and Wolmarans St., Braamfontein; Gen. Man. A. J. HUNINK, Asst. Gen. Man. N. ROSS.

Norwich Union Insurance Society of South Africa Ltd.: 4th Floor, Norwich Union House, 91 Commissioner St., Johannesburg; Gen. Man. K. G. PALMER.

Old Mutual (South African Mutual Life Assurance Soc.): Mutualpark, Jan Smuts Drive, P.O.B. 66, Cape Town; f. 1845; Chair. Brig. G. C. G. WERDMULLER, C.B.E., E.D., J.P.; Man. Dir. J. G. VAN DER HORST; Gen. Man. J. C. PIJPER.

SOUTH AFRICA—(FINANCE, TRADE AND INDUSTRY)

President Insurance Co. Ltd.: 6th Floor, Rentmeester Building, 52 Commissioner St., Johannesburg; Gen. Man. Dr. H. BRINK.

Protea Assurance Co. Ltd.: Protea Assurance Building, Greenmarket Sq., P.O.B. 646, Cape Town; Deputy Chair. and Man. Dir. JOHN FISHER, F.C.I.S., F.C.I.I.

Provincial Insurance Co. of Southern Africa Ltd.: 1201 Parkade, Strand St., Cape Town, P.O.B. 1335; Gen. Man. J. H. HARRIES, F.C.I.I.

The Rand Mutual Assurance Co. Ltd.: Chamber of Mines Buildings, Main and Hollard Sts., P.O.B. 61413, Marshalltown, Johannesburg; f. 1894; Chair. J. W. SHILLING; Man. R. W. S. MOLYNEUX.

Reinsurance Union of South Africa Ltd.: 1 De Villiers St., P.O.B. 6325, Johannesburg; f. 1950; Chair. C. H. J. VAN ASWEGEN; Gen. Man. T. N. PEACE; Sec. N. BISSET.

Rondalia Assurance Corporation of South Africa Ltd.: Rondalia Bldg., Visagie St., P.O.B. 2290, Pretoria; f. 1943.

Royal Exchange Assurance of South Africa Ltd.: Allied Building, Corner Rissik and Bree Sts., Johannesburg; Gen. Man. G. H. WATSON.

Royal Insurance Co. of South Africa Ltd.: Standard Bank Centre, 78 Fox St., P.O.B. 1120, Johannesburg; Man. Dirs. W. F. BUCHANAN, G. SCHUTTE.

Santam Insurance Co. Ltd.: Burg St., P.O.B. 653, Cape Town; f. 1918; Chair and Man. Dir. C. H. J. VAN ASWEGEN.

Shield Insurance Co. Ltd.: Shield Insurance House, Main Rd., Rosebank, P.O.B. 1520, Cape Town; Gen. Man. S. WINBERG.

Shield Life Insurance Ltd.: 183 Sir Lowry Rd., P.O.B. 115, Cape Town; Man. Dir. JULIEN C. KARNET.

South African Eagle Insurance Co. Ltd.: Eagle Star House, 70 Fox St., P.O.B. 61489, Marshalltown, Transvaal; Chair. Sir BRIAN MOUNTAIN; Chief Gen. Man. F. N. HASLETT, F.C.I.I.

South African Mutual Fire and General Insurance Co. Ltd.: Mutual Building, Harrison Street, P.O. Box 516, Johannesburg; f. 1921; Man. Dirs. W. F. BUCHANAN and G. SCHUTTE.

South African Trade Union Assurance Society Ltd.: Traduna House, 58 Frederick Street, P.O. Box 8791,

Johannesburg; f. 1941; Chair. C. H. CROMPTON; Gen. Man. A. SUMNER.

The Southern Life Association: Great Westerford, Rondebosch, Cape Town; f. 1891; Chair. C. S. CORDER; Man. Dir. A. J. BURFORD.

Southern Insurance Association Ltd.: Allied Bldg., 46 St. George's St., P.O.B. 297, Cape Town; Gen. Man. S. H. H. BRADBURN.

Standard General Insurance Co. Ltd.: Standard General House, 12 Harrison St., P.O.B. 4352, Johannesburg; f. 1943; Chair. A. FINE; Man. Dir. C. G. CAVALIERI.

Stenhouse (Pty.) Ltd.: 6th Floor Norwich Union House, Durban; f. 1964.

Suid-Afrikaanse Nasionale Lewensassuransie-Maatskappy (South African National Life Assurance Co.): P.O. Box 1, Sanlamhof, C.P.; f. 1918; Chair. A. D. WASSENAAR; Man. Dir. P. J. F. SCHOLTZ.

Suid-Afrikaanse Phoenix Assuransie Maatskappy Beperk: Phoenix House, 42 Burg St., P.O.B. 1827, Cape Town, Gen. Man. P. W. HOLT.

Swiss South African Reinsurance Co. Ltd.: 10th Floor, Swiss House, 86 Main St., P.O.B. 7049, Johannesburg; f. 1950; Chair. H. BYLAND; Gen. Man. W. STRICKER.

U.B.S. Insurance Co. Ltd.: 6th Floor, United Buildings, cnr. Fox and Elloff Sts.; Chair. P. W. SCEALES; Gen. Man. J. L. S. HEFER.

Union and National Insurance Co. Ltd.: 107 Commissioner St., P.O.B. 5277, Johannesburg; Chair. R. M. FORMBY; Man. Dir. D. A. McDONALD; Gen. Man. and Sec. K. NILSSON.

Union and South-West Africa Insurance Co. Ltd.: United Buildings, Kaiser St., Windhoek, S.W.A.; P.O.B. 908, Cape Town; Gen. Man. A. J. ASSITER.

Westchester Insurance Co. (Pty.) Ltd.: Suite D, 8th Floor, 41 Hans Strijdon Ave., Cape Town.

Western Assurance Co. of South Africa Ltd.: Standard Bank Centre, 78 Fox St., P.O.B. 1120, Johannesburg; Man. Dirs. W. F. BUCHANAN, G. SCHUTTE.

Woltemado Insurers Ltd.: Constantia Buildings, Andries Street, Pretoria; Man. Dir. A. J. MARAIS.

Yorkshire Insurance Co. of South Africa Ltd.: 4th Floor, Maritime House, Loveday St., P.O.B. 2755, Johannesburg; Gen. Man. H. HULL.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Association of Chambers of Commerce: P.O.B. 566, Cape Town and P.O.B. 694, Johannesburg; f. 1892; 119 principal chambers of commerce and local chambers are members; Pres. L. M. SHER; Exec. Dir. H. S. MABIN; publ. *Commercial Opinion*.

PRINCIPAL MEMBERS

Chamber of Commerce: P.O.B. 87, Bloemfontein; 675 mems.

Chamber of Commerce: P.O.B. 204, Cape Town; 957 mems.

Chamber of Commerce: P.O.B. 1506, Durban; 3,000 mems.

Chamber of Commerce: P.O.B. 93, East London; 346 mems.

Chamber of Commerce: P.O.B. 687, Johannesburg; 2,300 mems.

Chamber of Commerce: P.O.B. 65, Pietermaritzburg; 474 mems.

Chamber of Commerce: P.O.B. 48, Port Elizabeth; 870 mems.

Chamber of Commerce: P.O.B. 72, Pretoria; 315 mems.

Chamber of Commerce and Industry: P.O.B. 201, Springs; 240 mems.

Zululand Chamber of Commerce: P.O.B. 99, Empangeni; 234 mems.

SOUTH AFRICA—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY)

INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

- South African Federated Chamber of Industries:** P.O.B. 4516, 4th Floor, Nedbank Centre, cnr. Kerk and Beatrix Sts., Pretoria; f. 1917; Pres. S. R. BACK; Dir. Dr. D. C. KROGH; Alt. Dir. J. M. BURGER; Deputy Dir. P. F. THERON; publ. *F.C.I. Viewpoint*; mems. affiliated to the Federated Chamber of Industries.
- Border Chamber of Industries:** P.O.B. 27, East London; f. 1919, Sec. C. G. POTGIETER; 50 mems.
- Cape Chamber of Industries:** P.O.B. 1536, 5th Floor, Broadway Industries Centre, Heerengracht, Cape Town; f. 1904; Dir. R. M. LEE, B.A., LL.B., 868 mems.
- Chamber of Mines of South Africa:** 5 Holland St., P.O.B. 809, Johannesburg; f. 1889; Pres. Dr. A. A. VON MALTITZ; 137 mems.
- Federation of Master Printers of South Africa:** P.O.B. 1200, Johannesburg; f. 1916; Sec. C. R. THOMPSON; 839 mems.
- Footwear Manufacturers' Federation of South Africa:** P.O.B. 2228, Port Elizabeth; f. 1944; Dir. A. G. EVERINGHAM; 46 mems.
- Industrial Development Corporation of South Africa Ltd.:** P.O.B. 6905, Johannesburg; f. 1940; issued cap. R.275m.; Chair. J. J. KITSHOFF.
- Leather Industry Suppliers' Association:** Secs. Midland Chamber of Industries, P.O.B. 2221, Port Elizabeth; f. 1949; 24 mems.; Chair. H. GERSTEL.
- Midland Chamber of Industries:** P.O.B. 2221, S.A. Wool Commission Bldg., Grahamstown Rd., Port Elizabeth; f. 1917; Dir. I. L. KRIGE; 350 mems.
- Natal Chamber of Industries:** P.O.B. 1300, Durban; f. 1904; Sec. P. H. THOMAS, B.A.; 824 mems.
- National Association of Automobile Manufacturers of South Africa:** P.O.B. 2221, Port Elizabeth; f. 1935; Dir. F. N. LOCK.
- National Association of Woolwashers and Carbonizers of South Africa:** Secs. Midland Chamber of Industries, P.O.B. 2221, Port Elizabeth; f. 1952.
- National Chamber of Milling, Inc.:** Head Office: 801 Siemens House, Biccand St., Braamfontein (P.O.B. 8609), Johannesburg; f. 1936; Man. and Sec. J. BARENDSE; the Chamber comprises all principal commercial wheat millers in South Africa, with wheat-milling plants in all the parts of the Republic, and is representative of practically the whole of commercial wheat milling in South Africa.
- National Clothing Federation of South Africa:** P.O.B. 8107, Johannesburg; f. 1945; handles all matters of economic importance to the industry; Dir. F. H. WHITAKER.
- National Textile Manufacturers' Association:** P.O.B. 1300, Durban; f. 1947; Sec. P. H. THOMAS, B.A.; 17 mems.
- Northern Transvaal Chamber of Industries:** P.O.B. 933, Pretoria; f. 1929; Dir. J. G. TOERIEN; 200 mems. (secondary industries).
- Orange Free Stato Chamber of Industries:** P.O.B. 1140, Bloemfontein; Hon. Dir. W. J. CONRADIE.
- Pietermaritzburg Chamber of Industries:** P.O.B. 365, Pietermaritzburg; f. 1910; Secs. Messrs. Deloitte and Co.; 64 mems.
- Southern African Breweries Institute:** 2 Jan Smuts Ave., Braamfontein, Johannesburg; Dir. J. A. H. v. NIEKERK.
- South African Brick Association:** Paillard House, Cnr. Smit and De Beer Sts., Braamfontein, Transvaal; Dir. P. J. REYNOLDS.
- South African Cement Producers' Association:** P.O. Box 2832, Johannesburg; Dir. V. L. HOUVELD.

- South African Dried Fruit Co-op. Ltd.:** P.O.B. 508, Welington.
- South African Fish Cannery Association (Pty.) Ltd.:** P.O.B. 2066, Pearl Assurance House, Foreshore, Cape Town; f. 1953; Chair. A. F. LEES; Man. P. J. O'SULLIVAN; 15 mems.
- South African Foreign Trade Organization—SAFTO:** Netherlands Bank Bldg., 80 Fox St., P.O.B. 9039, Johannesburg; f. 1963; Man. Dir. J. J. WILLIAMS; 400 mems.
- South African Institute of the Boot and Shoe Industry, Inc.** P.O.B. 2240, Port Elizabeth; f. 1939; 304 mems.; publs. on technology of shoe manufacture (educational); Hon. Sec. K. W. T. RICHES.
- South African Lumber Millers' Association:** P.O. Box 1602, Johannesburg; f. 1941; Dir. D. H. ELOFF; 93 mems.
- South African Oil Expressers' Association:** P.O.B. 17222, Hillbrow, Johannesburg; f. 1937; Sec. J. W. H. FICK; 14 mems.
- South African Soap Detergent and Candle Manufacturers' Association:** P.O.B. 17222, Hillbrow, Johannesburg; f. 1928; Sec. J. W. H. FICK; 24 mems.
- South African Sugar Association:** P.O.B. 507, Durban; Gen. Man. P. SALE.
- South African Tanners' Association:** P.O.B. 2221, Port Elizabeth; f. 1944; (regd. 1946); Secs. Midland Chamber of Industries; 15 mems.
- South African Tyre Manufacturers' Conference:** P.O.B. 7490, Johannesburg; Sec. W. S. KIRK.
- South African Wool Board:** P.O.B. 1378, Pretoria; f. 1946; Chair. GIBSON J. JOUBERT; Gen. Man. S. P. VAN WYK; the Board consists of nine wool growers, one representative each of the trade and the textile industry and one Government representative; it has also co-opted a scientific and animal husbandry adviser.
- South African Wool Combers Trade Association:** Secs. Midland Chamber of Industries, P.O.B. 2221, Port Elizabeth; f. 1953.
- South African Wool Commission:** f. 1960, to stabilize wool prices.
- South African Wool Textile Council:** Secs. Midland Chamber of Industries, P.O.B. 2221, Port Elizabeth; f. 1953.
- Transvaal Chamber of Industries:** P.O.B. 4581, Johannesburg; f. 1910; Dir. I. G. MURRAY; 900 mems.

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATIONS

- Association of Balanced Feed Manufacturers:** Siems House, Wolmarans St., Braamfontein, Johannesburg; Sec. J. W. H. FICK.
- Associated Commercial Employers:** P.O.B. 1042, Johannesburg; f. 1944; Sec. K. J. DEWAR; 11 mem. associations.
- Association of Electric Cable Manufacturers of South Africa:** P.O.B. 1338, Johannesburg; 7 mems.
- Association of Manufacturers of Gates, Fences, Wire Products and Light Metal Sections:** P.O.B. 1536, Cape Town; Sec. J. F. ROOS.
- Bespoke Tailoring, Dressmaking and Fur Garment Employers' Association:** P.O.B. 9478, Johannesburg; f. 1933; Sec. B. KIEL; 398 mems.
- Boatbuilders and Shipwrights Association of South Africa:** P.O.B. 1536, Cape Town; Sec. J. F. ROOS.
- Building Industries Federation (South Africa):** P.O.B. 11359, Johannesburg; f. 1904; Dir. G. DE C. MALHERBE, B.ECON.; 3,109 mems.; publs. *South African Builder* (monthly), *Building and Allied Trades Official Handbook* (annually).

SOUTH AFRICA—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY)

Bus Owners' Association: 7 Stratford Rd., Durban; f. 1931; Sec. R. MAHADEER; 170 mems.

Business Equipment Association of South Africa: Allied Building, cnr. Bree and Rissik Sts., P.O.B. 4581, Johannesburg; f. 1936; Chair. T. K. BARR; 61 mems.

Gigar and Tobacco Manufacturers' Association: 73 Carlisle St., Durban; f. 1942.

Dairy Products Manufacturers' Association: P.O.B. 265, Pretoria; f. 1945; Sec. P. H. LISHMAN; 59 mems.

Electrical Engineering and Allied Industries' Association: P.O.B. 1338, Johannesburg; f. 1936; 216 mems.

Employers' Association of the Cinematograph and Theatre Industry of South Africa: 501-503 H.M. Buildings, Joubert St., Johannesburg; f. 1945; Sec. J. A. PERL.

Engineers' and Founders' Association (Transvaal, Orange Free State and Northern Cape): P.O.B. 1338, Johannesburg; f. 1945; 503 mems.

Grain Milling Federation: P.O.B. 8609, Johannesburg; f. 1944; Sec. J. BARENDSE.

Iron and Steel Producers' Association of South Africa: P.O.B. 1338, Johannesburg; 11 mems.

Light Engineering Industries Association of South Africa: P.O.B. 1338, Johannesburg; f. 1936; 234 mems.

Master Diamond Cutters' Association of South Africa: 510 Diamond Exchange Building, cnr. De Villiers and Quartz Sts., Johannesburg; f. 1928; 44 mems.

Motor Industries Federation: P.O.B. 3478, Johannesburg; f. 1910; Dir. R. G. DU PLESSIS; 5,500 mems.; publ. *The Automobile in South Africa*.

Motor Transport Owners' Association of South Africa: 501-502 Sanlam Bldgs., 29 Loveday St., Johannesburg; f. 1941; Sec. J. J. WEDDERBURN.

National Association of Biscuit Manufacturers of South Africa: P.O.B. 3137, Cape Town; f. 1927; Sec. P. H. COATES; 5 mems.

National Association of Grain Milling Employers: P.O.B. 8609, Johannesburg; f. 1945; Sec. J. BARENDSE; 96 mems.

National Federation of Hotel and Accommodation Establishments (Non-Liquor) of South Africa: Protea Assurance Building, 102 St. George's St., Cape Town; f. 1941; Sec. A. SEBBA.

Newspaper Press Union of South Africa: P.O.B. 10537, Johannesburg; f. 1882; Pres. C. L. C. HEWITT; Sec. G. A. UYS; 177 mems.

Non-ferrous Metal Industries' Association of South Africa: P.O.B. 1338, Johannesburg; f. 1943; 30 mems.

Plastics Manufacturers' Association of South Africa: P.O.B. 1338, Johannesburg; f. 1948; 82 mems.

Precision Manufacturing Engineers' Association: P.O.B. 1338, Johannesburg; f. 1942; 92 mems.

Radio, Appliance and Television Association of South Africa: P.O.B. 1338, Johannesburg; f. 1942; 93 mems.

Sheet Metal Industries' Association of South Africa: P.O.B. 1338, Johannesburg; f. 1948; 151 mems.

Society of Automotive Importers, Assemblers and Distributors of South Africa: 134 London House, 21 Loveday St., Johannesburg; f. 1949; Pres. J. COBB; 62 mems.

South African Agricultural and Irrigation Machinery Manufacturers' Association: P.O.B. 1338, Johannesburg; f. 1944; 38 mems.

South African Association of Shipbuilders and Repairers: P.O.B. 1338, Johannesburg; 20 mems. Also at P.O.B. 1536, Cape Town; Sec. J. F. ROOS.

South African Brewing Industry Employers' Association: P.O.B. 4581, Johannesburg; f. 1927; Sec. J. R. SHARP; 2 mems.

South African Electroplating Industries' Association: P.O.B. 1338, Johannesburg; f. 1942; 18 mems.

South African Federation of Civil Engineering Contractors: P.O.B. 8818, Johannesburg; f. 1940; Dir. D. J. STRAUSS; 89 mems.; publ. *The Civil Engineering Contractor* (monthly), circ. 2,000.

South African Fruit and Vegetable Canners' Association (Pty.) Ltd.: 810-812 Tulbagh Centre, Hans Strijdom Ave., Cape Town; f. 1953; Sec. G. S. GLENDINING; 27 mems.

South African Insurance Employers' Association: P.O.B. 1141, Johannesburg.

South African Master Dental Technicians Association: P.O. Box 9478; Johannesburg; f. 1946; Sec. W. A. DAVIDSON (Pty.), Ltd.

South African Ophthalmic Optical Manufacturers' Association: P.O.B. 4581, Johannesburg; f. 1945; Secs. Transvaal Chamber of Industries; 24 mems.

South African Radio and Television Manufacturers' Association: P.O.B. 1338, Johannesburg; 17 mems.

South African Reinforced Concrete Engineers' Association: P.O.B. 1338, Johannesburg; f. 1944; 53 mems.

South African Tube Makers' Association: P.O.B. 1338, Johannesburg; f. 1942; 14 mems.

South African Wire and Wire-rope Manufacturers' Association: P.O.B. 1338, Johannesburg; f. 1943; 4 mems.

Steel and Engineering Industries' Federation of South Africa: P.O.B. 1338, Johannesburg; f. 1947; 2,000 mems.

Sugar Manufacturing and Refining Employers' Association: 1100 Norwich Union House, Durban Club Place, Durban; f. 1947; Sec. G. TAYLOR.

Tobacco Employers' Organisation: P.O.B. 4581, Johannesburg; f. 1941; Sec. Mrs. M. ROBERTSON; 3 mems.

Transvaal Coal Owners' Association: P.O.B. 1197, Johannesburg; f. 1907; Man. Dir. A. D. TEW.

TRADE UNIONS

The Industrial Conciliation Act of 1956 provides for the registration of Trade Unions and Employers' Organizations, for the establishment of Industrial Councils on which employers and employees have equal representation and for the settlement of disputes by conciliation and arbitration. The Act provides for the setting up of racially separate Trade Unions. In cases where separate Unions cannot be formed the mixed Unions must divide into separate branches for each race, while the Union Executive must be composed of white members only. The same act also prohibits the affiliation of Trade Unions with political parties. The Native Labour (Settlement of Disputes) Act, 1953, prohibits strikes by African workers and gives the Native Labour Officer ultimate authority in settling disputes involving such workers. African trade unions are not officially recognized by the Government. The only trade union federation with a high proportion of African members, the South African Congress of Trade Unions (f. 1955), which is completely non-racial, has been severely hampered by government bannings and detentions under the Suppression of Communism Act. The Trade Union Council of South Africa (TUCSA), which lost 14 member trade unions during 1968 after it reaffirmed its policy on African workers, decided in February 1969 to debar Africans from membership.

South African Confederation of Labour—SACL: P.O.B. 31105, Braamfontein; f. 1957 (reconstituted 1968); allows affiliation by Federations as well as individual white unions; largest co-ordinating body for the labour movement, representing approx. 200,000 workers, Pres. L. J. v. D. BERG; Hon. Sec. C. P. GROBLER.

COMMITTEES

Confederation of Metal and Building Unions: P.O.B. 1168, Johannesburg; 71,348 mems. in 8 organizations; Chair. H. B. BARNARD; Dir. B. NICHOLSON.

Electricity Supply Commission Unions' Joint Committee: 803 Amaleng, 8 de Villiers St., Johannesburg; f. 1959; 47,785 mems. in 7 organizations; Chair. ROBERT COWLEY; Gen. Sec. R. F. BUDD.

Federation of Mining Unions (FMU): 803 Amaleng, 8 de Villiers St., Johannesburg; f. 1937; 31,532 mems. in 6 organizations; Chair. R. F. BUDD; Sec. B. NICHOLSON.

Federation of Salaried Staff Associations of S.A.: P.O.B. 6849, Johannesburg; f. 1959; 100,000 mems. in six associations; Pres. CASPER H. SMITH.

Garment Workers' Unions' Consultative Committee: P.O.B. 7288, Johannesburg; f. 1960; 42,321 mems. in four unions; Chair. ANNA SCHEEPERS; Gen. Sec. JOHANNA CORNELIUS.

National Industrial Council for the Iron, Steel, Engineering and Metallurgical Industry: 412 B.P. Centre, Kerk St., Johannesburg; Partics to the Council: 33 employer organizations and 10 trade union organizations; Gen. Sec. W. R. GLASTONBURY.

National Liaison Committee of Engineering Trade Unions: Plein St., Johannesburg; 70,000 mems.; 7 organizations; Chair. E. H. McCANN; Gen. Sec. W. BORNMAN.

Pulp and Paper Industries' Joint Committee: 803 Amaleng, 8 de Villiers St., Johannesburg; f. 1958; 37,567 mems. in four unions; Chair. ROBERT COWLEY; Gen. Sec. R. F. BUDD.

South African Council of Transport Workers—SACTW: 31 Pritchard St., Johannesburg; 6,000 mems. in 8 affiliates; Sec. A. H. HAMMON.

S.A. Federation of Leather Trade Unions: 22 Trades Hall, Kerk St., Johannesburg; 18,000 mems. in 8 unions; Pres. L. ALLEN; Sec.-Treas. L. C. M. SCHEEPERS.

FEDERATIONS

Coordinating Council of South African Trade Unions—CCSATU (*Die Koördinerende Raad van Suid Afrikaanse Vakverenigings*): 273 Pretoriusstraat, P.O.B. 978, Pretoria; f. 1948; 72,000 in 16 unions; Chair. L. J. VAN DEN BERG; Sec. J. A. VAN WYK; publ. *S.A. Worker*.

Federal Consultative Council of South African Railways and Harbours Staff Associations—FCC: 40 Ameshoff St., Braamfontein; 82,987 mems. from 7 unions; Chair. I. D. MARTIN; Sec. J. R. BENADE.

Trade Union Council of South Africa—TUCSA: P.O. Box 5592, Johannesburg; f. 1954; 196,972 mems. from 68 unions; Pres. T. D. MURRAY; Gen. Sec. J. ARTHUR GROBBELAAR.

PRINCIPAL REGISTERED TRADE UNIONS

Amalgamated Engineering Union of South Africa: 8 de Villiers Street, P.O. Box 1168, Johannesburg; f. 1890; Sec. E. H. McCANN; 25,000 mems.; publ. *The Metal Worker* (monthly).

Amalgamated Society of Woodworkers: P.O. Box 1095, Johannesburg; f. 1881; Sec. H. B. BULL; 3,000 mems.

Amalgamated Union of Building Trade Workers of South Africa (Executive Council): 107-110 Vulcan House, 88 Anderson St., P.O.B. 5378, Johannesburg; f. 1916; Sec. E. SCOTT; 10,000 mems.

Artisan Staff Association: "Lowliebenhof", 193 Smit Street, Johannesburg; f. 1924; represents artisans and trade hands of the South African Railways, Airways and Harbours; Pres. J. H. LIEBENBERG; Sec. C. P. GROBLER; 20,000 mems.

Bank Employees' Union: P.O.B. 1647, Pretoria; 5,000 mems.; Sec. J. P. STEYN.

European Liquor and Catering Trades Employees' Union: 508 Scott's Bldgs., Plein Street, Cape Town; f. 1960; Chair. J. J. FOURIE; Gen. Sec. Mrs. N. G. FORSYTH; 875 mems.

Federation of Furniture and Allied Trade Unions: P.O.B. 2040, Johannesburg; f. 1959; Sec. J. F. KLOPPER; 7,000 mems.

Food and Canning Workers' Union: 101/104 City Centre, 18 Corporation Street, Cape Town, P.O. Box 2678; f. 1941; 8,837 mems.; Gen. Sec. Mrs. LIZ ABRAHAMS.

Garment Workers' Union of S.A.: Garment Centre, 75 End Street, P.O. Box 6779, Johannesburg; f. 1928; Pres. ANNA SCHEEPERS; Sec. JOHANNA CORNELIUS; 15,000 mems.

Garment Workers' Union of Western Province: P.O.B. 3259, Cape Town; 39,000 mems.; Sec.-Treas. LOUIS A. PETERSEN.

Hotel, Bar and Catering Trade Employees' Association: 309 Exchange Bldg., St. George's St., Cape Town; Sec. M. BARNETT; 1,000 mems.

Johannesburg Municipal Transport Workers' Union: 2nd Floor, Vulcan House, 88 Anderson St., Johannesburg; Gen. Sec. D. J. SCHUTTE; 1,500 mems.

Ironmoulders' Society of South Africa: P.O.B. 3322, Johannesburg; f. 1896; Gen. Sec. C. H. CROMPTON; 2,425 mems.

Mine Surface Officials' Association of South Africa: P.O.B. 6849, Johannesburg; f. 1919; Sec. R. H. BOTHA; 8,500 mems., publ. *M.S.O.A. Journal*.

Mineworkers' Union: P.O.B. 2525, Johannesburg; f. 1903; Sec. G. P. MURRAY; 17,000 mems.; publ. *The Mineworker* (fortnightly).

Motor Industry Combined Workers' Union: 112 Vulcan House, 88 Anderson St., Johannesburg; f. 1960; 7,933 mems.; Pres. H. FABE; Gen. Sec. R. C. WEBB; publ. *Newsletters*.

Motor Industry Employees' Union of South Africa: 11 Biceard St., Johannesburg; f. 1939; Gen. Sec. P. J. PIENAAR; 20,196 mems.

Motor Transport Workers' Union: 315 Dalbree House, 300 Bree St., Johannesburg; f. 1934; Gen. Sec. G. H. VAN DER WALT; 1,100 mems.

Natal Liquor and Catering Trade Employees' Union: P.O.B. 290, Durban; 4,000 mems.; Sec. LOUIS NELSON.

National Union of African Leatherworkers: Benefit Fund, P.O.B. 3039, Port Elizabeth; Sec. F. J. J. JORDAAN; 4,000 mems.

National Union of Clothing Workers: P.O.B. 7288, Johannesburg; 4,000 mems.; Sec. Mrs. L. MVUBILO.

SOUTH AFRICA—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY)

National Union of Distributive Workers: Boston House, Cape Town; f. 1936; Gen. Sec. J. R. ALTMAN; Pres. M. KAGAN; 14,500 mems.; publ. *New Day* (bi-monthly).

National Union of Furniture and Allied Workers of South Africa: 350 Victoria Rd., Salt River, C.P.; Acting Pres. L. P. EASTON, Sec. E. A. DEANE; 7,100 mems.

National Union of Leather Workers: P.O.B. 3039, Port Elizabeth; Sec. F. J. J. JORDAAN; 18,000 mems.

National Union of Operative Biscuit Makers and Packers of South Africa: P.O.B. 4141, Cape Town; 1,200 mems.; Sec. A. SOLOMON.

Operative Bakers', Confectioners' and Conductors' Union: P.O.B. 3259, Cape Town; Sec. F. W. McLEOD.

Postal and Telegraph Association of South Africa: P.O.B. 9186, Johannesburg; f. 1902; Gen. Sec. L. J. VAN DER LINDE; 12,000 mems.

Running and Operating Staff Union: 40 Ameshof St., Braamfontein, Johannesburg; 12,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. and Editor J. R. BENADÉ.

South African Association of Municipal Employees: P.O.B. 62, Pretoria; f. 1921; Gen. Sec. J. T. SMIT; 30,000 mems.

South African Boilermakers', Iron and Steel Workers', Ship Builders' and Welders' Society: 3rd Floor, Vulcan House, 88 Anderson St., P.O.B. 9645, Johannesburg; f. 1916; Sec. T. P. MURRAY; 25,000 mems.; publ. *The Crucible* (monthly).

South African Electrical Workers' Association: African Life Centre, Eloff St., P.O.B. 9262, Johannesburg; f. 1937; Gen. Sec. R. COWLEY; 15,000 mems.

South African Engine Drivers', Firemen's and Operators Association: 507-510 Vulcan House, 88 Anderson St., Johannesburg; f. 1894; Sec. KENNETH WILLEM DU PREEZ; 4,538 mems.

South African Footplate Staff Association: 105 Simmonds St., P.O.B. 31100, Braamfontein, Johannesburg; Pres. L. J. JOUBERT; Sec. S. STEYN; 10,000 mems.

South African Hairdressers' Employees' Industrial Union: 42 Harvard Buildings, 49 Joubert St., Johannesburg; f. 1943; Sec. J. DANIEL; 4,000 mems.

South African Iron, Steel and Allied Industries Union: 430 Church St. West, P.O.B. 757, Pretoria; f. 1936; Sec. L. J. VAN DEN BERG; 35,000 mems.

South African Postal Association: P.O.B. 2004, Johannesburg; f. 1902; Gen. Sec. T. P. VAN NIEKERK; 4,100 mems.; publ. *Postal Journal*.

South African Railways and Harbours Employees' Union: Atkinson Building, Strand St., Cape Town; f. 1924; Gen. Sec. J. H. COETZEE; 8,300 mems.; publ. *Emplo Review* (monthly).

South African Railways and Harbours Salaried Staff Association: P.O.B. 6753, Johannesburg; f. 1918; Gen. Sec. F. A. SMIT; 24,000 mems.

South African Railways Police Staff Association: P.O.B. 31308, Braamfontein, Johannesburg; 2,321 mems.; Sec. B. J. S. REINECKE.

South African Reduction Workers' Association: P.O.B. 7060, Johannesburg; Gen. Sec. H. MALLET-VEALE; 3,300 mems.

South African Society of Bank Officials: P.O.B. 31537, Braamfontein; f. 1916; Sec. T. M. M. ALEXANDER; 18,000 mems.

South African Teachers' Association: 11 Grove Buildings, Grove Ave., Claremont, Cape Town; 2,000 mems.

South African Theatre and Cinema Employees' Union: P.O.B. 8752, Johannesburg; Sec. A. E. NICHOLSON; 1,731 mems.

South African Typographical Union: S.A.T.U. House, 166 Visagie Street, P.O. Box 1993, Pretoria; f. 1898; Sec. T. C. RUTHERFORD; 21,000 mems.

Teachers' Educational and Professional Association: Cape Town; 2,000 mems.; Sec. A. I. JACOBS.

Textile Workers' Industrial Union (S.A.): P.O.B. 4141, Cape Town; f. 1934; 4,080 mems.; Gen. Sec. N. J. DANIELS.

Tobacco Workers' Industrial Union: Oxford St., Oudtshoorn; Sec. J. J. BOTES.

Tramway and Omnibus Workers' Union: P.O.B. 1562, Cape Town; f. 1916; Sec. D. C. BENADÉ; 1,600 mems.

Transvaal Leather and Allied Trades Industrial Union: 22 Trades Hall, Kerk Street, Johannesburg; Sec. L. C. SCHEEPERS; 3,000 mems.

Underground Officials' Association of South Africa: P.O. Box 5965, Johannesburg; f. 1918; 8,000 mems.; Sec. P. J. MALAN.

Western Province Building Workers' Union: P.O.B. 2013, Cape Town; 3,000 mems.; Sec. J. DOHERTY.

Witwatersrand Tea Room, Restaurant and Catering Trade Employees' Union: P.O.B. 6041, Johannesburg; Sec. Mrs. M. YOUNG; 1,000 mems.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

South African Railways and Harbours Board: Union Bldgs., Pretoria; Minister Hon. B. J. SCHOEMAN, M.P.; Deputy Minister the Hon. H. E. MARTINS, M.P.; Railway Commissioners Dr. J. H. BOTHA, P. J. C. DU PLESSIS, C. V. DE VILLIERS; Gen. Man. J. G. H. LOUBSER; Deputy Gen. Mans. J. M. OELOFSEN, Dr. D. J. COETSEE.

With a few minor exceptions the South African Railways and Harbours Administration owns and operates all the railways in the Republic and in South West Africa. The Administration also operates an extensive network of road transport services, which serves primarily to develop rural areas, but also acts as feeder to the railways. The fleet consists of some 43 vessels, mainly tugs and dredgers, which does not include minor harbour craft. The Administration spent approximately R.158 million on railway improvements during the year ending March 31st, 1970. This is part of the modernization programme which started just after the war.

TRACK MILEAGE:

Owned and operated by South African Railways:

1. In Republic, 12,277 miles.
2. In South West Africa, 1,454 miles.

Privately-owned lines operated by South African Railways, 30 miles.

The electrified mileage totals 2,634.

ROADS

NATIONAL TRANSPORT COMMISSION

P.O.B. 415, Pretoria; responsible for location, planning, design, construction and maintenance of national roads.

There are approximately 1,300 km. completed national roads, and approximately 318,700 km. provincial roads of all categories. Of the 320,000 km. of rural roads, about 32,000 km. are tarred.

MOTORISTS' ORGANIZATION

The Automobile Association of South Africa: A.A. House, 42 de Villiers St., Johannesburg; f. 1930; Pres. BRIAN KELLY; Chair. E. P. NUPEN, Dir.-Gen. E. P. TURK; publ. *The Motorist* (every 3 months), circ. 500,000.

SHIPPING

South African Shipping Board: Secretariat: Dept. of Commerce, Private Bag 84, Pretoria; f. 1929; an advisory body to the Ministry of Economic Affairs upon any matter connected with sea transport to, from or between any of the Republic ports, particularly with regard to freight rates.

The principal harbours of the Republic are at Cape Town, Mossel Bay, Port Elizabeth, East London and Durban; South-West Africa, Walvis Bay.

The principal shipping services are as follows:

Blue Star Line (South Africa) (Pty.) Ltd.: P.O.B. 4446, Cape Town; f. 1952; cargo and limited passenger services to Australia, New Zealand, the Far East and South America; Gen. Man. G. G. H. JEFFERYS.

British India Steam Navigation Co. Ltd.: P.O.B. 1060, Durban; regular cargo and passenger services to East Africa, India and the Persian Gulf.

Christensen Canadian African Lines: P.O.B. 38, Cape Town; cargo and passenger services to Eastern Canada and to West, South and East Africa.

Glan Line Steamers Ltd.: P.O.B. 1551, Durban; services to the U.K., West Coast ports, Mauritius and Australia.

Companhia Colonial de Navegação: General Agents: Freight Services Ltd., P.O.B. 49, Cape Town; passenger and cargo services to Portugal and East Africa.

Compass Lino (Pty.) Ltd.: P.O.B. 4446, Cape Town; f. 1969; monthly sailings between South Africa and Australia, in both directions, with limited passenger accommodation; Dir. G. G. H. JEFFERYS.

Deutsche Ost-Afrika-Linie: P.O.B. 3857, Durban; regular passenger and freight services between North Continental and Republic ports, and to East Africa.

Durban Lines (Pty.) Ltd.: P.O.B. 1, Durban; freight services to Lourenço Marques, Beira, Portuguese East African Outposts.

Ellerman and Bucknall (Proprietary) Ltd.: P.O.B. 39, Cape Town; freight services to and from U.K., Belgium, Holland and Germany, and coastal services in Southern Africa.

Farrell Lines: Gen. Agents: John T. Rennie and Sons (Pty.) Ltd., P.O.B. 1006, Durban; regular services between U.S. North Atlantic ports and South and East Africa.

Hain Nourse Management Ltd.: Agents: Freight Services Ltd., P.O.B. 49, Cape Town.

Hall Line Ltd.: P.O.B. 39, Cape Town; services to and from U.K. and South and East Africa.

Harrison Line (Thos. & Jas. Harrison Ltd.): Gen. Agents: John T. Rennie & Sons (Pty.) Ltd., P.O.B. 1006, Durban; cargo services to and from U.K., Europe, South and East Africa.

Holland Afrika Lijn (Pty.) Ltd.: P.O.B. 2124, Cape Town; passenger and cargo services to France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, East Africa, Egypt, Italy and Spain.

Houston Line Ltd.: P.O.B. 1551, Durban; cargo services to U.K., Europe, and U.S. Atlantic ports.

Indian African Line (the Bank Line Ltd.): Gen. Agents: John T. Rennie and Sons (Pty.) Ltd., P.O.B. 1006, Durban; cargo service between South and East Africa, India and Pakistan.

Interocean Lines (Pty.) Ltd.: P.O.B. 1548, Durban; representing Royal Interocean Lines; Managing Agents for Capricorn Lines and Sasocean; Durban Agents for Christensen Canadian African Lines and Koninklijke Nedlloyd n.v.; regular fast cargo services between Africa (East, West and South) and the Far East, Australia, New Zealand, South America and the Persian Gulf.

Lauro Lines: Gen. Agents: John T. Rennie and Sons (Pty.) Ltd.; P.O.B. 4847, Cape Town; passenger service to United Kingdom, Italy, Mediterranean ports, Australia and New Zealand.

Lloyd Triestino Line: P.O.B. 718, Cape Town; regular frequent services for passengers and cargo from Italy to East Africa, Pakistan and India via South Africa. Also serves Australia.

SOUTH AFRICA—(TRANSPORT AND TOURISM, ATOMIC ENERGY)

Lykes Bros., S.S. Co. Inc.: P.O.B. 1337, Durban, freight and limited passenger services to U.S. Gulf ports and East Africa.

Mitsui O.S.K. Lines Ltd.: P.O.B. 974, Durban; cargo services to and from Japan, Hong Kong, Malaya, Mauritius, East, South, West Africa and South America.

Nedlloyd Lines: P.O.B. 38, Cape Town; freight and limited passenger services to East Africa and to U.S. Atlantic and Pacific ports.

Oriental African Line (the Bank Line Ltd.): Gen. Agents: John T. Rennie and Sons (Pty.) Ltd., P.O.B. 1006, Durban; monthly cargo service between Far East and South Africa.

Moore McCormack Lines Inc.: P.O.B. 998, Durban; cargo/passenger services to U.S. Atlantic ports.

Shaw Savill Line: P.O.B. 4847, Cape Town; passenger and cargo services to U.K., Australia and New Zealand.

South African Lines Ltd.: P.O.B. 2334, Cape Town; cargo and limited passenger services to South and South-East African Ports and Continental Ports, also U.K.

South African Marine Corporation Ltd.: P.O.B. 2171, Cape Town; incorporating Springbok Shipping Co. Ltd.; services to U.S.A. Atlantic and Gulf ports, U.K., Europe, Japan and South Africa; Man. Dir. M. DE W. MARSH.

Transatlantic S.S. Co. Ltd. of Gothenburg: P.O.B. 640, Cape Town; passenger and cargo services to Scandinavian and Baltic countries, and to Australia.

Unicorn Shipping Lines (Pty.) Ltd.: 4th Floor, Standard House, Smith St., Durban, P.O.B. 2161; regular scheduled sailings between South Africa and South West African coast ports; also to Angola and the Indian Ocean islands, Mauritius, Reunion, Madagascar, Comores and the Seychelles.

Union-Castle Mail Steamship Co. Ltd.: P.O.B. 7, Cape Town; services to U.K., Europe and South and East African ports.

West Coast South America Line: Gen. Agents: John T. Rennie and Sons (Pty.) Ltd., P.O.B. 1006, Durban; cargo service every second month from India, Pakistan and Ceylon to South Africa and the West Coast of South America, Punta Arenas northwards to Guayaquil.

CIVIL AVIATION

All civil aviation in South Africa is controlled by the Minister of Transport under the Aviation Act of 1962. The National Transport Commission is responsible for licensing and control of air services. Executive and administrative

work of the National Transport Commission is carried out by the Department of Transport.

Director of Civil Aviation: Private Bag 193, Pretoria; Dir. L. C. DU TOIT.

S.A.A. (South African Airways): South African Airways Centre, Johannesburg; f. 1934; Chief Exec. A. M. CONRADIE; Deputy Chief Exec. J. ADAM. There are daily passenger services linking all the principal towns of South Africa—Pretoria, Johannesburg, Durban, East London, Port Elizabeth, Cape Town, Bloemfontein, Kimberley, Upington, Kectmanshoop and Windhoek; regular services to Salisbury and Bulawayo in Rhodesia; eight services per week between Johannesburg and Lourenço Marques in partnership with DETA, and three per week to Gaborone and four per week to Francistown, four per week to Blantyre in partnership with Air Malawi, five per week to Manzini in partnership with Swazi Air, once per week to Tananarive in partnership with Air Madagascar and three times per week to Mauritius. South African Airways operates regular services to Brussels, London, Paris, Frankfurt, Zurich, Rome, Athens, Madrid, Lisbon, Las Palmas, Luanda, Perth, Sydney and Vienna. A once-weekly service to New York via Rio de Janeiro commenced in February 1969; operates eight Boeing 707, nine Boeing 727, six Boeing 737, three Hawker Siddeley, seven Vickers Viscount 813; unduplicated route mileage 100,830.

COMAIR (Commercial Airways (Pty.) Ltd.): 91 Commissioner St., P.O.B. 2245, Johannesburg, flies daily DC-3 schedules from Rand Airport to Welkom, Phalaborwa and Skukuza, and operates safaris to Kruger Park in conjunction with its scheduled services.

Namakwaland Lugdions (Edms) Bpk.: P.O.B. 28, Springbok C.P., and 1917 Sanlam Centre, Cape Town; internal services.

Trek Airways (Pty.) Ltd.: 87 Rissik St., P.O.B. 2758, Johannesburg; non-scheduled flights to Europe.

FOREIGN AIRLINES

The following foreign airlines also operate services to South Africa, Johannesburg being the principal centre: Air Madagascar, Air Malawi, Alitalia, BOAC, Botswana National Airways, DETA, El Al, Iberia, KLM, Lesotho Airways, Lufthansa, Olympic Airways, PAA, Qantas, Sabena, SAS, Swazi-Air, Swissair, TAP, UTA and Varig.

TOURISM

South African Tourist Corporation: 8th Floor, President Centre, 265/9 Pretorius St., Private Bag 164, Pretoria; 11 brs. in 10 countries; Dir. P. J. H. BASSON.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Atomic Energy Board: Private Bag 256, Pretoria; f. 1948; 12 mems.; Pres. Dr. A. J. A. Roux; publ. *Annual Report, Nuclear Active* (half-yearly), *Isotope* (quarterly).

The National Nuclear Research Centre: Pelindaba, Private Bag 256, Pretoria; f. 1961; 20 MW O.R.R. type research reactor (SAFARI-I) critical 1965; 3MeV Van de Graaff accelerator.

National Institute for Metallurgy: 1 Yale Road, Milner Park, Johannesburg; f. 1966; includes a pilot plant for the production of nuclear-grade uranium metal and compounds. The Institute is concerned with all

aspects of mineral processing, both fundamental and applied. It is the home of the Extraction Metallurgy Division of the Atomic Energy Board and is thus responsible for all work on the processing of raw materials for nuclear power; Dir. Dr. R. E. ROBINSON; publ. *Minerals Science and Engineering, Annual Report, NIM Abstracts*.

South Africa is a founder member of the International Atomic Energy Agency. Plans have recently been announced for the construction of the country's first nuclear power station in the Western Cape.

UNIVERSITIES

University of Cape Town: P.O.B. 594, Cape Town; f. 1829; 500 teachers, 7,790 students.

University of Fort Hare: Private Bag 314, Alice Cape Province; f. 1916; 107 teachers, 615 students (Xhosa and Bantu only).

University of Natal: King George V Ave., Durban, Natal; f. 1909; 640 teachers, 6,528 students.

University of the North: P.O. Sovenga, Pietersburg; f. 1959; 98 teachers, 811 students (Tsonga, Sotho and Venda).

University of the Orange Free State: P.O.B. 339, Bloemfontein; f. 1855; 321 teachers, 3,858 students.

University of Port Elizabeth: P.O.B. 1600, Port Elizabeth; f. 1964; 142 teachers, 1,144 students.

Potchefstroom University for Christian Higher Education: Potchefstroom, Transvaal; f. 1869; 488 teachers, 4,682 students.

University of Pretoria: Hillcrest, Pretoria; f. 1908; 730 teachers, 12,855 students.

Rand Afrikaans University: P.O.B. 524, Johannesburg; f. 1966; 145 teachers, 1,216 students.

Rhodes University: P.O.B. 94, Grahamstown; f. 1904; 196 teachers, 2,023 students.

University of South Africa: P.O.B. 392, Pretoria; f. 1873; 470 teachers, 25,444 students (all external).

University of Stellenbosch: Stellenbosch, Cape Province; f. 1918; 710 teachers, 7,700 students.

University of the Western Cape: Private Bag, P.O. Kasselsvlei, Bellville; f. 1960; 94 teachers, 936 students.

University of the Witwatersrand: 2 Jan Smuts Ave., Milner Park, Johannesburg, Transvaal; f. 1922; 9,504 students.

University of Durban-Westville: Private Bag 4001, Westville, Durban; f. 1960; 174 teachers, 1,810 students (Indians only).

THE BANTU HOMELANDS

AREA	POPULATION
57,933 sq. miles	3,633,259

PLANS FOR DEVELOPMENT

(For the position of Africans before 1951 see earlier section, The Constitution.)

The Bantu Authorities Act, 1951, disestablished the Natives' Representative Council, which had refused to meet since 1949, and created in the Bantu homelands tribal, regional and territorial authorities which have administrative, executive and judicial functions and which are intended to form the basis for political development to full autonomy. The United Transkeian Territories General Council (UTTGC or *Bunga*) voted in 1955 to accept in principle the Bantu Authorities system, and in the following year it transformed itself into the Transkeian Territorial Authority. (For further developments in the Transkei see below, The Transkei.)

The Commission on the Socio-Economic Development of the Bantu Areas, which was set up in 1950 under the chairmanship of Prof. F. Tomlinson to prepare a long-term plan for "separate development", submitted its report to the Government in October 1954. It found that of the 13 per cent of the total land area of the Republic which forms the Native Reserves some 30 per cent of the land was badly eroded and a further 44 per cent moderately eroded. It also reported that per capita income had declined over the previous twenty years and that only the earnings of Africans in white areas had maintained Africans in the Reserves at subsistence level. It therefore recommended that some 50 per cent of the existing population in the Reserves be removed from agricultural land and 50,000 jobs a year be created for 25 years in the Reserves outside agriculture (in commerce and manufacturing). (Between mid-1959 and mid-1966, it has been estimated, only a few thousand new jobs were created by the Bantu Investment Corporation.) The Commission also proposed that white capital be allowed to invest in the development of the Reserves, given the paucity of resources available to Africans themselves. The Government preferred to accept a minority view on the Commission and rejected this proposal, establishing what later became the Bantu Investment Corporation with an initial capital of £500,000. The Government made it clear that industrial development in the Reserves was to be left to Africans themselves when it stated that development depended on the principle of "self-aid". From 1956 on the Government also followed a policy of building up border industries. Generous incentives, like the reduction of the minimum wage, were offered to white industrialists to move their concerns to the white fringes of the borders with the Reserves, where it was assumed, though not realised in practice, that African workers would be able to cross the borders back to their homes at reasonable intervals.

The total expenditure the Tomlinson Commission recommended to develop the Reserves and to achieve parity between whites and Africans in the white areas by the year 2000 was £104 million. Between 1956 and 1961 the Government actually spent £7.9 million on development in the Reserves. The first "development plan" for the Reserves allocated R.114,342,000 for the period 1961-66 (see table below). Nearly R.76 million was for "houses and development of villages". These were the townships for the workers in the white border industries or for Africans evicted from their previous homes in

"white" areas and "resettled" in the Reserves. Much of the remainder of the total expenditure was earmarked for improving the badly eroded soil. In the second "development plan", 1966-71 (see table below), the two largest items were "physical development" and "education". The first item, allotted R.162 million, again largely consisted, as far as can be ascertained, of the costs of resettlement. (By early 1969 the Government stated that about 900,000 "redundant, non-economically active Bantu in our white areas" had been "eliminated" and settled elsewhere since 1959, and that at least 216,000 had been resettled in the Johannesburg area alone.) The second item, education (R.163 million), largely corresponded with the total expenditure planned for all Bantu education in the Republic in that period.

APARTHEID LEGISLATION

The Bantu Self-Government Act, 1959, which repealed the Representation of Natives Act, 1936, thus abolishing the limited representation of Africans in Parliament and the Cape Provincial Council, accepts the natural division of the African population into eight national units in the Republic and its vicinity. These units, beginning with a system of tribal, regional and territorial authorities may eventually become self-governing in their respective areas, although this does not necessarily mean that there will be eight territorial authorities or regional parliaments. The Act also provides for appointment of Commissioners-General to represent the Government at each of these national units and to aid the Bantu rulers in achieving this end. The Transkei Territorial Authority was set up in 1960 and those for people of the Ciskei and the Tswanas (Western Transvaal and Northern Cape) were established in 1961. In January 1962 it was announced that the Xhosa nation of the Transkei would be the first of the Bantu peoples to qualify for self-government—the next step to independence. The new Transkei Constitution was agreed to in March 1962. (See below, The Transkei.)

In January 1967 it was announced that the North Sotho people, living in the northern Transvaal, would have five departments of government to control the affairs of their Homeland. Matters passing from the control of the Republic Government were education, finance, justice, public works, agriculture, forestry and community development. Later it was announced that detailed attention was also being given to the transfer of management and administrative powers to the Tswana people, the Xhosa of the Ciskei, the South Sotho, the Venda and the Tsonga.

The removal of all representatives of non-Whites from Parliament and the establishment of separate non-White authorities has been accompanied by legislation (mostly passed since the advent of the National Party to power in 1948) designed to enforce separation between the different racial groups.

By the Natives Land Act, 1913, and the Natives (Urban Areas Consolidation) Act, 1945 (and amendments), Africans may not acquire urban land, being limited to land in the reserved areas, which constitute about 14 per cent of the total land area of the Republic. The Population Registration Act of 1950 requires every person over 16 to carry an identity card signifying the holder's racial group, which is determined by local race-classification boards,

SOUTH AFRICA—(THE BANTU HOMELANDS)

chaired by magistrates. Personal relationships between people of different racial groups are regulated as criminal offences under the Prohibition of Mixed Marriages Act, 1949, and the Immorality Act, 1957, while total residential separation of Whites, Asians, Coloureds and Africans in urban areas is enforced by the Group Areas Act, 1950 (amended and consolidated 1957), and the Natives (Urban Areas Consolidation) Act, 1945, which also limit Asians to trading in Asian areas only. In addition these acts lay down that no African may stay in an urban area for more than 72 hours without the permission of the local Native Labour Officer. Entry into an urban area by an African is, in any case, regulated by the pass system, whose basis is the Natives (Abolition of Passes and Co-ordination of Documents) Act, 1952, and which requires an African to hold a permit to enter an urban area (where he must have secured employment) and a permit to leave his previous area. The Native Labour Officer is also, under the Native Labour (Settlement of Disputes) Act, 1953, supreme in handling industrial disputes involving African workers. The same Act prohibits strikes by Africans; while the Native Building Workers Act, 1951, and the Industrial Conciliation Act, 1956, established the principle of job-reservation (already effective in the mining industry) by which skilled work is mainly reserved for Whites.

Separate public amenities, which need not be of equal quality, are provided for under the Reservation of Separate Amenities Act, 1953, and the prevention of joint worshipping by Whites and Africans is a provision of the Native Laws Amendment Act. Education of the African, and the training of his teacher, is completely state-controlled.

A number of Acts, notably the Bantu Administration Act, 1927, as amended, and the Native (Urban Areas Consolidation) Act, 1945, as amended, render Africans liable to executive and administrative decisions without provision for recourse to the law courts for possible redress. In addition political and trade union organization by Africans has been made impossible (as has any effective non-African opposition organization) by laws like the Suppression of Communism Act, 1950, as amended, the General Law Amendment Act, 1963, and the Criminal Procedure Act, 1965, as amended, which give the President and Minister of Justice wide discretionary powers that cannot be challenged in a court of law. The Suppression of Communism Act defines communism as any doctrine expounded by Lenin, Trotsky, the Comintern or the Cominform, or a "doctrine which aims at bringing about any political, industrial, social or economic change within the Union by the promotion of disturbances or disorder, by unlawful acts or omissions or by means which include the promotion of disturbance or disorder, or such acts or omissions or threat".

THE RESERVES: FIVE-YEAR PLAN 1961-66 (Rand)

Houses and Development of Villages	75,949,500
Staff Accommodation, Stores and Workshops	2,122,900
Roads and Bridges	3,349,650
Irrigation	6,945,200
Dams and Boreholes	3,946,040
Contour Banks and Grass Strips	1,150,000
Afforestation	8,999,108
Fencing	9,901,332
Fibre Cultivation	1,777,703
Dipping Tanks	156,600
Auction Pens for Stock	44,236
TOTAL	114,342,269

BANTU HOMELANDS: FIVE-YEAR PLAN 1966-71 ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE (Rand '000)

Physical Development	162,539
Economic Development	39,474
Education	163,575
Grants to Bantu Local Authorities	6,630
Compensation and Transport	6,549
Land and Equipment Purchases	50,000
Roads	2,394
TOTAL (incl. others)	490,000

ORGANIZATION

Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, and Bantu Education: M. C. BOTHA.

Director of Bantu Development: L. A. PEPLER, B.SC.AG.

Commissioners-General:

Xhosa, Transkei: HANS ABRAHAM.

Tswana, Western Transvaal and Northwestern Cape: Dr. I. S. KLOPPER.

Venda and Tsonga, Northern Transvaal: M. D. C. DE WET NEL.

North Sotho: Dr. W. W. M. EISELEN.

South Sotho: S. R. PAPENFUS.

Zulu and Swazi: J. J. BOSHOFF.

THE TRANSKEI

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (sq. miles)	POPULATION
15,831	1,411,567†

† Including 14,000 whites (Capital Umtata).

Flag: The flag of the Transkei consists of equal horizontal stripes, green, white and ochre.

BUDGET, 1970-71
(Rand '000)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
Domestic	5,696	Agriculture	6,669
Republican Government	18,248	Education	7,783
		Works	4,878
		Interior	5,351
TOTAL	23,944	TOTAL (inc. others)	26,261

Budget: (1968-69) Revenue R.20,496,000; Expenditure R.19,977,000.
(1969-70) Revenue R.20,344,000; Expenditure R.23,570,000.

CONSTITUTION

Although the *Bunga* had voted to accept the Bantu Authorities system in 1955, the imposition of this system, along with other grievances such as soil conservation schemes and increased taxation, resulted in violent opposition by the people, beginning in February 1960. There was a full-scale revolt in East Pondoland, and in November the Government introduced a state of emergency which has been in force ever since. No meeting can take place without the permission of the Bantu Commissioner; free speech is restricted; entry and exit in the Transkei is strictly controlled; chiefs have the power to apprehend persons described as "communists" by the Minister of Bantu Administration. (For definition of communism see Apartheid Legislation above). In January 1961 the Government stated that 4,769 Africans had been arrested in Pondoland and 2,067 actually tried; 25 Africans had been murdered in Pondoland, two of whom were chiefs; and 15 Africans had been killed by the police in "self-defence". Most of the troops were withdrawn in May 1961.

Despite the state of emergency in the first Bantustan election ever held, the elections in the Transkei in November 1963, 38 of the 45 elected members supported the anti-Government chief, Victor Poto, and only 7 the pro-Government candidate, Kaizer Mantanzima. However, when the full Assembly, including 64 chiefs, met, Mantanzima was elected Chief Minister, by 54 votes to Poto's 49. The 14 chiefly votes of East Pondoland are thought to have been crucial. The Paramount Chief there, Botha Sigcau, was the first chief to accept the Bantu Authorities and was given police protection during the revolt.

The Constitution of the Transkei was promulgated in the South African Parliament in May 1963, and came into

force in December of the same year. The main provisions are:

Legislative Assembly: Consists of the four Paramount chiefs of the Transkei, the 60 chiefs holding office in the nine regional authority areas, and 45 members who are elected by all Transkeian subjects whether resident in the territory or in South Africa or South West Africa. The Chief Minister and the five Ministers are elected by secret ballot by the members of the Legislative Assembly.

The Legislative Assembly has the power to make laws in connection with the various government functions it controls. The laws then go to the Commissioner-General for submission, through the Minister for Bantu Administration and Development, to the State President. The State President may either give his assent or refer the bill back to the Legislative Assembly.

The Legislative Assembly meets at least once every year, and subject to the provisions of the act granting the Transkei self-government, "there will be freedom of speech and debate in the assembly". Subject to standing rules and orders, debates are to be conducted in public.

Powers: The Transkei Government has control over its own affairs apart from foreign affairs, defence, internal security, part of the administration of justice and economic development. There are ministries of finance, justice, the interior, education, agriculture and forestry, roads and works.

Under the section listing the "classes of matters" over which the Transkei Government has no power are: "The control, organization, administration, powers of entry into and presence in the Transkei of any police force of the Republic charged with the maintenance of public peace and order and the preservation of internal security and the safety of the Transkei and the Republic".

SOUTH AFRICA—(THE TRANSKEI)

Personnel: Some white employees of the Republican Government have been placed at the disposal of the Transkeian Government but they will remain on the establishment of the Republican Government. They will be progressively replaced by suitable Bantu employees of the Transkei Government (of a Civil Service of 2,820 posts, 2,740 were filled by Bantu in 1966).

Zoning of Areas: The Constitution provides for the zoning of towns and villages in the Transkei under the jurisdiction of municipalities, village management boards, or local boards, for occupation and ownership by the Bantu. This provision was put into effect in 23 Transkei towns and villages, or in certain parts of them, in January 1966.

Justice: An elaborate system of courts provides for the administration of justice in the Transkei. It includes courts under the jurisdiction of the Republican Government. The jurisdiction of any court transferred to the Transkei does not include jurisdiction over anybody who is not a Transkei citizen.

The State President may constitute a high court of the Transkei similar in function, constitution and jurisdiction to the Supreme Court of South Africa. Appeals go from the High Court of the Transkei to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of South Africa. The Transkei High Court is to take over the functions of the Bantu appeal and divorce courts. It is also involved in matters of Bantu law and custom.

Finance: The Transkei Government is financed by various forms of revenue including taxation of all Xhosa, both inside the Transkei and outside. In addition to this, the Republican Government grants the Transkei enough money (about R13 million a year) to cover the administration of all departments handed over to the Transkei.

THE GOVERNMENT

THE CABINET
(April 1972)

Chief Minister and Minister of Finance: Chief KAIZER MATANZIMA.

Minister of the Interior: Chief JEREMIAH MOSHESH.

Minister of Agriculture and Forestry: N. P. BULUBE.

Minister of Education: S. N. SIGLAU.

Minister of Justice: GEORGE MATANZIMA.

Minister of Roads and Works: (vacant).

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
(Second Election, October, 1968)

Elected Members: 45 (Transkei National Independence Party 28, Democratic Party 14, Independents 3).

Non-Elected Members: Four Paramount Chiefs, 60 office-holding Chiefs in nine Regions (56 of the 64 Chiefs support the ruling party).

POLITICAL PARTIES

Transkei National Independence Party: f. 1964; accepts policy of apartheid; aims at Transkeian independence and called for complete independence in its 1968 election manifesto, won 7 of 45 elected seats in Assembly in 1963 elections and 28 in 1968; Leader Chief KAIZER MATANZIMA.

Democratic Party: f. 1964; rejects apartheid in favour of the Transkei's status as a province within South Africa, with equal rights for both races in the Republic; won 38 of 45 elected seats in Assembly in 1963 and 14 in 1968; Leader KNOWLEDGE GUZANA.

Transkei People's Freedom Party: Umtata; f. 1966; aims at immediate independence from the Republic; Leader S. M. SINABA.

RELIGION

Church of the Province of South Africa: Bishop of St. John's Rt. Rev. JAMES LEO SCHUSTER, M.A., Bishopsmead, Umtata.

Roman Catholic Church: Bishop of Umtata (Province of Durban) Rt. Rev. HENRY CARLEN, C.M.M.

RADIO

Radio Bantu: broadcasts in Zulu, Xhosa, Southern Sotho, Northern Sotho, Tswana, Tsonga, Venda, Ndonga, Kuanyama, Nama/Damara and Herero.

FINANCE

Xhosa Development Corporation: P.O.B. 610, East London; Man. Dir. F. MARITZ; cap. R.24.3m.

Barclays National Bank Ltd.: Umtata.

Standard Bank of South Africa Ltd., The: Umtata.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS

Bantu Investment Corporation of S.A. Ltd.: P.O.B. 213, Pretoria; f. 1959 to develop Bantu areas; Chair. Dr. S. P. DU TOIT VILJOEN; Man. Dir. Dr. J. ADENDORFF.

Transkei Industrial Development Corporation: P.O.B. 103, Umtata; f. 1965; controlled by S.A. Government; intended to establish finance and develop industries in Transkei.

OTHER BANTU AUTHORITIES

The Tswana, Zulu, South Sotho (near Lesotho), the people of the Ciskei (near the Transkei) and the Ovambo (in South West Africa/Namibia) are, by stages, being given institutions similar to those of the Transkei. The North Sotho, Shangaan, Venda and, in Namibia, the Kavango and Damara are also to be given similar authorities.

SOUTH WEST AFRICA (NAMIBIA)

South West Africa is a mandated territory administered by South Africa. In 1966 the UN General Assembly terminated the League of Nations mandate and set up a committee to recommend means by which the territory should be administered. The South African Government, which does not recognize this committee, has established a Bantustan, similar to the Transkei, for the Ovambo people of South West Africa, and intends to establish similar authorities for the other main tribal groups like the Kavango and Damara. The UN on June 12th, 1968, renamed the Territory "Namibia". The South African Government has refused to allow the UN Committee on Namibia to enter the Territory. In June 1971 the International Court of Justice ruled that South Africa's presence in the Territory is illegal.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION (1960 census and 1970 census)

AREA (sq. miles)	AFRICAN RESERVES (sq. miles)	TOTAL POPULATION	WHITES	OTHER	COLOURED	WINDHOEK (capital)
317,725	81,500	526,004	73,464	428,575	23,963	35,916 (whites 19,200)
317,827	84,774	(746,328)	(90,658)	(630,661)	(25,009)	(64,700) (whites 35,700)

The principal port, Walvis Bay, is an enclave of South Africa. The summer capital is Swakopmund.

PRINCIPAL TRIBAL DIVISIONS (1970 census*)

Ovambo	342,455
Damara	64,973
Herero	32,853
Nama	49,577
Okavango	49,203
East Caprivians	28,275
Coloureds	25,009
Bushmen	6,467
Rehobothers	21,909

*Preliminary

The Ovambo, who have some agriculture, form the chief source of labour in the Territory. The Bushmen are still primitive hunters while the other tribes are mainly semi-nomadic cattle raisers and stock hands.

AGRICULTURE

Livestock: (1966) Cattle 2,261,000, Sheep 4,067,542, Goats 1,513,059; (1967) Cattle 2,196,792, Sheep 3,802,415, Goats 1,423,249.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS ('000 R.)

	1968	1969
Karakul Pelts	19,156	21,900
Beef Cattle	23,354	22,856
Beef Cattle slaughtered locally	3,440	6,077
Small Stock exported	1,715	1,689

DAIRY PRODUCE ('000 lb.)

	1968	1969
Butterfat	3,486,936	2,577,509
Butter	4,250,616	3,135,357
Cheese	254,820	150,455
Casein	524,526	382,278

SOUTH WEST AFRICA

KARAKUL PELTS

(Exports)

	NUMBER	RANDS MILLION
1967 . . .	3,949,425	19.7
1968 . . .	4,870,248	27.1
1969 . . .	5,323,774	31.6

FISHERIES

	1967	1968	1969
Canned Pilchards (short tons) .	81,000	60,000	66,800
Fish Meal (short tons) . . .	189,386	262,208	224,669
Fish Oil (centals)	37,684	67,324	44,342
Rock Lobster (short tons) . .	1,771	3,027	2,666

1969: Total value of catch R.36,303,000, Total catch 943,000 tons.

MINING

		1966	1967	1968	1969
Copper	'000 metric tons	34.1	33.8	30.2	25.5
Lead	" " "	n.a.	70.2	60.9	75.7
Zinc	" " "	n.a.	23.8	24.1	33.0
Iron Ore	'000 tons	7,605	7,620	8,102	n.a.
Tin	" long tons	687	720	720	n.a.
Diamonds	'000 carats	1,759	1,700	1,722	n.a.

Finance: *Currency:* South African currency is used throughout the territory. *Budget* (1966-67): Revenue R.115,370,000, Expenditure R.113,047,000.

External Trade: Total Mineral exports: (1963) R.65m., (1964) R.93m., (1965) R.115m., (1966) R.128m. Two thirds of the total is accounted for by diamonds, some of which are mined off-shore.

Exports to U.K.: (1967) £21,343,000; (1968) £24,464,000; Imports from U.K.: (1967) £2,135,000; (1968) £1,478,000.

Transport: *Roads* (1966): Registered vehicles 41,526; *Shipping (Walvis Bay)* (1965): Passengers 1,062, Freight 1,231,767 tons; (1966) Freight 1,187,824 tons; *Civil Aviation* (1966): To Republic of S. Africa 21,842 passengers, from Republic of S. Africa 21,769 passengers; 2,662 arrivals on international flights, 8,402 departures.

EDUCATION

Schools—1966

	PRIMARY AND SECONDARY
European	69
Coloured	57
African	417

Source: Bureau of Statistics, Pretoria.

ADMINISTRATION

The administration of South West Africa is vested by Mandate of the League of Nations, dated December 17th, 1920, in the Government of South Africa. The Territory was granted a constitution in 1925. The government consists of an Administrator appointed by the State President of the Republic, a Legislative Assembly of eighteen elected members and an Executive of four members chosen by the Assembly from its own ranks. The Parliament of the Republic is the supreme legislative authority and the Republic government is the chief executive authority. The South West Africa Legislative Assembly has wide powers except in matters of defence, railways and harbours, civil aviation, native affairs and certain legal affairs.

In 1949 the South African Parliament passed the South West African Affairs Amendment Act by which South West Africa was authorized to elect six members to the South African House of Assembly, and two members to the South African Senate. Two further senators are appointed by the State President. Non-Whites are not part of the Electorate for the South West Africa Legislative Assembly.

In October 1966 South Africa's *security and apartheid* laws were applied to the Territory, retrospective to 1950.

The tribal areas, including Ovamboland, occupy about a quarter of the total land area in the north of the Territory. The other three-quarters of the land, including that containing most of the mineral resources, is occupied by the White population, with the exception of some small African reserves. Land in the northern tribal areas can be allocated by the Government for European settlement, provided land of equivalent value is reserved for Africans in compensation, but non-Whites cannot purchase land in White locations. Permission to enter such locations is given only to non-Whites contracted as labourers for a set period. Permits are also required by non-Whites to travel from one non-White area to another and to reside anywhere in the Territory, including the tribal areas. Any breach of these regulations is treated as a criminal offence. In the tribal areas the Commissioners, responsible to the Administrator, have ultimate authority over the non-White population and over their chiefs and headmen, who are paid allowances by the Government.

The United Nations have made annual recommendations that, as a former League of Nations Mandate, South West Africa should be placed under United Nations Trusteeship.

In 1950 the International Court of Justice advised that South Africa was not under a legal obligation to place South West Africa under the trusteeship system of the United Nations Organization. However, the court proceeded to hold unanimously that the mandate survived the dissolution of the League of Nations. It held further that the United Nations had, on the dissolution of the League of Nations, become vested with supervisory powers in respect of the mandate.

This opinion was followed by two further advisory opinions in 1955 and 1956, both of them concerned with the interpretation of the 1950 opinion.

In 1960 the governments of Ethiopia and Liberia, acting in the capacity of states which were members of the former League of Nations, brought before the International Court of Justice various allegations of contraventions of the League of Nations mandate for South West Africa by the Republic of South Africa. Final judgement was given on 18th July, 1966, when the International Court rejected the application of the plaintiff states on the grounds that they could not be considered to have established any legal rights or interests in the subject matter of their claims on South West Africa.

In June 1971 the International Court of Justice ruled that South Africa's presence in the Territory was illegal and that she should withdraw immediately. In December 1971 there was a widely observed strike in Windhoek of Ovambo contract labourers. Their withdrawal to Ovamboland in the north of the Territory and the widespread outbreaks of opposition to the Government that followed led to a declaration of a state of emergency in Ovamboland. No visitors or reporters were allowed into the area and many arrests were made.

HOMELANDS

The Odendaal Commission in 1964 recommended setting up ten Homelands for the major non-White peoples:

Homeland	Population*
Ovamboland . . .	239,363
Okavangoland . . .	27,871
Kaokoveld . . .	9,234
East Caprivi . . .	15,840
Damaraland . . .	44,353
Namaland . . .	34,806
Hereroland . . .	35,354
Rehoboth Gebiet . . .	11,257
Bushmanland . . .	11,762
Tswanaland . . .	9,992

* For 1970 figures see Statistical Survey.

The Ovambo Legislative Council of up to 42 members (nominated by the territory's seven tribal authorities) was formally opened in October 1968. There is also a seven-man Executive Council. The Bantustan's powers are similar to those of the Transkei, though there is no provision for elections. In 1970 Kavango also obtained a Territorial Authority.

(March 1972)

Administrator: B. J. VAN DER WATH.

Executive Committee: A. H. DU PLESSIS, S. VON BACH, Dr. J. W. BRANDT, D. F. MUDGE.

Legislative Assembly: E. A. NEL (Chairman).

ELECTION, APRIL 1970

The National Party won all 18 seats.

POLITICAL PARTIES

EUROPEAN

National Party: P.O.B. 354, Windhoek; organized on a federal basis with the National Party in the Republic of South Africa; Leader A. H. DU PLESSIS, M.P.; See. A. J. Louw, won all six seats in the South African Parliament and all 18 in the Legislative Assembly of S.W. Africa in the elections of March 30th, 1966, and subsequently of April 1970.

United Party: f. 1927; official Opposition Party; organized on federal basis with United Party in Republic of South Africa; Leader Adv. J. P. DE M. NIEHAUS; Chair. G. M. T. KIRSTEN; Sec. C. J. VAN DEN BERG.

COLOURED

South West Africa Coloured People's Organisation: f. 1959; 4,000 mems. (estimate).

AFRICAN

South West African People's Organisation: f. 1958; P.O.B. 1071, Windhoek; formerly Ovambo People's Organisation; aims at removal of racial discrimination and placing the Territory under the UN Trusteeship Council as first step towards independence; Pres. SAM NUJOMA (based in *Dar es Salaam*); 150,000 mems.

South West Africa National Union: supported by Pan-African Congress; the acting president, GERSON VEIL, was imprisoned in 1967; Vice-Pres. WILLIE UATJO KAKUETO.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The Territory is divided into 18 magisterial districts and three detached assistant magistracies. Ovamboland, the Kaokoveld and the Okavango Native Territory are separate magisterial districts under the control of the Minister of Bantu Affairs. Some magistrates are also Bantu affairs commissioners and as such hold courts in cases solely affecting Bantu. From the Magistrates Courts appeal lies to the Supreme Court of South Africa (South West Africa Division) which has jurisdiction over the whole of South West Africa.

The Supreme Court of South Africa (South West Africa Division):

Judge-President: Hon. F. H. BADENHORST.

Puisne Judge: Hon. G. G. HOEXTER.

Master: H. G. RAINIER.

Registrar: M. VAN DER WESTHUYZEN.

Attorney-General: S. C. TERBLANCHE, S.C.

RELIGION

The European population is Christian but the majority of the natives follow their traditional beliefs. The principal missionary societies are Lutheran (290,000 adherents), Roman Catholic (46,000 adherents) and Anglican (5,000 adherents).

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN

NON-WHITE CHURCHES

Ovambokavango Church: Bishop L. AUALA, Oniipa, P.O. Ondangwa.

Rhenish Mission Church: P.O.B. 5069, Windhoek; f. 1967; Pres. Präses H.-K. DIEHL; publ. *Immanuel* (monthly).

WHITE CHURCH

German Evangelical Lutheran Church in South West Africa: President: Rev. Landespropst O. MILK, P.O.B. 233, Windhoek.

ANGLICAN

Province of South Africa, Diocese of Damaraland: Rt. Rev. COLIN O'BRIEN WINTER, M.A., Bishop's House, P.O.B. 57, Windhoek.

ROMAN CATHOLIC

Keetmanshoop Vicariate: Rt. Rev. EDWARD SCHLOTTERBACK, O.S.F.S., P.O.B. 88, Keetmanshoop.

Windhoek Vicariate: Most Rev. Bishop RUDOLF KOPPMANN, O.M.I., D.D., Titular Bishop of Dalisanda, P.O.B. 2328, Windhoek.

THE PRESS

Allgemeine Zeitung: P.O.B. 2127, Windhoek; f. 1915; daily; German; Editor K. DAHLMANN; circ. 5,200.

Immanuel: Evangelical Lutheran Church in South West Africa (Rhenish Mission Church), P.O.B. 75, Karibib; f. 1961; Lit. Sec. U. POENNIGHAUS; monthly; circ. 3,500.

Namib Times: P.O.B. 706, Walvis Bay; bi-weekly (Tues. and Fri.); English, Afrikaans, German; Editor P. VINCENT.

Official Gazette of South West Africa: Secretary for South West Africa, P.O.B. 292, Windhoek; fortnightly; Government publication.

Die Suidwes Afrikaner: P.O.B. 337, Windhoek; Tues. and Fri.; Editor J. A. ENGELBRECHT.

Die Suidwester: P.O.B. 766, Windhoek; f. 1945; Mon.-Fri.; Afrikaans; Man. F. L. VAN ZIJL.

Windhoek Advertiser: P.O.B. 2127, Windhoek; f. 1919; English; daily; Editor CLIVE COWLEY; circ. 2,700.

PUBLISHERS

Deutscher Verlag (Pty.) Ltd.: P.O.B. 56, Windhoek; f. 1939; newspaper publishers.

John Meinert (Pty.) Ltd.: P.O.B. 56, Windhoek; f. 1924; newspaper publishers.

RADIO

Radio R.S.A.: P.O.B. 4559, Johannesburg; f. 1966; external short wave service of South African Broadcasting Corporation, broadcasting in English, Afrikaans, French, Portuguese, German, Dutch, Swahili, Chichewa and Tsonga to Africa, the Middle East, Europe, North America, Madagascar, Mauritius and Australasia. Transmitted from international short-wave station at Bloemendal, nr. Johannesburg.

FINANCE

BANKING

Barclays National Bank Ltd.: Chief Office in South West Africa; P.O.B. 195, Windhoek; Regional Gen. Man. I. A. C. VAN NIEKERK; 18 brs.

Land and Agricultural Bank of South West Africa: Private Bag 13208, Branch Office, Windhoek; f. 1922; Man. T. TRICHARDT.

Netherlands Bank of South Africa Ltd.: P.O.B. 370, Windhoek.

Prifinger and Roll (Pty.) Ltd.: P.O.B. 7, Windhoek; f. 1933.

Standard Bank of South Africa Ltd.: Chief Office in South West Africa; Windhoek.

Volkskas Ltd.: Chief Office in South West Africa; P.O.B. 2121, Windhoek.

INSURANCE

African Life Assurance Society Ltd.: Windhoek; Man. B. T. HATTINGH.

Employers Liability Assurance Corporation Ltd.: Continental Buildings, Kaiser Str., Windhoek; Man. H. A. EICHBAUM.

Protea Assurance Co. Ltd.: Windhoek, Man. I. N. MARTIN.

Prudential Assurance Co.: P.O.B. 365, Windhoek.

South African Mutual Fire and General Insurance Co. Ltd.: P.O.B. 151, Windhoek; Man. H. K. BORCHARDT.

SOUTH WEST AFRICA

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

ADVISORY BOARDS

Various Advisory Boards have been established by the Administration to advise the Administration on the development of industries, and to promote them. The most important are the Karakul Industry Advisory Board, the Diamond Board and the Fisheries Development Board.

LABOUR ORGANIZATION

SWANLA—South West Africa Native Labour Association: Grootfontein; recruiting organization to obtain native labour for industry, mines, fisheries and farms: Gen. Man. and Sec. J. H. Louw.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

South African Railways: railways in South West Africa are administered by South African Railways. The main

lines are from De Aar in the Republic of South Africa to Luderitz on the coast, Windhoek—Walvis Bay and Tsumeb. Total rail tracks are 1,474 miles.

ROADS

There are about 34,000 miles of roads, of which some 21,000 are maintained by the South West Africa Administration. More than 69 Railway Motor Services operate over 5,366 miles of road.

SHIPPING

Walvis Bay and Luderitz are the only ports. Walvis Bay harbour has been extended.

CIVIL AVIATION

Suidwes Lugdiens (Edms) Bpk.: P.O.B. 731, Windhoek.

South African Airways provide a service three times a week between Cape Town and Windhoek and daily between Windhoek and Johannesburg. D.T.A. (Angola) also serves Windhoek.

SPANISH AFRICA

SPANISH SAHARA

CEUTA AND MELILLA

Director-General for Promotion of the Sahara: D. EDUARDO JUNCO MENDOZA.

SPANISH SAHARA

INTRODUCTION

Spanish Sahara lies on the Atlantic coast of North Africa, with Morocco to the north and Mauritania to the east and south. There is also a small boundary with Algeria. While the economic prospects are bright, with the colony likely to become the world's leading producer of phosphates, Spanish Sahara is virtually a military colony. Between 10,000 and 20,000 Spanish troops are stationed there, though there are only about 30,000 settled, as against nomadic, inhabitants. Opposition to the colonial régime has grown in recent years. At the beginning of 1969 a movement for the liberation of Sekia el Hamra and Río de Oro was formed. Known as *Sidam* in Arabic, the movement is reported to have been responsible for the anti-Spanish demonstration in El-Aaiún in June 1970 during which Spanish troops killed at least 10 civilians.

Just before this, Morocco, Mauritania and Algeria had agreed on a common policy towards the liberation of Spanish Sahara, and in December of the same year the UN Committee on Trusteeship and the Non-Self-Governing Territories called on Spain to hold a referendum as soon as possible in Spanish Sahara so that the indigenous population could exercise its right to self-determination. It was reported in November 1971 that clashes between Spanish troops and members of the liberation movement had led to repressive measures by the Spanish authorities against certain sections of the population.

STATISTICS

Area: 266,000 square km. (approx.) (Río de Oro 184,000 sq. km.; Sekia el Hamra 82,000 sq. km.).

Population (1967 census): non-Europeans 46,558, Europeans 10,184 (also 15,000 Spanish soldiers). El-Aaiún 16,319 (capital), Villa Cisneros 5,454; about 50,000 nomads enter Spanish Sahara during the rainy season.

Agriculture (1969): 650 palm trees.

Livestock (1969): 58,247 camels, 145,408 goats, 18,426 sheep.

Fishing (1969): Weight 4,271 tons.

Industry (1969): Production of electric energy: 5,118,000 kWh.

Budget (1969): Expenditure 250 million pesetas. The territory receives substantial aid from Spain.

Development: The territory's extensive phosphate deposits are being developed by Spain. Some 540 million

pesetas a year are to be spent on building schools and digging wells and on other development projects.

External Trade (1969): Imports ('000 pesetas): 387,410 (Foodstuffs 71,327, Manufactures 316,083; Exports are negligible.

Transport: *Roads* (1969): 3,457 vehicles; *Shipping* (1969): Passengers disembarked 11,229, freight entered 108,423 tons; *Civil Aviation* (1969): Passengers entered 47,064, Passengers leaving 47,821; Freight (metric tons), unloaded 13,999, loaded 16,077.

Tourism (1969): 14,815 tourists.

Education (1969): 74 Primary Schools, 150 teachers, 2,649 pupils, 776 students in secondary education.

THE GOVERNMENT

Spanish Sahara was recognized as a Province in 1958. It is divided into two regions: Sekia el Hamra (82,000 sq. km.) and Río de Oro (184,000 sq. km.). A **General Assembly** of 28 members (Pres. SEILA ULD ABERDA) and a **Cabildo** (*local council*) are the main representative bodies of the province. The province is represented in the Spanish Cortes by 3 *procuradores*.

There was an election to the General Assembly in January 1971.

Governor-General: Gen. FERNANDO DE SANTIAGO.

Director-General for Promotion of the Sahara: D. EDUARDO JUNCO MENDOZA.

Religion: Muslim; Europeans are nearly all Catholics.

Mining: Phosphate deposits at Bucraa estimated at 1,700 million tons will be exploited by Empresa Nacional Minera del Sahara SA (ENMINSA), a state-controlled company.

Radio: *Radio Sahara*, Apt. 7, El-Aaiún; government station; Dir. J. SAHONERO DIAZ.

Radio Villa Cisneros, Apt. 60, Villa Cisneros; government station; Dir. E. PONCE RAMOS.

Transport: Airfields at Villa Cisneros (the chief seaport), La Güera and al-Aiun, with passenger services to Madrid and Las Palmas operated by Iberia. A 3,500 metre loading pier is under construction at El-Aaiún to handle up to 2,000 tons an hour of phosphates from 1972 onwards. A 60-mile conveyor will bring the phosphate ores from the mines at Bucraa.

SPANISH AFRICA—CEUTA, MELILLA, OTHER POSSESSIONS

CEUTA

Ceuta is a North African port opposite Gibraltar. It has been held by Spain since 1580.

Area: 19 square km.

Population (1965): 76,098.

External Trade: Ceuta is a duty-free port. Trade is chiefly with Spain, the Balearic and Canary Islands and Melilla.

Transport: Much of the traffic between Spain and Morocco passes through Ceuta; there are ferry services to Algeciras, Spain.

Education (1970): Primary: 205 schools, 6,750 pupils; Secondary: 2,206 pupils.

Government: A Mayor administers the town and he is also a member (under the title Procurador) of the Spanish Parliament in Madrid.

Procurador: SERAFINO BECERRA.

Religion: Most Africans are Muslims; Europeans are nearly all Catholics; there are a few Jews.

Radio: *Radio Ceuta*, Alfau 20, Ceuta; commercial; owned by Sociedad Española de Radiodifusión.

MELILLA

Melilla is a Mediterranean port about 200 miles east of Ceuta and has been held by Spain since 1497. It now forms part of the province of Málaga.

Area: 12.3 square km.

Population (1965): 80,758 (70,000 Spanish, 7,600 Africans, 1,900 Jews); 1969 estimate: 100,000.

External Trade: Melilla is a duty-free port. Most imports are from Spain but over 90 per cent of exports go to non-Spanish territories. Chief exports: fish and iron ore from Moroccan mines.

Transport: There is a daily ferry service to Málaga and a weekly service to Almería. Melilla airport is served by a daily service to Málaga, operated by Iberia.

Education (1970): Primary: 196 schools, 6,174 pupils; Secondary: 2,675 pupils.

Government: A Mayor administers the town.

Radio: *Radio Melilla*, O'Donell 26, Melilla; commercial; owned by Sociedad Española de Radiodifusión.

OTHER POSSESSIONS

Peñón de Vélez de la Gomera and Villa Sanjurjo on the Mediterranean coast between Ceuta and Melilla—and the Chafarinas Islands lying east of Melilla near the Algerian

border. Peñón de Vélez de la Gomera and Villa Sanjurjo are small towns. The Chafarinas Islands have no permanent inhabitants.

THE SUDAN

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Democratic Republic of the Sudan is the largest country in Africa. Its border with Egypt to the north is the second cataract of the Nile; Khartoum is at the junction of the Blue Nile and White Nile. To the east is Ethiopia and the Red Sea, to the west the Central African Republic and Chad, and to the south Kenya, Uganda and Zaire. The climate shows a marked transition from the desert of the north to the rainy equatorial south. Temperatures vary with height and latitude. The overall average is about 70°F (21°C). Arabic is the main language but English is widely understood. Most Sudanese are Muslims with animists as the next largest group. There is a Christian community of about 270,000. The flag consists of three horizontal bands of blue, yellow and green. The capital is Khartoum.

Recent History

The Sudan became an independent republic with a parliamentary system in 1956. Following a *coup d'état* in 1958 the Army took control of the state, suspending Parliament and abolishing political parties. A Supreme Council of the Armed Forces was set up and ruled until October 1964, when it was overthrown in a civilian revolution. The governments which followed failed to improve the economic situation or to deal with the problem of the southern provinces, and in May 1969 the Mahgoub government was overthrown by a group of officers and civilians led by Col. (later Maj.-Gen.) al Nemery. All existing political institutions and organizations were abolished and the "Democratic Republic of the Sudan" was proclaimed with supreme authority in the hands of the National Revolutionary Council. A more militant policy towards Israel was adopted and, in line with this, co-ordination committees with the U.A.R. and Libya were established in December 1969. In November 1970 the Presidents of the U.A.R. and Libya and President Nemery agreed in principle to political union between their countries, but internal opposition to Nemery prevented Sudan joining the Federation of Arab Republics which was formed in September 1971 with Syria as the third member.

On July 19th, 1971, a section of the army, led by communists, overthrew the Nemery régime. Twenty-eight officers and N.C.O.s were executed. Col. Babakr al Nur was proclaimed head of state. However, while Col. al Nur and his assistant, Maj. Farouk Hamadallah, were returning from London to take command of the revolution, the BOAC plane carrying them was forced to land in Libya. They were taken off, and the Libyan Government later handed them over to President Nemery, who had regained power in a counter-coup three days after being ousted. A massive purge of communists followed, and fourteen people were executed almost immediately. Apart from Maj. Hachem al Atta, who set the coup in motion in Khartoum, and the two leaders back from London, the Communist Party's Secretary-General, Abdel Khalik Mahgoub, the Secretary-General of the Federation of Sudanese Workers' Union, Shafieh Ahmed el Sheikh, and

Joseph Garang, were all eliminated after secret trials before a military tribunal. The purge brought condemnation in unusually forthright terms from the Soviet and East European governments.

In a referendum held in October 1971 to confirm Gen. Nemery's nomination as President, Nemery received almost four million votes, with only 56,000 "no" votes. A new government was formed, the Revolution Command Council was dissolved, and the Sudanese Socialist Union was recognized as Sudan's only political party.

From May 1969 onwards the Nemery government had made attempts to settle the problem of the three racially and culturally different southern provinces, where rebellion against rule from the north had first broken out in 1955. Fighting continued until March 1972, when a ceasefire was agreed between the two sides and a draft Regional Constitution for the Southern Sudan promulgated by President Nemery.

Government

Under the Provisional Constitution introduced in August 1971, a People's Assembly will be summoned to draft and ratify a permanent constitution. The President of the Republic is elected for six years, and presides over the Council of Ministers.

The new Regional Constitution for the Southern Sudan grants the three southern provinces of Sudan a large degree of autonomy from the central government.

Defence

The armed forces comprise the Army, Air Force and Navy and total about 20,000. Sudan has a defence agreement with the Arab League Unified Military Command. In 1966 Yugoslavia agreed to supply men and materials to assist in building a Sudanese navy.

Economic Affairs

Since the 1969 revolution the economy has become increasingly nationalized, including the cotton industry.

Long-staple cotton, grown under irrigation, is overwhelmingly Sudan's most valuable export. The principal food crop is millet, but coffee, tobacco, rice and sugar are also grown. Nomadic tribes breed cattle, sheep, goats and camels. The vast forest areas provide timber and 80 per cent of the world's supply of gum arabic (an important export). Industry is confined mainly to the manufacture of food and vegetable oils. The 1961/62-1970/71 plan had as its main objects an increase in agricultural output, the establishment of industries for import substitution, improvements in education and social services and a higher rate of increase in national income than population growth. Two dams are under construction on the Atbara river and the Blue Nile.

Transport and Communications

There are 2,750 miles of railways owned by the state. Generally roads are only cleared tracks impassable immediately after rain. Hard-surfaced roads are no longer

SUDAN—(INTRODUCTORY SURVEY, STATISTICAL SURVEY)

confined to urban areas. Highways from the capital to the provinces are under construction and plans have been drawn up for a network of highways in the Western Sudan. Sudan Railways operate passenger and freight steamer services on navigable reaches of the Nile. These are linked to the railway services of Egypt, Uganda and Kenya. Sudan Airways, the Government airline, maintains internal and external services.

Social Welfare

The Ministry of Health organizes the public health services. There are 81 hospitals, 60 health centres, 1,244 dispensaries and over 500 doctors.

Education

The Government provides elementary education from the ages of seven to eleven, intermediate from ages eleven to fifteen and secondary from fifteen upwards. In 1967 there were 3,359 schools and about 600,000 pupils. Pupils from secondary schools are accepted at the University of Khartoum, subject to their reaching the necessary standards. Cairo University also has a Khartoum Branch and there is an Islamic University at Omdurman.

Tourism

The rain forests in the south teem with wild game and attract hunters and observers from all over the world. In

the north are the sites of several temples and pyramids of ancient Sudanese civilizations.

Sport

Football is the most popular game. Sudanese athletes have competed at the Olympic and the Pan Arab and African Games.

Public Holidays

1972: April 26 (Birth of the Prophet), May 25 (Anniversary of the May Revolution), October 21 (Anniversary of the Revolution), November 8 (Ramadan Bairam), December 25 (Christmas).

1973: January 1 (Independence), January 17 (Kurban Bairam), February 6 (Muslim New Year), April 16 (Sham el Nassim).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is gradually replacing traditional weights and measures.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The monetary unit is the Sudanese Pound = 100 Piastres = 1,000 Milliemes.

Coins: 2, 5, 10 Piastres; 1, 2, 5, 10 Milliemes.

Notes: 1, 5, 10 Sudanese Pounds; 25, 50 Piastres.

Exchange rate: 0.867 Sudanese Pounds = £1 sterling
0.35 Sudanese Pounds = \$1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

TOTAL AREA	ARABLE LAND	PASTURE	FOREST	TOTAL POPULATION (1970)
2,505,805 sq. kilometres	71,000 sq. kilometres	240,000 sq. kilometres	914,999 sq. kilometres	15,503,000

PROVINCES

(1970)

	AREA (sq. km.)	POPULATION		AREA (sq. km.)	POPULATION
Bahr el Ghazal	213,751	1,445,000	Khartoum	20,971	888,000
Blue Nile	142,138	3,195,000	Kordofan	380,546	2,846,000
Darfur	496,369	1,715,000	Northern	477,074	1,147,000
Equatoria	198,121	1,320,000	Upper Nile	236,180	1,298,000
Kassala	340,655	1,649,000			

THE SUDAN—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

PRINCIPAL TOWNS

TOWN	POPULATION 1970
Khartoum (capital)	255,740
Omdurman	252,430
El Obeid	68,170
Wadi Medani	74,519
Port Sudan	108,930
Khartoum North	123,050
Atbara	55,669

Because of the flooding of the Wadi Halfa and adjacent areas by the Aswan High Dam, over 50,000 inhabitants have been resettled in Khashm el Girba, on the Atbara River.

TRIBAL DIVISIONS

(1956 Census)

	'000	%
Arab	3,989	39
Southerners (Nilotic, Nilo-Hamitic, Sudanic)	3,056	30
Western People	1,315	13
Nuba	573	6
Beja	646	6
Nubiyin	330	3
Miscellaneous	94	1

The remaining 2 per cent was made up of 260,000 foreigners.

Employment: 87 per cent of the labour force is engaged in agricultural or pastoral activities.

AGRICULTURE

COTTON CROP

(1 feddan = 1.038 acres = 4,201 sq. metres; 1 large kantar = 141.523 kg.)

	AREA (feddans)			PRODUCTION (large kantars)		
	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
Long Staple	783,953	720,208	827,125	3,113,184	3,876,815	3,748,912
Medium and Short Staple	365,031	397,784	438,028	613,928	753,244	901,399
TOTAL	1,148,984	1,117,992	1,265,153	3,727,112	4,630,059	4,650,311

OTHER CROPS

CROP	AREA (feddans)		PRODUCTION (tons)	
	1967-68	1968-69	1967-68	1968-69
Groundnuts	846,922	822,688	297,366	184,838
Sesame	1,234,368	1,345,494	186,368	165,705
Dura	4,699,576	2,633,921	1,979,890	618,779
Millet	1,452,330	1,436,073	368,513	266,491

Livestock (1968—'000): Cattle 10,900, Sheep 10,100, Goats 8,500, Camels 2,300.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES

(1968—tons)

Dates	50,000
Bananas	20,000
Mangoes	15,000
Lemons	9,500
Guavas	4,000
Oranges	3,000
Grapefruit	1,500
Onions	32,000

THE SUDAN—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

TIMBER PRODUCTION

	UNIT	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
Railway Sleepers	number	90,000	86,300	86,000	112,049
Poles	"	51,497	89,379	394,929	390,000
Bamboo Canes	"	250,890	164,661	258,368	350,000
Firewood	cu. metres	78,826	82,466	105,894	107,697
Other Sawn Wood	" "	3,500	3,700	3,434	3,502

GUM ARABIC PRODUCTION (tons)

SEASON	GUM HASHAB	GUM TALH	TOTAL
1965-66	47,960	2,444	50,404
1966-67	42,713	2,296	45,009
1967-68	58,896	2,649	61,545
1968-69	40,955	4,592	45,547
1969-70*	30,000	4,000	34,000

* Estimates.

INDUSTRY PRODUCTION

	UNIT	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
Cement	'000 tons	73.2	101.1	128.7	140.7
Flour of Wheat	" "	44.1	39.9	48.8	51.5
Sugar	" "	25.0	71.1	93.3	90.8
Soap	" "	18.8	18.8	18.4	18.2
Wine	'000 litres	1,254.8	1,650.9	1,634.6	1,453.8
Beer	" "	7,487.5	7,778.7	7,447.6	7,159.1
Cigarettes	'000 kilos	535.0	647.4	660.9	532.9
Matches	billion	3.1	3.9	4.0	3.9
Shoes	million pairs	7.2	8.2	9.5	10.7
Textiles	yards	79,503.0	56,170.0	93,122.0	101,350.0
Alcohol	'000 litres	457.0	542.1	552.6	464.0
Oil	'000 tons	—	17.0	36.0	46.0

ELECTRICITY OUTPUT

YEAR	CAPACITY (kWh.)	UNITS GENERATED ('000 kWh.)	UNITS SOLD ('000 kWh.)
1966	91,036	261,964	214,214
1967	91,976	317,865	254,468
1968	97,412	333,795	293,851
1969	130,893	528,176	430,173

THE SUDAN—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

MINING PRODUCTION

	UNIT	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Iron Ore	'000 tons	35	14	39	—	—
Manganese Ore	tons	800	2,500	1,500	5,000	850
Chromium Ore	"	11,000	25,000	17,391	22,086	23,944
Gold	ounces	215	—	111	29	—
Magnesite	tons	—	4,000	3,000	6,500	500
Salt Unrefined	'000 tons	52	57	43	50	51

FINANCE

1 Sudanese pound (£S)=100 piastres=1,000 milliemmes.

£So.867=£1 sterling; £So.350=U.S. \$1.

£S100=£115.34 sterling=U.S. \$287.

BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR CURRENT REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

REVENUE	1968-69	1969-70	EXPENDITURE	1968-69	1969-70
Direct Taxation	8,800,000	17,500,000	Ministry of Agriculture and Forests	3,075,961	3,558,739
Indirect Taxation	56,275,250	63,201,000	Ministry of Communications and Tourism	3,726,050	4,239,999
Fees and Charges, etc.	7,197,781	8,129,786	Ministry of Education	8,312,580	9,803,319
Proceeds from Government Enterprises	28,833,280	42,395,227	Ministry of Health	5,678,720	6,585,877
Interest and Dividends	1,166,227	1,217,037	Ministry of Works		
Pension Contributions	2,300,000	1,373,964	Works	2,610,495	3,826,839
Reimbursement and Inter-Departmental Services	7,629,177	7,203,271	Mechanical Transport	1,957,067	2,434,941
Other Sources	1,274,858	1,093,435	Ministry of Irrigation	3,785,984	3,852,513
			Department of Stores and Equipment	1,659,056	1,104,171
			Other Ministries and Departments	43,772,396	65,083,411
			General Central Services	25,117,369	40,623,911
			Constitutional Commissions	367,721	—
TOTAL REVENUE	113,476,573	142,113,720	TOTAL EXPENDITURE	100,063,399	141,113,720
			SURPLUS	13,413,174	1,000,000
	113,476,573	142,113,720		113,476,573	142,113,720

Five-Year Plan (1970-75): £S21.7.3 million capital investment by public sector.

THE SUDAN—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

(£S'000)

	1966	1967
Wages and Salaries . . .	315,238	338,632
Operating Surplus . . .	110,221	117,488
Domestic Factor Income . .	425,459	456,120
Wages and Salaries Paid		
Abroad (net)	-2,924	-1,774
Property and Entrepreneurial		
Income Paid Abroad (net) .	-3,023	-3,049
Indirect Taxes	45,737	50,467
Less Subsidies	-5,083	-4,090
National Income at Market		
Price	460,166	497,674
Other Current Transfers to the		
Rest of the World (net) . .	-1,939	-2,042
National Disposable Income .	458,227	495,632
National Disposable Income per		
capita (£S)	32.7	33.8

COMPOSITION OF THE MODERN SECTOR OF THE ECONOMY

(£S million)

	1965-66	%	1966-67	%	1967-68	%
Agriculture	72.8	32.1	71.2	31.5	83.4	33.6
Transport and Distribution and						
Banking	66.5	29.3	66.7	29.5	75.0	30.3
Industries	26.3	11.6	26.6	11.8	27.2	10.9
Administration and Social Services .	47.8	21.0	47.8	21.1	48.3	19.5
Other Services	13.7	6.0	13.8	6.1	14.0	5.7
TOTAL	227.1	100.0	226.1	100.0	247.9	100.0

THE SUDAN—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

WITHDRAWALS FROM FOREIGN AID: GRANTS, LONG-TERM AND MEDIUM-TERM LOANS AND IN KIND, 1960-69

SOURCE	RATES OF INTEREST PER ANNUM	£S MILLION			
		Grants	In Kind	Long- and Medium-term Loans	Total
IBRD	5½-6½			22.2	22.2
IDA	Free			4.4	4.4
Yugoslavia	3	0.3	1.5	2.5	4.3
U.S.S.R.	2		2.3	5.2	7.5
Bulgaria	n.a.		1.6		1.6
Czechoslovakia	3		3.3	0.3	3.6
Saudi Arabia	5			13.5	13.5
Kuwait	3½-4			16.5	16.5
U.A.R. (now Egypt)	Free		3.0	1.1	4.1
Algeria	Free			0.9	0.9
Libya	n.a.			7.4	7.4
Italy	4½		5.7		5.7
Holland	5½		3.0	1.1	4.1
American Aid	—	20.6			20.6
Britain (E.C.G.D.)	6½		0.1	3.1	3.2
Suppliers' Credit	n.a.		8.0	0.6	8.6
UN Technical Assistance	Free	2.3			2.3
France	7½			3.0	3.0
Sweden	2			1.0	1.0
Germany	4½-6			6.4	6.4
TOTAL		23.2	28.5	89.2	140.9

Source: Computed from the Bank of Sudan Annual Reports, 1960-69.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS ESTIMATES (£S million)

	1967-68	1968-69
Receipts:		
Cotton exports	39.9	50
Other exports	38.8	41
Invisible	15.0	14
Foreign loans	14.8	15
Other short-term capital	2.9	3
	111.4	123
Payments:		
Government imports	18.9	20
Private sector imports	70.1	73
Invisible	23.7	27
Repayments of capital	3.6	6
	116.3	126
Deficit	4.9	3

THE SUDAN—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

EXTERNAL TRADE

(£S million)

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Imports . . .	72.3	77.4	81.1	89.7	89.3
Exports . . .	68.0	70.7	74.6	81.2	86.3

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

(£S '000)

IMPORTS	1968	1969	1970*	EXPORTS	1968	1969	1970*
Sugar	4,165	2,715	1,635	Animals	2,131	2,332	1,554
Tea	4,013	2,210	2,109	Cotton, Ginned	48,562	49,498	44,619
Coffee	2,091	453	1,331	Cotton Seed	893	1,489	1,067
Wheat Flour	2,138	1,125	449	Cotton Seed Oil	881	920	743
Textiles	19,817	16,561	8,456	Dura	1,071	43	60
Clothing	1,561	749	369	Groundnuts	4,598	5,991	3,989
Footwear	637	585	103	Gum Arabic	7,849	8,699	6,201
Sacks and Jute	1,712	2,611	2,347	Oilseed Cake	4,425	3,879	1,748
Cement	54	47	29	Sesame	6,217	8,017	4,746
Fertilizers	944	1,397	1,106	Hides and Skins	1,509	1,803	1,120
Machinery, Apparatus, Vehicles	17,618	22,790	17,301				
Tyres	1,318	1,485	814				
Petroleum Products	4,766	8,809	5,239				
Pharmaceuticals	2,060	2,200	1,895				
Iron and Steel	3,490	4,594	2,352				

* First seven months.

COTTON EXPORTS BY COUNTRIES

(million tons)

	1968	1969	1970*
German Federal Republic	34,411	21,034	11,877
India	25,101	29,913	19,651
Italy	23,754	28,596	17,268
Japan	15,519	15,663	7,721
United Kingdom	13,605	15,038	9,839
People's Republic of China	12,381	13,735	9,497
United States	1,024	935	1,605
U.S.S.R.	1,065	8,319	51,491
Romania	2,116	6,126	2,221
France	3,643	2,925	4,345
Netherlands	3,884	859	709
Hungary	4,467	3,124	3,667
Poland	5,906	4,839	2,210
TOTAL (all countries)	183,462	172,425	160,266

* First seven months.

THE SUDAN—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

(£S '000)

	IMPORTS				EXPORTS			
	1967	1968	1969	1970*	1967	1968	1969	1970*
Belgium	1,643	1,830	2,094	1,040	1,600	2,206	1,957	1,023
China, People's Republic . . .	6,375	5,993	4,876	1,987	2,656	4,838	6,430	3,340
France	1,711	3,325	3,351	961	4,013	2,061	1,307	1,389
German Federal Republic . . .	4,313	4,647	5,771	3,890	8,810	12,256	10,142	6,386
India	8,219	9,342	9,063	7,991	6,817	7,946	10,133	6,634
Italy	3,347	4,990	4,327	1,002	8,790	9,713	10,777	5,916
Japan	4,665	8,113	7,153	3,781	5,718	6,652	8,010	5,403
Netherlands	2,552	2,346	3,512	1,730	4,571	4,276	3,359	1,828
Poland	960	1,498	1,789	545	936	1,786	1,544	665
U.S.S.R.	1,101	6,223	4,486	3,748	3,223	4,818	3,389	15,274
United Arab Republic (now Egypt)	3,324	3,516	3,848	2,431	2,940	2,402	3,914	3,860
United Kingdom	16,349	15,831	16,944	11,851	5,826	4,800	5,762	3,737
U.S.A.	9,352	1,945	2,605	1,275	4,559	2,760	3,010	2,704
Yugoslavia	410	639	770	337	68	831	989	902
Others	16,861	19,471	21,887	16,129	13,532	13,489	14,901	9,165
TOTAL	81,182	89,709	92,476	58,698	74,059	80,834	85,624	68,226

* First seven months.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

(1968-69)

Number of Passengers ('000)	3,548
Freight ('000 tons)	2,669

ROADS

(1969)

Passenger Vehicles	29,094
Goods Vehicles	21,413
Motor Cycles	1,973

SHIPPING

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Number of Ships calling at Port Sudan	1,087	1,223	1,004	845	770
Total Inward Tonnage	1,440,789	1,427,743	1,528,183	1,594,019	1,582,369
Total Outward Tonnage	921,689	941,317	866,948	952,449	950,975

CIVIL AVIATION

(Sudan Airways—International Traffic)

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Number of Passengers	45,793	50,673	31,367	36,975	65,293
Freight (kg.)	492,871.2	402,227.8	501,231.5	344,338	837,966

Source: Department of Statistics, H.Q. Council of Ministers, Khartoum.

THE SUDAN—(THE CONSTITUTION, THE GOVERNMENT)

THE CONSTITUTION

In December 1955 a Transitional Constitution was adopted, under which the highest authority was vested in a Supreme Commission of five members, who were responsible for appointing the Prime Minister and his Cabinet from amongst the members of Parliament.

This Transitional Constitution was suspended following the military *coup d'état* of 1958, but the provisional Government which took office after the overthrow of the military regime in October 1964, announced its intention of governing under the terms of the 1955 Constitution.

The Constituent Assembly, whose term had been extended in 1968, was abolished by the new regime in May 1969.

A Provisional Constitution was introduced by the Revolutionary Command Council in August 1971. A People's Assembly, including various categories of the people's working forces, will be called to draft and ratify a permanent constitution. The Provisional Constitution

states that the President of the Sudanese Democratic Republic will be elected for a maximum term of six years and will be Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces. He will be empowered to appoint two or more Deputies.

Under the Regional Constitution for the Southern Sudan, the three southern provinces will form a single region, with its own regional executive in Juba headed by a president who will also be a Vice-President of the whole Republic. The regional executive will be responsible for all matters outside national defence, external affairs, communications, currency and foreign trade regulation. The regional President will be appointed by and responsible to a regional People's Assembly, although, pending the election of such an assembly, he will be appointed by Pres. Nemeiry after consulting representative southern Sudanese. The Constitution can be amended only by a four-fifths majority of the central People's Assembly, where southerners will be proportionally represented.

THE GOVERNMENT

President: Maj.-Gen. JAAFIR AL NEMERY (*elected October 1971*).

First Vice-President: BABIKIR AWADULLAH.

Vice-Presidents: Maj.-Gen. KHALID HASAN ABBAS, ABEL ALIER.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(April 1972)

Prime Minister, Minister of Defence and Minister of Planning: Maj.-Gen. JAAFIR AL NEMERY.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: MANSOUR KHALID.

Minister of Interior: Maj.-Gen. MUHAMMAD AL-BAQIR AHMAD.

Minister of Justice: AHMAD SULAIMAN.

Minister of Public Service and Administrative Reform: ABDUL RAHMAN ABDULLAH.

Minister of Local Government: JAAFIR MUHAMMAD ALI BAKHIT.

Minister of Housing and Public Utilities: MUBAREK SINADAH.

Minister of Health: Maj. ABU AL-QASIM MUHAMMAD IBRAHIM.

Minister of Communications: BASHIR ABBADI.

Minister of Supply: MUSA AWAD BILAL.

Minister of the Treasury: MUSA ALMUBARAK.

Minister of Economy and Trade: IBRAHIM MONEIM MANSOUR.

Minister of Industry and Mining: AHMED ABDUL RAHMAN AL-AQIB.

Minister of Transport: Maj. ZAIN AL-ABDIN MUHAMMAD AHMAD ABDUL QADIR.

Minister of Agriculture: WADI HABASHI.

Minister of Co-operatives and Rural Development: OTHMAN ABU AL-QASIM.

Minister of Irrigation and Hydroelectric Power: YAHYA ABDUL-MAJID.

Minister of Animal Production: MUHAMMAD AL-NASRI HANZAH.

Minister of Education: MOHIEDDIN SABIR.

Minister of Information and Culture: OMAR AL-HAJJ MOUSA.

Minister of Youth, Sport and Social Affairs: Lieut.-Col. SALIH ABDUL MABROUK.

Minister of Religious Affairs and Waqfs: AWN AL-SHARIF QASIM.

Minister of Higher Education and Scientific Research: SIREKSADIM AL-KHALSA.

Minister of State for Presidential Affairs: MAHDI MUSTAFA AL-HADI.

Minister of State for Council of Ministers Affairs: Dr. BAHIA IDRIS.

Ministers for the Sudan Socialist Union: AHMAD ABD AL-HALIM, KAMIL MAHJUB.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS IN KHARTOUM

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Austria: Slavos Bldg. (E).

Belgium: 3GE Contomichalos St., P.O.B. 969; *Ambassador:* ROBERT SIX.

Bulgaria: House 7, St. 4Y, P.O.B. 1690; *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Chad: House 9, Block 9A, New Extension, P.O.B. 1514; *Ambassador:* ABDARAHMAN MUSA.

China: 69 31st St., P.O.B. 1425; *Ambassador:* YU PEI-WEN.

Central African Republic: Block 12DE, 17th St., New Extension; *Ambassador:* JEAN PIERRE KOMBET.

Czechoslovakia: Plot 18, Block 4ZE, P.O.B. 1947; *Ambassador:* JAN STARESECK.

Egypt: El Mogran Residential Area; *Ambassador:* MOHAMED KAMAL EL DIN KHALIL.

Ethiopia: New Extension; *Ambassador:* MENGISTE DESTA.

France: Plot 2, Block 6HE; *Ambassador:* MARC POFILET.

Ghana: Plot 21, Block 4, St. 15, P.O.B. 1418 (L).

Greece: Block 74, 31st Ave., P.O.B. 1182; *Ambassador:* PAVLOS PANDERMALIS.

Hungary: Block 12A, Plot 6, 3rd St., P.O.B. 1033; *Ambassador:* KAROLY SZARKA.

India: Kronlfi Bldg., Gamhouria St., P.O.B. 707; *Ambassador:* P. L. BHANDARI.

Iraq: Aboul Ela New Bldg., P.O.B. 1138 (E).

Italy: 51 Gamhouria St.; *Ambassador:* MARIO UNGARO.

Japan: Gellatly House, P.O.B. 1649, *Ambassador:* MASA-YUKI HARIGAI.

Jordan: 7th St., New Extension, *Ambassador:* JAWDAT AL-MEHEISEN.

Kuwait: 21B, 9th St., New Extension; *Ambassador:* YOUSIF ABDEL-LATIF EL-ABDEL-RAZAK.

Lebanon: House 60, 49th St., P.O.B. 1407; *Ambassador:* ADEL ISMAIL.

Libya: 7th St., New Extension, P.O.B. 2091 (L).

Netherlands: Sharia El-Mahdi, cnr. Sharia El-Gama'a; P.O.B. 391; *Ambassador:* P. W. H. SCHAEPMAN.

Niger: No. 1, New Extension (L).

Nigeria: House 1, Block 5, East, P.O.B. 1538 (E); *Ambassador:* ALHAJI NUGU MOHAMED.

Pakistan: House 58, Plot 27, Block 2FE, P.O.B. 1178; *Ambassador:* SAAD RASHIDUL KHAIRI.

Poland: 73 Africa Rd., P.O.B. 902 (L).

Saudi Arabia: Block 10-1, New Extension, P.O.B. 852; *Ambassador:* SHEIKH ABDALLA EL MALHOUG.

Senegal: *Ambassador:* DJIM MOMAR GUEYE.

Somalia: No. 18, Block 11, New Extension; *Ambassador:* ABDALLA ADEN AHMED.

Sweden: Sharia El-Mek Nimr, Barlamman Ave., P.O.B. 2206; *Ambassador:* TORD B. HAGEN.

Switzerland: Aboul Ela New Bldg., P.O.B. 1717; *Ambassador:* ANDRÉ PARODI.

Syria: 3rd St., New Extension, *Ambassador:* HAFEZ EL-JAMALI.

Turkey: 51 Africa Rd., P.O.B. 771; *Ambassador:* CEMIL MIROGLU.

United Kingdom: Aboul Ela New Bldg., P.O.B. 801; *Ambassador:* ROBERT FOWLER.

U.S.S.R.: St. 5, P.O.B. 1161; *Ambassador:* ANATOLY NIKOLAEVIC NIKOLAEV.

Yemen Arab Republic: St. 35 (L); *Minister:* MUHAMMAD ALMOTAA.

Yugoslavia: 79A, 31st St.; *Ambassador:* GOJKO ZARKOVIC.

Zaire: 29th St., New Extension; *Ambassador:* Col. ANDRÉ SIMON MEAN.

Sudan also has diplomatic relations with Afghanistan, Albania, Cameroon, Ceylon, Congo People's Republic, Cyprus, Denmark, Dahomey, Finland, Gabon, the German Democratic Republic, Guinea, Liberia, Mali, Morocco, Norway, Spain, Tanzania, Uganda and the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam.

PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY

The Assembly was dissolved in May 1969

POLITICAL PARTIES

Sudanese Socialist Union: Khartoum; f. 1971; inaugural conference held Jan. 1972; Sudan's only recognized political party; consists of National Conference, Central Committee, Political Bureau and Central Secretariat; Sec.-Gen. Maj. MAAMOUN AWAD ABU ZAID.

Political Bureau: Maj.-Gen. JAAFIR AL NEMERY, BABIKR AWADALLAH, Maj.-Gen. KHALID HASAN

ABBAS, Maj. MA'MUN AWAD ABU ZAYD, Maj. ABU AL QASIM HASHIM, Maj. ABU AL QASIM MUHAMMAD IBRAHIM, Maj. ZAYN AL ABIDIN MUHAMMAD AHMAD ABD AL QADIR, ABEL ALIER, Dr. MUHYI AD-DIN SABIR, Dr. UTHMAN ABU AL QASIM, MUSA AL MUBARAK, MAHDI MUSTAFA AL HADI, AHMAD ABD AL HALIM, PETER GASKON, KAMIL MAHJUB.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The administration of justice is the function of the Judiciary, as a separate and independent department of state. The general administrative supervision and control of the Judiciary is vested in the Chief Justice.

Civil Justice: is administered by the Courts constituted under the Civil Justice Ordinance, namely the High Court of Justice—consisting of the Court of Appeal and Judges of the High Court, sitting as Courts of original jurisdiction—and Provincial Courts—consisting of the Courts of Province and District Judges.

Criminal Justice: is administered by the Courts constituted under the Code of Criminal Procedure, namely Major Courts, Minor Courts and Magistrates' Courts. Serious crimes are tried by Major Courts which are composed of a President and two members and have power to pass the death sentence. Major Courts are as a rule presided over by a Judge of the High Court appointed to a Provincial Circuit, or a Province Judge. There is a right of appeal to the Chief Justice against any decision or order of a Major Court and all findings and sentences of a Major Court are subject to confirmation by him.

Lesser crimes are tried by Minor Courts consisting of three Magistrates and presided over by a Second Class Magistrate and by Magistrates' Courts consisting of a single Magistrate, or a bench of lay Magistrates.

Local Courts: try a substantial portion of the Criminal and Civil cases in the Sudan and work in parallel to some extent with the State Courts.

Chief Justice: UTHMAN AS SAYID.

MUHAMMADAN LAW COURTS

Justice in personal matters for the Muslim population is administered by the Muhammadan Law Courts, which form the Sharia Division of the Judiciary. These Courts consist of the Court of Appeal, High Courts and Qadis' Courts, and President of the Sharia Division is the Grand Qadi. The religious Law of Islam is administered by these Courts in matters of inheritance, marriage, divorce, family relationships and charitable trusts.

Grand Qadi: Sheikh YAHYA ABDEL GASIM.

RELIGION

The majority of Sudanese are vigorous followers of Islam—it will be remembered that the Mahdi of 1896 was a religious leader—but some communities in the south remain untouched by Islam and practise animism or fertility worship. The cultural contrast between the Muhammadan north and centre, and the non-Muslim south, with differences in race, language, religion and outlook, gives rise to one principal political problem of the Sudan. According to a 1955 survey the religious adherence of the population was as follows:

Muslim	6,474,453
Animist	2,428,703
Catholic	162,745
Protestant	94,981
Orthodox	12,525
Jewish	380

The population has since grown by some 50 per cent, so these figures should probably be increased proportionately.

MUSLIM COMMUNITY

(Mainly divided into the following sects:)

Qadria: Heads of important local sub-sections include:

Sheikh AHMED EL GAALI
Sheikh IBRAHIM EL KABASHI.
YOUSIF EL SHEIKH OMER EL OBEID.
KHALIFA BARAKAT EL SHEIKH.
Sheikh HAMAD EL NIL ABD EL BAGI.
Sheikh ABD EL BAGI EL MUKASHFI.

Shadhliya: Heads of local sub-sections include:

Sheikh EL MAGDOUB EL BESHIR.
Sheikh GAMAR EL DAWLA EL MAGDOUB.

Idrisia: Heads of local sub-sections include:

Sheikh EL HASSAN EL IDRISI.

Khatmiya: MUHAMMAD OSMAN EL MIRGHANI.

Sammania: Sheikh FATEH GHARIBALLA.

Ismaila: Sayed JAYAL ASFIA EL SAYED EL MEKKI.

Ansari: Sayed EL-HADI AHMED EL MAHDI.

CHRISTIAN COMMUNITIES

Coptic Orthodox Church: Bishop of Nubia, Atbara and Omdurman: Rt. Rev. BAKHOMIOS.

Bishop of Khartoum, S. Sudan and Uganda: Rt. Rev. ANBA YOUNNIS.

Greek Orthodox Church: Metropolitan of Nubia: Archbishop SINESIOS.

Greek Evangelical Church: (Vacant).

Evangelical Church: Rev. RADI ELIAS.

Episcopal Church in the Sudan: Clergy House, P.O.B. 135, Khartoum; Bishop in the Sudan: The Rt. Rev. OLIVER C. ALLISON; Asst. Bishops: The Rt. Rev. YEREMAYA DOTIRO; The Rt. Rev. ELINANA NGALAMU, The Rt. Rev. BUTRUS SHUKAI, The Rt. Rev. BENJAMINA YUGUSUK.

Catholic Church:

Roman Rite:

Vicariate Apostolic of Khartoum: P.O.B. 49, Khartoum; Rt. Rev. Bishop AUGUSTINE BARONI.

Vicariate Apostolic of Wau: P.O.B. 29, Wau; Rt. Rev. Bishop IRENEUS DUP.

Vicariate Apostolic of Juba: P.O.B. 32, Juba; Rt. Rev. Mgr. SILVESTRO LAHARAYA, Apostolic Administrator.

Vicariate Apostolic of El Obeid: P.O.B. 386, El Obeid, Rt. Rev. Mgr. FRANCO CAZZANIGA, Apostolic Administrator.

Prefecture Apostolic of Malakal: P.O.B. 27, Malakal; Rt. Rev. Mgr. PIUS YUKWAN.

Maronite Church: P.O.B. 244, Khartoum; Rev. Fr. YOUSEPH NEAMA.

Greek Catholic Church: P.O.B. 766, Khartoum; Archimandrite: BASILIOS HAGGAR.

Jewish Community: Chief Rabbi: (vacant).

THE PRESS

The Press was nationalized on August 27th, 1970. A General Corporation for Press, Printing and Publications was set up with two publishing houses, the Al-Ayam (P.O.B. 363, Khartoum), and the Al-Rai Al-Amm (P.O.B. 424, Khartoum). These two houses publish all the following newspapers and magazines with the exception of those produced by other ministries.

DAILIES

Al-Ayam: P.O.B. 363, Khartoum; Arabic.

Al-Sahafa: P.O.B. 424, Khartoum; f. 1961; Arabic.

Sudan Standard: P.O.B. 424, Khartoum; English.

PERIODICALS

Huna Omdurman: f. 1942; Arabic; weekly; Sudan Broadcasting Service Magazine; published by Ministry of National Guidance.

Khartoum: P.O.B. 424, Khartoum; Arabic; monthly.

Nile Mirror: English; weekly; published by Ministry for Southern Affairs.

El Rai El Amm: P.O.B. 424, Khartoum; Arabic; weekly.

Sudan Cotton Bulletin: P.O.B. 1672, Khartoum; English; approx. quarterly; published by State Cotton Marketing Corporation.

El Sudan El Gadid: P.O.B. 363, Khartoum; Arabic; weekly.

Sudanese Economist: Khartoum; English; monthly; economic and commercial review.

NEWS AGENCIES

Sudan National News Agency: P.O.B. 624, Khartoum; f. 1971; daily and weekly summaries in English and Arabic; Man. ABDUL KARIM OSMAN EL MAHDI.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Middle East News Agency: Dalala Bldg., P.O.B. 740, Khartoum.

Tass also has a bureau in Khartoum.

PUBLISHERS

African Printing House: Press House, P.O.B. 1228, Khartoum; f. 1960; publishers of *al-Sahafa*; also African News Service; Gen. Man. ABDUL RAHMAN MUKHTAR.

Ahmed Abdel Rahman El Tikeina: P.O. Box 299, Port Sudan.

Al Ayam Press Co. Ltd.: Aboul Ela Building, United Nations Square, P.O. Box 363, Khartoum; f. 1953; Man. Dir. BASHIR MUHAMMAD SAID; newspapers, pamphlets and books.

Al Salam Co. Ltd. P.O. Box 197, Khartoum.

Central Office of Information: Khartoum; government publishing office; publications include the *Sudan Almanac*.

Claudio S. Fellas: P.O. Box 641, Khartoum.

Fuad Rashed: Wadi Halfa.

McCorquodale and Co. (Sudan) Ltd.: P.O. Box 38, Khartoum.

Mitchell Cotts and Co. (ME) Ltd.: P.O. Box 221, Khartoum.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Sudan Broadcasting Service: P.O.B. 572, Omdurman; a government-controlled radio station which broadcasts daily in Arabic and English; Acting Dir. M. EL OBEID.

There are 200,000 radio receivers.

Sudan Television Service (STS): P.O.B. 1094, Omdurman; f. 1962; thirty-five hours of programmes per week. Dir.-Gen. ALI M. SHUMMO.

There are 50,000 television receivers.

FINANCE

BANKING

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; dep. = deposits; m. = million)

Under the Nationalization of Banks Act 1970, all banks have been nationalized.

CENTRAL BANK

Bank of Sudan: P.O. Box 313, Khartoum; f. 1960; acts as banker and financial adviser to the Government and has sole right of issue of Sudanese banknotes; cap. p.u. £51.5m.; Chair. AWAS ABDEL MAGEID; Deputies EL FAKI MUSTAFA, EL BAGHIR YOUSIF MUDAWI; 7 brs; publ. *Economic and Financial Bulletin* (quarterly), *Foreign Trade Statistical Digest* (quarterly), *Annual Report*.

COMMERCIAL BANKS

El Nilein Bank: P.O.B. 466, Khartoum; f. 1965 as a partnership between the Bank of Sudan and the Crédit Lyonnais; 4 branches Chair. Dr. BASHIR EL BAKRI.

Juba Commercial Bank: P.O.B. 1186, Khartoum; formerly the Commercial Bank of Ethiopia; especially concerned with the non-Muslim south and with trading relations with African countries; 2 brs.; Gen. Man. AZIZ MUSTAFA ABU EISA.

Omdurman National Bank: Khartoum; formerly the Ottoman (National and Grindlays) Bank; 10 brs.

People's Bank: P.O.B. 922, Khartoum; formerly the Mistr Bank; 6 brs.

THE SUDAN—(FINANCE, TRADE AND INDUSTRY)

Red Sea Commercial Bank: Khartoum; formerly the Arab Bank; 3 brs.

State Bank for Foreign Trade: P.O.B. 1008, Khartoum; formerly Barclays Bank D.C.O.; 22 brs.

Sudan Commercial Bank: P.O.B. 1116, Khartoum; f. 1960; cap. p.u. £51,099,611; dep. £8,280,000; Chair. and Gen. Man. EL SHEIKH HASSAN BELAIL; 6 brs.

DEVELOPMENT BANKS

Agricultural Bank of Sudan: P.O. Box 1363, Khartoum; f. 1957; cap. £5 7m.; provides agricultural credit;

Chair. HAMMAD TEWFIK HAMMAD; Managing Dir. SALIH MUHAMMAD SALIH.

Estate Bank of Sudan: Khartoum.

Industrial Bank of Sudan: P.O.B. 1722, Khartoum; f. 1962; cap. £5 2m.

INSURANCE COMPANIES

There are over forty foreign insurance companies operating in the Sudan.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Sudan Gezira Board: H.Q. Barakat; Sales Office, P.O.B. 884, Khartoum; Chair. and Man. Dir. Dr. KAMAL AGABAWI; Deputy Man. Dir. MAHMOUD MOHD. ALI; Financial Controller ABDALLA IMAN; Agricultural Man. HASSAN ABDALLA HASHIM; Sales Man. BESHIR MEDANI; Sec. YOUSIF EL KARIB.

The Sudan Gezira Board is responsible for Sudan's main cotton producing area. Starting in 1911 as a company enterprise, it was nationalized in 1950 and has since then been run by a Board of Directors, consisting of 8 to 11 members. In 1969 the Revolutionary Government formed a temporary Board of Directors consisting of six officials and a tenant farmers' representative pending an extensive reorganization of the Board.

The Gezira Scheme represents a partnership between the Government, the tenants and the Board. The Government, which provides the land and is responsible for irrigation, receives 36 per cent of the net proceeds; the tenants (who numbered about 100,000 in 1971 and who do the actual cultivation) receive 49 per cent. The Board receives 10 per cent, the local Government Councils in the Scheme area 2 per cent and the Social Development Fund, set up to provide social services for the inhabitants, 3 per cent.

The total possible cultivable area of the Gezira Scheme is over 5 million acres and the total area under systematic irrigation is now almost 2 million acres. In addition to cotton, groundnuts, sorghum, wheat and millet are grown for the benefit of tenant farmers.

Publications: *Annual Report*, *Annual Statement of Accounts*, *El Gezira News Paper* (weekly), *Weekly Bulletin*.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Sudan Chamber of Commerce: P.O.B. 81, Khartoum; f. 1908; Pres. ABDEL SALAM ABOUL ELA; Hon. Treas. TH. APOSTOLOU; Hon. Sec. SAYED SALEH OSMAN SALEH.

TRADE UNIONS

FEDERATIONS

Federation of Sudanese Workers' Unions (F.S.W.U.): P.O.B. 2258, Khartoum; f. 1963; includes 135 affiliates totalling 450,000 mems.; affiliated to the International Confederation of Trade Union Federations and the All-African Trade Union Federation; Pres. AWADALLA IBRAHIM; Sec.-Gen. (vacant); publs. *Al Talia* (Arabic, weekly), *Bulletin* (English and Arabic, monthly).

Federation of Workers' Trade Unions of the Private Sector: Khartoum; f. 1965; Pres. SALIH ABDEL RAHMAN.

Federation of Workers' Trade Unions of the Public Sector: Khartoum; f. 1965.

PRINCIPAL UNIONS

In 1958 all Trade Unions were dissolved, but legislation in 1961 permitted registration of Trade Unions satisfying certain conditions. The larger ones are:

Central Electricity and Water Administration Trade Union: P.O.B. 1380, Khartoum; 3,000 mems.; Pres. ALI SAID; Sec.-Gen. MAHJUB SID AHMAD.

Department of Agriculture Trade Union: Khartoum Worker's Club, Khartoum; 1,170 mems.; Pres. ABDAL-KARIM SADALLAH; Sec.-Gen. ABDULLAM IBRAHIM.

Egyptian Irrigation Department Trade Union: Khartoum; 1,210 mems.; Pres. FADL ABD-AL-WAHAB; Sec.-Gen. MUHAMMAD AL SAYYID MUHAMMAD.

Forestry Department Trade Union: c/o Forests Department, Al Suke; f. 1961; 2,510 mems.; Pres. IMAN UMAR; Sec.-Gen. MUHAMMAD IBRAHIM AHMED.

Gezira Board Non-Agricultural Workers' Union: c/o Gezira Board, Wad Medani; f. 1961; 6,600 mems.; Pres. SULAYMAN ABD-AL-FARAJ; Sec.-Gen. MIRGHANI ABD-AL-RAHIM.

Khartoum Municipality Trade Union: c/o Khartoum Municipal Council, P.O. Box 750, Khartoum; 891 mems.; Pres. MUHAMMAD ABDULLAH AHMAD; Sec.-Gen. UTHMAN MUHAMMAD AL SHAIKH.

Khartoum University Trade Union: Khartoum University, P.O.B. 321, Khartoum; f. 1947; 1,400 mems.; Pres. MAHJUB AHMAD AL-ZUBAYR.

Mechanical Transport Department Trade Union: Khartoum Workers' Club, Khartoum, P.O.B. 617; 2,593 mems.; Pres. MADARRI MUHAMMAD AYD; Sec.-Gen. IBRAHIM BABALLAH.

Ministry of Education Trade Union: Khartoum Workers' Club, Khartoum; 679 mems.; Pres. MUHAMMAD HANDAN; Sec.-Gen. UTHMAN AL-SIDDIQ.

Ministry of Health Trade Union: c/o Khartoum Hospital, Khartoum; 3,592 mems.; Pres. ABDAL RAZIQ UBAYD; Sec.-Gen. IBRAHIM UMAR ALHAJ.

Ministry of Irrigation and Hydro-Electric Power Trade Union: Medani Workers' Club, Wad Medani; 15,815 mems.; Pres. YAHYA HASAN AL-RAU.

Ministry of Works Trade Union: Khartoum Workers' Club, Khartoum; 607 mems.; Pres. AWADALLAH IBRAHIM; Sec.-Gen. HASSAN ABDEL GADIR.

Posts and Telegraphs Trade Union: Khartoum Workers' Club; 700 mems.; Pres. ABD-AL-MONEIM AHMAD; Sec.-Gen. FADL AHMAD FADL.

THE SUDAN—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY, TRANSPORT AND TOURISM, UNIVERSITIES)

Sudan Textile Industry Employees Trade Union: Khartoum North; f. 1968; 3,750 mems.; Sec. MUKHTAR ABDALLA.

Sudan Railway Workers' Union (S.R.W.U.): Sudan Railway Workers' Union Club, Atbara; f. 1961; 28,000 mems.; Pres. MUSA AHMED MUTTAI; Sec. MUHAMMAD OSMAN ALI EL MUDIR.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

There are some 600 Co-operative Societies in the Sudan, of which 570 are formally registered. Of these 206 are Consumers' Societies, 152 are Agricultural Co-operative Societies, 41 General Purpose, 107 Marketing and Credit, 15 Flour Mill and 49 other types.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Sudan Railways: Atbara; Gen. Man. ISMAIL HUSSEIN.

The total length of railway in operation is about 4,756 route-kilometres. The main line runs from Wadi Halfa, on the Egyptian border to El Obeid, via Khartoum. Lines from Atbara and Sennar connect with Port Sudan on the coast. Since independence two new lines have been built, one from Sennar to Roseires on the Blue Nile (225 km.), opened in 1954 and one from Aradeiba to Nyala, in the south-western province of Darfur (689 km.), opened in 1959. A railway branching from this line, at Babanousa, to Wau in Bahr el Ghazal province (445 km.), has now been completed.

The construction of the Egyptian High Dam has flooded the Wadi Halfa. The U.A.R. proposes to operate river services in the Wadi Halfa/Aswan reach by deep-draught vessels suitable to sail in the big lake so created.

ROADS

Ministry of Public Works: P.O.B. 300, Khartoum; Dir. of Works IBRAHIM MOHD IBRAHIM.

Roads in the Northern Sudan, other than town roads, are only cleared tracks and often impassable immediately after rain. Motor traffic on roads in the Upper Nile Province is limited to the drier months of January-May. There are several good gravelled roads in the Equatoria and Bahr-el-Ghazal Provinces which are passable all the year round, but in these districts some of the minor roads become impassable after rain.

The through route from Juba to Khartoum is open from mid-November to mid-April.

Over 30,000 miles of tracks are classed as "motorable", but only 208 miles are asphalt.

INLAND WATERWAYS

Ministry of Communications: Khartoum.

The total length of navigable waterways served by passenger and freight services is 4,068 km. From the Egyptian border to Wadi Halfa and Khartoum navigation is limited by cataracts to short stretches but the White Nile from Khartoum to Juba is navigable at almost all seasons. The Blue Nile is not navigable.

The Sudan Railways operate 3,700 km. of steamer services on the navigable reaches of the Nile, touching Juba, Gambeila, Wau, Shellal (in Egyptian territory), and Dongola. These services connect with the Egyptian main railway services and the Nile river services of Kenya and Uganda.

SHIPPING

Sudan Railways: Atbara; responsible for operating Port Sudan.

Port Sudan, on the Red Sea, 490 miles from Khartoum, is the only seaport. There are eleven fully equipped berths, with a total length of 5,718 feet, and two secondary berths. There are also two berths with a total length of 1,200 feet.

River Navigation Corporation: Khartoum; f. 1970; jointly owned by the U.A.R. and Sudan governments; operates services between Aswan and Wadi Halfa.

Sudan Shipping Line: P.O.B. 426, Port Sudan; f. 1960; four vessels operating between the Red Sea, North Europe and the United Kingdom; Gen. Man. YOUSUF BAKHEIT ARABI.

CIVIL AVIATION

Sudan Airways: Gamaa Ave., P.O.B. 253, Khartoum; f. 1947; this airline is owned by the Sudan Government; regular services throughout the Sudan and external services to Aden, Chad, Ethiopia, U.A.R., Greece, Italy, Lebanon, Libya, Saudi Arabia, and the U.K.; Charter and Survey based at Khartoum; fleet of 2 Co et 4C, 4 Fokker Friendship F-27A, 1 DC-3, and 3 Twin Otters; Gen. Man. M. E. ABDEL DAYEM.

The Sudan is also served by the following foreign air lines: Aeroflot, Alitalia, Balkan, BOAC, EgyptAir, Ethiopian Air Lines, Interflug, Lufthansa, MEA, Saudi Arabian Airlines and Swissair.

TOURISM

Sudan Tourist Corporation: P.O.B. 2424, Khartoum; Dir. ABDUL RAHMAN I. KEBEDA.

UNIVERSITIES

University of Khartoum: P.O.B. 321, Khartoum; f. 1956; 200 teachers, 2,100 students.

Cairo University Khartoum Branch: P.O.B. 1055, Khartoum; f. 1955; 80 teachers, 5,100 students.

SWAZILAND

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Kingdom of Swaziland is bounded on the north, west and south by the Republic of South Africa's Transvaal province and by the Natal province and Mozambique on the east. It has four geographic regions—the Highveld (average height 4,000 ft.), Middleveld (2,000 ft.) and Lowveld (700 ft.), which extend longitudinally north and south throughout the country in roughly parallel belts between five and 30 miles broad, and the Lubombo (1,800 ft.), an impressive escarpment which is only 12 miles across at its widest part. Rainfall ranges from 40 to 90 inches a year on the Highveld to between 20 and 25 inches in the sub-humid Lowveld. English and siSwati are the official languages. Some 60 per cent of the population are Christian. The national flag has crimson, yellow and blue bands with a traditional Swazi shield in the centre. Mbabane is the administrative capital and Lobamba, for long the traditional capital of the Swazi people, is to become the country's legislative capital.

Recent History

Swaziland's first constitution, drafted by Britain, was published in May, 1963, and the general election to choose members for the first Legislative Council was held in June the following year. It resulted in an overwhelming victory for the Imbokodvo National Movement, which supports the traditional Swazi way of life allied to progressive evolution. From the very first meeting of the council, the Imbokodvo pressed for a revised constitution and this eventually resulted in the country being given internal self-government on April 25th, 1967. Simultaneously Britain changed the country's status to that of a protected state, with the King of the Swazis (*Ngwenyama*) recognised as King of Swaziland and Head of State. At General Elections in April 1967 the Imbokodvo National Movement won all seats in the new National Assembly. Britain's protection continued until Swaziland became independent on September 6th, 1968. Swaziland is a member of the Commonwealth, the UN and the Organization of African Unity.

Government

The executive authority is vested in the King and is exercised through a Cabinet presided over by the Prime Minister and consisting of the Prime Minister, the Deputy Prime Minister and up to eight other Ministers. Parliament consists of the Senate and the House of Assembly. The House of Assembly has 30 members—24 elected from 8 three-member constituencies, and 6 appointed by the King—and the Attorney-General, who has no vote. The Senate has 12 members, 6 elected by the House of Assembly and 6 appointed by the King.

Economy

Sugar is the principal item in the economy and the 1968 crop was in the region of 150,000 short tons. The marketing

arrangements with South Africa was terminated on December 31st, 1964, and Swaziland became a member of the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement with an Overall Quota of 123,200 short tons and, within that, a Negotiated Price Quota of 95,200 tons. Cattle form the main wealth of the Swazi people, while wood pulp, citrus, cotton, rice and maize are important agricultural products. There are considerable mineral reserves, especially asbestos, iron ore and coal. Iron ore is the country's main export and in 1968 sales of this commodity (all to Japan) were worth R.11,828,400. Manufacturing industries are concerned mainly with processing agricultural, livestock and forestry products. In 1964 the territory's first industrial estate was opened at Matsapa and several secondary industries have become established there.

Sugar and woodpulp and other forest products account for about 40 per cent of all exports and asbestos and iron ore for a little more than that. British private investment and grants-in-aid from the British Government help to balance the annual budget.

Transport and Communications

The 136-mile Swaziland railway runs from the iron ore mine at Ngwenya, near Mbabane, on the western border through the middle of Swaziland to the Mozambique border near Goba, where it connects with the Mozambique line to the port of Lourenço Marques. There are two spur lines to the Matsapa Industrial Estate, near Manzini. Swaziland has 835 miles of main roads, of which 100 miles are tarred and the balance gravel surfaced, and 715 miles of gravel or earth surfaced secondary roads. The main airport is at Matsapa, near Manzini, and there are scheduled flights three times a week to Johannesburg and Durban and twice a week to Lourenço Marques.

Education

There are 351 primary schools with a total enrolment of more than 69,000. In 1970 there were more than 8,000 pupils in secondary classes. There are 7 government secondary schools, in addition to the two national schools, and 22 grant-aided schools. Two institutions, both in Manzini, train primary school teachers. Post-secondary education is provided by the University of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland, which is in Lesotho. Vocational and other training is provided by the Swaziland Industrial Training Institute, the Swaziland Agricultural College and University Centre and the Government's Staff Training Institute. There is also a police college.

Public Holidays

1972: May 11 (Ascension Day), April 25 (National Flag Day), May 31 (Whit Monday), June 8 (Commonwealth Day), August 24 (Umhlanga (Reed Dance) Day), September 7 (Somhlolo (Independence) Day), October 5 (Arbor Day), December 25-26 (Christmas).

SWAZILAND—(INTRODUCTORY SURVEY, STATISTICAL SURVEY)

1973: January 1, April 20–23 (Easter), April 25 (National Flag Day).

Weights and Measures

The Imperial system of weights and measures is in use at present, but Swaziland plans to convert to the metric system at the same time as South Africa.

Currency

South African currency is used in Swaziland. One rand (R) is divided into 100 cents.

Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 50 cents: R.1.

Notes: R.1, R.5, R.10.

1.954 Rand = £1 sterling.

0.75 Rand = U.S. \$1.00.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

Area: 6,704 square miles.

POPULATION (1966 Census)

	MEN	WOMEN	TOTAL
Africans . . .	172,291	190,076	362,367
Europeans . . .	4,370	3,617	7,987
Other Non-Africans .	2,134	2,083	4,217
Absentees* . . .	13,512	7,055	20,567
TOTAL . . .	192,307	198,831	395,138

* Mainly Africans working in South Africa.

Employment: about 60,000 people are in paid employment. This figure, which includes self-employed, is just over 30 per cent of the working-age population—people between 15 and 64—which at the 1966 census was 183,000.

AGRICULTURE

PRODUCTION OF PROCESSED AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

	UNITS ('000)	1967	1968	1969	1970
Sugar Products:					
Sugar, milled . . .	short tons	163.7	164.8	169.3	172.6
Mollasses . . .	" "	54.6	45.7	47.2	44.3
Cotton Products:					
Cotton Lint . . .	" "	1.9	1.1	1.5	1.0
Cotton Seed . . .	" "	3.5	1.7	3.1	2.0
Fruit Products:					
Canned Fruit . . .	45-lb. cases	252.9	296.1	260.1	*
Jams and Juices . . .	" "	13.8	n.a.	14.0	*
Meat Products:					
Canned Meat . . .	lb.	502.8	585.0	470.6	865.4
Offal . . .	" "	2,529.7	2,181.1	2,012.9	1,608.1
Other Meat . . .	" "	8,929.6	9,001.3	6,236.3	6,132.7
Dairy Products:					
Butter . . .	" "	411.5	352.8	233.6	65.8
Butterfat . . .	" "	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	13.3
Wood Products: *					
Sawn Timber . . .	cu. ft.	n.a.	n.a.	1,520.4	2,577.5
Boxes and Woodwork . . .	" "	n.a.	n.a.	413.0	464.2
Mine Timber . . .	short tons	n.a.	n.a.	17.8	57.3
Block Board . . .	sq. ft.	779.4	958.8	901.0	1,888.0
Poles . . .	cu. ft.	n.a.	n.a.	86.5	324.6
Wattle . . .	sq. ft.	1.5	2.6	2.0	n.a.
Eucalyptus Oil . . .	galls.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1.8

* By agreement with the companies concerned the quantities of wood pulp and canned fruit are no longer published.

LIVESTOCK

(1970)

Cattle	568,369
Goats	259,047
Sheep	39,749
Horses	2,270
Mules	370
Donkeys	14,704
Poultry	359,043
Pigs.	11,460

MINERAL PRODUCTION

	UNIT	1967	1968	1969	1970
Chrysolite Asbestos	'000 short tons	38.9	40.0	40.2	33.1
Iron Ore	" " "	1,856.1	2,214.7	2,530.1	2,552.1
Coal	" " "	80.1	107.6	131.6	122.9
Pyrophyllite	" " "	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.3
Barytes	" " "	0.7	1.0	0.6	1.6
Kaolin	" " "	2.1	2.4	1.8	37.7
Quarried Stone	'000 cu. yards	20.1	51.1	46.7	

RECRUITMENT FROM SWAZILAND FOR
MINING IN SOUTH AFRICA

	TOTAL PERSONNEL	
	GOLD MINES	COAL MINES
1960	7,894	485
1961	8,468	484
1962	8,838	400
1963	6,671	380
1964	6,157	290
1965	5,844	276
1966	6,420	342
1967	5,978	319
1968	7,505	324
1969	7,941	326
1970	9,035*	291

*Includes 215 persons recruited in December for platinum mines.

Source: Mine Labour Organization.

SWAZILAND—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FINANCE

1 Rand=100 cents.

1.954 Rand=£1 sterling; 0.75 Rand=U.S. \$1.

100 Rand=£51.20 sterling=U.S.\$133.33.

BUDGET

(Rand)

REVENUE	1968-69	1969-70	EXPENDITURE	1968-69	1969-70
Customs and Excise . . .	1,996,341	7,534,135	Public Debt	832,744	862,573
Income Tax	4,898,022	4,233,788	Statutory Expenditure . .	902,114	653,952
Taxes and Duties	427,603	742,367	Her Majesty's Commissioner	29,508	60,755
Licences	357,784	366,232	Parliament	72,190	92,606
Earnings of Departments .	1,460,301	1,552,343	Prime Minister	502,548	685,490
Reimbursements and Loan			Police	791,013	788,607
Repayments	718,268	202,610	Deputy Prime Minister . .	757,551	831,813
Land and Minerals	275,056	241,445	Finance, Commerce and In-		
Judicial Fines	42,627	52,268	dustrial	3,016,532	2,399,833
Miscellaneous	186,382	621,322	Local Administration . .	604,431	614,551
	10,362,384	15,546,450	Education	2,223,543	2,468,449
Overseas Service Aid Scheme	378,423	288,764	Health	960,534	1,084,937
U.K. Grant-in-Aid	3,295,600	428,500	Works, Power and Communi-		
			cations	1,832,641	1,924,859
			Agriculture	1,186,274	1,555,573
			Judiciary	64,984	76,751
			Law Office	37,707	37,313
			Public Service Commission .	17,561	14,625
			Audit	32,204	34,205
			Overseas Service Aid Scheme	243,294	281,835
			Other Provisions	58,596	48,907
			Appropriation for Capital		
			Budget	2,415,535	2,280,413
TOTAL	14,036,407	16,263,714	TOTAL	16,581,504	16,798,047

1971-72 Budget: Balanced at R17,241,000.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

(1967-68—million Rand)

(latest available figures)

	CREDIT	DEBIT	BALANCE
Merchandise:			
Export f.o.b., Imports c.i.f.	39.7	32.6	7.1
Travel	0.9	2.3	-1.4
Investment Income	0.1	8.0	-7.9
Dividends	—	3.8	-3.8
Interest	0.1	4.0	-3.9
Earnings of Branches	—	0.2	-0.2
Other Services	0.5	1.6	-1.1
Transfer Payments	7.2	0.4	6.8
Government	6.9	0.4	6.5
Private	0.3	—	0.3
TOTAL	48.4	44.9	5.4

SWAZILAND—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

BRITISH AID ('000 Rand)

	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
Grants-in-Aid	1,510	1,200	1,760	3,296	428
Development Aid	1,435	1,603	3,315	1,634	1,863
OSAS	78	64	240	378	289
Other Technical Assistance	74	113	n.a.	690	418
TOTAL	3,097	2,980	5,315	5,998	2,998

EXTERNAL TRADE (Rand)

	1968	1969	1970
Imports	34,104,000	38,000,000	42,749,000
Exports	42,106,000	48,000,000	50,202,000

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES (1970—'000 Rand)

IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
Food		Live Animals	239.3
Beverages and Tobacco	4,790	Meat and Meat Products	1,695.0
Crude Materials	2,422	Rice	879.5
Fuels, Oils and Fats	514	Citrus Fruits	3,582.3
Chemicals	3,698	Canned Fruits	958.0
Machinery and Transport Equipment	11,125	Sugar	11,838.5
	11,178	Asbestos	5,239.5
		Iron Ore	11,031.2
		Woodpulp	9,559.4
		Seed Cotton (Raw)	544.4
		Cotton Lint	248.7
TOTAL (incl. others)	42,749	TOTAL (incl. others)	50,202.2

Principal Countries: The United Kingdom and the Republic of South Africa are Swaziland's principal trade partners, taking R10,237,000 and R8,446,000 of Swazi exports in 1968, respectively. Japan took the whole of iron ore exports, valued at R11,828,000 in 1968.

EDUCATION (1970)

	SCHOOLS	PUPILS
Primary	351*	69,055*
Secondary	54	8,027
Teacher Training Colleges	2	300
Technical and Vocational Training	3	598
Universities	12	185

* Estimate.

THE CONSTITUTION

The 1967 constitution, which gave the country internal self-government, was designed to take Swaziland into independence with only a few alterations, and these were agreed to by both the British and Swaziland Governments at the Independence Conference held in London in February 1968.

The constitution seeks to maintain a non-racial state in which everyone will be treated equally without discrimination, regardless of race, colour or creed, and securing to everyone freedom and justice and inviolability of their property.

The King of Swaziland, called the *Ngwenyama* (the Lion) in siSwati, is Head of State. If the King is absent from Swaziland or incapacitated, the Queen Mother—*Ndlovukazi* (She-Elephant)—acts in his place. Succession is governed by Swazi law and custom. The executive

authority is vested in the King and exercised through a Cabinet presided over by the Prime Minister and consisting of him, the Deputy Prime Minister and up to eight other ministers.

Parliament consists of the Senate and the House of Assembly. The House of Assembly has the exclusive power to initiate legislation on taxation and financial matters. Parliament has no power to legislate in respect of Swazi law and custom, unless authorized by the Swazi National Council. The Senate has power to initiate legislation on matters other than taxation and finance and Swazi law and custom.

The Swazi National Council, which consists of the King, the Queen Mother and all adult male Swazi, advises the King on all matters regulated by Swazi law and custom and connected with Swazi traditions and culture.

THE GOVERNMENT

King of Swaziland: H.M. SOBHUZA II, K.B.E.

CABINET

(April 1972)

Prime Minister: Prince MAKHOSINI.

Deputy Prime Minister: Dr. ZONKE AMOS KHUMALO.

Minister of Finance: LEO LOVELL.

Minister of Local Administration: Prince MFANASIBILI.

Minister of Works, Power and Communications: JOHN MFUNDZA BRIGHTON SUKATI.

Minister of Health and Education: Dr. ALLEN NXUMALO.

Minister of Agriculture: A. K. HLOPE.

Minister of Commerce, Industry and Mines: SIMON NXUMALO.

Minister for the Civil Service: E. DLADLA.

Minister of Justice: POLYCARP MAFELETIVEN DLAMINI.

Minister of State for Foreign Affairs: KANYAKWENWE HENRY DLAMINI.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

Canada: Pretoria, South Africa.

India: Blantyre, Malawi (HC).

Portugal: (E); Ambassador: JOAO MARAIS DA CUNHA MATOS.

Tanzania: Lusaka, Zambia (HC).

United Kingdom: High Commissioner: P. GAUTREY, C.V.O.
U.S.A.: (E); Ambassador: C. J. NELSON.

The following countries also have diplomatic relations with Swaziland: Australia, Belgium, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Iran, Israel, Italy, Japan, Republic of Korea, Netherlands, Switzerland and Zambia.

PARLIAMENT

THE SENATE

Consists of 12 members, 6 appointed by the King and 6 elected by the members of the House of Assembly.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Consists of 24 elected members, 6 members appointed by the King, and the Attorney-General, who has no vote.

ELECTIONS (April 1967)

	NO. OF VOTES	NO. OF SEATS
Imbokodvo National Movement	191,160	24
Ngwane National Liberatory Congress	48,744	—

POLITICAL PARTIES

Imbokodvo National Movement: P.B. Mbabane; f. 1964; Leader Prince MAKHOSINI.

Ngwane National Liberatory Congress: P.O.B. 326, Mbabane; f. 1962; opposed to white settlers and to the "African Feudalist alliance" which it sees as represented by the Imbokodvo Party; Pres. Dr. A. P. ZWANE.

Swaziland Progressive Party: P.O. Box 6, Mbabane; f. 1929 as Swazi Progressive Association; Pres. J. J. NQUKU.

Swaziland United Front: P.O.B. 14, Kwaluseni; f. 1962; offshoot of Mr. Nquku's party; Leader O. M. MABUZA.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The Judiciary is headed by the Chief Justice. There is a High Court (which is a Superior Court of Record) with five subordinate Courts in all the administrative districts, and there is a Court of Appeal which sits at Mbabane.

There are 17 Swazi Courts, including two Courts of Appeal and a Higher Court of Appeal, which have limited jurisdiction on civil and criminal cases. They have no jurisdiction over Europeans.

Chief Justice: Sir PHILIP PIKE.

RELIGION

About 40 per cent of the adult Swazi hold traditional beliefs. Nearly all the rest of the adult population is Christian.

ANGLICAN

CHURCH OF THE PROVINCE OF SOUTH AFRICA

Bishop of Swaziland: Rt. Rev. A. G. W. HUNTER, P.O.B. 118, Mbabane.

ROMAN CATHOLIC

Bishop of Manzini and Swaziland: Rt. Rev. G. M. CASALINI, P.O.B. 19, Manzini.

PRESS AND RADIO

Times of Swaziland: P.O.B. 28, Mbabane; f. 1897; English; weekly; Editor J. SPICER; circ. 6,700.

Umbiki: Broadcasting House, Morris St., P.O.B. 464, Mbabane; f. 1968; siSwati; fortnightly; Swaziland Government Information Services.

Swaziland Broadcasting Service: P.O.B. 338, Mbabane; f. 1967; broadcasts on the medium-wave in English and siSwati 6.30-8 a.m., 11 a.m.-1.45 p.m. and 5.30-9.15 p.m. Dir. D. T. Nkosi. Radio listeners also tune in to stations in South Africa and Mozambique.

Number of radio sets (1969): 12,000.

FINANCE

BANKING

Barclays Bank International Ltd.: Head Office, London; 6 brs.; 8 agencies; Swaziland Man. A. G. TUCKER.

Standard Bank Ltd.: Head Office: London; brs. in Mbabane and Manzini; sub-branch Big Bend; 11 agencies.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Swaziland Citrus Board: P.O.B. 343, Mbabane; f. 1956 for development of citrus industry.

Swaziland Co-operative Rice Co. Ltd.: handles rice grown in Mbabane and Manzini areas.

Swaziland Tobacco Co-operative Co.: P.O. Box 2, Goedgegun; handles all tobacco crops.

There are 18 registered trade unions.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAY

Construction of a railway line from the iron ore deposits at Bomvu Ridge, near Mbabane, to the border to link with the Portuguese East Africa railway system was completed in 1964, and a spur line to serve Matsapa Industrial Area near Manzini in 1965. The main traffic is iron ore, which is being exported to Japan through Lourenço Marques, and wood pulp and sugar.

Swaziland Railway Board: Mbabane; f. 1963; Chair. and Chief Exec. Officer L. A. W. HAWKINS, C.B.E.

ROADS

Ministry of Works, Power and Communications: P.O.B. 58, Mbabane, Permanent Sec. A. R. V. KHOZA.

Most roads are of gravel surface and 100 miles of tarred trunk roads had been laid by the end of 1968, mostly on a new 112-mile trans-territorial highway. Good road connections exist with Lourenço Marques, Piet Retief, Carolina, Breyten and Ermelo. There are about 800 miles of main roads and 700 miles of branch roads.

CIVIL AVIATION

The main airport, Matsapa, has a 4,800-ft. runway and can take twin-engined and some four-engined aircraft. Scheduled flights are in operation by South African Airways from Durban and Johannesburg and by D.E.T.A. from Lourenço Marques. There are about 20 privately owned grass landing strips distributed throughout the country, used by light aircraft.

Swazi Air: c/o National Airways Corp. (Pty.) Ltd., Winchester House, cnr. Loveday and Main Streets, Johannesburg, South Africa; services between Manzini and Johannesburg.

TOURISM

The hotel group accommodated 24,000 tourists during 1969 and at the present rate of growth in tourism the figure is expected to increase to 50,000 in 1970. A new hotel was officially opened on May 2nd, 1970.

UNIVERSITY

The University of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland: Swaziland Campus, P.O.B. Luyengo; f. 1964; 30 teachers, 120 students.

SYRIA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Middle Eastern state of Syria lies on the Mediterranean Sea with Turkey to the north, Iraq to the east and Jordan to the south. The Lebanon and Israel are to the south-west. Much of the country is mountainous and semi-desert. The coastal climate is hot in summer with mild winters. The inland plateau and plains are hot and dry but cold in winter. The national language is Arabic, with Kurdish a minority language. More than 80 per cent of the population are Muslims but there is an important Christian minority of various sects. The flag is a horizontal tricolour, red, white, black, the central stripe being charged with three five-pointed green stars. The capital is Damascus.

Recent History

In February 1958 Syria united with Egypt to form the United Arab Republic but following an army *coup d'état* in September 1961 Syria seceded and formed the independent Syrian Arab Republic. After a short period of civil rule a further army *coup* took place in March 1962 followed by a third in March 1963. Further changes of government in 1963 brought the army leader General El-Hafez to the Presidency of the National Revolutionary Council, with a predominantly Baath party cabinet under his own premiership. Since that time the economy has been centralized. The Baath (Arab Nationalist) party is still in power, though divided into factions. In February 1966, after a number of cabinet changes, the army, in a violent *coup d'état* instigated by Baathist extremists, deposed the government of President Hafez, replacing him by Dr. Nourddine al Atassi. However, in November 1970, after a bloodless *coup*, the military (moderate) wing of the Baath party seized power, led by General Hafez Assad, who was elected President in March 1971. The border tension between Syria and Israel became increasingly severe after March 1962 with a series of armed conflicts and was a major influence leading to the six-day war which broke out on June 5th, 1967. The Israelis advanced into Syria and occupied the town of Quneitra before a cease-fire was agreed to under UN supervision on June 11th. Israel still occupies the Golan heights, and guerrilla raids and limited air battles continue in the area. Syrian Al Saiqa commandos have taken an active part in the Lebanese guerrilla movement. In September 1971 Syria joined with Egypt and Libya to form the Federation of Arab Republics.

Government

Syria has a Republican form of Government with an appointed President and a Council of Ministers. In February 1971 a People's Council was formed, the first legislative body since 1966 when the National Assembly was dissolved.

Defence

Syria has an army, navy and air force. The strength of the Army is officially estimated at 75,000, the Navy at 1,750 and the Air Force at 10,000. Para-military forces

now number about 250,000. National service is compulsory, and lasts for two and a half years except for persons with special qualifications, who serve for one and a half years. Syria is a member of the Arab League Unified Military Command. The U.S.S.R. is the principal supplier of arms, and the Soviet fleet makes frequent use of the port at Latakia. Defence expenditure for 1970 was estimated at £5,840 million.

Economic Affairs

About 70 per cent of the population are engaged in agriculture, which provides some 30 per cent of the national income. Wheat and cotton, quantities of which are exported, are the chief crops. Oil has been discovered in the north-east, and oil exports began in 1968. Textiles and food processing are the most important industries. Aleppo and Damascus are thriving commercial centres, and revenue from the transit trade to Iraq, Jordan and the Lebanon, and from the oil pipelines which pass through Syria help to cover the trade deficit. Rationing of supplies was introduced in 1963 to combat hoarding and monopolies. Many foreign companies and private businesses have been nationalized. The second five-year plan (1966-70) provided for the investment of £4,995 million to finance the development of transport, communications, power and certain key industries. Of the total investment 67.46 per cent came from local sources and 32.54 per cent from foreign governments, almost all Soviet and East European. The first stage of the Euphrates dam, also financed under the plan, is being paid for by the U.S.S.R., which is also providing over 300 technicians to direct construction. The third five-year plan (1971-75) provides for capital investment of £5,290 million, mostly allocated to the public sector.

Transport and Communications

Railways run from Damascus to Homs, Hama and Aleppo and to Beirut in the Lebanon and Amman in Jordan. There is a line from Homs to Tripoli in the Lebanon, and lines from Aleppo to Turkey and Iraq. There is a network of 6,000 km. of main roads and all the principal towns are connected by road. The chief ports are Banias, the oil terminal, and Latakia. The Iraq Petroleum Company's oil pipeline from Iraq crosses Syria to Banias. The Arabian American Oil Co. pipeline (TAPLINE) from Saudi Arabia crosses Syria to Sidon in the Lebanon. International services to Damascus and Aleppo are provided by Syrian Airways and major foreign companies.

Social Welfare

State hospitals provide free medical care for persons unable to afford private medical attention. Old age pensions, and other benefits, are provided by law.

Education

The government aims to provide sufficient schools to ensure universal primary education. In 1967 about 750,000 children received primary education and over 200,000 secondary education. There are universities at Damascus and Aleppo.

SYRIA—(INTRODUCTORY SURVEY, STATISTICAL SURVEY)

Tourism

Syria's tourist attractions include an attractive Mediterranean coastline, the mountains, the town bazaars and the antiquities of Damascus and Palmyra.

Visas are not required to visit Syria by nationals of the following countries: Arab League states, Bahrain, Chad, Cyprus, Mauritania, Oman, Qatar, Somalia, People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, United Arab Emirates, and U.S.S.R.

Sport

The principal sports are football, basketball, volleyball, tennis and swimming.

Public Holidays

1972: April 26 (Birth of the Prophet), November 8 (Id ul Fitr), December 25 (Christmas Day).

1973: January 1 (New Year's Day), January 17 (Id ul Adha), February 22 (Unity Day), February 6 (Muslim New Year), March 8 (National Day), April 23 (Easter), April 17 (Evacuation Day).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The currency unit is the Syrian pound (£S) of 100 piastres.

Coins: 2½, 5, 10, 25, 50 piastres; 1 gold Syrian pound

Notes: 1, 5, 10, 25, 50, 100, 500 Syrian pounds

Exchange rate: £S11.25 = £1 sterling

£S4.30 = U.S. \$1

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

TOTAL AREA	ARABLE LAND	PASTURES	FOREST	POPULATION*
185,180 sq. km.	87,240 sq. km.	54,340 sq. km.	4,400 sq. km.	6,794,998

* December 1970.

	BIRTHS	MARRIAGES	DEATHS
1967 . . .	183,900	33,714	25,486
1968 . . .	190,533	40,117	25,342
1969 . . .	181,925*	56,268	26,327

* The drop in 1969 is due to an increase in the number of non-registered births.

CHIEF TOWNS

(1969)

Damascus (capital) . . .	813,008	Latakia . . .	97,504
Aleppo . . .	589,482	Deir-ez-Zor . . .	72,743
Homs . . .	197,645	Hasakeh . . .	22,139
Hama . . .	157,477		

SYRIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

AGRICULTURE
AREA AND PRODUCTION OF PRINCIPAL CROPS

	1969		1970	
	Hectares	Metric tons	Hectares	Metric tons
Wheat . . .	1,221,000	1,003,000	1,341,000	625,000
Barley . . .	626,000	627,000	1,126,000	235,000
Maize . . .	5,500	8,700	6,700	7,900
Millet . . .	24,500	20,600	25,800	13,500
Lentils . . .	100,400	90,200	139,600	57,500
Cotton . . .	299,100	382,400	249,300	382,600
Tobacco . . .	10,700	8,900	10,200	6,700
Sesame . . .	9,700	5,700	6,200	2,700
Grapes . . .	68,000	248,300	66,000	206,000
Olives . . .	142,000	128,900	124,000	85,000
Figs . . .	24,000	50,100	23,000	44,000
Apricots . . .	10,000	13,000	10,000	22,000
Apples . . .	5,000	23,100	7,000	17,700
Sugar Beet . . .	7,100	188,700	9,000	227,500
Pomegranates . . .	3,300	18,000	2,900	16,400
Onions . . .	5,200	47,900	6,100	65,300
Tomatoes . . .	16,600	192,000	16,400	192,400
Potatoes . . .	4,500	47,500	5,900	65,300

LIVESTOCK
(‘000 head)

	1968	1969	1970
Cattle . .	358	363	385
Horses . .	63	64	68
Camels . .	6.4	6	3.9
Asses . .	235	243	235
Sheep . .	4,847	5,963	6,112
Goats . .	779	770	771
Hens and Chickens .	4,246	3,585	3,669

DAIRY PRODUCE

		1968	1969	1970
Milk . .	‘000 tons	548	524	451
Cheese . .	tons	29,919	27,418	24,355
Butter . .	"	1,941	1,819	1,827
Honey . .	"	220	257	202
Ghee . .	"	11,476	10,097	7,197
Eggs . .	‘000	312,929	354,338	274,119

INDUSTRY

	UNIT	1968	1969	1970
Cotton Yarn . . .	‘000 tons	17.3	21.1	20.0
Silk and Cotton Textiles . . .	" "	38.7	28.3	27.0
Woollen Fabrics . . .	million metres	2.6	4.5	6.1
Cement . . .	‘000 tons	917.0	933.0	964.0
Natural Asphalt . . .	" "	20.1	29.1	44.6
Glass . . .	" "	16.1	13.7	15.9
Soap . . .	" "	14.2	18.7	21.2
Sugar . . .	" "	83.1	113.8	123.7
Salt . . .	" "	29.7	31.5	46.3
Edible Oils . . .	" "	22.9	26.3	25.1
Manufactured Tobacco . . .	" "	4.0	3.9	4.2
Electricity . . .	million kWh.	772.1	934.0	946.9
Beer . . .	‘000 litres	2,608.0	2,950.0	3,072.0
Wine . . .	" "	183.0	n.a.	n.a.
Arak . . .	" "	400.0	n.a.	n.a.

SYRIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

OIL

FLOW OF OIL ACROSS SYRIA

('000 tons)

YEAR	TOTAL	To BANIAS	To SIDON (Lebanon)	To TRIPOLI (Lebanon)
1964 . .	60,855	25,517	20,854	14,534
1965 . .	63,348	26,235	21,414	15,699
1966 . .	62,875	25,460	22,340	15,075
1967 . .	51,381	20,593	16,553	14,235
1968 . .	73,389	29,533	23,543	20,313

Commercial oil production began in 1968 when about 1 million metric tons were produced. Estimated 1969 production: 3 million metric tons.

FINANCE

Syrian pound (£S)=100 piastres.

£S11.25=£1 sterling; £S4.30=U.S. \$1.

£S100=£8.88 sterling=U.S. \$20.77.

ORDINARY BUDGET*

(£S million)

	1967	1968	1969
National Defence	421.6	647.6	661.6
Cultural and Social Affairs	216.5	242.3	251.2
<i>Communications and Public Works</i>	23.2	29.4	32.3
Economic Affairs and Planning	149.4	156.4	137.4
Administrative Affairs	54.0	67.0	116.5
TOTAL	864.6	1,142.7	1,199.0

* The Syrian budget is published at the end of the year in question.

General expenditure for 1970 amounted to £S1,443 million.

CONSOLIDATED BUDGET

(£S million)

A new consolidated budget has been issued incorporating both ordinary and development budgets

	1970
Justice and Public Authorities	45.2
National Security	679.3
Culture and Information	293.4
Social Welfare	59.3
Economy and Finance	276.2
Agriculture and Land Reclamation	554.5
Industry and Mining	443.6
Public Works, Utilities and Communica- tions	371.6
Other Expenditure and Revenue	56.9
TOTAL	2,780.0

SYRIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

(£S million—at 1963 prices)

	1966	1967	1968	1969
NET DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST	3,720	3,998	4,222	4,790
<i>of which:</i>				
Industry	577	616	693	832
Agriculture	1,008	1,202	1,025	1,337
Construction	121	104	142	147
Transport and Communications	339	363	451	482
Wholesale and Retail Trade	544	561	621	646
Banking and Insurance	80	73	89	104
Property	289	297	303	311
Public Administration	474	482	571	592
Services	288	300	327	339
Indirect taxation less subsidies	407	344	306	464
NET DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT MARKET PRICES	4,127	4,342	4,528	5,254
Depreciation Allowances	195	209	220	233
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT MARKET PRICES	4,322	4,551	4,748	5,487

EXTERNAL TRADE

(£S '000)

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Imports	812,205	1,103,438	1,009,000	1,263,000	1,411,300	1,374,600
Exports	643,741	661,390	591,000	643,000	789,900	775,300

COMMODITIES (£S million)

IMPORTS	1967	1968	1969	1970
Cotton textiles, other textile goods and silk	88.2	109.9	158.9	120.6
Mineral fuels and oils	94.5	131.7	144.9	106.9
Lime, cement and salt	4.2	4.7	16.6	8.5
Cereals	46.9	94.6	28.5	146.0
Vegetables and fruit	50.6	53.2	50.8	60.1
Oilseeds and medical plants	5.9	6.2	7.4	4.7
Machinery, apparatus and electrical materials	173.2	206.1	226.3	174.1
Precious metals and coins	1.4	36.7	7.3	3.4
Base metals and manufactures	194.1	172.7	212.7	207.7
Vehicles	30.4	32.3	104.1	57.5
Chemical and pharmaceutical products	46.8	49.4	64.5	73.3
Preserved foods, beverages and tobacco	34.7	29.1	49.1	69.7
Other products	242.0	269.5	340.2	342.1

EXPORTS	1967	1968	1969	1970
Cotton (raw, yarn, textiles)	269.8	269.1	325.9	332.1
Other textile goods	9.7	11.3	58.3	57.2
Cereals	11.9	23.1	39.8	22.2
Vegetables and fruit	46.1	43.1	46.0	24.1
Precious metals	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.6
Preserved foods, beverages and tobacco	35.9	42.6	44.8	27.2
Live animals	71.8	106.8	99.6	70.8
Dairy products	6.2	5.6	4.0	2.7
Other	138.8	170.5	170.7	238.4

COUNTRIES (£S million)

IMPORTS	1967	1968	1969	1970
Iraq	65.2	75.8	88.1	88.7
Lebanon	36.2	59.8	72.1	86.5
Italy	113.4	98.3	123.1	89.5
France	76.5	92.8	93.7	64.3
German Federal Republic	76.6	68.5	99.4	93.7
United Kingdom	64.1	47.7	64.9	54.2
U.S.A.	36.2	78.5	50.9	47.2
Japan	30.7	33.4	59.6	80.2
Cuba	15.3	12.1	20.1	33.9
Belgium	13.9	18.6	26.2	25.0
Netherlands	14.0	21.5	28.4	24.4
U.S.S.R.	105.5	108.4	125.9	105.7

EXPORTS	1967	1968	1969	1970
United Kingdom	2.5	2.8	8.9	3.4
U.S.A.	5.7	3.7	5.1	2.9
Japan	42.4	43.9	11.3	54.3
U.S.S.R.	73.0	74.5	136.0	67.6
Kuwait	21.0	36.4	21.3	13.5
Czechoslovakia	7.3	3.8	11.4	11.5
German Federal Republic	17.8	21.4	7.6	17.3
France	43.3	33.7	26.4	39.7
Lebanon	120.5	142.7	112.2	89.8
Jordan	26.3	27.1	41.7	39.1
Italy	22.2	53.7	96.6	167.0
Saudi Arabia	25.0	14.2	12.4	4.3
China	29.7	29.2	43.7	60.6
Romania	24.2	14.1	22.0	4.9

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS		
	1969	1970
Passenger-km.	96,275	86,459
Freight, '000 tons	855	719

ROADS		
	1969	1970
Private Cars	23,106	23,984
Buses	1,719	1,759
Lorries, Trucks, etc.	15,536	17,303
Motor-cycles	7,179	7,946
Taxis	6,268	6,340

SHIPPING
PORT OF LATAKIA

	1967	1968	1969	1970
Number of steam vessels entering harbour	1,341	1,527	1,697	1,642
Number of sailing vessels entering harbour	185	206	216	258
Cargo unloaded ('000 tons)	1,294	1,612	1,597	1,847
Cargo loaded ('000 tons)	331	374	526	478

SYRIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY, THE CONSTITUTION)

CIVIL AVIATION

(Damascus Airport)

	1968		1969		1970	
	ARRIVE	DEPART	ARRIVE	DEPART	ARRIVE	DEPART
No. of Planes	3,367	3,368	3,640	3,644	4,640	4,639
No. of Passengers	103,612	108,230	124,607	123,662	118,728	116,260

TOURISM

	JORDANIANS AND LEBANESE	TOTAL VISITORS
1966	486,132	935,392
1967	576,792	864,400
1968	471,348	772,452
1969	518,029	760,195
1969	524,596	797,272
1970	504,692	870,276

Tourist Accommodation: 19,952 tourist hotel beds (1969).

EDUCATION

(1968-69)

	PUPILS		TEACHERS	
	Public Sector	Private Sector	Public Sector	Private Sector
Pre-School	—	26,133	—	1,699
Primary	790,083	33,309	21,577	1,261
Intermediate	174,724	23,255		2,648
Secondary	59,589	15,496		9
Vocational	8,991	94	1,021	—
Teacher Training	2,087	—	274	—
Universities	36,761	—	1,000	—

Source: Statistical Yearbook of Damascus and Aleppo Universities.

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, Office of the Prime Minister, Damascus.

THE CONSTITUTION

The constitutional position remained confused after the dissolution of the union with Egypt in 1961 until the promulgation of a new Provisional Constitution in May, 1969. This declared that "the Syrian Arab region will constitute a democratic, popular and socialist republic" in which the Baath will be the sole political party. A People's Assembly will be the supreme power in the state, and it will choose the Head of State and ratify laws. The republic will have a planned socialist economy but private property rights will be respected. In practice much power lies in the hands of the Baath Party, especially its sixteen-member leadership committee and its nine-member Political Bureau.

Amendments to the Provisional Constitution were announced by the Baath Party Regional Command on February 16th, 1971. The President of the Republic is elected for seven years by referendum in which an absolute

majority must be obtained. He is Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces. He appoints one or more Vice-Presidents, the Prime Minister and other ministers, and can dismiss them. The President can reject laws emanating from the People's Council within 15 days of receiving them, but has to approve them if the People's Council passes them a second time with a two-thirds majority. The President also has the power to dissolve the Council, but has to appoint a new one within 60 days on the advice of the Baath Party Regional Command.

The People's Council sits for two years and is selected by the Baath Party Regional Command. The Council is to draw up a new, permanent constitution, and selects the presidential candidate from among the Baath Party Regional Command. It also discusses government policy and can withdraw its support from any cabinet or minister.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

President: Lieut.-Gen. HAFEZ ASSAD (elected March 12th, 1971, for a seven-year term).

Vice-President: MAHMOUD AYOUBI.

CABINET

(April 1972)

Prime Minister: Maj.-Gen. ABDEL RAHMAN KHLFAWI.
Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs: ABDEL HALIM KHADDAM.
Minister of Municipal Affairs: MAHMOUD KUMBAS.
Minister of the Economy and External Trade: MUSTAFA HALLAJ.
Minister of Justice: ADIB AL-NAHAWI.
Minister for the Euphrates Dam: MUNIR WANNOUS.
Minister of Education: HASAN MUHAMMAD ALI KHATIB.
Minister of Defence: Maj.-Gen. MUSTAFA TLAS.
Minister of Health: MAHMOUD SAADAH.
Minister of Information: AHMAD HASAN AL-ASAAD.
Minister of the Interior: Brig. ALI ZAZA.
Minister of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform: MUHAMMAD HAIDAR.
Minister of Supply and Internal Trade: ABDEL KARIM ADI.
Minister of Public Works and Water Resources: ABDEL-GHANI KANNOUT.

Minister of Higher Education: SHAKIR FAHHAM.
Minister of Petroleum, Electricity and Mineral Resources: AHMAD ABBARA.
Minister of Finance: NOURALLAH NOURALLAH.
Minister of Culture and National Guidance: FAWZI KAYYALI.
Minister of Labour and Social Affairs: MARWAN SABBAGH.
Minister of Local Administration: JABER AL-KIFRI.
Ministry of Industry: MUTAAB SHANAN.
Minister of Waqfs: ABDEL SATTAR AL-SAYID.
Minister of Communications: OMAR SIBAL.
Minister of Tourism: AHMAD SHEIKH SAID.
Minister of State for Village Affairs at the Front: AHMED KABLAN.
Minister of State for Planning: MUHAMMAD AL IMADI.
Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs: FAYIZ NASSER.
Ministers of State: ABDEL MAJID MANJOUNA, FAYIZ ISMAIL, YOUSSEF FAISAL.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO SYRIA

(Damascus unless otherwise stated)

Algeria: Rue Nouri Pacha, (E); *Ambassador:* ALI H. KAFI.
Argentina: Raouda, Rue Ziad ben Abi Soufian, Imm. Ab Kérim Abul, (E); *Ambassador:* RAMON CASANOVA.
Belgium: Rue Ata Ayoubi, Imm. Hachem, (E); *Ambassador:* XAVIER CLAEYS BOUVAERT.
Brazil: 76 Rue Ata Ayoubi, (E); *Ambassador:* ALTAMIR DE MOURA.
Bulgaria: 4 Rue Chahbandar, (E); *Ambassador:* VASSIL BALEVSKI.
Canada: Rue Clemenceau, Imm. Alpha, (E); *Ambassador:* CHRISTIAN HARDY.
Chad: (E); *Ambassador:* MARON HAYMARI.
Chile: Beirut, Lebanon, (E); *Ambassador:* ALBERTO SFEIR SFEIR.
Chinese People's Republic: Avenue Al Jala'a, (E); *Ambassador:* CHEN TAN.
Cuba: 81 Avenue Al Jala'a, (E); *Ambassador:* CARLOS ALVAREZ VARELA.
Czechoslovakia: Place Aboul-Alaa, (E); *Ambassador:* BEDRICH PISTORA.
Denmark: Beirut, Lebanon, (E); *Ambassador:* HANS VALDEMAR BERTELSEN.
Egypt: Rue Mistr, Imm. Malki (E); *Ambassador:* MAMDUGH GOBBA.

France: Rue Ata Ayoubi, (E); *Ambassador:* ANDRE NEGRE.
German Democratic Republic: (address not available) (E); *Ambassador:* ALFRED MARTER.
Greece: 57 Rue Ata Ayoubi, (E); *Ambassador:* ALEXANDER KYDIS.
Hungary: 13 Rue Ibrahim Hanano (Imm. Roujoulé), (E); *Ambassador:* ISTVAN MURAL.
India: 40/46 Avenue Al Malki, (E); *Ambassador:* VIRASAT ALI KIDWAI.
Indonesia: 19 Rue Al-Amir Ezzeddine, (E); *Ambassador:* HADJI MUHAMMAD SOEDJONO.
Iran: Avenue Al-Jala'a, Imm. Wazzan, (E); *Ambassador:* ARDACHIR NOURAZAR.
Iraq: Avenue Al Jala'a (Imm. Coudsi), (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).
Italy: 82 Avenue Al Mansour, (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).
Japan: 62 Rue Rawdak, (E); *Ambassador:* TOSHIO YOSHIOKA.
Korea, Democratic People's Republic: 89 Avenue Al Jala'a, (E); *Ambassador:* PAK IN KEUN.
Kuwait: Rue Ibrahim Hanano, (E); *Ambassador:* MAJRAN AL-HAMAD.
Libya: Place Al Malki, 10 Avenue Mansour, (E); *Ambassador:* FARAJ BEN JULAYEL.

SYRIA—(DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION, POLITICAL PARTIES)

Mauritania: Address not available (E); *Ambassador:* ABDALLAH OULD EREBIH.

Morocco: (E); *Ambassador:* IDRIS BENOUNA.

Netherlands: Rue Ziad Ben Abi Soufian, (E); *Ambassador:* ANDRÉ M. E. BRINK.

Pakistan: Avenue Al Jala'a, (E); *Ambassador:* ALTAF AHMAD SHAIKH.

Poland: Rue Georges Haddad, Imm. Chahine (Av. Al Jala'a), (E); *Ambassador:* LONGIN ARABSKI.

Romania: 32 Rue Ibrahim Hanano, Avenue Al Jala'a, (E); *Ambassador:* VASILE POGAECANU.

Saudi Arabia: Avenue Al Jala'a, (E); *Ambassador:* ABDUL RAHMAN AL-HAMIDI.

Spain: 14 Rue Mistr, (E); *Ambassador:* JUAN JOSÉ ROVIRA.

Sweden: Damascus (E); *Ambassador:* AAKE JONSSON.

Switzerland: 12 Rue Georges Haddad, (E); *Ambassador:* ANDRÉ DOMINIEZ.

Tunisia: (to be appointed).

Turkey: 58 Avenue Ziad Bin Abou Soufian, (E); *Ambassador:* FAHIR ALACAM.

U.S.S.R.: Boustan El-Kouzbari, Rue d'Alep, (E); *Ambassador:* NOUREDDIN MOHIEDDINOV.

Vatican: Rue Nasr (*Apostolic Nunciature*); RAPHAEL FORNI.

Viet-Nam, Democratic Republic: (E); *Ambassador:* HOANG DUE PHONG.

Yugoslavia: Avenue Al Jala'a, (E); MUSTAFA VILOVIE.

Syria also has diplomatic relations with: Austria, Chad, Cyprus, Colombia, Finland, Sudan, Venezuela and Yemen Arab Republic.

PEOPLE'S COUNCIL

The Baath Party Regional Command on February 16th, 1971 announced amendments to the Provisional Constitution providing for a People's Council. Its term of office is two years, and its composition, also announced on February 16th, 1971, is as follows:

PARTY	SEATS
Baath Party	87
Syrian Arab Socialist Union	11
Communist Party	8
Independent Progressives	7
Independent Baathists	5
Socialist Union	4
Syrian Socialist Party	4
Former Baathists	3
Independent Nasserites	2
Muslim religious leaders	3
Businessman	3
General Union of Farmers	36
Total (incl. 4 women)	173

Chairman: AHMAD KHATIB.

Deputy Chairman: ADHAM MUSTAFA.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Baath Party: Arab socialist party; in power since 1963; supports militant Arab unity; 87 seats in the People's Council and 14 members of the Cabinet; Founder MICHEL AFLAK; Sec. Gen. PRES. HAFEZ ASSAD.

Syrian Arab Socialist Union: Nasserite; 11 seats in the People's Council and 2 members of the Cabinet; Leader Dr. JAMAL ATASI.

Socialist Union: 4 seats in the People's Council and 6 members of the Cabinet; Leader SAMI SOUFAN.

Syrian Socialist Party: a breakaway socialist party; 4 seats in the People's Council; Leader AKRAM HOURANI.

Communist Party of Syria: 8 seats in the People's Council and 2 members of the Cabinet; Sec.-Gen. KHALID BAGDASH.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Court of Cassation: Damascus; is the highest court of appeal.

Courts of Appeal: 9 Courts of Appeal try all criminal cases subject to appeal, as well as all other cases within their competence by virtue of the law in force; decisions are given by three judges, one of them being the President.

Summary Courts: 85 Summary Courts try civil, commercial and penal cases within their competence; a Summary Court is constituted by one judge known as a "Judge of the Peace".

First Instance Courts: 12 First Instance Courts, constituted by one judge, deal with all cases other than those within the competence of special tribunals.

Chief Justice of Syria: IBRAHIM AL FARAJI.

RELIGIOUS COURTS

Muslim Religious Courts: each court consists of one judge, the "Qadi Shari'i".

Druse Religious Courts: consists of two courts, the First Instance Court with one judge (the "Confessional Qadi"), and the Court of Appeal in which three judges sit.

Religious Courts for Non-Muslim Communities.

OTHER COURTS

Courts for Minors: their constitution, officers, sessions, jurisdiction and competence are determined by a special law.

Military Court: Damascus.

RELIGION

In religion the majority of Syrians follow a form of Sunni orthodoxy that is somewhat suspect to stricter Muslims by reason of the elaboration of ritual, and tolerance of art and ornament. There are also a considerable number of religious minorities: Muslim Shi'ites; the Ismaili of the Salamiya district, whose spiritual head is the Aga Khan; a large number of Druses, whose religion is secret, and is concerned with the transmigration of souls; the Nusairis or Alawites of the Jebel Ansariyeh, who combine features of Christianity and Islam with pre-Christian fertility rites; and the Yezidis of the Jebel Sinjar, who propitiate the power of evil.

MUSLIMS

Grand Mufti: AHMAD KUFTARO.

Most Syrians are Muslims. Nearly all are Sunnites with a small number of Ismailis and Shi'ites.

CHRISTIANS

Greek Orthodox Patriarch: GHOFRAIL FADDOUL.

Greek Catholic Patriarch: H.E. MAXIMOS V. HAKIM; Bab-Sharki, Damascus; P.O.B. 7181, Beirut, Lebanon.

Syrian Orthodox Patriarch: His Holiness IGNATIUS YACOB III.

Latins . . .	5,000
Greek Orthodox . .	172,783
Armenian Orthodox .	111,648
Syrian Orthodox . .	100,000
Greek Catholics . .	65,000
Armenian Catholics .	19,889
Syrian Catholics . .	20,013
Maronites . . .	17,010
Protestants . . .	10,000
Nestorians . . .	11,348

OTHERS

Alawites . . .	409,514
Druses . . .	117,804
Chaldeans . . .	5,570
Yezidis . . .	3,095

THE PRESS

Since the coming to power of the Baath Arab Socialist Party the structure of the press has been modified according to an extreme socialist pattern. Most publications are published by organizations such as political, religious, or professional associations, trade unions, etc. and several are published by government ministries. Anyone wishing to establish a new paper or periodical must apply for a licence.

The major dailies are *al-Baath* (the organ of the party) and *al-Thawrah* in Damascus, *al-Jamahir al-Arabia* in Aleppo, and *al-Fida* and *al-Ouruba* in Hama and in Homs respectively.

PRINCIPAL DAILIES

Aravelk: Aleppo; Armenian; morning; Editor Dr. A. ANGYKIAN; circ. 3,500.

al-Baath (Renaissance): rue el Barazil, Damascus; Arabic; morning; organ of the Baath Arab Socialist Party; circ. 20,000.

Barq al-Shimal: rue Aziziyah, Aleppo; Arabic; morning; Editor MAURICE DJANDJI; circ. 6,400.

al-Fida: rue Kuwatly, Hama; political; Arabic; morning; Publishing concession holder OSMAN ALOUNI; Dir. and Editor MUHAMMAD EL HAFEZ; circ. 2,000.

al-Jamahir al-Arabia: El Ouedha Printing and Publishing Organization, Aleppo; political; Arabic; Chief Editor MORTADA BAKACH; circ. 10,000.

al-Ouruba: Kattan Bldg. rue Damas, Homs; political; Arabic; evening; Publishing concession holder ABDEL BASSET EL JANDALI; Dir. and Editor MUHAMMAD EL AZARI; circ. 2,000.

al-Shabab: rue al Tawil, Aleppo; Arabic; morning; Editor MUHAMMAD TALAS; circ. 9,000.

al-Thawrah: El Ouedha Printing and Publishing Organization, Damascus; political; Arabic; morning; circ. 20,000.

WEEKLY AND FORTNIGHTLY

- al-Ajoua:** Compagnie de l'Aviation Arabe Syrienne, Damascus; aviation; Arabic; fortnightly; Editor AHMAD ALLOUCHE.
- al-Esbou al-Riadi:** ave. Firdoisie, Tibi Bldg., Damascus; sports; Arabic; weekly; Publisher MOUNIR BAKIR; Dir. and Editor KAMEL EL BOUNNI.
- Hadarat al-Islam:** B.P. 808, Jadet Halbouni, Jadet El Raby, Damascus; religious; Arabic; fortnightly; Publisher MOUSTAPHA ESSIBAI; Dir. AHMAD FARHAT; Editor MUHAMMAD ADIB SALEH.
- Homs:** Hom; literary; Arabic; weekly; Publisher and Dir. ADIB KABA; Editor PHILIPPE KABA.
- Jaysh al-Shaab:** P.O.B. 3320, blvd. Palestine, Damascus; f. 1946, took present title 1967; army magazine, Arabic; weekly; published by Directorate of Public Affairs and Moral Guidance.
- Kifah al-Ummal al-Ishtiraki:** Fédération Générale des Syndicats des Ouvriers, Damascus; labour; Arabic; weekly; Published by General Federation of Trade Unions; Editor SAID EL HAMAMI.
- al-Majalla al-Batriarquia:** B.P. 914, Syrian Orthodox Patriarchate, Damascus; f. 1962; religious; Arabic monthly; Dir. and Editor SAMIR ABDON; circ. 3,000.
- al-Maukef al-Riadi:** El Ouehda Organization, Damascus; sports; Arabic; weekly; Published by El Ouehda Printing and Publishing Organization; circ. 5,000.
- al-Nass:** B.P. 926, Aleppo; f. 1953; Arabic; weekly; Publisher VICTOR KALOUS.
- Nidal al-Fellahin:** Fédération Générale des Laboureurs, Damascus; peasant workers; Arabic; weekly; Published by General Federation of Workers; Editor MANSOUR ABU EL HOSN.
- Nidal al-Shaab:** Damascus; published by the Communist Party of Syria.
- Revue de la Presse Arabe:** 67 Place Chahbandar, Damascus; twice weekly.
- al-Riada:** B.P. 292, near Electricity Institute, Damascus; sports; Arabic; weekly; Dir. NOUREDDINE RIAL; Publisher and Editor OUFANE UBARI.
- al-Sakafe al-Isboui:** B.P. 2570, Soukak El Sakr, Damascus; cultural; Arabic; weekly; Publisher, Dir. and Editor MADHAT AKKACHE.
- Saut al-Fellah** (*Voice of the Peasant*): Ministry of Agriculture, Damascus; agriculture; Arabic; fortnightly.
- al-Talia** (*Vanguard*): B.P. 3031, the National Guard, Damascus; Arabic; fortnightly; Editor SOHDI KHALIL.
- al-Tamaddon al-Islami:** Darwichillé, Damascus; religious; Arabic; fortnightly; Published by Tamaddon al-Islami Association; Dir. MUHAMMAD EL KHATIB; Editor AHMAD MAZAR EL ADME.
- al-Thawrah al-Zirai:** Ministry of Agrarian Reform, Damascus; f. 1965; agriculture; Arabic; fortnightly; circ. 7,000.
- al-Yanbu al-Jadid:** al-Awkaf Bldg., Homs; literary; Arabic; weekly; Publisher, Dir. and Editor MAMDOU EL KOUSSEIR.

MONTHLY

- al-Dad:** rue El Tital, Wakf El Moiriné Bldg., Aleppo; literary; Arabic; Dir. RIAD HALLAK; Publisher and Editor ABDALLAH YARKI HALLAK.
- Flash:** P.O.B. 3320, Damascus; monthly supplement to *Jaysh al Shaab*; English.

- al-Irshad al-Zirai:** Ministry of Agriculture, Damascus; agriculture; every two months.
- al-Kalima:** Al-Kalima Association, Aleppo; religious; Arabic; Publisher and Editor FATHALLA SAKAL.
- al-Kanoun:** Ministry of Justice, Damascus; juridical; Arabic.
- al-Maarifa:** Ministry of Culture and National Guidance, Damascus; f. 1962; literary; Arabic; Editor ADIB EL LAJMI.
- al-Majalla al-Askaria:** P.O.B. 3320, blvd. Palestine, Damascus; f. 1950; official military magazine; Editor NAKHILI KALLAS.
- al-Majalla al-Toubilla al-Arabilla:** Al-Jalla's St., Damascus; Published by Arab Medical Commission; Dir. Dr. SHAMSEDDIN EL JUNDI; Editor Dr. ADNAN TAKRITI.
- al-Majma al Ilmi al-Arabi:** The Arab Academy, Bab el Barid, Damascus; f. 1921; Islamic culture and Arabic literature (three a year).
- Monthly Survey of Arab Economics:** B.P. 2306, Damascus and B.P. 6068, Beirut; f. 1958; English and French editions; published Centre d'Etudes et de Documentation *Economiques, Financières et Sociales*; Dir. Dr. CHAFIC AKHRAS.
- al-Mouallem al-Arabi** (*The Arab Teacher*): Ministry of Education; Damascus; f. 1948; educational; Arabic.
- al-Mouhandis al-Arabi:** Federation of Engineers Trade Unions, Damascus; scientific; Arabic; Dir. KAZEM EL JAZZAR; Editor ELIAS SHAHIN.
- al-Moujtama al-Arabi al-Ishtiraki:** Ministry of Social Affairs, Damascus; social security; Arabic; Editor SAMI ATFE.
- al-Oumran:** Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs, Damascus; fine arts; Arabic.
- Rissalat al-Kimia:** B.P. 669, El Abid Bldg., Damascus; scientific; Arabic; Publisher, Dir. and Editor HASSAN EL SAKA.
- Saut al-Forat:** Deir-Ezzor; literary; Arabic; Publisher, Dir. and Editor ABDEL KADER AYACH.
- al-Shourta:** Directorate of Public Affairs and Moral Guidance, Damascus; juridical; Arabic.
- Souriya al-Arabilla:** Ministry of Information, Damascus; publicity; in four languages.
- Syrie et le Monde Arabe:** P.O.B. 3550, Place Shahbandar, Damascus; economic and political review.
- al-Yazka:** Sisi St., Al Yazka Association, Aleppo; f. 1935; Dir. and Editor PAUL GENADRI.

PRESS AGENCIES

- Agence Arabe Syrienne d'Information:** Damascus; f. 1966; supplies bulletins on Syrian news to foreign news agencies.
- Agence Nouvelle de l'Orient Arabe:** Damascus; Dir. FAWZI ALLAF.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

- ANSA:** P.O.B. 827, rue Salhié, Immeuble Tibi-Selo; f. 1962; Chief KHALIL NABKI.
- UPI:** 3 Argentine St., Hafez Bldg.; Chief ADNAN INAYEH.
- DPA, Reuter and Tass also have bureaux in Damascus.

PUBLISHERS

Arab Advertising Organization: 28 Moutanabbi St., P.O.B. 2842 and 3034, Damascus; f. 1963; publishes Directory of Commerce and Industry and other advertising material; Dir.-Gen. GEORGE KHOURY.

Bureau des documentations syriennes et arabes: B.P. 451, 67 place Chahbandar, Damascus; f. 1948; affiliated with the *Office arabe de presse et de documentation* (see below) in 1966, Dir.-Gen. SAMIR A. DARWICH, publs. include *Répertoire Permanent des Lois et Règlements Syriens*, *Tarif Permanent des Douanes de Syrie*, *Recueil des Accords Internationaux conclus par la Syrie* and monographs, legislative texts and other documents concerning Syria and the Arab world.

Damascus University Press: Damascus; art, geography,

education, history, engineering, medicine, law, sociology school books.

Office Arabe de Presse et de Documentation: P.O.B. 3550, Damascus; f. 1964; numerous periodical books and surveys on political and economic affairs; Dir.-Gen. SAMIR A. DARWICH.

al-Ouedha Printing and Publishing Organization (*Institut al-Ouedha pour l'impression, édition et distribution*): Damascus and Aleppo; published *al-Jamahir al-Duroubah* and *al-Thaurah* (dailies) and *al-Mauhef al-Riadi* (weekly).

al-Tawjih Press: P.O.B. 3320, Palestine St., Damascus.

Other publishers include: *Dar El-Yahaza El-Arabia*, *Dar El-Hahda El-Arabia*, *Dar El-Filez*, *Dar El-Fatah*, *Dubed*, *El-Mouassassa El-Sakafieh*.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

General Directorate of Broadcasting and Television: Omayyad Square, Damascus; f. 1945; Gen. Dir. ATTIEH EL JOUDEH; Dirs. SAMI JANO, RASHID HALMOUCHI, GEORGE BOULAD; publ. *Here is Damascus* (fortnightly).

RADIO

Broadcasts in Arabic, French, English, Russian, German,

Spanish, Portuguese, Turkish, Bulgarian, Serbo-Croat and Hebrew; Dir. IBRAHIM SAKR.

There were 1,241,000 receivers in use in December 1969.

TELEVISION

Services started in 1960, Dir. GHODER AL SHA'AR.

There were 105,695 receivers in use in December 1969.

FINANCE

BANKING

(cap.=capital; p.u.=paid up; dep.=deposits; m.=millions; amounts in £S)

CENTRAL BANK

Central Bank of Syria: Shahbandar Square, Damascus, P.O.B. 2254; f. 1956; cap. 10m.; Gov. NASSOUH DACEAK; Sec. Gen. Dr. ABDEL CHAFI ALAMY.

OTHER BANKS

Agricultural Bank: Baghdad Street, Damascus; f. 1924; Dir.-Gen. Dr. HANNA KHOURY.

Commercial Bank of Syria S.A.: P.O.B. 933, Moawia St., Damascus; f. 1967 by a merger of the five commercial banks nationalized in 1963: Arab Orient Bank, Arab

World Bank, Banque de l'Unité Arabe, Omayyad Bank, Syria and Overseas Bank, cap. 50m.; dep. 372m. (1969); Chair. and Gen. Man. FAKHR ED-UDDIN-KHALIL.

Industrial Bank: Damascus; f. 1959; nationalized bank providing finance for industry; cap. 12.5m., dep. 53.4m., total investments (Feb. 1971) 106.8m.; brs. in Aleppo and Homs; Chair. and Gen. Man. Dr. A. S. KANAAN.

Popular Credit Bank: Damascus; f. 1966.

Real Estate Bank: Damascus; f. 1966; cap. 25m.

INSURANCE

Syrian Insurance Organisation: Damascus; f. 1961; controls all insurance in Syria.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Damascus Chamber of Commerce: B.P. 1040, Mou'awiah St., Damascus; f. 1914; 2,700 mems.; Pres. BASHIR RAMADAN; Dir. MOUSTAPHA TABBA'A; publ. *Economic Bulletin* (quarterly).

Aleppo Chamber of Commerce: Al-Moutanabbi, Aleppo; f. 1885; Pres. KASSEM NOUR-EL-DINE; Dir. FADEL ANIS.

Hama Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Sh. Bachoura, Hama; f. 1934; Pres. ABDUL-HAMID KAMBAZ.

Homs Chamber of Commerce: Sh. Aboul-Of, Homs; Pres. ABDUL HASIB RUSLAN.

Latakia Chamber of Commerce: Sh. Al-Hurriyah, Latakia; Pres. JULE NASRI.

CHAMBERS OF INDUSTRY

Aleppo Chamber of Industry: Sh. Wara el-Jameh, Aleppo; Pres. SAMI AL-DAHR.

Damascus Chamber of Industry: P.O.B. 1305, Harika-Mouawiya St., Damascus; Vice-Pres. SHAFIC SOUCCAR; Man. ABDUL HAMID MALAKANI; publ. *Al Siniye* (Industry) (irregularly).

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATIONS

FEDERATIONS

Fédération Générale à Damas: Damascus; f. 1951; Dir. TALAT TAGLUBI.

Fédération de Damas: Damascus; f. 1949.

Fédération des Patrons et Industriels à Lattaquié: Latakia; f. 1953.

TRADE UNIONS

Ittihad Naqabat al-'Ummal al-'Am fi Suriya (*General Federation of Labour Unions*): Qanawat Street, Damascus; f. 1948; Pres. FAWZI BALI; Sec. MAHMUD FAHURI.

FEDERATIONS

Fédération de la Mécanique: Aleppo; f. 1956.
Fédération de l'Electricité: Damascus; f. 1956.
Fédération de l'Imprimerie: Damascus; f. 1956.
Fédération des Administrations de L'Etat: Damascus; f. 1955.
Fédération des Chemins de Fer de L'Etat: Damascus; f. 1951.
Fédération des Tabacs: Damascus; f. 1949.
Fédération du Pétrole: Homs; f. 1956.
Fédération du Tissage à Bras: Damascus; f. 1956.
Fédération du Tissage Mécanique: Damascus; f. 1956.
Teachers' Federation: Damascus; Chair. AHMED AL KHATIB.

TRADE

Foire Internationale de Damas: 67 blvd. de Baghdad, Damascus; held annually from August 25th to September 20th.

OIL

General Petroleum Company: P.O.B. 2849, Damascus; f. 1958; state agency; holds the oil concession for all Syria; exploits the Suwadiyah, Karachuk and Rumaila oilfields; production in 1970 4.5 million tons; also organizes refining, storage and distribution of petroleum; Dir. ABDEL-RAHMAN SALAMEH.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Syrian Railways: Registered Office: B.P. 182, Aleppo; Pres. of the Board of Administration WASSEL FAYSSAL; Gen. Manager ABDULKERIM EL CHAMI.

The present railway system is composed of the following network:

Meydan Ekbez (Turkish frontier) - Aleppo; Çobanbey (Turkish frontier) - Aleppo; Qamishliya (Turkish frontier) - Jaroubieh (Iraq frontier); Aleppo - Homs; Homs - Koussair (Lebanese frontier); Homs - Akkari (Lebanese frontier); there are 555 km. of normal gauge and 313 km. of narrow gauge track. Lines from Latakia to Aleppo and Djezira and from Tartous to Akkari are under construction.

Syrian Railways:

Northern Lines: 248 km.
 Southern Lines: 295 km.

Hejaz Railways (narrow gauge): 301 km. in Syria; the historic railway to Medina is the subject of a reconstruction project jointly with Jordan and Saudi Arabia, but little progress has been made since the June 1967 war.

ROADS

Syrian roads may be divided into three main categories; the arterial roads, the secondary roads and the minor roads or tracks.

Arterial roads run across the country linking the north to the south and the Mediterranean to the eastern frontier. The main arterial networks are as follows: Sidon (Lebanon) - Quneitra - Sweida - Salkhad - Jordan border; Beirut (Lebanon) - Damascus - Khan Abu Chamat - Iraq border - Baghdad;

Tartous - Tell Kalakh - Homs - Palmyra; Banias - Hama - Salemie; Latakia - Aleppo - Rakka - Deirzozor - Abou Kemal - Iraq border; Tripoli (Lebanon) - Tartous - Banias - Latakia - Turkish border - Antakya; Amman (Jordan) - Dera'a - Damascus - Homs - Hama - Aleppo - Azaz (Turkish border); Haifa (Palestine) - Kuneitra - Damascus - Palmyra - Deirzozor - Hassetché - Kamechlie.

Asphalted roads: 6,000 kms.

Macadam roads: 1,300 kms.

Earth roads: 6,000 kms.

Touring Club de Syrie: P.O.B. 28, Aleppo; f. 1950; the principal Syrian motoring organization; Pres. ALFRED GIRARDI.

PIPELINES

The three pipelines which cross Syrian territory are of great importance to the national economy, representing a considerable source of foreign exchange. One of the pipelines runs from the Iraq Petroleum Company's installations in Kirkuk to Tripoli in the Lebanon, cutting through approximately 300 miles of Syrian territory. Another line also crosses Syria en route to Sidon (Lebanon). The third line runs from Kirkuk through Homs to the port of Banias. The pipelines achieved a record throughput in 1968, each carrying over 20 million tons of oil; the combined total was over 73 million tons.

SHIPPING

The port of Latakia has developed and the construction of a deep water harbour, which began in 1953, was completed in 1959. It is served by six foreign shipping lines. A new port at Tartous is under construction.

The Iraq Petroleum Company has built a harbour at Banias to handle the oil transported in underground pipelines from Kirkuk.

CIVIL AVIATION

A new international airport for Damascus was opened in the summer of 1969.

Syrian Arab Airlines: P.O.B. 417, Red Crescent Bldg., Youssif Azmeh Square, Damascus; f. 1946, refounded 1961 after revocation of merger with Misrair forming U.A.A.; domestic services and routes to Cairo, Teheran, Kuwait, Baghdad, Sharjah, Dahan, Doha, Rome, London, Karachi, Delhi, Athens, Paris and Munich; Chair. LOUIS DAKKAR; Gen. Man. Brig.-Gen. ZOUHAIR AKIL.

FOREIGN COMPANIES OPERATING SERVICES THROUGH SYRIA

The following foreign airlines serve Syria: Aeroflot, Air France, Alitalia, Ariana Afghan Airlines, Balkan (Bulgaria), BOAC, CSA, EgyptAir, Interflug, Iraqi Airways, KLM, Kuwait Airways, Lufthansa, Malev, Pan Am, Pakistan International Airlines, Qantas, SAS, Saudi Arabian Airlines and Swissair.

TOURISM

National Tourist Organization of the Syrian Arab Republic: 29th Ayyar St., Damascus; f. 1958; Gen. Dir. BURHAN KASSAB HASSAN.

Youth Tourism and Travel Organization: Av. 29 Mai, B.P. 201, Damascus; f. 1966; Dir. MOHAMED D'ADOUCH; 3 bns.

UNIVERSITIES

University of Aleppo: f. 1960; 350 teachers; 5,792 students.

Damascus University: Damascus; f. 1923; 677 teachers, 31,071 students.

TAIWAN

(REPUBLIC OF CHINA)

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Republic of China consists of the Island of Taiwan (Formosa), the nearby Pescadores islets, and the islands of Quemoy and Matsu close to the Chinese mainland. Taiwan itself lies 200 miles from the coast of South East China. The average temperature is 73°F (23°C) and the average annual rainfall 101 inches. The official language is Mandarin Chinese. The predominant religion is Buddhism and there are Muslims, Catholics and Protestants. Confucianism has a large following. The flag consists of a white sun in a blue sky on a crimson background. The capital is Taipei, at the northern end of the island.

Recent History

The Government of the Republic moved to Taiwan in 1949 after the Communists' accession to power on the mainland. The Head of State is the President, General Chiang Kai-shek. In 1954 a mutual security pact was signed by which the U.S.A. pledged the protection of Taiwan and the Pescadores; in 1955 the offshore islands of Quemoy and Matsu were included in the protected area. The Republic which still claims to be the legal government of all China is recognized by a number of countries, but lost its permanent seat on the UN Security Council and was expelled from the UN in October 1971. Diplomatic relations with countries that now recognize the People's Republic of China (including Canada, Chile, France and Italy) have been broken off.

Government

The Head of State is the President, who is elected for terms of six years by the National Assembly. There are five Yuans (governing bodies), the highest legislative organ being the Legislative Yuan, to which the Executive Yuan is responsible. There are also Control, Judicial and Examination Yuans. Elections are by universal adult suffrage.

Economic Affairs

The economy is progressing towards self-sufficiency, and U.S. aid which totalled \$69 million in 1961 was discontinued in 1965. Trade is chiefly with the U.S.A., Japan and South-East Asia, the most important exports being sugar, bananas, processed foodstuffs, textiles, minerals and metal goods. Cement production is the main industry. Mineral resources include coal, marble and salt. A Four-Year Plan (1969-72) aims to increase G.N.P. by 40 per cent, with a projected annual economic growth rate of 7 per cent. G.N.P. per capita is now amongst the highest in Asia.

Defence

The armed forces total 600,000 men (Army 400,000, Air Force 80,000, Navy 60,000 and other forces 60,000). Under the system of compulsory service, men serve two years in the Army, or three in the Navy or Air Force, at nineteen. Much of the equipment and some training staff are provided by the U.S.A.

Transport and Communications

There are 3,838 km. of railway and 15,300 km. of roads. The ports of Keelung, Hualien and Kaohsiung handled more than 25 million tons of cargo in 1970. The Sungshan airport is used by 12 domestic and international airlines.

Social Welfare

The Labour Security Programme covers more than a fifth of the population and provides benefits for injury, disability, birth, death and old age. Government employees are covered by a special scheme.

Education

Elementary education is free and compulsory between the ages of six and fifteen. In 1970-71 about one out of every four persons in the Republic was a student. There are 8 universities and 83 independent colleges and junior colleges.

Tourism

Festivals, ancient art treasures and the island scenery are the principal attractions; over 473,000 tourists visited Taiwan in 1970.

Visas are required by all visitors.

Sport

The most popular sports are basketball, baseball and swimming. About 20 national sports associations belong to the China National Amateur Athletic Federation.

Public Holidays

1972: September 28 (Birthday of Confucius), October 10 (Double Tenth Day), November 12 (Birthday of Sun Yat-Sen), December 25 (Constitution Day).

1973: January 1 (Founding of the Republic), Chinese New Year.

Weights and Measures

Length: 1 shih chih = 1.084 ft.
1 shih li = 0.311 miles
Area: 1 sq. shih chih = 1.195 sq. ft.
1 shih mow = 0.1647 acres
Weight: 1 shih catty = 1.102 lbs.
1 Taiwan catty = 1.333 lbs.
1 picul = 110.231 lbs.
Volume: 1 shih sheng = 1 litre
Capacity: 1 cubic shih chih = 1.308 cu. ft.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The currency unit is the New Taiwan Dollar of 100 cents.

Coins: 10, 20, 50 cents; \$1 NT

Notes: \$1, \$5, \$10, \$50, \$100 NT

Exchange rate: \$104.2 NT = £1 sterling
\$40 NT = \$1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA sq. miles	POPULATION (Aug. 1971)		BIRTHS AND DEATHS (Jan.-Dec. 1970)			
	Population	Taipei	Births	Birth Rate (per '000)	Deaths	Death Rate (per '000)
13,885	14,875,774	1,818,237	394,015	27.2	70,952	4.9

AGRICULTURE

PRINCIPAL CROPS

(metric tons)

	PRODUCTION			YIELD PER HECTARE		
	1960	1969	1970	1960	1969	1970
Rice	1,912,018	2,322,000	2,463,000	2,495	2,952	3,172
Sweet Potatoes	2,978,676	3,702,000	3,441,000	12,654	15,906	15,043
Groundnuts	102,167	100,764	122,198	1,017	1,103	1,397
Sugar Cane	6,736,236	7,012,000	5,991,000	70,505	75,127	69,460

OTHER CROPS

(metric tons)

	1969	1970
Wheat	9,950	3,664
Wheat Flour	368,149	317,726
Soya Beans	67,111	65,174
Cotton	1,648	2,715
Jute	17,703	13,861
Tea	26,248	27,648
Bananas	585,531	461,829
Pineapples	325,013	338,191
Citrus Fruit	170,105	209,115
Sugar	735,642	588,286
Citronella Oil	1,053	1,142

FORESTRY

(1970)

TOTAL AREA (hectares)	TIMBER PRODUCTION (cubic metres)
2,295,141	1,109,943

FISHERIES

(1970—metric tons)

Deep Sea	277,955
Inshore	234,704
Coastal	27,769
Ponds	72,724
Total	613,152

Livestock (1970): Cattle 284,134, Pigs 2,900,725, Goats 167,968.

INDEX OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

(1952=100)

Inclusive of more than 60 products and includes forestry, livestock and fishing production.

1952: 100.0; 1963: 157.9; 1969: 223.7; 1970: 237.1.

TAIWAN (REPUBLIC OF CHINA)—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

MINING*

	1969	1970
Coal	4,645,000	4,473,000
Gold (hectograms)	6,683	7,030
Silver (hectograms)	25,174	29,729
Electrolytic Copper	3,244	3,752
Pyrite	38,289	39,586
Crude Petroleum (kilolitres)	92,378	101,474
Refined Oil (litres)	5,059,700	5,937,400
Natural Gas (cubic metres)	893,499	918,043
Salt	382,912	535,209
Gypsum	3,946	7,413
Sulphur	4,830	6,060
Marble	1,291,508	1,285,653
Talc	24,373	38,717
Asbestos	3,081	2,842
Dolomite	59,071	63,732

* Amounts in metric tons unless otherwise specified.

INDUSTRY*

	1969	1970
Electric Power (million kWh)	11,119	13,213
Cotton Yarn	77,739	85,680
Cotton Fabric ('000 metres)	415,841	495,966
Rayon Filament	3,050	3,070
P.V.C.	68,085	106,624
Paper	272,626	320,481
Caustic Soda	107,196	126,201
Fertilizer	1,467,470	1,241,706
Refined Oil (kl.)	n.a.	5,937,400
Plate Glass (case)	1,948,660	1,935,707
Cement	4,088,000	4,305,000
Steel Bar	512,116	597,016
Aluminium Ingot	22,108	26,991
Sewing Machines (sets)	519,277	412,945
Electric Fans (number)	413,654	400,218
Fluorescent Lamps (number)	7,343,000	7,469,000
Electric Meters (number)	375,935	482,873
Shipbuilding (gross tons)	117,329	205,421

* Amounts in metric tons unless otherwise specified.

INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

(1952=100)

Inclusive of mining, manufacturing, construction, public utilities.

1952: 100.0; 1963: 342.4; 1969: 939.7; 1970: 1,092.7.

FINANCE

1 New Taiwan \$=100 cents.

NT \$104.2=£1 sterling; NT \$40=U.S. \$1.

NT \$1,000=£9.60 sterling=U.S. \$25.00.

BUDGET

(1970-71—NT\$ million)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
Taxes	30,551	General Government and Defence	24,231
Monopoly Profits	5,788	Reconstruction and Communications	3,790
Non-Tax Revenue	8,214	Social Development	4,519
Others	7,204	Education	9,761
		Debt Service	2,679
		Enterprise Fund	3,190
		Others	1,898
TOTAL	51,757	TOTAL	50,068

Fifth Four-Year Economic Development Plan (1969-72):

G.N.P. to increase to NT\$191,000 million in 1972 (40 per cent increase); per capita income to increase by nearly 23 per cent to U.S. \$257; projected annual economic growth rate of 7 per cent. Major projects under the plan are in the fields of power generation, cargo handling capacity, merchant shipping, water conservation, steel production for light machinery and electrical industries, petrochemicals.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS
(NT\$ million at current prices)

	1968	1969	1970
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (AT FACTOR COST) .	168,433	191,274	217,639
NET DOMESTIC PRODUCT	133,694	148,929	170,558
<i>of which:</i>			
Agriculture and Fisheries	31,748	30,999	32,791
Mining	2,218	2,271	2,138
Manufacturing	29,267	34,946	40,118
Electricity	2,302	2,788	3,721
Construction	6,758	7,691	8,606
Transport and communication	7,396	8,473	9,740
Commerce	18,624	20,981	24,699
NET NATIONAL PRODUCT (NATIONAL INCOME) .	133,236	149,047	170,418
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	167,975	190,421	217,639
Balance of exports and imports of goods and services	-4,356	-2,000	-160
AVAILABLE EXTERNAL RESOURCES	14,011	17,594	24,915

NET DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY INDUSTRIAL ORIGIN, 1959-70
(At current prices—percentages)

	1959	1969	1970
Agriculture, Forestry, Hunting and Fishing .	30.3	20.3	19.2
Mining and Quarrying	2.5	1.4	1.3
Manufacturing	17.6	23.0	23.5
Construction	4.1	5.2	5.0
Electricity, Gas, Water, and Sanitation Services .	1.1	2.0	2.2
Transportation, Storage and Communications .	3.9	5.7	5.7
Wholesale and Retail Trade	14.6	14.6	14.5
Others	25.7	27.8	28.6
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0

APPROVED FOREIGN PRIVATE INVESTMENT
(U.S. \$'000)

	1968	1969	1970
Overseas Chinese	37,130	27,550	29,732
Private Foreign	53,445	82,221	109,165
TOTAL	90,575	109,771	138,897

TAIWAN (REPUBLIC OF CHINA)—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS—ALL FOREIGN COUNTRIES
(U.S. \$ million)

	1968	1969	1970
<i>Goods and Services:</i>			
Merchandise	- 73.9	- 18.9	91.2
Non-monetary Gold	—	—	—
Freight and transportation	- 66.8	- 69.1	- 98.7
Other government	12.3	30.7	- 1.0
Other services	- 5.2	8.3	4.5
TOTAL	- 133.6	- 49.0	- 4.0
<i>Transfer Payments</i>	35.4	126.1	195.2
CURRENT BALANCE	- 98.2	77.1	191.2
<i>Capital and Monetary Gold</i>			
<i>Public Sector</i>			
U.S. Grants	6.7	—	—
U.S. Loans	19.4	19.7	3.9
U.S. Holdings of NT\$	17.1	- 9.6	5.0
TOTAL	43.2	10.1	8.9
<i>Business and Private Sectors</i>			
Commercial Bank Assets	63.8	43.4	21.6
Commercial Bank Liabilities	—	—	490.1
Central Bank Claims	- 20.9	- 131.8	- 694.6
Monetary Gold	0.2	- 0.9	—
TOTAL	43.1	- 89.3	- 182.9
CAPITAL BALANCE	- 86.3	79.2	174.0

EXTERNAL TRADE

COMMODITIES

(U.S.\$ million)

IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1969	1970		1969	1970
Machinery, Tools	156.6	207.8	Textiles	265.9	427.2
Ores, Metals	147.3	181.1	Metals, Machinery	223.5	350.6
Vehicles, Parts	119.4	111.5	Wood and Products	111.6	143.1
Raw Cotton	53.3	67.4	Bananas	59.2	38.2
Electrical Equipment	144.0	211.5	Chemicals	35.9	36.5
Crude Oils, Fuels	50.3	58.0	Sugar	47.6	46.9
Wheat and Cereals	35.4	57.8	Canned Mushrooms	32.3	33.7
Chemicals	129.8	157.8	Cement and Building Materials	17.9	24.3
Artificial Fibres, Wool	44.3	55.7	Canned Asparagus	31.6	33.3
Beans and Peas	52.8	73.1	Rice	4.2	2.4
Others	602.8	345.9	Others	280.9	425.7
TOTAL	1,536.0	1,427.6	TOTAL	1,110.6	1,561.9

TAIWAN (REPUBLIC OF CHINA)—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS (U.S.\$ '000)

	1969		1970		1971*	
	IMPORTS	EXPORTS	IMPORTS	EXPORTS	IMPORTS	EXPORTS
United States of America . .	333,605	398,371	463,424	578,857	594,000	883,100
Japan	489,234	178,853	582,051	235,650	767,300	267,000
German Federal Republic . .	50,537	54,778	50,993	73,211	76,100	93,800
Thailand	—	29,500	—	26,962	26,000	30,500
Hong Kong	16,837	89,230	25,712	138,766	39,400	157,900
United Kingdom	22,903	10,836	24,347	16,834	33,800	34,100
Australia	40,418	—	49,938	—	20,600	35,600
Philippines	19,930	—	25,400	—	28,200	18,500
Singapore and Malaysia . .	26,816	34,493	26,997	56,387	41,900	67,500
Viet-Nam, Khmer Republic, Laos	—	57,502	—	51,925	1,760†	64,600†
TOTAL (incl. others) . .	1,204,804	1,110,623	1,527,697	1,561,652	1,990,000	135,500

* Estimates.

† Excluding Laos.

Source: Foreign Exchange and Trade Commission, Executive Yuan.

TRANSPORT

Railways (1970): Passengers 138,000,000, Passenger/km. 6,212,000,000; Freight 28,358,000 metric tons, Ton/km. 2,631,000,000.

Roads (1970): Passengers 573,000,000, Passenger/km. 7,004,000,000; Freight 36,018,000 metric tons, Ton/km. 1,364,000.

Shipping (1970): Imports 13,130,634 metric tons, Exports 4,292,573 metric tons.

Civil Aviation (1970): Passengers entered and departed 1,522,764.

Tourism (1970): Total visitors 472,452.

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

Radio Receivers (Nov. 1971) 1,600,000; Television Receivers (Nov. 1971) 1,100,000; Telephones (Nov. 1971) 300,000; Newspaper circulation (1971) 1,100,000.

EDUCATION

(1970-71)

	SCHOOLS	TEACHERS	PUPILS
Pre-school	566	3,038	91,438
Primary	2,277	58,981	2,428,585
Secondary (incl. Vocational) . .	874	44,050	1,149,529
Higher	92	10,377	203,473
TOTAL (incl. others)	3,979	136,948	3,969,148

Sources: China Publishing Co., Taiwan; *Industry of Free China*, Vol. 36, No. 4 (October 1971); *Taiwan Statistical Data Book*, 1971; *Monthly Statistics of the Republic of China*, September 1971.

THE CONSTITUTION

The form of government incorporated in the Constitution follows the five-power system envisaged by Dr. Sun Yat-sen, which has the major features of both cabinet and presidential government. The following are the chief organs of government:

National Assembly: Composed of elected delegates for geographical areas of China; meets to elect or recall the President and Vice-President, to amend the Constitution, or to vote on proposed Constitutional amendments submitted by the Legislative Yuan.

President: Elected by the National Assembly for a term of 6 years, and may be re-elected for a second term (the two-term restriction is at present suspended). Represents country at all state functions, including foreign relations; commands land, sea, and air forces, promulgates laws, issues mandates, concludes treaties, declares war, makes peace, declares martial law, grants amnesties, appoints and removes civil and military officers, and confers honours and decorations. He also convenes the National Assembly, and subject to certain limitations, may issue emergency orders to deal with national calamities and ensure national security.

Executive Yuan: Is the highest administrative organ of the nation and is responsible to the Legislative Yuan; has five categories of subordinate organization:

Executive Yuan Council
Ministries and Commissions
Secretariat
Government Information Office and Personnel Administration Bureau.
Directorate-General of Budgets, Accounts and Statistics.

Legislative Yuan: Is the highest legislative organ of the state, composed of elected members; holds two sessions per year; is empowered to hear administrative reports of the Executive Yuan, and to change Government policy.

Judicial Yuan: Is the highest judicial organ of state and has charge of civil, criminal, and administrative cases, and of cases concerning disciplinary measures against public functionaries (*see* Legal System).

Examination Yuan: Supervises examinations for entry into public offices, and deals with personal questions of the civil service.

Control Yuan: Is a body elected by local councils to impeach or investigate the work of the Executive Yuan and the Ministries and Executives; meets once a month, and has a subordinate body, the Ministry of Audit.

THE GOVERNMENT

THE HEAD OF STATE

President: CHIANG KAI-SHEK.

Vice-President: CHIA-KAN YEN.

THE EXECUTIVE YUAN

(April 1972)

Premier: YEN CHIA-KAN.

Vice-Premier: CHIANG CHING-KUO.

Ministers Without Portfolio: LIEN CHEN-TUNG, GEORGE K. C. YEH, CHEN HSUEH-PING, TUNG WEN-CHI.

Secretary-General: CHIANG YEN-SHIH.

Minister of the Interior: HSU CHING-CHUNG.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: CHAU KAI-SHU.

Minister of National Defence: GEN. HUANG CHIEH.

Minister of Finance: LI KWOH-TING.

Minister of Education: CHOONG KOW-KWONG.

Minister of Justice: WANL JEN-YUAN.

Minister of Economic Affairs: S. Y. DAO.

Minister of Communications: CHANG CHI-CHENG.

Chairman of the Overseas Chinese Affairs Commission: KAO HSIN.

Chairman of the Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs Commission: KUO CHI-CHIAO.

Director of the Government Information Office: JAMES WEI.

OTHER YUAN

President of Legislative Yuan: HUANG KUO-SHU.

President of Judicial Yuan: HSIEH KUAN-SHENG.

President of Examination Yuan: SUN FO.

President of Control Yuan: LEE SHIH-TSUNG.

OTHER MINISTERS

Minister of Personnel: SHIH CHUEH.

Minister of Examinations: LEE SHOU-YUNG.

Minister of Audit: WANG KANG-PEI.

Note: President Chiang Kai-Shek was elected to his fifth six-year term in March 1972.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA

(Taipei unless otherwise stated)

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Argentina: 45 Chung Shan N. Rd., Sec. 3 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Australia: Arcadia Bldg., 400 Tun Hua S. Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* F. B. COOPER.

Bolivia: Tokyo, Japan (E).

Brazil: 20 Jen Ai Rd., Sec. 4 (P.O.B. 10002) (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Colombia: 14, Lane 161, Nan Ya Li Tien Mu; *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:* GERMAN RODRIGUEZ FONNEGRA.

Dominican Republic: 54 Nanking E. Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* JOSE VILLANUEVA GARMENDIA.

Ecuador: Tokyo, Japan (E).

El Salvador: Tokyo, Japan (E).

Gabon: 62-3 Yung-ho-li, Shi-pai, Peitou (E); *Ambassador:* JOSEPH N'GOUA.

Greece: Tokyo, Japan (E).

Guatemala: 5 Alley 10, Lane 35, Jen Ai Rd., Sec. 4 (E); *Ambassador:* Colonel RAMIRO GEREDA ASTURIAS.

Honduras: Tokyo, Japan (E).

Iran: Tokyo, Japan (E).

Japan: 25 Chung Shan N. Rd., Sec. 3 (E); *Ambassador:* HIRANAGA SHIMADZU.

Jordan: 23 Nung An St. (E); *Ambassador:* ANWAR NASHIASHIBI.

Korea, Republic of: 72 Jen Ai Rd., Sec. 3 (E); *Ambassador:* Lt. Gen. KIM SHIN.

Lebanon: Tokyo, Japan (E).

Malagasy Republic: 27 Lane 242, Chien-Kuo N Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* ARSENE RAKOTOVAHINY.

Mexico: Tokyo, Japan (E).

Nicaragua: Tokyo, Japan (E).

Panama: 13-1, 2nd Floor, Lane 53, Chung Shan N. Rd., Sec. 1 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Paraguay: Tokyo, Japan (E).

Peru: 7 Alley 8, Lane 27, Jen Ai Rd., Sec. 4 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:* Dr. RAUL GUTIERREZ VARGAS.

Philippines: 80 Jen Ai Rd., Sec. 4 (E); *Ambassador:* RAUL T. LEUTERIO.

Saudi Arabia: 319 Pa Teh Rd. (E); *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:* ZEIN A. DABBAGH.

Spain: 49 Chung Shan N. Rd., Sec. 3 (E); *Ambassador:* JULIO DE LARRACOECHEA.

Thailand: 25 Nung An St. (E); *Ambassador:* CHAPIKORN SRESHTHAPUTRA.

Turkey: 13-1, Lane 14, Chi Lin Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* HALUK KOCAMAN.

U.S.A.: 1842 Chung Cheng Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* WALTER P. McCONAUGHY.

Uruguay: 33-4, Lane 189, An Tung St. (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* EDISON BOUCHATON.

Vatican: 6 Lane 63, Chin Shan St.; *Ambassador:* Mgr. LUIGI ACCOGLI.

Venezuela: 101 Chung Shan N. Rd., Sec. 2 (E); *Ambassador:* JOSE GIL-BORGES.

Viet-Nam, Republic of: 84/66 Lan Ya Lee, Tien Mu (E); *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:* NGUYEN VAN KIEU.

Diplomatic relations have also been established with Tonga.

PARLIAMENT

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

The National Assembly is composed of 1,435 delegates which meets to elect or recall the President and Vice-President, to amend the Constitution or to vote on Constitutional amendments submitted by the Legislative Yuan.

LEGISLATIVE YUAN

The Legislative Yuan is the highest legislative organ of state. In the elections held throughout China in 1948 members elected to the Legislative Yuan totalled 760. There are now 446 members.

CONTROL YUAN

The Control Yuan exercises powers of impeachment and censure, and powers of consent in the appointment of the President, Vice-President and the grand justices of the Judicial Yuan, and the president, vice-president and the Members of the Examination Yuan (see the Constitution).

POLITICAL PARTIES

Kuomintang (KM's) (Nationalist Party of China): 11-A Chung Shan S. Rd., Taipei; f. 1894; aims to overthrow Communist rule in China and promote constitutional government; mems. 1,000,000; Dir.-Gen. (Tsungtsai) President CHIANG KAI-SHEK; Deputy Dir.-Gen. (vacant); Sec.-Gen. CHANG PAO-SHU; Deputy Sec.-Gen. CHIN HSIAO-YI, HSUEH JEN-YANG, LIM CHIN-SHENG.

Young China Party: Taipei; f. 1923; aims: to recover and maintain territorial sovereignty; to safeguard the Constitution, and democracy; to better international understanding between free China and the free world.

China Democratic Socialist Party: Taipei; f. 1932; aims: to promote democracy; to protect fundamental freedoms; to promote public welfare and social security.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Judicial Yuan: Pres. HSIEH KUAN-SHENG; Vice-Pres. HSIEH YING-CHOW; Sec.-Gen. DAVID DING-YU CHOW; is the nation's highest judicial organ, and the inter-

prefer of the Constitution and national laws and ordinances. Its judicial powers are exercised by:

Supreme Court: Pres. CHEN PO-SHENG; is a court of appeal for civil and criminal cases.

Administrative Court: Pres. KU JU-HSUN; aims at the redress of administrative wrongs.

Committee on the Discipline of Public Functionaries: Chair. MA SHOU-HUA; metes out disciplinary measures to persons impeached by the Control Yuan.

The interpretive powers of the Judicial Yuan are exercised by the Council of Grand Justices nominated and appointed for nine years by the President with the consent of the Control Yuan. The President of the Judicial Yuan also presides over the Council of Grand Justices.

The Ministry of Justice of the Executive Yuan has jurisdiction over district and high courts.

RELIGION

BUDDHISM

Buddhists belong to the Mahayana and Theravada schools. Leaders Venerable PAI SHENG, Venerable NAN TING, Venerable YIN SHUNG. The Buddhist Association of Taiwan has 1,900 group members and more than 40,000 individual members.

TAOISM

Leader CHANG EN-FU. There are about 21,000 devotees.

ISLAM

Leader Haji KHALID T. C. SHIH. About 41,000 adherents.

CHRISTIANITY

Roman Catholic: Archbishop of Taipei STANISLAUS LOKUANG, D.S.T., D.P.H., D.C.L., Taipei, P.O.B. 5091; 314,710 adherents.

Episcopal: There are about 3,000 adherents; Bishop of Taiwan (Episcopal Church of America) Rt. Rev. JAMES T. M. PONG, 1-105-7 Hangchow S. Rd., Taipei.

Tai-oan Ki-tok Tiu-Lo Kau-Hoe (Presbyterian Church in Taiwan): 89-5 Chang-Chun Rd., Taipei; f. 1865; Gen. Sec. Rev. C. M. KAO; 170,243 mems.

THE PRESS

DAILIES

TAIPEI

Central Daily News: 1795 Chung Cheng Rd.; f. 1929; morning; official Kuomintang paper; Dir. TSAO SHENG-FEN; Editor LIN CHIA-CHI; circ. 150,000.

China Times: 132 Da Li St.; f. 1950; morning; financial, economic news, market quotations; Chair. CHI-CHUNG YU; Publ. WEN KWANG-YEE; circ. 350,000

China Daily News (Northern Edition): 77 Wuchang St.; morning; f. 1948; Pres. TSU SUNG-CHIU; Editor-in-Chief CHEN CHI-DON.

China News: 177 Hsinyi Rd., Section 2; f. 1949; afternoon; English; Publ. S. LO; Dir. W. T. TING; Deputy Dir. CHRIS YOU; Editor WILLIAM PAN; circ. 18,000.

China News: 177 Hsinyi Rd., Section 2; f. 1949; afternoon; English; Publ. S. LO; Editor WILLIAM PAN; circ. 18,000.

China Post: P.O.B. 2018; f. 1952; morning; English; Publ. NANCY YU HUANG; Editor LI WEN-CHE; circ. 15,000.

Ching Chung Pao: Taipei; every three days; armed forces; Publ. CHIANG KUO-TUNG.

Economic Daily News: 124 Omei St.; morning; Publ. WANG TIH-WU; Editor WU PU-CHUAN.

Everybody's Daily: 21-2 Cheng-teh Rd.; Publ. CHIEN TER-FA; Editor LIN CHAO-KAO.

Hua Pao: 100 Wuchang St., Section 2; afternoon; tabloid; Shanghai dialect; Dir. CHU TING-YUN.

Independent Evening News: 11 Pao An St.; afternoon; Publ. WU SAN-LIEM; Editor-in-Chief CHANG SHU BEN.

Independent Evening Post: 11 Pao An St.; afternoon; Publ. WU SAN-LIEM; Editor-in-Chief CHANG SHU BEN.

Mandarin Daily News: 10 Fuchow St.; f. 1948; afternoon; Dir. HUNG YEN-CHIU; Editor YANG RUU DER; circ. 55,000.

Min Tsu Evening News: 235 Kunming St.; f. 1950; afternoon; Publ. WANG CHENG-YUNG; Dir. HO CHU-CHIANG; circ. 120,000.

Shin Sheng Pao: 110 Yenping S. Rd.; f. 1945; morning; Publ. HSIEH TUNG-MING; Editor CHEN KAN LIU; circ. 200,000.

Ta Hua Evening News: 53 Kwan Chien Road; f. 1950; afternoon; Keng Hsiu-yeh Publishers; circ. 50,000 (weekday), 60,000 (Sunday).

United Daily News: 26 Kangting Road; f. 1953; morning; Publ. WANG TI-WU; Editor JACOB K. J. MA; circ. 220,000.

Young Warrior Daily: 49 Chungking S. Rd.; morning; armed forces; Dir. SHIAO TAO-YING; Editor LO CHENG-MIN.

PROVINCIAL DAILIES

Cheng Chi Chung Hua Pao: Quemoy; morning; Editor CHU KUANG-YA; circ. 6,500.

Cheng Kung Evening News: Tainan; afternoon; Publ. CHU SUNG-CHIU, Editor KAO WEI-LIANG.

Chien Kuo Daily News: Penghu; morning; Publ. MENG CHAO-WEN, Editor SUNG JUI-YUNG.

China Daily News (Tainan Edition): Tainan; f. 1946; morning; Publ. HSIAO TZE-CHENG; Editor SU JEN-YU; circ. 115,000.

Chung Hsing Daily News: Changbua; morning; Publ. WU WAN-KUNG.

Chung Kuo Daily News: Taichung; morning; Publ. CHEN SHEN-CHI, Editor LIU SHIH-CHI; circ. 16,000.

Chung Kuo Evening News: Kaohsiung; 243 Hsin Lo St.; f. 1955; afternoon; Publ. YANG NIEN-CHU; circ. 20,000.

Far East Daily News: Taitung; morning; Publ. CHANG PEN-KUAN, Editor GAU-FENG.

Keng Sheng Pao: Hualien; morning; Publ. HSIEH YING-I, Editor CHEN HSING.

Matsu Daily News: Matsu; morning; Publ. SHU KWEI-CHUN, Editor SUN KUANG.

Min Chung Daily News: Keelung; morning; Dir. LI JUI-PIAO.

Min Sheng Daily News: Taichung; morning; Publ. HSU HSU-LAN.

Shang Kung Daily News: Chiayi; morning; Dir. LIN FU-TI,
Taiwan Daily News: Taichung; morning; f. 1964; Publ. Hsia Hsiao-hua; circ. 100,000.
Taiwan Hsin Wen Pao: Kaohsiung; f. 1961; morning; Publ. Hsien Jan-chi; circ. 85,000.

SELECTED PERIODICALS

Chen Kuang: 6 Lane 6, Lien Yun St., Taipei; f. 1952; monthly arts magazine; Chinese; Publ. Wu Ka-shui; Chief Editor Wu Kai-shui.
Continent Magazine, The: 13 Chuan Chow Street, Taipei; f. 1950; archaeology, history and literature; fortnightly; Editor Prof. Tung Tso-pin; circ. 3,000.
Free China Review: P.O. Box 337, Taipei; monthly; Man. Editor S. H. Liu; circ. 10,000.
Issues and Studies: monthly.
Literary Review: monthly.
Taiwan Pictorial: 14 Chungking S. Rd., Section 2, Taipei; f. 1951; general illustrated; monthly; English and Chinese editions; Publisher and Editor-in-Chief Chow Tien-kou; circ. 64,000.
Taiwan Trade Monthly: P.O.B. 1642, Taipei; f. 1964; Publisher J. F. Chang; circ. 4,000.

NEWS AGENCIES

Central News Agency: 209 Sungkiang Rd., Taipei; f. 1924; 9 br. offices and 21 overseas offices; 462 mems.; issues daily, morning, evening and financial editions, mimeographed bulletin in English: *Express News*; Dir. Ma Hsin-yeh; Editor Shen Chung-lin.
Chiao Kwang News Photo Service: Taipei.
China Union News Agency: 4/2, 3rd Floor, Lane 5, Chungking S. Rd., Section 1, Taipei.
China Youth News Agency: Taipei.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

UPI: CNA Bldg., 209 Sungkiang Rd., Taipei; Bureau Chief Shullen Shaw.
 AP and Jiji Press are also represented.

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Taipei Journalists' Association: Taipei; 1,675 mems. representing editorial and business executives of newspapers and broadcasting stations; publ. *Chinese Journalism Yearbook*.
News Editors' Association of the Republic of China: Taipei; f. 1962.
Press Council of Taipei: Taipei; f. 1963 to promote ethical standards of the press by enforcing the principles of press freedom and social responsibility; 9 mems.
Taipei Newspaper Publishers' Association.
Newspaper Enterprises Association of the Republic of China: f. 1955; mems.: publishers of all newspapers in Taiwan and some in overseas Chinese communities.
Taipei Reporters Association.
Taiwan Magazine Publishers Association.
Association of News Agencies in Taipei.

PUBLISHERS

Cheng Chung Book Company: 20 Hengyang Rd., Taipei; humanities, social sciences, natural sciences, medicine, technology, fine arts.

Chung Hwa Book Co.: 94 Chungking S. Rd., Section 1, Taipei; f. 1911; publisher, printers and booksellers for humanities, social sciences, natural sciences, medicine, fine arts, school books; Gen. Man. S. A. Liu; Asst. Man. CHARTER CHANG.

Commercial Press: 37 Chungking Rd., Section 1, Taipei; commerce, economics, market research.

Eastern Publishing Co. Ltd.: 121 Chungking S. Rd., Section 1, P.O.B. 75, Taipei; geography, maps, agriculture, gardening, fiction, technology.

The Far East Book Co.: 64 Chungking S. Rd., Section 1, Taipei; art, education, history, physics, mathematics, literature, school books, Chinese/English, English/Chinese dictionaries.

Fu-Hsing Book Co.: 44 Huai Ning St., Taipei; art, archaeology, geography, education, history, cookery, technology, economics, school books.

The Great China Book Corporation: 66 Chungking S. Rd., Section 1, Taipei; f. 1952; education, history, agriculture, politics, fiction, technology, economics, textbooks and reference books; Chief Dir. Hsien Chung-liu; Man. Hsien Yu.

Hua Kuo Publishing Co.: 6 Lane 180, Section 1, Ho-ping East Rd., Taipei; f. 1950; Publ. T. F. Wang.

I-Won Printing House: 67 Kang Ting Rd., Taipei; art, history, literature, school books.

San Min Book Co.: 77, 1st Sec., Chung Ching So. Rd., Taipei; f. 1953; literature, history, philosophy, social and humanitarian sciences; Man. Ko Chun-chin.

Tah Chung Book Co.: 37-1, Chung Shan N. Rd., 2nd Section, Taipei; hygiene, music, physics, technology, economics.

World Book Co.: 99 Chungking S. Rd., Section 1, Taipei.

Youth Book Co.: Taipei; textbooks.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Broadcasting stations are mostly privately owned, under the supervision of the Ministry of Communications. In 1971 there were 1.5 million radio receivers. Principal networks:

Broadcasting Corporation of China: 53 Jen Ai Rd., Section 3, Taipei 106; f. 1928; 5 Services: Domestic (3 networks), Mainland and Overseas (all AM); FM, Stereo and TV production; 10 H.Q. and 9 branch stations, 78 transmitters, 84 frequencies; 18 languages and dialects; total power output 2,198 kW.; Pres. LEE SHIH-FENG; Chair. LIANG HAN-CHAO.

Cheng Sheng Broadcasting Corporation: 433 Chungking N. Road, Section 3, Taipei; f. 1950; owns 13 stations in Taipei Taichung, Chiayi, Yunlin, Taitung, Kaohsiung; Pres. LEE YEH; Gen. Man. LEE LIEN.

Fu Hsing Broadcasting Station: P.O.B. 799, Taipei; stations at Kaohsiung, Taitung, Ilan, Hualien; Dir. Gen. C. KUNG.

Taiwan Commercial Broadcasting Stations' Association: 22 Lane 81, Amoy St., Taipei; association of short and medium wave stations.

TELEVISION

In 1971 there were 591,000 television sets.

Taiwan Television Enterprise Ltd.: 10 Pa Te Rd., Sec. 3, Taipei; f. 1962; Chair. LIM PECK-SIU; Pres. THOMAS S. CHOU; publ. TTV (weekly).

National Educational Television Station: 41 Nan-Hai Rd., Taipei; f. 1962; government; Dir. Prof. C. C. LIU.

FINANCE

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; dep. = deposits; m = million)

BANKING

CENTRAL BANK

Central Bank of China: 21 Paoching Rd., Taipei; f. 1928; issuing bank; Gov. PEH-YUAN HSU.

NATIONAL BANKS

Bank of China: 15 Chungshan N. Rd., Section 2, Taipei; f. 1912; Chair. CHING-YU CHEN; Gen. Man. TSUNG-TO WAY; publ. *Economic Review* (bi-monthly).

Bank of Communications: 91 Heng Yang Rd., Taipei; cap. and reserve (end 1970) 583,223,318 NT\$; Chair. P. C. CHAO; Gen. Man. T. C. PAN.

Bank of Taiwan: 120 Chungking S. Rd., Section 1, Taipei; f. 1946; cap. 600m. NT\$; dep. 26,358m. NT\$; Chair. M. S. CHEN; Pres. S. N. MO; publ. *Bank of Taiwan Quarterly* (Chinese).

Co-operative Bank of Taiwan: 75-1 Kuan Chien Rd., Taipei; f. 1946; primary function: to act as central bank for co-operatives, and as major agricultural credit institution; 39 brs., 41 agents and 255 correspondents; cap. (1970) 100m. NT\$; dep. 8,386m. NT\$; Chair. LI REN-CHUN; Gen. Man. C. C. WANG.

Farmers' Bank of China: 4 Hsiang Yang Rd., Taipei; f. 1933; Chair. TANG TSUNG; Gen. Man. F. M. HSU.

Land Bank of Taiwan: 46 Kuan Chien Rd., Taipei; f. 1946; cap. 200m. NT\$; dep. 7,214m. NT\$; Chair. HSIAO TSENG; Gen. Man. CHEN YUN-SHENG; publ. *Quarterly Journal*.

COMMERCIAL BANKS

Central Trust Bank of China: Taipei.

Chang Hwa Commercial Bank Ltd., The: 38, Section 2, Tsuyu Rd., Taichung; f. 1905; cap. NT\$120m.; Chair. P. S. CHANG; Pres. CHIN-CHUAN WU.

First Commercial Bank of Taiwan: 30 Chungking S. Rd., Taipei; f. 1899; cap. 128m. NT\$; dep. 13,047.5m. NT\$ (1971); Chair. C. C. HUANG; Pres. C. Y. KUO; 93 branch offices.

Hua Nan Commercial Bank Ltd.: Chungking Rd. S., Taipei; f. 1919; cap. 604m. NT\$; dep. 9,876m. NT\$; Chair. Y. L. LIN; Pres. T. P. KAO.

Overseas Chinese Commercial Banking Corporation: 102 Heng Yang Rd., Taipei; f. 1961; general and foreign exchange banking business; cap. p.u. 128.4m. NT\$; Chair. LAMKO CHUA; Gen. Man. C. Y. WU.

Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank Ltd.: 28 Kuan Chien Rd., Taipei; Chair. K. P. CHEN; Gen. Man. E. K. HSU.

FOREIGN BANKS

American Express International Banking Corp.: Taipei.

Bangkok Bank Ltd.: 24 Chungshan N. Rd., 2nd Section, Taipei; Asst. Vice-Pres./Man. A. WASANTACHAT.

Bank of America NT and SA: 43 Kuan Chien Rd., Taipei; Man. BREWSTER P. CAMPBELL, Jr.

Chase Manhattan Bank: Taipei.

First National City Bank: New York, N.Y., U.S.A.; 53 Nanking East Rd., Section 2, Taipei; Resident Vice-Pres. EARL W. GLAZIER; Gen. Man. W. H. Y. YANG; Man. T. Y. WEI.

Nippon Kangyo Bank Ltd.: Tokyo, Japan; f. 1897; 35 Po-Ai Rd., Taipei; f. 1959; Gen. Man. HIDEAKI MAEDA.

DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

China Development Corporation: 131 Nanking East Rd., Section 5, Taipei 105; f. 1959 as privately owned development finance company to assist in creation, modernization, and expansion of private industrial enterprises in Taiwan, to encourage participation of private capital in such enterprises, and to help to promote and develop a capital market; cap. 300m. NT\$; Chair. P. S. LIM; Pres. FELIX S. Y. CHANG.

Since the establishment of the C.D.C., industry has become increasingly important in the Taiwan economy, manufactured goods have emerged as significant exchange earners, and the private sector has played an increasing role in industrial development.

STOCK EXCHANGE

Taiwan Stock Exchange Corporation: 4 Hwei-Ning St., Taipei; f. 1962; 34 mems.; Pres. T. Y. TSAI; Chair. K. B. CHAO.

INSURANCE

Cathay Insurance Co. Ltd.: 90 Nanyang St., Taipei; Chair. TIN-LI LIN.

China Insurance Co. Ltd.: Head Office: 58 Wu-Chang St., Section 1, Taipei; Chair. H. P. CHEN; Gen. Man. T. L. CHO.

Central Trust of China, Insurance Dept.: 49 Wuchang St., Taipei; fire, marine, casualty, export, life insurance.

China Mariners' Assurance Corporation Ltd.: 4 Kwantsien Road, Taipei.

Tai Ping Insurance Co. Ltd.: 42 Hsu Chang St., Taipei; f. 1929; Chair. TUNG HAN-CHA.

Taiwan Life Insurance Co. Ltd.: 8 Kuan Chien Rd., Taipei; Chair. M. H. CHOU; Gen. Man. S. H. WANG.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

General Chamber of Commerce, Republic of China: 4 Huaining St., Taipei; Chair. Y. T. WANG.

Junior Chamber of Republic of China: P.O.B. 21014, Taipei; f. 1953; 1,405 mems.; Pres. Y. C. CHEN; Sec.-Gen. FISHER S. W. CHANG.

Taipei American Chamber of Commerce: 903 Traders Bldg., 65 Nanking E. Rd., Section 3, Taipei; Pres. EARL W. GLAZIER.

TRADE AND INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

China Productivity Centre: 62 Sining South Rd., Taipei; f. 1955; Gen. Man. S. C. KAO.

Chinese National Association of Industry and Commerce: 4 Huai Ning Street, Taipei; Pres. KOO CHEN-FU; Sec.-Gen. T. Y. TSAI.

Chinese National Federation of Industries: 13-4 Hsiang Yang Rd., Taipei; Chair. KOO CHEN-FU.

Industrial Development and Investment Centre: Taipei; f. 1959 to assist investment and planning; Dir. M. C. LIO; offices abroad: 515 Madison Ave., New York 22; Exchange Bldg., Rotterdam, Netherlands; Italy.

Taiwan Handicraft Promotion Centre: 5 Chungshan S. Rd., Taipei; f. 1956; Chair. C. T. CHIEN; Man. PHILLIP P. C. LIU.

Trading Department of Central Trust of China: 49 Wuehang St., Taipei; assists the Government in promoting foreign trade and handling exports and domestic sales for public and private enterprises.

TRADE UNIONS

Chinese Federation of Labour: 3-40 Wan Shen Li Road, Ching Mei, Taipei; f. 1948; mems.: 373 industrial unions and 362 craft unions representing 319,065 workers; Chair. CHOU HSUEH-HSIANG; Gen.-Sec. SHUI HSIANG-YUN.

NATIONAL FEDERATIONS

Chinese Federation of Postal Workers: 2 Lano 63 Tung An St., Taipei; f. 1930; 6,500 mems.; Gen.-Sec. CHIH CHEN-SHEN.

Chinese National Federation of Railway Workers: 7 Alley 10, Ching Chow Street, Taipei; 23,434 mems.; Chair. CHANG JUI-MING.

Chinese National Federation of Salt Miners: 40-2 Wancheng Road, Chingmei, Taipei; about 6,000 mems.

National Chinese Seamen's Union: 12 Alley 9, Lane 174, Pa Teh Rd., Section 2, Taipei; f. 1913; over 30,000 mems.; Pres. HONG DAH-TH; publ. *Chinese Seamen* (monthly, in Chinese).

Taiwan Federation of Textile and Dyeing Workers' Union (TFTDWU): 9 Lane 1530, Chung Cheng Rd., Taipei; f. 1957; 28,000 mems.; Chair. HWANG YUEH-HSIANG.

REGIONAL FEDERATION

Taiwan Federation of Labour: 21 Chengte Rd., Taipei; 304,572 mems. and 35 affiliates; Chair. CHIEN WEN-FA; Man. TSAI FAN-TE.

CO-OPERATIVES

Co-operatives are encouraged and assisted under the Constitution of the Republic of China (art. 145). By June 1968 there were 2,668 co-operatives with a total membership of 1,378,981 people and capital investment of NT\$188,318,314. Seventy of these organizations were regional co-operatives, with 131,279 members and capital of NT\$5,063,662, and the remaining 2,598 were specialized ones, of which the most important were consumers (1,836 co-ops., 796,866 mems., cap. NT\$800,000), producers (235 co-ops., 53,889 mems., cap. NT\$370,000), credit (78 co-ops., 271,842 mems., cap. NT\$66,100,000), and co-operative farms (211 co-ops., 131,279 mems., cap. NT\$4,815,206).

The centre of co-operative financing is the Co-operative Bank of Taiwan, owned jointly by the Taiwan Provincial Government and 674 co-operative units (see Finance section). The Co-operative Institute (f. 1928) and the Co-operative League (f. 1940), which has 401 institutional and 4,800 individual members, exist to further the co-operative movement's national and international interests; and departments of co-operative business have been set up at the Taiwan Provincial Chung Hsing University and other colleges.

RURAL RECONSTRUCTION

Joint Commission on Rural Reconstruction (JCRR): 37 Nanhai Rd., Taipei; f. 1948; provides technical and financial assistance to Government in rural reconstruction programmes aiming to improve rural living standards, to increase agricultural production, to develop self-help among rural population, to strengthen services of agricultural agencies and organizations, and to mobilize volunteers for rural programmes; Chair. Dr. T. H. SHEN; Comms. Dr. BRUCE H. BILLINGS, Dr. Y. S. TSIANG; Sec.-Gen. Dr. ROBERT C. T. LEE; library of 8,951 vols., 9,976 pamphlets; publs. *General Reports* (twice a year), Technical papers (irregular), News releases (irregular).

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Taiwan Railway Administration: 2 Yen Ping N. Rd., Section 1, Taipei; a public utility under the provincial government of Taiwan, it operates both the west line and east line systems with a total length of 1,000.4 km.; there is also a main trunk line from Keelung in the north to Kaohsiung in the south, and another line down the east coast linking Hualien with Taitung; Man. Dir. SHU-HSI CHEN.

There are also 2,838.4 km. of private narrow-gauge railroads operated by the Taiwan Sugar Corporation, the Taiwan Forestry Administration and the Taiwan Metal Mining Corporation. These railroads are mostly used for freight but they also provide public passenger and freight services which connect with those of T.R.A.

ROADS

Taiwan Highway Bureau: 70 Chung Hsiao West Rd., Section 1, Taipei; Dir. HSI-YU LEE.

There are 15,300 km. of highways, most of them asphalt-paved, representing about 50 km. of road per 100 sq. mk. of land. There is a national omnibus service.

SHIPPING

Kaohsiung is Taiwan's chief port, handling over two-thirds of the country's external commerce. Keelung, near Taipei, is the country's second port.

China Merchants Steam Navigation Co.: 9th Floor, 46 Kuan Chien Rd., Taipei; dry cargo and tanker services to Japan, S.E. Asia, U.S.A. and other optional ports of the world; Chair. and Pres. C. C. TSAO.

China Union Lines Ltd.: 46 Kuan Chien Rd., Taipei; f. 1948; Chair. C. D. CHOW; Pres. C. CHAO.

Eddie Steamship Co. Ltd.: 42 Hsu-Chang St. (4th floor), P.O.B. 1120, Taipei; Chair. W. H. EDDIE HSU.

Far Eastern Navigation Corp. Ltd.: 42 Hsu-Chang St. (4th floor), P.O.B. 1120, Taipei; Chair. CHAO CHIN-YANG.

E. Hsiang Steamship Co.: 40-42, Kwantsien Road, Taipei; Chair. K. P. YANG; Pres. C. H. WANG.

Orient Overseas Line: Chinese Maritime Trust Ltd.; 42 Hsu Chang St., P.O.B. 1468, Taipei.

Outocean Navigation Corp. Ltd.: 42 Hsu-Chang St. (4th floor), P.O.B. 1120, Taipei; Chair. CHAO CHIN-YANG.

Taiwan Ming Sung Industrial Co. Ltd.: 80 Roosevelt Road, Section 3, Taipei; Chair. YANG SEN.

Taiwan Navigation Co. Ltd.: 6 Chungking S. Rd., Section 1, Taipei; f. 1947; Chair. S.-H. CHEN; Pres. YIH ZIEN.

Waywiser Navigation Corp. Ltd.: 42 Hsu-Chang St. (4th floor), P.O.B. 1120, Taipei; Chair. HSU PEI-CHEN.

CIVIL AVIATION

China Air Lines: 26 Nanking E. Rd., Section 3, Taipei; f. 1959; daily services (except Monday) between Hong Kong, Taipei, Tokyo and San Francisco, regional network links eleven Southeast Asian cities; domestic services throughout Taiwan; fleet comprises 3 Boeing 707s and 727s, 2 Caravelle IIIs, 1 Ys IIA, 4 DC-4s, 10 C-46s, 3 C-47s, 1 C-45 and 2 C-123s; Pres. BEN Y. C. CHOW; Exec. Vice-Pres. FRED C. WONG.

REPUBLIC OF CHINA (TAIWAN)—(TRANSPORT, TOURISM, ATOMIC ENERGY, UNIVERSITIES)

Civil Air Transport: 46 Chungshan N. Rd., Section 2, Taipei; Chair. Dr. WENSAN WANG; Pres. HUGH L. GRUNDY.

Far Eastern Air Transport Corporation: 15 Nanking E. Rd., Section 3, Taipei; f. 1957; Chair. K. T. SIAO; Pres. T. C. Hwoo.

Foshing Airlines: 32 Chungshan N. Rd., Section 2, Taipei; domestic charters; general sales agents for Northwest Orient Airlines, Air Madagascar, Scandinavian Airlines System, Thai International Airways and Union des Transport Aeriens; Chair. MOON CHIN.

FOREIGN LINES

Several foreign airlines serve Taiwan.

TOURISM

Tourism Council, Ministry of Communications: 53, Section 2, P.O.B. 1490, Taipei; f. 1960; Chair. WELLINGTON Y. TSAO.

Provincial Tourist Bureau: 21 Chungshan N. Rd., 3rd Section, Taipei; f. 1965; Dir. L. J. CHIANG.

China Tourism Development Corporation: Taipei; f. 1969; state-owned; cap. NT\$100 million.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

PRINCIPAL OPERAS

Foo Hsing Chinese Opera: 68 Wen Chuan Road, Peitou; f. 1957; Dir. MA CHING-JUI.

Ta Pong Chinese Opera: No. 1 Special, Sungkang Road, Taipei; f. 1965; Dir. CHANG CHING-CHIU.

PRINCIPAL ORCHESTRA

Taiwan Symphony Orchestra: 162 Hoping E. Road, Section 1, Taipei; f. 1951; Government body under Taiwan Provincial Dept. of Education; Dir. Prof. DAVID C. L. TAI.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Atomic Energy Council: BBC Bldg., 53 Jen Ai Rd., Section 3, Taipei; Chair. CHEN-HSING YEN; Sec. V. CHEN-HWA CHENG; Publs. *Nuclear Science Journal* (half-yearly), *Chinese AEC Bulletin* (bi-monthly).

National Tsing-Hua University Institute of Nuclear Science: Hsinchu, Taiwan; f. 1956; national research centre with 1,000 kW. reactor, 3 Mev Van de Graaff accelerator; neutron physics, nuclear engineering, isotope production, biological effects of radiation, medical and food preservation uses of radiation, and other studies; staff of over 100.

Institute of Electronics of National Chiao Tung University: Hsin Chu; f. 1958; advanced electronics training and research.

Biological and Medical Isotope Laboratory: Department of Biochemistry, National Defence Medical Centre, P.O. Box 7432; f. 1957; fall-out and irradiation studies.

National Taiwan University: Taipei; equipped with Cockcroft-Walton accelerator and an isotope laboratory.

There are also research laboratories dealing with clinical and agricultural uses for atomic energy.

UNIVERSITIES

PRINCIPAL UNIVERSITIES

National Chengchi University: Mushan, Taipei; 590 teachers, 4,752 students.

National Tsing Hua University: Kuang Fu Rd., Hsinchu; 148 teachers, 807 students.

National Taiwan University: Roosevelt Rd., Taipei; 1,136 teachers, 11,151 students.

Soochow University: Wai Shuang Hsi Shihlin; 235 teachers, 2,051 students.

Taiwan Provincial Cheng Kung University: Ta-Hsueh Rd., Tainan; 423 teachers, 3,663 students.

Taiwan Provincial Chung Hsing University: 250 Kuokuang Rd., Taichung; 433 teachers, 5,014 students.

Taiwan Normal University: Taipei; 477 teachers, 6,700 students.

Tunghai (Christian) University: Taichung, Taiwan; 220 teachers, 1,160 students.

TANZANIA*

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The United Republic of Tanzania consists of Tanganyika and the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba. Tanganyika lies on the east coast of Africa with Uganda and Kenya to the north, Zaire to the west and Zambia, Malawi and Mozambique to the south. Parts of Lake Victoria and Lake Tanganyika are within Tanzanian Territory. Zanzibar and its sister island Pemba are situated in the Indian Ocean about 25 miles off the coast north of Dar es Salaam. The climate varies with altitude, ranging from tropical in Zanzibar and on the coast and plains to semi-temperate in the highlands. The official languages are Swahili and English and there are a number of tribal languages. There are Christian, Hindu and Muslim communities. Many Africans follow traditional beliefs. The flag is a diagonal tricolour of green, black and blue, the stripes being separated by gold bands. The capital is Dar es Salaam.

Recent History

Formerly a United Nations Trust Territory under British administration, Tanganyika became independent in 1961. The first general election was held in 1958, and in 1960 Julius Nyerere became Chief Minister when his party, the Tanganyika African National Union (TANU), won 70 of the 71 seats in the National Assembly. In 1962 Tanganyika became a Republic and Mr. Nyerere the first President. Zanzibar, a British Protectorate since 1890, became independent in 1963. Following an armed uprising by the African Afro-Shirazi Party in January 1964, the Zanzibar Government signed an Act of Union with Tanganyika in April 1964, thus creating the United Republic. At General Elections in October 1965 and October 1970, President Nyerere was re-elected by 96.5 and 97 per cent of the votes respectively. Tanzania is a member of the East African Community (established December 1967 with Uganda and Kenya) and of the British Commonwealth. In June 1968 Britain ended all financial and technical aid to Tanzania after it had been announced that Tanzania would cease to pay pensions to British officials who worked for the pre-independence governments of Tanganyika and Zanzibar. However, in July 1968 diplomatic relations with Britain, broken off in December 1965 over the Rhodesian issue, were resumed. Tanzania's relations with Uganda became strained after the downfall of the Obote régime in January 1971. There were several border incidents during the year, and the running of the East African Community was hampered until the mediation of President Kenyatta of Kenya helped improve Tanzanian-Ugandan relations at the end of 1971. In April 1972 Sheikh Karume, leader of Zanzibar and First Vice-President of the United Republic, was assassinated. Aboud Jumbe was later appointed his successor.

Government

An Interim Constitution, making the mainland a one-party state, was introduced in 1965. Executive power is in the hands of a President, who is elected by universal suffrage. The legislative organ is the unicameral National

Assembly of up to 204 members who translate into action the policy of TANU as decided by the National Executive of the Party. A Presidential election must be held whenever the Assembly is dissolved and new Assembly elections held. The country is divided into 20 Regions each with a Commissioner. Chiefs wishing to hold official posts must relinquish their tribal authority. There are no reserved seats for Europeans and Asians under the new Constitution.

Defence

The People's Defence Forces in Tanzania were formed in 1961 and consist of units of the former Tanganyika Rifles and the People's Liberation Army of Zanzibar. There is no conscription. Total armed forces were estimated at 1,800 in 1966. A Tanzanian Air Force is being established to replace the air wing of the army.

Economic Affairs

The economy is agricultural and most of the farming is at subsistence level. Only a small proportion of the country's extensive livestock is sold commercially. The chief cash crops are sisal, sugar, cotton and coffee. Cloves are grown on the islands, chiefly on Pemba. Diamonds are an important export and other minerals include gold, tin and salt. Textiles, food processing and other industries have been established. The Arusha Declaration of February 1967 on national self-help and the implementation of socialism is having a continuing impact on the economy. The Second Five-Year Plan (1969-74) provides for a total investment programme of 8,085 million sh. Over half of the Government's contribution of 3,055 million sh. has been allocated to the development of the communications infrastructure and agriculture. A new convention between Tanzania, Uganda, Kenya and the EEC, signed in October 1969, provides for quotas for exports of coffee, cloves and pineapples to the EEC.

Transport and Communications

Railways and harbours are administered jointly with Uganda and Kenya and the services include lake shipping. There are 2,000 miles of railways and about 30,000 miles of roads. An intergovernmental authority, the Tanzania-Zambia Railway Authority, has been formed to deal with the proposed rail link between the two countries which a Chinese team hopes to complete in five years. Sweden, the World Bank and the International Development Association are financing the rebuilding of 310 miles of the Tanzam Highway, a 1,200-mile road running from central Zambia to Dar es Salaam. The three main sea ports are Dar es Salaam, Tanga and Mtwara and the chief port on Lake Victoria is Mwanza. Air services link the towns and international air transport is provided by East African Airways Corporation (operated jointly by Tanzania, Uganda and Kenya) and foreign lines. There are also private and charter services and the larger farms and plantations have their own aircraft.

* See also East African Community in Vol. I.

TANZANIA—(INTRODUCTORY SURVEY, STATISTICAL SURVEY)

Social Welfare

The state-sponsored Rural Development Division exists to improve educational, labour and health conditions in small communities. The state operates hospitals and health centres and Christian Missions also provide medical care.

Education

Most schools receive state aid, the remainder being organized by missions and other voluntary agencies. There are not yet enough schools to provide universal primary education. The University College of Dar es Salaam forms part of the University of East Africa.

Tourism

The principal tourist attractions are the scenery and wild life. The famous Serengeti National Park contains a great variety of game, and hunters and safari-parties come from all over the world. Mount Kilimanjaro (19,340 ft.) is the highest mountain in Africa.

Visas are not required to visit Tanzania by nationals of the United Kingdom and Commonwealth.

Sport

Organized sports include football, cricket, athletics and tennis. There is big game hunting, fishing and swimming.

Public Holidays

1972: April 26 (Birth of the Prophet, Maulidi), May 1 (International Workers Day), July 7 (Saba Saba Day), November 8 (Id ul Fitr), December 25 (Christmas).

1973: January 1 (New Year's Day), January 12 (Zanzibar Revolution Day), January 17 (Id ul Adha), April 20-23 (Easter), April 26 (Union Day).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The currency unit is the Tanzanian Shilling of 100 Cents, introduced on June 14th, 1966.

Coins: 5, 10, 50 Cents; 1 Tanzanian Shilling

Notes: 5, 10, 20, 100 Tanzanian Shillings

Exchange rate: 18.65 Tanzanian Shillings = £1 sterling

7.14 Tanzanian Shillings = U.S. \$1

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (square miles)	
Mainland	341,150
Zanzibar and Pemba	1,021
Water	20,650
Lake Victoria	13,450
Lake Tanganyika	5,150
Lake Rukwa	1,100
TOTAL	362,821

POPULATION (1966—estimate)	
African	11,409,000
Asian	85,000
Arabs	26,000
European	15,000
Others	4,000
TOTAL	11,539,000

1967 Census: Total population 12,231,342 (Mainland 11,876,982; Zanzibar and Pemba 354,360); 1970 estimate of total population 12,896,000.

Main Tribes: Sukuma (13 per cent of population), Nyamwezi, Makonde, Haya, Chagga, Gogo, Ha, Hehe, Nyakusa, Luguru, Bena, Turu, Sambia, Zaramo.

REGIONS (1967 Census)

REGION	POPULATION	CHIEF TOWN*	POPULATION
Coast	781,267	Dar es Salaam (capital)	353,000
Tanga	769,304	Tanga	61,000
Mwanza	1,057,695	Mwanza	35,000
Arusha	601,515	Arusha	32,000

TANZANIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

REGION		POPULATION	REGION		POPULATION
Dodoma	.	708,422	Mtwara	.	1,032,896
Iringa	.	683,555	Ruvuma	.	392,812
Kigoma	.	470,773	Shinyanga	.	888,209
Kilimanjaro	.	650,533	Singida	.	454,749
Mara	.	535,882	Tabora	.	552,339
Mbeya	.	955,891	West Lake	.	658,079
Morogoro	.	683,061			

* 1970 estimates.

LAND USE (sq. miles)

ARABLE	PLANTATIONS	PERMANENT PASTURE	UNCULTIVATED	FOREST	OTHER
39,900	4,100	35,000	68,200	141,500	61,000

EMPLOYMENT

	1967	1968	1969*
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	123,887	109,213	115,508
Mining and Quarrying	6,493	6,121	5,919
Manufacturing	31,186	35,359	40,323
Construction	41,929	47,305	52,767
Electricity and Water	7,093	9,601	9,755
Commerce	20,077	21,413	18,692
Transport and Communications	26,725	31,764	32,389
Services	86,351	90,933	92,573
TOTAL	346,741	351,711	367,926

* Provisional.

AGRICULTURE PRINCIPAL CASH CROPS

	1968		1969		1970	
	Production ('000 tons)	Value (million sh.)	Production ('000 tons)	Value (million sh.)	Production ('000 tons)	Value (million sh.)
Sisal	186.1	158.7	169.2	159.6	217.2	178.8
Cotton	61.9	282.9	55.8	234.7	60.7	247.2
Coffee	48.4	265.1	48.7	257.1	44.8	312.2
Groundnuts	3.8	5.5	1.1	2.1	1.3	2.3
Cashew Nuts	78.4	101.6	80.9	118.9	77.4	115.2
Tea	6.6	44.9	7.5	48.3	6.9	42.2
Tobacco	4.9	39.6	4.4	35.3	6.0	44.8
Pyrethrum Extract*	129.0	17.8	169.0	20.8	86.0	11.0
Cloves	11.5	59.6	7.2	152.3	4.8	109.4

* Tons.

Livestock (1967 Census): Cattle 10,997,000.

TANZANIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FORESTRY PRODUCTION OF LOGS (^{'000} cubic metres).

	1967	1968	1969
Hardwood	93.0	105.5	123.1
Softwood	36.3	37.1	36.5
TOTAL	129.3	142.6	159.6

ZANZIBAR—CLOVE SHIPMENTS (£^{'000})

	1964	1965	1966*
India	232	871	369
U.S.S.R. . . .	136	277	136
Pakistan	282	237	63
Indonesia	598	203	2,426
United Kingdom	45	55	40
Sudan	46	50	50
Japan	58	44	45
Hong Kong	254	7	2
TOTAL (inc. others)	2,196	2,277	3,596

* Jan.—Nov.

MINING

	1968		1969		1970	
	Production	Value (million sh.)	Production	Value (million sh.)	Production	Value (million sh.)
Diamonds (^{'000} grammes) . .	683.0	136.7	780.0	177.5	139.0	161.0
Gold (^{'000} grammes)	17.5	4.8	16.0	4.7	2.4	2.3
Salt (tons)	14.1	3.5	14.0	3.9	8.3	2.3
Tin Concentrate (tons) . .	440.0	6.9	188.0	2.3	370.0	5.9

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

	UNIT	1968	1969	1970
Beer	^{'000} litres	31.2	33.1	38.6
Textiles	^{'000} sq. metres	28.9	46.3	58.4
Cigarettes	million	2.1	2.3	2.6
Paints	^{'000} litres	1.4	1.6	1.6
Plywood	^{'000} sq. metres	990.0	975.0	1,122.0
Sisal Twine	tons	16.7	18.2	20.4

TANZANIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FINANCE

T1 shilling = 100 cents

T18.65 shillings = £1 sterling

T7.14 shillings = U.S. \$1

T20 shillings = £1.20 sterling = U.S. \$2.80.

(Note: £1 in this survey is used to indicate 20 Tanzania shillings, which have not been equivalent to the £ sterling since November 1967.)

BUDGET (million sh.)

REVENUE	1966-67	1967-68*	EXPENDITURE	1966-67	1967-68*
Import and Excise Duties . . .	418.41	490.00	Social Services	213.70	236.05
Export Taxes	37.90	37.50	Economic Services	124.51	190.33
Income Taxes	232.84	235.00	Law and Order	92.78	95.01
Licences and Other Taxes . . .	54.58	55.00	Revenue Collections, etc. . . .	20.13	19.73
Government Property, Interest and Loans	74.56	65.10	Local Government	15.73	17.68
Distributable Pool and Transfer Tax	24.20	22.50	General Administration	175.94	132.70
Miscellaneous	25.33	42.90	Defence	53.50	49.77
TOTAL	867.82	947.90	Debt Servicing	87.63	151.81
			Pensions and Gratuities	41.77	46.90
			TOTAL	825.69	939.98

* Revised estimate.

1969-70 Budget: Revenue 1,505,718,600 sh.; Expenditure 1,502,751,500 sh.; Surplus 2,967,100 sh.

1970-71 Budget: Revenue 1,654,214,300 sh.; Expenditure 1,652,159,200 sh.; Surplus 2,055,100 sh.

SECOND FIVE-YEAR DEVELOPMENT PLAN (1969-74)

TOTAL CONTRIBUTION BY SECTORS (million sh.)

Central Government	3,055
State Organization Co-operatives	2,300
TOTAL PUBLIC SECTOR	5,355
East African Community	580
Private Sector	2,150
TOTAL	8,085

TANZANIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

DISTRIBUTION OF CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE

	SH.	PER- CENTAGE DISTRIBUTION
Communications and Works .	922,359,270	30
Agriculture	631,000,000	21
Lands	309,485,000	10
Education	296,922,300	10
Rural Development	185,648,000	6
Defence	107,168,200	4
Health	97,734,590	3
Home	71,000,000	2
Commerce and Industry . .	32,147,240	4
Central Establishments . .	30,000,000	
National Service	25,000,000	
Information	16,750,000	
Devplan	12,240,000	
Foreign	10,924,000	
Judiciary	1,070,000	
Second Vice-President's Office	392,000	
President's Office	159,100	
SUB-TOTAL	2,750,000,000	
TanZam Railway (Local costs)	305,000,000	10
GRAND TOTAL	3,055,000,000	100

DISTRIBUTION OF STATE (PARASTATAL)

INVESTMENT PROGRAMME

	MILLION SH.	PER- CENTAGE DISTRIBUTION
Industry	783	35
Electricity Supply	457	20
Housing	362	16
Agriculture	307	13
Tourism	235	10
Others	156	6
TOTAL	2,300	100

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

(1970)

(at current factor cost—million sh.)

Agriculture	3,300
Mining	148
Industry	650
Construction	391
Electricity, Water	86
Commerce and Trade, Hotels	1,095
Transport and Communications . . .	694
Finance, Insurance, etc.	739
Public Administration and other services	1,129
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	7,810

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

(Current Account—million sh.)

	1966			1967*		
	Credit	Debit	Balance	Credit	Debit	Balance
Goods and Services:						
Merchandise	1,861.3	1,812.5	48.8	1,773.8	1,766.4	7.4
Freight and transport	117.3	65.4	51.9	184.7	86.3	98.4
Travel	70.5	29.1	41.4	75.4	43.9	31.5
Investment income	54.6	192.0	-137.4	39.6	156.8	-117.2
Government transactions n.e.s. . .	41.6	18.9	22.7	37.0	17.1	19.9
Other services	12.6	52.7	-40.1	12.0	26.0	-14.0
Total	2,157.9	2,170.6	-12.7	2,122.5	2,096.5	26.0
Transfer Payments	125.8	135.3	-9.5	146.3	117.0	29.3
CURRENT BALANCE	2,283.7	2,305.9	-22.2	2,268.8	2,213.5	55.3

* Provisional.

TANZANIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

EXTERNAL TRADE

('000 Tanzanian £)

	1967	1968	1969
Imports . . .	65,027	76,584	70,939
Exports . . .	77,678	79,271	83,342

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

('000 Tanzanian £)

IMPORTS	1967	1968	1969	EXPORTS	1967	1968	1969
Transport equipment .	10,537	12,090	9,798	Coffee beans . . .	11,939	13,254	12,853
Machinery other than electric . . .	8,215	7,917	7,682	Raw cotton . . .	12,568	14,144	11,734
Electrical machinery .	3,053	4,139	3,512	Diamonds . . .	11,147	6,772	8,817
Iron and steel . . .	6,112	3,529	3,329	Sisal . . .	10,046	7,935	7,982
Chemicals . . .	3,079	2,737	3,051	Cloves . . .	n.a.	2,981	7,616
Crude petroleum . . .	3,392	3,816	2,969	Cashew nuts . . .	4,611	5,082	5,947
Food . . .	1,954	2,414	2,528	Distillate fuels . . .	2,488	3,036	2,323
Cotton fabric . . .	4,549	4,549	2,443	Tea . . .	2,159	2,243	2,416
Clothing . . .	714	2,473	2,104				

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

('000 Tanzanian £)

IMPORTS	1967	1968	1969	EXPORTS	1967	1968	1969
United Kingdom . .	18,756	21,188	18,904	United Kingdom . .	23,520	19,299	21,454
Japan . . .	3,311	6,556	6,516	India . . .	5,169	5,752	6,604
German Fed. Repub. .	4,215	5,396	5,575	U.S.A. . . .	3,900	4,672	6,319
Iran . . .	3,746	4,895	5,208	Zambia . . .	6,132	7,246	5,279
U.S.A. . . .	4,939	4,209	4,142	Hong Kong . . .	5,563	6,305	5,177
China . . .	3,101	4,314	3,971	Japan . . .	3,352	5,541	4,100
Italy . . .	6,934	5,188	3,871	China . . .	2,757	2,744	3,889
Netherlands . . .	2,662	3,859	3,316	German Fed. Repub. .	4,068	3,672	3,415
India . . .	2,013	2,710	2,380				
France . . .	2,474	3,341	2,294				

INTER-EAST AFRICAN TRADE

(million sh.)

	IMPORTS FROM KENYA AND UGANDA	EXPORTS TO KENYA AND UGANDA
1966 .	332	98
1967 .	280	83
1968 .	302	91
1969 .	291	104

TANZANIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

TRANSPORT EAST AFRICAN RAIL TRAFFIC

	UNIT	1967	1968	1969*
Goods Traffic	million ton-miles	574	565	646
Passengers	'000	2,378	2,559	3,389
Rolling Stock:				
Locomotives	number	158	158	155
Carriages	"	111	109	119
Wagons†	"	3,246	3,126	3,224

Source: E.A. Railways and Harbours.

* Provisional.

† This is the basic Tanzanian stock. In addition, other units are in constant circulation between the three East African countries and are consequently available for use in Tanzania.

ROAD TRAFFIC LICENSED MOTOR VEHICLES

	1967	1968	1969
Motor Cars	26,809	28,748	29,784
Light Commercial Vehicles	10,648	11,213	12,205
Private Motor Cycles	6,959	7,292	7,989
Lorries and Trucks	10,750	10,461	11,578
Government Vehicles	4,003	6,534	4,872
Tractors, Tankers, etc.	4,274	5,644	5,781
Others	2,650	2,761	3,126
TOTAL	66,093	72,653	75,335

SEA TRAFFIC*

	1967	1968	1969
Number of Ships	1,760	1,748	1,704
Net Registered Tonnage ('000 tons)	6,341	6,174	5,951
Number of Passengers†	40,406	37,054	30,769
Cargo Handled ('000 deadweight tons):		1,449	1,506
Imports	1,295		
Exports	1,003	1,099	1,147
Total†	2,315	2,562	2,654

* Through Dar es Salaam, Tanga and Mtwara.

† Including embarked and disembarked.

‡ Including export/import transshipment.

CIVIL AIR TRAFFIC

	1967	1968	1969
Ton-km. sold ('000)	80,981	97,497	90,195
Passengers carried ('000)	344	422	450
Passenger km. ('000)	604,776	721,918	698,197
Mail ton-km. ('000)	2,629	3,318	3,145
Cargo ton-km. ('000)	19,382	24,288	26,061
Passenger load factor (%)	49.5	49.7	46.6
Gross Revenue (million sh.)	261	298	330

* Provisional.

TOURISM

	HOTELS	BEDS
1968	76	3,155
1969	80	3,623

EDUCATION

TANGANYIKA

(1964)

	SCHOOLS	TEACHERS	PUPILS
Primary	3,639	12,044	633,678
Secondary	68	872	19,907
Vocational	3	152	2,955*
Teacher Training	21	305	2,261
Higher Education	1	n.a.	520

* Includes 1,599 part-time students

Zanzibar (1966): Primary pupils 35,000, Secondary pupils 1,700.

Source: Central Statistical Bureau, Dar es Salaam.

THE CONSTITUTION

Tanganyika became a Republic, within the Commonwealth, on December 9th, 1962, with an executive President, elected by universal suffrage, who is both the Head of State and Head of the Government. A presidential election will be held whenever Parliament is dissolved. Tanzania is governed as a democratic society in which the Government is responsible to a freely-elected Parliament, representative of the people, and in which the courts of law are independent and impartial.

The structure of the legislative, executive and judicial organs of the Government are set out in the Interim Constitution of 1965, which made provisional constitutional arrangements for the Union between Tanganyika and Zanzibar.

The legislative powers are exercised by a Parliament of the United Republic, which is vested by the Constitution with complete sovereign powers, and of which the present National Assembly is the legislative house. The Assembly also enacts all legislation concerning the mainland. Internal matters in Zanzibar are the exclusive jurisdiction of the Zanzibar executive and the Revolutionary Council of Zanzibar.

The National Assembly comprises 107 Elected Members, 20 *ex-officio* Members (the Regional Commissioners) 15 National Members elected by statutory bodies, 10 Members appointed by the President, up to 32 Members of the Zanzibar Revolutionary Council, and up to 20 other Zanzibar members appointed by the President in agreement with the President of Zanzibar. Provision is made for the total to reach 204 members.

The President has no power to legislate without recourse to Parliament. The assent of the President is required before any Bill passed by the National Assembly becomes law. Should the President withhold his assent and the Bill be re-passed by the National Assembly by a two-thirds majority, the President is required by law to give his assent within 21 days unless, before that time, he has dissolved the National Assembly, in which case he must stand for re-election.

To assist him in carrying out his functions the President appoints two Vice-Presidents from the elected members of the National Assembly. The First Vice-President is also the President of Zanzibar. The Second Vice-President, who is chosen from the elected members of the National Assembly, is the leader of Government business in the Assembly. The Vice-Presidents and ministers comprise the Cabinet, which is presided over by the President.

The independence of the judges is secured by provisions which prevent their removal, except on account of misbehaviour or incapacity, after investigation by a judicial tribunal. The Interim Constitution also makes provision for a Permanent Commission of Enquiry which has wide powers to investigate any abuses of authority.

Members of Parliament are elected for five years unless the President dissolves Parliament at an earlier date. Appointed members of Parliament hold their seats until dissolution unless their appointments are revoked by the President. The President must stand for re-election each time Parliament is dissolved. The Presidential candidate is chosen by an electoral convention of TANU and the Afro-

TANZANIA—(THE CONSTITUTION, THE GOVERNMENT)

Shirazi parties. Their choice is then presented to the people for confirmation by a yes-no vote. If the convention's first choice is rejected by a majority of the voters, another candidate must be chosen and submitted to the vote.

Mainland Tanzania is divided into 107 constituencies, although for the 1970 elections another 13 are being created. In each of these areas TANU, the official party, puts forward two candidates chosen by the TANU membership. Then all adult citizens of the area, whether TANU members or not, vote to decide which of the candidates will represent them in Parliament. The constitution of TANU is incorporated as part of the Interim Constitution.

The National Executive of TANU is the supreme policy making body of the Party and the Government subject only to approval of a biannual National Conference, but it is the role of the National Assembly to translate party policy into legislation. The assembly deliberates independently and has on occasion amended or refused to approve government proposals.

The National Executive is a parallel body to the National Assembly and its members are democratically chosen by party members throughout the country. Both National Executive and National Assembly members are paid at the same rate from government funds.

The Afro-Shirazi party plays a similar role in Zanzibar and Pemba, giving effect to its policies through the Zanzibar Revolutionary Council.

The Constitution also makes provision for the attainment of citizenship in accordance with the principles already approved by the National Assembly.

The Constitution can be amended by an act of the Parliament of the United Republic, when the proposed amendment is supported by the votes of not less than two thirds of all the members of the Assembly.

ARUSHA DECLARATION

The Arusha Declaration of February 1967 (approved by the National Executive Committee of TANU at the end of January) laid down that every TANU and Government leader must be a peasant or a worker; that no such leader should hold shares or directorships in any company; that no leader should receive two or more salaries; and that no leader should own houses rented out to others. In addition, the Declaration urges the Government to take further steps in the implementation of the policy of socialism, especially in ensuring that the major means of production are under the control and ownership of the peasants and workers (through the Government and the co-operatives); to put emphasis on national self-reliance rather than depending on foreign loans and grants for development, and to put great emphasis on raising the standards of living of the peasants.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

President: Mwalimu JULIUS K. NYERERE.

THE CABINET

(April 1972)

President and Minister of Regional Administration and Rural Development: Mwalimu JULIUS K. NYERERE.

First Vice-President: ABUDU JUMBE.

Second Vice-President and Prime Minister: R. M. KAWAWA.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: JOHN MAJECOLA.

Minister of Agriculture: JOSEPH MUNGAI.

Minister of Commerce and Industries: AMIR JAMAL.

Minister of Communications and Transport: JOB LUSINDE.

Minister of Defence and National Service: EDWARD SOKOINE.

Minister of Economic Affairs and Development Planning: WILBERT CHAGULA.

Minister of Finance: CLEOPA MSUYA.

Minister of Health: HASSAN MWENYI.

Minister of Home Affairs: SAIDI MASWANYA.

Minister of Information and Broadcasting: DAUDI MWAKAWAGO.

Minister of Labour and Social Welfare: ALFRED TANDAU.

Minister of Lands, Housing and Urban Development: MUSOBI MAGENI.

Minister of National Education: SIMON CHIWANGA.

Minister of Natural Resources and Tourism: HASNU MAKAME.

Minister of Water Development and Power: ISABEL ELINEWINGA.

Minister in First Vice-President's Office: HASSAN MOYR.

JUNIOR MINISTERS

Office of the Second Vice-President and Prime Minister: PATRICK QORRO, MUSSA MASOMO.

Foreign Affairs: TAWAKALI KHAMIS TAWAKALI.

Defence and National Service: GEOFFREY MRAGAMA.

Communications and Transport: ROBERT NGITU.

Health: MUSTAFA NYANGANYI.

TANGANYIKA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION (TANU)

TANU on the mainland and the Afro-Shirazi Party in Zanzibar and Pemba determine the broad lines of Government policy.

President: Mwalimu JULIUS K. NYERERE.

National Executive: supreme policy-making body of the Government and subject only to approval of bi-annual National Conference; Party headed by President; chooses Party leadership, with the exception of the President, who is selected by an electoral convention.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND HIGH COMMISSIONS ACCREDITED TO TANZANIA

(Dar es Salaam unless otherwise stated)

(E) Embassy; (HC) High Commission

Algeria: P.O.B. 2963, 34 Upanga Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* PAHR GAID.**Australia:** P.O.B. 2996, 4th Floor, Barclays Bank Bldg., Independence Ave. (HC); *High Commissioner:* H. W. BULLOCK.**Austria:** P.O.B. 30560, Hughes Bldg., Kenyatta Ave., Nairobi (E).**Belgium:** (address not available); Nairobi (E).**Brazil:** (E); *Ambassador:* F. T. DE MESQUITA.**Bulgaria:** P.O.B. 9260, Plot No. 232, Malik Rd., Upanga (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* VELIKO ENTCHEV.**Burundi:** P.O.B. 2752, 397 United Nations Rd., Upanga (E); *Ambassador:* PROTAIS MANGONA.**Canada:** P.O.B. 1022, Gailey and Roberts Bldg. (1st Floor), Independence Ave. (HC); *High Commissioner:* J. A. IRWIN.**China People's Republic:** P.O.B. 1649, Plot No. 77, Upanga (E); *Ambassador:* CHUNG HSI-T'UNG.**Cuba:** P.O.B. 9282, Plot No. 313, Uganda (near Palm Beach Hotel) (E); *Ambassador:* A. M. ZORILLA.**Czechoslovakia:** P.O.B. 3054, Jubilee Mansion, 69 Upanga Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* R. REZEK.**Denmark:** P.O.B. 412, Hughes Bldg., Kenyatta Ave., Nairobi (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* NIELS JULIUS LASSEN.**Egypt:** P.O.B. 1668, 21 Garden Ave. (near Pamba House) (E); *Ambassador:* MOHAMED FOUD EL BIDEWY.**Ethiopia:** P.O.B. 5198, Nairobi (E); *Ambassador:* ATO ABATE AGEDE.**Finland:** P.O.B. 1017, Addis Ababa (E); *Ambassador:* SEPPÖ TAITO PIETINER.**France:** P.O.B. 2349, Standard Bank Bldg. (3rd Floor), City Drive/Azikiwe St. (E); *Ambassador:* JEAN DESPARNET.**German Federal Republic:** P.O.B. 2590, Standard Bank Bldg., Azikiwe St., City Drive (E); *Ambassador:* NORBERT HEBICH.**Guinea:** P.O.B. 2969, Luthuli Rd., No. 10 (E); *Ambassador:* MBAYE CHEIK.**Hungary:** P.O.B. 672, 20 Ocean Rd.; *Ambassador:* MIKLOS BARD.**India:** P.O.B. 2684 (HC); *High Commissioner:* V. C. VIJAYARAGHAVAN.**Indonesia:** P.O.B. 572, 299 Upanga Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* OTTO ABDULRAHMAN.**Israel:** P.O.B. 2474, Standard Bank Bldg. (1st Floor), Azikiwe St., City Drive (E); *Ambassador:* ARNON SCHLOMO.**Italy:** P.O.B. 2106, Nanji Stores Bldg., Independence Ave. (E); *Ambassador:* VITTORIO ZADOTTI.**Ivory Coast:** P.O.B. 3668, Addis Ababa (Ethiopia) (E).**Jamaica:** Addis Ababa (Ethiopia) (E); *Ambassador:* ASTON FOREMAN.**Japan:** P.O.B. 2577; *Ambassador:* KENZO YOSHIDA.**Korean Democratic People's Republic:** P.O.B. 2690, Plot 297, Upanga Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* SONG GI JAI.**Liberia:** Nairobi (E); *Ambassador:* F. FRANCIS AKAI.**Mali:** P.O.B. 1206, No. 9 Independence Ave. (E), *Chargé d'Affaires:* ARMANO SANGARE.**Mongolia:** (E); *Ambassador:* BALJINGUIN LOTCHIN.**Morocco:** P.O.B. 337, Addis Ababa (E).**Netherlands:** P.O.B. 1174 (E); *Ambassador:* A. M. BRINK.**Norway:** P.O.B. 6363, Silopark House, Queensway, Nairobi.**Pakistan:** (HC); *High Commissioner:* OSMAN CHANI.**Poland:** P.O.B. 2188, 4 Upanga Rd. (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* JOSEF ZYTEK.**Romania:** P.O.B. 590, Plot 3, Bagamoyo Rd.; *Ambassador:* ION DRINCEANU.**Rwanda:** P.O.B. 2468, Baumann House, Obote St., Kampala, Uganda (E), *Ambassador:* ALPHONSE M. KAGENZA.**Somalia:** P.O.B. 2031, Karimjee Bldg., Plot No. 2 (First Floor), Independence Ave. (E); *Ambassador:* ABDUL-LAHI FARAH ALI.**Southern Yemen:** (E); *Ambassador:* ABDUL BARI KASSIM.**Spain:** P.O.B. 842; *Chargé d'Affaires:* EMILIO CASSINEL.**Sudan:** P.O.B. 2266, "Albaraka", 64 Upanga Rd. (E) *Ambassador:* WILSON ARBABA.**Sweden:** P.O.B. 9274, Dalgety Bldg., Second Floor, Independence Ave. (E); *Ambassador:* SÜEN FREDERICK HEDIN.**Switzerland:** P.O.B. 2454, Tancot House, City Drive (E); *Ambassador:* LUCIEN MOSSAZ.**Syria:** P.O.B. 2442, 28 Garden Ave. (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* NAIM KADDAH.**Turkey:** P.O.B. 1506, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia (E).**U.S.S.R.:** P.O.B. 1905, Plot No. 73, Kenyatta Drive (E); *Ambassador:* ANDREI M. TIMOSCHENKO.**United Kingdom:** *High Commissioner:* HORACE PHILLIPS.**U.S.A.:** P.O.B. 9123, Standard Bank Bldg. (4th Floor), City Drive/Azikiwe St. (E); *Ambassador:* CLAUDE G. ROTH.**Viet-Nam Democratic Republic:** P.O.B. 2194, Plot 79, Upanga (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* LUU QUY TAN.**Yugoslavia:** P.O.B. 2838, Plot No. 276, East Upanga Area (E); *Ambassador:* ZIVOJIN LAKIC.**Zaire, Republic of:** P.O.B. 975, Upanga Rd., Plot No. 291A (E); *Ambassador:* L. G. EKETEBI.**Zambia:** P.O.B. 2525, Plot 291, Upanga (HC); *High Commissioner:* S. C. MUKANDO.

Tanzania also has diplomatic relations with the Cambodian National United Front, Cyprus and Greece.

REGIONAL COMMISSIONERS

Arusha: A. W. MWAKAN'GATA, M.P.
Coast: PETER KISUMO, M.P.
Dodoma: K. Y. KOMBA, M.P.
Iringa: J. B. M. MWAKANGALE, M.P.
Kigoma: P. S. SIYOVELWA, M.P.
Kilimanjaro: JACOB NAMFUA, M.P.
Mara: A. L. S. MHINA, M.P.
Mbeya: J. A. NAMATA, M.P.

Morogoro: E. B. M. BARONGO, M.P.
Mtwara: CHEDIEL MGONJA, M.P.
Mwanza: JOHN MHAVILLE, M.P.
Ruvuma: H. M. MKWAIA, M.P.
Shinyanga: H. O. MONGI, M.P.
Singida: C. M. KAPILIMA, M.P.
Tanga: J. W. L. MAKINDA, M.P.
West Lake: LAWI SIJAONA, M.P.

PARLIAMENT

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Elected Members: 120.

Nominated Members: The President may nominate up to 20 members; 4 have already been nominated (Nov. 1970).

Ex-Officio Members: 20. The majority of ex-officio members are the Regional Commissioners.

National Members: 15.

ELECTIONS, OCTOBER 1970

PARTY	SEATS
Tanganyika African National Union* (TANU)	207

32 members represent the Zanzibar regional assembly.

* Two candidates may contest each seat.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Tanganyika African National Union (TANU): P.O.B. 9151, Dar es Salaam; f. 1954; aims to develop a socialist democratic state by self-help at all levels; over 1,500,000 mems.; since Arusha Declaration of February 1967 leaders must be workers or peasants and members must be fully dedicated to the objects and beliefs of the Party; Pres. JULIUS K. NYERERE.

There are also organizations for the Party Elders, for the women (UWT), for youth (TYL) and for parents (TAPA); and the co-operatives and the trade union are also affiliated.

Afro-Shirazi Party: P.O.B. 389, Zanzibar; f. 1957; mainly African party, dominant in the Zanzibar Revolutionary Council; est. mems. 100,000; Pres. ABDOU JUMBE.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Under a Bill introduced into the Assembly in December 1969 chiefs are no longer permitted to exercise any power under traditional or customary law.

From the beginning of 1970 People's Courts have been established in Zanzibar. Magistrates are elected by the people and have two assistants each.

The Court of Appeal for East Africa: P.O.B. 30187, Nairobi; Pres. Mr. Justice C. D. NEWBOLD, C.M.G.; Vice-Pres. Mr. Justice W. A. H. DUFFUS; Justices of Appeal J. F. SPRY, E. J. E. LAW; Registrar R. GAFFA. Hears appeals from Uganda, Kenya and Tanzania.

Permanent Commission of Enquiry: P.O.B. 2643, Dar es Salaam; Chair. Chief E. A. M. MANG'ENYA; Sec. H. K. KATUA.

The High Court: Has final jurisdiction in both criminal and civil cases, subject only to the right of appeal to the East African Court of Appeal. Its headquarters are at Dar es Salaam but it holds regular sessions in all Regions. It consists of a Chief Justice and eight Puisne Judges.

Chief Justice: Mr. Justice AUGUSTINE SAIDI.

Judges: Mr. Justice M. C. E. P. BIRON, Mr. Justice M. P. K. KIMICHA, Mr. Justice A. E. OTTO, Mr. Justice E. A. L. BANNERMAN, Mr. Justice H. G. PLATT, Mr. Justice G. ONYIUKU, Mr. Justice L. B. DUFF, Mr. Justice O. T. HANLYN, Mr. Justice N. S. MNZAVAS, Mr. Justice Z. N. EL-KINDY.

Registrar: L. M. MAKAME.

Senior Deputy Registrar: D. R. MAFIGANO.

District Courts: These are situated in each district and are presided over by either a Resident Magistrate or District Magistrate. They have limited jurisdiction and there is a right of appeal to the High Court.

Primary Courts: These are established in every district and are presided over by Primary Court Magistrates. They have limited jurisdiction and there is a right of appeal to the District Courts and then to the High Court.

RELIGION

ANGLICAN

Archbishop:

Province of Tanzania: Most Rev. JOHN SEPEKU, Bishop of Dar es Salaam; P.O.B. 25016, Ilala, Dar es Salaam.

Bishops:

Central Tanganyika: Rt. Rev. YOHANA MADINDA. P.O.B. 15, Dodoma, Tanzania.
 Masasi: Rt. Rev. G. HILARY CHISONGA, Private Bag, Masasi, Tanzania.
 Morogoro: Rt. Rev. GRESFORD CHITEMO, P.O.B. 320, Morogoro, Tanzania.
 Ruvuma: Rt. Rev. MAURICE D. NGAHYOMA, P.O.B. 7, Songca, Tanzania.
 South-West Tanganyika: Rt. Rev. JOHN RICHARD WORTHINGTON POOLE-HUGHES, P.O. Box 32, Njombe Tanzania.
 Victoria Nyanza: Rt. Rev. MAXWELL L. WIGGINS, B.A., L.T.H., P.O.B. 278, Mwanza, Tanzania.
 Western Tanganyika: Rt. Rev. MUSA KAHURANANGA, P.O.B. 13, Kasulu, Tanzania.
 Zanzibar and Tanga: Rt. Rev. YOHANA JUMAA, P.O.B. 35, Korogwe, Tanzania.

ROMAN CATHOLIC

The Catholic Church was established in Tanganyika in 1868.

Archbishop:

Dar es Salaam: Cardinal LAUREAN RUGAMBWA, P.O.B. 167, Dar es Salaam.

Bishops:

Arusha: Rt. Rev. DENNIS VINCENT DURNING, P.O.B. 3044, Arusha.
 Dodoma: Rt. Rev. ANTHONY JEREMIAH PESCE, P.O.B. 922, Dodoma.
 Iringa: Rt. Rev. MARIO MGULUNDE, Tosamaganga P.O.B. 133, Iringa.
 Mahenge: Rt. Rev. NIKASIVUS KIPENGELE, Kwirow, P.O. Mahenge.
 Mbulu: Most Rev. NICODENUS B. HHANDO, Bishop's House, Dareda, P.O.B. 97, Babati.
 Morogoro: Rt. Rev. ADRIAN MKOBA, P.O.B. 640, Morogoro.
 Moshi: Rt. Rev. JOSEPH SIPENDI, P.O.B. 3011, Moshi.
 Nachingwea: Rt. Rev. B. RALPH COTEY, P.O.B. 43, Masasi.

Ndanda: Rt. Rev. VICTOR HAELG.

Songea (former Peramiho): Rt. Rev. JAMES KOMBA, P.O.B. 152.

Tanga: Rt. Rev. MAURUS KOMBA, P.O.B. 1108, Tanga.

Archbishop:

Tabora: Most Rev. MARC MIHAYO, Archbishop's House, Tabora.

Bishops:

Bukoba: Rt. Rev. GERVASIVUS NKALANGA, Bishop's House, P.O. Private Bag, Bukoba.
 Kigoma: Rt. Rev. ALPHONSI NSABI, Bishop's House, P.O.B. 71, Kigoma.
 Mbeya: Rt. Rev. JAMES SANGU, P.O.B. 179, Mbeya.
 Musoma: Rt. Rev. JOHN JAMES RUDIN, P.O.B. 93, Musoma.
 Mwanza: Rt. Rev. RENATUS BUTIBABAGE, P.O.B. 139, Mwanza.
 Rulenge: Rt. Rev. CHRISTOPHER MWOLEKA.
 Shinyanga: Rt. Rev. EDWARD ALOYSIVUS MCGURKIN, P.O.B. 47, Shinyanga.
 Sumbawanga: Rt. Rev. CHARLES MSAKILA, P.O. Box 34, Sumbawanga.

There are some 2,228,600 Roman Catholics in Tanzania.

LUTHERAN

Evangelical Lutheran Church in Tanzania: P.O.B. 3033, Arusha; 500,000 mems.; Head: Bishop STEFANO R. MOSHI, D.D. (NON.).

Evangelical Lutheran Church, Northern Diocese: P.O.B. 195, Moshi; 200,000 mems.; Head: Bishop STEFANO R. MOSHI.

Evangelical Lutheran Church, North Western Diocese: P.O.B. 98, Bukoba; Head: Bishop JOSIAH M. KIBIRA; 84,000 mems.

GREEK ORTHODOX

Archbishop of East Africa: NICADEMUS OF IRINOUPOULIS, Nairobi. (Province covers Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania.)

There are also Muslim, Moravian and animist communities. Islam is the dominant religion in Zanzibar.

THE PRESS

DAILIES

Daily Nation: P.O.B. 3505, Dar es Salaam; f. 1960; English; local edition of Kenya newspaper; Chief Editorial Representative in Tanzania: SULTAN JESSA; circ. 52,000.

Nationalist: P.O.B. 9221, Dar es Salaam; f. 1964; English; newspaper of TANU; Editor B. MKAPA.

Ngurumo: P.O.B. 937, Dar es Salaam; Swahili; Editor S. B. THAKER.

The Standard—Tanzania: P.O.B. 9033, Dar es Salaam; f. 1929; Editor-in-Chief Pres. JULIUS NYERERE; Man. Editor (vacant); circ. 23,108.

Uhuru: P.O.B. 9221, Dar es Salaam; official organ of TANU; Swahili; Editor B. MKAPA; circ. 15,000.

SUNDAY PAPERS

Sunday Nation: P.O.B. 3505, Dar es Salaam; local edition of Kenya newspaper; Editorial Rep. SULTAN JESSA; circ. 60,000.

Sunday News: P.O.B. 9033, Dar es Salaam; f. 1954; Editor-in-Chief Pres. JULIUS NYERERE; Editor (vacant); circ. 22,789.

WEEKLIES, MONTHLIES, QUARTERLIES AND OTHERS

The African Review: P.O.B. 35042, Dar es Salaam; f. 1971; politics etc.; quarterly.

Ecclesia: P.O.B. 167, Dar es Salaam; f. 1954; monthly; religious; Editor Fr. NOVATUS KAVELAARS; 5,900 copies.

TANZANIA—(THE PRESS, RADIO, FINANCE)

Gazette of the United Republic: P.O.B. 2483, Dar es Salaam; weekly; official Government publication.

Government Gazette: P.O.B. 261, Zanzibar; f. 1964; official announcements; weekly.

Ija Webonere (Come and See): P.O.B. 98, Bukoba; f. 1954; monthly; religious, Editor P. B. TIBAJUKA, 2,000 copies.

Kiongozi (The Leader): P.O.B. 9400, Dar es Salaam; f. 1950; incorporated *Ecclesia 1971*; Swahili, fortnightly; Editor C. H. B. HAKILI; circ. 25,000.

Mwenge (Firebrand): P.O.B. 1, Peramiho; f. 1937; monthly, Editor JOHN MAHUNDI; circ. 12,800.

Mwongozi: P.O.B. 568; f. 1942; in English, Arabic and Swahili; weekly; 2,000 copies.

National Weekly: Dar es Salaam; weekly; English; circ. 5,000.

Nchi Yetu: P.O.B. 9033, Dar es Salaam; f. 1964; Swahili weekly.

News Review: P.O.B. 9142, Dar es Salaam; weekly.

Nyota Afrika: P.O.B. 9010, Nairobi; f. 1963; Swahili; monthly; circ. 50,000.

Spotlight on South Africa: Dar es Salaam; organ of the African National Congress (South Africa).

Taifa Tanzania: P.O.B. 9010, Nairobi, Kenya; weekly; Man. Editor BOAZ OMORI (*banned November 1968*).

Tanganyika Post: P.O.B. 520, Arusha; English; fortnightly.

Tanzania Trade and Industry: P.O.B. 234, Dar es Salaam; English; quarterly.

Ukulima wa Kisasa: P.O.B. 2308, Dar es Salaam; f. 1955; Swahili; monthly; agricultural; Editor P. M. WILSON, circ. 35,000.

Ushirika: Co-operative Union of Tanzania, P.O.B. 2567, Dar es Salaam; weekly.

Young Africa: P.O.B. 908, Dar es Salaam; f. 1952; weekly; Editor E. E. KAHAN.

There are in all about 22 monthly local newspapers published in vernacular (mostly Swahili) edited by Africans.

NEWS AGENCIES

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Novosti: P.O.B. 2271, Dar es Salaam; Chief V. P. SIDENKO; publishes Swahili weekly: *Urusi Leo*.

Četeka, Prensa Latina, Reuters and Tass (Dar es Salaam and Zanzibar) also have bureaux in Tanzania.

PUBLISHERS

Oxford University Press: P.O.B. 21039, Maktaba Rd., Dar es Salaam.

Tanzania Publishing House: P.O.B. 2138, Dar es Salaam; f. 1966; 60 per cent owned by National Development Corporation of Tanzania; publishes educational and general books in Swahili and English.

RADIO

Radio Tanzania: P.O.B. 9191, Dar es Salaam; f. 1956; Dir.-Gen. M. KIAMA.

Broadcasts in Swahili on nine wavelengths and in English and other languages on four wavelengths.

Radio Tanzania Zanzibar: P.O.B. 1178, Zanzibar; f. 1964; Broadcasting Officer OMAR M. OMAR.

Broadcasts in Swahili on two wavelengths.

There are 200,000 radio sets in 7se.

FINANCE

BANKING

On February 6th, 1967, all banks in Tanzania were nationalized.

CENTRAL BANK ORGANIZATIONS

Bank of Tanzania: P.O.B. 2939, Mirambo St., Dar es Salaam; f. 1966 when assumed functions of East African Currency Board; sole issuing bank; government-owned; Gov. E. I. M. MTEI, Man. Dir. I. K. MARTIN; cap. 20m. sh.

East African Currency Board: P.O.B. 3684, Nairobi, Kenya; f. 1919 and in process of liquidation, its functions having been assumed by the central banks of Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda; Chair. D. A. OMARI, M.B.E.; Sec. H. R. HIRST, C.B.E.

OTHER STATE BANKS

The National Bank of Commerce: P.O.B. 1255, Dar es Salaam; f. 1967, by Act of Parliament, to take over branches in Tanzania of National and Grindlays Bank Ltd., Standard Bank Ltd., Barclays Bank D.C.O., Algemene Bank Nederland N.V., Bank of India Ltd., Bank of Baroda Ltd., Commercial Bank of Africa Ltd., National Bank of Pakistan and Tanzania Bank of Commerce; on October 24th, 1970, the

business of the National Co-operative and Development Bank was absorbed by the N.B.C. under a Presidential Decree of October 10th; 35 branches, 2 sub-branches and 89 agencies throughout Tanzania; cap. p.u. 50m. sh.; gen. res. 4.25m. sh.; total dep. 1,185.24m. sh.; all types of banking business transacted locally and through agents and correspondents throughout the world; Chair. AMON JAMES NSEKELA; Gen. Man. JACQUES F. E. GERBIER.

People's Bank of Zanzibar: P.O.B. 1173, Forodhani, Zanzibar; f. 1966, state-controlled private concern; Chair. and Man. ERNEST C. WAKATI.

Tanganyika Post Office Savings Bank: Dar es Salaam; provides banking facilities for small depositors in mainland Tanzania.

Tanzania Investment Bank: f. 1970; estab. cap. 100m. sh.; will provide medium and long-term finance and technical assistance for economic development.

INSURANCE

National Insurance Corporation: Dar es Salaam; f. 1966; nationalized 1967; handles all types of insurance business.

Some forty foreign insurance companies are represented in Tanzania.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

- Arusha Chamber of Commerce and Agriculture:** P.O.B. 141, Arusha, f. 1948, Pres. H. BUCHER.
- Bukoba Chamber of Commerce:** P.O.B. 196, Bukoba.
- Dar es Salaam Chamber of Commerce:** Box 41, Dar es Salaam; f. 1919; 180 mems.; Pres. J. T. LUFEMBE, M.P.
- Dar es Salaam Merchants' Chamber:** Box 12, Dar es Salaam.
- Indian Chamber of Commerce:** Box 543, Tanga.
- Iringa Chamber of Commerce and Agriculture:** Box 262, Iringa.
- Mbeya Chamber of Commerce:** P.O.B. 176, Mbeya.
- Morogoro Chamber of Commerce and Agriculture:** P.O.B. 98, Morogoro; 35 mems.; Pres. L. HOLGATE.
- Moshi Chamber of Commerce and Industry:** Box 280, Moshi; 38 mems.
- Mtwara District Chamber of Commerce and Agriculture:** P.O.B. 113, Mtwara.
- Mwanza Chamber of Commerce and Industry:** Box 296, Mwanza.
- Southern Province Chamber of Commerce and Agriculture:** P.O.B. 15, Lindi.
- Tanga Chamber of Commerce:** Box 331, Tanga; Secs. A. L. LE MAITRE, O.B.E., L. E. LE MAITRE.

MARKETING AND PRODUCER ASSOCIATIONS AND BOARDS

- The Copra Board:** f. 1950; administers the proceeds of a cess on exported copra products for the benefit of the copra industry.
- Lint and Seed Marketing Board:** Dar es Salaam; Gen. Man. J. F. ROBINSON.
- Tanganyika Sisal Marketing Association Ltd.:** Hospital Rd., P.O.B. 277, Tanga; f. 1948; Chair. A. K. E. SHABA; Man. D. D. RUHINDA.
- Tanganyika Pyrethrum Board:** P.O.B. 41, Dar es Salaam.
- Tanganyika Tea Growers' Association:** P.O.B. 2177, Dar es Salaam; Chair C. A. GARDNER; Sec. A. J. FOSTER.

DEVELOPMENT CORPORATIONS

- Tanganyika Agricultural Corporation:** P.O.B. 9113, Dar es Salaam; f. 1955; statutory body to take over the work of the Overseas Food Corporation and undertake commercial, development and settlement projects; Chair. H. M. LUGUSHA; Chief Executive Officer A. T. P. SEABROOK.
- Commonwealth Development Corporation:** London and Dar es Salaam; to finance agricultural and industrial development projects.
- National Development Corporation of Tanzania:** P.O.B. 2669, Dar es Salaam; f. 1965; government-owned; initial cap. 20m. sh.; Chair. P. BOMANI, M.P.; Gen. Man. C. G. KAHAMA, M.P.
- Tanganyika Development Finance Company Ltd.:** P.O.B. 2478, Dar es Salaam; f. 1962; issued share cap. £2,000,000 taken up equally by the National Development Corporation of Tanzania, the Commonwealth Development Corporation and agencies of the Federal German and Netherlands Governments; to assist economic development; Man. M. A. BOYD.

Economic Development Commission: Dar es Salaam; f. 1962; Government-owned; to plan the development of the country's economy.

Mbeya Exploration Co.: financed jointly by the Colonial Development Corpn., and Messrs. Billiton to develop pyrochlore reserves in the Southern Highlands Province.

Tangold Mining Co.: P.O. Musoma; f. 1953; financed by Commonwealth Development Corpn. and New Consolidated Gold Fields Co.; gold mining in Musoma district; Gen. Manager C. J. MCFARLANE.

EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATION

Federation of Tanganyika Employers: P.O.B. 2971, Dar es Salaam; f. 1960; Exec. Dir. P. WEBSTER.

TRADE UNIONS

Minimum wages are controlled by law and there is also compulsory arbitration under the Trades Disputes (Settlement) Act. This Act makes strikes and lockouts illegal unless the statutory conciliation procedure has been followed. In 1964 the existing 13 trade unions were dissolved by legislation and the National Union of Tanganyika Workers (NUTA) was substituted. Wage increases are to be linked with productivity. In early 1969 NUTA had some 269,500 members.

NUTA agreements with some companies provide for a closed shop and membership is compulsory after a probation period. In other companies NUTA membership is voluntary.

National Union of Tanganyika Workers: Dar es Salaam; f. 1964; sole Trade Union organization, no international affiliation; Chair. N. KAZIMOTO; Gen. Sec. ALFRED TANDAU; Deputy Gen. Sec. C. TUNGARAZA.

INDUSTRIAL SECTIONS

- East African Community Workers' Section:** P.O.B. 2128, Dar es Salaam; Asst. Gen. Sec. K. Y. VUMU.
- Transport, Mines and Domestic Section:** P.O.B. 15380, Dar es Salaam, Asst. Gen. Sec. A. R. BUKUKU.
- Central and Local Government Workers' Section:** P.O.B. 5376, Dar es Salaam; Asst. Gen. Sec. E. J. MASHASI.
- Agricultural Workers' Section:** P.O.B. 2087, Tanga; Asst. Gen. Sec. H. K. M. NAFTAL.
- Dockworkers' and Seafarers' Section:** P.O.B. 353, Tanga; Asst. Gen. Sec. T. C. MABONESHU.
- Teachers' Section:** Asst. Gen. Sec. M. P. BESHA.

PRINCIPAL UNAFFILIATED UNIONS

- African Medical Workers' Union:** P.O. Box 719, Dar es Salaam; Pres. JOHN S. KIANOO; Gen. Sec. IDI S. MSANGI; 1,540 mems.
- Tanganyika Railway Asian Union:** P.O.B. 20525, Dar es Salaam, Pres. FAKIR CHAND, Hon. Gen. Sec. N. K. KARMALI, 997 mems.
- Workers' Department of the Afro-Shirazi Party:** P.O.B. 389, Vikokotoni, Zanzibar; f. 1965; Pres. MOHAMED MFAUME OMAR; Sec. KHAMIS ABDULLA AMEIR.

TANZANIA—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY, TRANSPORT AND TOURISM)

CO-OPERATIVES

The co-operative movement plays a central role in the Tanzanian economy handling almost all of the country's exports (except sisal) and a substantial portion of the domestic economy. By far the largest portion of its activities are involved with the marketing of agricultural produce but the co-operative movement has made some preliminary incursions into the transport, wholesale, and retail field and has been granted exclusive import licences in some commodities.

The movement is composed of some 1,670 primary marketing societies under the aegis of about 40 co-operative unions. The Co-operative Union of Tanganyika is the national organization (affiliated with the ruling TANU party) to which all unions belong.

Co-operative Development Office: Zanzibar; f. 1952; encourages and develops co-operative societies.

Co-operative Union of Tanganyika Ltd.: P.O.B. 2567, Dar es Salaam; f. 1962; a Co-operative Bank was formed in 1962; Sec.-Gen. JOHN A. MHAVILLE, M.P.; 700,000 mems.

PRINCIPAL SOCIETIES

Bukoba Native Co-operative Union Ltd.: P.O.B. 5, Bukoba; 74 affiliated societies; 57,931 mems.

Kilimanjaro Native Co-operative Union Ltd.: f. 1932; 42 affiliated societies; 40,208 mems.

Tanganyika Co-operative Trading Agency Ltd.: 16 mems. representing 153 societies; 162,413 mems.

Zanzibar State Trading Corporation: P.O.B. 26, Zanzibar; state enterprise since 1964, sole exporter of cloves, markets clove oil, chillies, cocoa, lime juice, lime oil and clove pomanders, sole shipping agent for the port of Zanzibar; Gen. Man. ALI BIN AMER.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

East African Railway Corporation: P.O.B. 30121, Nairobi, Kenya; self-financing corporation within the East African Community; Chair. D. W. NABUDERE; Dir. Gen. Dr. E. N. GAKUO.

TANZANIAN LINES	MILES
Tanga-Moshi	219
Moshi-Arusha	53
Dar es Salaam-Kigoma	779
Mnyusi-Ruvu	117
Kilosa-Kidatu	68
Tabora-Mwanza	236
Kaliuwa-Mpanda	131

Tanzania-Zambia Railway Authority: c/o Ministry of Communications, P.O.B. 2581, Lusaka; head office is in Dar es Salaam; work on the 287-mile railway began in October 1970 and is due to be finished in 1976.

ROADS

A network of passenger and goods road services (2,611 miles) is operated in the Southern Highlands, providing a link with Zambia, and there is a through service to Nairobi in Kenya.

MILEAGE (1968)	
Bitumen	1,052
Engineered Gravel	671
Earth	8,654
TOTAL	10,377

Zanzibar has 387 miles of road, of which 276 miles are bitumen surfaced, and Pemba has 227 miles, 81 of which are bitumen surfaced. A new road is being built between Zambia and Tanzania with aid from U.S.A., the World Bank Group and the Government of Sweden.

INLAND WATERWAYS

Lake marine services operate on Lakes Tanganyika and Victoria. Steamers connect with Kenya, Uganda, Zaire, Burundi and Zambia.

SHIPPING

East African Harbours Corporation: P.O.B. 9184, Dar es Salaam; responsible for the harbours functions formerly exercised by the East African Railways and Harbours; Chair. P. K. KINYANJUL.

Harbours: Dar es Salaam (seven deep-water berths), Mtwara (two deep-water berths), Tanga (lighterage). A new anchorage is being built at Dar es Salaam for giant oil tankers and should be finished in May 1972. Tanzania Government steamers run between Zanzibar, Pemba and Dar es Salaam.

British India Line: Dar es Salaam, Zanzibar and Tanga; runs joint alternating regular fortnightly services with Union Castle to U.K. East Coast ports; British India alone runs regular monthly service to India.

Christensen Canadian African Lines: P.O. Box 1906, Dar es Salaam; direct service to and from Canada and Great Lakes ports via South African ports.

Glan Line: Dar es Salaam; mainly cargo services to the United Kingdom.

Gie. Maritime Belge: Dar es Salaam; cargo services to European continental ports.

D.O.A.L. (Deutsche Ost Afrika Linie): Dar es Salaam; services to Europe.

Farrell Lines: Dar es Salaam and Zanzibar; monthly services to North Atlantic and U.S.A. East Coast ports.

Harrison Line: Dar es Salaam; services to Europe.

Indian African Line: Dar es Salaam and Zanzibar; mainly cargo services to India, Ceylon and Burma.

Koninklijke Nedlloyd nv.: P.O.B. 1906, Dar es Salaam; round-Africa services to and from European continental ports.

Lloyd Triestino Line: Cargo and passenger service between Italy and East Africa; Agent Mitchell Cotts & Co. (E.A.) Ltd.

Lykes Lines: Dar es Salaam and Zanzibar; services to U.S.A. Gulf ports via South African ports.

Moore-McCormack Line: Robin Line Service, Dar es Salaam; services to and from U.S.A. and Atlantic ports; Agent Mitchell Cotts Group.

Nedlloyd Line: P.O.B. 1906, Dar es Salaam; serves U.S. Pacific ports and Vancouver.

TANZANIA—(TRANSPORT AND TOURISM, UNIVERSITY)

Nippon Yusen Kaisha Line: Regular monthly service between Far East, Japan and East Africa; Agent Mitchell Cotts Group.

Oriental Africa Line: Dar es Salaam and Zanzibar; cargo services to South Africa, Malaya, Singapore, Indonesia, Hong Kong and Japan.

Osaka Shosen Kaisha: Dar es Salaam; services to Japan, Hong Kong, Malaya, South Africa and South America.

Scandinavian East Africa Line: Dar es Salaam and Zanzibar mainly cargo services to Scandinavian and Baltic ports.

Swedish East Africa Line: Dar es Salaam; regular services to Scandinavian, Baltic and North French ports.

Union Castle Line: Dar es Salaam and Zanzibar; runs joint alternating regular fortnightly services with British India to U.K. East Coast ports.

CIVIL AVIATION

East African Airways Corporation: Airways Terminal, Tancot House, P.O.B. 543, Dar es Salaam; P.O.B. 773, Zanzibar.

Tim Air Charters (Tanganyika) Ltd.: P.O.B. 804, Dar es Salaam; Piper dealers for Tanzania; 10 charter aircraft.

Tanzania is also served by the following airlines: Air Comores, Air Zaire, Air France, Air Madagascar, Alitalia, B.O.A.C., Ethiopian Airlines, K.L.M., Lufthansa, P.A.A., Sabena, Swissair, T.W.A. and Zambia Airways.

TOURISM

East Africa Tourist Travel Association: Headquarters P.O.B. 2013, Nairobi, Kenya.

Tanzania Tourist Corporation: Headquarters P.O.B. 2485, Dar es Salaam; offices at IPS Bldg., Maktaba/Independence Ave.

UNIVERSITY

University of Dar es Salaam: P.O.B. 35091, Dar es Salaam; f. 1961; 123 teachers, 1,194 students.

THAILAND

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Thailand is situated in South-East Asia and extends far south down the narrow Kra peninsula to Malaya. It is bordered to the west and north by Burma, to the north-east by Laos and to the south-east by the Khmer Republic. The climate is tropical and humid with an average temperature of 85°F (29°C). The language is Thai. Hinayana Buddhism is the predominant religion and there are a number of Muslim Malays in the south. There is a Christian minority, mainly in Bangkok and the north. The flag consists of horizontal stripes of red, white, blue, white and red, the central blue stripe being twice the width of the others. The capital is Bangkok.

Recent History

Formerly known as Siam, Thailand took its present name in 1948. Marshal Pibulsonggram assumed power after a coup in 1947 but was himself overthrown in 1957. A further coup a year later established a military junta under Marshal Sarit Thanarat; martial law was declared and all political parties dissolved. Following the death of Field-Marshal Sarit in 1963 General Thanom Kittikachorn became Prime Minister. After ten years of military rule, a constitution was introduced in June 1968. Seven political parties secured seats in the parliamentary elections of February 1969, the majority being won by the party formed by the military government.

Following renewed Communist insurgency and internal political unrest Field Marshal Kittikachorn proclaimed military rule in November 1971.

In 1961 Thailand joined with Malaya and the Philippines to form the Association of South East Asia (ASA), and, in August 1967, these three countries joined with Indonesia and Singapore to form the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN). Thailand is also a member of the United Nations, the Colombo Plan, the South East Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO) and the Asian and Pacific Council (ASPAC).

Government

Thailand is a constitutional monarchy. The King is Head of State and appoints the executive authority, the Council of Ministers, who must not be members of parliament. The bicameral parliament comprises a Senate of 164 members, appointed by the King, and a House of Representatives of 219 members, elected for four years by direct adult suffrage. The country is divided into 71 Changwat (provinces), each under a Governor. With the inauguration of military rule, the government now comprises a 6-man National Executive Council.

Defence

The Armed Forces total 175,000, Army 130,000, Navy 21,500, Air Force 23,500. Military service lasts two years between the ages of twenty-one and thirty. In 1970 U.S. servicemen totalled 32,000 and has remained at this level to date. Twelve thousand Thai troops serving in South Viet-Nam were withdrawn in July 1971.

Economic Affairs

Agriculture contributes 30 per cent of gross domestic product. About one-fifth of the total area of the country is under cultivation and some four-fifths of the working population are engaged in agriculture. Thailand is the largest rice exporter in the world (over 1.5 million tons annually); rubber, kenaf and tapioca products are also valuable export items; and maize production and export have risen steeply in recent years, in response to government encouragement. Forestry and fisheries are important elements in the economy. Of a variety of minerals extracted, tin is the most important; others are lignite, wolfram, lead, antimony, manganese, gypsum, iron ore, fluorite and marl, and there are hopes that oil explorations will prove successful. Thailand is self-sufficient in cement, refined sugar and refined petroleum, and light manufacturing industries are of some significance in the economic structure. Many industries have been established to manufacture products using domestic raw materials. Work is expected to be completed in late 1972, on the Sirikit Dam in the Uttaradit province of northern Thailand which will be capable of producing 1,000 kwh of electricity per year. An oil pipeline is to be built across the Kra Isthmus linking the Indian Ocean with the Gulf of Thailand.

The economy is organized along free-enterprise lines, with the private sector contributing about 85 per cent of gross national product. The Third Development Plan (1972-76) envisages an annual growth rate of 7.0 per cent. Of Baht 100,275 million to be spent on development projects under the Plan, 69,500 million is to be raised through the budget, 13,854 million from state enterprises and local authorities and 16,930 million from foreign grants and loans.

Transport and Communications

There are 8,207 km. of state railways which have been extended and modernized with the help of a World Bank loan of U.S. \$22 million. There were approximately 10,250 miles of roads in 1970. The port of Bangkok is an important ocean junction in South-East Asia and also serves Laos. Baht 430 million has been allocated to improve Klong Toey which includes the building of a deep-water quay. Air transport is provided by Thai Airways, Thai Air International and numerous foreign lines.

Social Welfare

A new Labour Law became effective in April 1972 which establishes minimum wage rates, authorizes the Ministry of the Interior to rule on labour disputes and, where necessary, impose fines or terms of imprisonment.

Education

Education between the ages of seven and fifteen is compulsory, wherever possible. There are approximately 30,000 schools, 5.8 million students and 188,000 teachers. There are seven universities.

THAILAND—(INTRODUCTORY SURVEY, STATISTICAL SURVEY)

Tourism

Thailand is noted for its temples, palaces, and pagodas. The Royal Palaces in Bangkok have world fame. The traditional dancing is very attractive.

Visas are not required to visit Thailand by nationals of the U.S.A.

Sport

Football, golf, badminton, Thai boxing (in which the feet are also used) and kite-flying are the most popular sports.

Public Holidays

1972: July 25 (Asalaha Bucha), July 26 (Buddhist Lent), August 12 (The Queen's Birthday), October 23 (Chulalongkorn Day), December 5 (The King's Birthday—

National Day), December 10 (Constitution Day), December 31 (New Year's Eve).

1973: January 1 (New Year's Day), May 5 (Coronation Day), Makha Bucha, State Ploughing Ceremony, Wisakha Bucha, Chakri Day, Songkran Day.

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force, but a number of traditional measures are also used.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The unit of currency is the baht of 100 satang.

Coins: 1, 5, 10, 25, 50 satang.

Notes: 1, 5, 10, 20, 100 baht.

Exchange rate: 54.63 baht = £1 sterling
20.8 baht = U.S. \$1

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (sq. km.)	POPULATION	
	1960 Census	1970 (Prelim. Census)
514,000	26,257,916	34,152,000

Bangkok (Municipal area): 2,228,144 (June 1970).

AGRICULTURE DISTRIBUTION OF LAND (1961—'000 hectares)

GOVERNMENT FOREST AND GRAZING	CULTIVATED	OTHER FOREST	SWAMP
26,470	10,295	14,427	207

RICE (PADDY) PRODUCTION

AREA ('000 hectares)				PRODUCTION ('000 long tons)			
1966	1967	1968	1969	1966	1967	1968	1969
7,481	6,662	7,089	7,584	13,287	11,022	12,302	13,199

OTHER CROPS ('000 metric tons)

	COTTON*	SUGAR CANE	COCONUTS	PEANUTS	SOYA BEANS	MUNG BEANS	SESAME	MAIZE	TOBACCO	RUBBER
1966	89	3,829	n.a.	220	38	132	20	1,122	81	212
1967	81	4,526	—	132	53	123	23	1,212	78	—
1968	89	5,682	1,250	195	37	115	15	1,350	68	219
1969†	65	n.a.	1,300	220	n.a.	130	n.a.	1,500	n.a.	290

*Cotton (1970-71): 52,852 metric tons.

†Estimated.

THAILAND—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

LIVESTOCK (‘000 head)

	1968	1969 (est.)
Buffaloes	7,500	7,650
Oxen and Cows	5,700	6,200
Chickens	37,000	39,000
Pigs	4,250	4,800

FISHING (‘000 metric tons)

	FRESH- WATER	SEA	TOTAL
1967	85.3	762.2	847.4
1968	85.2	1,000.4	1,089.3
1969	90.4	1,179.6	1,270.0

FORESTRY

(cubic metres)

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Teak	223,393	134,416	182,076	263,514	326,671
Other timbers	1,848,713	1,934,566	2,147,989	2,312,388	2,144,188

MINING AND INDUSTRY

(metric tons)

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Tin Metal	26,419	31,300	31,195	32,745	28,793	29,731
Wolfram Ore	450	520	839	965	1,262	1,377
Lead Ore	12,403	14,991	8,180	6,477	4,230	3,034
Antimony Ore	2,503	2,373	2,280	801	1,561	5,699
Iron Ore	750,474	691,609	549,180	499,506	477,393	22,522
Cement	1,249,473	1,483,512	1,736,941	2,169,483	2,403,385	2,191,713
Electricity Generated (‘000 kWh.)	1,342,103	1,801,877	1,908,219	n.a.	n.a.	—
Sugar	320,000	269,000	232,000	n.a.	318,120	n.a.
Salt (from sea-water)	187,702	192,898	139,928	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

* Siam Cement Co. Ltd. only.

THAILAND—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FINANCE

1 baht=100 satang.

54.63 baht=£1 sterling; 20.80 baht=U.S. \$1.

100 baht=£18.30 sterling=U.S. \$4.81.

BUDGET* (1970 Fiscal Year) (million baht)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
Taxes and Duties	16,968.3	Economic Services	6,822.8
Customs	6,439.3	Agriculture	2,845.9
Income Tax	2,171.1	Power and Fuel	302.5
Other	8,357.9	Industry	194.4
Sales of Goods and Services	430.6	Transport, Communications	3,250.4
State Enterprises	613.4	Other	229.7
Other Sources	1,090.6	Education Services	4,453.3
		Defence	5,024.5
		Debt Service	2,340.2
		Public Health and Social Services	2,913.6
		Public Health	800.4
		Social Welfare	1,030.1
		Miscellaneous Social Services	1,083.1
		Justice, Police and Corrective Services	1,724.7
		General Administrative Services	2,697.6
		Miscellaneous Expenditure	1,323.2
TOTAL	19,102.9	TOTAL	27,306.4

Budget Expenditure: (1971) 28,645 million baht; (1972) 29,000 million baht.

Source: National Statistical Office.

* Revised.

DEVELOPMENT PLANS (million baht)

REVENUE	SECOND PLAN (1967-71)	THIRD PLAN (1972-76)
Domestic Sources	41,440	83,354
Foreign Assistance	14,435	16,930
TOTAL	55,875	100,284
EXPENDITURE		
Agriculture and Co-operatives	11,300	} n.a.
Industry and Mining	885	
Power	3,540	
Communications, Transport	17,080	
Community Development and Public Utilities	10,250	
Public Health	2,570	
Education	6,520	
Commerce	180	
Reserve	3,550	
TOTAL	55,875	100,284

THAILAND—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT

AT 1962 PRICES

(million baht)

	1967	1968*	1969*
Agriculture	28,423.0	36,962.1	41,675.1
Crops	19,459.8	25,344.3	28,834.9
Livestock	4,109.6	5,000.5	5,049.2
Fisheries	2,481.9	2,578.6	4,572.9
Forestry	2,371.7	3,038.7	3,218.1
Mining and Quarrying	1,698.1	2,114.6	2,472.8
Manufacturing	13,903.1	17,585.6	19,185.0
Construction	5,512.9	8,176.5	8,622.2
Electricity and Water Supply	996.5	1,303.3	1,556.4
Transport and Communication	7,025.3	7,320.6	7,958.1
Wholesale and Retail Trade	18,677.6	20,278.8	22,892.6
Banking, Insurance and Real Estate	3,691.6	4,064.5	4,816.9
Ownership of Dwellings	3,492.1	2,424.0	2,557.0
Public Administration and Defence	4,420.7	4,991.1	5,565.0
Services	8,234.2	12,085.6	13,311.6
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (G.D.P.)	96,075.7	117,306.7	130,612.7
Net factor from income abroad	193.3	272.2	226.0
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (G.N.P.)	96,269.0	117,578.9	130,838.7

* Revised.

Source: National Development Board.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

(million baht)

	1967	1968	1969
<i>Goods and Services:</i>			
Merchandise	-8,150.2	-10,650.0	-11,070
Freight and Insurance	397.1	229.7	134
Travel	496.4	381.6	387
Investment income	167.5	272.2	226
Government	4,618.7	5,094.2	4,560
Other Services	78.9	103.7	150
Total	-2,391.6	-4,568.6	-5,616
<i>Transfer Payments</i>	1,198.2	1,547.5	1,250
CURRENT BALANCE	-1,193.4	-3,021.1	-4,366
<i>Capital and Monetary Gold:</i>			
Private Investment	1,058.8	658.4	1,232
Government Investment	270.1	296.4	198
Total	1,328.9	954.8	1,430
IMF Position	—	—	—
Other Monetary Movements	-1,273.5	-447.0	998
Total	-1,273.5	-447.0	998
Net Errors and Omissions	139.1	1,080.0	686

THAILAND—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

EXTERNAL TRADE

(million baht)

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Imports	16,185	25,347	22,188	24,103	25,966	27,009	26,697
Exports (including re-exports)	12,941	14,310	14,166	13,679	14,722	14,772	17,329

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES IMPORTED

(million baht)

	1969	1970
Food	1,345	1,072
Beverages and Tobacco	495	303
Crude Materials	828	1,379
Mineral Fuels and Lubricants	1,829	2,363
Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	59	38
Chemicals	3,319	3,479
Manufactured Goods	6,313	6,356
Machinery	9,426	9,530
Other	2,352	2,489
TOTAL	25,966	27,009

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES EXPORTED

(million baht)

	1968	1969	1970	1971
Rice	3,776	2,945	2,520	2,919
Rubber	1,796	2,664	2,220	1,911
Tin Ore and Metal	1,547	1,658	1,616	n.a.
Kenaf and Jute	675	781	708	n.a.
Maize	1,575	1,674	1,853	2,349
Timber	218	166	206	n.a.
Tapioca Products	761	876	1,215	n.a.

TRADING PARTNERS

(million baht)

	IMPORTS FROM				EXPORTS TO			
	1967	1968	1969	1970	1967	1968	1969	1970
German Federal Republic	1,946	2,013	2,354	2,286	573	622	510	532
United Kingdom	1,610	1,668	2,034	2,014	403	436	406	305
Hong Kong	428	415	411	374	1,084	925	1,156	1,112
Indonesia	195	178	195	400	562	183	273	341
Japan	8,046	8,146	3,192	10,106	3,000	2,875	9,515	3,770
Malaysia	193	204	248	145	999	1,194	963	830
Netherlands	470	456	583	368	708	966	1,030	1,276
Singapore	271	n.a.	294	263	962	n.a.	1,180	1,018
United States	3,648	4,507	4,847	4,011	2,024	1,788	2,168	1,985

THAILAND—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

TOURISM

	NUMBER OF VISITORS	EXPENDITURE* (U.S. \$ million)
1966 . . .	285,117	35.9
1967 . . .	328,000	41.8
1968 . . .	227,106†	46.0
1969 . . .	263,257†	64.0

* Includes U.S. Forces spending on leave.

† Excludes visitors from Laos, Khmer Republic and Viet-Nam.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

('000)

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Passenger-kilometres .	2,846,880	3,172,751	3,614,478	3,883,592	3,961,722
Freight (ton kilometres) .	1,534,283	1,607,073	1,941,129	2,082,671	1,978,704
Freight tons carried .	4,435	4,694	5,236	5,462	4,829

ROADS

('000)

	1966	1967	1968	1969
Cars . . .	90.9	115.4	125.6	166.8
Lorries and Buses	97.6	99.5	102.4	118.0

SHIPPING

(Port of Bangkok)

	VESSELS ENTERED (number)	NET REGISTERED TONNAGE (in ballast)	VESSELS CLEARED (number)	NET REGISTERED TONNAGE (in ballast)	CARGO TONS UNLOADED	CARGO TONS LOADED
1967 . . .	1,657	1,817,200	1,586	3,998,326	7,860,746	4,344,963
1968 . . .	1,549	1,497,842	1,667	3,362,544	7,838,751	4,421,854
1969 . . .	1,685	1,550,850	1,732	3,614,349	8,297,613	4,707,989

CIVIL AVIATION

(International and Internal Flights of Thai Airways)

	KILOMETRES FLOWN	TOTAL LOAD TON/ KILOMETRES	PASSENGERS CARRIED		FREIGHT CARRIED	
			Number	Passenger kilometres	Tons	Ton/ kilometres
1967 . . .	10,450,782	3,943,011	396,933	366,652,463	3,393.7	3,234,246
1968 . . .	13,181,013	5,356,237	464,010	461,320,474	4,553.9	4,713,640
1969 . . .	14,840,521	6,076,266	569,222	571,391,762	4,878.5	5,212,101

THAILAND—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

SERVICES

Number of Telephones (Bangkok and Thon- buri only) (1969) . . .	103,988
Number of Radio Sets (1965-69) . . .	2,554,503
Number of Television Sets (1965-69) . . .	241,375
Number of Daily Papers (1967) . . .	29

EDUCATION

(1968)

	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS	NUMBER OF TEACHERS	NUMBER OF STUDENTS
Kindergarten	69	906	22,624
Lower Local	22,846	86,037	3,182,724
Upper Local	2,550	32,680	967,666
Municipal	491	8,114	257,804
Secondary	464	10,370	187,659
Private Regular	2,327	40,155	1,001,040
Private Special	1,080	3,922	113,572
Vocational	174	5,768	63,922
TOTAL	30,001	187,952	5,797,011

Sources: National Statistical Office, Bangkok; *Far Eastern Review*, Hong Kong.

THE CONSTITUTION*

(Promulgated 20 June, 1968)

SUMMARY

CHAPTER I

General Provisions

Articles 1-3. Thailand is a Kingdom, one and indivisible; a democratic state with the King as Head of State; the sovereign power emanates from the Thai people and the King exercises it in conformity with the provisions of this Constitution.

CHAPTER 2

The King

Articles 4-11. Person of the King sacred and inviolable; no one may accuse or sue the King in any way whatsoever; the King professes the Buddhist faith and is the Upholder of Religion; exercises legislative power through Parliament, executive power through the Council of Ministers and judicial power through the Courts; is head of the Armed Forces; holds royal prerogative to create titles and confer decorations.

Articles 12-16. The Privy Council: a non-political body of no more than nine members appointed by the King to submit opinions concerning Royal functions; in certain circumstances to nominate a Regent for parliamentary approval.

Articles 17-23. Membership of the Royal Household; appointment of a Regent in the event of the King's absence or incapacity; right of President of the Privy Council to act temporarily in the place of a Regent; succession to the throne.

CHAPTER 3

Rights and Liberties of the Thai

Articles 24-26. All persons, irrespective of birth or religion, under equal protection of the Constitution and equal before the law; liberty of religious belief and practice, so far as this is not contrary to a person's duties as a citizen or to public order or good morals; protection against discrimination on religious grounds.

Articles 27-29. Provisions governing conduct of legal proceedings.

Articles 30-42. Except when restricted by the provisions of special law enacted in certain contingencies, a person enjoys the following liberties: freedom from forced labour; right to property and inheritance; liberty of speech, writing, printing and publication; liberty to assemble peacefully and without arms; liberty in the choice of residence within the Kingdom and in the exercise of occupation, and freedom from deportation.

A person also enjoys the following liberties, as defined by law: inviolability of a person's dwelling; liberty with respect to education; freedom of association; liberty to form and operate political parties so far as they are not inconsistent with the established form of government; liberty of communication. Also guaranteed are the right to petition and family rights.

Article 43. Members of the Armed Forces and Police Force, as well as government officials, enjoy the same rights accorded to citizens unless subject to restrictions imposed by laws and regulations.

Article 44. The rights and liberties under the Constitution may not be exercised against the Nation, Religion, King and Constitution.

CHAPTER 4

Duties of the Thai

Articles 45-52. Duty to defend Thailand and to undergo military training, to maintain democratic monarchy as the form of government, to respect the law, to receive primary education as prescribed by law.

CHAPTER 5

Directive Principles of State Policy

Articles 53-70. Intended for the general guidance of legislation and administration and not giving rise to any cause of action against the State, these provisions relate to State Policy in the following fields: national security; foreign relations; the use of the Armed Forces; education, research and culture; the economy; social welfare, employment and labour, public health and local government. In its economic policy, the State shall encourage private economic initiative and support private trade and production in agriculture and industry, co-ordinate the operation of public utilities and private enterprises, and encourage and support agriculture.

CHAPTER 6

Legislative Power; Part 1: General Provisions

Article 71. Parliament is composed of a Senate and a House of Representatives.

Article 72. President of the Senate is the President of Parliament. President of the House of Representatives is the Vice-President of Parliament. Among their duties is the conduct of joint meetings of both houses.

Articles 73-75. Bills can be promulgated as law only by and with the advice and consent of Parliament; the King's disapproval of a bill can be disregarded if the bill is passed for a second time with a majority vote of not less than two-thirds the total membership of both houses.

Articles 76-77. No person may be a member of both houses at the same time; disqualification of members by the Constitutional Tribunal.

Legislative Power; Part 2: The Senate

Articles 78-81. Members appointed by the King; number of Senators is equal to three-quarters of the total membership of the House of Representatives; membership lasts for six years, one-half of the members being appointed every three years—the drawing of lots will determine which members retire after the first three-year period; members retired by rotation may be re-appointed; technical qualifications of Senators include provisions that they must be Thai nationals of not less than 40 years of age.

Legislative Power; Part 3: The House of Representatives

Articles 82-83. Members elected by the people by direct and secret ballot; a Province is a constituency: one member shall be elected for every 150,000 people in each province, or fraction of 150,000 if this exceeds 75,000.

Articles 84-86. Entitlement of persons to vote, e.g., must be a Thai national over 20 years old.

Articles 87-90. Entitlement of persons to stand as candidates—a Thai national of over 30, educational qualifications, etc.; rules and procedure of elections to be determined by law.

Articles 91-98. Life of the House to be four years; the King may dissolve the House and order new elections within 90 days; other provisions relate to termination of membership of the House, by-elections, functions of Senators and members of the House of Representatives (they are representatives of the Thai people and not bound by any imperative mandate).

Articles 99-116. General procedure of each House: appointment and duties of President and Vice-President(s) of each House; presence of not less than one-third of the total membership of each House constitutes a quorum; except in specified cases, majority voting shall prevail, each member having one vote and the presiding officer casting an additional casting vote in the event of a tie; parliamentary privileges; each House to sit simultaneously with the other; one or more ordinary sessions to be held each year, such sessions may be prolonged by the King, who may also call extraordinary sessions.

Articles 117-122. Introduction, approval, rejection or amendment of Bills:

A Bill may be initiated only by the Council of Ministers, a Senator, or a member of the House of Representatives; Money Bills initiated by members of either House must be endorsed by the President of the Council of Ministers.

A Bill of the Council of Ministers and a Bill of the House of Representatives shall be submitted to the House of Representatives, a Bill of a member of the Senate to the Senate; thence the Bill goes to the other House for approval, rejection or amendment; if certain technical provisions relating to the reading of a Bill are not met, the Bill will be deemed to have been read.

Amendments are considered by a Joint Committee of both Houses, which returns the Bill with a report; a rejected Bill of the Senate lapses, while a rejected Bill of the House of Representatives may be re-examined by that House after one year (or in the case of a Money Bill, forthwith) and it will be passed automatically in the event of a majority vote of over half the total members of the House.

Articles 123-124. If the annual budget is not passed by Parliament, the budget of the preceding year shall remain in force; additional State expenditure must be sanctioned by Parliament.

Articles 125-129. Supervisory role of Senate and House of Representatives in regard to administration of State affairs:

Members of each House may question Ministers of State and each House may convene a general debate on the administration; in both cases, the subject may be suppressed in the vital interests of the State, and in the case of the general debate no resolution may be taken on the subject matter of the debate.

Joint meetings of both Houses may hold a general debate to vote non-confidence in Ministers individually or collectively; the vote not to be taken on the same day as the debate.

The Council of Ministers may convene a general debate of both Houses, but no voting is to be taken.

Articles 130-133. Sittings of both Houses generally open to the public, but each House may in certain circumstances sit in camera; rules of procedure of ordinary and special committees of each House; each House has power to make its own rules of procedure.

Legislative Power; Part 4: Joint Sitting of Parliament

Articles 134-136. Occasions include the approval of the Regent or the succession to the Throne, general debates of no-confidence, discussion of Bills not approved by the

King, declaration of war and ratification of treaties, amendment and interpretation of the Constitution; rules of procedure of the Senate shall apply.

CHAPTER 7

The Executive

Articles 137-139. The Council of Ministers is appointed by the King and is composed of a President and between 15 and 30 Ministers of State, who must not be members of either House of Parliament.

Articles 140-142. Ministers are entitled to attend and speak at meetings of either House but not to vote; on assuming office, the Council of Ministers must state its policies before Parliament, but a vote of confidence may not then be taken; Ministers are individually and collectively responsible to Parliament.

Articles 143-145. Provisions relating to removal or resignation of Council as a whole or of individual Ministers: e.g., on a vote of no-confidence in Parliament, at the expiry or dissolution of the House of Representatives, on the resignation of the President of the Council of Ministers.

Articles 146-147. Emergency Decrees of the King to have provisional force of law, but such Decrees must be presented to Parliament as soon as possible and must be lapsed if Parliament does not ratify them; emergency fiscal laws may also be promulgated by the King, but the same restriction on their continued operation shall apply where practicable.

Articles 148-156. The Exercise of the King's Prerogative: e.g., declaration of martial law, which may also be declared locally in an emergency by the military authorities; declaration of war, with the previous consent of Parliament; conclusion of Treaties; granting of pardon; issuance of Royal decrees that are not in conflict with the law; the appointment and dismissal of military and civic officials.

CHAPTER 8

Judicial Power

Articles 157-160. Judicial power vested in the Courts exclusively and exercised by the Courts in accordance with the law and in the name of the King; Courts may be established only by an Act; no new Court may be established to try any special case or action, nor may a law be promulgated which changes or modifies the existing constitution or law of procedure of the Courts for the purpose of applying it to try such a case or action.

Articles 161-163. Judges are independent; the King appoints, transfers and dismisses judges, following their approval by the Judicial Commission.

CHAPTER 9

The Constitutional Tribunal

Articles 164-168. Membership: President of the Senate (who is President of the Tribunal); President of the House of Representatives; President of the Dika Court; Chief Justice of the Court of Appeal; Director-General of the Public Prosecution Department; four members, qualified in the law, appointed by each new Parliament (such members may be re-appointed).

CHAPTER 10

Amendment of the Constitution

Article 169. Rules and procedures: motion for amendment may be introduced by the Council of Ministers, members of the Senate and House of Representatives jointly or members of either House numbering no less than one-fifth of the total membership of both Houses; passage of the motion requires three readings, and the first and third readings must be approved by a majority vote of not less than two-thirds of the total membership of both Houses.

THAILAND—(THE CONSTITUTION, THE GOVERNMENT)

Articles 170–172. Should the King consider the amendment to be prejudicial to the State or the people, he may call a plebiscite, whose majority vote will decide whether or not the amendment shall be put into effect.

CHAPTER II

Final Provisions

Article 173. Power to interpret the Constitution vested in Parliament, so far as this interpretation relates to matters within the scope of Parliament's authority; no less than one-half total membership of both Houses needed to form a quorum to interpret the Constitution.

Articles 174–175. Any provisions of law which are contrary to or inconsistent with the Constitution are unenforceable; the Constitutional Tribunal decides whether a law is contrary to or inconsistent with the Constitution.

Article 176. During a state of war or serious emergency, Parliament shall resolve to let the King provisionally exercise the legislative power through the Council of Ministers; Parliament may resolve to abolish this resolution at any time; the King shall assume these powers in such a situation if Parliament is in dissolution or cannot be convened in time.

* Abolished November 17th, 1971 (*see below* National Executive Council). A new Constitution is to be drafted which will provide for a unicameral legislature comprising elected and nominated members.

Transitory Provisions

Articles 177–183. One hundred and twenty members of the Senate to be appointed within 15 days of date of enforcement of the Constitution, and the number to be increased or decreased after election of the House of Representatives; Senate shall be charged with duties of Parliament until the full Parliament meets; elections of members of House of Representatives to be completed within 240 days from date of enforcement of Constitution; the present Council of Ministers to remain in office until full Parliament assumes functions under the Constitution; transitional membership of Constitutional Tribunal.

ELECTORAL LAW

As the acting legislative body, the Senate passed an Electoral Bill in October 1968, containing the following provisions: Elections to the National Assembly to be held on the basis of constituencies bounded by provincial administrative borders, the number of seats being in proportion to the population; the minimum educational qualifications for candidates for election is Pathom IV (graduation from primary school); candidates may seek election independently, i.e., without being members of political parties.

THE GOVERNMENT*

HEAD OF THE STATE

King BHUMIBOL ADULYADEJ (King RAMA IX), born 5 December 1927; succeeded to the throne on the death of his brother King Ananda Manidol, on 9 June 1946. The Heir-Apparent is Prince VACHIRALONGKORN, born 28 July 1952.

PRIVY COUNCIL

H.H. Prince DHANI NIVAT KROMANUN BIDYALABH (President).

Gen. LUANG KAMPANART SANYAKORN.

Phya BORIRAKS VEJJAKARN.

Gen. LUANG SURANARONG.

SRI SENA SAMPATASIRI.

Phya MANAVARAT SEVI.

Chao Phya SRI DHAMATHIBET.

M. L. DEJ SNITWONGSA.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

(formed December 9th, 1971)

Chairman and in charge of Foreign Affairs, Justice and the Office of Prime Minister: Field-Marshal THANOM KITTIKACHORN.

Deputy Chairman and in charge of Defence and the Interior: Gen. PRAPASS CHARUSATHIEN.

Economic, Finance and Industrial Affairs: POTE SARASIN.

National Development, Agriculture and Communications: Air Chief Marshal DAWEE CHULLASAPYA.

Education and Public Health: Pol. Gen. PRASERT RUCHIRAWONGSE.

Secretary-General of N.E.C.: Gen. KRIS SIVARA.

* The Prime Minister seized full power on November 17th, 1971, and abolished the Constitution, dismissed the Cabinet, dissolved Parliament and proclaimed martial law.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO THAILAND

(Bangkok unless otherwise stated)

Afghanistan: Islamabad, Pakistan.
Argentina: 6th Floor, Vongsvanij Bldg., 116/1 Silom Rd.; *Ambassador:* RUFINO LASPIUR (also accredited to Republic of Viet-Nam).
Australia: Anglo-Thai Bldg., 64 Silom Rd.; *Ambassador:* THOMAS KINGSTON CRITCHLEY.
Austria: Maneeya Bldg. (3rd Floor), 518 Ploenchit Rd., P.O.B. 27; *Ambassador:* Dr. WERNER SAUTTER (also accredited to Republic of Viet-Nam and Malaysia).
Bangladesh: *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.*
Belgium: 44 Soi Phya Phipat; *Ambassador:* J. VERWIJSHEN (also accredited to Laos).
Brazil: Maneeya Bldg., 518 Ploenchit Rd.; *Ambassador:* (vacant) (also accredited to Republic of Viet-Nam).
Burma: 132 Sathorn Nua Rd.; *Ambassador:* U TUN WIN.
Canada: Thai Farmers Bank Bldg., 142 Silom Rd., P.O.B. 2090; *Ambassador:* GORDON E. COX.
Ceylon: 28 Soi Asoke; *Ambassador:* (vacant).
China, Republic of: 1126 New Phetchburi Rd.; *Ambassador:* Dr. SHEN CHANG-HUAN.
Cuba: Tokyo, Japan.
Denmark: 10 Soi Attakarn Prasit Sathorn Tai Rd.; *Ambassador:* ALBERT KONIGSFELDT (also accredited to Republic of Viet-Nam, Philippines and Laos).
Egypt: 49 Ruam Rudee Rd.; *Ambassador:* GAMAL MAN-SOUR.
Finland: New Delhi 11.
France: Custom House Lane; *Ambassador:* ROGER LESCOT.
Germany: 64 Phetchburi Rd.; *Ambassador:* ULRICH SCHESKE (also accredited to Laos).
Greece: Asoka Hotel (Room 123), New Delhi.
India: 139 Pan Rd.; *Ambassador:* Dr. P. K. BANERJEE.
Indonesia: 600-602 Phetchburi Rd.; *Ambassador:* Maj.-Gen. H. R. DHARSONO.
Iran: Silom Bldg. (7th Floor), 197/1 Silom Rd.; *Ambassador:* ABDUL HOSSAIN AAMZAVI (also accredited to Malaysia).
Iraq: Karachi, Pakistan.
Israel: 31 Soi Lang Suan, Ploenchit Rd.; *Ambassador:* ABRAHAM DAROM (also accredited to Laos).
Italy: 92 Sathorn Nua Rd.; *Ambassador:* Dr. EUGENIO RUBINO.
Japan: 61 Wireless Rd.; *Ambassador:* TORAO USHIROKU.

Khmer Republic: Rajdamri Rd.; *Ambassador:* (vacant).
Korea, Republic of: 349 Silom Rd.; *Ambassador:* PYO WOOK HAN (also accredited to The Maldives).
Laos: 193 Sathorn Tai Rd.; *Ambassador:* H.R.H. TIAO KHAMHING (also accredited to Philippines, Burma, Pakistan and Malaysia).
Lebanon: 23/48 Panch Sheel Marg., Chanakya Puri, New Delhi 21, India.
Malaysia: 35 Sathorn Tai Rd.; *Ambassador:* Gen. Tan Sri ABDUL HAMID, P.S.M.
Nepal: 209 Sukhumvit 21, Soi Asoke; *Ambassador:* GYANENDRA BAHADUR KARKI.
Netherlands: 106 Wireless Rd.; *Ambassador:* WADIM THORN LEESON (also accredited to Laos).
New Zealand: Anglo-Thai Bldg., 64 Silom Rd.; *Ambassador:* Hon. E. J. HALSTEAD, T.D. (also accredited to Laos).
Norway: 16 Surasak Rd.; *Ambassador:* OLAF TEILEFSEN.
Pakistan: 31 Soi Nana Nua, Sukhumvit Rd.; *Ambassador:* (vacant) (also accredited to Laos).
Philippines: 760 Sukhumvit Rd.; *Ambassador:* MAURO S. CALINGO.
Portugal: 26 Bush Lanc; *Chargé d'Affaires:* Dr. MANUEL SA NOGUEIRA.
Saudi Arabia: 2nd Floor, 385 Silom Rd.; *Ambassador:* ABDULRAHMAN AL-OMRAN.
Singapore: 90 Sathorn Nua Rd.; *Ambassador:* R. H. Ho.
Spain: 104 Wireless Rd.; *Ambassador:* MARQUES DE VILLADARIAS (also accredited to Republic of Viet-Nam).
Sweden: 97 Silom Rd.; *Ambassador:* ERIC VIRGIN (also accredited to Republic of Viet-Nam and Laos).
Switzerland: 35 North Wireless Rd.; *Ambassador:* RUDOLF HARTMANN.
Turkey: 352 Phaholothin Rd.; *Ambassador:* TÜRGÜT İLKAN (also accredited to Republic of Viet-Nam, Singapore and Laos).
U.S.S.R.: 108 Sathorn Nua Rd.; *Ambassador:* ANATOLE A. ROZANOV.
United Kingdom: Ploenchit Rd.; *Ambassador:* Sir ARTHUR DE LA MARE, K.C.M.G.
U.S.A.: 95 Wireless Rd.; *Ambassador:* LEONARD UNGER.
Viet-Nam, Republic of: 78 Wat Samphya Lane, Samsen Rd.
Yugoslavia: Rangoon, Burma.

PARLIAMENT*

General Election, 10 February 1969

SENATE

164 members appointed by the King.

President: Col. VORAKARN BANCHAI.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Speaker: Maj.-Gen. SIRI SIRTHINIYO.**First Vice-Speaker:** SUPAN POONPAT.**Second Vice-Speaker:** NOM UPRAMAI.

PARTY	SEATS
United Thai People's Party	75
Independents	72
Democratic Party	57
Democratic Front Party	7
Economist United Front Party	4
People's Party	2
Joint Aid to Farmers Party	1
Free Democratic Party	1
TOTAL	219

* Dissolved November 17th, 1971. Under a proposed new constitution Parliament is expected to become unicameral.

POLITICAL PARTIES*

Saha-Pracha-Thai (United Thai People's Party): "Suan Amphavan", 1/226, Sri Ayudhya, Dusit, Bangkok; the party set up by the former military government; policies include development of a democratic society, promotion of national unity, suppression of communism, international and regional unity, maintenance of the free enterprise system and the planned development of a diversified economy; initial membership: 1,022; 75 seats in House of Representatives; Chair. Field Marshal THANOM KITTAKACHORN; Vice-Chair. Gen. PRAPASS RUCHIRAWONG, POTE SARASIN; Sec.-Gen. Air Chief Marshal DAVEE CHULLASAPYA.

Prachatipat Party (Democratic Party): Mansion 6, Rajdamnern Ave., Bangkok; revival of an old party, active before the advent of military rule in 1958; 57 seats in House of Representatives; Acting Leader Momrajwong (Prince) SENI PRAMOJ.

Pak Naew Prachathipatai (The Democratic Front Party—DFP): House of Representatives, Bangkok; f. 29 October 1968; about 100,000 active mems., seven seats

in the House of Representatives; aims: development of Thai political and economic independence through co-operation with all countries, promotion of industrialization, social justice; Party Chief Dr. PAITON CRUAGAO NA LUMPOON, PH.D.; Deputy Chief BOONYEN WORTHONG, M.P.A.; Deputy Chief and Acting Chief Sec. Major SMARN THONGARAM, M.A.

Naew Ruam Sethakorn (Economist United Front Party): House of Representatives, Bangkok; socialist party, particularly strong in North-East Thailand; 4 seats in House of Representatives; Leader THEP JOTINUCHIT.

Prachachon (People's Party): House of Representatives, Bangkok; neutralist party; 2 seats in House of Representatives; Leader LIANG JAYAKARN.

Chao Nah Chao Rai (Joint Aid to Farmers Party): House of Representatives, Bangkok; 1 seat in House of Representatives.

Free Democratic Party: House of Representatives, Bangkok; 1 seat in House of Representatives.

* All political parties have been dissolved with the inauguration of military rule.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

COURTS OF FIRST INSTANCE

Magistrates' Courts (Sarn Kwaeng): Function is to dispose of small cases with minimum formality and expense. Judges sit singly.

Civil Court (Sarn Paeng): Court of general original jurisdiction in civil and bankruptcy cases in Bangkok and Thonburi. Two judges form a quorum.

Criminal Court (Sarn Aya): Court of general original jurisdiction in criminal cases in Bangkok and Thonburi. Two judges form a quorum.

Provincial Courts (Sarn Changuad): Exercise unlimited original jurisdiction in all civil and criminal matters, including bankruptcy, within its own district which is generally the province itself. Two judges form a quorum. At each of the five Provincial Courts in the South of Thailand where the majority of the population are muslims (i.e., Pattani, Yala, Betong, Satun, and Narathiwat), there are two Dath Yutithum or Kadis (muslim judges). A Kadi sits with two trial judges in

order to administer Islamic laws and usages in civil cases involving family and inheritance where all parties concerned are muslims. Questions on Islamic laws and usages which are interpreted by a Kadi are final.

COURT OF APPEALS

Sarn Uthorn: Appellate jurisdiction in all civil, bankruptcy and criminal matters; appeals from all of the Courts of First Instance throughout the country come to this Court. Two judges form a quorum.

SUPREME COURT

Sarn Dika: The final court of appeal in all civil, bankruptcy and criminal cases. The quorum in the Supreme Court consists of three judges. The Court sits in plenary session occasionally to determine cases of exceptional importance and cases where there are reasons for reconsideration or overruling of its own precedents. The quorum for the full Court is half the total number of judges in the Supreme Court.

RELIGION

Buddhism is the prevailing religion. Besides Buddhists, there are some Muslim Malays. Most of the immigrant Chinese are Ancestor Worshipers or Confucianists.

Christianity was first preached in the 16th century by Portuguese missionaries and later on by French Roman Catholics. Christians are found mainly in Bangkok and Northern Thailand and number about 149,655, of whom 116,011 are Roman Catholics.

BUDDHISTS

Supreme Patriarch of Thailand: His Holiness Somdej Phra ARIYAWONGSAKUTAYARN Phra Sangharaja.

The Buddhist Association of Thailand: 41 Phra Aditya St., Bangkok; under royal patronage; f. 1934; 3,879 mems.; Pres. H.E. SANYA DHARMASAKTI.

ROMAN CATHOLICS

Bangkok: Archbishop: Most Rev. JOSEPH KHIAMSUN NIT-TAYO. 217-1 Sathorn Rd.

Tharé and Nonseng: Archbishop: Most Rev. MICHEL KIEN SAMOPHITHAK.

PROTESTANT

The Church of Christ in Thailand: 14 Pramuan Rd., Bangkok; f. 1934; communicant mems. 24,000; Moderator Rev. CHAROON WICHAIKIST; Gen. Sec. WICHEAN WATAKECHAROEN; affiliated mission mems.: United Presbyterian (U.S.A.), Disciples of Christ Mission American Baptist, German Lutheran (Marburger), Presbyterian Church of Korea, Church of South India, United Church of Christ in Japan, Member of the World Presbyterian Alliance, East Asia Christian Conference and W.C.C.

THE PRESS

(Bangkok, unless otherwise stated)

DAILIES

THAI LANGUAGE

Arnachakr Thai: 436/4-5 Sriyan Theatre Lane, Sam Seu.
Chao Thai: Thai Samaki Co. Ltd., 555 Chakrapatpong Rd.,
 Siyaek Maensrie; f. 1947; Editor CHALERM WUTHIKOSIT; circ. 12,000.

Daily News: 423 Siphya Rd.; Editor PRAPAN HETRAKUL.
Khao Panich (Commercial News): Ministry of Economic
 Affairs, Memorial Bridge; Editor NAI CHARAS
 CHATURAS; f. 1950; circ. 4,000.

Lak Muang: 95/8 Nakornsawan Rd.
Kiatti Sakdi: 297 Hao Mak Rd.; Editor CHARN SINSOOK.
Phine Thai: Din Daeng Rd.; Editor MANA PHREAPHAN;
 circ. 28,000.

Pracha Thipatai: 161/4 Soi Mahadlekluang 3, Rajadamri;
 Editor SAWAI PHROMMI; circ. 5,000.

Siam Nikorn: Din Daeng Rd.; Editor CHARN SINSOOK; circ.
 6,000.

Siam Rath: Mansion 6, Rajdamnern Ave.; Editor PRA
 CHUAB THONGURAI; circ. 25,000.

Siam News (Khao Siam): 35 Pyathai Rd.; Editor SANONG
 MONGKOL; circ. 10,000.

Thai Rath: 1 Super Highway Rd.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Bangkok Post: Post Publishing Co. Ltd., Mansion 4,
 Rajdamnern Ave.; Editor MICHAEL J. GORMAN; circ.
 over 17,000.

Bangkok World: 522 Phrasumru Rd.; f. 1957; Editor
 DENIS E. HORGAN; circ. 13,000.

The Nation: Pracha Chang Co. Ltd., Charoenktung Rd.

CHINESE LANGUAGE

Chia Pao (Tang Nam): 1017 Siphya Rd.

Siang Sian Yit Pao; Siang Thai Wan Pao: 177-185 Charoen
 Krung Rd., Samyod; Editor KIENGHUNG SAE-YIENG;
 circ. 50,000.

Sakol: 21/1 New Rd.; Editor EIENGLIEAK SAE-THEA;
 circ. 10,000.

Tong Hua: 877-9 New Rd.; Editor SOON SAE-TUNG;
 circ. 15,000.

Siri Nakorn: 984-8 New Rd.; Editor PRASIT VAREEVES;
 circ. 40,000.

WEEKLIES

THAI LANGUAGE

Arthit (The Sun): 58 Soi 36, Sukumvit Rd.

Bangkok: 33-9 Lan Luang Rd.; Editor VICHIT ROJANA-
 PRABHA.

Bangkok Time: 37 Bamrung Muang Rd.; Editor CHAROON
 KUVANONDH.

Daily Mail Wan Chan: Siphya Rd.; Editor Mrs. BOON
 YOYU HETRAKUL.

Dara Thai: 9 Soi Bampen, Tung Mahamek; Editor SURAT
 PUKAVES.

Darnee (Lady): 7/2 Soi Watanawongse, Rajpraroep Rd.;
 f. 1953; magazine for ladies; Principal Officer CHIT
 KANPAI; Editor WEERAWAN SUWANVIPATH; circ.
 100,000.

Khun Ying (Women's Magazine): 215 Soi Saynamthip,
 Sukumvit Rd.

Mae Sri Ruen: 13/22 Prachatipok Rd.; Editor Mrs. NANTRA
 RATANAKOM.

Movie Stars and TV Magazine: 95/3 Nakorn Sawan Rd.;
 Editor KAOROP BUSAYAKORN.

Nakorn Thai: 13-22 Soi Wat Hivanruchecs Prachatipok
 Rd.

Phadung Silp: 163 Soi Thesa, Rajbopit Rd.; Editor AKSORN
 CHUAPANYA.

Phim Thai Lang Khao: 1 Din Daeng Rd.

Ploen Chitr: Siyaek Lam Luang Rd.; Editor BENJMAS
 U-DOMSILPA.

The Ring: Din Daeng Rd.; Editor SAMATHCHAI CHARUBHA.

Sakul Thai: 58 Soi 36, Sukumvit Rd.; Editor PRAYOON
 SONGSERM-SWASDI.

Satri Sarn (Women's Magazine): 83-36 Arkamtrithosthep
 2, Prachathipatai Rd.; f. 1948.

See Ros: 612 Luke Luang Rd.; Editor MANI CHINDANONDH.

Siam Rath Weekly Review: Mansion 6, Rajadamnern Ave.;
 Editor SAMRUEY SINGHADET.

Sri Sapadah: Soi Sri Yan 1, Nakorn Chaisri Rd.; Editor
 M. L. Y. CHITTI NOPAWONGSE.

T.V. Movies Weekly: 323/2 Ram Butri Rd., Banglampoo;
 Editor ANAND KHON JANART.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Financial Post: Mansion 4, Rajdamnern Ave., Bangkok.

Siam Rath Weekly: Rajdamnern Ave., Bld. 6; Editor,
 M. R. KUKRIT PRAMOJ.

FORTNIGHTLIES

Catholic Association Newsletter: 12 Convent St.

Chaiya-Phruksa: 599 Maitrichit Rd.; f. 1953; Editor
 ANUJ APAPIROM.

Mao Barnkarn Ruan: 612 Luke Luang Rd.; Editor Mrs.
 THONG MUAN CHINDANONDH.

Nakorn Thai: 13/3 Prachatipok Rd.; Editor SAKDI
 RATANAKOM.

Pharp Khao Taksin: 226 Samsen Rd.; Editor LUAN
 VIRAPHAT.

Saen Sook: 553/9 Sriyuthya Rd.; Editor SUCHATI
 AMONKUL.

Sena Sarn: Army Auditorium, Ministry of Defence; Editor
 Lt.-Col. FUEN DISYAVONG.

Standard Yawachon: 77 Rama V Rd.; Editor Princess
 NGARMCHITR PREM PURACHATRA.

MONTHLIES

Bangkok Chamber of Commerce: 150 Rajbopit Rd.; Editor
 SANT SRONG-PRAPHA.

Chaiyapruksa: Maitri Chit Rd.; Editor PLUANG NA-NAKORN.

Chang Akhas (Thai Engineers' Digest): Air Force Engineer-
 ing Dept., Sapan Daeng; Editor Wing-Commr. PRASIT
 PRAPASANOBOI.

Chao Krung: Mansion 6, Rajadamnern Ave.; Editor Mr.
 NOP-PHORN BUNYARIT.

The Dharmacakshu (Dharma-vision): Foundation of
 Mahamakut Rajavidyalaya, Wat Bovaranives, Bang-
 lumphoo, Bangkok 2; f. 1894; Buddhism and related
 subjects; Editor Group Capt. MEGH AMPHAICHARIT;
 circ. 5,000.

THAILAND—(THE PRESS, PUBLISHERS)

The Investor: Siam Publications Ltd., P.O.B. 1946, Bangkok; f. Dec. 1968; business, industry, finance and economics in Thailand; Editor Dr. AMNUAY VIRAVAN; Man. Dir. ALAN DARBY; circ. 6,000.

Kasikorn: Dept. of Agriculture, Rajdamnern Ave.; Editor ROEM BURANARUEK.

Kosana Sarn: Public Relations Dept., Rajadamnern Ave.; f. 1948; radio and TV magazine, Editor Mrs. CHA-oom YAMNGARM.

The Lady: 77 Rama V Rd.; Editor Princess NGARMCHITR PREM PURACHATRA.

Navikasart: Royal Thai Navy, Thonburi; Editor Commodore YONG-YUT ANCHAVAKOM.

Satawa Liang: 689 Wang Burapa Rd.; Editor THAMRONG-SAK SRICHAND.

Thai T.V. Mirror: Thai T.V. Co. Ltd., 73-75 Sow Ching Cha Square; f. 1954; Editor ARCHIN PUNJAPHAN; circ. 20,000.

Thailand Illustrated: Public Relations Dept., Rajadamnern Ave.; Thai and English; Editor Dr. WITT SIWASARIYANON.

Varasarn Kru: 107 Tanee Rd., Banglampoo; Editor Mrs. CHARAS AUNGCHITR.

Villa Wina Magazine: 3rd Floor, Chalem Ketr Theatre Bldg.; Editor BHONGSAKDI PIAMLAP.

Vithayu Sueksa: Ministry of Education, Rajdamnern Ave.; Editor PLUANG NA-NAKORN.

EVERY TWO MONTHS

Silpakon (Fine Arts): Records Section, National Archives Division, Fine Arts Dept., Na Pra That Rd.; f. 1957; all arts, including traditional art and architecture, plastic arts, literature, history, archaeology, music and theatre; Editor PRAPAT TRINARONG; circ. 1,000.

PRESS AGENCIES

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Agence France-Presse: P.O.B. 1567, Bangkok; Correspondent JACQUES J. ABELOUS.

AP: 103 Pat Pong Rd., Bangkok; Correspondent PETER O'LOUGHLIN.

Central News Agency of China: 17 Soi II, St. Louis Lane, Sathorn Rd., Bangkok; Correspondent D. K. CHENG.

Antara, The Jiji Press and Reuters also have bureaux in Bangkok.

PRESS ASSOCIATION

Press Association of Thailand: 299 Nakorn Rassima North Rd., Bangkok.

PUBLISHERS

Aksorn Charoen Tasna Ltd.: Bamrung Muang Road 195, Bangkok.

Chalermnit Press: 108 Sukumvit Soi 53, Bangkok; f. 1957; dictionaries, history, literature, guides to Thai language, books on Thailand; Mans. Brig.-Gen. M. L. M. JUMSAK and Mrs. JUMSAI.

Post Publishing Co. Ltd.: Mansion 4, Rajdamnern Ave., Bangkok; f. 1964; publishers of *The Bangkok Post* and *The Financial Post*; Chair. PRASIT LULITANON; Man. Dir. MICHAEL GORMAN.

Pra Cha Chang & Co. Ltd.: Talad Noi 861-3, New Rd., Bangkok.

Prae Pittaya Ltd.: P.O.B. 914, 718 Wang Burapa Rd., Bangkok; publishers, stationers, booksellers and general distributors.

Pramuansarn Publishing House: 703/15-16 Petchaburi Road, Bangkok; f. 1955; general books, fiction and non-fiction, paperbacks, guidebooks, children's books; Man. LIME TAECHATADA.

Ruamsarn: Wang Burapha, Bangkok.

Siam Directory: Mansion 2, Rajdamnern Ave. 96, Bangkok; history, politics, economics, industry, directories.

Sie Kan Ka Co. Ltd.: Prayurawong Mansion 198, Mansion 1, Thonburi.

Social Science Association Press: Chula Soi 2, Phya Thai Rd., Bangkok; f. 1961; scholarly books, quarterly magazine; Man. and Editor SULAK SRVARAKSA.

Suekanka Ltd.: Practatipok Road 198, Thonburi.

Suksapan Panit (Business Organization of Teachers' Institute): Mansion 9, Rajdamnern Ave., Bangkok; f. 1950; textbooks, children's books, pocketbooks; Man. KAM-THON SATHIRAKUL.

Suriwongs Book Centre: P.O.B. 44, Chiangmai; br. offices: 79-81 Chang Klan St., 33 Rajdamnern Rd.; f. 1954; textbooks and general books in Thai; wholesalers and retailers of Thai and foreign books; Man. Proprietor CHAI JITTIDECHARAKS.

Thai Commercial Printing Press: Bangkok; law, administration, politics, economics, industry.

Thai Inc.: Mansion 96, Rajadamnern Ave. 2, Bangkok.

Thai Vatnapanis: Maitrijit Road 599, Bangkok; children's books, picture books.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Thai National Broadcasting Station: Public Relations Dept., Rajdamnern Ave., Bangkok; f. 1938; under full Government control, Dir.-Gen. KRICHA PUNNAKANTA; services in Thai, English, French, Vietnamese, Chinese, Malay, Laotian and Cambodian.

Ministry of Education Broadcasting Service: Division of Educational Information, Ministry of Education, Bangkok; f. 1954; Dir. of Division MOM LUANG CHINTANA NAWAWONGS; evening programmes for general public; daytime programmes for schools including music, social studies and English.

Pitaksuntiradse Radio Stations: Two at Paruksakavun Palace and Bangkok, Bangkok, two at Nakorn, Rajsima and one at Chiangmai; Dir.-Gen. SUCHART P. SAKORN; programmes in Thai.

Radio Station HS1JS: Bang-Sue, Bangkok; controlled by Government, permits advertising; Dir.-Gen. K. KENGRADOMYING.

Voice of Free Asia: Ayutthaya Province; established 1968; 1,000 kW. broadcasting station; operated to broadcast programmes for the Royal Thai and U.S. Governments in Thai, English and several other languages used in the area.

In 1971 there were 2,800,000 radio sets.

TELEVISION

Thai Television Co. Ltd.: Mansion B., Rajdamnern Ave., Bangkok; transmissions from 1955, commercial programmes 4.45-12.00 p.m. daily, 10.00 a.m.-12.00 p.m. weekends; Man. Dir. Dr. WITT SIWASARIYANON.

Royal Thai Army: Pahol-yodhin St., Sanam Pao, Bangkok; transmissions over a 75 mile radius since Jan. 1958; daily 18.00-23.00 hours; Sundays 09.00-12.00 and 17.00-23.00 hours; Dir.-Gen. P. CHEUNBONN.

In 1971 there were about 230,000 TV receivers in use.

FINANCE

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; dep. = deposits; m. = million; res. = reserves; amounts in baht).

BANKING

CENTRAL BANK

Bank of Thailand: 273 Bang Khunprom, P.O.B. 154, Bangkok; f. 1942; Government-owned; cap. 20m.; dep. (Government and banks) baht 7,453m. (Dec. 1970); Gov. Dr. PUEY UNGPHAKORN.

BANKS INCORPORATED IN THAILAND

Asia Trust Bank Ltd.: 80-82 Anuwongse Rd., P.O.B. 195, Bangkok; f. 1965; cap. p.u. 40m.; dep. 1,025m.; Chair. Princess CHUMBHOT of NAGOR SVARGA; Deputy Chair. and Pres. WALLOB TARNVANICHKUL.

Bangkok Bank Ltd., The: 9 Suapa Rd., Bangkok; f. 1944; cap. 500m.; dep. 11,151.6m. (June 1971); Pres. CHIN SOPHONPANICH.

Bangkok Bank of Commerce Ltd.: 171 Surawongse Rd., Bangkok; f. 1944; cap. p.u. 50m.; dep. 1,710m. (Dec. 1970); Chair. BOONRUB PINIJ CHONKADI; Vice-Chair. KUKRIT PRAMOJ; Man. Dir. AJAVADIS DISKUL.

Bangkok Metropolitan Bank Ltd.: 84-96 Rajawongse Rd., Bangkok; f. 1950; cap. 10m.; dep. 2,045m. (June 1971); Man. Dir. UDANE TEJAPAIBUL; 26 brs.

Bank of Asia for Industry and Commerce Ltd.: 601 Charoen Krung Rd., Bangkok, P.O.B. 112; f. 1939; cap. 45m.; dep. 887m. (Dec. 1970); Chair. CHAROON EUARCHUKIATI; Man. SATHIEN TEJAPAIBUL.

Bank of Ayudhya Ltd.: P.O.B. 491, Bangkok; f. 1945; cap. p.u. 15.0m.; res. 79.4m.; dep. 2,403m. (June 1971); Chair. Pol. Gen. PRASERT RUJIRAVONGS; Man. Dir. CHUAH RATANARAKS.

Government Savings Bank of Thailand: 470 Phaholyotin Rd., Bangkok 4; f. 1913; dep. 6,800m. (Dec. 1970); 364 brs.; Chair. Air Chief Marshal BOONCHOO CHANDRUBESKA; Dir.-Gen. THONGTANG THONGTAEM; publs. *Savings Bank Journal* (bi-monthly), *Annual Report*.

Krung Thai Bank Ltd. (State Commercial Bank of Thailand): 260 Yawaraj Rd., Bangkok 1; f. 1966; cap. p.u. 250m.; dep. 8,168m. (June 1971); Dir.-Gen. Man. CHAMRAS CHATURABATARA; 102 brs.

Laem Thong Bank Ltd.: P.O.B. 131, 289/9 Suriwongse Rd., Bangkok; f. 1948; cap. 12m.; dep. 611.9m. (June 1971); Man. Dir. BAISAL NANDHABIWAT; Chair. PHYA PRICHANUSAT.

Siam City Bank Limited: 13 Anuwongse Rd., Bangkok; f. 1941; cap. p.u. 4m.; dep. 1,772m. (Dec. 1969); Chair. CHALERM CHEO-SAKUL; Man. Dir. VISIDTHA SRISONBOON.

Siam Commercial Bank Ltd., The: 1060 New Bheirburi Rd., P.O.B. 15, Bangkok; f. 1906; cap. p.u. 3.3m.; dep. 2,539.1m. (Dec. 1971); Chair. NAI LENG SRISONWONGSE; Gen. Man. ABHORN KRISHNAMRA.

Thai Danu Bank Ltd.: 943 Mahachai Rd., Bangkok; f. 1949; cap. p.u. 20m.; dep. 642m. (June 1971); Chair H.S.H. Prince UPALISAN JUMBALA; Gen. Man. CHALERM PRACHUABMOH.

Thai Development Bank Ltd.: 276-278 Rajawongse Rd., Bangkok; Cable address: Patanabank; cap. 100m.; 47 brs. throughout Thailand; Acting Man. Dir. SERI SUPCHAREON.

Thai Farmers' Bank Ltd.: 142 Silom Rd., Bangkok; f. 1945; cap. p.u. 50m.; dep. 2,237m. (Dec. 1970); Pres. BANCHALA LAMSAM; Chair. PHRA NITIKARN-PRASOM.

Thai Military Bank Ltd.: Mansion 2, Rajdamnern Ave., Bangkok; f. 1957; cap. p.u. 10m.; dep. 1,081m. (June 1970); Chair. Field Marshal THANOM KITTIKACHORN; Pres. SUKUM NAVAPAN.

Union Bank of Bangkok Ltd.: 624 Jawarad Rd., Bangkok; f. 1949; cap. p.u. 50m.; dep. 941m. (June 1971); Chair. Gen. KRICHA PUNNAKANTA; Man. Dir. BANJURD CHOLVIJARN.

Wang Lee Chan Bank Ltd.: 1128 Chiangmai Rd., Wat Wat Thong Thammachat, Thonburi; f. 1933; cap. p.u. 0.25m.; dep. 11m. (Dec. 1970); Chair. and Man. Dir. TAN SIEW TING.

THAILAND—(FINANCE, TRADE AND INDUSTRY)

FOREIGN BANKS WITH BRANCHES IN BANGKOK

- Bank of America National Trust and Savings Association:** San Francisco; 297 Surawongse Rd., P.O.B. 158, Bangkok 5; Man. J. M. AHRENS.
- Bank of Canton Ltd.:** 270-274 Yawarad Rd., Bangkok; Man. W. L. TSANG.
- Bank of China:** Taipei; 95 Suapa Rd., Bangkok; Man. L. Y. KUNG.
- Bank of Tokyo Ltd.:** 62 Thaniya Bldg., Silom Rd., Bangkok; Man. HISANOBU YAMASAKI.
- Banque de l'Indochine S.A.:** Paris; 57 Oriental Ave., P.O.B. 303, Bangkok; Man. RENÉ GAILLARD.
- Chartered Bank, The:** London; Rama IV Rd., Saladaeng Circle, Bangkok; Man. W. T. WATSON.
- Chase Manhattan Bank, N.A.:** New York; 1153 New Rd., P.O.B. 525, Bangkok; Second Vice-Pres. and Man. JOHN C. RICHEY.
- Four Seas Communications Bank Ltd.:** 231 Rajawongse Rd., Bangkok; Man. TAN PUAY LIANG.
- Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, The:** Hong Kong; P.O.B. 57, 2 Bush Lane, Siphya, Bangkok; Man. A. R. PETRIE.
- Indian Overseas Bank:** Madras; 221 Rajawongse Rd. Bangkok; Man. T. M. U. MENON.
- Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co.:** Bangkok.
- Mercantile Bank Ltd.:** Hongkong; P.O.B. 45, Silom Rd., Bangkok; Man. W. G. G. MCKERRON.
- Mitsui Bank, The:** Tokyo; 4-6 Nava Bldg., New Rd., Bangkok; Man. T. ASANUMA.
- United Malayan Banking Corp. Ltd.:** Kuala Lumpur; 147-151 Suapa Rd., Bangkok; Man. JOHN C. LING.

INDUSTRIAL FINANCE ORGANIZATIONS

- Industrial Finance Corporation of Thailand (I.F.C.T.):** 101 Naret Rd., Bangkok; f. 1959 to assist industrial establishment, expansion, modernization and financing; a national private financial institution; makes medium- and long-term loans, underwriting shares and securities and guaranteeing loans; cap. p.u. baht 100m. (Dec. 1970); loans approved 659m. on 169 projects (Dec. 1970); Chair. RENOO SUVARNISIT; Gen. Man. SOMMAI HOONTRAKOOL.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

- Thai Chamber of Commerce:** 150 Rajbopit Rd., Bangkok; f. 1946; 520 mems.; Pres. NAI CHAROON SIBUNRUANG; Vice-Pres. NAI OB VASURATNA, NAI PREECHA TANPRASERT, Dr. SOMPHOB SUSSANGKARN; Hon. Sec. Gen. NAI DEJ BOON-LONG; Asst. Hon. Sec. Gen. NAI PHOTIPONG-LAMSAM; publs. *Thai Chamber of Commerce Journal* (monthly), *Thai Chamber of Commerce Directory*.

INDUSTRIAL AND TRADE ASSOCIATIONS

- The Association of Thai Industries:** "Sarasin" Bldg., 6th Floor, 14 Surasakdi Rd., Bangkok 5; f. Nov. 1967, serving as a grouping of operators of all types of industries in Thailand; centre for mems. in the exchange of ideas contributory to industrial efforts; building and promoting fellowship among industrial operators; conducting research, publicity, promotion and training of

- Board of Investment:** 88 Mansion 2, Rajdamnern Ave., Bangkok; Sec.-Gen. SOMPORN PUNYAGUPTA.

STOCK EXCHANGE

- Bangkok Stock Exchange:** 6th Floor, Silom Bldg., 197/1 Silom Rd., Bangkok; f. 1963; 50 registered mems.; Chair. ISAAC DJSAAC DSEMAL; Pres. SURIN OSATHANUGRAH; Sec. P. D. HOWARD.

INSURANCE

- Bangkok Insurance Co. Ltd.:** The Bangkok Insurance Bldg., 302 Silom Rd., Bangkok; f. 1947; non-life insurance; Chair. CHIN SOPHONPANICH; Man. Dir. CHUMPON RUNGSOPIKUL.
- Borisat Arkanay Prakan Pai Jamkat (South-East Insurance Co. Ltd.):** South East Bldg., 315 Silom Rd., Bangkok; f. 1946; Chair. and Exec. Dir. LUANG DAMRONG DURITAREKH; Excc. Dirs. R. S. JOTIKASTHIRA, P. SRIKARNCHANA, V. VATHANAKUL; cap. p.u. 7m.; life, marine, accident, fire, etc.
- International Assurance Co. Ltd., The:** 291-293 Rajawongse Rd., Bangkok; f. 1952; Chair. Gen. P. BORIBHANDH YUDDHAKICH; Man. Dir. V. S. SAMAN; cap. p.u. 2.5m.; fire, marine, general.
- International Life Assurance (Thailand) Ltd., The:** 52/4-5-6 Surawongse Rd., Bangkok; f. 1951; Chair. Gen. KRIS SRIVARA; Gen. Man. SURIYON RAIWA; cap. baht 15m.; life.
- Ocean Insurance Company Ltd.:** 1666 Krung Kasem Rd., Bangkok; Man. Dir. PHONGSAK ASSAKUL; accident, fire, life, marine, motor car.
- Sinswad Assurance & Development Corporation Ltd.:** 492/494 Mahachai Rd., P.O.B. 186, Bangkok; f. 1946; Chair. J. TANPAIROD; Gen. Man. T. W. YOUNG; cap. p.u. 5m.; fire, motor car, accident, marine.
- Thai Insurance Co. Ltd.:** 933 Maha Chai Rd., Bangkok; est. 1939; Man. Dir. CHALOR THONGSUPHAN.
- Thai Life Insurance Co. Ltd.:** Mansion 8, Rajdamnern Ave., Bangkok; f. 1942; Man. Dir. SMIT YAMASMIT.
- Thoresen & Co. (Bangkok) Ltd.:** P.O.B. 1587, Bangkok; f. 1937; shipping agents, shipbrokers and forwarding agents; Man. Dir. J. A. STEWART; Man. A. K. ANDERSEN.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

modern technical know-how pertaining to industrial manufacture and commerce to enhance the progress of industry and commerce in Thailand in order to compete with foreign products; bringing about solidarity among mems. for the purpose of protecting, preserving and promoting the stability of all industries in the country; encouraging the graduation of young industrialists and the lifting of their efficiency standards; performing charity work; engaging in other industries that would promote the prosperity of domestic industries; mems.: 220 public industries; Pres. Maj.-Gen. PRAMARN ADIREKSARN; Vice-Pres. BUNJERD CHOLVICHARN, YONGSILP RUANGSOOK, THAYORN PORNPRAPA; Sec.-Gen. BOONYONG VONGVARIJ; Office Man. SUNIT RATANAKUL.

- Jute Association of Thailand:** 335 New Rd., Bangkok.
- Mineral Industry Association of Thailand:** 26 Bangkok Rd., Phuket.

THAILAND—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY, POWER, TRANSPORT AND TOURISM)

Pharmaceutical Association of Thailand: 150 Rajbopit Rd., Bangkok.

Rice Mill Association of Thailand: 233 South Sathorn Rd., Bangkok.

Rice Traders Association of Thailand: 120 Sathorn Rd., Bangkok.

Rubber Trade Association of Thailand: 150 Rajbopit Rd., Bangkok.

Sawmill Association of Siam: 258/1 Visuthykasat Rd., Bangkok.

The Tapioca Association of Thailand: 291-293 Rajawongse Rd., Bangkok.

Thai Maize and Produce Exporters Association: 52/17-18 Surawongse Rd., Bangkok.

Thai Silk Association: c/o Industrial Promotion Dept., Ministry of Industry, Rama VI Rd., Bangkok.

Thailand Lac Association: 66 Chaleamkatt 1, Bangkok.

Timber Exporters Association: 119/1 Nr. Huachang Bridge, P.O.B. 240, Phaya Thai Rd., Bangkok.

The Union Textile Merchants Association of Thailand: 121/1 Rajawongse Rd., Bangkok.

TRADE UNIONS

All trade unions were abolished in November 1958 and workers are forbidden to organize new ones. In 1958 there were 136 registered unions with 25,000 members.

POWER

CENTRAL AUTHORITY

National Energy Authority: Pibultham Villa, Kasatsuk Bridge, Bangkok 5; Sec.-Gen. NITIPAT JALICHAN.

MAJOR ELECTRIC UTILITIES

Yanhee Electricity Authority (YEA): Rama VI Bridge Bangkokruay, Nondhaburi.

North East Electricity Authority (NEEA): Rama I Rd., Yodse, Bangkok 5.

Lignite Authority (LA): Samsen Rd., Bangkok.

Metropolitan Electricity Authority (MEA): 121 Chakrapet Rd., Bangkok.

Provincial Electricity Authority (PEA): 200 Ngam Wong Wan Rd., Bang Khen, Bangkok 9.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Office of Atomic Energy for Peace: Sriubsook Rd., Bang Khen, Bangkok 9; Chair. H. E. Field-Marshal THANOM KIRTIKACHORN; Sec.-Gen. Dr. SVASTI SRISUKH.

The National Energy Authority maintains a pilot nuclear plant.

Chulalongkorn University, Kasetsart University and the University of Medical Sciences have atomic energy laboratories and are involved in nuclear activities.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Thailand State Railways: Yosse, Bangkok; f. 1891; made autonomous 1951; 21,918 permanent employees, 13,776 temporary (Sept. 1970); 3,765 km. of open lines, 3,885 km. of running track and 557 km. of siding track; gauge 1 metre; Chair. Gen. KRUEK SUDDHANINDRA; Gen. Man. AHNA KAMYANANDA; Sec. PRAYOON KASEMSUWAN; publ. *Railway Monthly Magazine* (Thai).

ROADS

Total length of primary and secondary roads at the end of 1970, was about 10,250 miles, of which about one-half were paved.

SHIPPING

Port Authority of Thailand: Bangkok; 6 vessels; Chair. Admiral LUANG CHAMNARN ADHAVUDHA; Man. Dir. Lt.-Gen. PRACHUAB SUNTRANGKORN.

Thai Maritime Navigation Co. Ltd.: c/o Ministry of Communications, 59 Yanawa, Bangkok; services from Bangkok to Far Eastern ports; 4 vessels; Chair. Air Chief Marshal DAWEK CHULASAPYA (Minister of Communications); Dir.-Gen. NAI CHAROON VATHANAKORN.

Thai Mercantile Marine Ltd.: Bangkok Bank Bldg., 4th Floor, P.O.B. 905, 300 Silom Rd., Bangkok; f. 1967; four dry cargo vessels on liner service between Japan and Thailand; Chair. H. E. THANAT KHOMAN; Vice-Chair. CHIN SOPHONPANICH.

CIVIL AVIATION

Thai Airways Co. Ltd.: Thai Airway Building, 6 Larn Luang Rd., Bangkok; f. 1951 through the amalgamation of Siamese Airways Co. Ltd. and Pacific Overseas Airlines (Siam) Ltd.; Government controlled through the Ministry of Communications; external services to Vientiane (Laos), Penang (Malaysia) from Bangkok airport; Chair. Board of Dirs. Air Chief Marshal BOONCHOO CHANDRUBEKSA; Man. Dir. Air Marshal PERM LIMPISVASTI; fleet of 6 HS 748, 5 DC-3.

Thai Airways International Ltd.: CMMC Bldg., 1043 Phaholyothin Rd., Bangkok; f. 1960; Chair. and Acting Man. Dir. Air Chief Marshal BOONCHOO CHANDRUBEKSA; Deputy Man. Dir. K. A. KRISTIANSEN; fleet of 1 DC-9-41, 5 DC-8-33.

Air-Siam (Air-Siam Air Co. Ltd.): P.O.B. 4-155 Rajprasong Trade Centre, Bangkok; f. 1966; 1 DC-8 on lease; 3 DC-4 freighters; principal routes: Bangkok-Hong Kong-Tokyo-Honolulu-Los Angeles, freighters operating Bangkok-Hong Kong; Chair. and Chief Exec. H. H. Prince VARANAND; Exec. Vice-Pres. Capt. W. MCINTOSH.

Bangkok is also served by the following airlines: Air France, Air India, Air New Zealand, Air Viet-Nam, Alitalia, B.O.A.C., Cathay Pacific Airways (C.P.A.), China Airlines, Civil Air Transport (C.A.T.), Garuda Indonesian Airways, Japan Air Lines Co. (J.A.L.), K.L.M., Lufthansa, Malaysia-Singapore Airlines, Northwest Orient Airlines (N.W.A.), Pan American World Airways (P.A.A.), Philip-

THAILAND—(TRANSPORT AND TOURISM, UNIVERSITIES)

pine Air Lines (P.A.L.), Qantas, Royal Air Cambodge, Royal Air Lao, Scandinavian Airlines System (S.A.S.), Swissair, Trans World Airlines (T.W.A.), Union de Transports Aériens, Union of Burma Airways Board (U.B.A.), United Arab Airlines.

TOURISM

The Tourist Organization of Thailand (TOT): Head Office, Mansion 2, Ratchadamnoen Ave., Bangkok 2; f. 1960; Dir.-Gen. Lt.-Gen. CHALERMCHAI CHARUVASTR; Deputy Dir.-Gen. Col. SIRISAK SUNTAROVAT, Col. SOMCHAI HIRANYAKIT; publs. *Thailand Travel Talk* (monthly, English), *Holiday Time in Thailand* (quarterly, English), *TOT's Magazine* (monthly, Thai), *Newsletter* (English); overseas offices in New York and Los Angeles.

North Thailand Tourist Promotion Assn.: Chuang Mai; Pres. Prof. MOMLUANG TUI XUMSAI.

CULTURAL AFFAIRS

One of the main aspects of the Thai cultural background and development has been the Buddhist religion of the majority of the inhabitants. The tolerance shown by Buddhists, allowed complete freedom of religion in Thailand; Islam was introduced to the southern part of the country between the fourteenth and eighteenth centuries, Christianity came in the sixteenth century and the many Chinese immigrants brought their own religions of ancestor worship and Confucianism. These various religions, and to a certain extent their cultural traditions, have existed peaceably side by side and the tolerance shown to religions also shows itself towards foreign contacts. Trade contacts began in the middle of the thirteenth century and Europeans established trade contacts early in the sixteenth century. The Thai people have shown a remarkable ability to assimilate other nationalities—especially Chinese, of which

Thailand has a large, integrated section—and yet preserve their own nationality, in spite of varying external pressures.

The written language has been influenced by, and in turn has influenced, Mon and Khmer. The influence of Buddhism on Thai life is also seen in the development of the literature of the country, a large proportion of early literary works being Buddhist-inspired. Verse was the general medium of literary expression until the last century, and one of the richest fields is the folk literature, which was passed on only by word of mouth.

Thai theatre has many traditional faces. The most ancient forms are the Hun and the Nang; Hun is a type of elaborate marionette theatre, with the story sung or recited by a singer, with chorus and musical accompaniment; Nang is a shadow drama, again with singer and chorus. Both of these have popular forms, with less elaborate figures and more modern stories. Classical drama originally came to Thailand from India. There are two main categories, the Khon and the Lakhon. The Khon was originally an epic religious manifestation, but it has been adapted to a certain extent; the characters, all men, wear masks and the story is told by a reciter, though a singing chorus is sometimes introduced. The Lakhon characters, men or women, but not acting together, do not wear masks, except when portraying demons, animals, etc.; the action is sung by a chorus, with a leader. Traditional music is closely bound up with Thai drama, with stylized, unvarying "action" and "singing" tunes played by a traditional orchestra of at least five players.

Popular festivals and ceremonies still held today have been a common manifestation of Thai culture for many centuries; the majority are of a religious nature, connected with the various phases of the life of Buddha.

Fine Arts Department: Na-Pradbat Rd., Bangkok; promotes all sectors of the fine arts; Dir.-Gen. CHUA SARIMAN.

UNIVERSITIES

Chiangmai University: Chiangmai; f. 1963; 508 teachers; 6,082 students.

Chulalongkorn University: Phya Thai Rd., Bangkok; 1,042 teachers, 9,444 students.

Kasetsart University: Bangkok, Bangkok; 433 teachers, 3,747 students.

Khonkaen University: Khonkaen; f. 1966; 57 teachers, 300 students.

Mahidol University: Siriraj Hospital, Thonburi, Bangkok; 871 teachers, 4,320 students.

Silpakorn University: Na Pra Dhat Rd.; 661 students.

Thammasat University: Bangkok; 651 teachers, 15,762 students.

REPUBLIC OF TOGO

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Republic of Togo lies on the coast of West Africa forming a narrow strip stretching north to Upper Volta with Ghana to the west and Dahomey to the east. The climate is hot and humid, temperatures averaging 80°F (27°C) on the coast and 97°F (30°C) in the drier north. The official language is French and there are a number of native tongues. The majority of the population follow animist beliefs; there are about 300,000 Christians and 75,000 Muslims. The flag consists of five stripes of alternate green and yellow, with a red section in the upper hoist charged with a white star. The capital is Lomé.

Recent History

Formerly a United Nations Trust Territory administered by France, Togo became an autonomous republic within the French Union in 1956 and achieved independence in 1960.

The leading political figure and first President of Togo, Sylvanus Olympio, was assassinated by military insurgents early in 1963 and Nicolas Grunitzky returned from exile to become President. In May 1963 a popular referendum approved his appointment and elected a new National Assembly from a single list of candidates. Togo is a member of the United Nations, the Organization for African Unity, OCAM and the Conseil de l'Entente. An army *coup d'état* took place in January 1967. A new government under Colonel Dadjo was appointed after the voluntary withdrawal from office of President Nicolas Grunitzky. In April 1967 Lt.-Gen. Etienne Eyadema took over the Presidency. In November 1969 a new party, the Togolese People's Rally, was founded with Gen. Eyadema as President. This party called for a referendum for the President of the Republic and this, held in January 1972, produced an overwhelming vote in favour of Gen. Eyadema. A Government reshuffle followed reflecting Gen. Eyadema's efforts to maintain stability.

Government

Following the army *coup d'état* of January 1967, the constitution was suspended. Executive power is in the hands of a President and a Cabinet, and elections to a new Parliament were promised as soon as possible. The country is divided into four Regions each administered by an Inspector assisted by an elected council.

Defence

Togo's Armed Forces total about 2,000, including an Infantry Battalion and a small naval force. Under military agreements with France, Togo is helped with training and equipment.

Economic Affairs

Togo's considerable natural resources are still largely undeveloped. The economy is agricultural, the chief crops being manioc, palm kernels, coffee, groundnuts, cocoa and

cotton. Many of the forests and mineral reserves still have to be surveyed, but phosphates are being mined in increasing quantities and now form the country's principal export. In 1967 major iron ore deposits were discovered in the North-Central region. It is intended to set up industries, mainly for food processing.

Transport and Communications

There are 498 km. of railways, including three lines running inland from Lomé and a coastal line which joins with the Dahomey system. There are 7,125 km. of roads, of which about 1,300 km. are all-weather roads. There are several airfields in Togo, and an international airport at Lomé served by Air Togo, Air Afrique and U.T.A.

Social Welfare

Medical services are provided by the Government and there is a General Hospital and 13 auxiliary hospitals.

Education

About half the schools provide free education and there are places for 40 per cent of children of school age. Mission schools are important and educate about half of the pupils. Scholarships are available to French universities.

Tourism

Big game hunting and fishing are the main attractions. There are a number of picturesque waterfalls.

Visas are not required to visit Togo by nationals of Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo People's Republic, Dahomey, France, Gabon, Federal Republic of Germany, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Upper Volta and Zaire.

Sport

There is little organized sport but football and lawn tennis are popular.

Public Holidays

1972: May 1 (Labour Day), May 11 (Ascension Day), May 22 (Whit Monday), August 15 (Assumption), November 1 (Memorial Day), December 25 (Christmas).

1973: January 1 (New Year's Day), January 13 (Liberation Day), April 23 (Easter Monday), April 27 (Independence Day).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The currency unit is the Franc CFA.

Coins: 5, 10, 25 Francs CFA

Notes: 50, 100, 500, 1,000, 5,000 Francs CFA

Exchange Rate: 661 Francs CFA = £1 Sterling
254 Francs CFA = U.S. \$1

STATISTICAL SURVEY

Area: 56,600 square km.

Population (1970 census provisional results): 1,956,000; Lomé (capital) 100,000, Sokodé 14,700, Palimé 11,900, Anécho 10,400, Atakpamé 9,200, Tsevie 9,200, Bassari 9,200, Mango 7,800, Taligbo 5,900, Bafilo 5,400 (1970 estimates).

Main Tribes: Ewe 185,000, Ouatchi 152,000, Kabre 236,000.

Employment: Agriculture 741,000; Commerce 78,000; Industry 31,200 (1966 estimates).

Land Use ('000 hectares): Cultivated 2,300, Forests 500, Land capable of Cultivation 1,300, Waste Land 1,500.

Agriculture: (metric tons) (1965): Manioc 840,141, Maize 90,392, Millet and Sorghum 152,892, Rice 18,529, Beans 13,428, Sweet Potato 8,067; (1967-68): Copra 420, Kapok 500, Karité 1,760, Groundnuts 5,700; (1968-69): Coffee 17,200, Palm Oil 16,000; (1970-71): Cocoa 28,000, Cotton 6,500.

Livestock (1969 Estimate): Cattle 180,000, Sheep and Goats 1,320,000, Pigs 275,000, Poultry 2,000,000.

Animal Produce (1965) (tons): Beef 1,007, Mutton and Goatsmeat 147, Pork 53.

Fisheries (1969): Sea 8,000 metric tons, River 2,000 metric tons.

Forestry (cubic metres): Firewood 28,060, Timber 6,700, Sawn lengths 4,000.

Mining (1970): The Compagnie Togolaise des Mines du Bénin produced 1,517,059 metric tons of Phosphate (Bauxite, Iron and Lime deposits are unexploited).

Electricity: Total produced: (1969) 19.3 million kWh.; (1970) 22.5 million kWh.

Currency: 1 franc CFA = 0.02 French francs; 1,000 francs CFA = £1.51 sterling = U.S. \$3.93.

Recurrent Budget (1970): Balanced at 7,980 million francs CFA; (1971): Balanced at 10,000 million francs CFA; (1972): Balanced at 12,283 million francs CFA.

Capital Budget (1971): 1,355 million francs CFA, of which Communications 426.2 million; Administration 222.2 million; Rural Development 220.4 million; Health, Education, Information, Sport, etc. 330.5 million; Industry 155.7 million.

DEVELOPMENT FIRST FIVE-YEAR PLAN, 1966-70 (million francs CFA)

EXPENDITURE	PUBLIC	PRIVATE	TOTAL
Transport and Communications . . .	8,206	2,100	10,306
Town Planning, Housing . . .	1,734	2,800	4,534
Rural Economy . . .	5,141	800	5,941
Industry and Commerce . . .	1,416	2,400	3,816
Education . . .	1,336	300	1,636
Health . . .	1,195	140	1,335
Other Social and Cultural . . .	184	—	184
Administration . . .	840	—	840
TOTAL . . .	20,652	8,540	28,592

Second Five-Year Plan, 1971-75: Investments of 75,890 million francs CFA are planned, mostly in agriculture and infrastructure.

TOGO—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

EXTERNAL TRADE (million francs CFA)

Imports: (1967) 11,133; (1968) 11,623; (1969) 14,572; (1970) 17,928.

Exports: (1967) 7,894; (1968) 9,549; (1969) 11,477; (1970) 15,176.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

IMPORTS	1969	1970	EXPORTS	1969	1970
Rice	103	121	Coffee	1,748	2,657
Wheat Flour	221	320	Shelled	189	219
Sugar	288	308	Palm Kernels	481	656
Alcoholic Drinks	440	n.a.	Cocoa	4,063	6,336
Tobacco	899	1,323	Cotton	162	351
Cement	344	441	Phosphates	3,356	3,720
Petroleum Products	641	724			
Tyres and Tubes	171	204			
Wood and Wood Products	119	n.a.			
Paper and Paper Products	250	305			
Cotton	2,044	2,487			
Embroidery, Clothes and Accessories	184	208			
Iron and Steel	462	833			
Machinery	1,333	1,602			
Electrical Machinery	459	626			
Motor Vehicles	1,069	1,243			

COUNTRIES

	IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
	1969	1970	1969	1970
Belgium and Luxembourg	224	336	1,123	1,039
France	4,662	5,283	3,913	4,284
Other Franc Zone Countries	523	696	367	375
Federal Republic of Germany	984	1,455	1,795	3,040
Ghana	371	653	27	39
Italy	774	673	389	609
Netherlands	812	1,303	2,713	3,933
Nigeria	70	121	9	10
United Kingdom	1,779	2,424	306	361
U.S.A.	754	1,022	19	29

Source: Données Statistiques Africaines et Malgaches, Institut National de la Statistique et des Études Economiques, Paris, France.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

	1968	1969	1970
Passengers ('000)	1,645	1,727	1,609
Passengers—km. (million)	78.9	86.5	84.1
Freight ('000 tons)	121	124	110
Freight (million ton—km.)	12	13	12.4
Total receipts (million CFA)	343	372	383

SHIPPING

	1969	1970
Vessels Entered	504	524
Net Tonnage ('000 tons)	1,489	1,477
Freight Unloaded ('000 tons)	233	255
Freight Loaded ('000 tons)	80.5	71.2
Passenger Arrivals	646	181
Passenger Departures	535	127

CIVIL AVIATION

	1969	1970
Aircraft Arrivals and Departures	1,469	1,760
Freight Unloaded (tons)	312	475
Freight Loaded (tons)	217	263
Passenger Arrivals	11,861	12,870
Passenger Departures	11,030	13,315

EDUCATION

Education (1970-71): *Primary:* Schools 916 (government 601, private 315), Pupils 228,505, Teachers 2,545; *Secondary:* Schools 65, Pupils 19,546, Teachers 676; *Technical:* Institutions 19, Students 2,104, Teachers 202; *Higher:* One University, Students 726; 689 students abroad.

THE CONSTITUTION

The Constitution promulgated in May 1963 was suspended in January 1967. A Constitutional Committee began meeting in October 1967 to draft a new constitution. Apart from the President and the members of the Government, the members of the Committee are five lawyers, three representatives of religious communities (Catholic, Protestant and Muslim) and 10 people chosen for their experience in political and economic affairs.

Chairman: Gén. EYADEMA.

Vice-Chairman: JOACHIM HUNLEDÉ.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

President: Lt.-Gen. ÉTIENNE EYADEMA.

THE CABINET

(April 1972)

Minister of National Defence: Lt.-Gen. ÉTIENNE EYADEMA.

Minister of Public Health: Lt.-Col. ALBERT DJAFALO ALIDOU.

Minister of Justice and Guardian of the Seals: Maj. JANVIER CHANGO.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: JOACHIM HUNLEDÉ.

Minister of Public Works, Transport and Mines: ALEX MIVEDOR.

Minister delegated to the Office of the Interior: BARTHELEMY LAMBONY.

Minister of National Education: BENOÎT MALOU.

Minister of Finance and the Economy: JEAN TEVI.

Minister of the Civil Service, Labour and Social Affairs: NANAMALÉ GBEGBENI.

Minister of Information, Press and Radio: FRÉDÉRIC ALI DERMANE.

Minister of Rural Economy: LOUIS AMEGA.

Minister of Youth, Sport, Culture and Scientific Research: MATHIEU KOFFI.

Secretary of State for Trade, the Plan and Industry: HENRI DOGO.

Secretary of State for Public Works, charged with Posts and Telecommunications: LAURENT GABA.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

(Embassies in Lomé unless otherwise stated)

Belgium: B.P. 1800 Abidjan, Ivory Coast.

Canada: B.P. 1639, Accra, Ghana.

China, Republic of (Taiwan): Maison Dosseh, blvd. Circ; *Ambassador:* PING-HSUN CHANG.

Czechoslovakia: Accra, Ghana.

Egypt: Angle route Palimé et rue Affola, B.P.8; *Chargé d'Affaires:* ABDEL RAHMAN AHMED MAREI.

France: rue Colonel Derroux; *Ambassador:* HENRI LANGLAIS.

German Federal Republic: rue d'Aflao, B.P. 289; *Ambassador:* GERHARD SOHNKE.

Ghana: Tokoin—route de Palimé; *Ambassador:* KOSI PETER FOLI.

Haiti: B.P. 1552, Dakar, Senegal.

India: P.M.B. 2322, Lagos, Nigeria.

Israel: 22 Ancien blvd. Circ., B.P. 1025; *Ambassador:* YOEL SHER.

Italy: B.P. 1905, Abidjan, Ivory Coast.

Japan: Abidjan, Ivory Coast.

Korea, Republic of: Abidjan, Ivory Coast.

Lebanon: P.O.B. 562, Accra, Ghana.

Liberia: Accra, Ghana.

Netherlands: Abidjan, Ivory Coast.

Nigeria: Accra, Ghana.

Pakistan: P.O.B. 2948, Lagos, Nigeria.

Poland: Lagos, Nigeria.

Spain: Federal Palace Hotel, Lagos, Nigeria.

Switzerland: Ghana House, Accra, Ghana.

Tunisia: Abidjan, Ivory Coast.

Turkey: P.O.B. 3104, Accra, Ghana.

U.S.S.R.: route d'Atakpamé, B.P. 634; *Ambassador:* PETER K. SLYUSARENKO.

United Kingdom: Angle blvd. Circ. et blvd. de la République; *Ambassador:* FRANK SMITHERMAN.

U.S.A.: rue Victor Hugo, B.P. 852; *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Yugoslavia: P.O.B. 1629, Accra, Ghana.

Zaire: *Ambassador:* KONDO BELAN.

Togo also has diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China, Congo People's Republic, Denmark, Gabon and the Republic of Viet-Nam.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

The National Assembly was dissolved in January 1967. Elections were then promised within three months, but none have so far been held and a new constitution has yet to be promulgated.

POLITICAL PARTY

Rassemblement du peuple togolais (RPT): Lomé; f. 1969; holds a Congress every two years; Pres. Lt.-Gen. ÉTIENNE EYADEMA.

Political Bureau: Lt.-Gen. EYADEMA, Lt.-Col. ALBERT DJAFALO, EDOUARD KODJO, HENRI DOGO, GERVAIS DJONDO, BENOÎT BÉDOU, JOACHIM HUNLEDÉ, BENOÎT MALOU, LOUIS AMEGA, BARTHÉLÉMY LAMBONY, Prof. VALENTIN MAWUPE-VOVOR, ALPHONSE KORTHO, Prof. JEAN KEKEH, FOUSSENI MAMA, NANAMALÉ GBEGBENI.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The independence of the judiciary is assured by the Conseil Supérieur de la Magistrature, set up in 1964, consisting of the President as Chairman, the Minister of Justice, the President and Vice-President of the Supreme Court, one Deputy, two Magistrates, and another person chosen for his "independence and competence".

Cour Suprême: Lomé; f. 1964; Pres. Dr. VALENTIN VOVOR.

CRIMINAL LAW

Cour d'Appel de Lomé: f. 1961; Pres. THÉODORE ACOUETÉY

Tribunal Correctionnel: Lomé and three other centres.

Tribunal de Simple Police: Lomé and seven other centres.

Cour de Sécurité de l'Etat: f. Sept. 1970 to judge crimes against internal and external state security.

CIVIL AND COMMERCIAL LAW

Cour d'Appel de Lomé: f. 1961; Pres. M. PUECH.

Tribunal de Droit Moderne de Lomé: Sections at Sokodé, Anécho and Atakpamé.

Tribunal Coutumier de Premier Instance: Lomé and seven other centres.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW

Tribunal Administratif de Lomé.

LABOUR LEGISLATION

Tribunal de Travail de Lomé.

RELIGION

It is estimated that 76 per cent of the population follow traditional Animist beliefs, 19 per cent are Christians (with Roman Catholics comprising 16 per cent of the total population) and 5 per cent are Muslims.

Roman Catholic Missions: In the archdiocese of Lomé there are over 5,407 mission centres; publ. *Présence Chrétienne* (fortnightly, circ. 2,500).

Archbishop of Lomé: Mgr. ROBERT DOSSEH ANYRON.

Bishop of Sokodé: Mgr. CHRÉTIEN BAKPESSI MATAWO.

Bishop of Dapango: Mgr. BARTHÉLÉMY HANRION, D.F.N.

Bishop of Atakpamé: Mgr. BERNARD OGUKI-ATAKPAH.

Protestant Missions: There are about 170 mission centres with a personnel of some 230, run by European and American societies.

PRESS

DAILIES

Togo-Observateur: B.P. 263, Lomé; f. 1959; French; political, economic and social; Dir. ANDRÉ B. SEDDOR; circ. 3,000.

Togo-Presse: B.P. 891, Lomé; f. 1962; French; political, economic and cultural; Editor POLYCARPE JOHNSON; circ. 10,000.

PERIODICALS

Journal Officiel de la République Togolaise: Editogo, B.P. 891, Lomé; official government publication; monthly; political; circ. 750.

Le Lien: Office of Education, Lomé, cultural, monthly, circ. 600.

Le National: 5 rue Bob Etienne, Lomé; French, political, social and cultural; twice weekly; Dir. T. HOLLARD; circ. 2,000.

Présence Chrétienne: B.P. 1205, Lomé; f. 1960; French; Roman Catholic fortnightly; Dir. R.P. ALEXIS OLIGER, O.F.M.; circ. 3,000.

La Réalité Togolaise: Lomé; monthly.

Sentinelle: Lomé; fortnightly.

Togo Xletivi: B.P. 413, Lomé; weekly political journal; Dir. S. JOSE PHAJAVON.

NEWS AGENCIES

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Agence France-Presse: B.P. 314, Lomé; Chief JEAN MARIE WETZEL.

D.P.A. also has a bureau in Lomé.

RADIO

Radiodiffusion du Togo: B.P. 434, Lomé; f. 1953; Government station; programmes on four wavelengths in French and vernacular languages; Dir. GODFRIED EKUE; Tech. Dir. LUCIEN POENOU.

There are 45,000 radio sets.

FINANCE

(cap.=capital; dep.=deposits; m.=million; fr.=C.F.A. Francs)

BANKING

CENTRAL BANK

Banque Centrale des Etats de l'Afrique de l'Ouest: Paris; f. 1955; B.P. 120, Lomé; Manager M. CEZAC.

NATIONAL BANKS

Banque Nationale Togolaise: B.P. 65, Lomé; f. 1957 as *Crédit du Togo*, name changed 1966; cap. 112.5m francs CFA; Dir. PAUL AMENYAH.

Banque Togolaise de Développement: B.P. 65, Lomé; f. 1967; cap. 300m. francs CFA; Dir.-Gen. BAWA MAN-KOUBI.

Union Togolaise de Banque: B.P. 359, Lomé; f. 1964 by Deutsche Bank A.G., Crédit Lyonnais and Banca Commerciale Italiana; Pres. DJIBO BOUKARY; Gen. Man. PÉDRO D'ALMEIDA.

FRENCH BANKS

Banque Internationale pour l'Afrique Occidentale: Paris; B.P. 346, Lomé; Dir. JEAN DE CATELAN.

Banque Nationale pour le Commerce et l'Industrie: 16 boulevard des Italiens, Paris; Lomé, B.P. 363.

Banque Nationale de Paris: Succursale de Lomé, 9 rue du Commerce, B.P. 363.

TOGO—(FINANCE, TRADE AND INDUSTRY, TRANSPORT, POWER, TOURISM, UNIVERSITY)

Caisse Centrale de Coopération Economique: Avenue de la Victoire, B.P. 33, Lomé.

INSURANCE

Some thirty of the major French and British insurance companies are represented in Lomé.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Chambre de Commerce, d'Agriculture et d'Industrie du Togo: Ave. Albert-Sarraut, B.P. 360; f. 1921; Pres. ALBERT DJABAKU; Sec. Gen. MICHEL FOLLY; publ. *Bulletin Périodique et Mensuel*.

TRADE UNIONS

Confédération Africaine des Travailleurs Croyants (CATC): P.O.B. 142, Lomé; 600 mems.; Pres. BERNARD AKAKPO; Sec.-Gen. ANTOINE ADUAYOM.

Union Nationale des Travailleurs Togolais (UNTT): B.P. 163, Lomé; f. 1946; 15,000 mems.; 22 affiliated unions; Sec.-Gen. SETH BASSAH.

MARKETING BOARDS

Caisse de Stabilisation des Prix de l'Arachide (Palm Oil Marketing Board): f. 1957.

Caisse de Stabilisation des Prix de Cacao: f. 1956.

Caisse de Stabilisation des Prix de Café: f. 1958.

Caisse de Stabilisation des Prix de Coton: f. 1955.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Chemin de Fer Togolais: B.P. 340, Lomé; f. 1905; total length 498 km., metre gauge, including three lines from Lomé—to Palimé (119 km.), to Aného (44 km.) and to Atakpamé and Blitta (276 km.); Dir. W. RÖHR.

ROADS

There are approximately 1,300 km. of main roads and 5,357 km. of "dry season" roads. Principal roads from Lomé to the borders of Ghana, Nigeria, Upper Volta and Dahomey.

SHIPPING

The Port of Lomé completed a new deep water harbour in April 1968 which enables it to handle 1.5 million tons of goods per annum.

Société Navale Chargeurs Delmas Vieljeux: Lomé, avenue Gallieni, B.P. 34.

Holland West Africa Line: c/o S.C.O.A., B.P. 347.

John Holt and Co. Ltd.: B.P. 343, Lomé.

Jugolinija: SOCOPAO, B.P. 821.

Société Navale de L'Ouest: S.O.A.E.M., B.P. 207.

CIVIL AVIATION

The main airport is at Tokoin near Lomé, and there are smaller ones at Sokodé, Sansanné-Mango, Dapango, Atakpamé.

Air Togo: 1 ave. de la Libération, B.P. 1090, Lomé; f. 1963; services between Lomé and Lagos; agent for Alitalia and Lufthansa; Gen. Man. ADE AMADOU.

Lomé is also served by Air Afrique and U.T.A.

POWER

Compagnie Energie Electrique du Togo: B.P. 42, Lomé; f. 1963; production and distribution of electricity; Dir. J. BONIN.

TOURISM

Service de l'Information et de la Presse: Lomé; Dir. AYIKOR OSWALD AJAVON.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

Ministry of National Education: Lomé; in charge of promoting cultural activities.

Comité National des Foires et Expositions: Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Tourism, Lomé; in charge of overseas representation of Togo's cultural achievements; Pres. JEAN AGBÉMÉGNAN; Sec.-Gen. SIMON AYIVOR.

THEATRE GROUP

Groupeement du Théâtre et du Folklore Togolais (G.T.F.T.): Direction de la Jeunesse et des Sports, Lomé; f. 1962; comedy and African ballet; Dir. MATHIAS AITHNARD.

UNIVERSITY

Université du Bénin: B.P. 1515, Lomé; f. 1965; 32 teachers, 377 students.

TONGA

Tonga is a constitutional monarchy and gained formal independence in June 1970. Of the 150 islands of the Tonga group 45 are inhabited. They are about 400 miles east of Suva, Fiji, in the South Pacific.

STATISTICS

Area: 270 square miles (Tongatapu 99.2). There are 158 islands.

Population (1969): 83,630; Nuku'alofa (capital) 15,685.

Agriculture (1969): Bananas 210,476 cases, Copra 13,354 tons; *Livestock*: Pigs 33,697, Horses 8,216, Cattle 2,461.

Finance: In April 1967 Tonga adopted a decimal currency (see below) with new monetary units, the Paanga (\$T) and the Seniti. \$T2.14 = £1 sterling.

Currency: \$T (Pa'anga) C (Seniti). \$T2.10 = £1 sterling, \$To.83 = US\$1.

Budget (1969): Revenue \$T2,608,376; Expenditure \$T2,182,524.

External Trade (1969): *Imports* \$T5,508,529 (mainly food and textiles); *Exports* \$T3,398,684 (mainly copra and bananas). Trade is chiefly with the British Commonwealth.

Transport: *Roads* (1969): Commercial Vehicles 583, Private Vehicles 309, Motorcycles 316; *Shipping* (1969): Tonnage entered and cleared 374,319 tons; *Civil Aviation* (1969): Aircraft arriving 242.

THE CONSTITUTION

The Constitution of Tonga is based on that granted in 1875 by King George Tupou I. It provides for a government consisting of the Sovereign, a Privy Council and Cabinet, a Legislative Assembly and a Judiciary. Limited law-making power is vested in the Privy Council and any legislation passed by the Executive is subject to review by the Legislature. Tonga's relations with the United Kingdom are governed by the Treaty of Friendship, first signed in 1887 and revised in 1968.

The Cabinet consists of the Premier and the Privy Councillors.

The Legislative Assembly consists of the Speaker (President), the Privy Councillors (the Sovereign and the Cabinet), the Representatives of the Nobles (7) and the elected Representatives of the People (7). There are no nominated members. Franchise is open to all male literate Tongans of 21 and over who pay taxes, and all female literate Tongans aged 21 and over. There are elections every three years, and the Assembly must meet at least once every year.

Note: The next elections are due in May 1972.

THE GOVERNMENT

The Sovereign: King TAUFU'AHAU TUPOU IV, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., K.B.E.

CABINET

Prime Minister, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Agriculture: H.R.H. Prince TU'IPHEHAKE, C.B.E.

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance: Hon. M. U. TUPOUNUA.

Minister of Police: Hon. 'AKAU'OLA.

Minister of Lands: Hon. TUITA.

Minister of Education and Works: Hon. S. LANGI KAVALIKU.

Governor of Ha'apai: Hon. VA'EHALA.

Minister of Health: Hon. S. TAPA.

Governor of Vava'u: Hon. MA'AFU TUPOU.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

High Commissioner for Tonga in the U.K.: Baron VAEA of HOUMA.

Australian High Commissioner: Mr. R. F. OSBORN (Resident in Suva, Fiji).

British High Commissioner: Sir ARTHUR GALSORTHY, K.C.M.G. (Resident in Wellington, New Zealand).

Indian High Commissioner: Mr. A. P. VENKATESWARAN (Resident in Suva, Fiji).

Korean Ambassador: Mr. MIN CHOONG SHICK (Resident in Canberra, Australia).

New Zealand High Commissioner: Mr. W. E. THORP (Resident in Apia, Western Samoa).

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Prior to 1968 under the 1958 Treaty of Friendship, certain judicial powers were exercised by Her Britannic Majesty's Court in Tonga to the exclusion of Tongan Courts, namely, in all criminal proceedings against non-Tongan subjects, in respect of any act or omission which is an offence against the laws of Tonga punishable under those laws by death or by imprisonment for a term exceeding two years. Under the same Treaty, Britain could make laws for removing persons triable under such powers for trial elsewhere in any of her territories. Under the same Treaty, Britain could also make laws for the provision for the registration in Tonga of births, deaths and marriages of British subjects residing there. In 1968 the Treaty of Friendship was again revised and under this revision the Courts of Tonga have full jurisdiction in respect of British subjects and foreigners. Registration of all births, deaths and marriages within Tonga is now effected in the Registry of the Court of Tonga.

The Courts of the Tongan Government now have full jurisdiction. The system is based on the British model and, in cases which come before the Supreme Court, it is provided in the Constitution that the accused may elect for trial by Jury or by Judge alone. There is a European Judge of the Supreme Court resident in Tonga. The Chief Justice is resident in Fiji and comes to Tonga to sit with the Court of Appeal, which consists of the Privy Council of the Kingdom. In addition there are seven Tongan Magistrates who preside over Magistrates' Courts. The Land Court Judge, sitting with a Tongan assessor, hears

and determines land claims. There are about 25 Tongan practising lawyers who practise under licence granted by the Judge of the Supreme Court.

Judge of the Supreme Court, Judge of the Land Court and Chief Police Magistrate: H. STEAD ROBERTS.

RELIGION

The Tongans are Christian, 77 per cent belonging to sects of the Wesleyan faith.

PRESS AND RADIO

Press: *Tonga Chronicle*: A weekly newspaper, sponsored by the Government; f. 1964; Editor R. S. McCLELLAND; circ. (Tongan) 4,000, (English) 9,000.

There is a regular issue of Church newspapers by the various missions.

Radio: *Tonga Broadcasting Commission*: P.O.B. 36, Nuku'alofa; started operating July 1961, government and commercially sponsored; programmes from two 10 kW. medium wave 1020 kHz transmitters in English and Tongan with some Fijian and Samoan; Man. ALFRED E. F. SANFT.

FINANCE

BANKING

Treasury Banking Division: Box 165, Nuku'alofa; current accounts and all transactions in foreign exchange.

Government Savings Bank: Box 165, Nuku'alofa; saving accounts; no interest paid on deposits exceeding \$T4,000.

There are no commercial banks.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Tonga Copra Board: P.O.B. 27, Nuku'alofa; f. 1941; non-profit making board controlling the export of coconut and all coconut products; Chair. Minister of Agriculture; Man. (acting) SIONE KINAHOU.

Tonga Construction Company: P.O.B. 28, Nuku'alofa; f. 1958 to carry out the construction programme of the Copra Board as well as those of government, local bodies and private concerns; commission agents for imports and exports; Chair. H.R.H. Prince TU'IPULEHAKE, C.B.E.; Man. B. S. JEUDA (acting).

Tonga Produce Board: P.O.B. 84, Nuku'alofa; formerly the Tonga Banana Board; non-profit making organization controlling the export of bananas, pineapples and melons; Man./Sec. A. JOHANSSON.

TRANSPORT

ROADS

There are about 120 miles of all-weather metalled roads on Tongatapu and 44 miles on Vava'u. Total mileage in Tonga including fair weather only dirt roads: 271.

SHIPPING

Regular services are maintained by:

Union Steam Ship Co. of New Zealand Ltd.: P.O.B. 4, Nuku'alofa; f. 1875; fortnightly passenger and cargo services between Auckland, Fiji, Samoa and Tonga; six-weekly cargo service from Australia to Fiji, Samoa and Tonga.

Bank Line: Burns Philp (South Sea) Co. Ltd., Nuku'alofa; approximately six-weekly cargo services to the United Kingdom.

Cruise ships of the following lines call at Tonga: P & O, Chandris, China Navigation, Sitmar, Swedish American West Line, American President, Princess Cruises, Lloyd Tristino and Pacific Far East.

Local inter-island services are maintained by the Tonga Shipping Agency (P.O.B. 81, Nuku'alofa); provides a monthly scheduled service between Suva (Fiji) and Nuku'alofa; it also provides local inter-island services.

CIVIL AVIATION

There is a good airport on Tongatapu and limited seaplane facilities at Nuku'alofa and an airstrip at Vava'u. There is a twice-weekly service from Fiji, run by Pacific Island Airways and a weekly service from Samoa run by Polynesian Airlines Ltd.

Air Pacific: Suva; agents in Tonga E. M. Jones Ltd., P.O.B. 34, Nuku'alofa; fleet comprises HS 747. BAC 1-11.

Polynesian Airlines Ltd.: Apia, W. Samoa; agents in Tonga Union Steam Ship Co. of N.Z. Ltd.; P.O.B. 4, Nuku'alofa; Cables, Unionstream; all bookings through Polynesian Airlines, Apia; Cables, Polynesian Apia.

EDUCATION

(1970)

Primary Schools 128, Pupils 17,865; Secondary Schools 21, Pupils 9,973.

COLLEGE

Teachers' Training College: Nuku'alofa.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Trinidad, the southernmost of the Caribbean islands, lies within sight of the Venezuelan coast. The much smaller companion island of Tobago is 20 miles to the north-east. The climate is tropical with a dry season from January to May. Rainfall averages sixty-four inches per year. Average daytime temperature is 84°F (29°C). The language is English. Most of the population are Christians with Roman Catholics as the largest single group. There are Hindu and Muslim communities. The flag consists of three diagonal bands of white and black on a red background. The capital is Port of Spain.

Recent History

Trinidad and Tobago, formerly a British colonial possession, became a member in 1958 of the newly established Federation of the West Indies and in the following year achieved full internal self-government. With the secession of Jamaica from the Federation in 1961, Trinidad and Tobago withdrew and the Federation collapsed. In 1962 Trinidad and Tobago became an independent state within the Commonwealth, and in 1967 became a member of the Organization of American States. "Black Power" riots and a mutiny in the army which lasted for six months in April 1970 resulted in a state of emergency being declared. Against a background of continuing unrest, elections to an enlarged House of Representatives were held in May 1971. These resulted in complete victory for the ruling People's National Movement. However the main opposition groups, the Democratic Labour Party and the newly-formed Action Committee of Dedicated Citizens, boycotted the elections and in the event only thirty-two per cent of the electorate voted. In October 1971 another state of emergency was declared and a bill to deal with "sedition" was announced. The absence of an opposition has caused serious constitutional difficulties and a commission under the former Chief Justice, Sir Hugh Wooding, has been appointed to recommend reforms.

Government

Legislative power is vested in a Parliament consisting of the Senate and the House of Representatives. Representatives are elected for a five-year term by universal adult suffrage. Members of the Senate are nominated by the Governor-General in consultation with, and on the advice of, the Prime Minister and the Leader of the Opposition. The Governor-General is appointed by the Queen on the advice of the Prime Minister.

Defence

There is an army of about 1,000 enlisted troops.

Economic Affairs

Oil is of paramount importance in Trinidad's economy. At the end of the sixties production from on-shore oil-wells fell but the discovery of off-shore oil-fields has revived confidence in the nation's future as an oil producing and refining country. In 1969 a wholly state-owned corporation, the National Petroleum Company, was established in

order to increase direct Trinidadian participation in the oil industry. The government has also taken measures to increase local participation in the sugar, banking, insurance and communications industries. Apart from the oil industry, the manufacture of sugar, rum, molasses, fruit juices and cotton textiles are important. Trinidad is a major world producer of asphalt. The country is currently in its third five-year plan which began in 1969. In 1971 unemployment was running at a constant rate of twelve per cent. Trinidad is a founder member of the Caribbean Free Trade Area (CARIFTA).

Transport

Road transport is widely used for passengers and freight and there are many buses and lorries. Port of Spain has a deep-water wharf and there are regular sailings to all parts of the world. Numerous airlines use Piarco international airport.

Social Welfare

Old age pensions are paid, and there is some unemployment relief. State medical services are free. A new National Social Security Scheme to provide benefits for industrial injury, sickness, maternity and old age is now being implemented.

Education

Primary and secondary education is free and attendance is compulsory between the ages of six and twelve. Entrance to secondary schools is determined by a Common Entrance examination. Many schools are run jointly by the state and religious bodies. The Trinidad campus of the University of the West Indies is at St. Augustine, Trinidad. Other institutions of higher education are the Polytechnic Institute and the East Caribbean Farm Institute.

Tourism

The climate and coastline of Trinidad attract tourists and Tobago is also receiving a growing number of visitors. There are plans to construct a luxury resort on the north-west coast of Trinidad.

Visas are not required to visit Trinidad and Tobago by nationals of Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, San Marino, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, South Africa, Turkey, United Kingdom and Commonwealth and United States.

Sport

Cricket and football are the most popular games.

Public Holidays

1972: May 1 (May Day), May 22 (Whit Monday), June 1 (Corpus Christi), August 4 (Discovery Day), August 31-September 1 (Independence), December 25, 26 (Christmas).

1973: January 1 (New Year's Day), April 20 (Good Friday), April 23 (Easter Monday).

The holidays of Divali and Id ul Fitr are also observed.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

Weights and Measures

The Imperial System of weights and measures is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The monetary unit is the Trinidad and Tobago Dollar divided into 100 Cents. The new unit was introduced in 1965, but coins did not come into circulation until 1967.

Notes: 1, 5, 10, 20 Dollars.

Coins: 1, 5, 10, 25, 50 cents; 1 Dollar.

Exchange rate: \$4.80 Trinidad and Tobago = £1 sterling
\$1.84 Trinidad and Tobago = U.S. \$1

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (square miles)		POPULATION (1967 estimates)			
Trinidad	Tobago	Total	Port of Spain (capital)	San Fernando	Arima
1,864	116	1,026,750*	86,150	34,950	11,000 (1960)

Africans 43%, East Indians 37%, Europeans 2%, Chinese 1%, Others 17%†.

* 1970 estimate.

† 1971 estimate.

EMPLOYMENT

(June 1969)

Agriculture, Forestry, Hunting and Fishing	76,000
Mining, Quarrying and Manufacturing	56,500
Construction	39,000
Commerce	46,900
Transport and Communications	22,400
Services	77,500

AGRICULTURE

(tons)

	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Sugar	205,600	197,800	239,100	237,400	216,000
*Cocoa	4,711	4,641	5,794	3,850	6,001
Coconuts and Copra	12,235	12,378	13,470	14,019	11,015
*Citrus Fruits	6,358	5,886	3,874	2,229	2,390

* Exports.

MINING

		1967	1968	1969	1970
Crude Petroleum	(barrels)	64,995,000	66,903,000	57,429,000	51,047,000
Asphalt	(tons)	142,444	136,041	122,495	128,319

INDUSTRY

	UNIT	1967	1968	1969	1970
Cement	tons	187,200	206,600	239,500	266,300
Cigarettes	lbs.	1,670,400	1,618,800	1,748,700	1,817,900
Rum	proof gals.	1,503,300	1,523,800	1,911,000	1,726,500
Bay Rum	"	30,400	29,100	31,500	18,700
Beer	gals.	1,792,000	1,814,000	2,705,000	3,213,000

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FINANCE

T.T. \$1=100 cents.

T.T. \$4.80=£1 sterling; T.T. \$1.84=U.S. \$1.00.

T.T. \$100=£20.83. sterling=U.S. \$54.35.

BUDGET (1971 estimate)

REVENUE	MILLION T.T.\$	EXPENDITURE	MILLION T.T.\$
Income Tax, Purchase Tax, etc.	268.3	Recurrent	305.7
Non-tax Revenue	58.4	Other	122.2
Other	15.4		
TOTAL	342.1	TOTAL	427.9

Development Plan (1964-68): Total Expenditure T.T. \$320m.; Expenditure (1969) T.T. \$65.2m.

Development Plan (1969-73): Total Planned Expenditure T.T. \$375m. Expenditure (1970) T.T. \$75m.

COST OF LIVING INDEX (September 1960 = 100)

	WEIGHTING	1968	1969	1970
Food	490	124.4	127.4	132.9
Drink and Tobacco	77	155.8	158.5	158.6
Rent	25	121.8	124.6	126.1
Maintenance	52	132.2	135.4	137.9
Fuel and Lighting	29	118.6	122.8	125.8
Clothing	99	114.4	116.7	118.1
Household Supplies	67	115.6	121.0	122.2
Services	142	140.4	143.6	144.3
Drugs and Toilet Articles	19	121.8	124.5	126.1
ALL ITEMS	1,000	127.6	130.8	134.1

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS (million T.T.\$)

	1965*	1966*	1967*	1968*
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (factor cost)	1,188.0	1,326.5	1,422.6	1,533.5
<i>of which:</i>				
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, quarrying	101.7	103.9	110.4	127.0
Oil and asphalt	284.1	313.6	350.4	379.0
Manufacturing and construction	258.5	299.6	313.4	318.1
Others, including government	543.7	609.4	648.4	709.2

* Provisional.

RESERVES AND CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION (T.T.\$'000)

	1968	1969	1970
Foreign Exchange Reserve	140,100	128,600	113,700
<i>of which:</i>			
IMF gold tranche	3,600	5,600	13,100
Currency in Circulation	48,996	57,946	68,582

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(T.T.\$ million)

	1969*			1970*		
	Credit	Debit	Balance	Credit	Debit	Balance
Goods and Services:						
Merchandise	1,001.9	962.8	39.1	1,004.1	1,081.9	— 77.8
Transportation	95.2	38.7	56.5	116.2	39.8	76.4
Travel	58.1	41.8	16.3	43.2	45.8	— 2.6
Investment income	15.4	183.2	— 167.8	12.3	163.4	— 151.1
Government n.e.s.	13.3	2.2	11.1	10.9	2.8	8.1
Other miscellaneous services	7.0	43.5	— 36.5	7.0	43.5	— 36.5
Total	1,190.9	1,272.2	— 81.3	1,193.7	1,377.2	— 183.5
Transfer Payments:						
Private	5.7	1.3	4.4	6.0	1.3	4.7
Official	1.5	8.0	— 6.5	—	8.5	— 8.5
Total	7.2	9.3	— 2.1	6.0	9.8	— 3.8
CURRENT BALANCE	—	83.4	— 83.4	—	187.3	— 187.3
Capital:						
<i>Private Sector:</i>						
Direct investment	76.0	—	76.0	150.0	—	150.0
<i>Public Sector:</i>						
Borrowing and amortization	19.2	10.9	8.3	7.7	19.7	— 12.0
Net appreciation of foreign investment	—	12.6	— 12.6	—	6.1	— 6.1
Total	19.2	23.5	— 4.3	7.7	25.8	— 18.1
TOTAL CAPITAL ACCOUNT	95.2	23.5	71.7	157.7	25.8	131.9
Errors and Omissions	—	—	—	25.7	—	25.7
Overall Surplus or Deficit	11.7	—	11.7	29.7	—	29.7

* Provisional.

EXTERNAL TRADE
(T.T. \$'000)

Imports: (1966) 778,611; (1967) 725,342.1; (1968) 856,473.4; (1969) 965,399.6.
Exports: (1966) 736,607; (1967) 765,777.3; (1968) 945,661.9; (1969) 949,167.8.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1968	1969	1970	1968	1969	1970
Food	87,577.1	106,121.7	103,448.4	76,603.4	78,928.7	81,630.7
Beverages and Tobacco	5,245.7	6,386.0	8,079.0	2,444.4	2,535.6	2,830.1
Crude Minerals, inedible	12,135.4	12,741.6	13,032.1	5,066.2	4,902.2	6,879.6
Mineral Fuels and Lubricants	468,556.4	510,262.1	578,473.6	739,110.6	732,314.4	743,853.7
Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	3,654.1	5,405.1	8,971.8	533.6	1,274.4	1,014.0
Chemicals	35,807.0	40,205.3	47,415.8	82,380.7	90,152.7	76,203.6
Manufactured Goods, classified by material	99,810.2	120,872.5	139,447.9	11,272.0	14,341.4	19,603.5
Machinery and Transport Equipment	103,822.9	111,831.6	135,356.5	13,820.0	6,007.4	9,354.4
Miscellaneous Manufactures	35,143.4	44,786.2	46,259.4	11,704.6	15,928.5	18,806.0
Miscellaneous Transactions, Commodities n.c.s.	4,721.4	6,787.6	6,485.4	2,726.0	2,782.5	2,874.8
TOTAL	856,473.4	965,399.6	1,086,969.8	945,661.9	949,167.8	963,050.3

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1969	1970*		1969	1970*
United Kingdom . . .	133,862.7	144,173.0	Sweden . . .	52,937.1	—
United States . . .	141,655.4	176,084.0	United Kingdom . . .	92,747.8	92,612.0
Venezuela . . .	347,009.2	—	United States . . .	450,325.9	446,175.0
Others . . .	345,950.5	766,713.0	Others . . .	354,254.1	1,316,613.0

Provisional.

TRANSPORT

Roads (1970): Motor vehicles registered: 100,350.

Shipping (1970): Entered 24,352,000 tons, Cleared 23,285,000 tons.

Civil Aviation (1970): Passengers arriving 283,550, Passengers departing 302,330.

TOURISM

(1970)

Holiday and business visitors 86,700.

EDUCATION

(1968-69)

	PRIMARY	GOVERNMENT AND ASSISTED SECONDARY
Schools	471	44
Teachers	6,321	1,242
Students	224,343	27,435

Source: Central Statistical Office, Port of Spain.

THE CONSTITUTION

Trinidad and Tobago attained independence on 31st August, 1962. The Constitution provides for a Parliament consisting of Her Majesty, a Senate and a House of Representatives.

The Senate consists of 24 members appointed by the Governor-General; thirteen on the advice of the Prime Minister, four on the advice of the Leader of the Opposition and seven on the advice of the Prime Minister after the Prime Minister has consulted those religious, economic or social bodies or associations from which the Prime Minister

considers that such Senators should be elected.

The House of Representatives consists of 36 members elected by universal adult suffrage. The duration of a Parliament is five years.

The Cabinet, presided over by the Prime Minister, is responsible for the general direction and control of the Government. It is collectively responsible to Parliament. No more than two members of the Cabinet, apart from the Attorney-General, can be drawn from the Senate. The Cabinet must include the Attorney-General.

THE GOVERNMENT

Governor-General: Sir SOLOMON HOCHOY, G.C.M.G., O.B.E.

THE CABINET

(April 1972)

Prime Minister: Dr. the Rt. Hon. ERIC WILLIAMS.
Minister of Finance, Planning and Development: GEORGE CHAMBERS.
Minister of Petroleum, Mines, Industry and Commerce: OVERAND PADMORE.
Minister of West Indian Affairs and External Affairs: KAMULUDDIN MOHAMMED.
Minister of Labour, Social Security and Co-operatives: ERROL MAHABIR.
Minister of Education and Culture: CARLTON GOMES.
Attorney-General and Minister of Legal Affairs: KARL HUDSON-PHILLIPS.

Minister for Public Utilities and Housing: DONALD PIERRE.
Minister of National Security: BASIL PITT.
Minister of Health and Local Government: FRANCIS PREVATT.
Minister of Agriculture, Lands and Fisheries: LIONEL ROBINSON.
Minister of Works: VICTOR CAMPBELL.
Minister of Tobago Affairs: WILBERT WINCHESTER.
Ministers of State: SHAM MOHAMMED (local government); BRENSLEY BARROW (finance); Dr. CUTHBERT JOSEPH (Prime Minister's Ministry); HECTOR MCLEAN (legal affairs).

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

HIGH COMMISSIONS AND EMBASSIES IN PORT OF SPAIN

(HC) High Commission; (E) Embassy

Brazil: 6 Elizabeth St., St. Clair (E); Mrs. D. A. DE VASCONCELOS.
Canada: Colonial Bldg., 72 South Quay (HC); *High Commissioner:* GERALD ANTHONY RAU (also accredited to Barbados).
France: 28 Alexandra St., St. Clair (E); *Ambassador:* PAUL LE MINTIER DE LEHELEC.
German Federal Republic: 90 Independence Square (E); *Ambassador:* HANS HERMANN HAERKAMP.
Ghana: Mexico D.F. (HC).
India: Salvatori Bldg., Frederick St. (HC); *High Commissioner:* S. M. AGA.
Jamaica: 2 Newbold St., St. Clair (HC); *High Commissioner:* IVAN DE SOUZA.
Netherlands: Furness House, Office No. 90, Independence Square (E); *Ambassador:* S. D. EMANUELS.
Senegal: Washington D.C., U.S.A. (E).
United Kingdom: Furness House, 90 Independence Square (HC); *High Commissioner:* R. C. C. HUNT, C.M.G.
U.S.A.: 28 Marli St., Newton (E); *Ambassador:* J. P. MOFFAT.
Venezuela: Victoria Ave. (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. CARLOS IRAZÁBAL.
 Trinidad and Tobago also has diplomatic relations with Argentina, Belgium (L), Colombia, Israel, Italy, Lebanon, Pakistan and Switzerland.

PARLIAMENT

SENATE

President: Dr. WAHID ALI.
Vice-President: C. SPENSER.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Speaker: A. C. THOMASOS.
Deputy Speaker: H. GHANY.

ELECTION, MAY 1971

PARTY	SEATS
People's National Movement	36
Others	—

POLITICAL PARTIES

- Action Committee of Dedicated Citizens:** f. 1971; Leader A. N. R. ROBINSON.
- People's National Movement:** 1 Tranquillity St., Port of Spain; f. 1956; has all 36 seats in the House of Representatives; nationalist party; Leader Dr. ERIC WILLIAMS; Chair. F. C. PREVATT.
- Democratic Labour Party:** 115 Charlotte St., Port of Spain; opposition party; Leader VERNON JAMADAR.
- Liberal Party:** 6 Ajax St., Port of Spain; minor opposition party; Leader P. G. FARQUHAR.
- People's Democratic Party:** Port of Spain; Leader B. S. MARAJ.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Supremo Court: The Supreme Court of Judicature of Trinidad and Tobago consists of the High Court of Justice and the Court of Appeal. The High Court consists of the Chief Justice, who is *ex officio* a Judge of the High Court, and nine High Court Judges. Its jurisdiction corresponds to that of the English High Court of Justice.

The Court of Appeal consists of the Chief Justice who is President and four other Judges. The Court of Appeal is deemed to be fully constituted if it consists of an uneven number of Judges, not less than three.

Appeal lies from the High Court of Justice to the Court of Appeal and to the Privy Council.

Chief Justice: The Hon. C. E. G. PHILLIPS.

Court of Appeal: The Hons. I. E. HYATALI, CLEMENT E. G. PHILLIPS, H. A. FRASER, K. P. DE LA BASTIDE.

Puisne Judges: The Hons. M. H. A. CORBIN, K. P. DE LA BASTIDE, E. REES, C. E. ACHONG, G. M. SCOTT, N. HASSANALI, D. MALONE, K. C. McMILLAN, J. A. BRAITHWAITE, H. A. FRASER, R. NAVINE, P. T. GEORGE

District Courts: The Chief Magistrate, 4 Senior and 21 stipendiary magistrates preside over the District Courts established in various parts of the Colony. In these Courts the work of the Petty Civil Courts (which have jurisdiction to try civil matters where the cause of action does not exceed \$240), the Magistrates' Courts and the Coroners' Courts is conducted.

Industrial Court: Chair. I. E. HYATALI (seconded from Appeal Court).

Registrar: G. R. BENNY.

Attorney-General: K. T. HUDSON-PHILLIPS, Q.C.

RELIGION

Roman Catholics 192,570, Anglicans 150,000, other Christians 67,283, Hindus 135,345, Muslims 32,615.

ANGLICAN

Bishop of Trinidad: Rev. CLIVE ORMINGTON ABDULLAH.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Archbishop of Port of Spain: Most Rev. ANTHONY PANTIN; 27 Maraval Road, Port of Spain.

Christian Council of Trinidad and Tobago: Port of Spain; f. 1967; church unity organization formed by Roman Catholic, Anglican, Presbyterian, Methodist, Moravian, Lutheran Mission and Salvation Army, with Ethiopian Orthodox and Baptist Union as observers.

THE PRESS

DAILIES

Evening News: 22 Vincent St., Port of Spain; f. 1936; Independent; evening; circ. 49,727; Editor COMPTON DELPHI; London Office: c/o C. Turner Ltd., 122 Shaftesbury Ave., W.1.

Trinidad Guardian: 22 St. Vincent St., Port of Spain; f. 1917; Independent; morning; Editor L. CHONGSING; circ. 54,983; London Office: c/o C. Turner Ltd., 122 Shaftesbury Ave., W.1.

Trinidad and Tobago Express: 35 Independence Square, Port of Spain; f. 1967; Editor OWEN BAPTISTE.

PERIODICALS

Annual Statistical Digest: 2 Edward St., Port of Spain f. 1952; issued by the Central Statistical Office.

Caribbean Herald: 46 Henry Street, Port of Spain; weekly.

Caribbean Medical Journal: Colonial Hospital, Port of Spain; f. 1938; quarterly.

Catholic News: 34 Belmont Circular Rd., Port of Spain; f. 1892; weekly; circ. 16,298; Editor Rev. Fr. P. J. TIERNAN, O.P.

Chiao Sheng: 10 Charlotte Street, Port of Spain; Chinese; weekly.

Democrat, The: 4 Wrightson Road, Port of Spain; monthly.

Nation, The: 27 Pembroke Street, Port of Spain; weekly; organ of the People's National Movement; political and cultural; Chair. FITZ BLACKMAN; Editor I. MERRITT; circ. 12,000.

Observer: 91 Queen Street, P.O. Box 136, Port of Spain; circ. 3,000; f. 1941; monthly; Editor H. P. SINGH.

Quarterly Economic Report: 2 Edward St., Port of Spain; f. 1950; issued by the Central Statistical Office; quarterly.

Sunday Guardian: 22 St. Vincent Street, Port of Spain; f. 1917; Independent; morning; Editor J. A. INCE; circ. 93,360; London Office: c/o C. Turner Ltd., 122 Shaftesbury Ave., W.1.

Trinidad and Tobago Gazette: 2 Victoria Avenue, Port of Spain; weekly; official paper of the Government.

Tropical Agriculture: c/o IPC Science and Technology Press Ltd., Iliffe House, 32 High St., Guildford, Surrey, England; f. 1924; journal of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, University of the West Indies, St. Augustine, Trinidad; quarterly; Gen. Editor H. K. ASHBY; Faculty Editor Prof. P. MAHADEVAN, University of the West Indies.

PUBLISHERS

Longman Caribbean Ltd.: Port of Spain; f. 1970; general; Dir. PERCY CEZAIR.

Marshal Muir Ltd.: 64 Marine Square, P.O.B. 126, Port of Spain.

Trinidad Publishing Co. Ltd.: 22-26 St. Vincent St., Port of Spain; law, politics.

University of the West Indies: St. Augustine; education, textbooks.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Radio Trinidad: Broadcasting House, 11B Maraval Road, Port of Spain; f. 1947; subsidiary of Rediffusion Ltd., London; island-wide commercial broadcasting service; two programmes; Man. P. E. M. HESKETH.

610 Radio: Abercromby St., P.O.B. 610, Port of Spain; f. 1957; studios at Port of Spain, transmitter at Chaguana, Man. P. A. PITTS.

Rediffusion (Trinidad) Ltd.: Broadcasting House, 11B Maraval Road, Port of Spain; f. 1947; subsidiary of Rediffusion International Ltd., London; commercial wired service in Port of Spain and other built-up areas; two programmes, one relaying Radio Trinidad, one (Voice of Rediffusion) also originating; 6,700 subscribers (1971) rental and retail sales of television receivers; Man. B. M. ROSTANT.

Receiving sets (1971): 240,000.

TELEVISION

Trinidad-Tobago Television Co. Ltd.: Television House, Maraval Road, Port of Spain; f. 1962; commercial station; Gen. Man. F. A. RAWLINS.

Receiving sets (1971): 64,000.

FINANCE

BANKING

Central Bank: Independence Square, P.O.B. 1250, Port of Spain; f. 1964; Governor VICTOR E. BRUCE; Publs. *Statistical Digest*, *Economic Bulletin* (monthly in English).

Agricultural Development Bank: 86 Duke St., Port of Spain; bill for establishment passed 1968; formerly Agricultural Credit Bank; to provide long, medium and short term loans to farmers; eventually to be owned and operated by farmers; Chair. GEORGE J. FULLER.

Industrial Development Bank: legislation for the foundation of a development bank was passed in 1966, but its coming into operation has been shelved pending the establishment of a Caribbean area development bank.

National Commercial Bank of Trinidad and Tobago: wholly government owned; Port of Spain; f. 1970.

Trinidad Co-operative Bank Ltd.: 80-84 Charlotte Street, Port of Spain; f. 1914; 2 brs.; Pres. Dr. J. A. WATERMAN, C.M.T., O.B.E.; Man. J. E. PEGUS.

BANKS

Bank of Nova Scotia: Head Office: Halifax, Nova Scotia; Trinidad Office: 1 Frederick St., Port of Spain.

Barclays Bank International Ltd.: Head Office: 54 Lombard Street, E.C.3; main branch: Independence Square, Port of Spain; Man. C. A. J. DEVAUX; 31 other offices in Trinidad, one in Tobago; Man. R. W. CHAN.

Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce: Head Office: 25 King Street West, Toronto 1, Ontario; Port of Spain Office: 72 Independence Square; Man. T. V. GRINDLEY; 14 branches.

Chase Manhattan Bank: Head Office: 1 Chase Manhattan Plaza, New York, N.Y.; Port of Spain Office: 53 Independence Square; Man. P. C. BATES.

First National City Bank: Head Office: 399 Park Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022; Port of Spain Office: 74 Independence Square; 3 brs.

Royal Bank of Trinidad and Tobago: Head Office: Place Ville Marie, P.O.B. 6001, Montreal; Port of Spain Office: 55 Independence Square; Man. R. J. DE VERTEUIL; 14 other br. in Trinidad and Tobago.

STOCK EXCHANGE

West Indies Stock Exchange: Port of Spain branch; f. 1964.

INSURANCE

National Companies in Port of Spain:

Colonial Life Insurance Co. Ltd.: Colonial Life Bldg., 32 St. Vincent St., Port of Spain; f. 1936; Man. C. L. DUPREY.

Trinidad & Tobago Insurance Ltd.: Trinity Bldg., 69 Independence Square, P.O.B. 600, Port of Spain.

Trinidad Distributors Ltd.: 7-9 Marli St., P.O.B. 617.

Trinidad Friendly Life Insurance Society: 30A St. Vincent Street.

Trinidad Motor Insurance Co. Ltd.: 25 Edward Street; Man. E. J. MARSDEN.

Trinidad Trading Co. Ltd.: 84-88 Independence Square; agents for a number of foreign companies.

The principal British and a number of U.S. and Canadian companies have agencies in Port of Spain.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Incorporated Chambers of Commerce of the British Caribbean: P.O. Box 499, Port of Spain, Trinidad; Pres. J. ANGUS MACKAY; Exec. Dir. O. MORRIS.

Trinidad and Tobago Federation of Chambers of Industry and Commerce: Port of Spain; publ. *Enterprise* (quarterly).

Trinidad Chamber of Commerce Inc.: P.O.B. 499, Port of Spain; f. 1879; inc. 1891; 315 company mems., 293 individuals; Chief Excc. Officer FRANK DOWDY; Sec. RONALD PANTIN.

South Trinidad Chamber of Industry and Commerce: P.O.B. 80; San Fernando; f. 1956; 428 mems.; Pres. R. A. CHAN; Gen. Man. ARTHUR L. McSHINE.

Tobago Chamber of Commerce: Pres. JOHN KHOURY; Sec. R. POWDER.

ASSOCIATIONS

British Caribbean Citrus Association Ltd.: P.O. Box 174, Port of Spain; f. 1955; mems. Citrus Growers' Associations in Jamaica, British Honduras, Dominica and Trinidad and Tobago; Chair. Sir HAROLD ROBINSON; Sec. G. DE VERTEUIL.

Cocoa Planters' Association of Trinidad Ltd.: P.O.B. 346, Port of Spain; f. 1915; 165 mems.; Pres. J. B. STOLLMEYER; Man. ARTHUR C. DE SILVA.

Coconut Growers' Association: P.O.B. 229, Port of Spain; f. 1936; 340 mems.; Pres. F. AGOSTINI, H.E.C.; Man. Dir. COLIN STEWART.

Co-operative Citrus Growers' Association of Trinidad and Tobago Ltd.: P.O.B. 174, Port of Spain; f. 1932; 600 mems.; Pres. Hon. Sir H. E. ROBINSON; Sec. G. DE VERTEUIL.

The National Association of Trinidad and Tobago Steelbandsmen: P.O.B. 914, Port of Spain; Pres. GEORGE GODDARD; Gen. Sec. JULIEN A. GODDARD.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY, TRANSPORT)

Shipping Association of Trinidad: 1st Floor, Salvatori Bldg., Port of Spain; f. 1938; Pres. M. J. BLACKMAN; Exee. Sec. B. R. DE LEON.

Sugar Manufacturers' Association of Trinidad (Inc.): 80 Abereromby St., Port of Spain; f. 1920; 3 mems.; Chair. G. H. MAINGOT; Sec. M. Y. KHAN.

Trinidad Island-wide Cane Farmers' Association: San Fernando; f. 1957; Chair. SEURADGE SOOKHOO; publ. *The Cane Farmer* (monthly).

Trinidad Manufacturers' Association: Pres. JOHN SELLIER; permanent exhibition at 1 Anderson Terrace, Maraval.

DEVELOPMENT

National Housing Authority: P.O.B. 555, Port of Spain; f. 1962; Chair. IVAN WILLIAMS; Vice-Chair. LANCE MURRAY.

Point Lisas Industrial Port Development Corporation Ltd.: P.O.B. 80, San Fernando; f. 1969; Chair. R. C. MONTANO.

Trinidad and Tobago Industrial Development Corporation: P.O.B. 80, San Fernando; f. 1959; encourages new industries and hotels and develops industrial estates, operates loan funds; Chair. BERNARD V. PRIMUS, Gen. Man. ELDON G. WARNER.

TRADE UNIONS

Trinidad and Tobago Labour Congress: Port of Spain; f. 1966 as the result of a merger between the *National Federation of Labour* and the *Trinidad and Tobago National Trades Union Congress*; affiliated to the Caribbean Congress of Labour and ICFTU; about 55,000 mems.; Pres. NATHANIEL CRICHLLOW; Gen. Sec. CYRIL GONZALES.

PRINCIPAL AFFILIATES

Public Services Association: 89 Abercromby St., Port of Spain; about 9,000 mems.; Pres. Mrs. URSULA GITTENS; Gen. Sec. JAMES I. A. MANSWELL.

Union of Commercial and Industrial Workers: 130 Henry St., Port of Spain; about 5,000 mems.; Pres. V. A. STANFORD; Sec. I. S. GONZALES.

Amalgamated Workers' Union: 16 New St., Port of Spain; about 7,000 mems.; Pres. CYRIL LOPEZ; Acting Sec. FLAVIUS NURSE.

Seamen and Waterfront Workers' Trade Union: 10 Wrightson Road, Port of Spain; about 7,000 mems.; Pres.-Gen. VERNON GLEAN; Acting Sec.-Gen. PETER BUDD.

All Trinidad Sugar Estates and Factory Workers' Trade Union: 8 Mon Chagrin St., San Fernando, about 8,000 mems.; Acting Pres. DICKSON EMERY; Gen. Sec. RAMPRATAP SINGH.

Communication Workers' Union: 54 Duke St., Port of Spain; about 1,800 mems.; Pres. CARLTON SAVARY; Gen. Sec. CARL TULL.

NON-AFFILIATED UNIONS

There are three non-affiliated unions of which the main one is:

National Union of Government and Federated Workers: 145 Henry St., Port of Spain; as a result of a merger between the *National Union of Government Employees*

and the *Federated Workers' Trade Union*; about 20,000 mems.; Pres. NATHANIEL E. CRICHLLOW; Gen. Sec. SELWYN JOHN.

CO-OPERATIVES

In 1960 there were 455 agricultural credit societies with 10,297 mems.; 388 co-operative societies with 21,000 mems. and assets of \$4,818,180.

TRANSPORT

ROADS

There are 4,178 miles of roads; 3,025 miles suitable for wheeled traffic and 1,153 miles of bridle path.

Public Transport Service Corporation: Railway Bldgs., South Quay, Port of Spain; f. 1965 to operate road transport; Chair. EMMANUEL B. ANNISSETTE; Gen. Man. (Ag.) RUTHVEN FARROE; operates a fleet of approximately 350 buses; 28,584,490 passengers were transported by bus in 1970.

There are no longer any operational railways in Trinidad.

SHIPPING

The chief ports are Port of Spain in Trinidad and Scarborough in Tobago.

Port Authority of Trinidad and Tobago: Wrightson Rd., Port of Spain; Gen. Man. CARL MOHIPP.

West Indies Shipping Service: c/o West Indies Shipping Corporation, Chacon House, 19-21 Chacon St., Port of Spain.

The chief foreign shipping lines who call at Port of Spain are: Alecoa Steamship Co., Argentina State Line, Atlantic Lines, Boomerang Cargo Line, Booth Line, Buccaneer Line, Canadian Transport Co., Caribbean Pioneer Line, Compañía Transatlántica Española, French Line, Furness Lines, Fyffes Line, Great Lakes Transcaribbean Line, Grimaldi Siosa Lines, Hamburg-America Line, Harrison Line, Horn-Line, Lamport and Holt Line, Lauro Line, Mamenic Line, Montreal Australia New Zealand Line, Moore-McCormack Lines, P. & O.-Orient Lines, Royal Netherlands Steamship Co., Saguenay Shipping Ltd.

CIVIL AVIATION

Arawak Airlines: Port of Spain; services to Tobago.

British West Indian Airways: Kent House, Long Circular Rd., Maraval; incorporated 1948; all Issued Shares are held by the Government of Trinidad and Tobago; points served include Trinidad, Tobago, Grenada, St. Vincent, Barbados, St. Lucia, Martinique, Dominica, Antigua, St. Kitts, St. Thomas, Puerto Rico, Jamaica, Grand Cayman, Georgetown, Surinam, Miami, New York; Fleet: 3 Boeing 727, 5 Viscount; Chair. Sir ELLIS CLARKE; Gen. Man. WILLIAM MITCHELL.

The following foreign airlines serve Trinidad and Tobago: Air Canada, Air France, ALM (Netherlands Antilles), BOAC, Caribair (Puerto Rico), KLM, LAV (Venezuela), LIAT (Antigua), Pan Am, Surinam Airways and Viasa (Venezuela).

TOURISM

Trinidad and Tobago Tourist Board: 56 Frederick St., P.O.B. 222, Port of Spain; f. 1958; Statutory Board, 7 mems. appointed by the Governor in Council; some on the recommendation of the various organizations representing the tourist industry; Chair. JACK DE LIMA; Gen. Man. DONALD BAIN.

OVERSEAS OFFICES

Canada: Suite 1006, 110 Yonge St., Toronto, Ontario.

U.S.A.: Suite 712-714, 400 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017.

There are approximately 1,500 hotel rooms available.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

Annual Art and Music Festivals are held in Trinidad. The following are some of the cultural associations in Port of Spain:

The Arts Festival Association: Extra Mural Dept., 113 Frederick St.; Sec. Mrs. D. SAMPSON.

National Association of Trinidad & Tobago Steelbandsmen: 1 Wrightson Rd.; Pres. G. GODDARD.

Trinidad Dramatic Club: 4 River Rd., Maraval; Pres. Mrs. D. BUTT.

Trinidad Light Operatic Society: 55 Observatory St.; Sec. L. WOODRUFFE.

Trinidad Music Association: 18 Mary St., St. Clair; Pres. Mrs. ROBERT JOHNSTONE.

Trinidad and Tobago Association of Calypso Singers and Composers: 68 Henry St.; Sec. R. JOSEPH.

The Trinidad and Tobago Art Society: Art Society Centre, French St., Woodbrook; Sec. Mrs. M. NEEHALL.

Queen's Hall: St. Ann's, Port of Spain; f. 1959; statutory body financed by the Government; Pres. PETER ROCHFORD; Man. OTTO MASSIAH.

Naparima Bowl: Paradise Pasture, San Fernando; f. 1962; Government-sponsored; consists of an Auditorium, open-air Amphitheatre, and various exhibition and meeting rooms; Chair. of the Board Dr. ARTHUR E. CHEN; Man. GRACE M. ABDOL, M.B.E.

UNIVERSITY

University of the West Indies: St. Augustine; Trinidad: other faculties in Jamaica and Barbados; 210 teachers, 1,500 students.

TUNISIA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Tunisia lies on the Mediterranean between Algeria and Libya. The climate is temperate on the coast with winter rain and hot and dry in the southern desert. Arabic is the official language and French is widely used. Islam is the state religion and embraces the vast majority of the population. There are Jewish, Roman Catholic, Greek Orthodox and Protestant minorities. The flag consists of a red field charged with a white disc containing a red crescent surrounding a red star. The capital is Tunis.

Recent History

Formerly a French Protectorate, Tunisia became autonomous in 1955 and achieved independence the following year. In 1957 the monarchy was abolished and Habib Bourguiba became the first President. In 1961, following repeated demands by President Bourguiba that France should withdraw its troops from the naval base at Bizerta, a blockade was set up. French reinforcements were sent and heavy fighting broke out. After discussion in the United Nations a cease-fire was arranged and French evacuation negotiated in October 1963. In May 1964 Tunisia appropriated all foreign-owned lands, and France in retaliation withdrew most of her economic aid. Economic aid from France recommenced after a cultural agreement was signed in 1966. Tunisian foreign policy is noted for its moderate position on the Israel question and for good relations with the U.S.A. Widespread floods affected much of the country during the autumn of 1969. In November President Bourguiba was re-elected for a third five-year term. Later that month Ahmed Ben Salah, formerly the minister responsible for the drive towards co-operative farming, was arrested following much criticism of his methods.

Government

Executive power is vested in the President, elected for a five-year term by direct suffrage, and a Cabinet of sixteen Ministers and four Secretaries of State. The legislative organ is the unicameral National Assembly of 101 members, which is elected by universal suffrage for five years at the same time as the Presidential elections. All citizens of twenty or over are entitled to vote.

Defence

The National Army numbers about 18,000 men. Officer-training is carried out in the U.S.A. and France as well as in Tunisia. The Navy and Air Force have only recently been brought into existence and consist of training cadres of 500 and 1,000 men respectively.

Economic Affairs

Agriculture and mining are the basis of the economy. The chief agricultural products are wheat, olive oil, wine and fruits. Since 1965 a farming and distribution co-operative system has been extended to most parts of the country, but increasing criticism brought the programme to a halt in 1970. Phosphates, iron ore and lead are the principal minerals, and oil production now amounts to

over 3 million tons a year, which allows for an expanding export surplus. Planning is now a feature of the economy. The industrial sector is expanding rapidly; the steel works at Menzel-Bourguiba has a capacity of 70,000 tons, and chemical and paper industries, based on the local phosphates, oil and esparto grass, are being developed. Tunisia receives substantial aid from the U.S., notably in the form of food surpluses. In 1969 important trade preferences were granted in a partial association agreement signed with the EEC.

Transport and Communications

The total length of railways is 1,287 miles, of which 990 miles are State-owned. 9,650 miles of highways and roads connect all the major commercial centres. There are four major ports and a special petroleum port at La Skhirra. Air transport is provided by Tunis Air and several foreign lines.

Social Welfare

A state system of social security provides benefits for sickness, maternity and old age. Free health services are available to 80 per cent of the population. Regional committees for social security care for the aged, needy and orphaned.

Education

Approximately 60 per cent of children of school age receive education in Tunisia, the majority in state-run schools, and the proportion is continually rising. Higher and adult education are also expanding rapidly, and in all almost one person in four in Tunisia attends some sort of school. Arabic is the first language of instruction in primary schools but is gradually replaced by French in the higher grades. In 1968 about one-quarter of the budget was devoted to education.

Tourism

The main tourist attractions are the magnificent sandy beaches, oriental architecture and remains of the Roman Empire. Tunisia contains the site of the ancient city of Carthage. Tourism has expanded rapidly in Tunisia following extensive government investment in hotels, improved roads and other facilities.

Sport

Football, swimming and boxing are the most popular sports.

Public Holidays

1972: April 26 (Birthday of the Prophet), May 1 (Labour Day), June 1 (National Day), July 25 (Republic Day), August 3 (Birthday of President Bourguiba), August 13 (Women's Day), September 3 (Commemoration of September 3, 1934), October 15 (Evacuation of Bizerta), November 8 (Id ul Fitr), December 25-26 (Christmas).

1973: January 1 (New Year's Day), January 18 (National Revolution Day), January 17 (Id ul Adha), February 6 (Muslim New Year), March 20 (Independence Day), April 9 (Martyr's Day).

TUNISIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rate

The unit of currency is the Dinar of 1,000 Millimes. The Dinar was devalued in September 1964.

Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100 and 500 Millimes.

Notes: $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 5 Dinars.

Exchange rate: 1.22 Dinars=£1 sterling

0.48 Dinars=U.S. \$1

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (sq. km.)	POPULATION	(1966 census)
	Total	Tunis (capital)
164,150	4,533,351	789,787

	1967	1968	1969
Births . . .	187,329	188,317	194,822
Deaths . . .	52,000	49,320	55,298
Marriages . .	28,193	33,101	33,764

Chief Towns: Sfax 100,000, Sousse 70,000, Bizerta 70,000, Kairouan 40,000, Menzel-Bourguiba 30,000.

AGRICULTURE PRINCIPAL CROPS (‘000 metric tons)

CROP	1966	1967	1968	1969
Soft Wheat . . .	49	50	73	80
Hard Wheat . . .	300	290	310	220
Barley	80	70	130	80
Esparto Grass . .	107	66	108	74
Citrus Fruits . . .	82	100	66	97
Dates	42	42	39	59
Sugar Beet	50	39	27	26

LIVESTOCK (1965—‘000)

CATTLE	PIGS	SHEEP	HORSES	MULES	GOATS	CAMELS
592	5	3,767	86	54	527	190

Fishing: Total catch including Shellfish (1966) 24,964 tons, (1967) 33,120 tons, (1968) 27,972 tons, (1969) 29,668 tons.

TUNISIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

MINING

		1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Iron Ore . . .	{ '000 metric tons }	1,117	1,724	1,003	1,016	945
Lead Ore . . .	{ " " " }	25	25	28	24	38
Calcium Phosphate . . .	{ " " " }	n.a.	3,216	2,810	3,361	2,599
Zinc . . .	{ (metric tons) }	n.a.	5,137	5,635	7,165	16,692

Petroleum: Production from the El Borina field totalled 631,000 tons in 1966, 2,234,000 tons in 1967, and approximately 3,300,000 tons in 1968 and 1969.

INDUSTRY

		1966	1967	1968	1969
Superphosphates . . .	{ '000 metric tons }	271	323	376	333
Cement . . .	{ " " " }	455	444	491	582
Lead . . .	{ " " " }	14	13.2	14	24
Electric Power . . .	{ (million kWh.) }	444	488	546	624
Natural Gas . . .	{ '000 cubic metres }	n.a.	9,220	9,443	9,298
Town Gas . . .	{ " " " }	18.2	19.7	19.5	19.9
Beer . . .	{ '000 hectolitres }	207	228	237	169
Cigarettes . . .	{ (millions) }	2,734	2,986	2,975	3,258
Wine . . .	{ '000 hl. }	1,265	825	912	843
Olive Oil . . .	{ '000 metric tons }	52	19	51	55

Also Sugar Refining, Flour Milling, Fish Canning and many small industries.

FINANCE

1 Dinár=1,000 millimes

1.22 Dinars=£1 sterling; 0.48 Dinars=U.S. \$1.

100 Dinars=£81.90 sterling=U.S. \$206.80

BUDGET

Budget Estimates—1970: Balanced at 146.5 million dinars.

1971: Balanced at 154 million dinars.

1972: Balanced at 175 million dinars.

THIRD DEVELOPMENT PLAN 1969-72

Proposed investment: \$1,200 million, of which \$246 is allocated to agriculture.

TUNISIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS (million dinars, at 1966 prices)

	1967	1968	1969*
Agriculture	63.8	76.7	80.3
Food and Agricultural Industries	24.6	27.6	28.9
Petroleum	15.1	20.4	24.3
Mining	8.9	12.4	18.8
Public Utilities	8.8	9.4	n.a.
Other Industry	38.0	39.2	54.5
Building and Public Works	40.5	36.2	40.4
Transport and Telecommunications	41.5	42.8	41.7
Rent	19.0	20.0	20.0
Commerce	61.5	64.0	67.1
Tourism	9.1	11.1	12.5
Other Services including Government	103.9	110.5	117.9
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST	434.7	471.3	496.4
Indirect Taxes	75.0	77.0	86.9
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT MARKET PRICES	509.7	548.3	583.3
Imports of Goods and Services less Exports	57.1	32.1	50.0
TOTAL RESOURCES	566.8	580.4	633.3
Private Consumption	346.6	359.9	366.0
Government Consumption	96.9	105.8	113.2
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	123.2	112.2	132.7

* Provisional.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (million U.S.\$)

	1965	1966	1967	1968
<i>Goods and Services:</i>				
Merchandise	-131	-113	-114	-60
Transport and Travel	-18	-4	-3	8
Investment income	-8	-11	-18	-22
Other services	-23	-2	-9	1
Total	-180	-130	-144	-75
<i>Transfer Payments:</i>				
Private	1	2	7	10
Government	25	16	22	30
CURRENT BALANCE	-154	-112	-115	-35
<i>Capital and Monetary Gold:</i>				
<i>Non-Monetary Sector:</i>				
Private institutions	75	59	31	10
Central institutions	77	40	76	39
Total	152	99	107	49
<i>Monetary Sector:</i>				
Private institutions	-2	4	-	3
Central institutions	1	11	8	-16
Total	1	15	8	-13
CAPITAL BALANCE	153	114	115	36
Net Errors and Omissions	1	-2	-	-1

EXTERNAL TRADE ('000 dinars)

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Imports	129,000	131,224	137,687	114,504	139,766	160,396
Exports	62,900	73,690	78,360	82,831	86,960	95,804

TUNISIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

('000 dinars)

IMPORTS	1968	1969	1970
Machinery, non-electric	15,324	16,818	20,048
Cereals	11,301	15,493	18,016
Iron and Steel	6,530	9,598	10,996
Electric Machinery	8,067	9,402	10,699
Road Transport Equipment	6,332	7,564	9,824
Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	3,631	6,182	8,926
Petroleum Products	3,422	6,780	7,704
Sugar and Sugar Preparations	2,927	3,587	4,804

EXPORTS	1968	1969	1970
Petroleum Products	16,470	22,632	26,081
Refractory Materials	13,208	10,549	11,698
Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	12,047	10,546	8,693
Fertilizers	10,025	8,161	8,611
Edible Fruit and Nuts	4,055	5,539	5,304
Iron and Steel	2,704	3,056	4,921
Alcoholic Beverages and Vinegar	3,582	3,510	4,801
Lead	1,604	2,226	3,215

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES .

('000 dinars)

IMPORTS	1968	1969	1970
France	38,033	46,195	55,557
U.S.A.	23,353	28,208	27,134
German Federal Republic	9,979	10,512	13,619
Italy	11,144	12,499	11,566
Poland	3,022	2,698	4,856
United Kingdom	4,098	4,105	4,557

EXPORTS	1968	1969	1970
France	19,167	23,173	23,383
Italy	8,857	11,745	19,781
German Federal Republic	9,074	12,088	9,293
Libya	6,454	6,362	8,873
Algeria	1,660	2,236	4,045
Poland	4,211	2,360	3,523
United Kingdom	3,010	2,736	2,503

TRANSPORT ROADS

VEHICLES LICENSED	1967	1968	1969
Private Cars	56,702	60,596	62,256
Buses	1,482	33,954	34,861
Lorries	30,864		
Commercial Vehicles	10,008		
Motor Cycles		10,131	9,799

TUNISIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

SHIPPING

	1966	1967	1968	1969
Vessels Entered* ('000 net reg. tons)	6,391	12,102	12,379	13,547
Passengers (number)	n.a.	101,200	163,700	229,100
Goods Loaded ('000 metric tons)	5,384	4,766	5,147	4,655
Goods Unloaded (" " ")	2,694	3,020	2,931	3,417

* Including vessels leaving.

CIVIL AVIATION

	1967	1968	1969
Passenger ('000)	468.7	612.6	695.5
Freight (metric tons)	3,535	3,881	4,294
Mail (metric tons)	568	616	757

TOURISM

PRINCIPAL NATIONALITIES OF VISITORS

('000)

	1966	1967	1968	1969
Federal Germany	38.9	45.2	71.7	66.5
France	52.9	54.9	66.6	93.5
United Kingdom	21.4	26.0	48.2	60.8
Italy	23.5	26.6	34.9	50.3
Libya	14.7	22.3	31.7	31.0
Sweden	4.9	8.5	22.6	23.9
Switzerland	19.9	18.8	22.6	27.1
Algeria	28.4	12.1	14.4	7.5
U.S.A.	9.2	9.5	11.8	16.9
Morocco	5.3	5.8	9.7	11.6
TOTAL (incl. others)	249.4	263.4	384.3	455.3

Tourists: Total number in 1970 was 410,800.

Tourist Accommodation: 6,800 beds in officially classified hotels (total capacity in 1969: 31,681 beds including hostels and holiday villages).

Tourist Spending: (1966) 13m. dinars, (1967) 16m. dinars, (1968) 22m. dinars.

EDUCATION

TYPE	NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS	NUMBER OF PUPILS		NUMBER OF TEACHERS	
		1968-69	1969-70	1968-69	1969-70
Primary	2,131	859,927	912,646	16,194	18,000
Secondary	88	135,947	163,353	3,818	6,931
Secondary Technical	80	n.a.	n.a.	2,141	
Teacher Training	5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	539
University of Tunis	1	7,668	9,413	304	
Students Abroad	—	2,816	n.a.	—	—

The ratio of boys to girls is approx. 2 : 1 in primary schools, 3 : 1 in secondary schools and 4 : 1 at the University.

THE CONSTITUTION

TUNISIA, which had been a French Protectorate since 1881, was given full internal autonomy in September 1955, and finally recognized as a fully independent sovereign State by the Protocol of Paris of March 20th, 1956, by which France abrogated the former treaties and conventions.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

The Constitution was proclaimed by the Constituent Assembly on June 1st, 1959. Tunisia is a free, independent and sovereign republic. Legislative power is exercised by the National Assembly which is elected (at the same time as the President) every five years by direct universal suffrage. Every citizen who has had Tunisian nationality for at least five years and who has attained twenty years of age has the vote. The National Assembly shall hold two sessions every year, each session lasting not more than three months. Additional meetings may be held at the demand of the President or of a majority of the deputies.

Note: A Republican Council, consisting of leading members of the Government and of the Destour Socialist Party, was established in March 1966 to advise the President and to designate an interim President in the event of a vacancy in the Presidency.

HEAD OF STATE

The President of the Republic is both Head of State and Head of the Executive. He must be not less than forty years of age and is not permitted to serve more than three terms consecutively. The President of the Republic is also the Commander-in-Chief of the army and makes both civil and military appointments.

COUNCIL OF STATE

Comprises two judicial bodies: (1) an administrative body dealing with legal disputes between individuals and State or public bodies; (2) an audit office to verify the accounts of the State and submit reports.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Deals with economic and social planning and studies projects submitted by the National Assembly. Members are grouped in seven categories representing various sections of the community.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

President of the Republic: HABIB BOURGUIBA (*re-elected for a third five-year term on November 2nd, 1969*).

THE CABINET

(April 1972)

Prime Minister: HEDI NOUIRA.

Minister of State: TAIEB SLIM.

Minister of Justice: MOHAMED BELLALOUNA.

Foreign Minister: MOHAMED MASMOUDI.

Minister of the Interior: HEDI KHEFACHA.

Minister of Defence: BECHIR MEHEDHEBI.

Minister in charge of the Plan: MANSOUR MOALLA.

Minister of Finance: MOHAMED FITOURI.

Minister of the Economy: CHEDLY AYARI

Minister of Agriculture: DR. DHAOUT HANNABLIA.

Minister of Education: MOHAMED MZALI.

Minister of Cultural Affairs and Information: CHEDLI KLIBI.

Minister of Public Health: DRISS GUIGA.

Minister of Public Works and Housing: MOHAMED SAYAH

Minister of Social Affairs: FARHAT DACHRAOUL.

Minister of Posts and Telecommunications: HABIB BEN CHEIKH.

Minister of Youth and Sport: AHMED CHTOUROU.

Secretary of State for the Plan: MUSTAPHA ZANOUNI.

Secretary of State for the National Economy: MEKKI ZIDI.

Secretaries of State for Education: FREJ JABES and HAMED ZGHAL.

Secretaries of State for Agriculture: MOHAMED GHEDIRA and ABDERRAHMAN BEN MESSAOUD.

Secretary of State for Public Works and Housing: ABDEL-HAMID SASSI.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO TUNISIA

(Tunis unless otherwise indicated)

Algeria: 18 rue Parmentier; *Ambassador:* TIJANI HADDAM.
Argentina: Rabat, Morocco.
Austria: 17 ave. de France; *Ambassador:* HANS PASCH.
Belgium: 47 rue du 1er Juin; *Ambassador:* FELIX STANDAERT.
Brazil: ave. de Lesseps, Belvédère; *Ambassador:* ADOLPHO JUSTO BEZERRA DE MENEZES.
Bulgaria: 137 ave. de la Liberté; *Ambassador:* DIBMO KARBINOV.
Cameroon: 3 ave. de Lesseps, Belvédère.
Canada: Notre Dame de Tunis, Cité al Mahdi; *Ambassador:* M. FORTIER.
Chile: 10 blvd. Beausite.
China, Republic: HOU YEN-FENG.
Czechoslovakia: 98 rue Courbet; *Ambassador:* JAN JANIK.
Egypt: 1 rue Dr. Calmette; *Ambassador:* MAHMOUD TOUTHAM.
Finland: 23 rue Baudelaire, El Omrane; *Ambassador:* OLAVI SAIKU.
France: pl. de l'Indépendance; *Ambassador:* GEORGES GAUCHER.
German Federal Republic: 18 rue Félicien Challaye; *Ambassador:* GERHARD MOLTMANN.
Ghana: 103 ave de la Liberté.
Greece: 78 ave. Mohamed V.
Guinea: Algiers, Algeria.
Hungary: Algiers, Algeria.
India: 13 rue Dr. Burnet.
Indonesia: 27 rue Broca.
Iran: rue Dr. Burnet, Belvédère; *Ambassador:* MORTEZA GHADIMI.
Iraq: 125 ave. de la Liberté.
Italy: 102 ave. de la Liberté; *Ambassador:* LUCIANO FAVRETTI.
Ivory Coast: 1 pl. Pasteur; *Ambassador:* CHARLES AILLOT ABOUT.
Japan: 16 rue Jugurtha.
Jordan: 24 ave. de France; *Ambassador:* MEDHET JOMAA.

Kuwait: rue Jacques Cartier, Belvédère; *Ambassador:* SAOUD ABDUL HAMIDHI.
Lebanon: 18 ave. Charles Nicolle; *Ambassador:* JOSEPH SALAMA.
Libya: 74 ave. Mohamed V; *Ambassador:* SALEM BEN LAMIN.
Mali: Paris.
Mauritania: 85 rue Courbet; *Ambassador:* EL HADJ OUMAR.
Mexico: Rome, Italy.
Morocco: 39 rue du 1er Juin; *Ambassador:* MOHAMED SNOUSSE.
Netherlands: 2 rue d'Artois; *Ambassador:* J. D. VAN DEN BRANDELER.
Norway: Rabat, Morocco.
Pakistan: 80 ave. de Lesseps; *Ambassador:* ERFAN AHMED.
Peru: *Ambassador:* ADHEMAR MONTAGNE.
Poland: 78 ave. de Lesseps.
Romania: (address not available); *Ambassador:* MARIN RADOI.
Saudi Arabia: 16 rue de l'Autriche; *Ambassador:* ABDEL-RAHMAN EL BASSAM.
Senegal: 122 ave. de la Liberté; *Ambassador:* Lt.-Gen. CLAUDE MADEBA-SY.
Spain: 14 ave. des Etats-Unis d'Amérique; *Ambassador:* ALFONSO DE LA SERNA.
Sudan: Cairo, Egypt.
Sweden: 17 ave. de France; *Ambassador:* LARS HEDSTROM.
Switzerland: 17 ave. de France.
Thailand: (E); *Ambassador:* BIAULKA MINETRAKINETRA.
Turkey: 47 ave. Mohamed V; *Ambassador:* ADNAN BULAK.
U.S.S.R.: 31 rue du 1er Juin; *Ambassador:* S. AFANASSIEV.
United Kingdom: 5 pl. de la Victoire; *Ambassador:* A. R. K. MACKENZIE.
U.S.A.: 186 ave. de Paris; *Ambassador:* J. CALHOUN.
Viet-Nam, Republic: 26 rue du Dr. Burnet, Belvédère.
Yugoslavia: 4 rue Magenta; *Ambassador:* DRAGOMIR PETROVIC.
Zaire: 5 rue du Niger; *Ambassador:* J. J. LOBUMIER KALLIMAZI.

Tunisia also has diplomatic relations with Afghanistan, Chad, Denmark, Korea, Kenya, Monaco, Nigeria, Panama, Somalia, Syria, Uganda, Upper Volta and Venezuela.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

President: SADOK MOKADDEM.

First Vice-President: FERDJANI BELHADJ AMMAR.

ELECTION, NOVEMBER 1969

All 101 seats were won by the Destour Socialist Party. There were no opposition candidates, but some seats were contested by more than one member of the governing party.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Destour Socialist Party (*Parti socialiste destourien—PSD*): 10 rue de Rome, Tunis; f. 1934 by Habib Bourguiba, as a splinter party from the old Destour ("Constitution") Party; moderate left-wing republican party, which achieved Tunisian independence; 8th Congress held Oct. 1971; Pres. HABIB BOURGUIBA; Dir. MOHAMMED BEN AMARA.

Political Bureau: 40 members, elected by the Central Committee, including:

President: Pres. BOURGUIBA.

Secretary: HADI NOUIRA.

Deputy Secretary-Generals: MOHAMED MASMOUDI and MANSOUR MOALLA.

General Treasurer: ABDALLAH FARHAT.

Deputy-General Treasurer: JELLOULI FARES.

Director of Party: MUSTAPHA FILIALI.

Central Committee: 57 members.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Cour de Cassation: Tunis; has three civil and one criminal sections.

There are three Courts of Appeal, at Tunis, Sousse and Sfax, and thirteen courts of First Instance, each having three chambers except the Court of First Instance of Tunis which has eight chambers.

Cantonal Justices have been set up in 48 areas.

RELIGION

The Constitution of 1956 recognises Islam as the State religion, with the introduction of certain reforms, such as the abolition of polygamy. Minority religions are Jews (20,000), Roman Catholics (20,000), Greek Orthodox and a number of French and English Protestants.

Grand Mufti of Tunisia: Sheikh MOHAMMED HEDI BELCADHI.

Roman Catholic Prelature: 4 rue d'Alger, Tunis; *Titular Archbishop of Mossori:* Mgr. MICHEL CALLENS.

THE PRESS

DAILIES

TUNIS

L'Action: 10 rue de Rome; organ of the Destour Socialist Party; French; Chief Editor MONCEF JAAFAR; circ. 15,000.

al-Amal (*Action*): 10 rue de Rome; f. 1934; organ of the Destour Socialist Party; Arabic; Chief Editor SLAHED-DINE BEN HAMIDA; circ. 20,000.

Dar Assabah: Société Tunisienne de Pressc, 37 rue de Marseille; f. 1951; circ. 30,000.

La Presse de Tunisie: 6 rue Ali Bach-Hamba; f. 1936; French; Dir. ABDELHAKIM BELKHIRIA; Chief Editor NOUREDDINE TABKA; circ. 35,000.

PERIODICALS

TUNIS

ach-Chaab: Trade union publication; Arabic; fortnightly.

ach-Chabab: 10 rue de Rome, publ. of the Union of Tunisian youth; Arabic language; monthly.

Bulletin Annuel: Service des statistiques du Secrétariat d'Etat au plan et aux finances, Tunis.

Bulletin de la Chambre de Commerce de Tunis: 1 avenue Habib Thameur, Palais Consulaire; monthly.

Bulletin Bimestriel Conjoncture and Bulletin Trimestriel: Banque centrale de Tunisie, 7 place de la Monnaie, Tunis; economic and financial surveys.

Il Corriere di Tunisi: 4 rue de Russie; Italian; weekly.

Etudiant Tunisien: B.P. 286, 13 rue Essadikia; f. 1953; French.

al-Fikr (*Thought*): B.P. 556, 13 rue Dar Djeld; f. 1955; cultural review; Arabic; monthly; Dir. MOHAMED MOZAH; Chief Editor BECHIR BEN SLAMA.

Ibla: 12 rue Djemaa el Haoua; f. 1937; social and cultural review on Maghreb and Muslim-Arab affairs; French and Arabic; twice yearly; Dir. A. DEMERSEMAN.

al-Idhaa wa Talvaza (*Radio and Television*): 71 ave. de la Liberté; broadcasting magazine; Arabic language; fortnightly; Editor ABDELMAJID ENNAIFAR; circ. 15,000.

al-Jalch: National Defence publication; Arabic language.

Journal Officiel Tunisien: 42 rue du 18 Janvier 1952; the official gazette; f. 1860; French and Arab editions published twice weekly by the Imprimerie Officielle (The State Press).

al-Maraa (*The Woman*): 56 boulevard Farhat Hached; f. 1961; issued by the National Union of Tunisian Women; Arabic; political, economic and social affairs; monthly; circ. 10,000.

Le Sport: 9 ave. de la Liberté; French language; weekly; circ. 20,000.

Tunisie Actualités: Centre de Documentation Nationale, 2 rue d'Alger, Tunis; f. 1966; quarterly; French; official journal.

La Tunisie Economique: 32 rue Charles-de-Gaulle; French; monthly; published by the Union Tunisienne de l'Industrie, du Commerce et de l'Artisanat; circ. 2,000.

SFAX

Bulletin Economique de la Chambre de Commerce du Sud: 15 rue Habib Thameur; f. 1949; monthly.

SOUSSE

Bulletin de la Chambre de Commerce du Centre: every two months in French and Arabic.

NEWS AGENCIES

Tunis Afrique Presse (TAP): Tunis; Dir. HAMED ZGHAL; operates a news exchange service with the Libyan Press Agency.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Agence France Presse: 45 ave. Habib Bourguiba, Tunis; Chief JEAN BOULET.
ANSA: Hotel Tunisia Palace, ave. de Carthage, Tunis; Chief MUHAMMAD TAYACH.
Novosti: APN office, 108 ave. de la Liberté, Tunis; Chief O. BOGUSHEVICH.
 DPA, Reuters and Tass also have bureaux in Tunis.

PUBLISHERS

Abela et Cie.: 15 ave. de France, Tunis.
Dar Assabah (Société Tunisienne de Presse, d'Édition et d'Impression): 37 rue de Marseille, Tunis; f. 1951; 48 mems.; publishes daily papers which circulate throughout Tunisia, North Africa and France.
Hedi Abdelghani: ave. de France, Tunis.
Service des statistiques du Secrétariat d'État au plan et à l'économie nationale: Tunis; publishes a variety of annuals, periodicals and papers concerned with the economic policy and development of Tunisia.
Société Anonyme de Papeterie et Imprimerie: 12 rue de Vesoul, Tunis.
Société Nationale d'Édition et de Diffusion: 10 rue de Russie, Tunis.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Radiodiffusion Télévision Tunisienne: 71 ave. de la Liberté, Tunis; government station; broadcasts in French, Arabic, English, German and Italian; Dir.-Gen. MUHAMMAD BIN ISMAIL.
 Number of radio receivers 388,000.

TELEVISION

Television was introduced in northern and central Tunisia in January 1966, and by early 1969 transmission reached all the country except the extreme south. A relay station to link up with European transmissions was built at Ain Drahman in 1967.

Number of television receivers 75,000.

FINANCE

(cap.=capital, p.u.=paid up, dep.=deposits, m.=million)

BANKING

CENTRAL BANK

Banque Centrale de Tunisie: 7 Place de la Monnaie, Tunis; f. 1958; cap. 1.2m. dinars, dep. 54.8m. dinars; Dir. MOHAMMED BOUSBIA.

Banque de Tunisie: 3 avenue de France, Tunis; f. 1884; cap. 1m. dinars, dep. 23.4m. dinars (Dec. 1970); Hon. Pres. CH. DANGELZER; Pres. and Dir.-Gen. BOUBAKER MABROUK.

Banque Franco-Tunisienne: 13 rue d'Alger, Tunis.

Bank Nationale de Tunisie: 19 ave. de Paris, Tunis; f. 1959; cap. p.u. 1.6m. dinars, dep. (1969) 23,997m. dinars; Pres. Dir.-Gen. MOHAMED GHENIMA; Asst. Dir.-Gen. TAHAR FARAH; 24 brs.; publ. *Report* (annual).

Banque du Peuple: Tunis; f. 1965 by the Union Générale Tunisienne de Travail; cap. 270,000 dinars.

Caisse d'Épargne Nationale: Place Pasteur, Tunis.

Compte Chèques Postaux: rue Es-Sadikia, Tunis.

Société Nationale d'Investissement: 68 ave. Habib Bourguiba, Tunis; f. 1959; development bank, now the main source of long term and equity finance for industrial and tourist enterprises; received \$10m. loan from World Bank in 1967; cap. 14m. dinars.

Société Tunisienne de Banque: 1 avenue Habib Thameur, Tunis; f. 1958; cap. p.u. 3m. dinars (Jan. 1972); Chair. M. HASSEN BELKODDA.

Union Bancaire pour le Commerce et l'Industrie: 7-9 rue Es-Sadikia, Tunis; f. 1961; cap. p.u. 1.65m. dinars, dep. 14.7m. dinars; incorporates Banque d'Escompte et de Crédit à l'Industrie en Tunisie; Pres. and Dir.-Gen. MOHAMED BADRA; publ. *Report* (annual).

Union Internationale de Banque: 65 ave. Habib Bourguiba, Tunis; f. 1967 as a merging of Tunisian interests by the Société Franco Tunisienne de Banque et de Crédit Lyonnais and other foreign banks.

FOREIGN BANKS

Arab Bank Ltd., Tunis Branch: Amman, Jordan; 21 rue Al-Djazira, Tunis.

British Bank of the Middle East: London; 70 avenue Habib Bourguiba, Tunis.

Crédit Foncier et Commercial de Tunisie: 13 ave. de France, Tunis.

Société Marseillaise de Crédit: Marseilles; 12 avenue de France, Tunis.

A national Stock Exchange was opened during 1967.

INSURANCE

Astrée, Cie Franco-Tunisienne Tous Risques d'Assurances et de Réassurances, S.A.: 43-45 ave. Habib Bourguiba, Tunis; f. 1950; Pres. MOHAMMED BADRA; Dir.-Gen. MOHAMMED HACHICH.

Caisse Tunisienne d'Assurances Mutuelles Agricoles: 6 ave. Habib Thameur, Tunis; f. 1912; Pres. MOKTAR BELLAGHA, Dir.-Gen. SLAHEDDINE FERCHIOU.

Lloyd Tunisien: 7 ave. de Carthage, Tunis; f. 1945; Pres. A. MEHIRI; fire, accident, liability, marine, life.

Société Tunisienne d'Assurances et de Réassurances: ave. de Paris, Tunis; f. 1958; Pres./Dir.-Gen. ABDEL-HAFID ZAAOUN; all kinds of insurance.

FOREIGN COMPANIES

About thirty of the major French and British insurance companies are represented in Tunisia.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Tunis

Chambre de Commerce de Tunis: Palais Consulaire, 1 ave. Habib Thameur, Tunis; f. 1925; 25 mems.; Pres. MAHMOUD ZERZERI; publ. *Bulletin* (monthly).

Sousse

Chambre de Commerce du Centre: rue Chadly Khaznadar, Sousse; Pres. HÉDI BOUSLAMA; Sec.-Gen. MOHAMED BEN CHERIFA; publ. *Bulletin Economique* (every two months in French and Arabic).

Sfax

Chambre de Commerce du Sud: 15 rue Habib Thameur; f. 1895; 8 mems.; publ. *Bulletin Economique*.

Bizerta

Chambre de Commerce du Nord: 12 rue Ibn Khaldoun, Bizerte; f. 1903; 8 mems.; Pres. MOHAMED TERRAS; Sec.-Gen. Mme SFAXI RACHIDA; publ. *Bulletin Economique*.

ECONOMIC ORGANIZATION

Union Tunisienne de l'Industrie, du Commerce et de l'Artisanat (U.T.I.C.A.): 32 rue Charles-de-Gaulle, Tunis; f. 1946 by FERDJANI BEN HADJ AMMAR; mems. about 50,000 in 13 regional unions and federations (Industry, Commerce, Handicrafts); Pres. FERDJANI BEN HADJ AMMAR; Gen. Sec. AZZEDINE BEN ACHOUR; publs. *La Tunisie Economique* (monthly), *Economic Yearbook* (annual).

TRADE UNIONS

Union Générale Tunisienne du Travail (U.G.T.T.): 29 place M'Hamed Ali, Tunis; f. 1946 by FARHAT HACHED; affiliated to ICFTU; mems. 150,000 in 23 affiliated unions; Sec.-Gen. HABIB ACHOUR.

Union Générale des Etudiants de Tunisie (U.G.E.T.): 11 rue d'Espagne, Tunis; f. 1953; 600 mems.; Sec.-Gen. MOHAMED BEN AHMED; publ. *L'Etudiant Tunisien*.

Union Nationale des Femmes de Tunisie (U.N.F.T.): blvd. Farhat Hached; f. 1956; 37,000 mems.; Pres. Mme. RADHIA HADDAD; Sec.-Gen. Mme MONGIA MABROUK.

CO-OPERATIVE ORGANIZATIONS

In June 1966 there were 216 production co-operatives with 13,998 worker members. Service co-operatives totalled 261 groups with a membership of 86,641. The co-operative movement was rapidly expanded in the 1965-68 period but it has encountered various problems including much political unpopularity. Thus expansion has been slowed down during a period of consolidation.

TRADE FAIR

International Fair in Tunis: Mohammed V St, Tunis; May 21st-June 6th, 1972.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Société Nationale des Transports: Tunis; controls the electrified line from Tunis to La Marsa (39 km.); operates over 100 local and long-distance domestic bus routes.

Société Nationale des Chemins de Fer Tunisiens: 67 blvd. Farhat Hached, Tunis; f. 1957; State organization controlling 1,998 km. of railways; acquired *Chemin de Fer Gafsa* (a line specializing in the transport of phosphate) in Jan. 1967; Pres. ABDELHAKIM SLAMA; publs. monthly and annual reports.

In 1968 the total length of railways was 2,298 km.

ROADS

In 1965 there were 15,565 km. of roads. A 535-km. motorway linking Tunisia and Libya is to be built.

SHIPPING

Tunisia has 4 major ports: Tunis-La Goulette, Bizerta, Sousse and Sfax. There is a special petroleum port at La Skhirra. A complex of three amalgamated ports, with separate facilities for general merchandise, minerals, and oil is to be built by an Italian firm at Gabès; it is due to be completed in 1972.

La Compagnie Tunisienne de Navigation: P.O. Box 40, 5 avenue Dag Hammarskjöld, Tunis; brs. at Bizerta, La Skhirra, Sfax and Sousse.

Plans for a new Maghreb Navigation Company, a joint venture by the four countries, were announced in 1969. Tunisia will undertake its management.

CIVIL AVIATION

A new international airport for Tunis was opened at Skanes-Monastir in April 1968, and can now provide facilities for large jet aircraft. Another airport at Djerba is under construction, and work on a third, Tunis-Carthage, began in September 1969 with the help of a loan from the U.S.A.

Tunis Air (Société Tunisienne de l'Air): 48 ave. Habib Bourguiba, Tunis; services to Algiers, Amsterdam, Marseilles, Nice, Paris, Rome, Geneva, Tripoli, Casablanca, Djerba, Zürich, Brussels and Frankfurt; Dir.-Gen./Pres. MOHAMED KRAIEM.

Société Tunisienne de Réparations Aéronautiques et de Constructions: Aérodrome de Tunis-Carthage, Tunis; f. 1952; internal charter flights for oil companies.

FOREIGN AIRLINES

Aeroflot, Air Algérie, Air France, Alitalia, British Caledonian, EgyptAir, Interflug, KLM, Lufthansa, Royal Air Maroc, Sabena, Swissair, Tabso (Bulgaria), TWA, and UTA also serve Tunis.

TOURISM

Office National du Tourisme et du Thermalisme: ave. Mohammed V, Tunis; Dir.-Gen. RIDHA AZZABI; publ. *Tunisie Flash*.

Direction de l'Information: 2 rue d'Alger, Tunis; Dir. HAMED ZGHAL.

Tunisian Hotel and Tourism Association: 2 ave. de France, Tunis; Dir. SAHEB ETTABA; publ. *Voyages* 2,000.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

Ministry of Cultural Affairs: Tunis; departments organize all national cultural events; Sec. of State CHEDLI KLIBI.

International Cultural Centre of Tunis: Hammamet; f. 1962; has built an amphitheatre at Hammamet and maintains a summer drama school for actors and students; Dir. NACEUR CHLIOUI.

TUNISIA—(TOURISM, ATOMIC ENERGY, UNIVERSITY)

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

Théâtre Municipal de Tunis: Tunis; has performed twice at the *Théâtre des Nations* festival, Paris; subsidized by the state.

Hammamet Theatre: Hammamet; open air theatre built 1963; organized by International Cultural Centre of Tunis.

CULTURAL FESTIVALS

Carthage Festival: Ministry of Cultural Affairs, Tunis; international festival of arts; held every year at the site of the ancient city and in Tunis; next Festival Sept. 27th-Oct. 4th, 1970.

Maghreb Theatre Festival: Monastir; f. 1964; open to theatrical groups from Algeria, Libya, Morocco and Tunisia.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Commissariat à l'Energie Atomique: Secrétariat d'Etat au Plan et à l'Economie Nationale, Tunis; Commissaire-Général; BÉCHIR TORKI.

Institut de Physique Nucléaire: 1 ave. de France, Tunis; dept. of the University of Tunis; Dir. Prof. BECHIR TORKI.

UNIVERSITY

Université de Tunis: 94 Bvd. du 9 Avril 1938, Tunis; f. 1960; 304 teachers, 7,828 students.

UGANDA*

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Uganda is an equatorial country in East Africa bordered by Sudan to the north, Zaire to the west, Kenya to the east and Rwanda, Tanzania and Lake Victoria to the south. The climate is tropical with temperatures, moderated by the 4,000 ft. altitude of the country, varying between 60° and 85°F. The official language is English and there are many local languages, the most important of which is Luganda. More than half the population follow Christian beliefs. There is a small Muslim minority. The flag consists of six alternate horizontal stripes of black, yellow and red. The capital is Kampala.

Recent History

Formerly a British Protectorate, Uganda became independent in 1962. A ministerial form of government was inaugurated in 1955 and the first direct elections were held in a limited number of constituencies in 1958. Country-wide elections were held in 1961 and 1962. Difficulties over the status of the semi-independent Kingdom of Buganda were resolved at the London Conference of 1961 when Buganda was given a semi-federal relationship with the rest of the country. In October 1963 Uganda became an independent sovereign state, with the Kabaka of Buganda as first President and Milton Obote, leader of the Uganda People's Congress (UPC) as Prime Minister. By 1966 rivalry between the UPC and the followers of the Kabaka was intense, and in February Obote led a pre-emptive coup against the President. Heavy fighting followed his introduction of a Republican constitution with himself as President, and the Kabaka fled to Britain, where he died. In 1967 a second Republican constitution was introduced, and the Kingdom of Buganda brought under control of the central government. In 1969 all opposition parties were banned. In spite of his expressed commitment to socialism outlined in the Common Man's Charter of 1969, Obote's ascendancy diminished until in January 1971 his government was overthrown by the Ugandan Army, led by Maj.-Gen. Idi Amin. Dr. Obote fled to Tanzania, whose support for him led to disputes within the East African Community and clashes between Ugandan and Tanzanian troops on the border. In March the government decreed a ban on political activities for two years, and in May increased powers of detention against anti-government elements were decreed to the Internal Affairs Minister. By November the dispute with Tanzania appeared to be approaching solution.

Government

Under the Republican Constitution executive authority is vested in the President and may be exercised through the Cabinet. There are 18 administrative districts. A state of emergency still exists in Buganda.

Defence

The defence forces consist of an army of 6,250 men and an air force of 450, with 19 combat aircraft.

In February 1971, Maj.-Gen. Amin announced that a

Defence Council would supervise the administration and discipline of the Armed Forces.

Economic Affairs

Uganda has a thriving agricultural economy with coffee, tea, tobacco and cotton as the principal plantation and export crops. The rearing of livestock, and fishing on local lakes and on Lake Victoria are being developed. A plan for large-scale productivity of rice on a state farm has been prepared for the Ugandan Government by Chinese (P.R.) experts. Copper (at Kilembe) and tin are the most important minerals produced. The chief industries are building and construction, food and drink, manufactures and electricity. There are plans for building a hydroelectric station at Murchison Falls on the Nile. A Five-Year Plan 1967-71 aims to double national income. In 1970, before his downfall, President Obote announced that the Government was acquiring 60 per cent of the shares of all banks, oil companies, manufacturing and plantation industries, and the Kilembe copper mine.

Transport and Communications

There are 528 miles of railways, operated under the East African Community. The total length of made roads is 15,015 miles. Steamers ply on Lake Victoria linking Uganda ports with those in Kenya and Tanzania. Air transport from Entebbe airport is provided by East African Airways Corporation and fourteen other lines.

Social Welfare

Benefits are available for industrial accidents, sickness and unemployment. There are 26 Government hospitals with 4,857 beds and a large teaching hospital was opened at Kampala in 1962. A social security act was introduced in 1967.

Education

Education is sponsored by the Government and by Missions, most schools being Government-financed or aided. The national university is Makerere University in Kampala.

Tourism

The forests, lakes and mountains are the main tourist features. The River Nile has its source in Lake Victoria. There is a variety of wild life in the National Parks and Game Reserves and excellent opportunities exist for big game hunting and fishing.

Visas are not required to visit Uganda by nationals of Denmark, Finland, German Federal Republic, Iceland, Irish Republic, Italy, Norway, Rwanda, San Marino, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Tunisia, Turkey and U.K. and Commonwealth, but a visitor's pass must be obtained.

Sport

Football is the most popular sport.

* See also East African Community in Vol. I.

UGANDA—(INTRODUCTORY SURVEY, STATISTICAL SURVEY)

Public Holidays

1972: May 1 (Labour Day), July 10 (National Day), September 8 (Republic Day), October 9 (Independence Day), November 8 (Id ul Fitr), December 25-26 (Christmas).

1973: January 1 (New Year's Day), April 20-23 (Easter).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The unit of currency is the Uganda Shilling of 100 Cents. The former currency, the East African Shilling, ceased to be legal tender in September 1967.

Coins: 5, 10, 20, 50 Cents; 1 Shilling, 2 Shillings.

Notes: 5, 10, 20, 100 Shillings.

Exchange rate: 18.65 Uganda Shillings = £1 sterling.

7.14 Uganda Shillings = U.S. \$1

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (sq. miles)			POPULATION							
			1968 (Estimates)				Provinces (1969 Census—Provisional)			
Total	Land	Water	Total	African	European	Others	Buganda	Eastern	Northern	Western
91,076	74,712	16,364	8,133,000	8,025,000	10,300	97,700	2,668,232	2,801,497	1,640,016	2,416,492

1969 Census: 9,526,237 (provisional).

CHIEF TOWNS

POPULATION (1969 Census—Provisional)

Kampala (capital)	331,000*	Gulu	19,707
Jinja	100,000*	Entebbe	21,176
Mbale	23,539		

* 1970 estimate.

MAIN TRIBES OF UGANDA

(1959 Census)

TRIBE	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Baganda	508,735	536,143	1,044,878
Iteso	257,134	267,582	524,716
Basoga	246,182	255,739	501,921
Banyankore	253,993	265,290	519,283
Banyarunda	212,434	166,222	378,656
Bakiga	220,936	238,683	459,619
Lango	180,694	183,113	363,807
Bagisu	163,923	165,334	329,257
Acholi	141,643	143,286	284,929
Lugbara	116,114	120,156	236,270
Banyoro	93,907	94,467	188,374
Batoro	103,436	104,864	208,300
Karamojong	63,747	67,966	131,713
TOTAL (incl. other)	3,236,902	3,212,656	6,449,558

UGANDA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

LAND USE (1969—sq. km.)

Land Registered in Name of Individual Africans	26,588
National Parks, Game Reserves and Animal Sanctuaries	18,557
Land Within Boundaries of Gazetted Towns	496
Registered Sleeping Sickness Areas	1,606
Forest Reserves	16,106
Land (outside townships) Alienated to Non-Africans	1,789
Other Land	128,362
TOTAL LAND	193,504

EMPLOYMENT (1969) REPORTED AFRICAN EMPLOYMENT*

	PRIVATE INDUSTRY	PUBLIC SERVICE	TOTAL
Agriculture	45,884	6,930	52,814
Cotton ginning	5,493	—	5,493
Coffee curing	5,384	—	5,384
Forestry and Fishing	533	2,335	2,868
Mining and Quarrying	6,131	75	6,206
Manufacturing	39,154	353	39,507
Construction	12,216	29,069	41,285
Commerce	11,203	111	11,314
Transport and Communications	4,070	7,212	11,282
Government	—	39,084	39,084
Educational and Medical Services	29,299	20,886	50,185
Miscellaneous	10,165	4,939	15,104
TOTAL	169,532	110,994	280,526

*Large numbers of Africans are employed in subsistence farming.

TOTAL REPORTED EMPLOYMENT

	AFRICAN	ASIAN	EUROPEAN
Private Employment	169,532	9,448	2,154
Public Employment	110,994	1,538	1,303
All Employment	280,526	10,986	3,457

AGRICULTURE PRODUCTION

		1967	1968	1969	1970
Coffee	metric tons	119,171	232,459	201,000	194,000
Bugisu Arabica	" "	14,212	14,784	n.a.	n.a.
Cotton Lint	" bales "	344,813	422,876	86,353*	78,000*
Sugar, Refined	metric tons	137,417	152,418	143,945	n.a.
Tea	" "	11,240	15,163	18,217	20,000
Tobacco	"'ooo lb."	9,336	10,680	3,379	4,500

*Metric tons.

Livestock (1968): Cattle 3,845,000, Goats 1,845,000, Sheep 768,000.

Forestry (1967-68): Hard Wood 4,859,000 cu. ft., Soft Wood 288,000 cu. ft.

UGANDA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

MINING EXPORTS

	1967		1968		1969	
	QUANTITY	VALUE £'000	QUANTITY	VALUE £'000*	QUANTITY	VALUE £'000
Blister Copper (tons)	14,392	5,593.0	15,383	6,652.5	16,646	8,958.5
Tin Ore	157	143.3	253	230.9	248	202.5
Beryl	310	30.3	475	56.0	320	53.0
Wolfram	130	84.2	39	25.1	185	181.0

* £1=20 Uganda sh.

1970 production of blister copper: 17,063 metric tons worth £U8.9m.

FINANCE

1 Uganda shilling = 100 cents.

18.65 shs.=£1 sterling; 7.14 shs.=U.S. \$1.

20 shs.=£1.07 sterling=U.S. \$2.80.

(Note: £1 in this survey is used to indicate 20 Uganda shillings, which have not been equivalent to the £ sterling since November 1967.)

BUDGET (1969-70 estimates)

REVENUE		£	EXPENDITURE		£
Customs and Excise		24,015,000	Administration, etc.		17,001,400
Income and other Direct Tax		9,617,000	Agriculture		2,903,300
Export Tax		7,575,000	Regional Administrations		1,521,900
Licences and Internal Revenues		n.a.	Education		11,825,100
Interest		125,000	Health		3,734,300
Consumption Tax		9,369,500	Public Works		2,301,650
Miscellaneous		n.a.	Other		10,457,350
TOTAL		53,410,000	TOTAL		49,745,000

Budget: (1970-71) Recurrent Revenue U.Sh. 1,142m.; Recurrent Expenditure U.Sh. 1,120.9m.; Surplus U.Sh. 21m.; Development Expenditure U.Sh. 512m.; Development Resources U.Sh. 365.2m.; Deficit U.Sh. 146.8m.; U.Sh. 49m. of the General Revenue Account is allotted to development. (1971-72) Recurrent Revenue U.Sh. 1,326m.; Development Budget Revenue U.Sh. 41,524,000.

DEVELOPMENT PLANS

Second Five-Year Plan (1967-71): Total investment £230m. (Local Resources £145m., Private and Foreign Investment £85m.). Expenditure: Central Government £80m., Other State Organs £60m., Private Sector £90m.

Third Five-Year Plan (1971-76): Total investment is provisionally set at U£350m., with spending in the public sector at U£235m., over half of which is to be financed from local resources. G.D.P. is planned to rise in real terms at 6 per cent annually.

UGANDA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

DEVELOPMENT BUDGET

(1968-69 estimates)

REVENUE	£	EXPENDITURE	£
Grants from Abroad	374,550	Administration	9,278,100
Miscellaneous	1,422,400	Agriculture	2,274,450
		Resources	1,545,100
		Regional Administrations	595,400
		Education	1,231,800
		Health	1,568,400
		Works	3,542,800
TOTAL	1,796,950	TOTAL (incl. Others)	20,036,050

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

(U£ million)

	1968	1969	1970
<i>Monetary Sector:</i>			
Agriculture	72.4	87.5	88.4
Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	3.2	3.5	3.7
Mining and Quarrying	5.5	5.6	6.1
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	27.2	30.2	31.6
Electricity	4.8	4.9	5.0
Construction	4.8	5.0	5.4
Transport and Communications	13.3	14.6	15.1
Government	22.4	21.5	23.3
Miscellaneous Services	30.1	30.3	35.2
Trade	39.0	41.2	45.1
<i>Non-Monetary Sector:</i>			
Agriculture	81.6	88.2	87.3
Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	7.0	7.3	7.5
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	322.9	355.2	366.4

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

(U£ million)

	1968	1969	1970*
<i>Current Account:</i>			
Goods and Services:			
Exports f.o.b.	74.5	75.6	93.4
Imports c.i.f.	-66.1	-68.1	-73.2
Net Services and Invisibles	-9.3	-8.8	-9.8
Net Goods and Services	-0.9	-1.3	10.4
Transfer Payments (net)	-0.2	-0.8	-1.9
BALANCE ON CURRENT ACCOUNT	-1.1	-2.2	8.5
<i>Capital Account:</i>			
Long-Term Capital (net)	3.9	5.2	n.a.
Public	4.2	6.3	n.a.
Private	-0.3	-1.0	n.a.
Short-Term Capital (net)	0.5	0.4	n.a.
BALANCE ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT	4.4	5.7	-6.9
Change in Reserves (- = increase)	-3.8	-3.5	-1.5
Net Errors and Omissions	-0.5		

* Provisional.

EXTERNAL TRADE

Imports: (1966) £42,947,000; (1967) £41,328,000; (1968) £43,812,000; (1969) £45,504,000.

Exports: (1966) £65,936,000; (1967) £64,636,000; (1968) £66,347,000; (1969) £70,595,000.

INTER-COMMUNITY TRADE

(£'000)

	IMPORTS FROM KENYA AND TANZANIA	EXPORTS TO KENYA AND TANZANIA
1967 . . .	15,546	12,597
1968 . . .	14,989	10,679
1969 . . .	16,829	9,516

COMMODITIES

(Sh.'000)

RETAINED IMPORTS*	1966	1967	1968	1969
Food	122,030	115,881	95,993	120,568
Beverages and Tobacco	17,243	13,144	9,440	11,638
Crude Materials, inedible, except fuels	20,413	20,409	28,881	32,755
Mineral Fuels, Lubricants and Related materials	52,364	60,022	71,316	81,571
Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	12,941	13,014	14,541	13,711
Chemicals	104,453	102,715	121,709	122,670
Manufactures	347,688	300,833	354,410	372,858
Machinery and Transport Equipment	311,359	342,753	321,882	343,575
Miscellaneous Articles	130,426	112,853	111,221	113,930
Other Transactions	45,588	37,737	29,092	19,182
TOTAL	1,164,507	1,119,360	1,158,486	1,232,459

* Sum of net imports and transfers from Kenya and Tanzania, minus re-exports.

EXPORTS	1966	1967	1968	1969
Coffee	695,665	691,996	715,020	779,929
Tea	63,024	69,524	74,258	93,067
Animal Fodder	45,164	45,802	37,588	42,136
Hides and Skins	35,605	25,258	20,385	26,686
Oilseeds, Nuts and Kernels	12,721	9,731	8,385	8,639
Cotton Seed Oil	266	312	145	211
Raw Cotton	306,892	303,224	295,674	250,955
Tin Ore and Concentrates	2,989	2,572	3,535	2,759
Copper and Alloys, Unwrought	115,064	109,335	111,490	179,054
Papian, Crude	2,466	6,027	7,690	6,471
All Other Commodities	16,721	23,474	30,677	4,099
TOTAL	1,318,716	1,292,722	1,309,419	1,456,470

UGANDA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

(£'000)

IMPORTS FROM	1967	1968	1969	EXPORTS To	1967	1968	1969
United Kingdom .	14,243	14,633	15,613	U.S.A.	14,086	16,382	16,537
Japan	2,657	4,720	6,180	United Kingdom .	15,322	15,117	15,790
German Federal Rep.	5,250	4,751	4,322	Belgium	687	544	303
India	1,357	1,656	1,875	China, People's Rep.	1,415	1,743	444
U.S.A.	2,784	1,934	1,882	India	2,742	3,176	2,421
Italy	1,903	2,361	2,229	Canada	2,209	3,306	2,807
France	1,562	1,572	1,354	German Federal Rep.	2,332	2,789	2,241
Netherlands . . .	1,002	1,107	1,094	Japan	5,810	8,326	8,191
Hong Kong	793	928	783	Australia	2,282	2,256	2,552
Pakistan	576	686	1,297	Sudan	1,178	1,277	899
Belgium	807	733	631	Israel	1,490	936	11,076
Switzerland	306	690	563	Netherlands . . .	2,164	1,806	1,639
				Italy	1,628	865	861

TOURISM

NUMBER OF FOREIGN VISITORS

	EUROPEAN	INDO-PAKISTANI, ARAB	AFRICAN AND OTHER	TOTAL
1967 . . .	10,192	3,016	1,068	14,276
1968 . . .	11,575	2,537	1,290	15,402
1969 . . .	26,357	4,251	1,456	32,064

1970: 78,000 tourists visited Uganda.

TRANSPORT

Railways: (see Tanzania chapter).

ROADS

	CARS	COMMERCIAL VEHICLES	OTHER VEHICLES
1966 . . .	27,971	13,008	7,778
1967 . . .	29,408	13,802	7,816
1968 . . .	25,363	12,830	6,541

CIVIL AVIATION

EXTERNAL AIR TRAFFIC

	PASSENGERS		FREIGHT (kg.)	
	Arrival	Departure	Unloaded	Loaded
1967 . . .	23,404	24,293	595,611	1,085,364
1968 . . .	26,129	26,947	581,704	1,118,521
1969 . . .	25,726	29,263	571,000	1,128,000

EDUCATION

(1969—Aided Schools only)

	NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS	NUMBER OF TEACHERS	NUMBER OF PUPILS
Primary	2,723	21,074	709,708
Senior Secondary	72	1,641	35,924
Vocational Secondary	17	135	1,561
Technical Secondary	5	110	1,223
Teacher Training	25	318	4,328
Technical and Commercial Colleges	2	87	889
University	1	307	2,172

Higher Education Abroad (1967): 2,486.

Source: Statistics Division, Ministry of Planning and Economic Development, Entebbe.

THE CONSTITUTION

The Constitution of September 8th, 1967 established Uganda as a Republic, and introduced the post of an executive President who is Head of State, Leader of the Government and Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces. The Parliament is the supreme legislature, and consists of the President and a National Assembly of 82 elected members. The Constitution provides for some specially elected members as may be required to give the party having the greatest numerical strength of elected members a majority of not more than ten of all the members of the National Assembly.

There are 18 Administrative Districts of Acholi, Ankole, Bugisu, Bukedi, Bunyoro, Busoga, East Mengo, Karamoja, Kigezi, Lango, Madi, Masaka, Mubende, Sebei, Teso, Toro, West Mengo and West Nile.

This Constitution was not revoked by Maj.-Gen. Amin, but in February 1971 he ordered the suspension of Uganda's legal system, and the concentration of legislative powers in his own hands, with the assistance of a Council of Ministers nominated by him.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

President: Maj.-Gen. IDI AMIN.

CABINET

(April 1972)

Head of State, Commander-in-Chief of Armed Forces and
Minister of Internal Affairs: Maj.-Gen. IDI AMIN.
Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Co-operatives: F. L.
OKWAARE.
Minister of Foreign Affairs: WANUME KIBEDI.
Minister of Economic Development and Planning: APOLLO
KIRONDE.
Minister of Commerce and Industry and Tourism: WILSON
LUTARA.
Minister of Animal Husbandry, Game and Fisheries: Dr.
W. B. BANAGE.
Minister of Public Services and Local Administration: J. M.
BYAGAGAIRE.

Minister of Labour: ABU MAYANJA.
Minister of Health: Dr. J. M. GESA.
Minister of Mineral and Water Resources: WILSON ORYEMA.
Minister of Community Development and Culture: YEKOSO-
FATI ENGURA.
Minister of Finance: E. B. WAKHWEYA.
Minister of Education: E. RUGUMAYO.
Minister of Information: WILLIAM NABURI.
Attorney-General: P. J. NKAMBO MUGERWA.
Minister of Works, Communications and Housing: J. M. N.
ZIKUSOKA.
Minister of Defence: A. C. K. OBOH-OFUMBI.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

HIGH COMMISSIONS AND EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO UGANDA

(Kampala unless otherwise indicated)

(HC) High Commission; (E) Embassy.

Algeria: (Address not available) (E); *Ambassador:* DEROUA ALI CHERIF.

Australia: Nairobi, Kenya (HC); *High Commissioner:* Mr. ROGERS.

Austria: Nairobi, Kenya (E).

Belgium: *Ambassador:* HAMAN NOPPEN.

Burundi: (Address not available) (E); *Ambassador:* PROTAIS MANGONA.

Canada: Nairobi, Kenya (HC).

China, People's Republic: 41 Prince Charles Drive, P.O.B. 4106 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* CHANG LI.

Czechoslovakia: (Address not available) (E); *Ambassador:* JAN STADLER.

Denmark: *Ambassador:* KAI JOHANSEN.

Egypt: P.O.B. 4280 (E); *Ambassador:* GAMAL BARAKAT.

Ethiopia: Nairobi, Kenya (E).

Finland: (Address not available) (E); *Ambassador:* HENRICK BLOMSTEDT.

France: Ottoman Bank Bldg., First Floor, P.O.B. 3533 (E); *Ambassador:* ALBERT THABAULT.

German Federal Republic: Embassy House, P.O.B. 7016 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. WILFRIED SARRAZIN.

Ghana: Ambassador House, P.O.B. 4062 (HC); *High Commissioner:* M. Y. B. ATSU.

Guinea: (Address not available) (E); *Ambassador:* CHEICK OMAR M'BAYE.

Hungary: *Ambassador:* JOSEF BAJNOK.

India: Bank of India Bldg., P.O.B. 7040 (HC); *High Commissioner:* DHARMA DEVA.

Israel: Embassy House, P.O.B. 7052 (E); *Ambassador:* D. LOAR.

Italy: (Address not available); *Ambassador:* Signor ROMANY.

Japan: Nairobi, Kenya (E).

Korea, Republic: Baumann House, P.O.B. 3717 (E); *Ambassador:* CHANG HEE LEE.

Lesotho: Nairobi, Kenya.

Morocco: Addis Ababa, Ethiopia (E).

Netherlands: Nairobi, Kenya (E); *Ambassador:* Mr. POLDERMAN.

Nigeria: Ambassador House, P.O.B. 4338 (HC); *High Commissioner:* MBOM J. ETUK.

Norway: Nairobi, Kenya (E).

Pakistan: (Address not available) (HC); *High Commissioner:* R. R. NOORE.

Poland: Dar es Salaam, Tanzania (E).

Senegal: *Ambassador:* YOUSSEUGH SYLLA.

Sudan: Embassy House, P.O.B. 3200 (E); *Ambassador:* M. O. SHENDI.

Sweden: Nairobi, Kenya (E).

Switzerland: Nairobi, Kenya (E).

Tunisia: *Ambassador:* SLAHEDDINE ABDELLAH.

U.S.S.R.: Room C408, Amber House, P.O.B. 7022 (E); *Ambassador:* IVAN KURDYUKOV.

United Kingdom: 10/12 Obote Avenue, P.O.B. 7070 (HC); *High Commissioner:* RICHARD SLATER.

U.S.A.: Embassy House, P.O.B. 7007 (E); *Ambassador:* HENRY E. STEBBINS.

Vatican: *Ambassador:* LUIGI BELLOTTI.

Yugoslavia: P.O.B. 4370 (E); *Ambassador:* LJUBO RELJIC.

Zambia: Dar es Salaam, Tanzania (HC).

Uganda also has diplomatic relations with Liberia, Rwanda and Zaire.

Diplomatic contacts with Kenya and Tanzania are maintained through the East African Community.

PARLIAMENT

The National Assembly was dissolved on February 2nd, 1971, when Gen. Amin declared himself Head of State and took over all legislative powers.

POLITICAL PARTIES

These were suspended after the *coup* of January 1971.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The Court of Appeal for East Africa: P.O.B. 30187, Nairobi; Pres. Mr. Justice W. A. H. DUFFUS; Justices of Appeal J. F. SPRY, E. J. E. LAW, LUTTA A. MUSTAFA; Registrar T. T. M. ASWANI. Hears appeals from Uganda, Kenya and Tanzania.

The High Court: f. 1902; it has full criminal and civil jurisdiction over all persons and matters in the country.

Appeals from the High Court of Uganda lie to the Court of Appeal for East Africa, except in constitutional matters.

The High Court consists of a Chief Justice and 14 Puisne Judges.

Magistrates' Courts: Their present status and rights are established under the Magistrates' Courts Act of 1970.

The country is divided into magisterial areas, presided over by a Chief Magistrate. Under him there are Magistrates Grades I, II, and III with powers of sentence varying accordingly. The Magistrates preside alone over their courts and have limited jurisdiction. Appeals lie to the Chief Magistrate's Court, and from there to the High Court.

Chief Justice: B. K. M. KIWANUKA.

Puisne Judges: D. J. JONES, K. T. FUAD, J. W. MEAD, R. E. G. RUSSELL, L. P. SALDANHA, E. E. YODS, Y. V. PHADKE, A. W. K. MUKASA, S. MUSOKE, S. W. W. WAMBUZI, E. A. OTENG, M. SAIED.

RELIGION

About a half of the African population is Christian. There is a Muslim minority and the remainder follow various forms of traditional religion.

CHRISTIANS

ROMAN CATHOLICS

Archbishop: Archbishop of Kampala: EMMANUEL KNSUBUGA, P.O.B. 14125, Kampala, Uganda.

Bishops:

Arua: Rt. Rev. ANGELO TARANTINO, P.O.B. 135, Arua.

Fort Portal: Rt. Rev. VINCENT J. MCCAULEY, P.O.B. 214, Fort Portal. Auxiliary Bishop: Rt. Rev. S. MAGAMBO.

Gulu: Rt. Rev. Dr. CYPRIAN KIHANGIRE, P.O.B. 200, Gulu.

Hoima: Rt. Rev. EDWARD BAHARAGATE, P.O.B. 34, Hoima.

Jinja: Rt. Rev. J. WILLIGERS, P.O.B. 673, Jinja.

Kabale: Rt. Rev. B. HALEM'IMANA, P.O.B. 200, Kabale.

Lira: Rt. Rev. C. ASILI, P.O.B. 168, Lira.

Masaka: Rt. Rev. ADRIAN K. DDUNGU, P.O.B. 70, Masaka.

Mbarara: Rt. Rev. JOHN KAKUBI, P.O.B. 184, Mbarara.

Moroto: Rt. Rev. S. MAZZOLDI, P.O.B. 46, Moroto.

Tororo: Rt. Rev. JAMES ODONGO, P.O.B. 933, Mbale.

ANGLICANS

Archbishop: Archbishop of Uganda, Rwanda and Burundi: Most Rev. ERICA SABITI, P.O.B. 14123, Kampala.

Bishops:

Ankole: Rt. Rev. AMOS BETUNGURA, P.O.B. 14, Mbarara.

Burundi: Rt. Rev. YOHANA NKUNZUMWAMI, E.A.B. Buye, Ngozi B.P. 58, Burundi.

Kigezi: Rt. Rev. RICHARD E. LYTH, P.O.B. 65, Kabale.

Madi and West Nile: Rt. Rev. SILVANO WANI, P.O.B. 370, Arua.

Mbale: Rt. Rev. E. MASABA, Bishop's House, P.O. Box 473, Mbale.

Namirembe: Rt. Rev. Dr. DUNSTAN K. NSUBUGA, P.O.B. 14297, Kampala.

Northern Uganda: Rt. Rev. JANANI LUWUM, P.O.B. 232, Gulu.

Ruwenzori: Rt. Rev. ERICA SABITI, P.O.B. 37, Fort Portal; Assistant: Rt. Rev. YONASANI RWAKAUKARA, P.O.B. 20, Hoima.

Rwanda: Rt. Rev. ADONIYA SEBUNUNGURI, E.A.R. B.P. 61, Kigali, Rwanda.

Soroti: Rt. Rev. ASANASIO MARAKA, P.O.B. 107, Soroti.

West Buganda: Rt. Rev. STEPHEN TOMUSANGE, P.O.B. 242, Masaka.

MUSLIMS

Uganda Muslim Community: Leader BADRU KAKUNGULU.

Uganda Muslim Congress: Sec.-Gen. MUSA SEBIRUMBI.

THE PRESS

DAILIES

Munno (*Your Friend*): P.O.B. 14125, Kampala; f. 1911; Luganda; Roman Catholic; Editor Fr. STEPHEN MUKASA; circ. 2,000.

Obugagga Bwa Uganda (*Wealth of Uganda*): P.O.B. 15025, Kampala; f. 1956; Luganda; Editor D. KIWANUKA; circ. 10,000.

Omukulembeze (*The Leader*): P.O.B. 7142, Kampala; f. 1963; government owned; general news and sport; Editor P. L. BASSAJA; circ. 4,000.

The People: P.O.B. 5965; f. 1964; government daily; Editor ATEKER EJALU.

Taifa Empya (*Modern Uganda*): P.O. Box 1986, Kampala; f. 1953; Luganda; Editor MARK KIWANUKA; circ. 8,000.

Uganda Argus: P.O.B. 20081; Kampala; f. 1955; English; Independent; Editor ATEKER EJALU; circ. 27,000.

Uganda Eyogera: P.O.B. 15001, Kibuye; f. 1953; Luganda; Editor A. D. LUBOWA; circ. 12,000.

WEEKLIES AND THRICE WEEKLIES

Dbembo (*Freedom*): P.O.B. 14089, Mengo; f. 1960; Luganda; thrice weekly; Editor OBADIA TOMUSANGE; circ. 6,000.

Dwon Lwak (*Voice of the People*): P.O.B. 7142, Kampala; f. 1964; government publication; Editor P. ORYANG; circ. 7,000.

Kodheyo (*What News*): P.O.B. 92, Jinja; f. 1954; Luganda; weekly (Wed.); Editor S. K. MENHA; circ. 5,000.

Mugambizi (*Preacher*): P.O.B. 64, Masindi; Runyoro; weekly; Editor A. G. K. RWAKAIRA; circ. 2,000.

Mwebembezi (*The Leader*): P.O.B. 7142, Kampala; f. 1963; weekly; Editor C. B. ISINGOMA; circ. 3,000.

Ndimugezi: Private Bag, Kamuli; f. 1951; Luganda; weekly (Fri.); Editor A. N. NUME; circ. 850.

Taifa Uganda: P.O.B. 1986, Kampala; f. 1961; weekly; Man. Editor M. KIWANUKA-ZAKE.

Voice of Islam: P.O.B. 243, Kampala; English; weekly; Editor H. IBRAHIM.

FORTNIGHTLIES

Ageteoraine (*Unity*): P.O.B. 150, Mbarara; Runyankore/Rukiga; f. 1959; Editor Rev. B. CLECHET; circ. 7,500.

Apupeta (*News*): P.O.B. 7142, Kampala; f. 1945; government publication; Editor F. A. OTAI; circ. 10,000.

Erwom K'iteso (*Teso News*): P.O. Box 3025, Mbale Ngora; f. 1957; Roman Catholic; Ateso; Editor Fr. MICHAEL EKUMU; circ. 5,620.

Lobo Mewa (*Our Land*): P.O. Box 200, Gulu; f. 1952; Lwo; Catholic; Editor Rev. Fr. PELLEGRINI; circ. 12,000.

MONTHLIES

Agata e Bukedi: P.O. Box 249, Mbale; f. 1959; Luganda; Editor C. J. GIZAMBA; circ. 5,000.

Agata e Masaba: P.O. Box 249, Mbale; f. 1959; Luganda; Editor C. J. GIZAMBA; circ. 5,000.

Agari Ankole (*News from Ankole*): P.O. Box 6, Mbarara; Runyankore; Editor Community Development Officer, Ankole; circ. 3,000.

Amut (*News*): P.O. Box 49, Lira; f. 1953; Lango; Editor Y. W. APENYO; circ. 4,000.

Leadership: P.O.B. 3872, Kampala; f. 1957; English; Editor Rev. G. DEGANO; circ. 10,000.

Lok Mutime (*What has Happened*): P.O. Box 70, Gulu; f. 1957; Lwo; Editor Information Officer, Acholi A.L. Government; circ. 2,500.

Musizi: P.O.B. 14152, Mengo, Kampala; f. 1955; Roman Catholic; Luganda; Editor Fr. J. M. KISABWE; circ. 30,000.

The Nile Gazette: P.O.B. 264, Arua; f. 1958; English; Editor Rev. Fr. J. M. TROY; circ. 6,500.

QUARTERLY, Etc.

E.A. Journal of Rural Development: Dept. of Rural Economy, P.O.B. 7062, Kampala; Editor Prof. V. F. AMANN; circ. 1,000; twice a year.

Uganda Dairy Farmer: Kampala.

NEWS AGENCIES

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Novosti and Tass have bureaux in Kampala.

PUBLISHER

Uganda Publishing House: Kampala.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Radio Uganda: Ministry of Information, Broadcasting and Tourism, P.O.B. 2038, Kampala; transmits daily programmes in English, Luganda, Luo, Runyoro/Rutoro and Ateso and Runyankore/Rukiga, Lusoga, Lumasaba, Lunyole/Lusamia/Lugwe, Ngakarimojong Madi, Alur, Kupsabiny, Lugbara, Hindustani; weekly broadcasts in Kumam and Kakwa; Chief Engineer H. F. HUMPHREYS; controller of Programmes PETER EKODEU.

TELEVISION

Uganda Television Service: P.O.B. 4260, Kampala; f. 1963; commercial service operated by the Ministry of Information, Broadcasting and Tourism; transmits over a radius of 50 miles from Kampala; 5 relay stations have been built (1971); Dir. of Television (vacant); Controller-Engineering BERNARD O'BRIEN (acting); Commercial Man. JAMES BWOGI.

FINANCE

BANKING

CENTRAL BANK

Bank of Uganda: P.O.B. 7120, Obote Avenue, Kampala; f. 1966; bank of issue; authorized cap. Sh. 40m.; dep. Sh. 532m.; Gov. J. M. MUBIRU; Gen. Man. D. K. TAMALE.

STATE BANKS

Uganda Commercial Bank: P.O.B. 973, Kampala; f. 1965; cap. p.u. Sh. 30m.; dep. Sh. 135m. (Sept. 1969); 16 brs.; Man. Dir. E. A. ODEKE; Sec. C. M. KABENGE, A.C.I.S., A.C.C.S.

Uganda Co-operative Ltd. Development Bank: P.O.B. 6863, Kampala; f. 1970; cap. Sh. 45m.

REGIONAL BANK

East African Development Bank: P.O.B. 7128, Kampala; f. 1967; provides financial and technical assistance to promote industrial development within the East African Community and to make the economies of the three members more complementary in the industrial field; authorized cap. Sh. 400m.; funds committed for investment (Nov. 1971) Sh. 125m.; Dir.-Gen. and Chair. IDDI SIMBA.

FOREIGN BANKS

Bank of Baroda (Uganda) Ltd.: Head Office: P.O.B. 7197, Kampala; brs. at Jinja and Mbale; Man. N. B. DESAI.

Bank of India (Uganda) Ltd.: subsidiary of Bank of India, Bombay; brs. at Kampala (Man. R. I. GAJIVALA) and Jinja (Man. A. U. SHAH).

Barclays Bank of Uganda Ltd.: Head Office: 16 Kampala Rd., Kampala; brs. at Fort Portal, Jinja (2), Kabale, Kampala (4), Kilembe, Masaka, Mbale, Mbarara, Soroti, Tororo and 26 agencies.

Commercial Bank of Africa Ltd.: Dar es Salaam, Tanzania; Embassy House, Obote Ave., P.O.B. 4224, Kampala.

Grindlays Bank (Uganda) Ltd.: Head Office: 45 Kampala Rd., Kampala; 50 brs. in Uganda; Gen. Man. I. G. PEGGIE.

Standard Bank Ltd., The: Head Office: 10 Clements Lane, London, E.C.4; f. 1862; Speke Rd., P.O.B. 7111, Kampala; three other branches in Kampala, and others at Gulu, Jinja, Masaka, Mbale, Soroti, Lira, Kasese; Gen. Man. Uganda J. D. IRVINE-ROBERTSON.

INSURANCE

East Africa General Insurance Co. Ltd.: 14 Kampala Rd., P.O.B. 1392, Kampala; life, fire, motor, marine and accident insurance; cap. authorized Sh. 5m.; cap. p.u. Sh. 2,694,600; Chair. JAYANT MADHVANI; Gen. Man. B. K. ANAND.

Uganda American Insurance Co.: f. 1970; auth. cap. Sh. 10m.

About six of the leading insurance companies are represented in Uganda.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Jinja Chamber of Commerce and Industry: P.O.B. 167, Jinja; f. 1925; 75 mems.; Pres. B. M. DUNGU, M.B.E.; Vice-Pres. F. J. HUNT; Hon. Sec. S. C. BAXI.

Mbale Chamber of Commerce: P.O.B. 396, Mbale; Pres. J. S. PATEL; Sec. K. K. MISTRY.

Uganda Chamber of Commerce: P.O.B. 2369, Kampala.

Tororo Chamber of Commerce: P.O.B. 198, Tororo; f. 1959; Pres. A. WALKER; Sec. A. C. RIDDLE.

Indo Uganda Society (formerly Central Council of Indian Associations in Uganda): Central Office, P.O.B. 160, Kampala; Pres. J. S. VISANA; Sec. J. F. DASTUR.

DEVELOPMENT CORPORATIONS

National Housing Corporation: Ambassador House, P.O.B. 659, Kampala; f. 1964; Govt. agent for building works; aims to improve living standards, principally by building residential housing; Chair. J. BIKANGAGA; Chief Exec. A. S. N. KIWANA.

Uganda Development Corporation Ltd.: 9-11 Obote Ave., P.O.B. Box 442, Kampala; f. 1952; Chair. S. NYANZI; publ. Crane (Jan. and June).

TRADE UNIONS

The Government is proposing to introduce a law creating a single national trade union with existing unions becoming branches of it.

Uganda Trades Union Congress: P.O. Box 2889, Kampala; affiliated to the ICFTU; about 102,000 mems. and 23 affiliated unions; Pres. H. LUANDE; Gen. Sec. D. G. NKUUTE.

Principal Affiliate:

National Union of Plantation and Agricultural Workers: P.O.B. 4327, Kampala; f. 1952; 31,450 mems.; Pres. SILAS EBYAU; Gen. Sec. R. N. IMANYWOHA.

Federation of Uganda Trade Unions: P.O.B. 3460, Jinja; f. 1964; 20,000 mems.; Pres. E. R. KIBUKA; Sec. J. W. TWINO.

Principal Affiliate:

Uganda Public Employees Union: P.O.B. 3460, Kampala; f. 1961; 17,000 mems.; Pres. Z. BIGIRWENKYA; Gen. Sec. E. KIBUKA.

MARKETING AND CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

Lint Marketing Board: P.O.B. 7018, Kampala; statutory authority for sale of all cotton lint and cotton seed. Sales of lint to countries with State-controlled economies negotiated directly by the Board, but for others lint is sold through auction to members of East African Cotton Exporters Ltd., P.O.B. 3980, Kampala; Chair. J. M. BYAGAGAIRE; Sec. E. J. H. KITAKA-GAWERA.

UGANDA—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY, TRANSPORT AND TOURISM, UNIVERSITY)

Coffee Marketing Board: P.O.B. 7154, Kampala; statutory authority for sale of all processed coffee produced in Uganda. Sales of coffee to ICA quota and non-quota markets are made directly by the Board. Chair. R. J. MUKASA; Sec. B. S. LUKWAGO.

There are 2,500 co-operative unions including the following:

Bwavumpologom Growers' Co-operative Union Ltd.: P.O. Box 501, Masaka; f. 1953; 100 mem. socs.; Pres. JOSEPH MWANJE; coffee, cotton and agricultural produce marketing association.

Bugisu Co-operative Union Ltd.: 2 Court Road, P.O. Mbale; f. 1954; handles the Bugisu *Arabica* crop; 73 mem. socs.

East Mengo Growers' Co-operative Union Ltd.: P.O.B. 7092, Kampala; f. 1968; general products growers union; 137 mem. socs.; Chair. D. MAWEJJE.

Masaka District Growers' Co-operative Union Ltd.: P.O. Box 284, Masaka; f. 1951; 200 coffee-growing societies; Pres. A. KIWANUKA; Gen. Man. ALLEN M. KERA.

Mubende District Co-operative Union: coffee growers' association.

Nkoba Za Mbogo Farmers' Co-operative Association: coffee growers' association.

Wamala Growers' Co-operative Union Ltd.: P.O.B. 99, Mityana; f. 1968; general products growers' union; 75 mem. socs.; Chair. C. SEMPALA.

West Mengo Growers' Co-operative Union Ltd.: P.O.B. 7039, Kampala; f. 1948; general products growers' union; 105 mem. socs.; Chair. B. K. KAUMI.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

See East African Railways (Kenya Chapter).

ROADS

The road network is good by the standards of tropical Africa. The Ministry of Works maintains 520 miles of tarmac road and 2,444 miles of all-weather murram road. The African Local Governments maintain a further 4,418 miles of all-weather murram roads and 3,882 miles of lesser dirt roads. A new 39-mile bitumen road from Lira to Kamdini will be built in 1971. In 1967 The International Development Association granted Uganda a credit of \$5 million for road development.

INLAND WATERWAYS

Regular steamer services operate on Lake Victoria.

CIVIL AVIATION

Uganda's international airport is at Entebbe, on the shores of Lake Victoria some 25 miles from Kampala.

Distances within the country are too short for air transport to be used to advantage in general, but there are several small airstrips.

East African Airways Corporation (EAAC): Sadler House, Koinage St., P.O.B. 41010, Nairobi, Kenya; joint national airline for Uganda, Kenya and Tanzania (see Kenya chapter or East African Community in Part Two).

The following foreign airlines also serve Entebbe: Aeroflot, Air Zaire, Air India, Alitalia, BOAC, British Caledonian, Caspair (an EAAC associate), Ethiopian Airlines, Lufthansa, PAA, Sabena, SAS, Sudan Airways and TWA.

TOURISM

Uganda Tourist Association: P.O.B. 1542, Kampala.

UNIVERSITY

Makerere University: P.O.B. 7062, Kampala; f. 1922; 350 teachers, 3,053 students.

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Capital

The United Arab Emirates extend along the coast of the Arabian Gulf from the base of Qatar to the border with Oman. The climate is exceptionally hot and humid in the summer and mild in the winter. The official language is Arabic, but English is spoken in business circles. Islam is the principal religion. The capital is Abu Dhabi.

Recent History

Federation of what were then the Trucial States was proposed by the rulers in 1968, when Britain announced its intention of withdrawing its troops from the area by the end of 1971. The proposals originally included Bahrain and Qatar, as well as the seven Trucial States, but negotiations on the participation of the two larger and more developed states eventually broke down in 1971, and they opted for separate independence from British protection. Abu Dhabi, Dubai, Sharjah, Umm al Quwain, Ajman and Fujairah then formed the United Arab Emirates on December 2nd, 1971. Ras al Khaimah refused to join the Union until February 1972, when it had become clear that neither Britain or any Arab government was prepared to take action on Iran's seizure of the two Tumb islands in the Gulf belonging to the sheikhdom. A treaty of friendship between Britain and the United Arab Emirates was signed in December 1971. The U.A.E. became members of the UN and Arab League.

In January 1972 the Ruler of Sharjah, Sheikh Khalid, was killed by rebels led by his cousin, Sheikh Saqr, who had been deposed as Ruler in 1965. The rebels were rounded up, and Sheikh Sultan succeeded his brother as interim Ruler.

Government

Below the President and Vice-President of the United Arab Emirates there is a Gulf Supreme Council, consisting of the rulers of the seven sheikhdoms. There is also a Union Cabinet and a National Consultative Assembly, which met for the first time in February 1972. Abu Dhabi has its own Cabinet and Consultative Assembly, appointed by the Ruler. Otherwise each ruler has absolute control over his own subjects.

Defence

The Union Defence Force of some 1,700 men was formed from the Trucial Oman Scouts and is still officered by Britons.

Economic Affairs

Abu Dhabi's economy is almost entirely dependent on oil, and earnings from it have made the state the richest in the world in terms of income per head. Dubai is also rich in oil but its reserves have yet to be fully developed. Dubai remains the principal commercial centre and entrepôt port for the U.A.E. The rulers of the northern sheikhdoms have all signed exploration agreements but, for the present, traditional and very impoverished economic activity, based on fishing and pearling, persists.

Transport and Communications

A metalled, all-weather road runs from Dubai to Ras al Khaimah. Abu Dhabi is linked to the mainland by a £1 million bridge, opened in 1968, and to the Buraimi Oasis by a dual-carriageway road. Dubai is the main port, and now has the largest harbour in the Middle East. Dubai also has an international airport.

Education

Education is little developed beyond the primary level.

Public Holidays

1972: August 6-7 (Accession of Ruler of Abu Dhabi) (observed in Abu Dhabi only), September 8 (Leilat al Meiraj), November 8 (Id ul Fitr), December 25 (Christmas Day), December 26 (Boxing Day).

1973: January 1 (New Year's Day), January 17 (Id ul Adha), February 6 (Al-Hijra), February 15 (Al-Ashoura), April 16 (Mouloud).

Weights and Measures

The imperial, metric and local systems are all in use.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The unit of currency in Abu Dhabi is the Bahraini dinar, divided into 1,000 fils, and equal to 10 Qatar/Dubai riyals.

Coins: 1, 5, 10, 25, 100, 500 fils.

Notes: 100 fils, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, 5, 10 dinars.

Exchange rate: 1.145 Bahrain dinars = £1 sterling
0.440 Bahrain dinars = U.S. \$1

In the other states the unit of currency is the Qatar/Dubai ryal, divided into 100 dirhams.

Coins: 1, 5, 10, 25, 50 dirhams.

Notes: 1, 5, 10, 25, 50, 100 riyals.

Exchange rate: 11.45 Q/D riyals = £1 sterling
4.40 Q/D riyals = U.S. \$1

STATISTICS

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (sq. miles)		POPULATION (1968)			
Total	Abu Dhabi (estimate)	Total (estimate)	Abu Dhabi (1968 Census)	Dubai (1970 est.)	Sharjah (1968 Census)
32,000	25,000	177,640	46,375	70,000	31,480

Population estimates (1970) for the other sheikhdoms are as follows: Ras al Khaimah 24,500, Fujairah 10,000, Ajman and Umm al Quwain 4,000 each.

EMPLOYMENT

Oil prospecting, fishing, pearl fishing, boat building, livestock. Commercial oil production is carried on from Murban and Bu Hasa, in Abu Dhabi, and also offshore from Abu Dhabi and Dubai.

OIL PRODUCTION OF CRUDE OIL (Metric Tons)

YEAR	ABU DHABI MARINE AREAS LTD.	ABU DHABI PETROLEUM Co. LTD.
1967 . . .	5,978,271	12,360,686
1968 . . .	8,878,089	15,156,700
1969 . . .	11,728,264	16,815,000
1970 . . .	12,686,029	20,080,000
1971 . . .	16,833,341	27,160,000

Oil production in Dubai (1970): 523,000 tons.

ABU DHABI DEVELOPMENT PLAN (1968-73—million Bahrain Dinars)

Electricity Generation and Distribution .	40
Industrial Development .	60
Roads	48
Irrigation	13
Education	13
Health	6
Government and Defence .	15
Arab Countries Development Fund .	30
TOTAL (incl. others) . . .	296

FINANCE

1 Bahrain dinar = 1,000 fils = 10 Qatar/Dubai ryals.

1.145 BD = £1 sterling; 0.440 BD = U.S. \$1.

100 BD = 1,000 Q/DR = £87.33 sterling = U.S. \$227.17.

Oil revenues in Abu Dhabi amounted to approximately 85 million Bahrain Dinars in 1969.

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES—(STATISTICS)

EXTERNAL TRADE

DUBAI IMPORTS

('000 Qatar/Dubai ryals)

COMMODITIES	1966	1967	1968	1969†
Household Goods	108,761	132,429	179,411	202,000
Foodstuffs	61,042	68,022	117,634	114,000
Garments	50,788	92,973	147,812	164,000
Machinery	30,702	77,093	150,880	187,000
Building Materials	19,135	41,902	73,947	101,000
Electrical, Radio and Allied Goods	10,867	18,999	30,560	44,000
Stationery	2,011	3,312	5,024	7,000
Photographic Goods	675	1,165	2,413	n.a.
Cosmetics	2,998	4,169	6,591	7,000
Medicines and Chemicals	2,752	3,179	5,141	n.a.
Fuel and Oil	5,907	9,045	12,088	28,000
Arms and Ammunition	651	1,071	1,369	n.a.
Oil Field Materials	13,704	15,782	25,550	45,000
Liquor and Wine	1,318	1,748	2,657	n.a.
TOTAL	311,391	476,895..	761,080	922,000

Dubai is the entrepôt market for the Trucial States.

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES	1966	1967	1968	1969†
Switzerland	69,547	90,084	89,523	106,000
Japan	40,629	78,700	130,321	179,000*
United Kingdom	37,779	69,504	125,055	161,000*
United States	16,432	38,491	71,658	76,000
India	20,194	21,277	36,003	42,000
Pakistan	11,452	17,710	53,647	35,000
China	11,862	16,092	29,305	33,000
German Federal Republic	8,936	15,911	26,288	39,000
Malaysia and Singapore	10,075	14,177	16,828	n.a.
Netherlands	11,256	12,167	17,207	20,000

* 1970 figures: U.K. 184,000; Japan 163,875.

† Approximate figures.

There is a large and officially authorized trade in gold which is not, however, included in the official trade statistics for Dubai.

ABU DHABI

Official imports into Abu Dhabi in 1969 amounted to 59.3 million Bahrain Dinars; the principal suppliers were the United Kingdom (19 million B.D.), the U.S.A. (10.9 million B.D.), and Dubai (4.1 million B.D.).

THE CONSTITUTION

The Rulers of the United Arab Emirates have absolute control over their own subjects though the Ruler of Abu Dhabi has appointed a cabinet and a National Consultative Assembly.

The Gulf Supreme Council, on which all the Rulers are represented, meets at least twice a year to discuss problems of mutual interest.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

President: Sheikh ZAID BIN SULTAN AL NAHAYYAN.

Vice-President: Sheikh RASHID BIN SAID AL MAKTUM.

GULF SUPREME COUNCIL

Ruler of Sharjah: Sheikh SULTAN BIN MUHAMMAD (interim)

Ruler of Ras al Khaimah: SAQR BIN MUHAMMAD AL QASIMI (1948).

Ruler of Umm al Quwain: AHMED BIN RASHID AL MU'ALLA, M.B.E. (1929).

Ruler of Ajman: RASHID BIN HUMAID (1928).

Ruler of Dubai: RASHID BIN SAID AL MAKTUM (1958).

Ruler of Abu Dhabi: ZAID BIN SULTAN AL NAHAYYAN (1966).

Ruler of Fujairah: MUHAMMAD BIN HAMAD AL-SHARGI (recognized March 1952).

CABINET

(April 1972)

Prime Minister: Sheikh MAKTOUN BIN RASHID AL-MAKTUM.

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance, Economy and Industry: Sheikh HAMDAN BIN RASHID AL-MAKTUM.

Minister of the Interior: Sheikh MUBARAK BIN MUHAMMAD AL-NUHAYAN.

Minister of Defence: Sheikh MUHAMMAD BIN RASHID AL-MAKTUM.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: AHMAD KHALIFA AL-SUWEIDI.

Minister of Health: Sheikh SULTAN BIN AHMAD AL-MUALLA.

Minister of Public Works: Sheikh MUHAMMAD BIN SULTAN AL-QASIMI.

Minister of Education: Sheikh SULTAN BIN MUHAMMAD AL-QASIMI.

Minister of Communications: Sheikh ABD-AL-AZIZ BIN RASHID AL-NUAIMI.

Minister of Agriculture and Fishing Resources: Sheikh HAMAD BIN MUHAMMAD AL-SHARQI.

Minister of Information: Sheikh AHMAD BIN HAMID.

Minister of Electricity: ABDULLAH BIN HAMMOUD AL-QASIMI.

Minister of Planning: MUHAMMAD AL-KINDI.

Minister of Housing: SAID BIN ABDULLAH BIN SALMAN.

Minister of Justice: ABDULLAH BIN URMAN.

Minister of Youth and Sports: Sheikh RASHID BIN HUMAID.

Minister of Labour and Social Affairs: Sheikh SAMI BIN ISA BIN HARITH.

Minister of State for Financial and Economic Affairs: AHMAD BIN SULTAN BIN SULAYIM.

Minister of State for the Union and the Gulf Supreme Council: ABD-AL-MAUK AL-QASIMI.

Minister of State for the Council of Ministers: UTAIBA BIN ABDULLAH AL-UTAIBA.

ABU DHABI CABINET

Prime Minister and Minister of Defence and Finance: Sheikh KHALIFA BIN ZAYID AL-NUHAYAN.

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Public Works: Sheikh HAMDAN BIN MUHAMMAD AL-HAJARI.

Minister of the Interior: Sheikh MUBARAK BIN MUHAMMAD BIN HAMMAMI.

Minister of Municipalities and Agriculture: Sheikh MAHMOUD BIN MUHAMMAD AL-NUHAYAN.

Minister of Communications: Sheikh MUHAMMAD BIN KHALID AL-NUHAYAN.

Minister of Health: Sheikh SAIF BIN MUHAMMAD.

Minister of Water and Electricity: Sheikh KHALIFA BIN MUHAMMAD AL-NUHAYAN.

Minister of Justice: Sheikh SURUR BIN MUHAMMAD.

Minister of Information and Tourism: Sheikh AHMAD BIN HAMID.

Minister of Cabinet Affairs: AHMAD BIN KHALIFA AL-SUWEIDI.

Minister of Labour and Social Affairs: Sheikh MUHAMMAD BIN BUTTI AL-UTAIBA.

Minister of Economy and Trade: Sheikh KHALIFA BIN AHMAD AL-UTAIBA.

Minister of Oil and Industry: MANI BIN DAID AL-UTAIBA.

Minister of Education: MUHAMMAD KHALIFA AL-KINDI.

Ministers of State: MUHAMMAD HABRUSHI and ADNAN AL-PACHACHI.

ASSEMBLIES

U.A.E. NATIONAL CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY

This met for the first time on February 13th, 1972, when it was opened by the U.A.E. President, Sheikh Zaid.

ABU DHABI CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY

Formed on September 1st, 1971, it has 50 members, all nominated by the Ruler, Sheikh Zaid. None of the members belong to the ruling family, though many of them represent tribal interests.

The Assembly can make recommendations on draft laws to the Council of Ministers before they are submitted for the Ruler's approval.

The Assembly met for the first time in October 1971. Its term is two years.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

U.A.E. subjects and citizens of all Arab and Muslim states are subject to the jurisdiction of the local courts.

In the local courts the rules of Islamic law generally prevail. A modern code of law is being produced for Abu Dhabi.

In Dubai there is a court run by a *qadi*, while in some of the other states all legal cases are referred immediately to the Ruler or a member of his family, who will refer to a *qadi* only if he cannot settle the matter himself. In Abu Dhabi a professional Jordanian judge presides over the Ruler's Court.

RELIGION

Most of the inhabitants are Muslims of the Sunni and Shi'ite sects.

THE PRESS

Abu Dhabi Chamber of Commerce Review: P.O.B. 662, Abu Dhabi; monthly; Arabic.

Abu Dhabi News: Department of Information and Tourism, Abu Dhabi; weekly; English.

Akhbar Dubai: Dubai Municipality, P.O.B. 67, Dubai; fortnightly; Arabic.

Dubai Official Gazette: P.O. Box 516, Custom House Building, Dubai; monthly; Arabic and English.

al Sharooq (*The Sunrise*): Sharjah; f. 1970; monthly; Dir.-Gen. TAREEM OMRAN; Editor YOUSEF AL HASSAN; circ. 3,000.

Akhbar Ras al Khaimah: Ras al Khaimah; monthly; Arabic.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

There are radio stations in Abu Dhabi and Sharjah and television stations in Abu Dhabi, Dubai and Qatar.

Voice of the Coast (*Saut as Salih*): Sharjah; broadcasts daily in Arabic over a wide area; accepts advertisements.

Forces Radio Station: P.O.B. 64, Sharjah; broadcasts in English; accepts advertisements.

FINANCE

BANKING

Bankers' Association: Abu Dhabi; f. 1971 by the banks operating in Abu Dhabi; Chair. KAZHEM CHALABI.

Arab Bank: Amman, Jordan; Sharjah.

Bank of Oman Ltd.: P.O.B. 2111, Dubai; f. 1967; cap. p.u. Q/D rials 6,750,000; branch in Abu Dhabi; Gen. Man. MAJED AL GHURAIR.

British Bank of the Middle East, The: London; Dubai, Sharjah, Khor Fakkhani, Ras al Kaimah, and Abu Dhabi.

Commercial Bank of Dubai: Cinema Square, Dubai; f. 1969; owned by Chase Manhattan Bank, Commerzbank A.G. and the Commercial Bank of Kuwait.

Dubai Bank: P.O.B. 2545, Deira, Dubai; f. 1970; control is held by local interests, but British, French and American banks are also participating.

Eastern Bank: London; Abu Dhabi, Sharjah and Buraimi.

First National City Bank: New York; P.O.B. 749, Dubai; also in Sharjah and Abu Dhabi.

Habib Bank: Karachi; Dubai.

National and Grindlays Bank Limited: London; Abu Dhabi (formerly Ottoman Bank), Ras al Kaimah and Sharjah.

National Bank of Abu Dhabi: P.O.B. 4, Abu Dhabi; f. 1968; cap. p.u. im. B.D.; Chief Exec. MOHAMED ALI CHALABI; Gen. Man. J. S. W. COOMBS.

National Bank of Dubai: P.O.B. 777, Dubai; branches in Abu Dhabi and Umm al Quwain; Gen. Man. D. W. MACK.

INSURANCE

Arab Commercial Enterprise (Dubai) Ltd.: P.O.B. 1100, Dubai; Man. TOUFIC H. BARAKEH.

Arabia Insurance Co. Ltd.: P.O.B. 1050, Dubai; Rep. WALEED H. JISHI.

Sharjah Insurance Co.: Sharjah; f. 1970; monopoly of local insurance business; cap. Q/D rials 2.5m., half subscribed by the Sharjah government.

A large number of foreign insurance companies are represented in the Trucial States.

COMMERCE

Abu Dhabi Chamber of Commerce and Industries: P.O.B. 662, Abu Dhabi.

Dubai Chamber of Commerce: P.O.B. 1457, Dubai; f. 1965; 1,900 mems.; Pres. MOHAMED SAEED ALMULLA; Gen. Dir. MAMDUGH SADEQ TABBA.

Sharjah Chamber of Commerce and Industry: P.O.B. 580 Sharjah; f. 1970; Pres. MOHAMMED BIN OBAID AL-SHAMS.

DEVELOPMENT

United Arab Emirates Development Office: P.O.B. 1565, Dubai; f. 1965 to co-ordinate development of the Trucial States, now the U.A.E.

The Development Office, which administers the Capital Projects programme of the Council and also recurrent services in agriculture, technical education, scholarships, health and public works, is financed from the Development Fund, to which various countries have contributed, and to which the principal recurrent contributors are the Ruler of Abu Dhabi and the U.K. Government.

Capital Projects include inter-state roads, urban water and electricity schemes, housing and other urban development, rural water supplies, agricultural extension schemes and harbour works. Investigations into water resources, mineral prospects, soil, agricultural marketing and fisheries have been conducted. An economic survey which recommended a five-year development plan (1970-74) for the Development Office was accepted in principle by the Trucial States Council.

Planning and Co-ordination Department: Abu Dhabi; supervises Abu Dhabi's Development Programme; Dir. MAHMOUD HASSAN JUMA.

OIL

ABU DHABI

Department of Petroleum Affairs and Industry: B.P. 9 Abu Dhabi; State supervisory body; Dir. MANI AL OTAIBA.

Abu Dhabi Marine Areas Ltd.: P.O.B. 303, Abu Dhabi; owned two-thirds by British Petroleum and one-third by Compagnie Française de Pétroles; oil has been found in commercial quantities 88 miles offshore from Abu Dhabi on the Umm Shaif structure, 20 miles east of Das Island, only a mile long and half a mile wide, the operating headquarters and tanker loading terminal. A new field at Zakum was brought into production in 1967. Production (1971) 16,833,341 long tons; Gen. Man. Dr. A. J. HORAN.

Abu Dhabi Oil Company: Abu Dhabi; consortium of three Japanese oil companies, Maruzen, Daikyo and Nihon Kogyo; holds offshore concession; oil strikes reported in September 1969 and January 1970.

Abu Dhabi Petroleum Company Ltd.: P.O.B. 270, Abu Dhabi; the company has the same shareholders as the Iraq Petroleum Company. Export of oil from the Murban Field started on December 14th, 1963. The terminal is at Jebel Dhanna. The annual production capacity was raised to 12 million tons during 1965 by the connection of Bu Hasa field to Jebel Dhanna. Facilities installed to raise annual production capacity to 20 million tons were completed in December 1967; Gen. Man. A. TURNER. Production in long tons (1971) 27,160,000.

Middle East Oil Company Ltd.: Abu Dhabi; formed 1968 by the Mitsubishi group; holds concessions covering some 15,000 square km. on land.

Phillips Petroleum: P.O.B. 6, Abu Dhabi; heads consortium with the Italian AGIP Company (each with a 41.66 per cent interest) and the American Independent Oil Company (with a 16.66 per cent interest); holds 9,000 square km. concession on land; Gen. Man. O. J. Koop.

United Petroleum Development (Japan): Abu Dhabi; f. 1970; association of four Japanese companies, in association with British Petroleum, to develop the Bunduq oilfield.

DUBAI

Petroleum Affairs Department: Dubai; government supervisory body; Dir. MAHDI AL TAJIR.

Delfzee Dubai Petroleum: Dubai; subsidiary of Wintershall Aktiengesellschaft (W. Germany) with a 5 per cent holding in production.

Deutsche Texaco: Dubai; has a 10 per cent holding in production.

Dubai Marine Areas: Dubai; holds offshore concession agreement signed in 1963, with a 50 per cent holding in production; British Petroleum sold its two-thirds interest in the company to Compagnie Française des Pétroles in October 1969.

Dubai Petroleum Company: Dubai; subsidiary of Continental Oil Co. (U.S.A.) with minority participation by Deutsche Erdöl and Sun Oil Co. (U.S.A.); holds offshore concession in Fateh oilfield which began producing in 1969, and has a 30 per cent holding in production; output in 1970 amounted to about 1 million metric tons.

Dubai Sun: Dubai; has a 5 per cent holding in production.

RAS AL KHAIMAH

Union Oil operates the offshore concession.

In March 1969 the Ruler signed an oil concession agreement with *Shell Hydrocarbons N.V.* covering the Emirate's mainland territory.

SHARJAH

John Mecom Ltd. have held a concession since 1964. In January 1969 the Ruler of Sharjah signed two exploration agreements with *Shell* interests, and in December 1969 he also granted an offshore exploration concession to the *Buttes Oil and Gas Co.* of California.

FUJAIRAH

Bochumer Mineralöl G.m.b.H., owned by the Federal German Bomin Group, has held a concession covering the whole of the land area and territorial waters of the sheikhdom since 1966.

AJMAN

John Mecom Ltd. has held a concession since 1964.

UMM AL QUWAIN

An offshore concession was granted to *Occidental Petroleum* in November 1969. *John Mecom Ltd.* and *Shell* also hold concessions.

TRANSPORT

ROADS

Until very recently there was no proper system of roads except in Dubai town, but the desert tracks are often motorable. In 1965 plans were made for a £1 million all weather metalled road to be built from Dubai to Ras al Khaimah, to be financed by the new Trucial States Development Office. The Dubai/Sharjah section of this was opened in September 1966. Work has now been completed on the Sharjah/Ras al Khaimah section at the expense of the Saudi Arabian Government. In 1968 Abu Dhabi opened a £1 million bridge linking the town with the mainland. The town is also linked with the Buraimi Oasis by a dual-carriageway motor road built mainly for political reasons. The oil companies have constructed roads in the areas in which they operate. Motor vehicles are in general use for passengers and goods. Camels and donkeys are used in the less accessible areas.

SHIPPING

Dubai is the main port. The British India Steam Navigation Co. Ltd. maintains a weekly scheduled service to Dubai on the Bombay-Basra run. The ships of British India Line and F. Strick & Co. call at Dubai and Abu Dhabi several times a month. Other lines which call regularly are D. D. G. Hansa, Johnson Line, Holland-Persian Gulf, Maersk Line, and Jugolinija. A contract to build a deep water port at Dubai, Port Rashid, has also been signed and is expected to take four years to complete. With fifteen deep water berths, it will then become the largest harbour in the Middle East. Work began in 1970 on a new four-mile channel which will make the port of Abu Dhabi accessible to sea-going vessels including tankers.

CIVIL AVIATION

A new air terminal is being built to international standards at Dubai. When completed in 1971 it is expected to be the first airport in the Middle East able to handle "Jumbo" jets.

Gulf Aviation Co. Ltd.: P.O. Box 138, Bahrain; Dubai National Air Travel Agency; P.O. Box 434, Dubai; Omeir Travel Agency, Abu Dhabi; Sharjah Aircraft Handling Agency, Sharjah; daily service Bahrain-Doha-Abu Dhabi-Dubai-Muscat and twice weekly from Dubai to Karachi and Bombay.

Air India, B.O.A.C., Iran Air, Kuwait Airways, Middle East Airlines, P.I.A., Saudi Arabian Airlines, Syrian Arab Airlines and T.M.A. all serve Dubai, and Gulf Aviation and Syrian Arab Airways serve Sharjah.

TOURISM

Department of Information and Tourism: Government of Abu Dhabi, P.O.B. 17, Abu Dhabi.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The United States of America occupies the North American continent between Canada and Mexico. Alaska to the north-west of Canada, and Hawaii in the central Pacific are two of the 50 States of the U.S. The climate is continental inland, temperate at the coasts (New York ranging from 0° to 90°F (-18° to 32°C) but subtropical conditions prevail in the south. Much of Texas and Arizona is desert. The language is English, and Christianity is the predominant religion. Nearly all the 20 million negroes are Christians. There are five and a half million Jews. The flag is the Stars and Stripes, 13 alternating red and white stripes with 50 white stars on a rectangular blue field in the upper hoist. The capital is Washington.

Recent History

The U.S. entered World War Two in December 1941. By means of gigantic programmes of aid, including the re-habilitation of Japan and the Marshall Plan for Europe, America has financed the post-war recovery of much of the world. From 1950 to 1953 the U.S. provided large supplies of men, money and materials to support the United Nations forces in the Korean War. The U.S. has not yet recognised the People's Republic of China established in 1949 and gives recognition and much help to the island Republic of China (Taiwan). Since the death of Stalin, there has been some amelioration of the cold war between the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. although a point of crisis was reached in 1962 when President Kennedy successfully demanded the dismantling of the nuclear rocket sites erected by the U.S.S.R. on the island of Cuba. In November 1963 President Kennedy was assassinated in Dallas, Texas. His successor, President Johnson, carried through Congress a wide programme of Federal intervention on behalf of under-privileged sectors of the community, though racial friction remains a potential source of domestic tension. Abroad, President Johnson committed huge quantities of military and financial aid to the Republican Government in Viet-Nam. In November 1968 Richard M. Nixon (Republican) was elected President in succession to Mr. Johnson. The year was also marked by the violent deaths of the civil rights leader Martin Luther King and of Presidential candidate Robert Kennedy, brother of the late President. During 1968 a Treaty for Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, jointly sponsored by U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R., was approved by the UN General Assembly. This treaty was ratified simultaneously by the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. in 1969. The U.S.A. has committed itself to gradual disengagement from Viet-Nam, but despite considerable reductions in the number of American troops there, in the spring and summer of 1970 U.S. and South Vietnamese forces entered Cambodia to conduct operations against Communist bases, and the U.S. was still heavily involved in April 1972.

The mid-term elections for the ninety-second Congress in November 1970 did not give the Republicans a majority in the Senate and the Lower House, and thus they confirmed the Democrats strength in the country. The

President has consequently brought forward his plans for reform of the Cabinet, the Executive offices, and of the Senate, as well as a proposal for sharing Federal revenues with State Governments.

Significant recent events include President Nixon's unprecedented visit to the People's Republic of China, and his visit to the U.S.S.R.; but America's economic problems, which seriously affected international trade and monetary policy, and social issues such as pollution and the de-segregation of education overshadowed the U.S.A.'s changing international role as the country approached the 1972 Presidential elections.

Government

The U.S.A. is a federal republic. Each of the fifty member states exercises a measure of internal self-government. Defence, foreign affairs, coinage, posts, the higher levels of justice, and internal security are the responsibility of the Federal Government. The President is head of the executive and is elected for a four-year term by a college of representatives elected directly from each state. The President nominates the other members of the executive. The Congress is the seat of legislative power and consists of the Senate and the House of Representatives. Two Senators are chosen by direct election in each state, to serve a six-year term, and one third of the membership is renewable every two years. Representatives are elected by direct and universal suffrage for a two-year term. Judicial power is vested in the Supreme Court, which has the power to veto legislation it regards as incompatible with the Constitution.

Defence

In 1970 United States active forces comprised 1,107,000 Army, 757,000 Air Force, 623,000 Navy and 212,000 Marine Corps. The Strategic Air Command and Polaris nuclear submarines are equipped with nuclear weapons. The defences of the United States are organized on a global basis. It is a member of the NATO, SEATO and ANZUS Pact defensive organizations and co-operates closely with the Central Treaty Organization (CENTO). In 1970 the defence budget was cut by the closing of military bases abroad, and the reduction of the armed forces; after increased military spending in 1971, the U.S.A. again announced a reduced defence budget for 1971-72 of \$70,500 million.

Economic Affairs

The United States of America is the world's leading economic power. Its chief imports are petroleum, non-ferrous metals, coffee, machinery, textiles and newsprint. In most other materials the country is self-supporting. This is reflected in the extreme diversification of the economy. Leading industries include steel, motor vehicles, aerospace industries, telecommunications, chemicals, electronics and all kinds of consumer goods. There are more than 30 million employed in services: clerks, shopkeepers, salesmen and professional men. Agriculture

accounts for only 5 per cent of employment, but for over 20 per cent of exports. The chief agricultural products are cereals, cotton and tobacco. Part of the large farm surpluses are given away to poor countries. The United States produces oil, coal, copper, iron, uranium, silver and many other minerals. American business corporations have built up very large interests abroad during this century, and particularly since 1950. In 1971 economic growth declined, and to combat inflation, unemployment and a weakened international trade position, an import levy was imposed, followed by stringent prices and incomes controls. In December 1971 the dollar was devalued by 7.89 per cent. The Administration proposed a heavy-deficit budget for 1973 to encourage renewed expansion.

Transport and Communications

There is a comprehensive network of railways operated by private companies; the network retains its lead as a freight transporter but passenger services have been greatly affected by competition from private cars and airlines, and accordingly many services have been cut. Long-distance buses provide swift and cheap travel to all parts of the country. Water transport is used on the Mississippi and other rivers and on the Great Lakes. Major ports include New York, Boston, Baltimore, New Orleans, Galveston, San Diego, San Francisco and Seattle. Chicago at the head of Lake Michigan handles large quantities of agricultural freight. Domestic air services are extensively used and very frequent international services are provided by a large number of home and foreign companies.

Social Welfare

The Federal Social Insurance Act of 1935 provides for insurance to cover unemployment, old age, survivors and disability. Public assistance is granted by the fifty states. The 89th Congress laid the legislative foundations for the most far-reaching expansion of welfare services since the 'New Deal' of the 1930's. The Medicare Bill provides health-care insurance for the over-65s and increased social security pensions; millions of people are protected by private or company schemes. A special Bill was passed in 1965 to facilitate redevelopment of the depressed Appalachia hill region. Benefits vary greatly from state to state and in 1970 the Family Assistance Programme was introduced providing a Federally guaranteed minimum annual income and benefits for the working poor. The extensive pollution in America's urban areas has become a major domestic issue since 1968.

Education

Education is still largely the concern of individual states, but the Education Bill passed in April 1965 makes federal funds available, for the first time, for general improvement of primary and secondary schools. All states have elementary, junior high, and high schools and most states have kindergartens. Education is free except at private schools. The period of education varies from state to state, but in 37 states attendance until the age of sixteen years is compulsory, and in four this limit is eighteen years. There are over 1,600 universities and colleges.

Tourism

The U.S. affords every kind of interest to tourists from winter sports to tropical beaches. The natural marvels include the Grand Canyon, Niagara Falls and the large protected parks of the north-west. Modern architecture, museums and art galleries, night life in the big cities, these are only a few of the innumerable attractions. The U.S. has now begun to arrange inexpensive all-in tours for foreign visitors.

Visas are not required to visit the U.S. by nationals of Canada.

Sport

The most popular sports are baseball, American football, basketball and volleyball. Athletics, golf, tennis, boxing and horse racing are also widely followed and there are facilities for many other sports.

Space Research

The first space vehicle successfully launched by the U.S.A. was *Explorer I*, an earth-orbiting satellite launched in January 1958. The first manned earth-orbiting flight by the U.S.A. took place in 1962, in a series of flights named Project Mercury. Space exploration by the United States included the launching of a number of weather satellites and space observatories in 1964 and 1965. In 1967 *Ranger 7* relayed pictures of the moon back to earth. The *Apollo* series of flights was directed towards a manned landing on the moon, which was accomplished in July 1969. Four more successful manned landings followed; one failed. The *Apollo* programme for the 1970's has had to be curtailed since the space budget has been cut from \$5,250 m. in 1965 to \$3,151 m. in 1971. It is considered that much can be achieved by unmanned space exploration which will be less dangerous and less expensive; no further manned Moon landings are planned beyond 1972. In November 1971 the unmanned *Mariner 9* orbited Mars, and in March 1972 *Pioneer 10* was launched to travel beyond Jupiter.

Public Holidays

1972: May 29 (Memorial Day), July 4 (Independence Day), September 4 (Labour Day), October 23 (Veterans' or Armistice Day), November 23 (Thanksgiving), December 25 (Christmas Day).

1973: January 1 (New Year's Day), February 12 (Lincoln's Birthday), February 19 (Washington's Birthday).

Weights and Measures

With certain exceptions, the Imperial system is in force. One U.S. billion equals one thousand million; one U.S. cwt. equals 100 lbs.; long ton equals 2,240 lbs.; short ton equals 2,000 lbs.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The unit of currency is the Dollar, divided into one hundred cents.

Coins: 1, 5, 10, 25, 50 cents; \$1.

Notes: 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 Dollars.

Exchange rate: \$1 = £0.38 sterling.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

Area (square miles): 3,615,123.

Population (1970 census): 200,255,151

REGION AND STATE	GROSS AREA (LAND AND WATER) ('000 sq. miles)	POPULATION ESTIMATES 1970 Census	REGION AND STATE	GROSS AREA (LAND AND WATER) ('000 sq. miles)	POPULATION ESTIMATES 1970 Census
<i>New England</i>	66.6		South Carolina	31.1	2,522,881
Maine	33.2	977,260	Georgia	58.9	4,492,038
New Hampshire	9.3	722,753	Florida	58.6	6,671,162
Vermont	9.6	437,744			
Massachusetts	8.3	5,630,224	<i>East South Central</i>	181.9	
Rhode Island	1.2	922,461	Kentucky	40.4	3,160,555
Connecticut	5.0	2,987,950	Tennessee	42.2	3,838,777
			Alabama	51.6	3,373,006
<i>Middle Atlantic</i>	102.7		Mississippi	47.7	2,158,872
New York	49.6	17,979,712			
New Jersey	7.8	7,084,992	<i>West South Central</i>	438.8	
Pennsylvania	45.3	11,669,565	Arkansas	53.1	1,886,210
			Louisiana	48.5	3,564,310
<i>East North Central</i>	248.3		Oklahoma	69.9	2,498,378
Ohio	41.2	10,542,030	Texas	267.3	10,989,123
Indiana	36.3	5,143,422			
Illinois	56.4	10,977,908	<i>Mountain</i>	863.8	
Michigan	58.2	8,778,187	Montana	147.1	682,133
Wisconsin	56.2	4,366,766	Idaho	83.6	698,275
			Wyoming	97.9	332,416
<i>West North Central</i>	517.3		Colorado	104.2	2,178,176
Minnesota	84.1	3,767,975	New Mexico	121.7	998,257
Iowa	56.3	2,789,893	Arizona	113.9	1,752,122
Missouri	69.7	4,636,247	Utah	84.9	1,060,631
North Dakota	70.7	610,648	Nevada	110.5	481,893
South Dakota	77.0	661,406			
Nebraska	77.2	468,101	<i>Pacific</i>	323.9	
Kansas	82.3	2,222,173	Washington	68.2	3,352,892
			Oregon	97.0	2,056,171
<i>South Atlantic</i>	279.1		California	158.7	19,715,490
Delaware	2.1	542,979			
Maryland	10.6	3,874,642	<i>Outlying States</i>	592.8	
District of Columbia	0.1	746,169	Alaska	586.4	294,607
Virginia	40.8	4,543,249	Hawaii	6.4	748,575
West Virginia	24.2	1,701,913			
North Carolina	52.7	4,961,832	TOTAL	3,615.2	200,255,151

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

CHIEF TOWNS

(Greater Urban Areas)

(POPULATION—1970 Census)

('000)

Washington, D.C., Md.—Va. (capital)	2,861	Birmingham, Ala.	739
New York, N.Y.	11,529	Norfolk-Portsmouth, Va.	681
Los Angeles, Calif.	7,032	Fort Worth, Tex.	762
Chicago, Ill.—Ind.	6,979	Dayton, Ohio	850
Philadelphia, Pa.—N.J.	4,818	Rochester, N.Y.	883
Detroit, Mich.	4,200	Akron, Ohio	679
San Francisco, Calif.	3,110	Albany-Schenectady-Troy, N.Y.	721
Boston, Mass.	2,754	Sacramento, Calif.	801
Pittsburgh, Pa.	2,401	Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke, Mass.—Conn.	530
Cleveland, Ohio	2,064	Toledo, Ohio	693
St. Louis, Mo.—Ill.	2,363	Oklahoma City, Okla.	641
Baltimore, Md.	2,071	Omaha, Nebr.—Iowa	541
Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn.	1,814	Hartford, Conn.	664
Milwaukee, Wis.	1,404	San Bernardino-Riverside, Calif.	1,143
Houston, Tex.	1,985	Youngstown-Warren, Ohio—Pa.	536
Buffalo, N.Y.	1,349	Jacksonville, Fla.	529
Cincinnati, Ohio—Ky.	1,385	Bridgeport, Conn.	389
Dallas, Tex.	1,556	Honolulu, Hawaii	631
Kansas City, Mo.—Kans.	1,257	Salt Lake City, Utah	558
Seattle, Wash.	1,422	Nashville, Tenn.	541
Miami, Fla.	1,268	Richmond, Va.	518
New Orleans, La.	1,046	Syracuse, N.Y.	636
San Diego, Calif.	1,358	St. Petersburg, Fla.	1,013
Denver, Colo.	1,228	Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood, Fla.	620
Atlanta, Ga.	1,390	Tulsa, Okla.	476
Providence-Pawtucket, R.I.—Mass.	914	Grand Rapids, Mich.	539
San Antonio, Tex.	864	Wichita, Kans.	389
Indianapolis, Ind.	1,110	Wilmington, Del.—N.J.	499
Columbus, Ohio	916	New Haven, Conn.	356
Louisville, Ky.—Ind.	827	Flint, Mich.	497
San Jose, Calif.	1,065	El Paso, Tex.	359
Phoenix, Ariz.	968	Mobile, Ala.	377
Memphis, Tenn.	770	Allentown-Bethlehem, Pa.	544

EXPANSION OF POPULATION

('000)

YEAR	ALL CLASSES	WHITE	NEGRO	INDIAN	OTHERS
1900	76,014	66,809	8,834	237	114
1910	91,973	81,732	9,828	266	147
1920	105,710	94,821	10,463	244	182
1930	122,775	110,287	11,891	332	265
1940	131,670	118,215	12,866	334	255
1950	150,697	134,942	15,042	343	370
1960	179,323	158,832	18,872	523	1,096
1970	203,166	177,612	22,672	n.a.	2,880

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS

	BIRTHS		MARRIAGES		DEATHS	
	Number ('000)	Rate (per '000)	Number ('000)	Rate (per '000)	Number ('000)	Rate (per '000)
1967	3,521	17.8	1,927	9.7	1,851	9.4
1968	3,502	17.4	2,059	10.3	1,923	9.6
1969	3,571	17.7	2,146	10.6	1,916	9.5
1970	3,718	18.2	2,179	10.7	1,921	9.4

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

IMMIGRATION 1891-1950
(^{'000})

COUNTRIES	1891-1900	1901-1910	1911-1920	1921-1930	1931-1940	1941-1950
Total Immigrants . . .	3,688	8,795	5,736	4,107	528	1,035
of which from Europe . . .	3,559	8,136	4,377	2,477	348	622
Great Britain . . .	272	526	341	330	29	132
Ireland . . .	388	339	146	221	13	27
Scandinavia . . .	372	505	203	198	8	26
Belgium and Holland . . .	45	90	77	33	12	27
Switzerland . . .	31	35	23	30	5	11
France . . .	31	73	62	50	12	39
Germany . . .	505	341	144	412	115	227
Poland . . .	97	—	5	228	17	8
Russia and Finland . . .	505	1,597	921	78	1	3
Italy . . .	652	2,046	1,110	455	68	58
Asia . . .	71	244	193	97	15	32
America . . .	39	362	1,144	1,516	160	355

IMMIGRATION 1951-1970

COUNTRY OF LAST PERMANENT RESIDENCE	1951-60	1961-64	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
All Countries . . .	2,515,579	1,153,615	296,697	323,040	361,972	454,448	358,579	373,326
Europe . . .	1,328,293	429,802	101,468	115,898	128,775	129,347	120,086	188,106
Belgium . . .	18,575	4,308	1,155	887	862	754	420	522
Czechoslovakia . . .	918	616	389	286	297	398	3,307	4,520
Denmark . . .	10,984	3,899	1,088	953	991	1,126	635	602
Finland . . .	4,925	1,832	332	374	449	586	327	483
France . . .	51,121	18,858	5,573	4,173	4,904	4,815	2,024	2,477
Germany . . .	121,189	96,513	22,432	17,661	16,595	16,590	9,289	9,684
Austria . . .	160,729	4,895	1,743	1,446	1,484	2,022	758	888
Great Britain:								
England . . .	156,171	79,287	19,443	16,018	20,257	26,752	15,014	14,158
Scotland . . .	32,854	15,049	4,440	2,573	2,552			
Wales . . .	2,539	925	252	184	195			
Greece . . .	47,608	16,274	3,016	8,221	14,194	12,185	17,724	16,464
Hungary . . .	36,637	2,081	510	627	582	534	1,795	1,770
Ireland . . .	57,332	22,657	5,187	2,603	1,991	2,268	1,989	1,562
Italy . . .	185,491	68,019	10,874	26,449	28,487	25,882	23,617	24,973
Netherlands . . .	52,277	19,865	2,353	1,922	1,786	2,051	1,303	1,457
Norway . . .	22,935	8,122	2,179	1,620	1,282	1,196	636	539
Poland . . .	9,985	25,796	7,093	8,470	4,356	3,676	4,052	3,585
Portugal . . .	19,588	12,431	1,937	8,481	13,400	11,827	16,528	13,195
Romania . . .	1,039	734	434	241	179	n.a.	1,435	1,768
Russia (Soviet Union) . . .	584	682	190	259	299	292	931	912
Spain . . .	7,894	12,128	3,929	4,944	4,562	7,904	3,916	4,139
Sweden . . .	21,697	7,655	2,413	1,863	1,822	1,748	722	722
Switzerland . . .	17,675	7,561	2,360	1,995	2,279	2,187	691	1,051
Yugoslavia . . .	8,225	4,244	1,051	1,611	2,753	2,705	8,686	8,575
Other Europeans . . .	13,328	2,127	555	801	766	898	4,105	
Asia . . .	147,553	84,265	20,040	40,112	57,574	55,973	73,621	92,816
China . . .	9,657	5,730	1,611	2,948	7,118	4,851	15,440	14,093
Japan . . .	46,250	17,665	3,294	3,468	4,125	3,810	3,957	4,485
Other Asians . . .	90,680	70,832	14,770	33,331	45,840	47,312	24,900	n.a.
America . . .	996,944	624,061	171,019	162,552	170,235	262,736	156,341	56,436
Canada . . .	377,952	193,365	50,035	37,273	34,768	41,716	18,582	151,087
Mexico . . .	299,811	187,715	40,686	47,217	43,034	44,716	44,623	13,804
West Indies . . .	123,091	88,455	31,141	37,999	61,987	29,376	59,395	44,469
Central America . . .	44,751	29,446	12,736	9,889	8,862	113,187	9,692	59,395
South America . . .	91,628	104,295	33,757	28,113	18,562	18,061	23,928	9,343
Other Americans . . .	59,711	10,785	2,664	2,061	3,022	15,680	134	21,973
Africa . . .	140,092	7,682	1,949	1,967	2,577	3,220	5,876	8,115
Australia, N. Zealand . . .	11,506	5,392	1,803	1,890	2,128	2,374	1,878	2,280
Not specified . . .	12,493	472	263	444	534	659	764	922

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

EMPLOYMENT (^{'000})

	1968	1969	1970
Professional and technical	10,325	10,769	11,140
Farm Workers	3,464	3,292	3,126
Other managers, officials and proprietors	7,776	7,987	8,829
Clerical and kindred workers	12,803	13,397	13,714
Sales workers	4,647	4,692	4,854
Craftsmen, foremen	10,015	10,193	10,158
Operatives and kindred workers	13,955	14,372	13,909
Private household workers	1,725	n.a.	n.a.
Service workers	7,656	9,528	9,712
Labourers, except farm and mine	3,555	3,672	3,724
TOTAL	75,920	77,902	78,627

AGRICULTURE CROP PRODUCTION

	1969			1970 (preliminary)		
	Acreage (^{'000})	Harvest (^{'000} short tons)	Value (\$ million)	Acreage (^{'000})	Harvest (^{'000} short tons)	Value (\$ million)
Maize	54,598	4,583*	5,290	57,359	4,110	5,479
Wheat	47,577	1,460*	1,816	44,306	1,378	1,870
Oats	17,930	950*	565	18,580	909	577
Barley	9,531	424*	69	9,642	410	374
Rice	2,128	91†	450	1,815	83	421
Sorghum	13,525	747*	791	13,751	697	785
Cotton Lint	11,058	10‡	1,055	11,168	10	1,155
Cotton Seed	—	4,000	172	—	4,000	239
Hay	62,053	128,000	2,984	63,234	128,000	5,072
Beans, dry	1,490	19†	144	1,428	18	147
Soybeans	40,982	1,126*	2,647	42,447	1,136	3,204
Potatoes	1,413	312§	694	1,425	325	712
Tobacco	920	1,864§	1,296	899	1,906	1,376
Peanuts	1,448	2,523§	311	1,455	2,987	385
Sugar Beet	1,541	28,000	353	1,415	26,000	387
Rye	1,346	32*	32	1,486	39	37

* Million bushels.

† Million cwt.

‡ Million bales.

§ Million lb

FRUIT PRODUCTION (^{'000})

	UNIT	1968	1969	1970*
Apples	pounds	5,441,900	6,751,800	6,349,100
Peaches	"	3,590,700	3,665,400	3,036,500
Pears	tons	616	712	541
Grapes	"	3,549	3,898	3,102
Oranges	boxes	128,080	188,090	189,640
Grapefruit	"	44,058	54,170	53,910
Lemons	"	16,850	15,810	15,520

* Preliminary.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

LIVESTOCK, POULTRY, DAIRY PRODUCTS

YEAR	CATTLE (^{'000})	HOGS (^{'000})	SHEEP (^{'000})	CHICKENS (^{'000})	MILK (million lb.)	BUTTER (million lb.)	CHEESE (million lb.)	EGGS (millions)
1967 .	108,645	51,230	20,611	428,746	119,294	1,233	1,897	70,161
1968 .	109,152	53,249	19,105	425,158	117,281	1,172	1,947	69,326
1969 .	109,885	60,632	18,332	420,000	116,200	1,120	2,003	68,925
1970 .	112,303	56,655	17,411	434,000	111,986	n.a.	n.a.	70,312

SEA AND INLAND FISHERIES

(million lb.)

	1966	1967	1968	1969
Cod	36	43	49	58
Haddock	134	98	71	46
Herring, Sea	81	85	108	88
Mackerel	44	40	59	48
Menhaden	1,310	1,166	1,381	1,548
Pilchards, Sardines	1	1	1	1
Salmon	405	206	328	246
Tuna and similar Fish	267	329	294	323
Ocean Perch	81	72	62	56
Crabs	365	316	238	246
Shrimp	235	312	292	317
Oysters	50	58	56	52
TOTAL (incl. Others)	4,366	4,062	3,226	3,019

MINING

MINERALS	UNIT	1967	1968	1969
Bitumen	'000 short tons	1,867	1,787	1,918,748
Coal	mill. short tons	553	545	560,504
Natural Gas	'000 mill. cu. ft.	18,171	19,322	20,698,240
Crude Oil	mill. barrels	3,217	3,329	3,371,751
Phosphate Rock	'000 short tons	39,770	41,251	37,725
Sulphur	'000 long tons	8,250	9,770	6,551
Bauxite	"	1,654	1,665	1,843
Iron Ore	"	82,415	81,934	89,854
Copper	'000 short tons	954	1,205	1,544,579
Lead	"	317	359	509,013
Zinc	"	549	529	5,577
Uranium	'000 lbs.	20,655	24,139	23,748
Gold	'000 troy oz.	1,584	1,478	1,733,176
Silver	"	32,345	32,729	41,906
Molybdenum	'000 lbs.	81,596	93,245	103,009
Nickel	'000 short tons	15,287	17,294	17,056

FORESTRY

	UNIT	1967	1968	1969	1970*
Soft Wood	million board ft.	27,410	30,134	29,481	28,639
Hard Wood	"	7,200	6,960	8,468	8,053
Wood Pulp	'000 short tons	35,487	37,903	43,416	41,805
Paper and Paperboard	"	45,889	49,464	54,057	52,471

* Preliminary.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

NATIONAL FOREST AREAS

(1970—'000 acres)

Alabama	633	New Mexico	9,239
Alaska	20,723	New York	14
Arizona	11,444	North Carolina	1,129
Arkansas	2,452	North Dakota	1,105
California	20,051	Ohio	141
Colorado	14,383	Oklahoma	288
Florida	1,080	Oregon	15,477
Georgia	832	Pennsylvania	495
Idaho	20,343	Puerto Rico	28
Illinois	242	South Carolina	592
Indiana	156	South Dakota	1,986
Kansas	108	Tennessee	610
Kentucky	577	Texas	776
Louisiana	594	Utah	8,026
Maine	50	Vermont	241
Michigan	2,674	Virginia	1,520
Minnesota	2,781	Washington	9,084
Mississippi	1,135	West Virginia	942
Missouri	1,426	Wisconsin	1,488
Montana	16,675	Wyoming	9,243
Nebraska	351		
Nevada	5,086		
New Hampshire	681		
		TOTAL (incl. Connecticut, Iowa and Puerto Rico)	186,900

The total area under forest, including non-national forests, is 226,064,000 acres.

INDUSTRY

INDEX OF VALUE

(1957-59=100)

	1967	1968	1969	1970*
Manufactures	160	167	174	170
Mining	124	127	130	134
Utilities	185	203	221	231
TOTAL	158	166	173	170
Durable Manufactures	164	170	177	169
Primary Metals	133	137	149	141
Fabricated Metals	162	168	180	177
Machinery	183	184	196	194
Clay, Glass and Stone	139	146	156	153
Lumber and Products	117	122	119	112
Furniture	168	178	187	181
Miscellaneous	157	161	166	169
Non-durable Manufactures	155	163	171	170
Textile Mill Products	142	152	149	150
Leather and Products	106	111	102	98
Paper Products	154	164	176	173
Printing and Publishing	149	150	156	158
Chemical Products	204	222	239	241
Petroleum Products	133	140	144	144
Rubber Products	194	222	239	226
Food and Beverages	133	126	141	144
Tobacco	120	121	117	118

* Preliminary.

PRINCIPAL MANUFACTURES

(Added Value—\$ million)

	1966	1967	1969
Food and Beverages	24,896	26,621	30,120
Beverages	4,404	4,790	5,676
Tobacco Products	1,872	2,032	2,385
Textile Products	8,028	8,153	9,672
Apparel	9,221	10,064	11,639
Lumber and Wood Products	4,789	4,973	6,359
Furniture and Fixtures	3,978	4,170	5,056
Paper and Allied Products	9,417	9,756	11,284
Printing and Publishing	13,264	14,355	16,615
Newspapers	4,012	4,185	4,979
Chemicals and Allied Products	22,812	23,550	27,177
Basic Chemicals	7,703	7,737	8,718
Petroleum and Coal Products	4,737	5,426	5,725
Petroleum Refining	4,082	4,745	4,946
Rubber and Plastic Products	6,277	6,800	8,495
Leather and Products	2,481	2,627	2,944
Stone, Clay and Glass Products	8,495	8,333	10,049
Primary Metal Industries	20,908	19,978	22,714
Steel Rolling and Finishing	10,917	10,170	11,280
Iron and Steel Foundries	2,796	2,631	3,187
Non-Ferrous Rolling and Drawing	3,481	3,325	3,470
Fabricated Metal Products	15,792	18,043	20,841
Structural Metal Products	4,370	4,934	5,474
Machinery, excluding Electrical	27,041	27,836	31,983
Construction	3,964	4,130	4,949
Metalworking	4,899	5,091	5,403
Industrial	4,196	4,107	4,492
Electrical Machinery	23,544	24,487	28,275
Household	2,500	2,540	3,067
Communications Equipment	6,287	6,993	8,059
Transport Equipment	29,250	28,174	35,068
Motor Vehicles	16,086	13,666	18,356
Aircraft and Parts	10,031	11,327	12,829
Instruments and Related Products	5,845	6,418	7,589
Miscellaneous Manufactures, incl. Ordnance	8,367	10,187	11,918

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FINANCE

\$1=100 cents.

£1 sterling=U.S. \$2.6.

\$100=£38.38.

FEDERAL BUDGET

(1971 and 1972 Estimates)

(million \$)

REVENUE	1971	1972	EXPENDITURE	1971	1972
Individual Income Tax . . .	88,300	93,700	National Defence . . .	76,443	77,512
Corporation Income Tax . . .	30,100	36,700	International Affairs and Finance . . .	3,586	4,032
Employment Taxes and Contributions . . .	42,297	50,225	Space Research and Technology . . .	3,368	3,151
Excise Taxes . . .	16,800	17,500	Agriculture and Rural Development . . .	5,262	5,804
Estate and Gift Taxes . . .	3,730	5,300	Natural Resources . . .	2,636	4,243
Customs Duties . . .	2,490	2,700	Commerce and Transportation . . .	11,442	10,937
Other Receipts . . .	3,800	4,134	Community Development and Housing . . .	3,858	4,495
			Education and Manpower . . .	8,300	8,808
			Health . . .	14,928	16,010
			Income Security . . .	55,546	60,739
			Veterans Benefits and Services . . .	9,969	10,644
			Interest . . .	19,433	19,687
			General Government . . .	4,381	4,970
			TOTAL . . .	212,755	229,232
TOTAL . . .	194,193	217,593	Deficit . . .	18,562	11,639

TRUST FUNDS

(1968 est.—\$ million)

Employment Taxes . . .	28,392	Health, Labour, Welfare . . .	37,111
Unemployment Insurance . . .	3,000	Commerce, Transport . . .	3,738
Excise Taxes . . .	4,946	National Defence . . .	1,370
Federal Employees Fund . . .	2,360	Housing, Community Development . . .	981
Interest on Investments . . .	2,690	Veterans . . .	557
Veterans' Premiums . . .	515	Agriculture . . .	1,224
Other Trust Funds . . .	6,969	Others . . .	378
Sub-total . . .	48,872	Sub-total . . .	45,359
Interfund . . .	-730	Interfund, Deposits . . .	-852
TOTAL . . .	48,142	TOTAL . . .	44,507

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

COST OF LIVING INDEX (1967=100)

	1966	1968	1969	1970
Food	99.1	103.6	108.6	114.9
Housing	97.2	104.2	110.8	118.9
Rent	98.2	102.4	105.7	110.1
House ownership	96.3	105.7	116.0	128.5
Fuel and Utilities	98.8	101.3	103.6	107.6
Furnishings and maintenance	97.0	104.4	109.0	113.4
Apparel and Upkeep	96.1	105.4	111.5	116.1
Transportation	97.2	103.2	107.2	112.7
Health and Recreation	96.1	105.0	110.3	116.2
Medical care	93.4	106.1	113.4	120.6
Personal care	97.1	104.2	109.3	113.2
Reading and recreation	95.5	104.7	108.7	113.4
Other goods and services	97.2	104.6	109.1	116.0

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS (\$'000 million)

	1966	1967	1968	1969*
NET NATIONAL INCOME	616.7	649.6	714.4	771.2
<i>of which:</i>				
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	22.7	21.8	21.9	23.8
Mining and construction	38.2	40.3	42.9	48.1
Manufacturing	192.1	196.3	215.4	229.1
Transport	24.8	26.1	27.2	29.0
Communications and public utilities	24.5	25.8	14.2	15.5
Wholesale and retail trade	90.8	95.9	105.2	112.6
Finance and real estate	65.6	70.4	78.2	85.2
Services	69.3	74.7	86.1	94.4
Government	84.6	93.9	104.7	114.1
Taxes less subsidies	63.0	68.4	78.0	83.2
NET NATIONAL PRODUCT	679.8	717.9	792.4	854.4
Capital consumption allowances	63.5	67.0	73.3	77.9
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	743.3	785.0	865.7	932.3
<i>of which:</i>				
Business	642.4	673.7	740.6	795.4
General government	76.6	85.3	95.2	104.1
Households and institutions	20.1	21.5	25.2	28.6
Rest of world	4.2	4.5	4.7	4.2
Balance of exports and imports of goods and services	-5.1	-4.8	2.5	2.1
AVAILABLE RESOURCES	738.2	780.2	863.2	930.3
<i>of which:</i>				
Private consumption expenditure	465.9	491.7	536.6	576.0
Government consumption expenditure	154.3	176.3	200.3	214.7
Gross domestic investment	118.0	112.1	126.3	139.6

* Preliminary.

GOLD RESERVES AND CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION (\$ million)

	1966 (Dec.)	1967 (Dec.)	1968 (Dec.)	1969 (Dec.)	1970 (Dec.)
Gold Stock	13,235	12,065	10,892	10,148	10,566
Foreign Currency Holdings	1,321	2,345	3,528	3,917	n.a.
Currency in Circulation	44,663	47,226	50,961	53,950	57,093

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS—ALL FOREIGN COUNTRIES

(\$ million)

	1968			1969		
	Credit	Debit	Balance	Credit	Debit	Balance
Goods and Services:						
Merchandise	33,580	32,753	827	36,471	35,619	852
Non-monetary gold	8	211	— 203	2	216	— 214
Freight and transport	2,969	3,269	— 300	3,131	3,608	— 477
Travel	1,775	3,022	— 1,247	2,058	3,390	— 1,332
Investment income	9,862	3,421	6,441	11,370	4,894	6,476
Government transactions	2,130	5,163	— 3,033	2,319	5,429	— 3,110
Other services	2,473	648	1,825	2,694	709	1,985
Total	52,797	48,487	4,310	58,046	53,864	4,182
Transfer Payments	333	3,291	— 2,958	315	3,280	— 2,965
CURRENT BALANCE	53,130	51,778	1,352	58,361	57,144	1,217
Capital and Monetary Gold:						
Non-Monetary Sector:						
Direct investment	—	4,577	— 4,577	—	4,339	— 4,339
Other private long-term	3,630	—	3,630	1,885	—	1,885
Other private short-term	—	223	— 223	372	—	372
Central government	—	2,162	— 2,162	—	1,925	— 1,925
Total	3,630	6,962	— 3,332	2,257	6,264	— 4,007
Monetary Sector:						
Liabilities	6,222	3,101	3,121	9,375	2,014	7,361
Assets	1,531	2,158	— 627	1,144	2,872	— 1,728
Total	7,753	5,259	2,494	10,519	4,886	5,633
CAPITAL BALANCE	11,383	12,221	— 838	12,776	11,150	1,626
Net Errors and Omissions	—	—	— 514	—	—	— 2,841

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS—REGIONAL BREAKDOWN, 1969

(\$ million)

	UNITED KINGDOM	OTHER WESTERN EUROPE	JAPAN	CANADA	EASTERN EUROPE	OTHER WESTERN HEMI- SPHERE	OTHER COUNTRIES
Goods and Services:							
Merchandise	— 73	1,571	— 1,387	— 683	55	318	1,052
Freight and transport	— 192	— 369	3	— 49	—	152	271
Travel	— 186	— 625	— 3	— 3	— 85	— 338	— 76
Investment income	— 415	110	131	1,846	16	1,862	2,793
Government transactions	111	— 809	— 619	— 244	8	— 125	— 1,567
Other services	100	584	229	299	4	301	453
Total	— 654	463	— 1,649	1,083	63	2,170	2,926
Transfer Payments	— 44	— 257	— 37	— 70	— 22	— 466	— 1,837
CURRENT BALANCE	— 698	206	— 1,686	1,013	41	1,704	1,089
Capital and Monetary Gold:							
Non-Monetary Sector:							
Direct investment	— 242	— 894	— 173	— 1,229	—	— 709	— 826
Other private long-term	27	2,904	— 294	— 1,009	—	— 2	— 73
Other private short-term	239	198	21	— 138	— 12	37	27
Central government	— 108	— 32	28	11	32	— 543	— 1,271
Total	— 84	2,176	— 418	— 2,365	20	— 1,217	— 2,143
Monetary Sector:							
Liabilities	5,361	213	519	877	9	599	— 227
Assets	575	— 909	— 194	— 262	— 6	176	— 64
Total	5,936	— 696	325	615	3	775	— 291
CAPITAL BALANCE	5,852	1,480	— 93	— 1,750	23	— 442	— 2,434

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENTS
(\$ million)

	1965	1967	1968	1969*
U.S. Assets Abroad	120,457	135,085	146,772	157,836
Non-liquid	105,007	120,255	131,062	140,872
Private	81,528	93,939	102,519	110,152
Long-term	71,375	82,036	89,529	96,029
Direct investments	49,474	59,491	64,983	70,763
Portfolio	29,901	22,545	24,546	25,266
Short-term	10,153	11,903	12,990	14,123
U.S. Government	23,479	23,316	26,543	30,720
Long-term credits	20,318	23,643	25,940	28,210
Foreign currencies and other claims	3,161	2,673	2,603	2,510
Liquid: U.S. monetary reserve assets	15,450	14,830	15,710	16,964
Gold	13,806	12,065	10,892	11,859
Convertible currencies	781	2,345	3,528	2,781
IMF gold tranche position	863	420	1,290	2,324
U.S. Liabilities to Foreigners	58,759	69,713	81,248	90,790
Non-liquid	29,644	36,594	47,634	48,872
Private	27,362	33,785	42,890	43,945
Long-term	26,394	32,007	40,353	40,986
Direct investments	8,797	9,923	10,815	11,818
Portfolio	17,597	22,084	29,538	29,168
Short-term	968	1,778	2,537	2,959
U.S. Government	2,285	2,809	4,744	4,927
Liquid	29,115	33,119	33,614	41,918
To private foreigners	12,909	16,440	20,103	28,907
To foreign official agencies	16,206	16,679	13,511	13,011
Net International Investment Position of U.S.	61,698	65,372	65,524	67,046

* Preliminary.

INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENTS, BY AREA
(\$ million)

AREA AND TYPE OF INVESTMENT	1968		1969		1970	
	Receipts	Payments	Receipts	Payments	Receipts	Payments
Total, All Areas	7,687	2,933	8,857	4,463	9,529	5,055
Direct	4,973	388	5,658	417	6,026	440
Other Private	1,949	1,843	2,267	3,269	2,597	3,591
U.S. Government	765	702	932	777	906	1,024
Canada	1,492	402	1,494	501	1,809	590
Direct	851	63	762	48	972	38
Other Private	634	250	731	354	838	378
U.S. Government	7	89	1	99	1	174
Latin America	1,761	251	1,891	405	1,798	482
Direct	1,218	*	1,277	12	1,081	22
Other Private	406	234	462	375	553	446
U.S. Government	137	17	152	18	164	14
Western Europe	1,575	1,714	1,914	2,735	2,235	3,079
Direct	906	308	1,038	347	1,378	363
Other Private	384	994	446	1,995	501	2,169
U.S. Government	285	412	430	393	356	547
Other Countries	2,859	566	3,558	823	3,688	901
Direct	1,998	17	2,581	10	2,595	17
Other Private	525	365	628	545	707	598
U.S. Government	336	184	349	268	386	286

* Less than \$500,000.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FOREIGN AID
(\$ million)

	TOTAL 1945-66	1968	1969	1970*
International Organizations	1,190	127	184	234
ADB	10	10	10	10
IDB	190	64	126	165
IBRD	635	—	—	—
IDA	320	53	48	58
IFC	35	—	—	—
Military Grants	36,786	880	787	679
Western Europe	n.a.	130	60	98
Near East and South Asia	n.a.	289	266	201
Africa	n.a.	36	26	19
Far East and Pacific	n.a.	356	396	331
Americas	n.a.	65	36	25
Not Specified	n.a.	4	4	4
Non-Military Assistance	68,949	3,749	3,558	2,913
Western Europe	23,574	148	146	-274
Austria	1,089	—	-7	-3
France	4,142	12	-3	-27
German Federal Republic	2,849	8	-4	-16
Italy	2,793	-22	224	-8
United Kingdom	6,450	185	-42	-143
Yugoslavia	2,009	n.a.	-28	-36
Eastern Europe	1,606	4	-27	7
Near East and South Asia	16,723	1,185	1,031	940
Greece	1,656	-2	6	-24
India	5,901	588	466	432
Pakistan	2,804	278	209	239
Turkey	1,888	94	84	89
U.A.R.	1,106	7	4	—
Africa	2,625	274	281	270
Far East and Pacific	15,499	1,033	1,142	977
China, Republic (Taiwan)	2,150	36	12	14
Japan	2,587	-124	22	-54
Korea, Republic	4,037	194	260	198
Philippines	1,151	34	29	61
Viet-Nam, Republic	2,831	434	446	416
Americas	6,327	800	601	538
Brazil	1,892	195	99	92
Other International Organizations and Un- specified Areas	2,595	323	381	452

* Preliminary

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

EXTERNAL TRADE

(million dollars)

	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Total Imports .	18,685	21,366	25,686	26,996	33,075	36,052
Total Exports .	25,620	27,346	29,489	31,148	34,090	37,988

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

(\$ million)

	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1967	1968	1969	1967	1968	1969
Food and Live Animals	4,003	4,577	4,531	4,064	3,890	3,733
Meats and Preparations	645	746	864	151	162	199
Grains and Preparations	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2,681	2,463	2,127
Fruits and Nuts	360	437	429	338	303	370
Vegetables	195	215	233	154	161	170
Beverages and Tobacco	698	786	778	649	702	713
Raw Materials, excl. Fuels	2,965	3,347	3,460	3,280	3,541	3,570
Soybeans	—	—	—	772	810	822
Woodpulp	396	432	501	234	255	282
Textile Fibres and Wastes	306	338	260	591	605	439
Metal Ores and Scrap	974	1,008	1,013	520	586	712
Mineral Fuels and Related Materials	2,250	2,529	2,794	1,104	1,056	1,131
Coal	—	—	—	482	503	594
Petroleum and Products	2,088	2,345	2,560	539	460	434
Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	122	158	137	338	274	308
Chemicals	963	1,135	1,232	2,803	3,289	3,383
Chemical Elements and Compounds	n.a.	n.a.	303	1,098	1,241	1,381
Organic Chemicals	219	281	314	n.a.	n.a.	121
Medical and Pharmaceutical Products	72	76	83	288	314	363
Plastic Materials and Resins	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	473	590	590
Uranium Oxide	13	5	15	—	—	—
Machinery and Transport Equipment	5,791	7,991	9,768	12,573	14,462	16,380
Machinery, excl. Electrical	1,963	2,281	2,624	6,180	6,567	7,461
Agricultural	216	189	189	237	215	214
Office Machines	225	257	156	707	749	728
Metalworking	203	204	183	339	334	343
Electrical Apparatus	1,140	1,495	1,947	2,097	2,286	2,678
Power Machinery	133	168	196	510	531	n.a.
Transport Equipment	2,688	4,215	5,198	4,296	5,609	6,242
Motor Vehicles	2,259	3,712	4,624	2,505	3,126	3,515
Other Manufactures	8,963	11,508	12,021	5,376	6,085	7,001
Paper and Manufactures	962	976	1,081	466	545	585
Metals and Manufactures	3,398	4,647	4,037	1,734	2,116	2,536
Iron and Steel Mill Products	1,289	1,962	1,724	539	582	940
Non-ferrous Base Metals	1,477	1,812	1,374	517	601	712
Metal Manufactures	463	579	693	626	641	703
Textiles	812	903	1,019	531	522	576
Clothing	649	855	1,106	164	176	209
Scientific Apparatus	236	285	333	628	665	789

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

(\$ million)

AREA AND COUNTRY	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1968	1969	1970	1968	1969	1970
<i>Western Hemisphere</i>	14,044	15,555	16,931	13,411	14,713	15,618
Canada	9,005	10,384	11,091	8,072	9,138	9,084
Mexico	910	1,029	1,222	1,378	1,450	1,704
Guatemala	71	76	87	93	84	100
El Salvador	45	41	48	61	58	64
Honduras	89	95	102	75	75	89
Nicaragua	50	56	61	62	59	77
Costa Rica	88	101	116	74	77	95
Panama	78	75	76	136	164	208
Bermuda	2	2	1	63	71	92
Bahamas	36	48	82	165	179	173
Jamaica	138	151	186	147	175	219
Dominican Republic	156	165	184	115	124	143
Trinidad and Tobago	216	232	236	62	61	84
Netherlands Antilles	331	392	416	89	99	126
Colombia	264	240	269	319	303	395
Venezuela	950	940	1,082	655	708	759
Surinam	63	56	56	32	36	36
Ecuador	90	81	109	98	98	127
Peru	139	313	341	197	168	214
Bolivia	32	23	25	55	59	46
Chile	206	151	154	307	315	300
Brazil	670	616	669	705	672	841
Uruguay	22	15	19	38	31	41
Argentina	190	155	172	281	378	441
<i>Europe</i>	10,337	10,333	11,401	11,347	12,641	14,818
Sweden	390	355	459	441	477	543
Norway	156	150	142	156	198	196
Denmark	220	258	284	207	205	228
United Kingdom	2,058	2,120	2,196	2,289	2,335	2,537
Ireland	108	123	135	87	118	112
Netherlands	453	466	528	1,380	1,447	1,651
Belgium/Luxembourg	767	683	696	823	960	1,195
France	842	842	942	1,095	1,195	1,484
German Democratic Republic	6	8	9	29	32	33
German Federal Republic	2,721	2,603	3,130	1,709	2,142	2,740
Austria	96	115	119	50	56	74
Czechoslovakia	24	24	24	14	14	23
Hungary	4	4	6	11	7	28
Switzerland	438	452	459	595	605	700
Finland	103	119	114	52	76	99
Poland	97	98	98	82	53	70
U.S.S.R.	58	51	72	58	106	118
Spain	307	304	353	517	580	713
Portugal	88	86	92	87	78	126
Italy	1,102	1,204	1,316	1,121	1,262	1,353
Yugoslavia	103	102	96	90	86	168
Greece	63	57	52	142	255	203
Turkey	99	68	70	267	299	315

(continued on next page)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES—continued

AREA AND COUNTRY	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1968	1969	1970	1968	1969	1970
<i>Asia</i>	6,913	8,276	9,626	7,580	8,261	10,023
Lebanon	11	10	13	83	90	64
Iraq	3	3	3	15	15	22
Iran	83	87	67	279	352	326
Israel	117	129	150	279	457	594
Kuwait	39	30	25	92	76	62
Saudi Arabia	58	41	20	187	154	141
India	312	344	298	718	517	573
Pakistan	64	73	80	302	195	325
Ceylon	31	29	26	28	21	12
Thailand	81	92	100	186	148	150
Viet-Nam, Republic	2	3	1	271	285	352
Malaysia and Singapore	269	55	351	156	203	307
Indonesia	174	194	182	169	201	212
Philippines	435	423	476	436	374	373
Korea, Republic	199	291	370	511	699	637
Hong Kong	637	814	945	304	363	406
China Republic (Taiwan)	270	388	549	387	393	527
Japan	4,057	4,888	5,875	2,950	3,490	4,652
<i>Australia and Oceania</i>	694	828	871	1,026	998	1,188
Australia	485	588	611	872	855	985
New Zealand and Western Samoa	187	216	222	114	99	135
<i>Africa</i>	1,122	1,046	1,111	1,269	1,392	1,579
Morocco	11	9	10	70	53	89
Algeria	5	2	10	53	64	62
Libya	90	111	39	115	134	104
U.A.R.	32	38	23	48	67	81
Ghana	78	69	91	56	62	59
Nigeria	36	71	71	56	72	129
Angola	77	54	68	37	32	38
Liberia	51	60	51	38	44	46
Congo Democratic Republic	42	36	41	51	44	62
Ethiopia	46	45	67	46	22	26
South Africa	256	246	288	456	505	563
Zambia	34	3	2	30	26	31
Kenya	20	16	23	20	19	34
Uganda	52	42	47	3	3	4
Tanzania	25	20	24	13	10	12

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

TOURISM

	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Overseas Visitors	1,472,830	1,628,585	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Canadian Visitors	7,200,000	7,600,000	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Receipts from Visitors (\$ million)	1,573	1,641	2,022	2,361	2,606
Expenditure by Americans (" ")	2,657	3,170	4,722	5,365	6,153
Expenditure in Canada (" ")	678	1,062	829	900	1,049

Source: OECD.

TRANSPORT RAILWAYS

	UNIT	1966	1967	1968	1969
Passengers Carried	million	308	304	301	302
Passenger-Miles	"	17,162	15,264	13,164	12,214
Revenue Tons Originated	"	1,544	1,498	1,515	1,558
Freight Revenue	million dollars	9,487	9,329	9,942	10,538
Passenger Revenue	" "	547	489	447	442

ROADS MOTOR VEHICLES REGISTERED

	1967	1968	1969	1970
Privately-owned Vehicles:				
Cars and Taxis	80,059,000	83,281,000	86,560,000	88,841
Trucks and Buses	15,523,000	16,282,000	18,142,000	17,978
Publicly-owned Vehicles	1,407,000	1,485,000	2,105,000	n.a.
Motor Cycles	1,953,000	2,100,900*	2,255,000	2,184,700

* Includes publicly owned vehicles.

INLAND WATERWAYS (million ton-miles)

	1966	1967	1968	1969
Atlantic Coast Rivers	28,109	28,760	25,938	26,603
Gulf Coast Rivers	23,619	25,002	25,757	27,808
Pacific Coast Rivers	6,425	6,242	7,303	8,061
Mississippi*	114,579	114,579	120,339	125,195
Great Lakes System	115,998	106,809	112,073	115,235
TOTAL	280,537	281,392	291,409	302,901

* Includes other waterways and canals, and Alaskan waterways.

OCEAN SHIPPING SEA-GOING MERCHANT VESSELS (Tonnage in '000)

	1960		1970	
	NUMBER REGISTERED	GROSS TONNAGE	NUMBER REGISTERED	GROSS TONNAGE
Cargo Ships	2,226	23,105	1,302	14,298
Tankers	428	7,762	301	7,835
TOTAL	2,960	32,821	1,780	23,280

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED IN FOREIGN TRADE IN ALL PORTS

	ENTERED		CLEARED	
	Number	Tonnage ('000 net tons)	Number	Tonnage ('000 net tons)
1966	52,182	217,894	51,159	219,437
1967	54,040	220,681	52,644	220,231
1968	55,138	229,850	54,406	230,324
1969	52,642	238,085	51,670	237,986

CIVIL AVIATION SCHEDULED AIR CARRIERS

	UNIT	1968		1969	
		DOMESTIC	INTERNATIONAL	DOMESTIC	INTERNATIONAL
Miles Flown	'000	1,715,857	408,136	2,011,000	359,000
Passengers	"	145,774	16,407	158,000	14,000
Passenger-miles	million	87,508	26,451	102,717	22,703
Freight-ton-miles	'000	1,579,057	927,250	2,126,000	937,000
Mail-ton-miles	"	564,148	679,357	806,000	463,000

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	1966	1967	1968	1969
Telephones	98,793,000	103,750,000	109,124,000	115,201
Radio Sets	242,000,000	274,000,000	n.a.	n.a.
Television Sets	70,000,000	n.a.*	n.a.*	85,900,000
Books published (titles)	30,050	28,762	30,387	29,579
Daily Newspapers	1,754	1,749	1,752	1,833
Circulation	61,397,000	61,561,000	62,535,000	62,060,000

* In 1969 95 per cent of U.S. households had television, 55 per cent had sets equipped for ultra high frequency reception and 32 per cent had colour television.

EDUCATION PUPILS ENROLLED ('000)

	1967	1968	1969	1970
Kindergarten	3,312	3,268	3,276	3,183
Elementary	33,440	33,761	33,788	33,950
High School	13,790	14,145	14,553	7,435
Colleges	6,401	6,801	7,435	7,413
TOTAL	56,943	57,975	59,053	59,261

Sources: Statistical Abstract of the United States; Federal Reserve Bulletin; International Monetary Fund Balance of Payments Year Book.

THE CONSTITUTION

The form of Government set up during the American Revolution by the thirteen original States which declared their independence in 1776 soon proved inadequate. After several earlier attempts to reform these "Articles of Confederation" the thirteen States finally sent delegates to a Convention which met at Philadelphia in 1787, and which framed the Constitution of the United States. This Constitution was ratified by the requisite number of States in 1789 and remains in force to the present day. Although the federal nature of the Government that was being set up was made quite clear, Article VI of the Constitution

declared it to be the "supreme law of the land", and the central authority was given the right to raise taxes, pay debts and provide defences and to "make all laws necessary and proper to this end". The Constitution was created for a population of under 4,000,000 in a mere 100,000 miles of inhabited territory. It confines itself to laying down general principles and is often lacking in precision, but has for this reason been capable of adaptation, by interpretation and by amendment, to the conditions of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

TEXT OF THE CONSTITUTION

Preamble

We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

Article I

Section 1

All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

Section 2

1. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.

2. No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years and been seven years a citizen of the United States and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

3. Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each State shall have at least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose 3; Massachusetts 8; Rhode Island and Providence Plantations 1; Connecticut 5; New York 6; New Jersey 4; Pennsylvania 8; Delaware 1; Maryland 6; Virginia 10; North Carolina 5; South Carolina 5, and Georgia 3.*

4. When vacancies happen in the representation from

* See Article XIV, Amendments.

any State, the Executive Authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

5. The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

Section 3

1. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote.

2. Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature or of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointment until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

3. No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

4. The Vice-President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided.

5. The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a President *pro tempore*, in the absence of the Vice-President, or when he shall exercise the office of the President of the United States.

6. The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

7. Judgment of cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honour, trust, or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment, according to law.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—(TEXT OF THE CONSTITUTION)

Section 4

1. The times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to places of choosing Senators.

2. The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

Section 5

1. Each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorised to compel the attendance of absent members in such manner and under such penalties as each House may provide.

2. Each House may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behaviour, and with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

3. Each House shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either House on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

4. Neither House, during the session of Congress shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

Section 6

1. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall in all cases, except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either House they shall not be questioned in any other place.

2. No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States shall be a member of either House during his continuance in office.

Section 7

1. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives, but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments, as on other bills.

2. Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve, he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his objections, to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration two-thirds of that House shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered; and if approved by two-thirds of that House it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each House respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays

excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their adjournment prevent its return; in which case it shall not be a law.

3. Every order, resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States, and before the same shall take effect shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him shall be repassed by two-thirds of the Senate and the House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

Section 8

1. The Congress shall have power:

To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.

2. To borrow money on the credit of the United States.

3. To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States and with the Indian tribes.

4. To establish a uniform rule of naturalisation and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States.

5. To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures.

6. To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States.

7. To establish post-offices and post-roads.

8. To promote the progress of science and useful arts by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive rights to their respective writings and discoveries.

9. To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court.

10. To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the law of nations.

11. To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water.

12. To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years.

13. To provide and maintain a navy.

14. To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces.

15. To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions.

16. To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress.

17. To exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular States and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of Government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the Legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dry-docks, and other needful buildings.

18. To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

Section 9

1. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importations, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

2. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

3. No bill or attainder or *ex post facto* law shall be passed.

4. No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.

5. No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State.

6. No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another, nor shall vessels bound to or from one State be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties to another.

7. No money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

8. No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States. And no person holding any office of profit or trust under them shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title of any kind whatever from any king, prince, or foreign state.

Section 10

1. No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal, coin money, emit bills of credit, make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts, pass any bill of attainder, *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

2. No State shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any impost or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws, and the net produce of all duties and imposts, laid by any State on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress.

3. No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent damage as will not admit of delay.

Article II

Section 1

1. The Executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice-President chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

2. Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States shall be appointed an elector.

3. The electors shall meet in their respective States and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and

of the number of votes for each, which list they shall sign and certify and transmit, sealed, to the seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if there be more than one who have such a majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately choose by ballot one of them for President; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list the said House shall in like manner choose the President. But in choosing the President, the vote shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote. A quorum, for this purpose, shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the President, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors shall be the Vice-President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the Senate shall choose from them by ballot the Vice-President.*

4. The Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors and the day on which they shall give their votes, which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

5. No person except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States, at the time of the adoption of the Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

6. In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President, and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and Vice-President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly until the disability be removed or a President shall be elected.

7. The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States, or any of them.

8. Before he enter on the execution of his office he shall take the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States."

Section 2

1. The President shall be Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States except in cases of impeachment.

2. He shall have power by and with the advice and consent of the Senate to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate and by

*This clause is amended by Article XII and Article XX, Amendments.

and with the advice and consent of the Senate shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law; but the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

3. The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate by granting commissions, which shall expire at the end of their next session.

Section 3

He shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

Section 4

The President, Vice-President, and all civil officers of the United States shall be removed from office on impeachment for and conviction of treason, bribery or other high crimes and misdemeanours.

Article III

Section 1

The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The judges, both of the Supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behaviour, and shall at stated times receive for their services a compensation which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

Section 2

1. The judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more States, between a State and citizens of another State, between citizens of different States, between citizens of the same State claiming lands under grants of different States, and between a State, or the citizens thereof, and foreign States, citizens, or subjects.

2. In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls, and those in which a State shall be party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

3. The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury, and such trials shall be held in the State where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

Section 3

1. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

2. The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture except during the life of the person attained.

Article IV

Section 1

Full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may by general laws prescribe the manner in which such acts, records, and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

Section 2

1. The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

2. A person charged in any State with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another State, shall, on demand of the Executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime.

3. No person held to service or labour in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another shall in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labour, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labour may be due.

Section 3

1. New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State, nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned, as well as of the Congress.

2. The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

Section 4

The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened) against domestic violence.

Article V

The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress, provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the Ninth Section of the First Article; and that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

Article VI

1. All debts contracted and engagements entered into before the adoption of this Constitution shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution as under the Confederation.

2. This Constitution and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—(AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION)

United States, shall be the supreme law of the land, and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

3. The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several State Legislatures, and all executives and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirm-

ation to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

Article VII

The ratification of the Conventions of nine States shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the same.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION

Ten Original Amendments, in force December 15th, 1791

Article I

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech or of the Press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

Article II

A well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

Article III

No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

Article IV

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

Article V

No person shall be held to answer for a capital or other infamous crime unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service, in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

Article VI

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which districts shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favour, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

Article VII

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States than according to the rules of the common law.

Article VIII

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

Article IX

The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

Article X

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

Article XI, became part of the Constitution February 1795

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States, by citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign State.

Article XII, ratified September 1804

The Electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President; and they shall make distinct list of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate; the President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates and the votes shall then be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest number, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President, whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President shall be the Vice-President if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then, from the two highest numbers on the list the Senate shall choose the Vice-

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President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

Article XIII, ratified December 1865

1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Article XIV, ratified July 1868

1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of Electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion, or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or Elector of President and Vice-President or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as member of Congress or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid and comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection and rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void.

5. The Congress shall have power to enforce by appropriate legislation the provisions of this article.

Article XV, ratified March 1870

1. The right of the citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, colour, or previous condition of servitude.

2. The Congress shall have power to enforce the provisions of this article by appropriate legislation.

Article XVI, ratified February 1913

The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever sources derived, without apportionment among the several States, and without regard to any census or enumeration.

Article XVII, ratified May 1913

1. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the people thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote. The electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.

2. When vacancies happen in the representation of any State in the Senate, the executive authority of such State shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies: Provided that the Legislature of any State may empower the Executive thereof to make temporary appointment until the people fill the vacancies by election as the Legislature may direct.

3. This amendment shall not be so construed as to affect the election or term of any Senator chosen before it becomes valid as part of the Constitution.

Article XVIII, in effect January 1920*

1. After one year from the ratification of this article the manufacture, sale, or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States, and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited.

2. The Congress and the several States shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the Legislatures of the several States, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by the Congress.

Article XIX, in effect August 1920

1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

2. Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article.

Article XX, in effect February 1933

Section 1

The terms of the President and Vice-President shall end at noon on the 20th day of January, and the terms of Senators and Representatives at noon on the 3rd day of January, of the years in which such terms would have ended if this article had not been ratified; and the terms of their successors shall then begin.

Section 2

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall begin at noon on the third day of January, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

Section 3

If, at the time fixed for the beginning of the term of the President, the President elect shall have died, the Vice-President elect shall become President. If a President shall not have been chosen before the time fixed for the beginning of his term, or if the President elect shall have failed to qualify, then the Vice-President elect shall act

* Repealed by Article XXI.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—(AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION)

as President until a President shall have qualified; and the Congress may by law provide for the case wherein neither a President elect nor a Vice-President elect shall have qualified, declaring who shall then act as President, or the manner in which one who is to act shall be selected, and such person shall act accordingly until a President or Vice-President shall have qualified.

Section 4

The Congress may by law provide for the case of the death of any of the persons from whom the House of Representatives may choose a President whenever the right of choice shall have devolved upon them, and for the case of the death of any of the persons from whom the Senate may choose a Vice-President whenever the right of choice shall have devolved upon them.

Section 5

Sections 1 and 2 shall take effect on the 15th day of October following the ratification of this article.

Section 6

This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislature of three-fourths of the several States within seven years from the date of its submission.

Article XXI, in effect December 1933

Section 1

The eighteenth article of amendment to the Constitution of the United States is hereby repealed.

Section 2

The transportation or importation into any State, Territory or Possession of the United States for delivery or use therein of intoxicating liquors, in violation of the laws thereof, is hereby prohibited.

Section 3

This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by conventions in the several States, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by the Congress.

Article XXII, in effect February 1951

No person shall be elected to the office of President more than twice, and no person who has held the office of President, or acted as President, for more than two years of a term to which some other person was elected President shall be elected to the office of President more than once. But this article shall not apply to any person holding the office of President when this Article was proposed by Congress, and shall not prevent any person who may be holding the office of President, or acting as President, during the term within which this Article becomes operative from holding the office of President or acting as President during the remainder of such term.

Article XXIII, in effect April 1961

Section 1

The District constituting the seat of Government of the United States shall appoint in such manner as the Congress may direct:

A number of electors of President and Vice-President equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives in Congress to which the District would be entitled if it were a State, but in no event more than the least populous State; they shall be in addition to those appointed by the States, but they shall be considered, for the purposes of the election of President and Vice-President, to be electors appointed by a State; and they shall meet in the District and perform such duties as provided by the twelfth article of amendment.

Section 2

The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Article XXIV, in effect February 1964

Section 1

The right of citizens of the United States to vote in any primary or other election for President or Vice-President, for electors for President or Vice-President, or for Senator or Representative in Congress, shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State by reason of failure to pay any poll tax or other tax.

Section 2

The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Article XXV, in effect February 1967

Section 1

In the case of the removal of the President from office or of his death or resignation, the Vice-President shall become President.

Section 2

Whenever there is a vacancy in the office of the Vice-President, the President shall nominate a Vice-President who shall take office upon confirmation by a majority vote of both Houses of Congress.

Section 3

Whenever the President transmits to the President *pro tempore* of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives his written declaration that he is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, and until he transmits to them a written declaration to the contrary, such powers and duties shall be discharged by the Vice-President as Acting President.

Section 4

Whenever the Vice-President and a majority of either the principal officers of the executive departments or of such other body as Congress may by law provide, transmit to the President *pro tempore* of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives their written declaration that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, the Vice-President shall immediately assume the powers and duties of the office as Acting President.

Thereafter, when the President transmits to the President *pro tempore* of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives his written declaration that no inability exists, he shall resume the powers and duties of his office unless the Vice-President and a majority of either the principal officers of the executive department or of such other body as Congress may by law provide, transmit within four days to the President *pro tempore* of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives their written declaration that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office. Thereupon Congress shall decide the issue, assembling within forty-eight hours for that purpose if not in session. If the Congress, within twenty-one days after receipt of the latter written declaration, or, if Congress is not in session, within twenty-one days after Congress is required to assemble, determines by two-thirds vote of both Houses that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, the Vice-President shall continue to discharge the same as Acting President; otherwise, the President shall resume the powers and duties of his office.

NOTE: By Article IV, Section 3 of the Constitution, implemented by vote of Congress and referendum in the territory concerned, Alaska was admitted into the United States on January 3rd, 1959, and Hawaii on August 1st, 1959.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—(THE EXECUTIVE)

PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES

	Born	Inaug- urated	Died
George Washington, <i>Federal</i>	1732	1789	1799
John Adams, <i>Federal</i>	1735	1797	1826
Thomas Jefferson, <i>Rep. Dem.</i>	1743	1801	1826
James Madison, <i>Rep. Dem.</i>	1751	1809	1836
James Monroe, <i>Rep. Dem.</i>	1758	1817	1831
John Quincy Adams, <i>Rep. Dem.</i>	1767	1825	1848
Andrew Jackson, <i>Democrat</i>	1767	1829	1845
Martin Van Buren, <i>Democrat</i>	1782	1837	1862
William H. Harrison, <i>Whig</i>	1773	1841	1841
John Tyler, <i>Democrat</i>	1790	1841	1862
James Knox Polk, <i>Democrat</i>	1795	1845	1849
Zachary Taylor, <i>Whig</i>	1784	1849	1850
Millard Fillmore, <i>Whig</i>	1800	1850	1874
Franklin Pierce, <i>Democrat</i>	1804	1853	1869
James Buchanan, <i>Democrat</i>	1791	1857	1868
Abraham Lincoln, <i>Republican</i>	1809	1861	1865
Andrew Johnson, <i>Republican</i>	1808	1865	1875
Ulysses S. Grant, <i>Republican</i>	1822	1869	1885
Rutherford B. Hayes, <i>Republican</i>	1822	1877	1893
James Abram Garfield, <i>Republican</i>	1831	1881	1881

	Born	Inaug- urated	Died
Chester A. Arthur, <i>Republican</i>	1830	1881	1886
Grover Cleveland, <i>Democrat</i>	1837	1885	1908
Benjamin Harrison, <i>Republican</i>	1833	1889	1901
Grover Cleveland, <i>Democrat</i>	1837	1893	1908
William McKinley, <i>Republican</i>	1843	1897	1901
Theodore Roosevelt, <i>Republican</i>	1858	1901	1919
William Howard Taft, <i>Republican</i>	1857	1909	1930
Woodrow Wilson, <i>Democrat</i>	1856	1913	1924
Warren Gamaliel Harding, <i>Re- publican</i>	1865	1921	1923
Calvin Coolidge, <i>Republican</i>	1872	1923	1933
Herbert Clark Hoover, <i>Republican</i>	1874	1929	1964
Franklin Delano Roosevelt, <i>Dem- ocrat</i>	1882	1933	1945
Harry S. Truman, <i>Democrat</i>	1884	1945	—
Dwight D. Eisenhower, <i>Republican</i>	1890	1953	1969
John F. Kennedy, <i>Democrat</i>	1917	1961	1963
Lyndon B. Johnson, <i>Democrat</i>	1908	1963	—
Richard M. Nixon, <i>Republican</i>	1913	1969	—

THE EXECUTIVE

HEAD OF STATE

President: RICHARD M. NIXON (inaugurated January 20th, 1969).

Vice-President: SPIRO T. AGNEW.

THE CABINET

(May 1972)

Secretary of State: WILLIAM P. ROGERS.
 Secretary of the Treasury: GEORGE P. SHULTZ (acting).
 Secretary of Defense: MELVIN R. LAIRD.
 Attorney-General: RICHARD G. KLEINDIENST (acting).
 Secretary of the Interior: ROGERS C. B. MORTON.
 Secretary of Agriculture: EARL L. BUTZ.

Secretary of Commerce: PETER G. PETERSON.
 Secretary of Labor: JAMES D. HODGSON.
 Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare: ELLIOT L. RICHARDSON.
 Secretary of Housing and Urban Development: GEORGE W. ROMNEY.
 Secretary of Transportation: JOHN A. VOLPE.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Executive Office Building, 17th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C.

THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.; detailed activities relating to the President's immediate office; the Assistants to the President are personal aides and help him in such matters as he may direct; Press Sec. RONALD L. ZIEGLER.

OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

Executive Office Building; Federal budget agency; it also gives advice on management and evaluation of Federal programmes; Dir. CASPAR W. WEINBERGER.

DOMESTIC COUNCIL

Executive Office Building; works closely with the Office of the Budget, setting the policy which the Management Office carry out. Members: the Cabinet; Dir. JOHN D. EHRLICHMANN.

OFFICE OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS

New Executive Office Building, 17th and H Sts., N.W.; Dir. VIRGINIA H. KNAUER.

COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS

Executive Office Building; analyses the national economy and advises the President; Chair. HERBERT STEIN.

COUNCIL ON INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC POLICY

Executive Office Building; advises the President on world economic questions; Exec. Dir. PETER M. FLANIGAN.

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

Executive Office Building; integration of foreign, domestic and military policies; members: The President, The Vice-President, Secretary of State, Secretary of Defense, Director of the Office of Emergency Preparedness; Special Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs Dr. HENRY KISSINGER.

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

Washington 25; supervises and controls intelligence services; Dir. RICHARD HELMS.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—(EXECUTIVE)

SPECIAL ACTION OFFICE FOR DRUG ABUSE PREVENTION
New Executive Bldg., 17th and H Sts., N.W.; Dir.
Dr. JEROME H. JAFFE.

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE COUNCIL

Executive Office Building; controls aeronautics and space planning; Chair. Vice-Pres. SPIRO T. AGNEW; members: Secretary of State, Secretary of Defense, Administrator of NASA, Chair. Atomic Energy Commission; Exec. Sec. WILLIAM A. ANDERS.

OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

Executive Office Building; administers federal programmes for alleviation of poverty; Dir. PHILLIP V. SANCHEZ.

OFFICE OF EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS

Executive Office Building; prepares emergency plans and surveys stockpiles of strategic and critical materials; Dir. GEORGE A. LINCOLN.

OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Executive Office Building; supervises development of policies for science and technology; Dir. EDWARD E. DAVID, Jr.

OFFICE OF THE SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE FOR TRADE NEGOTIATIONS

Executive Office Building; Special Representative for Trade Negotiations WILLIAM D. EBERLE.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

2201 C Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Secretary of State: WILLIAM P. ROGERS.

Under-Secretary: JOHN N. IRWIN.

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

21st Street and Virginia Avenue, N.W.; gives financial aid to under-developed states; Administrator JOHN HANNAH.

PEACE CORPS

806 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.; arranges for volunteers to serve in under-developed countries; Dir. JOSEPH H. BLATCHFORD.

UNITED STATES MISSION TO THE UNITED NATIONS

799 U.N. Plaza, New York City, N.Y.; Representative to the United Nations and the Security Council GEORGE BUSH.

OFFICE OF INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

Executive Office Bldg.; Dir. Vice-Pres. SPIRO T. AGNEW.

COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

Washington, D.C.; develops and co-ordinates environmental programmes; Chair. RUSSELL TRAIN.

OFFICE OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS POLICY

1800 E. St., N.W.; Dir. CLAY T. WHITEHEAD.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

The Pentagon, Washington, D.C.

Secretary: MELVIN R. LAIRD.

Under-Secretary: KENNETH RUSH.

Department of the Army: Secretary ROBERT F. FROELKE.

Department of the Navy: Secretary JOHN W. WARNER.

Department of the Air Force: Secretary ROBERT C. SEAMANS, Jr.

INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

(Washington unless otherwise stated)

Appalachian Regional Commission: 1966 Conn. Ave.; Fed. Co-Chair. DONALD W. WHITEHEAD; State Co-Chair. Gov. JOHN BELL WILLIAMS.

Atomic Energy Commission: Washington 20545; Chair. Dr. JAMES R. SCHLESINGER.

Canal Zone Government: 312 Pennsylvania Building, Washington 4; Governor Maj.-Gen. DAVID S. PARKER, Balboa Heights, Canal Zone.

Civil Aeronautics Board: 1825 Connecticut Avenue; Chair. SECOR D. BROWNE.

Commission on Civil Rights: 1045 Eye St.; Staff Dir. HOWARD A. GLICKSTEIN (acting).

Commission of Fine Arts: Department of Interior Building; Chair. WILLIAM WALTON.

District of Columbia: District Building, Pennsylvania Ave. and 14th St., N.W.; Chair. GILBERT HAHN.

Environmental Protection Agency: 1626 K. St.; Dir. WILLIAM D. RUCKELSHAUS.

Equal Employment Opportunity Commission: 1800 G St., N.W.; Chair. WILLIAM H. BROWN, III.

Export-Import Bank of the United States: 811 Vermont Ave., N.W.; Pres. and Chair. HENRY KEARNS.

Farm Credit Administration: South Building, Department of Agriculture; Chair. JONATHAN DAVIS.

Federal Communications Commission (FCC): P.O. Department Bldg.; Chair. DEAN BURCH.

Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation: 550 17th St., N.W.; Chair. FRANK WILLE.

Federal Home Loan Board: 101 Indiana Avenue, N.W.; Chair. PRESTON MARTIN.

Federal Maritime Commission: 1405 I St., N.W.; Chair. Mrs. HELEN DELICH BENTLEY.

Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service: Dept. of Labor Building; Dir. J. CURTIS COUNTS.

Federal Power Commission: General Accounting Office Bldg., 441 G St., N.W.; Chair. JOHN N. NASSIKAS.

Federal Reserve System: 20th Street and Constitution Ave., N.W.; Chair. of Board of Governors Dr. ARTHUR F. BURNS.

Federal Trade Commission: Pennsylvania Ave. at 6th St. N.W.; Chair. CASPAR W. WEINBERGER.

Foreign Claims Settlement Commission of the U.S.A.: 1111 20th St., N.W.; Chair. LYLE S. GARLOCK.

General Services Administration (GSA): General Service Bldg., 18th St., N.W.; Admin. ROBERT L. KUNZIG.

Indian Claims Commission: 1730 K St., N.W.; Chair. JEROME K. KUYKENDAL.

Interstate Commerce Commission: 12th St. and Constitution Ave., N.W.; Chair. GEORGE M. STAFFORD.

National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA): Washington D.C. 20546; Admin. JAMES C. FLETCHER.

National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities: 1800 F St., N.W.; Chair. NANCY HANKS.

National Labor Relations Board: 1717 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.; Chair. EDWARD B. MILLER.

National Mediation Board: 1230 16th St., N.W.; Chair. GEORGE S. IVES.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—(DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION)

National Science Foundation: 1800 G. St., N.W., Dir. WILLIAM D. McELROY.

Railroad Retirement Board: 844 Rush Street, Chicago 11, Ill.; Chair. HOWARD W. HABERMAYER.

Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC): 500 North Capitol St.; Chair. WILLIAM CASEY.

Selective Service System: 1724 F St.; Dir. CURTIS W. TARR.

Small Business Administration: 1441 L St.; Admin. THOMAS S. KLEPPE.

Smithsonian Institution: Smithsonian Institution Building, The Mall; Chancellor of Board of Regents Chief Justice WARREN E. BURGER; Sec. S. DILLON RIPLEY.

Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA): New Sprinkle Building, Knoxville, Tennessee; Woodward Building, 15th and H Streets, N.W.; Chair. AUBREY J. WAGNER.

United States Postal Service: 1200 Pennsylvania Ave.; Postmaster General E. L. KLASSEN.

U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency: Department of State Building, Washington; Dir. GERARD SMITH.

U.S. Information Agency: 1750 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.; Dir. FRANK SHAKESPEARE.

U.S. Tariff Commission: E Street, between 7th and 8th Streets, N.W.; Chair. CHESTER L. MIZE.

Veteran's Administration: Vermont Ave., between H and I Streets, N.W.; Admin. DONALD JOHNSON.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES IN WASHINGTON

Afghanistan: 2001 24th St., N.W.; *Ambassador:* ABDUL MALIKYAR (also accred. to Argentina and Mexico).

Algeria: 2118 Kalorama Rd., N.W.; *Ambassador:* (vacant) (also accred. to Canada and Mexico).

Argentina: 1600 N. Hampshire Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* CARLOS MANUEL MUÑIZ.

Australia: 1601 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* Sir JAMES PLIMSOLL.

Austria: 2343 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* Dr. KARL GRUBER.

Barbados: 2144 Wyoming Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* VALERIE T. McCOMIE.

Belgium: 3330 Garfield St., N.W.; *Ambassador:* WALTER LORIDAN.

Bolivia: 1145 19th St., N.W. *Ambassador:* EDMUNDO VALENCIA (also accred. to Canada).

Botswana: 1825 Connecticut Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* Chief LINCHWE II MOLEFI KGAFELA.

Brazil: 3006 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* JOÃO AUGUSTO DE ARAUJO CASTRO.

Bulgaria: 2100 16th St., N.W. (Legation); *Minister:* LUBEN N. GUERASSIMOV.

Burma: 2300 S St., N.W.; *Ambassador:* U SAN MAUNG.

Burundi: 2717 Connecticut Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* TERENCE NSANZE.

Cameroon: 1705 New Hampshire Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* FRANÇOIS XAVIER TCHOUNGUI.

Canada: 1746 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* MARCEL CADIEUX.

Central African Republic: 1618 22nd St., N.W.; *Ambassador:* CHRISTOPHE MAIDOU.

Ceylon: 2148 Wyoming Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* NEVILLE KANAKARATNE (also accred. to Mexico).

Chad: 1132 New Hampshire Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* LAZARE MASSIBÉ.

Chile: 1736 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* ORLANDO LETELIER.

China: Republic of (Taiwan): 2311 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* JAMES SHEN.

Colombia: 2118 Leroy Place, N.W.; *Chargé d'Affaires:* Dr. DOUGLAS BOTERO-BOSHELL.

Costa Rica: 2112 S. St., N.W.; *Ambassador:* RAFAEL ALBERTO ZÚÑIGA (also accred. to Canada).

Cyprus: 2211 R St., N.W.; *Ambassador:* ZENON ROSSIDIS (also accred. to Canada).

Czechoslovakia: 2349 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.; *Chargé d'Affaires:* JAROSLAV ZANTOVSKY.

Dahomey: 6600 16th St., N.W.; *Ambassador:* WILFRID DE SOUZA (also accred. to Canada).

Denmark: 3200 Whitehaven St., N.W.; *Ambassador:* EYVIND BARTELS.

Dominican Republic: 1715 22nd St., N.W.; *Ambassador:* S. SALVADOR ORTIZ.

Ecuador: 2535 15th St., N.W.; *Ambassador:* CARLOS MANTILLA ORTEGA.

El Salvador: 2308 California St., N.W.; *Ambassador:* JULIO A. RIVERA (also accred. to Canada).

Ethiopia: 2134 Kalorama Rd., N.W.; *Chargé d'Affaires:* GHEBEYEHOU MEKBIB.

Fiji: 1629 K St., N.W.; *Ambassador:* S. K. SIKIVOU.

Finland: 1900 24th St., N.W.; *Ambassador:* OLAVI MUNKKI.

France: 2535 Belmont Rd., N.W.; *Ambassador:* JACQUES KOSCIUSKO-MORIZET.

Gabon: 4900 16th St., N.W.; *Ambassador:* GASTON-ROBERT BOUCKAT-BOU-NZIENGUI. (also accred to Canada).

German Federal Republic: 4645 Reservoir Rd., N.W.; *Ambassador:* ROLF PAULS.

Ghana: 2460 16th St., N.W.; *Ambassador:* EBENEZER MOSES DEBRAH (also accred. to Mexico).

Greece: 2221 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* BASIL G. VITSAXIS.

Guatemala: 2220 R St., N.W.; *Ambassador:* JULIO ASENSIO-WUNDERLICH (also accred. to Canada).

Guinea: 2112 Leroy Place, N.W.; *Ambassador:* ELHADJ MORY KEITA (also accred. to Canada and Mexico).

Guyana: 2490 Tracy Place, N.W.; *Ambassador:* RAHMAN B. GAJRAJ (also accred. to Canada).

Haiti: 4400 17th St., N.W.; *Ambassador:* RENÉ CHALMERS.

Honduras: 4715 16th St., N.W.; *Ambassador:* ROBERTO GALVES BARNES.

Hungary: 2437 15th St., N.W.; *Ambassador:* KAROLY SZABO.

Iceland: 2022 Connecticut Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* GUDMUNDUR GUDMUNDSSON (also accred. to Canada and Mexico).

India: 2107 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* LAKSHMI KANT JHA.

Indonesia: 2020 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* SJARIF THAJEB.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—(DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION)

Iran: 3005 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* AMIR-ASLAN APFSAR.

Ireland: 2234 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* WILLIAM WARNOCK.

Israel: 1621 22nd Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* YITSHAK RABIN.

Italy: 1601 Fuller St., N.W.; *Ambassador:* EGIDIO ORTONA.

Ivory Coast: 2424 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* T. N. AHOVA (also accred. to Canada).

Jamaica: 1666 Connecticut Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* Sir EGERTON RICHARDSON, G.M.G.

Japan: 2520 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* NOBUHIKO USHIBA.

Jordan: 2319 Wyoming Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* ABDUL-HAMID SHARIF.

Kenya: 2249 R St., N.W.; *Ambassador:* LEONARD OLIVER KIBINGE.

Khmer Republic: 4500 16th St., N.W.; *Ambassador:* SONN VOEUNSAI.

Korean Republic: 2320 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* KIM DONG JO.

Kuwait: 2940 Tilden St., N.W.; *Ambassador:* SALEM S. AL-SABAH (also accred. to Canada).

Laos: 2222 S St., N.W.; *Ambassador:* H.R.H. Prince KHMMAO.

Lebanon: 2560 28th St., N.W.; *Ambassador:* NAJATI KABBANI.

Lesotho: 1716 New Hampshire Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* MOTHUSI T. MASHOGLU.

Liberia: 5201 16th St., N.W.; *Ambassador:* EDWARD PEAL.

Libya: 2344 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* ABDALLA SUWESI.

Luxembourg: 2210 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* JEAN WAGNER (also accred. to Canada and Mexico).

Madagascar: 2374 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* JULES ALPHONSE RAZAFIMBALINY (also accred. to Canada and Korea Republic).

Malawi: 2019 Q St., N.W.; *Ambassador:* NYEMBA WALES MBEKEANI.

Malaysia: 2401 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* Tan Sri ONG YOKE LIN.

Maldives Islands: 2013 Q St., N.W.; *Ambassador:* ABDUL SATTAR.

Mali: 2130 R St., N.W.; *Ambassador:* SEYDOU TRAORE (also accred. to Canada).

Malta: 2017 Connecticut Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* JOSEPH ATTARD KINGSWELL.

Mauritania: 2129 Leroy Place, N.W.; *Ambassador:* MOULAYE EL HASSAN.

Mauritius: 2308 Wyoming Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* P. G. C. BALANCY.

Mexico: 2829 16th St., N.W.; *Ambassador:* JOSE JUAN DE OLLOQUI.

Morocco: 1601 21st St., N.W.; *Ambassador:* BADDREDDINE SENOUSI (also accred. to Canada and Mexico).

Nepal: 2131 Leroy Place, N.W.; *Ambassador:* KUL SHEKHAR SHARMA (also accred. to Canada).

Netherlands: 4200 Linnean Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* Baron RIJNHARD BERNHARD VAN LYNDEN.

New Zealand: 19 Observatory Circus, N.W.; *Ambassador:* FRANK CORNER (also accred. to Argentina).

Nicaragua: 1627 New Hampshire Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* GUILLERMO SERVILLA-SACASA (also accred. to Canada).

Niger: 2204 R St., N.W.; *Ambassador:* GEORGES CONDAT (also accred. to Canada).

Nigeria: 1333 16th St., N.W.; *Ambassador:* JOE IYALLA.

Norway: 34th and Massachusetts Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* ARNE GUNNENG.

Pakistan: 2315 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* Sultan MOHAMMED KHAN (also accred. to Mexico and Venezuela).

Panama: 4201 Connecticut Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* JOSE DE LA OSSA (also accred. to Canada).

Paraguay: 1825 Connecticut Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* Dr. ROGUE J. AVILA.

Peru: 1320 16th St., N.W.; *Ambassador:* FERNANDO BERCKEMEYER.

Philippines: 1617 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* EDUARDO Z. ROMUALDEZ.

Poland: 2640 16th St., N.W.; *Ambassador:* WITOLD TRAMPCZYNSKI.

Portugal: 2125 Kalorama Rd., N.W.; *Ambassador:* Joao MANUEL HALL THEMIDO.

Romania: 1601 23rd St., N.W.; *Ambassador:* CORNELIU BOGDAN.

Rwanda: 1714 New Hampshire Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* FIDELE NKUNDABAGENZI (also accred. to Canada).

Saudi Arabia: 1520 18th St., N.W.; *Ambassador:* IBRAHIM AL SOWAYEL (also accred. to Mexico).

Senegal: 2112 Wyoming Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* ANDRE JEAN COULBARY (also accred. to Canada and Mexico).

Sierra Leone: 1701 19th St., N.W.; *Ambassador:* JACOB A. C. DAVIES.

Singapore: 1825 Connecticut Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* Dr. ERNST STEVEN MONTEIRO.

Somalia: 1875 Connecticut Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* ADBULLAHI AHMED ADDOU.

South Africa: 3051 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* JOHAN S. F. BOTHA.

Spain: 2700 15th St., N.W.; *Ambassador:* JAIME ARGUELLES.

Swaziland: 2233 Wisconsin Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* Dr. S. T. MSINDAZWE.

Sweden: 600 New Hampshire Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* HUBERT DE BESCHE.

Switzerland: 2900 Cathedral Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* FELIX SCHNYDER.

Tanzania: 2721 Connecticut Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* GOSBERT M. RUTABANZIBWA.

Thailand: 2300 Kalorama Rd., N.W.; *Ambassador:* SUNTHORN HONGLADAROM.

Togo: 2208 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* EMPHANE AYI MAWUSSI (also accred. to Canada).

Trinidad and Tobago: 2209 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* Sir ELLIS EMMANUEL INNOCENT CLARKE.

Tunisia: 2408 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* SLAHEDDINE EL GOULLI (also accred. to Mexico).

Turkey: 1606 23rd St., N.W.; *Ambassador:* MELIH ESEMBEL.

Uganda: 5909 16th St., N.W.; *Ambassador:* MUSTAPHA RAMATHAN.

U.S.S.R.: 1125 16th St., N.W.; *Ambassador:* ANATOLY F. DOBRYNIN.

United Kingdom: 3100 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* The Earl of CROMER.

Upper Volta: 5500 16th St., N.W.; *Ambassador:* PAUL ROUAMBA (also accred. to Canada).

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—(CONGRESS)

Uruguay: 1918 F St., N.W.; *Ambassador:* HÉCTOR LUISI.

Venezuela: 2445 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* Dr. JULIO SOSA-RODRÍGUEZ.

Viet-Nameese Republic: 2251 R St., N.W.; *Ambassador:* BUI DIEM.

Yugoslavia: 2410 California St., N.W.; *Ambassador:* TOMA GRANFIL.

Zaire: 1800 New Hampshire Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* PIERRE ILEKA.

Zambia: 2419 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* UNIA GOSTEL MWILA.

The United States also has diplomatic relations with Bahrain, Republic of Congo (Brazzaville), Equatorial Guinea, Gambia, the Maldives, Monaco, Nauru, Qatar, San Marino, Tonga, United Arab Emirates and Western Samoa.

CONGRESS

(April 1972)

The first session of the 92nd Congress met on January 21st, 1971.

SENATE

President: ALLEN J. ELLENDER (*pro tempore*).

Democrats	53 seats
Republicans	44 seats
Conservative	1 seat
Independent	1 seat

Majority Leader: MIKE MANSFIELD (Montana).

Minority Leader: HUGH SCOTT (Pennsylvania).

Senators' terms are for 6 years, one-third of the Senate being elected every two years.

MEMBERS

With party and date term expires.

Alabama			
JAMES B. ALLEN	Dem.	1975	
JOHN SPARKMAN	Dem.	1973	
Alaska			
MIKE GRAVEL	Dem.	1975	
TED STEVENS	Rep.	1973	
Arizona			
BARRY GOLDWATER	Dem.	1975	
PAUL J. FANNIN	Dem.	1977	
Arkansas			
J. WILLIAM FULBRIGHT	Dem.	1975	
JOHN L. MCCLELLAN	Dem.	1973	
California			
ALAN CRANSTON	Dem.	1975	
JOHN V. TUNNEY	Dem.	1977	
Colorado			
PETER H. DOMINICK	Rep.	1975	
GORDON ALLOTT	Rep.	1973	
Connecticut			
ABRAHAM RIBICOFF	Dem.	1975	
LOWELL P. WEICKER	Rep.	1977	
Delaware			
J. CALEB BOGGS	Rep.	1973	
WILLIAM V. ROTH	Rep.	1977	
Florida			
EDWARD J. GURNEY	Rep.	1975	
LAWTON CHILES	Dem.	1977	
Georgia			
HERMAN E. TALMADGE	Dem.	1975	
DAVID H. GAMBRELL	Dem.	1973	
Hawaii			
DANIEL K. INOUE	Dem.	1975	
HIRAM L. FONG	Rep.	1977	

Idaho			
FRANK CHURCH	Dem.	1975	
LEN B. JORDAN	Rep.	1973	
Illinois			
ADLAI E. STEVENSON	Dem.	1977	
CHARLES H. PERCY	Rep.	1973	
Indiana			
BIRCH BAYH	Dem.	1975	
VANCE HARTKE	Dem.	1977	
Iowa			
HAROLD E. HUGHES	Dem.	1975	
JACK MILLER	Rep.	1973	
Kansas			
ROBERT J. DOLE	Rep.	1975	
JAMES B. PEARSON	Rep.	1973	
Kentucky			
MARLOW W. COOK	Rep.	1975	
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER	Rep.	1973	
Louisiana			
RUSSELL B. LONG	Dem.	1975	
ALLEN J. ELLENDER	Dem.	1973	
Maine			
MARGARET CHASE SMITH	Rep.	1973	
EDMUND S. MUSKIE	Dem.	1977	
Maryland			
C. MCC. MATHIAS, Jr.	Rep.	1975	
J. GLENN BEALL	Rep.	1977	
Massachusetts			
EDWARD W. BROOKE	Rep.	1973	
EDWARD M. KENNEDY	Dem.	1977	
Michigan			
ROBERT P. GRIFFIN	Rep.	1973	
PHILIP A. HART	Dem.	1977	
Minnesota			
WALTER F. MONDALE	Dem.	1973	
HUBERT HUMPHREY	Dem.	1977	
Mississippi			
JAMES O. EASTLAND	Dem.	1973	
JOHN STENNIS	Dem.	1977	
Missouri			
THOMAS F. EAGLETON	Dem.	1975	
STUART SYMINGTON	Dem.	1977	
Montana			
LEE METCALF	Dem.	1973	
MIKE MANSFIELD	Dem.	1977	
Nebraska			
CARL T. CURTIS	Rep.	1973	
ROMAN L. HRUSKA	Rep.	1977	

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—(CONGRESS, STATE GOVERNMENTS)

<i>Nevada</i>		
ALAN BIBLE	Dem.	1975
HOWARD W. CANNON	Dem.	1977
<i>New Hampshire</i>		
NORRIS COTTON	Rep.	1975
THOMAS J. MCINTYRE	Dem.	1973
<i>New Jersey</i>		
CLIFFORD P. CASE	Rep.	1973
H. A. WILLIAMS, Jr.	Dem.	1977
<i>New Mexico</i>		
CLINTON P. ANDERSON	Dem.	1973
JOSEPH M. MONTOYA	Dem.	1977
<i>New York</i>		
JACOB K. JAVITS	Rep.	1975
JAMES L. BUCKLEY	Con.	1977
<i>North Carolina</i>		
SAM J. ERVIN, Jr.	Dem.	1975
B. EVERETT JORDAN	Dem.	1973
<i>North Dakota</i>		
MILTON R. YOUNG	Rep.	1975
QUENTIN N. BURDICK	Dem.	1977
<i>Ohio</i>		
WILLIAM B. SAXBE	Rep.	1975
ROBERT TAFT	Rep.	1977
<i>Oklahoma</i>		
HENRY BELLMON	Rep.	1975
FRED R. HARRIS	Dem.	1973
<i>Oregon</i>		
ROBERT W. PACKWOOD	Rep.	1975
MARK O. HATFIELD	Rep.	1973
<i>Pennsylvania</i>		
RICHARD S. SCHWEIKER	Rep.	1975
HUGH SCOTT	Rep.	1977
<i>Rhode Island</i>		
CLAIBORNE PELL	Dem.	1973
JOHN O. PASTORE	Dem.	1977
<i>South Carolina</i>		
ERNEST F. HOLLINGS	Dem.	1975
STROM THURMOND	Rep.	1973
<i>South Dakota</i>		
GEORGE MCGOVERN	Dem.	1975
KARL E. MUNDT	Rep.	1973

<i>Tennessee</i>		
HOWARD H. BAKER, Jr.	Rep.	1973
WILLIAM E. BROCK	Rep.	1977
<i>Texas</i>		
JOHN G. TOWER	Rep.	1973
LLOYD M. BENTSEN	Dem.	1977
<i>Utah</i>		
WALLACE F. BENNETT	Rep.	1975
FRANK E. MOSS	Dem.	1977
<i>Vermont</i>		
GEORGE D. AIKEN	Rep.	1975
ROBERT T. STAFFORD	Rep.	1977
<i>Virginia</i>		
WILLIAM B. SPONG, Jr.	Dem.	1973
HARRY F. BYRD, Jr.	Ind.	1977
<i>Washington</i>		
WARREN G. MAGNUSON	Dem.	1975
HENRY M. JACKSON	Dem.	1977
<i>West Virginia</i>		
JENNINGS RANDOLPH	Dem.	1973
ROBERT C. BYRD	Dem.	1977
<i>Wisconsin</i>		
GAYLORD NELSON	Dem.	1975
WILLIAM PROXMIRE	Dem.	1977
<i>Wyoming</i>		
CLIFFORD P. HANSEN	Rep.	1973
GALE W. MCGEE	Dem.	1977

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES (Election of November, 1970)

Speaker: CARL ALBERT.

Democrats	255 seats
Republicans	180 seats

Majority Leader: HALE BOGGS (Louisiana).

Minority Leader: GERALD R. FORD (Michigan).

A new House of Representatives is elected every two years.

STATE GOVERNMENTS

(April 1972)

With expiration date of Governors' current term of office.

Alabama
Governor: GEORGE WALLACE; Dem.; Jan. 1975.
Lieutenant-Governor: JERE BEASLEY; Dem.
Senate: Dem. 35, Rep. 0.
House: Dem. 104, Rep. 2.

Alaska
Governor: WILLIAM EGAN; Dem.; Jan. 1974
Lieutenant-Governor: H. A. BOUCHER; Dem.
Senate: Dem. 10, Rep. 10.
House: Dem. 31, Rep. 9.

Arizona
Governor: JACK WILLIAMS; Rep.; Jan. 1975.
Senate: Dem. 12, Rep. 18.
House: Dem. 26, Rep. 34.

Arkansas
Governor: DALE BUMPERS; Dem.; Jan. 1973.
Lieutenant-Governor: ROBERT C. RILEY; Dem.
Senate: Dem. 34, Rep. 1.
House: Dem. 98, Rep. 2.

California
Governor: RONALD REAGAN; Rep.; Jan. 1975.
Lieutenant-Governor: ED REINECKE; Rep.
Senate: Dem. 20, Rep. 19, 1 vacancy.
House: Dem. 43, Rep. 37.

Colorado
Governor: JOHN A. LOVE; Rep.; Jan. 1975.
Lieutenant-Governor: JOHN D. VANDERHOOF; Rep.
Senate: Dem. 14, Rep. 21.
House: Dem. 27, Rep. 38.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—(STATE GOVERNMENTS)

Connecticut

Governor: THOMAS J. MESKILL; Rep.; Jan. 1975.
Lieutenant-Governor: T. CLARK HULL; Rep.
Senate: Dem. 19, Rep. 17.
House: Dem. 99, Rep. 78.

Delaware

Governor: RUSSELL W. PETERSON; Rep.; Jan. 1973.
Lieutenant-Governor: EUGENE D. BOOKHAMMER; Rep.
Senate: Dem. 6, Rep. 13.
House: Dem. 16, Rep. 23.

Florida

Governor: REUBIN ASKEW; Dem.; Jan. 1975.
Lieutenant-Governor: TOM ADAMS; Dem.
Senate: Dem. 33, Rep. 15.
House: Dem. 81, Rep. 38.

Georgia

Governor: JIMMY CARTER; Dem.; Jan. 1975.
Lieutenant-Governor: LESTER G. MADDOX; Dem.
Senate: Dem. 50, Rep. 6.
House: Dem. 173, Rep. 22.

Hawaii

Governor: JOHN A. BURNS; Dem.; Dec. 1975.
Lieutenant-Governor: GEORGE R. ARIYOSHI; Dem.
Senate: Dem. 16, Rep. 8, 1 vacancy.
House: Dem. 34, Rep. 17.

Idaho

Governor: CECIL D. ANDRUS; Dem.; Jan. 1975.
Lieutenant-Governor: JACK M. MURPHY; Rep.
Senate: Dem. 16, Rep. 19.
House: Dem. 39, Rep. 41.

Illinois

Governor: RICHARD B. OGILVIE; Rep.; Jan. 1973.
Lieutenant-Governor: PAUL SIMON; Dem.
Senate: Dem. 29, Rep. 29.
House: Dem. 87, Rep. 90.

Indiana

Governor: EDGAR D. WHITCOMB; Rep.; Jan. 1973.
Lieutenant-Governor: RICHARD E. FOLZ; Rep.
Senate: Dem. 21, Rep. 29.
House: Dem. 46, Rep. 53, 1 vacancy.

Iowa

Governor: ROBERT D. RAY; Rep.; Jan. 1973.
Lieutenant-Governor: ROGER W. JEPSEN; Rep.
Senate: Dem. 12, Rep. 38.
House: Dem. 38, Rep. 86.

Kansas

Governor: ROBERT DOCKING; Dem.; Jan. 1973.
Lieutenant-Governor: REYNOLDS SHULTZ; Rep.
Senate: Dem. 8, Rep. 32.
House: Dem. 41, Rep. 84.

Kentucky

Governor: LOUIE B. NUNN; Rep.; Dec. 1975.
Lieutenant-Governor: WENDELL FORD; Dem.
Senate: Dem. 23, Rep. 15.
House: Dem. 71, Rep. 28, 1 vacancy.

Louisiana

Governor: EDWIN EDWARDS; Dem.; May 1976.
Lieutenant-Governor: C. C. AYCOCK; Dem.
Senate: Dem. 38, Rep. 1.
House: Dem. 103, Rep. 1, 1 vacancy.

Maine

Governor: KENNETH CURTIS; Dem.; Jan. 1975.
Senate: Dem. 14, Rep. 18.
House: Dem. 71, Rep. 79.

Maryland

Governor: MARVIN MANDEL; Dem.; Jan. 1975.
Lieutenant-Governor: BLAIR LEE III; Dem.
Senate: Dem. 33, Rep. 10.
House: Dem. 121, Rep. 21.

Massachusetts

Governor: FRANCIS W. SARGENT; Rep.; Jan. 1975.
Lieutenant-Governor: DONALD DWIGHT; Rep.
Senate: Dem. 30, Rep. 10.
House: Dem. 178, Rep. 62.

Michigan

Governor: WILLIAM G. MILLIKEN; Rep.; Dec. 1975.
Lieutenant-Governor: JAMES H. BRICKLEY; Rep.
Senate: Dem. 19, Rep. 19, 1 vacancy
House: Dem. 57, Rep. 52.

Minnesota

Governor: W. R. ANDERSON; Dem.; Jan. 1975.
Lieutenant-Governor: RUDY PERPIEH; Dem.
Senate: 67 elected without party designation.
House: 135 elected without party designation.

Mississippi

Governor: JOHN BELL WILLIAMS; Dem.; Jan. 1972.
Lieutenant-Governor: CHARLES SULLIVAN; Dem.
Senate: Dem. 49, Rep. 3.
House: Dem. 120, Rep. 1, Independent 1.

Missouri

Governor: WARREN E. HEARNES; Dem.; Jan. 1973.
Lieutenant-Governor: WILLIAM S. MORRIS; Dem.
Senate: Dem. 25, Rep. 9.
House: Dem. 112, Rep. 51.

Montana

Governor: FORREST H. ANDERSON; Dem.; Jan. 1973.
Lieutenant-Governor: THOMAS L. JUDGE; Dem.
Senate: Dem. 30, Rep. 25.
House: Dem. 49, Rep. 55.

Nebraska

Governor: J. JAMES EXON; Dem.; Jan. 1975.
Lieutenant-Governor: FRANK MARSH; Rep.
Legislature: unicameral body composed of 49 senators
elected on a non-partisan ballot.

Nevada

Governor: MIKE O'CALLAGHAN; Dem.; Jan. 1975.
Lieutenant-Governor: HARRY M. REID; Dem.
Senate: Dem. 13, Rep. 7.
Assembly: Dem. 18, Rep. 22.

New Hampshire

Governor: WALTER R. PETERSON, Jr.; Rep.; Jan. 1973.
Senate: Dem. 9, Rep. 15.
House: Dem. 146, Rep. 251, 3 vacancies.

New Jersey

Governor: WILLIAM T. CAHILL; Rep.; Jan. 1974.
Senate: Dem. 9, Rep. 28, 3 vacancies.
Assembly: Dem. 21, Rep. 59.

New Mexico

Governor: BRUCE KING; Dem.; Jan. 1973.
Lieutenant-Governor: ROBERT A. MONDRAGON; Dem.
Senate: Dem. 28, Rep. 14.
House: Dem. 48, Rep. 22.

New York

Governor: NELSON A. ROCKEFELLER; Rep.; Jan. 1975.
Lieutenant-Governor: MALCOLM WILSON; Rep.
Senate: Dem. 24, Rep. 32, 1 vacancy.
Assembly: Dem. 71, Rep. 79.

North Carolina

Governor: ROBERT W. SEOTT; Dem.; Jan. 1973.
Lieutenant-Governor: H. PAT TAYLOR, Jr.; Dem.
Senate: Dem. 43, Rep. 7.
House: Dem. 96, Rep. 24.

North Dakota

Governor: WILLIAM L. GUY; Dem.; Jan. 1973.
Lieutenant-Governor: RICHARD LARSEN; Rep.
Senate: Dem. 11, Rep. 38.
House: Dem. 40, Rep. 58.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—(STATE GOVERNMENTS, POLITICAL PARTIES)

Ohio

Governor: JOHN G. GILLIGAN; Dem.; Jan. 1975.
Lieutenant-Governor: JOHN W. BROWN; Rep.
Senate: Dem. 13, Rep. 20.
House: Dem. 45, Rep. 54.

Oklahoma

Governor: DAVID HALL; Dem.; Jan. 1975.
Lieutenant-Governor: GEORGE NIGH; Dem.
Senate: Dem. 39, Rep. 9.
House: Dem. 78, Rep. 21.

Oregon

Governor: TOM McCALL; Rep.; Jan. 1975.
Senate: Dem. 16, Rep. 14.
House: Dem. 26, Rep. 34.

Pennsylvania

Governor: MILTON J. SHAPP; Dem.; Jan. 1975.
Lieutenant-Governor: ERNEST P. KLINE; Dem.
Senate: Dem. 27; Rep. 23.
House: Dem. 113, Rep. 90.

Rhode Island

Governor: FRANK LIGHT; Dem.; Jan. 1973.
Lieutenant-Governor: J. JOSEPH GARRAHY; Dem.
Senate: Dem. 41, Rep. 9.
House: Dem. 75, Rep. 24, Ind. 1.

South Carolina

Governor: JOHN C. WEST; Dem.; Jan. 1975.
Lieutenant-Governor: EARL E. MORRIS; Dem.
Senate: Dem. 42, Rep. 2 vacancies.
House: Dem. 113, Rep. 11.

South Dakota

Governor: RICHARD S. KNEIP; Dem.; Jan. 1973.
Lieutenant-Governor: WILLIAM DOUGHERTY; Rep.
Senate: Dem. 11, Rep. 24.
House: Dem. 29, Rep. 46.

Tennessee

Governor: WINFIELD DUNN; Dem.; Jan. 1975.
Lieutenant-Governor: JOHN S. WILDER.
Senate: Dem. 19, Rep. 13, American Party 1.
House: Dem. 56, Rep. 43.

Texas

Governor: PRESTON SMITH; Dem.; Jan. 1973.
Lieutenant-Governor: BEN BARNES; Dem.
Senate: Dem. 29, Rep. 2.
House: Dem. 140, Rep. 10.

Utah

Governor: CALVIN L. RAMPTON; Dem.; Jan. 1973.
Senate: Dem. 12, Rep. 16.
House: Dem. 38, Rep. 30, Independent 1.

Vermont

Governor: DEANE C. DAVIS; Rep.; Jan. 1973.
Lieutenant-Governor: JOHN S. BURGESS; Rep.
Senate: Dem. 8, Rep. 22.
House: Dem. 48, Rep. 94, Dem. and Rep. 8.

Virginia

Governor: LINWOOD HOLTON; Rep.; Jan. 1974.
Lieutenant-Governor: (vacant).
Senate: Dem. 33, Rep. 7.
House: Dem. 75, Rep. 24, Independent 1.

Washington

Governor: DANIEL J. EVANS; Rep.; Jan. 1973.
Lieutenant-Governor: JOHN A. CHERBERG; Dem.
Senate: Dem. 29, Rep. 20.
House: Dem. 48, Rep. 51.

West Virginia

Governor: ARCH A. MOORE, Jr.; Rep.; Jan. 1973.
Senate: Dem. 23, Rep. 11.
House: Dem. 68, Rep. 32.

Wisconsin

Governor: PATRICK J. LUCEY; Dem.; Jan. 1975.
Lieutenant-Governor: MARTIN J. SCHREIBER.
Senate: Dem. 12, Rep. 20.
Assembly: Dem. 66, Rep. 33.

Wyoming

Governor: STANLEY K. HATHAWAY; Rep.; Jan. 1975.
Senate: Dem. 11, Rep. 19.
House: Dem. 20, Rep. 40, Independent 1.

POLITICAL PARTIES AND GROUPS

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE

(f. 1854)

(310 First Street, S.E. Washington, D.C. 20003)

Chairman: ROBERT J. DOLE.

Co-Chairmen: THOMAS B. EVANS, Jr. (administration and organization), Mrs. TOBIN ARMSTRONG (special programmes).

Vice-Chairmen: RAY C. BLISS, Mrs. COLLIS P. MOORE, Mrs. J. W. MARRIOTT, J. DRAKE EDENS, Jr.

Secretary: Mrs. CONSUELO NORTHROP BAILEY.

Treasurer: JOHN M. CHRISTIE.

General Counsel: FRED C. SCRIBNER, Jr.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE

(Water Gate Office Bldg., 2600 Virginia Ave., Washington, D.C. 20037)

Chairman: LAWRENCE F. O'BRIEN.

Vice-Chairman: Mrs. GERI JOSEPH.

Secretary: Mrs. DOROTHY VREDENBURGH BUSH.

Treasurer: ROBERT S. STRAUSS.

PROHIBITION NATIONAL COMMITTEE

(f. 1869)

(P.O.B. 2635, Denver, Colorado)

National Chairman: CHARLES WESLEY EWING.

Executive Secretary: EARL F. DODGE.

National Secretary: ROGER C. STORMS.

America's oldest minor party; publ. *The National Statesman*.

SOCIALIST PARTY, U.S.A.

(f. 1901)

(1182 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10001)

Chairman: MICHAEL HARRINGTON.

National Secretary: JOAN SULL.

Claims local groups in 22 States.

Publication *New America* (twice a month).

GREENBACK PARTY

(f. 1872)

(1522 Northwest 58th Street, Seattle, Wash. 98107)

National Chairman: FRED C. PROEHL.

Advocates monetary reform and opposes the Federal Reserve System.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—(POLITICAL PARTIES)

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF AMERICA

(f. 1890)

(116 Nassau Street, Brooklyn, N.Y. 11201)

National and Financial Secretary: NATHAN KARP.

Claims local organizations in 18 States.

Publs. *Weekly People*, *New York Labor News*.

SOCIALIST WORKERS' PARTY

(14 Charles Lane, New York, N.Y. 10014)

National Chairman: JAMES P. CANNON.

National Secretary: FARRELL DOBBS.

Organization Secretary: JACK W. BARNES.

COMMUNIST PARTY (MARXIST-LENINIST)

(f. 1965)

(P.O.B. 72116, Watts Station, Los Angeles,
Calif. 90002).

Representative: MICHAEL LASKI.

Formerly Communist Party of the U.S.A.; 2,500 mems.
claimed (1970).

CONSERVATIVE PARTY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

(468 Park Ave. South, New York, N.Y. 10016)

Chairman: J. D. MAHONEY.

Secretary: HENRY S. JORIN, Jr.

Executive Director: JAMES D. GRIFFIN.

LIBERAL PARTY OF NEW YORK STATE

(f. 1944)

(1560 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10036)

Chairman: Dr. DONALD S. HARRINGTON.

First Vice-Chairman: DAVID DUBINSKY.

Vice-Chairmen: ALEX ROSE, TIMOTHY W. COSTELLO,
BENJAMIN F. MCLAURIN, FILENO DE NOVELLIS,
LOUIS BROIDO, EDWARD A. MORRISON, HENRY
FONER, WILLIAM W. COWAN, VICTOR A. LORD,
JOSEPH W. FRANCYK, EUGENE P. KLUMPP.

Treasurer: HARRY UVILLER.

Secretary and Exec. Director: BEN DAVIDSON.

AMERICANS FOR DEMOCRATIC ACTION

(1424 16th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036)

National Chairman: ALLARD K. LOWENSTEIN.

Chairman Executive Committee: DOLORES MITCHELL.

National Director: LEON SHULL.

COMMITTEE ON POLITICAL EDUCATION, AFL-CIO

(AFL-CIO Building, Washington, D.C. 20006)

Chairman: GEORGE MEANY.

Secretary-Treasurer: LANE KIRKLAND.

National Director: ALEXANDER E. BARKAN.

NATIONAL STATES' RIGHTS PARTY

(f. 1948)

(P.O.B. 6263, Savannah, Georgia 31405)

Chairman: J. B. STONER.

Secretary: EDWARD R. FIELDS.

Treasurer: PETER XAVIER.

Publ. *The Thunderbolt* (monthly).

Right-wing segregationist party, 12,000 mems.

JOHN BIRCH SOCIETY

(f. 1958)

(395 Concord Ave., Belmont, Mass. 02178)

President: ROBERT WELCH.

Claimed membership 100,000 (1968).

Publ. *American Opinion* (monthly).

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Each State has a judicial system similar to the Federal system listed below, with a Supreme Court and subsidiary courts, to deal with cases arising under State Law.

JUDICIARY OF THE UNITED STATES

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

(Washington, D.C. 20543)

Chief Justice: WARREN E. BURGER (appointed 1969).

Associate Justices: WILLIAM O. DOUGLAS (1939), WILLIAM J. BRENNAN, Jr. (1956), POTTER STEWART (1958), BYRON R. WHITE (1962), THURGOOD MARSHALL (1967), HARRY A. BLACKMUN (1970), LEWIS F. POWELL, Jr. (1972), WILLIAM H. REHNQUIST (1972).

Clerk: E. ROBERT SEAVER.

Marshal: FRANK M. HEPLER.

Reporter of Decisions: HENRY PUTZEL, Jr.

Librarian: H. CHARLES HALLAM, Jr.

The Supreme Court is the only Federal Court set up by the Constitution. It is the highest court in the nation. Since 1869 the Supreme Court has consisted of the Chief Justice and eight Associate Justices.

U.S. COURTS OF APPEAL

The country is divided into ten judicial circuits, in each of which there is one Court of Appeals and a number of District Courts (which total ninety-two).

There is also a U.S. Court of Appeals in the District of Columbia, which is regarded as a judicial circuit. By statute, most Federal suits must first be tried in the District Courts.

District of Columbia Circuit: DAVID L. BAZELON (Chief Judge); J. SKELLY WRIGHT, CARL MCGOWAN, EDWARD ALLEN TAMM, HAROLD LEVENTHAL, SPOTSWOOD W. ROBINSON III, ROGER ROBB, GEORGE E. MACKINNON, MALCOLM R. WILKEY.

First Circuit (Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Puerto Rico); BAILEY ALDRICH (Chief Judge), EDWARD M. MCENTEE, FRANK M. COFFIN.

Second Circuit (Connecticut, New York, Vermont): J. EDWARD LUMBARD, Jr. (Chief Judge), STERRY R. WATERMAN, HENRY J. FRIENDLY, J. JOSEPH SMITH, IRVING R. KAUFMAN, PAUL R. HAYS, WILFRID FEINBERG.

Third Circuit (Delaware, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virgin Islands): WILLIAM H. HASTIE (Chief Judge), RUGGERO J. ALDISERT, COLLINS J. SEITZ, ABRAHAM L. FREEDMAN, FRANCIS L. VAN DUSEN, ARLIN M. ADAMS, JOHN J. GIBBONS, MAX ROSENN.

Fourth Circuit (Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia); CLEMENT F. HAYNSWORTH, Jr. (Chief Judge); HERBERT S. BOREMAN, ALBERT V. BRYAN, JOHN D. BUTZNER, Jr., HARRISON L. WINTER, J. BRAXTON CRAVEN, Jr.

Fifth Circuit (Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas, Canal Zone): JOHN R. BROWN (Chief Judge), JOHN GODBOLD, ROBERT A. AINSWORTH, Jr., JOHN MINOR WISDOM, WALTER PETTUS GEWIN, GRIFFIN B. BELL, HOMER THORNBERRY, JAMES P. COLEMAN, IRVING L. GOLDBERG, DAVID W. DYER,

BRYAN SIMPSON, LEWIS R. MORGAN, CHARLES CLARK, JOE McDONALD INGRAHAM, PAUL H. RONEY.

Sixth Circuit (Kentucky, Michigan, Ohio, Tennessee): HARRY PHILLIPS (Chief Judge), JOHN W. PECK, WADE HAMPTON MCCREE, PAUL C. WEICK, GEORGE CLIFTON EDWARDS, Jr., ANTHONY J. CELEBREZZE, HENRY L. BROOKS, WILLIAM E. MILLER, W. WALLACE KENT.

Seventh Circuit (Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin): LUTHER SWYGERT (Chief Judge), WALTER J. CUMMINGS, Jr., THOMAS E. FAIRCHILD, OTTO KERNER, ROGER J. KILEY, WILBUR F. PELL, JOHN PAUL STEPHENS, ROBERT A. SPRECHER.

Eighth Circuit (Arkansas, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota): M. C. MATTHEWS (Chief Judge), MARTIN D. VAN OOSTERHUIT, PAT MEHAFFY, FLOYD R. GIBBON, DONALD P. LAY, GERALD W. HEANEY, MYRON H. BRIGHT, DONALD R. ROSS.

Ninth Circuit (Arizona, California, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Washington, Alaska, Hawaii, Guam): RICHARD H. CHAMBERS (Chief Judge), FREDERICK G. HANLEY, CHARLES M. MERRILL, M. OLIVER KOELSCH, JAMES R. BROWNING, BEN CUSHING DUNIWAY, WALTER ELY, JAMES M. CARTER, SHIRLEY M. HUFSTEDLER, EUGENE A. WRIGHT, OZELL M. TRASK, JOHN F. KILKENNY, HERBERT Y. C. CHOY.

Tenth Circuit (Colorado, Kansas, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Utah, Wyoming): DAVID T. LEWIS (Chief Judge), DELMAS C. HILL, OLIVER SETH, WILLIAM J. HOLLOWAY, Jr., ROBERT H. MCWILLIAMS, JAMES E. BARRETT, WILLIAM E. DOYLE.

U.S. COURT OF CLAIMS

(717 Madison Place, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005)

Set up in 1855; deals exclusively with money claims against the Government; holds one term annually, commencing on the first Monday in October.

Chief Judge: WILSON COWEN, Maryland.

Associate Judges: DON N. LARAMORE, Indiana, JAMES R. DUFFEE, Wisconsin, OSCAR H. DAVIS, New York, LINTON M. COLLINS, District of Columbia, BYRON SKELTON, Texas, PHILIP NICHOLS, Jr., Massachusetts.

Senior Judges: MARVIN JONES, Texas, J. WARREN MADDEN, Pennsylvania.

U.S. CUSTOMS COURT

(1 Federal Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10007)

Chief Judge: NILS A. BOE, South Dakota.

Judges: PAUL P. RAO, New York; MORGAN FORD, North Dakota; SCOVEL RICHARDSON, Missouri; FREDERICK LANDIS (Indiana); JAMES L. WATSON, New York; HERBERT N. MALETZ, Massachusetts; BERNARD NEWMAN, New York; EDWARD D. RE, New York.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—(JUDICIAL SYSTEM, RELIGION)

Senior Judges: CHARLES D. LAWRENCE, New York;
DAVID J. WILSON, Utah; MARY H. DONLON, New York;
SAMUEL M. ROSENSTEIN, Kentucky.

COURT OF CUSTOMS AND PATENT APPEALS

(Courts Bldg., Lafayette Square, Washington,
D.C. 20439)

Chief Judge: EUGENE WORLEY, Texas.

Associate Judges: GILES S. RICH, New York; J. LINDSAY
ALMOND, Jr., Virginia; PHILLIP B. BALDWIN, Texas;
DONALD E. LANE, Maryland.

TAX COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

(12th Street and Constitution Ave., N.W.,
Washington, D.C. 20044)

Chief Judge: WILLIAM M. DRENNEN, West Virginia.

Judges: NORMAN O. TIETJENS, Ohio; CRAIG S. ATKINS,
Maryland; HOWARD A. DAWSON, Jr., Arkansas;
WILLIAM M. FAY, Pennsylvania; BRUCE M. FORRESTER,
Missouri; AUSTIN HOYT, Colorado; IRENE F. SCOTT,
Alabama; ARNOLD RAUM, Massachusetts; GRAYDON G.
WITHEY, Michigan; CHARLES R. SIMPSON, Illinois;
THEODORE TANNENWALD, Jr., New York; C. MOXLEY
FEATHERSTON, Virginia; LEO H. IRWIN, N. Carolina;
SAMUEL B. STERRETT, Maryland, WILLIAM QUEALY.

RELIGION

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS

In all there are 226 different denominations reporting an inclusive membership of 128,469,636.* Of these, 120 denominations report current statistics for 108,050,556 members, and 106 bodies report non-current statistics for 20,419,080 members. Current statistics are mainly for the year 1968, but also include some 1969 statistics. Non-current statistics are those which are reported for 1967 and earlier.

Protestant Bodies	70,396,454
Roman Catholic Church	47,873,238
Jewish Congregations	5,780,000
Eastern Churches	3,526,068
Old Catholic, Polish National Catholic and Armenian	793,876
Buddhists	100,000

*There is no standard definition of membership. For example, Jewish congregations estimate the number of Jews in communities having congregations; Roman Catholics and a few Protestant bodies count all baptized children, including infants, as members; most Protestant bodies include as members only "adults", or persons 13 years of age or older; and the Eastern Churches tend to give an ethnic count. Therefore, comparisons should not be made between various categories of denominations.

PROTESTANT AND EASTERN ORTHODOX

National Council of the Churches of Christ in the United States of America: National Offices: 475 Riverside Drive, New York, N.Y. 10027.

Thirty-three denominations—Protestants and Eastern—working together, carry on more than 80 church programmes through the National Council in those matters which they prefer to do together rather than separately. It embraces a constituency of 33 Protestant and Eastern Orthodox Churches with a membership of approximately 42,000,000 members.

The Council is supervised and governed by a General Assembly of 800 members, which meets every three years, and a General Board of about 250 members which meets three times a year as the interim supervisory body responsible for the policies and programmes of the Council. The members of the General Assembly and General Board are appointed by the thirty-three denominations constituent to the Council.

The work is carried on through three main divisions: Christian Education, Christian Life and Mission, and Overseas Ministries. Each programme is directed by a committee which includes denominational representatives carrying corresponding responsibilities within their denominations. Programmes include such diverse projects as teaching people of many different tongues to read; ministry to migrant workers, hospitals, prisons, armed forces; publishing of Sunday church school outlines, carrying on foreign relief and resettlement of displaced persons.

President Mrs. THEODORE O. WEDEL (The Episcopal Church); First Vice-President Bishop FREDERICK DOUGLASS JORDAN (African Methodist Episcopal Church); Treasurer CARL W. TILLER (American Baptist Convention); General Secretary Dr. R. H. EDWIN ESPY; Recording Secretary Rev. ROBERT G. STEPHANOPOULOS (Greek Archdiocese of North and South America). Associate Gen. Secs. for Divisions: Christian Life and Mission, Rev. JON L. REGIER; Christian Education, Rev. GERALD E. KNOFF; Overseas Ministries, Rev. RANDOLPH NUGENT. There is also a Central Division of Communication, Associate Gen. Sec. Rev. L. MAYNARD CATCHINGS; and a Commission for Regional and Local Ecumenicism, Exec. Dir. Rev. N. H. VANDER WERF.

Publs. Tempo (newsletter), *Spectrum* (two-monthly), *Yearbook of American Churches*.

BAPTISTS

Members (latest estimate) 25,510,961, in 27 bodies of which the following have over one million members:

Southern Baptist Convention: 460 James Robertson Parkway, Nashville, Tennessee 37219; f. 1845; 34,360 churches; 11,629,880 members; Exec. Sec. Dr. PORTER ROUTH.

National Baptist Convention of the U.S.A.: 915 Spain Street, Baton Rouge, La. 70802; f. 1880; 27,396 churches; 6,487,003 members; Pres. Rev. J. H. JACKSON; Sec. Rev. T. J. JEMISON.

National Baptist Convention of America: 714 West 10th St., Little Rock, Ark.; f. 1880, 11,398 churches; 2,668,799 members; Pres. Dr. C. D. PETTAWAY; Corr. Sec. Rev. ROBERT H. WILSON.

American Baptist Convention: Valley Forge, Pa. 19481; f. 1907; 6,090 churches; 1,396,900 members; Pres. (vacant); Gen. Sec. Rev. Dr. ROBERT C. CAMPBELL.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—(RELIGION)

METHODISTS

Members (latest estimate) 12,907,652, in 19 bodies of which the following have over one million members:

The United Methodist Church: 1115 S. Fourth Ave., Louisville, Kentucky 40203; f. 1784 as The Methodist Church, present name 1968; 38,071 churches; 10,289,214 members; Council of Bishops; Pres. Bishop PAUL HARDIN, Jr.; Sec. Bishop ROY H. SHORT.

African Methodist Episcopal Church: 1274 Villa Place, Nashville, Tenn.; f. 1816; 4,500 churches, 940,000 mems.; Bishops' Council; Pres. Bishop WILLIAM A. STEWART; Gen. Sec. Dr. RUSSELL S. BROWN.

LUTHERANS

Members (latest estimate) 8,794,106 in 9 bodies of which the following have over one million members:

Lutheran Church in America: 231 Madison Ave., N.Y. 10016; f. 1962; 3,106,844 baptized members; Pres. Rev. ROBERT J. MARSHALL, D.D.; Sec. Rev. GEORGE F. HARKINS, D.D.

Lutheran Church: Missouri Synod; 210 No. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo. 63102; f. 1847; 6,089 churches; 3,045,668 members; Pres. Dr. J. A. O. PREUS; Sec. Dr. HERBERT MUELLER.

American Lutheran Church, The: 422 So. Fifth Street, Minneapolis, Minn. 55415; f. 1961; a merger of American Lutheran Church, Columbus, Ohio, Evangelical Lutheran Church, Minneapolis, Minnesota, United Evangelical Lutheran Church, Blair, Nebraska and Lutheran Free Church, Minneapolis, Minnesota; Pres. Dr. KENT S. KNUTSON; Sec. A. R. MICKELSON; Baptized 2,543,293, Confirmed 1,775,573.

Lutheran Council in the U.S.A.: 315 Park Ave S., New York, N.Y., 10010; an agency of co-operation for The American Lutheran Church, the Lutheran Church in America and The Lutheran Church-Missouri Synod comprising 95 per cent of the 8,872,385 Lutherans in the U.S.A.; Sec. Gen. Dr. C. THOMAS SPITZ, Jr.

U.S.A. National Committee of the Lutheran World Federation: 315 Park Ave. South, New York, N.Y. 10010; f. 1967 to succeed *National Lutheran Council*; an agency of the American Lutheran Church and the Lutheran Church in America for work relating to the Lutheran World Federation; Pres. LUVERN V. RIEKE; Gen. Sec. Dr. PAUL C. EMPIE (until August 31, 1972), Rev. CARL H. MAU, Jr. (from September 1, 1972).

PRESBYTERIANS

Members (latest estimate) 4,225,564 members in 9 bodies.

United Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A.: 510 Witherspoon Building, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19107; f. 1705.6; 8,826 churches; 3,100,000 members; Moderator Mrs. LOIS STAIR; Stated Clerk WILLIAM P. THOMPSON.

Presbyterian Church in the U.S.: 341 Ponce de Leon Ave., N.E., Atlanta, Georgia 30308; Moderator Rev. BEN LACY ROSE; Stated Clerk Dr. JAMES A. MILLARD, Jr.; 4,063 churches, 958,195 mems.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH

Members (Dec. 1970) 3,445,317 in 7,417 churches.

815 Second Ave., New York N.Y.; f. 1789; Presiding Bishop and Pres. of the Executive Council Rt. Rev. JOHN ELBRIDGE HINES; Sec. of the General Convention Rev. Canon CHARLES M. GUILBERT.

EASTERN ORTHODOX CHURCHES

Members (latest estimate) 3,617,079 in 18 bodies. Leading Orthodox Churches:

Greek Orthodox Archdiocese of North and South America (Hellenic): 10 East 79th St., New York, N.Y. 10021; 450 churches, with 1,950,000 members; Pres. The Most Rev. Archbishop IAKOVOS (Archbishop of North and South America).

Romanian Orthodox Episcopate of America: 2522 Grey Tower Rd., Jackson, Mich. 49201; f. 1929; 50,000 members; Pres. His Grace VALERIAN D. TRIFA; Sec. Rev. Fr. EUGENE LAZAR; publ. *Solia, Romanian News* (monthly) in Romanian and English (11341 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Mich. 48202).

Orthodox Church in America: 59 East and 2nd Street, New York, N.Y. 10003; f. 1792; 375 churches; 1,000,000 members; Archbishop of New York, Metropolitan of All America and Canada The Most Rev. IRENEY.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Apostolic Delegate to the United States: Archbishop LUIGI RAIMONDI; 3339 Massachusetts Ave., Washington 20008, D.C.

Cardinals

JOHN J. CARBERRY (St. Louis)
JOHN PATRICK CODY (Chicago)
TERENCE JAMES COOKE (New York)
JOHN FRANCIS DEARDEN (Detroit)
JOHN JOSEPH KROL (Philadelphia)
J. FRANCIS L. McINTYRE (Los Angeles, retd. 70).
PATRICK ALOYSIUS O'BOYLE (Washington)
LAWRENCE JOSEPH SHEHAN (Baltimore)
JOHN JOSEPH WRIGHT (Sacred Congregation of the Clergy)

There are 31 Archbishops in the U.S.A. and 133 Dioceses; 18,244 parishes, 48,214,729 members.

OTHER CHRISTIAN CHURCHES

Adventists, Seventh-Day: Takoma Park, Washington, D.C. 20012; org. 1863; Pres. ROBERT H. PIERSON; Sec. C. O. FRANZ; 16,760 churches, 2,114,754 members (worldwide).

African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church: 741 South 44th St., Louisville, Ky. 40211; f. 1796; 800,000 mems.; Bishop R. L. JONES (Senior Bishop).

American Baptist Association: 214-218 E. Broad St., Texarkana, Ark.; f. 1905; Pres. Dr. L. CHESTER GUINN; Sec. Dr. A. L. PATERSON; Public Relations Dir. Dr. I. K. CROSS; 3,295 churches, 790,002 members, 3,312 clergy.

Assemblies of God: 1445 Boonville Ave., Springfield, Mo. 65802; f. 1914; Gen. Supt. T. F. ZIMMERMAN; Gen. Sec. B. PETERSEN; 8,734 churches, 645,891 mems.

Christian Churches, International Convention of Disciples of Christ: 222 South Downey Ave., Indianapolis, Ind.; f. 1809; Moderator Dr. JAMES M. MOUDY; Pres. Dr. A. DALE FIERS; 5,158 churches, 1,429,367 mems.

Church of Christ, Scientist, The First (The Mother Church): 107 Falmouth St., Boston, Mass. 02115; f. 1879; approx. 3,200 churches; Pres. ELIZABETH GLASS BARLOW; Treas. ROY GARRETT WATSON.

Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints: 47 East S. Temple St., Salt Lake City, Utah 84111; f. 1830; Pres. JOSEPH FIELDING SMITH; Presiding Bishop JOHN H. VANDENBERG; Church membership of about 3,000,000; 4,385 wards (an ecclesiastical unit similar to a parish) and independent branches, and 95 missions in various parts of the world.

Friends, General Conference of the Religious Society of: 1520 Race St., Philadelphia, Pa. 19102; f. 1900; Chair. C. LLOYD BAILEY; Sec. HOWARD W. BARTRAM; membership of constituent Meetings 32,433.

Jehovah's Witnesses: 124 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, New York; f. 1884; Pres. N. H. KNORR; 416,789 mems. in U.S.A. (over 1,500,000 mems. world-wide); publs. *The Watchtower*, *Awake*; circ. of each over 7 million.

Moravian, Northern Province: 69 W. Church St., Bethlehem, Pa. 18018; f. 1457, work begun in America 1740; Pres. Dr. J. S. GROENFELDT, D.D.; 101 churches; 34,770 mems.

Moravian Church, Southern Province: 500 S. Church St., Winston-Salem, N.C. 27102; f. 1753; Pres. Dr. CLAYTON H. PERSONS; Sec.-Treas. Dr. EDWIN L. STOCKTON; 49 churches, 22,790 mems.

Nazarene, Church of the: 6401 The Paseo, Kansas City, Mo. 64131; f. 1908; Gen. Sec. B. EDGAR JOHNSON; Gen. Treas. NORMAN O. MILLER; 6,333 churches; 505,310 mems.

Reformed Church in America, General Synod of: 475 Riverside Drive, New York, N.Y. 10027; f. 1628; Gen. Sec. Rev. MARION DE VELDER, D.D.; 928 churches, 379,506 mems.

Salvation Army, The: 120-130 W. 14th St., New York, N.Y. 10011; Int. Headquarters: 101 Queen Victoria St., London, E.C.4; f. in East London, England by William Booth in 1865; estab. in U.S.A. 1880; today operates 16,044 corps and outposts in 77 countries, with 25,069 officers; Gen. ERIK WICKBERG, International Leader; Commissioner ARNOLD BROWN, Chief of the Staff; U.S. Nat. Commander, Commissioner PAUL J. CARLSON; Nat. Chief Sec. Col. C. E. NELSON. Publ. *The War Cry* (weekly).

United Church of Christ: 297 Park Ave., South, New York City, N.Y. 10010; f. 1957 by the union of the General Council of Congregational Christian Churches and the Evangelical and Reformed Church; Moderator Rev. DAVID G. COLWELL; Pres. Rev. ROBERT V. MOSS; Sec. Rev. JOSEPH H. EVANS; 6,723 churches, 9,378 ministers, 1,960,608 mems.

JEWISH ORGANIZATIONS

Synagogue Council of America, The: 235 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10016; f. 1926; represents Orthodox, Conservative and Reform Judaism; its constituent mem-

bers are the Central Conference of American Rabbis, the Rabbinical Assembly of America, the Rabbinical Council of America, the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, the United Synagogue of America, and the Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations in America; Pres. Rabbi JACOB PHILIP RUDIN; Exec. Vice-Pres. Rabbi HENRY SIEGMAN; Recording Sec. ROBERT L. ADLER; National Sec. Hon. HERBERT TANZER; Treas. MEYER H. ROBINSON; publ. *Highlights* (bi-monthly).

Rabbis, Central Conference of American: 790 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10021; f. 1889; Pres. Rabbi DAVID POLISH; Excc. Vice-Pres. Rabbi JOSEPH B. GLASER; 975 mems.; publs. *Yearbook*, *CCAR Journal*.

Rabbinical Assembly, The: 3080 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10027; f. 1901; Pres. Rabbi JUDAH NADICH; Exec. Vice-Pres. Rabbi WOLFE KELMAN; 1,050 mems.; publs. include *Quarterly Journal*, *Annual Proceedings*.

Hebrew Congregations, Union of American: 838 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10021; f. 1873; Pres. Rabbi MAURICE N. EISENDRATH; Sec. ARTHUR T. JACOBS; 660 congregations; affiliations:

National Association of Temple Administrators, The
National Association of Temple Educators, The
National Federation of Temple Sisterhoods, The
National Federation of Temple Brotherhoods, The
National Federation of Temple Youth, The
The Hebrew Union College-Jewish Institute of Religion.

Publ. *American Judaism* (quarterly); *Keeping Posted* (bi-weekly); *Synagogue Service* (quarterly); *The Jewish Teacher* (quarterly).

United Synagogue of America: 3080 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10027; f. 1913; Pres. JACOB STEIN; Excc. Dir. Dr. BERNARD SEGAL; 800 Conservative synagogues, 1,400,000 mems.; Publ. *United Synagogue Review* (quarterly).

Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations of America: Suite 1110, 84 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10011; f. 1898; Pres. JOSEPH KARASICK; Exec. Vice-Pres. Dr. SAMSON R. WEISS; publs. *Jewish Life* (bi-monthly), *Jewish Action* (monthly), *Reporter* (monthly), *Jewish Youth* (two-monthly); representing 3,100 orthodox congregations.

BAHA'I

National Spiritual Assembly of the Bahá'ís of the United States: 536 Sheridan Rd., Wilmette, Ill. 60091; f. 1884 in Persia; Bahá'u'lláh was the prophet-founder of Bahá'í Faith, which teaches the oneness of God, of religion and of mankind; over 4,500 centres and 750 assemblies in the U.S.A.; Chair. Dr. FIRUZ KAZEM-ZADEH; Vice-Chair. Dr. DANIEL JORDAN; Sec. Mr. GLENFORD E. MITCHELL; publs. *Bahá'í News* (monthly), *World Order* (quarterly magazine), *American Bahá'í* (monthly), *National Bahá'í News* (monthly).

THE PRESS

The famous tradition of press freedom in the U.S. is grounded in the First Amendment to the Constitution which declares that "Congress shall make no law . . . abridging the freedom of speech or of the Press . . ." and confirmed in the legislations of many states which prohibit any kind of legal restriction on the dissemination of news.

Legislation affecting the Press is both state, as in the case of laws relating to libel and to business practice, and Federal. A source of controversy between the Press and the courts has been the threat of the encroachment by judicial decrees on the area of courtroom and criminal trial coverage. For example, the Californian Judicial Court Rule No. 980 prohibits the use of cameras in the courtroom; similarly, since 1963 an average of 35 per cent of congressional committee meetings in Washington have been held in secret. Other legislative items infringing press freedom to differing degrees include the New York State Law of 1955 penalizing publications liable to corrupt young people, and the State Security Law of 1954 which requires the registration of all printing equipment belonging to organizations regarded as suspect by the Attorney-General. On the other hand, the journalist is favoured by legislation in several states giving him the right to refuse to disclose his sources. The accuracy of the claims of advertisers using the Press is examined by the Federal Trade Commission and the Food and Drug Administration.

The U.S. publishes more newspapers and periodicals than any other country. National and international news is easily available by means of the ubiquitous wire services, although most dailies give a greater emphasis to local news because of the strong interest in local and regional affairs and the decentralized structure of many government services. These factors, together with the distribution problem inherent in the size of the country, are responsible for the lack of national newspapers.

In 1970 there were 11,383 newspapers, of which 1,838 with a total aggregate circulation of 65 million copies were dailies, comprising 354 morning papers with a total circulation of 23 million, 1,463 evening papers at 34 million, and 16 all-day papers at 1.1 million. The 8,903 weekly papers had a total circulation of 48.5 million. Of the 9,573 periodicals, 1,856 were weekly, 4,314 were monthly, and 1,108 quarterly. Included in these figures are special categories of papers, including papers and periodicals in some 36 foreign languages and 142 publications catering specifically for the black readership.

In recent years, increased prices and the competition of radio and television have subjected the industry to considerable economic strain, resulting in mergers and takeovers, a great decline in competition between dailies in the same city, and the appearance of inter-city dailies catering for two or more adjoining centres. Suburban dailies have thrived at the expense of the large city dailies, the largest being *Newsday*, the New York State newspaper. The Newspaper Preservation Bill now before the House of Representatives is directed at preserving the small amount of Press competition that has survived. It exempts the Press from anti-trust legislation, thus permitting co-operative arrangements between papers that might otherwise be forced to merge or close down. Despite inflationary pressures which caused the widespread introduction of the 15-cent newspaper, total daily circulation rose slightly to 62,107,527 in 1971; the number of daily papers was however reduced by 10. The more extensive non-metropolitan weekly press was worse affected by economic conditions, and total Sunday paper circulation fell during 1971 by about 600,000 to 49.2 million. Nevertheless, local appeal

combined with the use of much syndicated material maintains the Sunday press as an important and distinctive feature of the American Press. Almost every small town has its own paper.

The aggregate circulation of the 9,573 periodicals is approximately 210 million. Some 100 of them have a national readership. The periodical press, particularly the widest-circulating magazines most dependent on advertising, are faced by economic problems, but though the larger magazines have declined in numbers since the war several smaller new ones have appeared.

All newspapers subscribe to the Associated Press (AP) co-operative news agency, the United Press International (UPI), or the Los Angeles Times-Washington Post News Service, which, while giving access to a large quantity of news, limit the variety of presentation.

There are some 150 syndicates which supply a wide range of press material to subscribers, including photographs, cartoons, light articles on all topics and political commentary by national experts. Much of it is sold in English and other languages outside the United States. In 1956 the largest syndicate, King Features Ltd., claimed sales to 2,700 newspapers, making up 40 per cent of all syndicated material used in the U.S.

One consequence of modern economic trends has been the steady growth of newspaper groups or chains, of which there are some 163 controlling some 750 dailies. This figure represents an increase of twenty groups since 1962 when 188 of the group-owned dailies had an aggregate circulation of 27.4 million, or just less than half of the total for all dailies. The six largest groups are the following:

Newhouse Newspapers Group (Pres. SAMUEL NEWHOUSE): 1 Star Square, Long Island City, Queens, N.Y. 11101; owns twenty-one newspapers, six of them in New York. The main dailies include *Cleveland Plain Dealer* (403,145), *Long Island Daily Press* (418,028), and *St. Louis Globe Democrat* (292,789), the total circulation being over 6 million; also two large magazine chains, one French and one Italian magazine.

Scripps-Howard Newspapers Group (Pres. JACK R. HOWARD; Chair of Board CHARLES E. SCRIPPS): owns sixteen dailies, including *Cleveland Press* (375,653), and *Pittsburg Press* (321,338).

Hearst Newspapers Group (Editor-in-Chief WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST, Jr.): owns eight dailies, including *Los Angeles Herald Examiner* (512,922), and *Boston Record American* (410,003); two Sunday papers, including *Boston Sunday Advertiser*; and thirteen magazines, three of which in the U.K.; a large comics syndicate.

Tribune Company Group (Pres. of Tribune Co. H. F. GRUMHAUS): owns seven dailies, including *Chicago Tribune* (768,351), *Chicago Today* (461,552) and *New York News* (2,129,909).

Other major newspaper groups are *Knight Newspapers*, *Gannett Newspapers* and *Ridder Publications*.

Time-Life Group (Pres. JAMES A. LINEN): the largest of the magazine chains, and includes *Life* (U.S. edition 7.0m., International edition 659,837, *Life en Español* 437,000), *Time* (U.S. edition 4.1m., Canada edition 389,670, Atlantic edition 286,000, and Latin America, Asia, South Pacific and Military editions), *Sports Illustrated* (1,868,559), *Fortune* (580,000), *Panorama* in Argentina (144,160, Spanish) and *President* in Japan (24,000, Japanese).

Times Mirror Co. (Pres. GEORGE MACLEAN): OWNS four newspapers, including *Los Angeles Times*, a Dallas daily, and *Newsday*.

Owing to the regionalism mentioned above there is no truly national press corresponding to major West European dailies. Most influential and highly respected among the few newspapers which may claim a national distribution are the *New York Times* (notably the main sections of its massive Sunday edition), *Washington Post*, *Los Angeles Times*, and *Wall Street Journal*, the financial and news daily with editions in New York City, California, Illinois and Texas. The *International Herald Tribune* printed in Paris, which recently absorbed the European edition of *New York Times*, has an important following in Europe.

Thirty-five daily papers have circulations of over 250,000 copies, including five in New York and five in Chicago. Among the largest of these in daily circulation are *New York News* (2,129,909 daily), *Wall Street Journal* (1,249,095 total of four editions), *Los Angeles Times*

(1,009,519), *New York Times* (846,132), *Chicago Tribune* (767,793), *New York Post* (623,245), *Detroit News* (639,703) and *Philadelphia Bulletin* (634,371).

Of the large weekly news magazines *Time* (4.1m.) and *Newsweek* (3m.), with a world distribution, provide a serious, comprehensive coverage of current affairs; the *New Yorker* (473,275) also includes fiction, while *Life's* (7m.) news treatment is lighter. Among the larger monthly periodicals *McCall's* and *Fortune* (580,000) are widely respected for their treatment of literary topics and business and industrial affairs respectively; the lighter and more varied *Reader's Digest* (17.5m.) and *National Geographic Magazine* (7.5m.) have the distinction of world distribution; women's interests are extensively catered for, the most popular being *Ladies' Home Journal* (7.7m.), while *Playboy* (6.4m.) and *Esquire* (1.1m.) appeal specifically to men, and *Ebony* (0.9m.) is directed particularly to a Negro readership.

PRINCIPAL DAILY AND SUNDAY NEWSPAPERS

(Ind. = politically independent; Dcm. = Democrat; Rep. = Republican; D. = All Day; E. = evening; M. = morning; S. = Sunday; ex. = excluding; Publ. = Publisher.)

In general, only newspapers with circulation of 40,000 and over are included. Where in any State there is no such newspaper, the largest paper in that State has been included.

ALABAMA

Birmingham News: 2200 North 4th Avenue, Birmingham, Ala. 35202; f. 1888; Publ. C. B. HANSON, Jr.; Man. Editor JOHN W. BLOOMER; Ind.; E.S.; circ. 177,247 (E.), 222,133 (S.).

Birmingham Post-Herald: 2200 North 4th Ave., Birmingham, Ala. 35202; f. 1888; Publ. C. B. HANSON, Jr.; Editor DUARD LE GRAND; Ind.; M.; circ. 76,039.

Huntsville Times: 2317 Memorial Parkway, S.W., Huntsville, Ala. 35807; f. 1910; Editor and Publ. LEROY A. SIMMS; Ind.-Dem.; E.S.; circ. 53,363 (E.); 48,968 (Sat. E.).

Mobile Register (M.), Mobile Press (E.), Mobile Press-Register (S.), 304 Government St., Mobile, Ala. 36602; f. 1830 (Register), 1929 (Press); Pres. WILLIAM J. HEARIN; Exec. Vice-Pres. LUIS M. WILLIAMS; Exec. Editor FALLON TROTTER; Ind.-Dcm.; circ. 43,483 (M.), 60,948 (E.), 94,113 (S.).

Montgomery Advertiser: 107 S. Lawrence, Montgomery, Ala. 36102; f. 1828; Publ. HAROLD MARTIN; Exec. Editor BEN DAVIS; Ind.-Dem.; M.S.; circ. 58,239 (M.), 76,732 (S.).

ALASKA

Anchorage Times: 820 Fourth Ave., Anchorage, Alaska 99501; f. 1915; Publ. and Editor ROBERT B. ATWOOD; Ind.; E.; circ. 37,614.

ARIZONA

Arizona Daily Star (M.S.), Tucson Daily Citizen (E.); 208 N. Stone, Tucson, Ariz. 85703; f. 1877; Editor (Citizen) PAUL A. MCKALIP; Editor (Star) DAVID F. BRINAGAR; Ind.-Dem. (Star), Ind.-Rep. (Citizen); circ. 47,867 (M.), 52,455 (E.).

Arizona Republic (M.S.), Phoenix Gazette (E.); 120 E. Van Buren St., Phoenix, Ariz. 85004; f. 1880 (Gazette), 1890 (Republic); Publ. EUGENE C. PULLIAM; Editor

(Republic) F. S. MARQUARDT, (Gazette) EDWIN FITZHUGH; Ind.; circ. 169,536 (M.), 98,667 (E.), 254,089 (S.).

ARKANSAS

Arkansas Democrat: Capitol Ave. and Scott, Little Rock, Ark.; f. 1871; Publ. C. S. BERRY; Editor MARCUS B. GEORGE; Ind.; E.S.; circ. 74,305 (E.), 92,280 (S.).

Arkansas Gazette: 112 West Third St., Little Rock, Ark.; f. 1819; Publ. HUGH B. PATTERSON, Jr.; Editor J. N. HEISKELL; Gen. Man. J. R. WILLIAMSON; Ind.-Dcm.; M.S.; circ. 108,223 (Mon.-Fri.), 106,668 (Sat.), 127,726 (S.).

CALIFORNIA

Bakersfield Californian: 1707 Eye St., Bakersfield, Calif. 93302; f. 1866; Pres. B. C. FRITTS; Excc. Dir. D. H. FRITTS; Dem.; E.; circ. 51,247.

Fresno Bee: McClatchy Newspapers, Van Ness and Calaveras, Fresno, Calif. 93721; f. 1922; Pres. ELEANOR MCCLATCHY; Excc. Editor WALTER P. JONES; Ind.; E.S.; circ. 110,263 (E.), 138,683 (S.).

Long Beach Independent (M.), Long Beach Press-Telegram (E.), Long Beach Independent Press-Telegram (S.): Twin Coast Newspapers, Inc., 604 Pine Ave., Long Beach, Calif. 90801; Publ. DANIEL H. RIDDER; Editor MILES E. SINES; Man. Editor LARRY ALLISON; Ind.; circ. 54,187 (M.), 106,141 (E.), 150,616 (S.).

Los Angeles Herald-Examiner: Box 2416, Terminal Annex, Los Angeles, Calif. 90054; f. 1871; Publ. GEORGE R. HEARST, Jr.; Man. Editor DONALD GOODENOW; Ind.; circ. 512,922 (E.), 494,900 (S.).

Los Angeles Times: Times Mirror Co., Times Mirror Square, Los Angeles, Calif. 90053; f. 1881; Publ. OTIS CHANDLER; Editor WILLIAM F. THOMAS; Ind.; M.S.; circ. 1,009,519 (M.), 1,208,209 (S.). A separate edition is published for Orange County at Costa Mesa.

Modesto Bee: McClatchy Newspapers, 14th and H, Modesto, Calif.; f. 1884; Pres. ELEANOR MCCLATCHY; Excc. Editor WALTER P. JONES; Ind.; circ. 47,732 (E.), 50,572 (S.).

Oakland Tribune: 13th St., Oakland, Calif. 94612; f. 1874; Publ. and Editor WILLIAM F. KNOWLAND; Rep.; E.S.; circ. 207,609 (E.), 236,779 (S.).

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—(THE PRESS)

Palo Alto Times: Peninsula Newspapers Inc., 245 Lytton Ave., Palo Alto, Calif.; Editor A. BODI; E.; circ. 45,171.

Pasadena Star News: Twin Coast Newspapers Inc., 525 East Colorado Blvd., Pasadena, Calif. 91109; f. 1886; Publ. BERNARD J. RIDDER; Editor CHARLES CHERNISS; Ind.-Rep.; s.; circ. 74,890.

Pomona Progress-Bulletin: 300 S. Thomas St., Pomona, Calif.; Publ. CHARLES RICHARDSON; E.S.; circ. 42,806 (E), 43,057 (S).

Riverside Press-Enterprise: 3512 14th St., Riverside, Calif. 92502; Publrs. A. A. CULVER, H. H. HAYS, Jr.; Editor H. H. HAYS, Jr.; s.; circ. 83,618.

Sacramento Bee: McClatchy Newspapers, 21st and Q Sts., Sacramento, Calif. 95804; f. 1857; Pres. ELEANOR MCCLATCHY; Exec. Editor WALTER P. JONES; Ind. E.S.; circ. 167,431 (E), 203,390 (S).

Sacramento Union: 301 Capitol Ave., Sacramento, Calif. 95812; f. 1851; Publ. and Gen. Man. CARLYLE REED; Editor PETER J. HAYES; Ind.; M.S.; circ. 96,216 (M), 88,033 (S).

San Bernardino Sun (M.), San Bernardino Evening Telegram (E.), San Bernardino Sun-Telegram (S.): 399 D. St., San Bernardino, Calif. 92401; f. 1894; Publ. MARVIN W. REINER; Editor JAMES GEEHAN; Ind.; circ. 62,240 (M), 16,474 (E), 81,196 (S).

San Diego Union (M.S.), San Diego Evening Tribune (E.): 940 Third Ave., San Diego, Calif. 92112; f. (Union) 1868, (Tribune) 1895; Publ. JAMES S. COPLE; Editor (Union) GENE GREGSTON, (Tribune) FRED KINNE; (Union) Rep., (Tribune) Ind.; circ. 147,836 (M), 129,286 (E), 158,494 (S).

San Francisco Chronicle: 901 Mission St., San Francisco 19, Calif. 94119; f. 1865; Publ. and Editor CHARLES DE YOUNG THIERIOT; Exec. Editor SCOTT NEWHALL; Ind.-Rep.; M.S.; circ. 478,704 (M), 640,505 (S).

San Francisco Examiner (E.), San Francisco Examiner and Chronicle (S.): 110 Fifth St., San Francisco, Calif. 94119; Publ. CHARLES GOULD; Editor EDMUND J. DOOLEY; Ind.; circ. 203,026 (E), 640,505 (S).

San Gabriel Valley Tribune: 2037 W. San Bernardino Rd., West Covina, Calif. 91723; f. 1955; Man. Editor R. E. TRACY; Ind.; E.S.; circ. 81,828 (E), 82,958 (S).

San Jose Mercury (M.), San Jose News (E.), San Jose Mercury-News (S.): 750 Ridder Park Drive, San Jose, Calif. 95131; f. 1851 (Mercury), 1883 (News); Publ. JOSEPH B. RIDDER; Exec. Editor KENNETH S. CONN; Man. Editor OSCAR LIDEN (M.S.); PAUL E. CONROY (E.); Ind.; circ. 131,739 (M), 79,813 (E), 201,123 (S).

San Mateo Times and Daily News Leader: Amphlett Printing Co., 1080 S. Bayshore Blvd., San Mateo, Calif. 94402; f. 1889; Publ. and Editor J. HART CLINTON; Ind.-Rep.; circ. 43,961 (E).

San Rafael Independent-Journal: California Newspapers Inc., 1040 B. St. San Rafael, Calif. 94902; f. 1861; Publ. WISHARD A. BROWN; Editor JACK CRAEMER; Rep.; circ. 41,002 (E).

Santa Ana Register: 625 N. Grand Ave., Santa Ana, Calif.; f. 1905; Publ. R. C. HOILES; Exec. Editor M. J. DEAN; Man. Editor M. C. MALONEY; Ind., M.E.S.; circ. 60,062 (M), 113,980 (E), 183,551 (S).

Santa Rosa Press-Democrat: 427 Mendocino Ave., Santa Rosa, Calif. 95402; Publ. Mrs. ERNEST L. FINLEY; Co-Publ. EVERT B. PERSON; Editor DAN BOWERMAN; Dem.; E.S.; circ. 49,421 (E), 51,295 (S).

South Bay Breeze: S. Calif. Assoc. Newspapers, 5215 Torrance Blvd., Torrance, Calif. 90503; f. 1894; Publ.

HUBERT L. KALTENBACH; Editor S. C. STEWART; Ind.-Rep.; circ. 58,334 (E), 58,190 (S).

Stockton Record: 530 E. Market St., P.O.B. 900, Stockton CA 95201, Calif.; f. 1895; Publ. ROBERT B. WHITTINGTON; Man. Editor N. S. DEMOTTE; Ind.; circ. 53,333 (E), 47,808 (S).

Valley News and Green Sheet: 14539 Sylvan St., P.O.B. 310, Van Nuys, Calif. 91406; f. 1911; Publ. MAURICE W. MARKHAM; Editor FERDINAND MENDENHALL; Ind.; M. ex. Mon., Wed., Sat.; circ. 55,433 paid, 206,895 controlled, total 262,328.

Wall Street Journal: (Pacific Coast Edition; see under New York); circ. 222,693.

COLORADO

Colorado Springs Gazette-Telegraph: Freedom Newspapers, 30 S. Prospect, Colorado Springs; f. 1872; Publ. HARRY H. HOILES; Man. Editor MAURICE D. WHITNEY; Ind.; E. (Mon.-Fri.), M. (Sat.-S.); circ. 47,956 (E), 49,205 (S).

Denver Post: 650 15th St., Denver, Colo. 80202; f. 1895; Publ. and Editor CHARLES R. BUXTON; Exec. Editor WILLIAM H. HORNBY; Ind.; E.S.; circ. 254,623 (E), 355,862 (S).

Pueblo Star-Journal and Chieftain: 825 W. 6th Street, Pueblo, Colo.; f. 1871, 1901; Publ. FRANK S. HOAG, Jr.; Gen. Man. ROBERT H. RAWLINGS; Editor JOHN F. JAMES; Ind.-Rep.; s.; circ. 46,484.

Rocky Mountain News: 400 W. Colfax Ave., Denver, Colo. 80204; Editor VINCENT M. DWYER; Ind.; M.S.; tabloid; circ. 227,100 (M), 205,415 (S).

CONNECTICUT

Bridgeport Post: 410 State St., Bridgeport, Conn. 06602; Man. Editor LEONARD E. GILBERT; Ind.; E.S.; circ. 82,342 (E), 87,512 (S).

Hartford Courant: 285 Broad St., Hartford, Conn. 06115; f. 1764; Chair. JOHN R. REITMEYER; Pres. EDMUND W. DOWNES; Editor and Publ. BOB EDDY; Rep.; M.S.; circ. 170,119 (M), 202,073 (S).

Hartford Times: 10 Prospect St., Hartford, Conn. 06101; f. 1817; Publ. ROBERT R. ECKERT; Editor STUART A. DUNHAM; E.S.; circ. 131,120 (E), 133,473 (S).

New Haven Register: 367 Orange St., New Haven, Conn. 06503; Co-Publ. and Editor RICHARD S. JACKSON; Exec. Editor ROBERT J. LEENEY; Ind.; E.S.; 107,953 (E), 126,011 (S).

Waterbury Republican (M.S.), Waterbury American (E.): P.O.B. 2090, Waterbury, Conn. 06720; f. 1844 (American), 1881 (Republican); Publ. WILLIAM B. PAPE; Exec. Editor EUGENE L. MARTIN; Ind.-Rep.; circ. 27,149 (M), 40,591 (E), 57,152 (S).

DELAWARE

Morning News, Evening Journal: 831 Orange St., Wilmington, Del. 19899; f. 1871 (Journal), 1880 (News); Pres. and Editor RICHARD P. SANGOR; Ind.; M.E.; circ. 46,000 (M), 90,000 (E).

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Washington News: 1013 13th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005; f. 1921; Pres. RAY F. MACK; Editor RICHARD HOLLANDER; Ind.; E.; circ. 208,095.

Washington Post: 1515 L St. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005; f. 1877; Pres. KATHARINE GRAHAM; Publ. JOHN W. SWEETEMAN; Exec. Editor BENJAMIN C. BRADLEE; Ind.; M.S.; circ. 500,118 (M), 657,560 (S).

Washington Star: 225 Virginia Ave., S.E., Washington, D.C. 20003; f. 1852; Pres. JOHN H. KAUFFMANN; Editor NEWBOLD NOYES; Ind.; E.S.; circ. 303,506 (E.), 338,862 (S.).

FLORIDA

Daytona Beach News-Journal: 901 Sixth St., Daytona Beach, Fla.; Editor HERBERT M. DAVIDSON; M.E.S.; circ. 36,303 (M.), 29,868 (E.), 43,206 (S.).

Florida Times-Union (M.S.), Jacksonville Journal (E.): 1 Riverside Ave., P.O.B. 1949, Jacksonville, Fla. 32201; f. 1864 (Times-Union), 1887 (Journal); Exec. Editor JOHN S. WALTERS; Man. Editor ARTHUR B. MANNING (Times-Union), E. G. HENSON (Journal); Ind.-Dcm.; circ. 147,763 (M.), 63,392 (E.), 174,024 (S.).

Fort Lauderdale News: 320 S. E. First Avenue, Fort Lauderdale, Fla.; f. 1911; Publ. and Editor JACK W. GORE; Ind.-Dem.; E.S.; circ. 95,534 (E.), 113,898 (S.).

Miami Herald: 1 Herald Plaza, Miami, Fla. 33101; f. 1910; Pres. ALVAH H. CHAPMAN; Editor DON SHOEMAKER; Ind.; M.S.; circ. 383,244 (M.), 579,430 (S.).

Miami News: 1001 N.W. Seventh St., Miami, Fla. 33152; Publ. JAMES M. COX, Jr.; Editor SYLVAN MEYER; Dem.; E.S.; circ. 89,602 (E.), 115,245 (S.).

Orlando Sentinel (M.S.), Orlando Star (E.): 633 N. Orange Ave., Orlando, Fla. 32801; f. 1876 (Star), 1885 (Sentinel); Publ. and Editor W. G. CONOMOS; Exec. Editor NORMAN WOLFE; Ind.; circ. 138,807 (M.), 42,760 (E.), 189,834 (S.).

Palm Beach Post-Times: 2751 South Dixie Highway, West Palm Beach, Fla.; f. 1922; Publ. CECIL B. KELLEY; Editor ROBERT H. KIRKPATRICK; Ind.; S.; circ. 76,868.

Pensacola Journal (M.), Pensacola News (E.), Pensacola News-Journal (S.): 101 E. Romana St., Pensacola, Fla. 32501; f. 1895 (News), 1898 (Journal); Publ. BRADEN L. BALL; Exec. Editor EARLE BOWDEN; Ind.; circ. 64,223 (M.), 28,159 (E.), 70,348 (S.).

St. Petersburg Times (M.S.), St. Petersburg Independent (E.): P.O.B. 1121, St. Petersburg, Fla. 33731; f. 1884 (Times) 1906 (Independent); Pres. and Editor EUGENE PATTERSON; Exec. Editor DONALD K. BALDWIN; Ind.; circ. 163,166 (M.), 28,012 (E.), 186,165 (S.).

Tampa Tribune: Tribune Bldg., Tampa, Fla. 33601; f. 1895; Pres. ALAN S. DONNAHOE; Editor J. A. CLENDINEN; Ind.; M.S.; circ. 162,262 (M.), 187,741 (S.).

Today: P.O.B. 1330, Cocoa, Fla.; f. 1966; Pres. ALLEN H. NEUHARTH; Man. Editor ROBERT BENTLEY; Ind.; circ. 46,799 (M.), 49,449 (S.).

GEORGIA

Atlanta Constitution (M.), Atlanta Journal (E.), Atlanta Journal-Constitution (S.): Box 4689, Atlanta, Ga. 30302; Editor (Constitution) REGINALD MURPHY, (Journal) JACK SPALDING; Ind.-Dem.; circ. 208,604 (M.), 256,071 (E.), 553,885 (S.).

Augusta Chronicle (M.), Augusta Herald (E.), Augusta Chronicle-Herald (S.): 725 Broad St., Augusta, Ga. 30903; Publ. W. S. MORRIS III; Exec. Editor (Chronicle-Herald) L. C. HARRIS; Ind.; circ. 48,354 (M.), 20,007 (E.), 65,731 (S.).

Columbus Ledger-Enquirer: 17 W. 12th St., Columbus, Ga. 31902; f. 1930; Publ. M. R. ASHWORTH; Assoc. Publ. E. R. REID; Exec. Editor CARLTON M. JOHNSON; Ind.-Dem.; S.; circ. 59,240.

Macon Telegraph (M.), Macon News (E.), Macon Telegraph-News (S.): 120 Broadway, Macon, Ga.; f. 1826 (Telegraph), 1884 (News); Pres. JAMES L. KNIGHT; Exec. Editor DON CARTER; Editor (News) JOSEPH B. PAR-

HAM; Gen. Man. BERT STRUBY; Dcm.; circ. 51,000 (M.), 25,000 (E.), 72,000 (S.).

Savannah Morning News: 105-111 West Bay St., Savannah, Ga. 31402; f. 1850; Pres. W. S. MORRIS, III; Exec. Editor WALLACE M. DAVIS, Jr.; Ind.; M.S.; circ. 56,897 (M.), 68,499 (S.).

HAWAII

Honolulu Advertiser (M.), Honolulu Star-Bulletin (E.), Honolulu Star-Bulletin & Advertiser (S.): P.O.B. 3110, Honolulu, Hawaii 96802; f. 1856 (Advertiser), 1912 (Star-Bulletin); Editor (Sunday Star-Bulletin & Advertiser) GEORGE CHAPLIN, (Star-Bulletin) A. A. SMYSER; Ind.; circ. 75,082 (M.), 126,181 (E.), 179,089 (S.).

IDAHO

Idaho Statesman: Federated Publications Inc., 6th and Bannock Streets, Boise, Idaho; Publ. ROBERT B. MILLER, Jr.; Man. Editor RICHARD P. HRONEK; Ind.-Rep.; M.S.; circ. 53,581 (M.), 60,286 (S.).

ILLINOIS

Bloomington Pantagraph: 301 W. Washington St., Bloomington, Ill.; f. 1846; Publ. DAVIS U. MERWIN; Editor HAROLD V. LISTON; Ind. D.S.; circ. 48,372 (D.), 44,572 (S.).

Chicago News: Field Enterprises Inc., Newspaper Div., 401 N. Wabash St., Chicago, Ill. 60611; f. 1876; Editor DARYLE FELDMEIR; Ind.; E.; circ. 434,849 (E.), 418,629 (SAT.).

Chicago Sun-Times: Field Enterprises Inc., Newspaper Div., 401 N. Wabash St., Chicago, Ill. 60611; f. 1947; Editor JAMES F. HOGE, Jr.; Ind.; circ. 546,207 (M.), 714,164 (S.).

Chicago Today: 445 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60611; f. 1900 as *Chicago's American*, name changed 1969; Publ. LLOYD WENDT; Ind.; E.S.; circ. 461,552 (E.), 449,499 (S.).

Chicago Tribune: Tribune Tower, Chicago, Ill. 60611; f. 1847; Publ. HAROLD F. GRUMHAUS; Editor MAXWELL McCROHON; Ind.-Rep.; M.S.; circ. 767,793 (M.), 1,016,275 (S.).

Wall Street Journal: (Midwest Edition; see under New York); circ. 380,574.

Decatur Herald-Review: 365 N. Main Street, Decatur, Ill.; f. 1877-79; Editor M. L. MILAVETZ; Ind.; S.; circ. 57,408 (S.).

Illinois State Journal (M.), Illinois State Register (E.), Illinois State Journal & Register (S.): 313 South 6th St., Springfield, Ill.; f. 1831 (Journal), 1836 (Register), 1961 (Journal-Register); Publ. JOHN P. CLARKE; Editor (Journal) ROBERT L. WOODS; (Register) EDWARD H. ARMSTRONG; Rep. (Journal), Dem. (Register); circ. 54,946 (M.), 24,395 (E.), 70,127 (S.).

Joliet Herald-News: The Copley Press Inc., 78 N. Scott St., Joliet, Ill. 60431; f. 1838; Publ. and Editor W. BLACKBURN; circ. 46,995 (E.), 47,149 (S.).

Peoria Journal-Star: War Memorial Drive, Peoria, Ill. 61614; f. 1855; Publ. HENRY P. SLANE; Editor CHARLES L. DANCEY; Ind.; M.E.S.; circ. 43,012 (M.), 62,207 (E.), 113,105 (S.).

Rock Island Argus: 1724 Fourth Ave., Rock Island, Ill. 61202; f. 1851; Publs. M. F. and B. H. POTTER; Exec. Editor LYNN L. ASH; Ind.; circ. 26,434 (E.).

Star, The (M.S.), Register-Republic, Tho (E.): 99 East State St., Rockford, Ill. 61105; Member of the Gannett Group; f. 1855; Pres., Publ. WILLIAM K. TODD; Ind.-Rep.; circ. 62,160 (M.), 35,038 (E.), 85,412 (S.).

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—(THE PRESS)

INDIANA

Evansville Courier (M.), **Evansville Press** (E.), **Evansville Sunday Courier-Press** (S.): 201 N.W. 2nd St., Evansville. Ind. 47701; f. 1845 (Courier), 1906 (Press), 1939 (Courier-Press); Editor (Courier) LENORD U. KREUGER, (Press) MICHAEL GREHL. (Sunday Courier-Press) JAMES MARGEDANT; Ind.; circ. 65,354 (M.), 46,248 (E.), 111,932 (S.).

Fort Wayne Journal-Gazette (M.S.), **Fort Wayne News-Sentinel** (E.): 600 W. Main St., Fort Wayne, Ind. 46802; f. 1833 (News-Sentinel), 1863 (Journal-Gazette); Editor ERNEST E. WILLIAMS (News-Sentinel), FRANK ROBERTS (Journal-Gazette); Ind. Dem. (Journal-Gazette); Ind. Rep. (Sentinel); circ. 141,895 (comb. M. and E.), 105,802 (S.).

Gary Post-Tribune: 1065 Broadway, Gary, Ind. 46402; f. 1909; Editor WALTER T. RIDDER; Ind.; E.S.; circ. 72,377 (E.), 73,168 (S.).

Hammond Times: 417 Fayette St., Hammond, Ind.; f. 1906; Editor WILLIAM F. CHAPMAN; Ind.; E.S.; circ. 64,901 (E.), 68,106 (S.).

Indianapolis Star (M.S.), **Indianapolis News** (E.): 307 N. Pennsylvania St., Indianapolis, Ind. 46206; f. 1869 (News), f. 1903 (Star); Editor (Star) FRANK H. CRANE, (News) M. STANTON EVANS; Ind.; circ. 224,764 (M.), 182,564 (E.), 372,287 (S.).

Lafayette Journal & Courier: 221 N. 6th Street, Lafayette, Ind. 47901; f. 1829; Publ. LOUIS A. WEILL, III; Man. Editor MIKE MIDDLESWORTH; Ind.-Rep.; E.; circ. 44,762.

South Bend Tribune: 225 W. Colfax, South Bend, Ind. 46626; Publ. and Editor FRANKLIN D. SCHURZ; Ind.-Rep.; E.S.; circ. 117,513 (E.), 124,719 (S.).

IOWA

Cedar Rapids Gazette: 500 3rd Avenue, S.E., Cedar Rapids, Iowa 52406; f. 1883; Publ. J. F. HLADKY, Jr.; Editor HARRY BOYD; Ind.; E.S.; circ. 76,360 (E.), 80,924 (S.).

Davenport Times-Democrat: 124 E. Second St., Davenport, Iowa 52801; Publ. HENRY B. HOOK; Editor FORREST KILMER; D.S.; circ. 61,151 (D.), 81,847 (S.).

Des Moines Register (M.S.), **Des Moines Tribune** (E.): 715 Locust St., Des Moines, Iowa 50304; f. 1849 (Register), 1906 (Tribune); Pres. and Publ. DAVID KRUIDENIER; Editor KENNETH MACDONALD; Ind.; circ. 240,234 (M.), 106,435 (E.), 474,768 (S.).

Dubuque Telegraph-Herald: W. 8th and Bluff Streets, Dubuque, Iowa 52001; f. 1836; Publ. F. W. WOODWARD; Editor JAMES GELADAS; Ind.; E.S. ex. Sat.; circ. 40,252 (E.), 41,429 (S.).

Sioux City Journal: 5th and Douglas Sts., Sioux City, Iowa 51102; f. 1870; Pres. ELIZABETH SAMMONS; Editor ERWIN SIAS; Ind.; D.S.; circ. 71,564 (D.), 55,775 (S.).

Waterloo Courier: 501 Commercial Street, Waterloo, Iowa; f. 1854; Gen. Man. and Exec. Editor ROBERT J. McCoy; Editor GENE THORNE; Ind.-Rep.; E.S.; circ. 54,626 (E.), 55,805 (S.).

KANSAS

Hutchinson News: 300 W. Second Street, Hutchinson, Kans.; Publ. and Editor STUART AWBREY; Ind.; D.S.; circ. 49,337 (D.), 50,584 (S.).

Topeka Capital (M.), **Topeka State Journal** (E.), **Topeka Capital-Journal** (S.): 6th & Jefferson, Topeka, Kans.; f. 1874 (State Journal), 1879 (Capital); Publ. O. S. STAUFFER; Exec. Editor TOM KIENE; Ind.; circ. 63,107 (M.), 129,619 (E.), 70,380 (S.).

Wichita Eagle (M.), **Wichita Beacon** (E.), **Wichita Sunday Eagle and Beacon** (S.): 825 East Douglas St., Wichita, Kans. 67201; f. 1872; Publ. and Editor JOHN COLBURN; Ind.-Rep.; circ. 124,942 (M.), 60,146 (E.), 176,133 (S.).

KENTUCKY

Lexington Herald (M.), **Lexington Leader** (E.), **Lexington Herald and Leader** (Sat.), **Lexington Herald-Leader** (S.): 227-239 W. Short St., Lexington, Ky.; f. 1870 (Herald), 1888 (Leader), 1937 (Herald-Leader); Editor (Herald) DON MILLS, (Leader) FRED B. WACHS; (Herald) Dem., (Leader) Rep., (Herald-Leader) Ind.; circ. 53,283 (M.), 31,429 (E.), 75,178 (S.).

Louisville Courier-Journal (M.S.), **Louisville Times** (E.): 525 W. Broadway 2, Louisville, Ky. 40202; f. 1868 (Courier-Journal), 1884 (Times); Publ. and Editor BARRY BINGHAM; Ind.; circ. 233,383 (M.), 171,879 (E.), 348,694 (S.).

LOUISIANA

Baton Rouge Advocate (M.S.), **Baton Rouge State Times** (E.): 525 Lafayette St., Baton Rouge 1, La. 70821; f. 1842; Publ. and Editor CHAS. P. MANSHIP, Jr.; Ind.-Dem.; circ. 55,926 (M.), 38,599 (E.), 87,402 (S.).

Monroe World: 411 N. 4th St., Monroe, La. 71201; f. 1929; Editor JIMMY R. HATTEN; Ind.; S.; circ. 45,633.

New Orleans Times-Picayune (M.S.), **New Orleans States and Item** (E.): 3800 Howard Ave., New Orleans, La. 70140; f. 1837 (Times-Picayune), 1880 (States-Item); Publ. ASHTON PHELPS; Editor (Times-Picayune) GEORGE W. HEALY; (States-Item) W. G. COWAN; Ind.-Dem.; circ. 198,755 (M.), 127,887 (E.), 298,505 (S.).

Shreveport Journal: 222 Lake Street, Shreveport, La.; f. 1895; Publ. DOUGLAS F. ATTAWAY; Editor GEORGE W. SHANNON; Ind.; E.; circ. 45,733.

Shreveport Times: P.O.B. 222, Shreveport, La. 71130; f. 1871; Publ. WILLIAM H. BRONSON; Exec. Editor RAYMOND L. MCDANIEL; Ind.; M.S.; circ. 192,250 (M.), 119,500 (S.).

MAINE

Bangor News: 491 Main St., Bangor, Maine 04401; f. 1834; Publ. RICHARD K. WARREN; Ind.; M.; circ. 78,675.

Portland Press Herald (M.), **Evening Express** (E.), **Maine Sunday Telegram** (S.): 390 Congress St., Portland, Maine 04104; f. 1862 (Press Herald), 1882 (Express), 1887 (Telegram); Publ. ROBERT B. BEITH; Editor ERNEST W. CHARD; Ind.; circ. 55,000 (M.), 29,000 (E.), 109,000 (S.).

MARYLAND

Baltimore News-American: The Hearst Corp. Inc., Lombard and South Streets, Baltimore, Md. 21203; f. 1872; Publ. MARK F. COLLINS; Editor-in-Chief W. R. HEARST, Jr.; Ind.; circ. 200,782 (E.), 291,342 (S.).

Baltimore Sun: Calvert and Center Streets, Baltimore, Md. 21203; f. 1837; Editor-in-Chief PRICE DAY; Ind.; circ. 164,621 (M.), 189,871 (E.), 323,624 (S.).

MASSACHUSETTS

Boston Globe: 135 Morrissey Blvd., Boston, Mass. 02107; Publ. W. D. TAYLOR; Editor THOMAS WINSHIP; circ. 253,708 (M.), 191,671 (E.), 568,386 (S.).

Boston Herald-Traveler: 300 Harrison Ave., Boston, Mass. 02106; f. 1846 (Herald), 1824 (Traveler, merged 1967); Publ. GEORGE E. AKERSON; Exec. Editor J. R. HERBERT; Ind.; circ. 210,540 (M.), 260,961 (S.).

Boston Record American (M.), **Boston Advertiser** (S.): Hearst Corporation, 5 Winthrop Square, Boston, Mass.; f. 1961 (Record American), 1904 (Advertiser); Publ. H. G. KERN; Man. Editor (Record American) C. EDWARD HOLLAND; Man. Editor (Advertiser) SAM BORNSTEIN; Ind.; circ. 410,003 (M.), 413,988 (S.).

Brockton Enterprise and Times: 60 Main Street, Brockton, Mass.; f. 1880; Publ. C. A. FULLER; Editor M. F. FULLER; Ind.; E.; circ. 55,308.

Christian Science Monitor: 1 Norway St., Boston, Mass.; f. 1908; Editor-in-Chief ERWIN D. CANHAM; Editor JOHN HUGHES; Ind.; M.; circ. 217,264.

Fall River Herald-News: 207 Pocasset St., Fall River, Mass. 02722; f. 1877; Publ. D. TOOMEY; Man. Editor T. K. BRINDLEY; Ind.; E.; circ. 42,285.

Lawrence Eagle-Tribune: 285 Essex Street, Lawrence, Mass.; f. 1867; Publ. and Editor IRVING E. ROGERS; Ind.; D; circ. 47,012.

Lowell Sun: 15 Kearney Square, Lowell, Mass.; f. 1878; Pres. JOHN H. COSTELLO; Editor CLEMENT C. COSTELLO; Ind.; E.S.; circ. 51,125 (E.), 42,246 (S.).

New Bedford Standard Times: 555 Pleasant Street, New Bedford, Mass.; f. 1850; Publ. JAMES H. OTTAWAY, Jr.; Editor J. RICHARD EARLY; Ind.; E.S.; circ. 73,410 (E.), 69,719 (S.).

Patriot Ledger, The: 13-19 Temple St., Quincy, Mass.; f. 1837; Publ. G. PRESCOTT LOW; Editor DONALD C. WILDER; Ind. E.; circ. 71,020.

Springfield Union (M.), **Springfield News** (E.), **Springfield Republican** (S.): 1860 Main St., Springfield, Mass. 01101; f. 1864 (Union), 1880 (News), 1824 (Republican); Editor (Union) JOSEPH W. MOONEY, (News) RICHARD GARVEY, (Republican) JOSEPH W. MOONEY; (Union) Rep. (News) Dem., (Republican) Ind.; circ. 79,692 (M.), 92,546 (E.), 118,873 (S.).

Worcester Telegram (M.), **Worcester Evening Gazette** (E.), **Worcester Sunday Telegram** (S.): 20 Franklin St., Worcester, Mass. 06013; Publ. RICHARD C. STEELE; Editor ROBERT C. ACHORN; Ind.; circ. 59,569 (M.), 92,092 (E.), 108,311 (S.).

MICHIGAN

Battle Creek Enquirer and News: Federated Publications Inc., 155 W. Van Buren St., Battle Creek, Mich. 49016; f. 1911; Publ. and Editor ROBERT B. MILLER; circ. 39,346 (E.), 41,941 (S.).

Detroit Free Press: Detroit, Mich. 48231; f. 1831; Publ. LEE HILLS; Editor MARK ETHRIDGE; Ind.; M.S.; circ. 593,369 (M.), 642,754 (S.).

Detroit News: 615 Lafayette Boulevard, Detroit, Mich. 48231; f. 1873; Publ. PETER B. CLARK; Editor MARTIN S. HAYDEN; Ind.; E.S.; circ. 639,703 (E.), 850,078 (S.).

Flint Journal: 200 East 1st St., Flint, Mich. 48502; f. 1883; Editor GLEN A. BOISSONNEAULT; Ind.; E.S.; circ. 115,000 (E.), 114,419 (S.).

Grand Rapids Press: Press Plaza, Vandenberg Center, Grand Rapids, Mich. 49502; f. 1892; Editor WERNER VEIT; Ind.; E.S.; circ. 129,577 (E.), 133,193 (S.).

Kalamazoo Gazette: 401 S. Burdick Street, Kalamazoo, Mich.; f. 1833; Editor DANIEL M. RYAN; Ind.; E.S.; circ. 58,355 (E.), 60,717 (S.).

Lansing State Journal: 120 E. Lenawee St., Lansing, Mich. 48919; f. 1855; Pres. LOUIS A. WEIL, Jr.; Man. Editor K. L. GUNDERMAN; Ind.-Rep.; E.S.; circ. 78,482 (E.), 78,786 (S.).

Macomb Daily: Macomb Publishing Co., 67 Cass Ave., P.O.B. 707, Mount Clemens, Mich. 48043; Editor MAURICE A. VINCENT; E.; circ. 52,131.

Muskegon Chronicle: 981 Third Street, Muskegon, Mich.; f. 1857; Man. ROBERT A. MORSE; Editor ROBERT C. HERRICK; Ind.; E.; circ. 50,932.

Pontiac Press: 48 W. Huron Street, Pontiac, Mich.; f. 1843; Publ. HOWARD H. FITZGERALD II; Editor JOHN W. FITZGERALD; Ind.; E.; circ. 76,535.

Royal Oak Tribune: 210 E. Third Street, Royal Oak; f. 1902; Editor GRANT W. HOWELL; Ind.; E.; circ. 58,386.

Saginaw News: 203 S. Washington Ave., Saginaw, Mich.; f. 1859; Editor RAYMOND L. GOVER; Ind.; E.S.; circ. 60,698 (E.), 60,462 (S.).

MINNESOTA

Duluth News Tribune (M.S.), **Duluth Herald** (E.): 424 W. 1st St., Duluth, Minn. 55802; f. 1868 (Tribune), 1883 (Herald); Publ. B. H. RIDDER, Jr.; Exec. Editor ORVILLE E. LOMOE; Ind.; circ. 55,500 (M), 24,469 (E.), 81,893 (S.).

Minneapolis Tribune (M.S.), **Minneapolis Star** (E.): 425 Portland Ave., Minneapolis, Minn. 55415; f. 1867 (Tribune), 1878 (Star); Publ. OTTO A. SILHA; Editorial Chair. JOHN COWLES, Jr.; Ind.; circ. 237,747 (M), 266,064 (E.), 630,994 (S.).

St. Paul Pioneer Press (M.S.), **St. Paul Dispatch** (E.): 55 E. 4th St., St. Paul, Minn. 55101; f. 1875 (Pioneer Press), 1869 (Dispatch); Publ. B. H. RIDDER, Jr.; Editor WILLIAM SUMNER; Ind.; circ. 105,695 (M.), 129,707 (E.), 228,057 (S.).

MISSISSIPPI

Jackson Clarion-Ledger (M.), **Jackson News** (E.), **Jackson Clarion Ledger-News** (S.): 311 East Pearl St., Jackson, Miss. 39205; Publ. R. M. HEDERMAN, Jr.; Editor (Clarion-Ledger) T. M. HEDERMAN, Jr., (News) JAMES WARD; Dem.; circ. 57,569 (M.), 47,240 (E.), 108,367 (S.).

MISSOURI

Kansas City Times (M.), **Kansas City Star** (E.S.): 1729 Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo. 64108; f. 1880; Editor WILLIAM W. BAKER; Ind.; circ. 336,838 (M.), 319,639 (E.), 405,103 (S.).

St. Joseph Gazette (M. ex. SAT.); **St. Joseph News-Press** (E.S. ex. SAT.): f. 1845 (Gazette), 1879 (News-Press); Publ. DAVID R. BRADLEY; Editor (Gazette) HAROLD MILLS, (News-Post) MERRILL CHILCOTE; Ind.; circ. 44,890 (M.), 44,713 (E.), 51,293 (S.).

St. Louis Globe-Democrat: 12th Boulevard at Delmar, St. Louis, Mo. 63101; f. 1852; Publ. G. DUNCAN BAUMAN; Editor GEORGE A. KILLENBERG; Ind.; M. ex. Sat., Week-end; circ. 292,789 (M.), 306,889 (Week-end).

St. Louis Post-Dispatch: Pulitzer Publishing Co., 1133 Franklin Ave., St. Louis, Mo. 63101; f. 1878; Publ. and Editor JOSEPH PULITZER, Jr.; Ind.; E.S.; circ. 326,376 (E.), 541,868 (S.).

Springfield News (M.), **Springfield Leader and Press** (E.), **Springfield News and Leader** (S.): f. 1933; Editor DALE FREEMAN; Ind.; circ. 30,500 (M.), 49,500 (E.), 78,000 (S.).

MONTANA

Billings Gazette: 401 N. Broadway, Billings, Mont.; Publ. STRAND HILLEBOE; Editor DUANE W. BOWLER; circ. 43,660 (M.), 10,858 (E.), 55,302 (S.).

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—(THE PRESS)

Great Falls Tribune (M.S.): 4th and 2nd Avenue, N., Great Falls, Mont.; f. 1887 (Tribune); Publ. WILLIAM A. CORDINGLEY; Man. Editor E. P. FURLONG; Ind.; circ. 40,891 (M.), 45,824 (S.).

NEBRASKA

Lincoln Star (M.), **Lincoln Journal** (E.), **Lincoln Journal-Star** (S.): Ninth and P Streets, Lincoln, Neb. 68509; f. 1867; Publ. (Star) W. W. WHITE, (Journal) F. SEACREST, J. W. SEACREST; Editor (Star) WILLIAM O. DOBLER, (Journal) J. R. SEACREST, (Journal-Star) DALE L. GRIFFING; Ind.; circ. 26,735 (M.), 46,375 (E.), 60,744 (S.).

Omaha World-Herald: World-Herald Sq., Omaha, Neb. 68102; f. 1885; Pres. HAROLD ANDERSEN; Exec. Editor LOUIS G. GERDES; Editor KEITH WILSON; Ind.; M.E.S.; circ. 127,739 (M.), 118,533 (E.), 277,577 (S.).

NEVADA

Las Vegas Review-Journal: 737 North Main St., Las Vegas, Nev. 89101; f. 1908; Publ. DONALD W. REYNOLDS; Editor JIM LEAVY; E.S.; circ. 57,479 (E.), 61,915 (S.).

Reno Nevada State Journal (M.S.), **Reno Gazette** (E.): 401 W. Second St., Reno, Nev. 89503; f. 1870 (Journal), 1876 (Gazette); Publ. RICHARD J. SCHUSTER; Editor (Journal) PAUL A. LEONARD; Man. Editor (Gazette) WARREN LERUDE; (Journal) Ind.-Dcm., (Gazette) Ind.-Rep.; circ. 20,289 (M.), 23,033 (E.), 34,516 (S.).

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Manchester Union Leader (D.), **New Hampshire Sunday News** (S.): 35 Amherst St., Manchester, N.H. 03105; f. 1862; Publ. WILLIAM LOEB; Editor in Chief B. J. McQUAID; Man. Editor PAUL H. TRACY; Ind.; circ. 63,000 (D.), 59,000 (S.).

NEW JERSEY

Asbury Park Press: Press Plaza, Asbury Park, N.J. 07712; f. 1879; Publ. ERNEST W. LASS; Editor WAYNE D. McMURRAY; Ind.; E.S.; circ. 71,434 (E.), 81,607 (S.).

Atlantic City Press: 1900 Atlantic Ave., Atlantic City, N.J. 08401; f. 1872; Editor CHARLES C. REYNOLDS; Ind.; M.S.; circ. 67,155 (M.), 61,329 (S.).

(Camden) Courier-Post: Southern N. J. Newspapers Inc., Camden, N.J. 08101; f. 1875; Publ. WILLIAM A. STRETCH; Editor COIT HENDLEY, Jr.; Ind.; E.; circ. 119,209.

Courier-News: 1201, Route 22, Somerville, N.J. 08876; f. 1884; Man. Editor EUGENE F. HAMPSON; Ind.; E.; circ. 55,334.

Elizabeth Journal: 295-299 Broad St., Elizabeth, N.J. 07207; f. 1779; Publ. JOHN P. MUSGAT; Exec. Editor JOSEPH S. JENNINGS; E.; circ. 58,335.

Hackensack Record (E.), **Sunday Record Call** (S.): 150 River St., Hackensack, N.J.; f. 1895; Publ. MALCOLM A. BORG; Editor DONALD G. BORG; Ind.; circ. 147,832 (E.) 167,713 (S.).

Herald-News: 988 Main Ave., Passaic, N.J. 07055; Publ. RICHARD DRUKKER; Exec.-Editor ARTHUR G. McMAHON; Ind.-Rep.; E.; circ. 84,708.

Hudson Dispatch: 400 38th Street, Union City, N.J. 07087; f. 1873; Publ. JAMES J. McMAHON; Editor FRANK R. OLIVER; Ind.-Dem.; M.; circ. 55,174.

Jersey Journal: 30 Journal Square, Jersey City, N.J., 07306; f. 1867; Publ. JAMES S. WEAR; Editor EUGENE G. FARRELL; Ind.; E.; circ. 82,274.

(Newark) Evening News (E.), **(Newark) Sunday News** (S.): 215-221 Market St., Newark, N.J. 07101; f. 1883; Publ. RICHARD B. SCUDDER; Editor GEORGE R. KENTERA; Ind.; circ. 253,540 (E.), 387,124 (S.).

Newark Star-Ledger: 217 Halscy St., Newark, N.J. 07101; f. 1832; Publ. S. I. NEWHOUSE; Editor MORRIS PYE; Ind.; M.S.; circ. 246,409 (M.), 386,343 (S.).

New Brunswick Home News: 123 How Lane, New Brunswick, N.J. 08903; f. 1786, daily since 1879; Exec. Editor ROBERT E. RHODES; Ind.; E.S.; circ. 54,584 (E.), 57,566 (S.).

Paterson News: News Plaza, Paterson, N.J. 07509; f. 1890; Publ. and Editor HARRY B. HAINES; Ind.; D.; circ. 80,000.

Perth Amboy News-Tribune: 1 Hoover Way, Woodbridge, N.J. 07095; Exec. Editor KENNETH MICHAEL; E.; circ. 53,311.

Trenton Times (E.), **Trenton Times-Advertiser** (S.): 500 Perry St., Trenton, N.J. 08618; f. 1882; Publ. and Editor JAMES KERNEY, Jr.; Ind.; circ. 84,458 (E.), 106,711 (S.).

Trentonian: Southard and Perry Sts., Trenton, N.J. 08602; f. 1946; Publ. DEAN A. KRENZ; Editor F. GILLMAN SPENCER; Ind.; M.; circ. 53,061.

NEW MEXICO

Albuquerque Journal (M.S.), **Albuquerque Tribune** (E.): 701 Silver St., S.W., Albuquerque, New Mex. 87101; f. 1880 (Journal), 1922 (Tribune); Pres. (Journal) C. T. LANG, (Tribune) FRANK B. POWERS; Editor (Journal) ROBERT A. BROWN, (Tribune) GEORGE CARMACK; Ind.; circ. 66,299 (M.), 35,627 (E.), 90,919 (S.).

NEW YORK

Albany Times-Union (M.S.), **Albany Knickerbocker News** (E.): The Hearst Corporation, 645 Albany-Shaker Rd., Albany, N.Y. 12201; f. 1845 (Knickerbocker News), 1856 (Times-Union); Publ. ROBERT J. DANZIG; Exec.-Editor (Times-Union) JOHN J. LEARY, Exec. Editor (Knickerbocker News) ROBERT G. FICHENBERG; Ind.; circ. 71,408 (M.), 71,349 (E.), 142,287 (S.).

Binghamton Press: Vestal Parkway East, Binghamton, N.Y. 13902; Editor ERWIN C. CRONK; Ind.; E.S.; circ. 77,063 (E.), 19,763 (S.).

Buffalo Courier-Express: 787 Main St., Buffalo, N.Y. 14203; f. 1845; Publ. and Editor WILLIAM J. CONNERS III; Ind.; M.S.; circ. 155,911 (M.), 311,798 (S.).

Buffalo Evening News: 218 Main St., Buffalo, N.Y. 14240; f. 1880; Man. Editor (Admin.) ELWOOD M. WARDLOW; Man. Editor (News) MURRAY B. LIGHT; Ind.-Rep.; E.; circ. 287,301 (D.), 301,058 (Sat.).

Elmira Star-Gazette (D.), **Elmira Telegram** (S.): 201 Baldwin St., Elmira, N.Y. 14902; f. 1853 (Advertiser), 1888 (Star), 1828 (Gazette), 1907 (Star-Gazette), 1879 (Telegram); Publ. COVE HOOVER; Man. Editor BURTON H. BLAZAR; Ind.; circ. 48,993 (D.), 53,524 (S.).

Newsday: 550 Stewart Ave., Garden City, N.Y. 11530; f. 1940; Pres. and Publ. WILLIAM ATTWOOD; Ind.; E.S.; circ. 440,000.

Rochester Democrat and Chronicle (M.S.), **Rochester Times-Union** (E.): 55 Exchange St., Rochester 14, N.Y. 14614; f. 1832 (Democrat and Chronicle), 1826 (Times-Union); Publ. PAUL MILLER; Man. Editor (Democrat and Chronicle) RICHARD B. TUTTLE, (Times-Union) PAUL MILLER; Ind.-Rep.; circ. 143,408 (M.), 144,267 (E.), 218,840 (S.).

Schenectady Gazette: 334 State St., Schenectady, N.Y. 12301; f. 1894; Editor JOHN E. N. HUME, Jr.; Ind.; M.; circ. 63,111.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—(THE PRESS)

Syracuse Herald-Journal (E.), **Syracuse Post-Standard—Sunday Herald American** (s.): Clinton Square, Syracuse, N.Y. 13202; f. 1877 (Herald-Journal), 1881 (Herald-American); Publ. STEPHEN ROGERS; Editor WILLIAM D. COTTER; Ind.; circ. 125,902 (E.), 240,340 (s.).

Troy Record (M.), **Troy Times-Record** (E.): Broadway and 5th Avenue, Troy, N.Y. 12181; f. 1896 (Record), 1899 (Times-Record); Publ. and Editor ALTON T. SLITER; Ind.; circ. 8,119 (M.), 42,108 (E.).

Utica Press (M.), **Utica Observer-Dispatch** (E.S.): 221 Oriskany Plaza, Utica, N.Y. 13503; f. 1882 (Press), 1922 (Observer-Dispatch); Publ. HERMAN E. MOECKER; Exec. Editor MASON C. TAYLOR; Ind.-Rep.; circ. 29,294 (M.), 43,985 (E.), 57,669 (s.).

Watertown Times: 260 Washington St., Watertown, N.Y. 13601; f. 1861; Editor JOHN B. JOHNSON; Ind.-Rep.; E; circ. 42,984

Yonkers Herald Statesman: Larkin Plaza, Yonkers, N.Y. 10702; f. 1392; Pres. THOMAS P. DOLAN; Editor BARNEY WATERS; Ind.-Rep.; E; circ. 47,706.

NEW YORK CITY

Long Island Press: 92-20 168th St., Jamaica, N.Y. 11433; f. 1898; Publ. S. I. NEWHOUSE; Editor DAVID STARR; Ind.; E.S.; circ. 418,028 (E.), 395,181 (s.).

New York News: 220 E. 42nd St., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1919; Publ. F. M. FLYNN; Exec. Editor FLOYD BARGER; Ind.; M.S.; circ. 2,129,909 (M.), 2,948,786 (s.).

New York Post: 210 South St., New York, N.Y. 10002; f. 1886; Publ. and Editor-in-Chief DOROTHY SCHIFF; Exec. Editor PAUL SANN; Ind.-Dem.; E.S.; circ. 623,245 (E.), 354,797 (Sat.).

New York Times: 229 West 43rd St., New York, N.Y. 10036; f. 1851; Publ. ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER; Assoc. Editor CLIFTON DANIEL; Ind.; M.S.; circ. 846,132 (M.), 1,407,549 (s.).

Staten Island Advance: 950 Fingerboard Rd., Staten Island, New York, N.Y.; f. 1886; Publ. S. I. NEWHOUSE; Editor LES TRAUTMANN; Ind.-Dem.; E.S.; circ. 65,938 (E.), 64,759 (s.).

Wall Street Journal: 30 Broad St., New York, N.Y. 10004; f. 1889; Man. Editor FRED TAYLOR; Ind.; M.; circ. 1,249,095 (editions: Eastern 518,065, Midwest 388,146, Southwest 118,991, Pacific 223,893).

White Plains Reporter Dispatch: Westchester Rockland Newspapers Inc., 10 Church St., White Plains, N.Y. 10602; f. 1917; Editor IRVING LEVINE; Ind.-Rep.; circ. 49,000 (E.).

NORTH CAROLINA

Asheville Citizen (M.), **Asheville Times** (E.), **Asheville Citizen-Times** (s.): 14 O. Henry Avenue, Asheville, N.C. 28801; f. 1870; Publ. ROBERT BUNNELLE; Editor (Citizen) HAL TRIBBLE, (Times) RICHARD B. WYNNE, Senior Editor (Citizen-Times) LUTHER B. THIGPEN; Ind.-Dem.; circ. 47,643 (M.), 22,403 (E.), 68,646 (s.).

Charlotte Observer (M.S.), **Charlotte News** (E.): 600 S. Tryon St., Charlotte, N.C. 28201; f. 1886 (Observer), 1888 (News); Publ. JAMES L. KNIGHT; Editor (Observer) C. A. MCKNIGHT, (News) PERRY MORGAN; Ind.-Dem., (Observer), Ind. (News); circ. 169,552 (M.), 66,766 (E.), 203,514 (s.).

Durham Herald (M.S.), **Durham Sun** (E.): 115 Market, Durham 1, N.C.; Publ. STEED ROLLINS; Exec. Editor H. B. WEBB; Dem.; circ. 42,355 (M.), 26,964 (E.), 51,324 (s.).

Greensboro Record (E.), **Greensboro News** (M.S.): 200-04 N. Davie St., P.O.B. 20848 Greensboro, N.C. 27420; f. 1890 (Record), 1909 (News); Editor WM. D. SNIDER; Exec. News Editor PORTER L. CRISP; Ind.; circ. 95,000 (M.), 35,000 (E.), 107,294 (s.).

Raleigh News and Observer (M.S.), **Raleigh Times** (E.): 215 S. McDowell St., Raleigh, N.C. 27601; Editor (News and Observer) CLAUDE SITTON (Times) HERBERT O'KEEF; Ind.-Dem.; circ. 130,464 (M.), 26,112 (E.), 149,657 (s.).

Winston-Salem Journal (M.), **Twin City Sentinel** (E.), **Winston-Salem Journal and Sentinel** (s.): 416-20 N. Marshall, Winston-Salem, N.C. 27102; f. 1897 (Journal), 1885 (Sentinel), 1928 (Journal Sentinel); Editor and Publ. WALLACE CARROLL; Pres. and Gen. Man. DONALD CHIPMAN; Ind.; circ. 78,503 (M.), 46,125 (E.), 97,093 (s.).

NORTH DAKOTA

Fargo Forum: 101 5th St. N., Fargo, N.D. 58102; Publ. NORMAN D. BLACK, Jr.; Editor JOHN D. PAULSON; Ind.-Rep.; D.S.; circ. 60,293 (D.), 58,867 (s.).

OHIO

Akron Beacon Journal: 44 E. Exchange St., Akron, Ohio 44309; f. 1839; Pres. and Editorial Chair. JOHN S. KNIGHT; Publ. BEN MAIDENBURG; Editor PERRY MORGAN; Ind.; E.S.; circ. 180,000 (E.), 220,000 (s.).

Canton Repository: 500 Market Ave., S., Canton, Ohio; f. 1815; Editor JOHN A. MAXWELL, Jr.; Rep.; E.S.; circ. 74,500 (E.), 85,500 (s.).

Cincinnati Enquirer: 617 Vine St., Cincinnati, Ohio 45201; f. 1847; Editor BRADY BLACK; Ind.; M.S.; circ. 192,395 (M.), 298,422 (s.).

Cincinnati Post and Times-Star: 800 Broadway St., Cincinnati, Ohio 45202; f. 1881; Editor WALTER FRIEDENBERG; Ind.; E; circ. 237,095.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: 1801 Superior Ave., Cleveland, Ohio 44114; f. 1842; Publ. and Editor THOMAS V. H. VAIL; Ind.; M.S.; circ. 403,145 (M.), 533,828 (s.).

Cleveland Press: E. W. Scripps Co., 901 Lakeside Ave., Cleveland, Ohio 44114; f. 1878; Editor THOMAS L. BOARDMAN; Ind.; E; circ. 375,653.

Columbus Citizen-Journal: 34 S. Third St., Columbus, Ohio 43216; f. 1899; Editor CHARLES EGGER; Ind.; M.; circ. 117,234.

Columbus Dispatch: Dispatch Printing Co., 34 S. Third St., Columbus, Ohio 43216; Publ. ROBERT H. WOLFE; Exec. Editor CARL DE BLOOM; Ind.; E.S.; circ. 217,257 (E.), 334,422 (s.).

Dayton Journal Herald (M.), **Dayton News** (E.S.): 37 S. Ludlow St., Dayton, Ohio 45402; Editor (Journal-Herald) CHARLES T. ALEXANDER, (News) JAMES FAIN; Ind.-Rep. (Journal-Herald), Ind.-Dem. (News); circ. 113,412 (M.), 151,262 (E.), 220,415 (s.).

Lima News: 121 E. High St., Lima, Ohio; f. 1884 (E.), 1896 (s.); Publ. E. R. SMITH; Editor TOM MULLEN; Ind.; E.S.; circ. 40,424 (E.), 45,645 (s.).

Mansfield News Journal: 70 W. Fourth Street, Mansfield, Ohio; f. 1885; Editor D. K. WOODMAN; Ind.; E.S.; circ. 38,572 (E.), 45,178 (s.).

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—(THE PRESS)

Springfield Sun (M.), **Springfield News** (E.), **Springfield News-Sun** (S.): 202 N. Limestone, Springfield, Ohio; f. 1894 (Sun), 1817 (News), 1928 (News-Sun); Editor (Sun) MAYNARD KNISKERN, (News) LOREN G. SCHULTZ; Ind. (Sun), Ind.-Dcm. (News); circ. 19,156 (M.), 29,849 (E.), 44,342 (S.).

Toledo Times (M. except Sat.), **Toledo Blade** (Sat. M., E.S.): 541 Superior Street, Toledo, Ohio; f. 1835; Publr. PAUL BLOCK, Jr., WILLIAM BLOCK; Man. Editor JOSEPH O'CONOR; Ind.; circ. 32,000 (M.), 179,000 (Sat.), 180,000 (E.), 205,000 (S.).

Warren Tribune Chronicle: 240 Franklin St., S.E., Warren, Ohio 44482; Publr. HELEN HART HURLBURT; Editor STANLEY E. HART; Rep.; E.; circ. 41,387.

Youngstown Vindicator: Vindicator Square, Youngstown, Ohio 44501; Publr. and Editor WILLIAM F. MAAG, Jr.; Ind.-Dem.; E.S.; circ. 103,399 (E.), 158,061 (S.).

OKLAHOMA

Daily Oklahoman (M.S.), **Oklahoma City Times** (E.): Box 25125, Oklahoma City 73125 Okla.; f. 1889; Publr. and Editor E. K. GAYLORD; Ind.; circ. 180,690 (M.), 102,781 (E.), 268,673 (S.).

Oklahoma Journal: Oklahoma City, Okla.; f. 1964; Publr. and Editor W. P. BILL ATKINSON; Ind.; M.S.; 51,545 (M.), 44,473 (S.).

Tulsa World (M.S.), **Tulsa Tribune** (E.): Box 1770, Tulsa, Okla. 74102; f. 1905 (World), 1904 (Tribune); Exec. Editor (World) SID STEEN; Editor (Tribune) JENKIN L. JONES; Ind. (World), Ind.-Rep. (Tribune); circ. 110,099 (M.), 77,011 (E.), 177,497 (S.).

OREGON

Eugene Register-Guard: 975 High St., Eugene, Ore. 97401; f. 1867; Publr. and Editor ALTON F. BAKER, Jr.; Ind.; Monday to Friday E., Saturday M., S.; circ. 54,151 (E.), 53,884 (M.), 55,790 (S.).

Portland Oregonian (M.S.), **Oregon Journal** (E.): 1320 S.W. Broadway, Portland, Ore. 97201; f. 1850 (Oregonian) 1902 (Journal); Pres. (Oregonian) M. J. FREY; Publr. (Journal) WILLIAM W. KNIGHT, (Oregonian) ROBERT C. NOTSON; Editor (Journal) ARDEN X. PANGBORN, Man. Editor (Oregonian) RICHARD NOKES; Ind.-Rep. (Oregonian), Ind. (Journal); circ. 244,270 (M.), 134,953 (E.), 400,779 (S.).

PENNSYLVANIA

Allentown Call (M.), **Allentown Chronicle** (E.), **Allentown Call-Chronicle** (S.): 101 N. Sixth St., Allentown, Pa. 18105; f. 1883 (Call), 1870 (Chronicle); Editor (Call) GORDON B. FISTER, (Chronicle) NELSON A. WEISER, (Call-Chronicle) JOHN W. STEACY, Jr.; Ind.; circ. 95,106 (M.), 24,091 (E.), 129,185 (S.).

Bucks County Courier Times: Route 13, Levittown, Pa. 19058; f. 1966; Pres. and Publr. S. W. CALKINS; Editor SADNY OPPENHEIMER; E.; circ. 53,392.

Delaware County Times: 18-26 E. 8th St., Chester, Pa.; f. 1875; Gen. Man. RONALD A. HEDLEY; Exec. Editor TOM DAVIS; Ind.; E.; circ. 50,102.

Easton Express: 30 N. Fourth, Easton, Pa. 18042; f. 1855; Publr. J. L. STACKHOUSE; Editor DONALD W. DIEHL; Ind.; E.; circ. 52,529.

Erie News (M.), **Erie Times** (E.), **Erie Times-News** (S.): 20 E. 12th St., Erie, Pa. 16501; Publr. GEORGE J. MEAD; Editor JOSEPH MEAGHER; Ind.-Rep.; circ. 21,499 (M.), 51,697 (E.), 86,461 (S.).

Harrisburg Patriot (M.), **Harrisburg News** (E.), **Harrisburg Patriot-News** (S.): 812 Market St., Harrisburg, Pa. 17104; f. 1831 (News), 1854 (Patriot), 1949 (Patriot-

News); Pres. EDWIN F. RUSSELL; Exec. Editor JAMES R. DORAN; Ind.; circ. 44,161 (M.), 72,847 (E.), 164,111 (S.).

Johnstown Tribune-Democrat: Locust St., Johnstown, Pa. 15907; f. 1853; Publr. RICHARD H. MAYER; Editor WALTER W. KREBS; Ind.-Rep.; D.; circ. 59,555.

Lancaster Intelligencer Journal (M.), **Lancaster New Era** (E.), **Lancaster Sunday News** (S.): 8 W. King St., Lancaster, Pa. 17604; f. 1794 (Intelligencer), 1877 (New Era), 1923 (News), Publr. JOHN F. STEINMAN; Editor (Intelligencer) HARRY F. STACKS, (News) HAROLD J. EAGER, (New Era) DANIEL L. CHERRY; Ind.; circ. 36,021 (M.), 58,046 (E.), 118,501 (S.).

Philadelphia Bulletin: 30th and Market Streets, Philadelphia, Pa. 19101; f. 1847; Publr. ROBERT L. TAYLOR; Exec. Editor WILLIAM B. DICKINSON; Ind.; E.S.; circ. 634,371 (E.), 701,743 (S.).

Philadelphia Inquirer: 400 N. Broad St. Philadelphia, Pa. 19101; f. 1771; Pres. FREDERICK CHAIT; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. JOHN S. PRESCOTT, Jr.; Exc. Editor JOHN E. McMULLAN; Ind.; M.S.; circ. 463,503 (M.), 867,810 (S.).

Philadelphia News: 400 North Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa. 19101; f. 1925; Pres. FREDERICK CHAIT; Editor ROLFE NEILL; Ind.; E.; circ. 234,948.

Pittsburgh Post-Gazette: 50 Blvd. of Allies, Pittsburgh, Pa. 15222; Publr. WILLIAM BLOCK, PAUL BLOCK, Jr.; Editor FRANK N. HAWKINS; Ind.; M.; circ. 236,245.

Pittsburgh Press: 34 Blvd. of Allies, Pittsburgh, Pa. 15230; Editor JOHN TROAN; Ind.; E.S.; circ. 321,338 (D.), 705,909 (S.).

Reading Times (M.), **Reading Eagle** (E.S.): 345 Penn St., Reading, Pa. 19601; f. 1858 (Times), 1868 (Eagle); Publr. HAWLEY QUER; Editor W. S. DILLON (Eagle), GORDON WILLIAMS (Times); Ind.; circ. 39,982 (M.), 48,193 (E.), 90,124 (S.).

Scranton Times (E.), **Scranton Sunday Times** (S.): Penn and Spruce, Scranton, Pa. 18501; f. 1870; Editor EDWARD J. LYNETT, Jr.; Man. Editor EDWARD J. DONOHUE; Ind.; circ. 54,692 (E.), 47,566 (S.).

Scranton Tribune (M.), **Scrantonian** (S.): 338 N. Washington Ave., Scranton, Pa. 18501; f. 1870; (Tribune), 1897 (Scrantonian); Publr. HERMAN S. GOODMAN; RICHARD LITTLE; Editor ROBERT J. ARTHUR; Rep.; circ. 35,000 (M.), 49,000 (S.).

Wilkes-Barre Record (M.), **Wilkes-Barre Times-Leader-News** (E.): 15 North Main St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa. 18701; f. 1832 (Record), 1879 (Times-Leader), 1878 (News), Editor (Record) HARRISON H. SMITH, (Times-Leader-News) JOHN J. MCSWEENEY; Ind.; circ. 25,823 (M.), 54,909 (E.).

York Dispatch: East Philadelphia St., York, Pa.; Publr. D. PHILIP YOUNG; Man. Editor CHARLES F. MOORE; E.; circ. approx. 47,000.

RHODE ISLAND

Providence Journal (M.S.), **Providence Bulletin** (E.): 75 Fountain St., Providence, R.I. 02902; f. 1829; Publr. JOHN C. A. WATKINS; Exec. Editor MICHAEL J. OGDEN; Man. Editor (Journal) CHARLES H. SPILMAN, (Bulletin) JOSEPH M. UNGARO; Ind.; circ. 67,026 (M.), 149,134 (E.), 207,736 (S.).

SOUTH CAROLINA

Anderson Independent (M.S.), **Anderson Mail** (E.), 115 E. Market St., Anderson, S.C. 29621; Publr. WILTON E. HALL; Editor (Independent) L. S. HEMBREE, (Mail) J. B. HALL; Dcm.; circ. 53,644 (M.), 9,667 (E.), 53,759 (S.).

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—(THE PRESS)

Charleston News and Courier (M.S.), **Charleston Post** (E.): 134 Columbus St., Charleston, S.C. 29402; f. 1803 (Courier), 1894 (Post); Publ. PETER MANIGALT; Editor (News and Courier) THOMAS R. WARING, (Post) ARTHUR M. WILCOX; Ind.; circ. 64,369 (M.), 40,690 (E.), 86,005 (S.).

Columbia State (M.S.), **Columbia Record** (E.): Stadium Rd., P.O.B. 1333, Columbia, S.C. 29202; f. 1891 (State), 1897 (Record); Publ. AMBROSE G. HAMPTON; Editor (State) W. D. WORKMAN, Jr., (Record) JOHN A. MONTGOMERY; Ind.-Ind.; circ. 105,261 (M.), 31,939 (E.), 120,516 (S.).

Greenville News (M.S.), **Greenville Piedmont** (E.): 305 S. Main St., Greenville, S.C. 29602; Publ. J. KELLY SISK; Editor (News) CARL D. WELMER, (Piedmont) WILLIAM C. MORRIS, circ. 93,000 (M.), 23,400 (E.), 98,000 (S.).

Spartanburg Herald (M.), **Spartanburg Journal** (E.), **Spartanburg Herald-Journal** (S.): 177 West Main St., Spartanburg, S.C. 29301; f. 1890 (Herald), 1844 (Journal), 1890 (Herald-Journal); Publ. PHIL BUCHHEIT; Editor (Herald) HUBERT HENDRIX, (Journal) T. A. SMITH, Man. Editor (Herald-Journal) SEYMOUR ROSENBERG; Dem. circ. 40,615 (M.), 10,708 (E.), 51,323 (S.).

SOUTH DAKOTA

Sioux Falls Argus-Leader: 200 S. Minnesota, Sioux Falls, S.D. 57102; f. 1885; Publ. WILLIAM H. LEOPARD; Exec. Editor ANSON YEAGER; Ind.; E.S.; circ. 50,646 (E.), 54,791 (S.).

TENNESSEE

Chattanooga Times (M.S.): 117 East 10th St., Chattanooga, Tenn. 37403; Publ. RUTH S. GOLDEN; Gen. Man. A. W. HOLMBURG; Editor MARTIN S. OCHS; Ind. Dem.; circ. 63,501 (M.), 67,765 (S.).

Knoxville Journal: 208 W. Church Avenue, Knoxville, Tenn.; f. 1839; Publ. CHARLES H. SMITH, Jr.; Editor GUY L. SMITH; Rep.; M.; circ. 64,599.

Knoxville News-Sentinel: 204 W. Church Ave., Knoxville, Tenn. 37901; f. 1886; Editor RALPH L. MILLETT, Jr.; Ind.; E.S.; circ. 157,173 (E.), 104,936 (S.).

Memphis Commercial Appeal (M.S.), **Memphis Press-Scimitar** (E.): 495 Union Ave., Memphis, Tenn. 38101; f. 1840 (Commercial Appeal), 1880 (Press-Scimitar); Editor (Commercial Appeal) GORDON HANNA, (Press-Scimitar) CHARLES H. SCHNEIDER; Ind.; circ. 218,852 (M.), 129,664 (E.), 273,672 (S.).

Nashville Banner: 1100 Broadway, Nashville 1, Tenn. 37203; Publ. JAMES G. STAHLMAN; Editor ALVAND C. DUNKLEBERGER; Ind.; E.; circ. 96,089.

Nashville Tennessean: 1100 Broadway, Nashville 1, Tenn. 37203; f. 1812; Publ. AMON CARTER EVANS; Editor JOHN SEIGENTHALER; Dem.; M.S.; circ. 139,087 (M.), 233,981 (S.).

TEXAS

Abilene Reporter News: 100 Block Cypress St., Abilene, Tex. 79604; f. 1881; Publ. A. B. SHELTON; Editor E. N. WISHCAMPER; Ind.-Dem.; M.E.S.; circ. 44,195 (M.), 20,740 (E.), 54,600 (S.).

Amarillo News (M.), **Amarillo Globe Times** (E. ex. Sat.), **Amarillo News-Globe** (S.): 900 Harrison St., Amarillo, Tex. 79105; f. 1909 (News), 1924 (Globe); Editor (News) WES IZZARD, (Globe Times) T. THOMPSON; Man. Editor JIM CLARK; Ind.-Dem.; circ. 48,684 (M.), 35,243 (E.), 74,362 (S.).

Austin American (M.), **Austin Statesman** (E.), **Austin American-Statesman** (S.): 308 Guadalupe St., P.O.B. 670, Austin, Tex. 78767; f. 1914 (American), 1871

(Statesman), 1924 (American-Statesman); Publ. RICHARD F. BROWN; Editor SAM WOOD; Dem.; circ. 54,592 (M.), 32,710 (E.), 84,302 (S.).

Beaumont Enterprise (M.S.), **Beaumont Journal** (E.): 380 Walnut St., Beaumont, Tex. 77704; f. 1880 (Enterprise), 1889 (Journal); Editor BILL HARTMAN; Ind.-Dem.; circ. 64,287 (M.), 21,175 (E.), 77,212 (S.).

Corpus Christi Caller (M.), **Corpus Christi Times** (E.), **Corpus Christi Caller-Times** (S.): 820 Lower Broadway, Corpus Christi, Tex. 78401; Publ. EDWARD H. HARTE Editor, ROBERT M. JACKSON; Ind.; circ. 68,514 (M.), 37,443 (E.) 86,605 (S.).

Dallas News: "Communications Center", Dallas, Tex. 75222; f. 1885; Pres. JOE M. DEALEY; Editor DICK WEST; Ind.-Dem.; M.S.; circ. 256,075 (M.), 298,361 (S.).

Dallas Times Herald: 1101 Pacific, Dallas, Tex. 75202; f. 1876; Publ. JAS. F. CHAMBERS, Jr.; Editor FELIX R. MCKNIGHT; Ind.-Dem.; E.S.; circ. 232,064 (E.), 275,535 (S.).

El Paso Times (M.S.), **El Paso Herald-Post** (E.): 401 Mills St., El Paso, Tex. 79999; f. 1881; Pres. (Times) DORRANCE D. RODERICK, (Herald-Post) FRANK POWERS; Editor (Times) WILLIAM A. LATHAM, (Herald-Post) ROBERT W. LEE; Ind.; circ. 59,163 (M.), 43,622 (E.), 82,000 (S.).

Fort Worth Press: 507 Jones, Fort Worth, Tex. 76102; f. 1921; Editor DELBERT WILLIS; Ind.; E.S. (ex. Sat.); circ. 52,352 (E.), 55,937 (S.).

Fort Worth Star-Telegram: 400 W. 7th St., Fort Worth, Tex. 76101; Publ. AMON G. CARTER, Jr.; Editor JACK L. BUTLER; Ind.-Dem.; M.E.S.; circ. 237,198 (M.E.), 218,636 (S.).

Houston Chronicle: 512-20 Travis St., Houston, Tex. 77002; f. 1901; Editor EVERETT D. COLLIER; Ind.-Dem.; E.S.; circ. 303,267 (E.), 354,930 (S.).

Houston Post: 4747 Southwest Freeway, Houston, Tex. 77001; f. 1885; Exec. Editor W. P. HOBBY, Jr.; Ind.; M.S.; circ. 294,677 (M.), 329,710 (S.).

Lubbock Avalanche-Journal: 8th St. and Ave. J. Lubbock, Tex. 79408; Publ. and Editor CHARLES A. GUY; Ind.; M.E.S.; circ. 56,872 (M.), 23,368 (E.), 69,505 (S.).

San Angelo Standard-Times: 34 West Harris St., San Angelo Tex. 76901; Publ. HOUSTON H. HARTE; Editor BILL MARTIN; M.E.S. (ex. Sat.); circ. 40,097 (M.), 10,322 (E.), 42,981 (S.).

San Antonio Express (M.), **San Antonio News** (E.), **San Antonio Express-News** (S.): Ave. E. and 3rd St., San Antonio, Tex. 78205; f. 1865; Publ. HOUSTON H. HARTE; Exec. Editor C. O. KILPATRICK; Ind.; circ. 79,464 (M.), 66,368 (E.), 123,493 (S.).

San Antonio Light: Hearst Corp., 5th and Broadway, San Antonio 6, Tex. 78206; f. 1881; Publ. and Editor F. A. BENNACK, Jr.; Ind.; E.S.; circ. 120,257 (E.), 158,492 (S.).

Waco News-Tribune (M.), **Waco Times-Herald** (E.), **Waco Tribune-Herald** (S.): 900 Franklin, Waco, Tex. 76703; f. 1895 (News-Tribune), 1891 (Times-Herald); Publ. PAT TAGGAGT; Editor HARRY PROVENCE; Ind.; circ. 26,686 (M.), 23,020 (E.), 51,375 (S.).

Wall Street Journal (Southwest Edition): see under New York; circ. 115,368.

Wichita Falls Record News (M., except Sunday), **Wichita Falls Times** (E.S.): 1301 Lamar St., Wichita, Tex. 76307; f. 1907; Publ. and Editor RHEA HOWARD; Dem.; circ. 31,005 (M.), 20,668 (E.), 46,115 (S.).

UTAH

Salt Lake City Desert News: 34 East First St., Salt Lake City, Utah 84110; f. 1850; Editor W. B. SMART; Ind.; E.; circ. 83,930.

Salt Lake City Tribune: 143 South Main St., Salt Lake City, Utah 84111; f. 1871; Publ. J. W. GALLIVAN; Editor ARTHUR C. DECK; Ind.; m.s.; circ. 108,037 (M.), 187,482 (S.).

VERMONT

Burlington Free Press: 189 College St., Burlington, Vt. 05401; f. 1827; Publ. J. WARREN McCLURE; Editor GORDON T. MILLS; Ind.-Rep.; M.; circ. 44,655.

VIRGINIA

Newport News Daily Press (M.S.), Newport News Times-Herald (E.): 7505 Warwick Blvd., Newport Va. 23607; f. 1896 (Press) 1900 (Times-Herald); Editor Mrs. DOROTHY R. BOTTOM; Ind.-Dem.; circ. 50,612 (M.), 40,882 (E.), 79,714 (S.).

Norfolk Virginian-Pilot (M.S.), Norfolk Ledger-Star (E): 150 W. Bramblton Ave., Norfolk, Va. 23501; f. 1865 (Virginian-Pilot), 1876 (Ledger-Star); Publ. FRANK BATTEN; Editor (Virginian-Pilot) ROBERT MASON, (Ledger-Star) WILLIAM H. FITZPATRICK; Ind.; circ. 126,121 (M.), 105,220 (E.), 178,412 (S.).

Richmond Times-Dispatch (M.S.), Richmond News Leader (E.): 333 E. Grace St., Richmond, Va. 23219; f. 1850 (Times-Dispatch), 1896 (News Leader); Publ. D. TENNANT BRYAN; Excc. Editor J. E. LEARD; Ind.; circ. 146,686 (M.), 121,989 (E.).

Roanoke Times (M.S.), Roanoke World-News (E.): 201-209 W. Campbell Ave., Roanoke, Va. 24011; Publ. M. W. ARMISTEAD, III; Editor BARTON W. MORRIS, Jr.; Ind.; circ. 59,281 (M.), 46,000 (E.), 97,681 (S.).

WASHINGTON

Seattle Post-Intelligencer: Hearst Publishing Co., 6th and Wall Streets, Seattle, Wash. 98121; f. 1863; Publ. DAN STARR; Editor LOUIS R. GUZZO; Ind.; m.s.; circ. 205,569 (M.), 259,451 (S.).

Seattle Times: Fairview Ave N. and John, Seattle, Wash. 98111; f. 1866; Publ. J. A. BLETHEN; Man. Editor HENRY MACLEOD; Ind.; e.s.; circ. 230,000 (E.), 290,000 (S.).

Spokane Chronicle: West 926 Sprague, Spokane 10, Wash. 99210; f. 1881; Publ. W. H. COWLES; Editor H. C. CLEAVINGER; Ind.; E.; circ. 70,855.

Spokane Spokesman-Review: West 927 Riverside, Spokane Wash. 99210; f. 1883; Publ. W. H. COWLES; Editor JAMES L. BRACKEN; Ind.-Rep.; m.s.; circ. 83,157 (M.), 124,846 (S.).

Tacoma News Tribune (E.), Tacoma News Tribune and Sunday Ledger (S.): 711 St. Helens Ave., Tacoma 98401; f. 1918 (News Tribune), 1907 (Tribune and Ledger); Publ. ELBERT H. BAKER II; Editor PAUL O. ANDERSON; Ind.; circ. 99,468 (E.), 99,038 (S.).

WEST VIRGINIA

Charleston Gazette (M.), Charleston Gazette-Mail (S.): 1001 Virginia St. E., Charleston, W. Va. 25330; f. 1883 (Gazette), 1887 (Mail); Editor HARRY G. HOFFMAN; Ind.-Dem.; circ. 68,356 (M.), 106,879 (S.).

Charleston Mail: 1001 Virginia St. E., Charleston, W. Va. 25330; f. 1887; Editor J. D. MAURICE; Ind.-Rep.; E.; circ. 53,000.

Huntington Herald-Dispatch (M.), Huntington Advertiser (E.), Huntington Herald-Advertiser (S.): 946 5th Ave., Huntington, W. Va. 25701; f. 1927; Publ. (Herald-Dispatch) Mrs. HELEN BIRKE. (Advertiser) Mrs. E. H. LONG; Editor-in-Chief RAYMOND BREWSTER; Man. Editor (Advertiser) JOHN BROWN, (Herald Dispatch) BOYD JARRELL (Herald Advertiser) DON HATFIELD; Rep. (Herald-Dispatch), Dem. (Advertiser), Ind. (Herald-Advertiser); circ. 54,900 (M.), 19,168 (E.), 61,333 (S.).

Wheeling Intelligencer (M.), Wheeling News-Register (E. ex. Sat., s.): News Publishing Co., 1500 Main Street, Wheeling, W. Va.; f. 1852 (Intelligencer), 1890 (News-Register); Editor (Intelligencer) FRANCIS HOLLENDONER (News-Register) HARRY HAMM; Rep. (Intelligencer), Ind.-Dem. (News-Register); circ. 27,000 (M.), 30,000 (E.), 67,000 (S.).

WISCONSIN

Green Bay Press-Gazette: 435 E. Walnut St., Green Bay Wis. 54305; f. 1915; Editor DAVID A. YUENGER; Ind.; e.s.; circ. 51,000 (E.), 63,000 (S.).

Milwaukee Sentinel (M.), Milwaukee Journal (E.S.): 333 W. State St., Milwaukee, Wis. 53201; f. 1837 (Sentinel), 1882 (Journal); Publ. DONALD B. ABERT; Editor (Sentinel) HARVEY W. SCHWANDNER, (Journal) RICHARD LEONARD; Ind.; circ. 163,052 (M.), 364,709 (E.), 545,179 (S.).

Post Crescent: 306 West Washington St., Appleton, Wis. 54911; Editor JOHN B. TORINUS; e.s.; circ. approx. 43,000 (E.), 48,000 (S.).

Wisconsin State Journal (M.S.), Capital Times (E.): 115 South Carroll St., Madison, Wis. 53701; f. 1839 (Journal), 1917 (Times); Publ. (Journal) J. MARTIN WOLMAN (Times) MILES McMILLIN; Editor (Journal) LAWRENCE FITZPARRICK, (Times) MILES McMILLIN; Ind.-Rep. (Journal), Ind.-Dem. (Times); circ. 75,353 (M.), 46,755 (E.), 117,024 (S.).

WYOMING

Casper Star-Tribune: 111 South Jefferson, Casper, Wyo.; f. 1914; Publ. and Editor WILLIAM J. MISSETT; Ind.; circ. 26,912 (D.), 27,898 (D.).

SELECTED PERIODICALS

(Q=quarterly; M=monthly; F=fortnightly; W=weekly)

AAUW Journal (American Association of University Women): 2401 Virginia Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037; f. 1882; Editor BETTY WILLIAMS; circ. 185,000; Q.

Africa Report: Suite 531, Dupont Circle Bldg., Washington, D.C. 20036; circ. 11,993; 9 a year.

Agricultural Situation: OMS, Division of Information; Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. 20250; f. 1921, developments in agricultural economics; Editor GERALDINE C. SCHUMACHER; circ. 190,000; M.

Airline Management and Marketing including American Aviation: Ziff-Davis Publishing Co., 1 Park Ave., New York, N.Y. 10016; f. 1937; Editor RICHARD SLAWSKY.

America: 106 West 56th St., New York, N.Y. 10019; f. 1909; current events from Roman Catholic viewpoint; Editor DONALD R. CAMPION; circ. 75,000; W.

American Anthropologist: 1703 New Hampshire Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20009; Editor LAURA BOHANNAN; circ. 8,500; two-monthly.

American Artist: Billboard Publishing Co., Inc., 165 W. 46th St., New York, N.Y. 10036; f. 1937; Editor SUSAN E. MEYER; circ. 75,000.

American Child, The: 419 Park Ave. South, New York, N.Y. 10036; f. 1919; Editor LILA ROSENBLUM; Lib.; M.

American Cinematographer: American Society of Cinematographers Inc., 1782 N. Orange Drive, Hollywood, Calif. 90028; f. 1920; Editor HERB A. LIGHTMAN; M.

Journal of the American Society for Information Science (JASIS) (formerly American Documentation): c/o American Society for Information Science, 1140 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; f. 1950; Editor ARTHUR W. ELIAS; circ. 5,500; two-monthly.

- American Economic Review:** American Economic Asscn., Northwestern Univ., Evanston, Ill.; f. 1911; Editor GEORGE H. BORTS; circ. 25,000; q.
- American Federationist:** A.F.L.-C.I.O., Washington, D.C. 20006; Editor GEORGE MEANY; m.
- American Heritage:** The Magazine of History, 551 Fifth Ave., New York 10017; Editor OLIVER JENSEN; circ. 300,000; 6 a year.
- American Historical Review, The:** 400 A St., S.E., Washington, D.C. 20003; Editor R. K. WEBB; circ. 19,500; 5 issues annually.
- American Home:** 641 Lexington Ave., New York 10022; f. 1928; Editor HUBBARD H. COBB; circ. 3,359,606; m.
- American Journal of International Law:** 2223 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20008; f. 1906; Pres. OSCAR SCHACHTER; Editor-in-Chief WILLIAM W. BISHOP, Jr.; circ. 7,000; q.
- American Journal of Medicine, American Journal of Surgery, American Journal of Cardiology:** 466 Lexington Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017; Editors ALEXANDER B. GUTMAN (Medicine), ROBERT M. ZOLLINGER, M.D. (Surgery), SIMON DACK, M.D. (Cardiology).
- American Journal of Psychiatry:** American Psychiatric Association, 1700 18th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20009; Editor FRANCIS J. BRACELAND, M.D.; circ. 24,993; m.
- American Journal of Public Health:** 1740 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10019; f. 1911; Editor GEORGE ROSEN, M.D.; circ. 30,000; m.; also publish *The Nation's Health*, Editor PATRICK FLANAGAN.
- American Journal of Science:** Kline Gcology Lab., New Haven, Conn.; f. 1818; Editors JOHN RODGERS, JOHN H. OSTROM, PHILIP M. ORVILLE; circ. 2,800; 10 times a year.
- American Legion Magazine:** 1345 Ave. of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10019; f. 1919; organ of the American Legion; Editor ROBERT B. PITKIN; circ. 2,500,000; m.
- American Literature:** Duke University Press, College Station, Box 6697, Durham, N.C. 27708; f. 1929; Editor ARLIN TURNER; circ. 5,800; q.
- American Motorist:** 1712 G Street, N.W., Washington 6, D.C.; f. 1902; Managing Editor GLENN T. LASHLEY; m.
- American Observer:** Scholastic Magazines Inc., 50 West 44th St., New York, N.Y. 10036; f. 1931; Editor LE ROY HAYMAN; also publish *Civic Leader*, Editor ANTON BERLE.
- American Photograph:** American Photographic Publishing Company, 421 Fifth Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.; f. 1889; Editor GEORGE WRIGHT; m.
- American Political Science Review:** 1527 New Hampshire Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; Editorial Offices of Review, North Hall, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis. 53706; f. 1903; Editor AUSTIN RANNEY; circ. 16,000; q.
- American Scholar:** 1811 Q. Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20009; Editor HIRAM HAYDN; circ. 45,000; q.
- American Sociological Review:** American Sociological Association, 1001 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; Editor NORMAN B. RYDER; circ. 15,000; two-monthly.
- American Teacher:** 1012 14th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005; f. 1916; Editor DAVID A. ELSILA; circ. 300,000; m.
- Analytical Chemistry:** American Chemical Society, 1155 16th St., Washington, D.C. 20036; f. 1928; Editor Prof. HERBERT A. LAITINEN; circ. 35,000; m.
- Architectural Record:** c/o McGraw Hill Inc., 330 West 42 St., New York 10036; Editor WALTER F. WAGNER, Jr.; circ. 51,000; m.
- Argosy Magazine:** 205 East 42nd Street, New York 10017; f. 1882; Editor HENRY STEEGER; circ. 1,348,000; m.
- Armed Forces Journal:** 1710 Connecticut Ave., Washington, D.C. 20009; f. 1863; Editor BENJAMIN SCHEMMER; Publ. PHILIP BARNHAM; circ. 25,000; m.
- Atlantic Monthly, The:** 8 Arlington St., Boston, Mass. 02116; f. 1857; Editor ROBERT MANNING; Ind.; circ. 350,000; m.
- Automotive Industries:** Publisher Chilton Company, 56th and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, Penn.; f. 1895; Editor and Publisher HARTLEY W. BARCLAY; f.
- Barrons National Business & Financial Weekly:** 30 Broad St., New York 10004; Editor ROBERT M. BLEIBERG; circ. 240,000; w.
- Better Homes and Gardens:** Meredith Corporation, 1716 Locust St., Des Moines, Ia. 50336; f. 1922; Editor JAMES A. AUTRY; circ. 22,724,000; m.
- Biological Abstracts:** 2100 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. 19103; f. 1926; Dir. P. V. PARKINS; reports all aspects of life sciences research.
- Books:** 598 Madison Ave., New York 10022; Editor JEROME B. AGEL; m.
- Books Abroad:** University of Oklahoma Press, Norman, Oklahoma; f. 1927; Editor IVAR IVASK; q.; circ. 3,000.
- British-American Trade News:** British-American Chamber of Commerce, 355 Lexington Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1964; Editor JOHN SPACKMAN; q.
- Broadcasting:** 1735 De Sales St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; f. 1931; Chair. and Editor SOL TAISHOFF; Ind.; circ. 40,000; w.
- Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists:** c/o Educational Foundation for Nuclear Science, 935 E. 60th St., Chicago, Ill. 60637; Editor-in-Chief EUGENE RABINOWITCH; Man. Editor RICHARD S. LEWIS; circ. 26,000; 10 issues a year.
- Business Week:** 330 West 42nd St., New York 10036; f. 1929; Editorial Chair. ELLIOTT V. BELL; Ind.; circ. 540,000; w.
- Changing Education:** 1012 14th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005; f. 1966; Editor DAVID A. ELSILA; circ. 300,000; two-monthly supplement to *American Teacher*.
- Changing Times:** 1729 H St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006; f. 1947; family economics and self-help; Publ. A. H. KIPLINGER; Editor R. W. HARVEY; circ. 1,400,000; m.
- Chemical and Engineering News:** American Chemical Society, 1155 16th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; f. 1923 Director RICHARD L. KENYON, Editor PATRICK P. MCCURDY; circ. 135,000; w.
- Chemical Week:** 330 West 42nd St., New York, N.Y. 10036; f. 1914; Editor-in-Chief RALPH R. SCHULZ; circ. 60,000; w.
- Child Life Magazine:** 1100 Waterway Blvd., Indianapolis, Ind. 46202; f. 1921; Publ. BEURT SERVAAS; Editor RITA COOPER; circ. 210,000.
- Childhood Education:** Asscn. for Childhood Education International, 3615 Wisconsin Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20016; f. 1924; Editor MONROE D. COHEN; circ. 50,000; 8 issues a year.

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- Christian Century, The:** 407 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. 60605; f. 1908; Editor ALAN GEYER; circ. 35,000; w.
- Christian Herald:** 27 East 39th St., New York, N.Y. 10016; f. 1878; Editor KENNETH L. WILSON; circ. 300,000; m.
- Christianity Today:** 1014 Washington Building, 15th and New York Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005; Editor Dr. HAROLD LINDSELL; circ. 125,000; f.
- Civil Engineering:** 345 East 47th St., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1930; Editor K. A. GODFREY, Jr.; published by the American Society of Civil Engineers; circ. 66,000.
- Civil Liberties:** American Civil Liberties Union, 156 Fifth Ave., New York 10010; f. 1920; Editor CLAIRE COOPER; circ. 137,000.
- Congressional Digest:** 3231 P St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20007; f. 1921; Publ. N. T. N. ROBINSON III; Editor JOHN E. SHIELDS; m.
- Consumer Reports:** Consumers Union of U.S., Inc., 256 Washington St., Mount Vernon, N.Y. 10550; f. 1936; Pres. COLSTON E. WARNE; Dir. WALKER SANDBACH; circ. 1,250,000; m.
- Contemporary Psychology:** American Psychological Assn., 1200 17th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; Editor GARDNER LINDZEY; circ. 12,300; m.
- Crisis, The:** 1790 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10019; f. 1910; Editor HENRY LEE MOON; m.
- Cumulative Book Index:** 950 University Ave., Bronx, N.Y. 10452; f. 1898; Editor NINA THOMPSON; m.
- Current Biography:** 950 University Ave., Bronx, N.Y. 10452; f. 1940; Editor CHARLES MORITZ; circ. 15,477; m. (except August).
- Current History:** 12 Old Boston Rd., Wilton, Conn. 06897; f. 1914; Editor CAROL L. THOMPSON; m.
- Daedalus:** 7 Linden, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass. 02138; published by the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; Editor STEPHEN R. GRAUBARD; Man. Editor GENO A. BALLOTTI; circ. 65,000; q.
- Design:** 1100 Waterway Blvd., Indianapolis, Ind. 46202; Publ. BEURT SERVAAS; Editor RITA COOPER; two-monthly.
- Dimensions in American Judaism:** 838 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10021; f. 1966; Editor MYRNA POLLAK; m. (October-May).
- Drug and Cosmetic Industry:** 101 West 31st St., New York, N.Y.; f. 1914; Editor DONALD A. DAVIS; circ. 6,700; m.
- Dun's:** Dun and Bradstreet Publications Corp., 466 Lexington Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017; m.
- Ebony:** 1820 S. Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill. 60616; f. 1945; news and illustrated; for Negroes; Editor and Publisher JOHN H. JOHNSON; circ. 996,247; m.
- Economic Geology:** 91A Yale Station, New Haven, Conn. 06520; f. 1905; Editor BRIAN J. SKINNER; scientific journal; 8 times a year.
- Editor & Publisher:** 850 Third Ave., New York 10022; f. 1884; Editor ROBERT U. BROWN; circ. 25,248; w.
- Educational Record:** American Council on Education, One Dupont Circle, Washington, D.C. 20036; f. 1920; Editor CHARLES G. DOBBINS; circ. 10,000; q.
- Educational Screen and Audiovisual Guide:** 230 E. Ohio St., Chicago 11, Ill.; f. 1922; Publ. H. S. GILLETTE; Editor PAUL C. REED; m.
- Electricity on the Farm:** 466 Lexington Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1927; Publ. and Editorial Dir. H. J. HANSEN; circ. 500,000; m.
- Electronics:** 330 West 42nd Street, New York City, N.Y., 75,000; w.
- Elks Magazine:** 386 Park Avenue South, New York 10016; Gen. Man. W. H. MAGRATH; circ. 1,361,455; m.
- Esquire:** 488 Madison Ave., New York City, N.Y. 10022; f. 1933; U.S. and International editions; Publ. ARNOLD GINGRICH; circ. 1,062,290; m.
- Evergreen Review:** Evergreen Review, Inc., 85 Bleecker St., New York, N.Y. 10012; Editor BARNEY ROSSET; literary; circ. 125,000; monthly.
- Export Trade:** 20 Vesey St., New York 7, N.Y.; f. 1919; Editor REDINGTON FISKE; w.
- Extension Service Review:** U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. 20250; f. 1930; Editor MARY ANN WAMSLEY; m.; circ. 17,600.
- Family Circle:** Cowles Communications Inc., 488 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022; Editor ARTHUR HETTICH; circ. 7,000,000.
- Farm Journal:** Washington Square, Philadelphia, Pa. 19105; f. 1877; Editor LANE PALMER; circ. 2,150,000; m.
- Federationist:** American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, 815 16th St., N.W. Washington, D.C. 20006; f. 1886; m.
- Film Quarterly:** c/o University of California Press, Berkeley, Calif. 94720; Editor E. CALLENBACH; critical journal; circ. 8,500 q.
- Foreign Affairs:** 58 East 68th St., New York City, N.Y. 10021; f. 1922; Editor HAMILTON FISH ARMSTRONG; circ. 75,000; q.
- Forest Industries:** Miller Freeman Publications, 500 Howard St., San Francisco, Calif. 94105; Editor HERBERT G. LAMBERT; Vice-Pres. and Publ. JAMES C. WALLACE; circ. 23,000..
- Fortune:** Time and Life Building, New York City, N.Y. 10020; business and industry; Man. Editor ROBERT LUBAR; circ. 580,000; m.
- Geographical Review:** Broadway and 156 St., New York, N.Y. 10032; f. 1916; Editor WILMA B. FAIRCHILD; circ. 7,000; q.
- Good Housekeeping:** 959 8th Ave., New York City, N.Y. 10019; women's magazine; circ. 5,500,000; m.
- Graphic Arts Monthly, The:** 7373 North Lincoln Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60646; f. 1929; Editor PAUL J. HARTSUCH; circ. 61,774; m.
- Greek, Roman and Byzantine Studies:** Duke University, Durham, N.C.; f. 1958; Sen. Editor WILLIAM H. WILLIS; q.
- Harper's Bazaar:** 572 Madison Ave., New York City, N.Y. 10022; women's fashion and general magazine; Editorial Dir. JAMES BRADY; circ. 427,064; m.
- Harper's Magazine:** 2 Park Ave., New York, N.Y. 10016; f. 1850; public affairs, literary; Editor ROBERT SCHNAYERSON; circ. 386,000.
- Harvard Business Review:** Soldiers Field, Boston 37, Mass. 02163; f. 1922; Editor and Publ. RALPH F. LEWIS; two-monthly.
- High Fidelity:** The Billboard Publishing Co., Great Barrington, Mass. 01230; f. 1951; Editor LEONARD MARCUS; High Fidelity/Musical America Edition; circ. 250,000; m.
- Highlights for Children:** 2300 West Fifth Ave., Columbus, O. 43216; f. 1946; Editor WALTER B. BARBE; circ. 990,000.
- Holiday:** Curtis Publishing Co., 641 Lexington Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022; f. 1946; Editor CASKIE STINNETT; circ. 1,250,000; m.

Horizon: 1221 Ave. of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10020; Editor CHARLES L. MEE, Jr.; circ. 124,000; q.

Hotel & Motel Management: 845 Chicago Ave., Evanston, Ill. 60202; Editor and Publisher ROBERT C. FREEMAN.

House & Garden: 420 Lexington Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017; Editor-in-Chief HARRIET BURKET; circ. 1,256,000; M.

House Beautiful: 717 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022; Editor WALLACE GUENTHER; circ. 912,000; M.

Industrial Bulletin: New York State Dept. of Labor, State Campus, Albany 12226; f. 1899; Man. Editor DONALD E. WAGGONER; circ. 16,000; M.

Industrial Marketing: Crain Communications Inc., 740 Rush St., Chicago, Ill. 60611; f. 1916; Man. Editor JOHN B. STONER, Jr.; M.

Industry Week: Penton Publishing Co., Penton Plaza, Cleveland, Ohio 44114; f. 1882; Editor-in-Chief WALTER J. CAMPBELL; W.; circ. 165,000.

Journal of Abnormal Psychology: American Psychological Association, 1200 Seventeenth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; f. 1906; Editor HOWARD F. HUNT; circ. 9,900; two-monthly.

Journal of Accountancy, The: 666 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10019; f. 1905; Editor WILLIAM O. DOHERTY; circ. 145,000; M.

Journal of Applied Psychology: American Psychological Association, 1200 17th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; f. 1917; Editor K. E. CLARK; circ. 6,600; two-monthly.

Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology and Police Science: 357 East Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Ill. 60611; f. 1910; Editor FRED E. INBAU; Police Science Editor ORDWAY HILTON; q.

Journal of Home Economics: American Home Economics Association, 2010 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; f. 1909; Editor Miss RUTHANNA RUSSEL; circ. 51,439; M. exc. July and August.

Journal of Marketing: American Marketing Association, 230 N. Michigan, Chicago, Ill. 60601; f. 1936; Exec. Dir. WAYNE A. LEMBURG; Editor RALPH L. DAY; circ. 18,000; q.; also publish *Journal of Marketing Research*.

Journal of Personality and Social Psychology: American Psychological Association, 1200 Seventeenth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; f. 1965; Editor WILLIAM J. McGUIRE; circ. 6,000; M.

Journal of Philosophy: 720 Philosophy Hall, Columbia University, New York 10027; f. 1904; Editors JOHN H. RANDALL, Jr., BERNARD BEROFKY, ARTHUR DANTO, SYDNEY MORGENBESSER, CHARLES D. PARSONS, JAMES J. WALSH; Man. Editor LEIGH S. CAUMAN; circ. 4,500; F.

Journal of Religion: University of Chicago Press, 5801 Ellis Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60637; f. 1920; Editors NATHAN A. SCOTT, Jr., BRIAN GERRISH; q.

Journal of the American Medical Association (JAMA): 535 North Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. 60610; Editor HUGH H. HUSSEY; circ. 244,807; W.

Kenyon Review: Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio 43022; f. 1939; Editor GEORGE LANNING; arts and letters; circ. 6,300; 5 times a year.

Labor: Labor Cooperative Educational & Publishing Society, 400 First Street, N.W., Washington 1, D.C.; f. 1919; Editor RUBEN LEVIN; F.

Ladies' Home Journal: Downe Publishing Co. Inc., 641 Lexington Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022; f. 1883; Editor JOHN MACK CARTER; circ. 7,700,000; M.

Library Journal: R. R. Bowker Company, 1180 Ave. of the Americas, New York 10036; f. 1876; Editor JOHN N. BERRY III; circ. 42,000; F.

Life: Time & Life Building, Rockefeller Center, New York, N.Y. 10020; f. 1946; GARRY VALL; Ind.; circ. 7,000,000; W.; also Int. and Spanish editions.

McCall's Magazine: McCall Corporation, 230 Park Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1870; Editor ROBERT STEIN; circ. 8,500,000.

Management Review: American Management Association, 135 West 50th St., New York, N.Y. 10020; f. 1923; Associate Chief FLORENCE STONE; circ. 67,000; M.

Management Advisor: 666 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10019; f. 1964; Editor ROBERT M. SMITH; circ. 17,036; two-monthly.

Marketing/Communications: Decker Communications Inc., 501 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022; f. 1888; Editor WALTER JOYCE.

Materials Engineering (formerly *Materials in Design Engineering*): Reinhold Publishing Corporation, 600 Summer St., Stamford, Conn. 06904; f. 1929; Editor J. E. HAUCK; M.

Mechanix Illustrated: 1515 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10036; f. 1928; Editor ROBERT G. BEASON; circ. 1,500,000; M.

Modern Materials Handling: 221 Columbus Ave., Boston, Mass. 02116; f. 1946; Editor MILES J. ROWAN; M.

Modern Packaging: 1221 Ave. of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10020; f. 1927; Publ. STUART S. SIEGEL; Editor SIDNEY GROSS; circ. 50,000; M.

Motion Picture Herald: Quigley Publishing Company, 1270 Ave. of the Americas, N.Y. 10020; London Office: Paramount House, 162-170 Wardour St., W.1, England; f. 1907; Editor MARTIN QUIGLEY, Jr.; circ. 10,500; two-monthly.

Motor: 250 West 55th Street, New York City, N.Y. 10019; M.

Museum News: 2233 Wisconsin Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20007; f. 1924; Editor ROBERTA H. FAUL; circ. 6,000; M.

Musical Quarterly, The: 609 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1915; Editor PAUL HENRY LANG; q.

Nation: 333 Sixth Ave., New York City, N.Y. 10014; Editor CAREY McWILLIAMS; politics and the arts; W.

Nation's Business: 1615 H St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006; f. 1912; Chamber of Commerce Journal; Editor JACK WOOLDRIDGE; circ. 838,520; M.

National Geographic Magazine: National Geographic Society, 17th and M Sts., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; f. 1888; Editor GILBERT M. GROSVENOR; circ. 7,500,000.

National Petroleum News: McGraw-Hill Publishing Company, 330 West 42nd St., New York, N.Y.; f. 1909; Editor FRANK BRESE; M.

National Review: 150 East 35th St., New York City, N.Y. 10016; f. 1955; Editor W. F. BUCKLEY, Jr.; circ. 136,104; W.

Nation's Schools: 1050 Merchandise Mart, Chicago, Ill. 60654; f. 1928; Editor AARON COHODES; M.

Natural History Magazine: American Museum of Natural History, Central Park West at 79 St., New York 10024; Editor ALFRED MEYER; circ. 300,000; 10 a year.

New Republic: New Republic, Inc., 1244 19th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; f. 1914; Editor GILBERT A. HARRISON; circ. 150,000; W.

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New Yorker: 25 West 43rd St., New York City, N.Y. 10036; fiction, commentary and humour; circ. 473,275; w.

New York Times Book Review: Times Square, New York City, N.Y.; w.

Newsweek: Newsweek Building, 444 Madison Ave., New York City, N.Y. 10022; f. 1937; published by Washington Post Co.; Editor KERMIT LANSNER; European and Pacific editions; circ. 3,000,000; w.

Nursing World: Joseph Kruger Publications, 468 4th Ave., New York 16, N.Y.; f. 1888; Editor VIRGINIA A. TURNER, R.N.; M.

Office, The: 1200 Summer St., Stamford, Conn. 06904; f. 1935; Editor WILLIAM R. SCHULHOF; circ. 105,977; M.

Outdoor Life: 355 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1898; Editor WILLIAM E. RAE; circ. 1,450,000; M.

Paper Trade Journal: Lockwood Trade Journal Company, Inc., 49 West 45th St., New York, N.Y. 10036; f. 1872; Editor JOHN C. W. EVANS; w.

Parents' Magazine: Parents' Magazine Enterprises Inc., 52 Vanderbilt Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1926; Publ. GEORGE J. HECHT; Editor Mrs. DOROTHY WHYTE COTTON; circ. 2,000,000; M.

Parks and Recreation: 1601 North Kent St., Arlington, Va. 22209; f. 1906; Editor SIDNEY G. LUTZIN; M.

Partisan Review: 191 College Ave., New Brunswick, N.J. 08903; f. 1934; Editor WILLIAM PHILLIPS; Associate Editor STEVEN MARCUS; Lib.; circ. 10,000; q.

Personnel: American Management Association, 135 W. 50th St., New York, N.Y. 10020; f. 1923; Exec. Editor FRANCES FORE; circ. 67,000; two-monthly.

Plant Operating Management: 205 East 42nd St., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1928; Editor ROBERT K. MOFFETT; M.

Physics Today: 335 East 45th St., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1948; Editor R. HOBART ELLIS, Jr.; circ. 52,000; M.

Plastics Industry Magazine: 342 Madison Avenue, New York 17, N.Y.; f. 1941; Editor MORRISON S. RICKER; M.

Plastics World: Cahners Publishing Co. Inc., 3375 South Bannock St., Englewood, Colo. 80110; Editor JOHN R. LAWRENCE; circ. 50,044; M.

Playboy: 919 North Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60611; f. 1953; men's magazine; Editor-Publisher HUGH M. HEFNER; circ. 6,400,573; M.

Plays: 8 Arlington St., Boston, Mass. 02116; f. 1941; Editor A. S. BURACK; M.

Poetry: 1228 North Dearborn Pkwy., Chicago, Ill. 60610; f. 1912; Editor DARYL HINE; circ. 10,000; M.

Political Science Quarterly: Academy of Political Science, 420 West 118th St., Suite 1108, Columbia University, New York 10027; Editor SIGMUND DIAMOND; circ. 11,000; q.

Popular Mechanics: 224 West 57 St., New York, N.Y. 10019; subsidiary of the Hearst Corporation; f. 1902; Editor ROBERT P. CROSSLEY; circ. 1,711,561; M.

Popular Photography: 1 Park Ave., New York, N.Y. 10016; f. 1937; Editor KENNETH POLI; M.

Power: McGraw-Hill Inc., 330 West 42nd St., New York N.Y. 10036; f. 1882; Editor-in-Chief JAMES J. O'CONNOR; Publisher JOHN E. SLATER; M.

Practical Home Economics: Lakeside Publishing Company, 468 4th Ave., New York, N.Y. 10016; f. 1929; Editor RUTHANNA RUSSELL; M.

Printing Magazine: Walden Mott Inc., 465 Kinderkamack Rd., Oradell, N.J. 07649; f. 1894; Publ. EDWARD INNES; Editor JEREMIAH E. FLYNN; circ. 42,000; M.

Product Engineering: McGraw-Hill Inc., 330 West 42nd St., New York, N.Y. 10036; f. 1930; Editor W. A. STANBURY; F.

Progressive Architecture: 600 Summer St., Stamford, Conn. 06904; originally f. 1920 as *Pencil Points*; Publ. HARRINGTON A. ROSE; Editor JOHN MORRIS DIXON; circ. 65,000; M.

Progressive Farmer, The: 821 North 19th St., Box 2581, Birmingham, Ala. 35202; f. 1886; Editor-in-Chief EUGENE BUTLER; circ. 1,252,544; M.

PTA Magazine: National Congress of Parents and Teachers, 700 N. Rush Street, Chicago 11, Ill.; Editor Mrs. EVA H. GRANT; M.

Public Administration Review: American Society for Public Administration, 1225 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C.; f. 1940; Pres. JOHN W. RYAN; two-monthly; circ. 14,000; also publish *Public Administration News and Views*.

Public Management: International City Management Association, 1140 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; f. 1919; Editor MARION C. TURECK.

Public Opinion Quarterly: Journalism Building, Columbia University, New York, N.Y. 10027; f. 1937; Editor BERNARD ROSHIO; q.

Publisher Weekly: R. R. Bowker Company, 1180 Ave. of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10036; f. 1872; Editor ARNOLD W. ENRLICH; circ. 28,200; w.

QST: American Radio Relay League, 225 Main St., Newington, Conn. 06111; f. 1915; Editor JOHN HUNTOON; circ. 110,000; M.

Railway Age: Simmons-Boardman Publishing Corporation; 350 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10013; f. 1856; Editor LUTHER S. MILLER; w.

Reader's Digest: Pleasantville, N.Y. 10570; summary of current literature; also foreign language editions; Co-Chairs. DE WITT WALLACE, LILA A. WALLACE; circ. 29,517,367 (17,423,581 U.S., 12,093,786 Int.); M.

Redbook Magazine: 230 Park Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1903; Editor SEY CHASSLER; circ. 4,400,000; M.

Religion in Life: 201 Eighth Ave. S., Nashville, Tenn. 37203; f. 1931; Editor EMORY STEVENS BUCKE; q.

Review of Educational Research: American Educational Research Association, 1126 16th St., N.W., Washington D.C., 20036; f. 1933; Editor SAMUEL MESSICK; q.; also *American Educational Research Journal* q., *Educational Researcher* (half-yearly).

Rotarian, The: Rotary International, 1600 Ridge Ave., Evanston, Ill. 60201; f. 1911; Editor KARL K. KRUEGER; circ. 446,000; M.

Rural Sociology: Rural Sociological Society, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois; f. 1936; Editor FREDERICK C. FLEGEL; q.

Saturday Review, The: 380 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1924; Literary; circ. 411,361; F.

Scholastic Teacher: Scholastic Magazines, Inc., 50 West 44th St., New York, N.Y. 10036; f. 1946; Editor LORETTA HUNT MARION; circ. 420,000; M. September-May.

School & Community: Missouri State Teachers' Association, M.S.T.A. Building, Columbia, Mo. 65201; f. 1920; Editor DR. INKS FRANKLIN; M.

- School & Society:** Society for the Advancement of Education, 1860 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10023; f. 1915; Editor and Sec. Dr. WILLIAM W. BRICKMAN; M. (Oct.-May).
- Science:** 1515 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005; f. 1880; official organ of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; Editor PHILIP H. ABELSON; circ. 160,000; w.
- Science and Mechanics:** Davis Publishing Co., 229 Park Ave. South, New York, N.Y. 10003; f. 1930; Editor TONY HOGG; M.
- Science Books:** 1515 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005; f. 1965; scientific book review publication of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; Editor RICHARD G. SOMMER; circ. 7,000; q.
- Science Digest:** Science Digest, 1775 Broadway, New York 10019; f. 1937; Editor HUBERT PRYOR; circ. 143,340; M.
- Science News:** Science Service, Inc., 1719 North St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; f. 1922; Man. Editor KENDRICK FRAZIER; circ. 100,000; M.; also publish *Things of Science*.
- Science World:** 50 West 44th St., New York, N.Y., 10036; publ. by Scholastic Magazines and Book Services, Inc.; Editorial Dir. ERIC BERGER; circ. 535,000; F.
- Scientific American:** 415 Madison Ave., New York City, N.Y. 10017; f. 1845; popular science; Publ. GERARD PREL; Editor DENNIS FLANAGAN; Gen. Man. DONALD H. MILLER, Jr.; circ. 417,000; M.
- Sewanee Review:** University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn. 37375; Editor ANDREW LYTLE; circ. 3,800; q.
- Slavic Review:** D. W. TREADGOLD (Editor), Thomson Hall, Univ. of Washington, Seattle, Washington 98105; published by American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies; circ. 3,700; q.
- Social Casework:** Family Service Association of America, 215 Park Ave. South, New York 3, N.Y.; f. 1920; Editor CORA KASBUS; M.
- Special Libraries:** Special Libraries Association, 235 Park Ave. South, New York, N.Y. 10003; f. 1909; Editor JANET D. BAILEY; M.
- Sport:** 205 East 42nd St., New York, N.Y. 10017; M.
- Sports Illustrated:** Time Inc., Rockefeller Center, New York, N.Y. 10020; Man. Editor ANDRE LAQUERRE; w.; circ. 1,868,559.
- Successful Farming:** Meredith Publishing Company, 1716 Locust St., Des Moines, Iowa 50303; f. 1902; Editor DICK HANSON; M.
- Survey, The:** Survey Associates Inc., 112 East 19th St., New York 3, N.Y.; f. 1912; Editor PAUL U. KELLOG; M.
- Symposium: A Quarterly Journal in Modern Foreign Literatures:** 210 H. B. Grouse Hall, Syracuse University, Syracuse, N.Y. 13210; Editor Prof. J. H. MATTHEWS; q.
- Technical Book Review Index:** Special Libraries Association, 235 Park Ave. South, New York, N.Y. 10003; Editor ALBERT F. KAMPER; M.
- Technology Week:** American Aviation Publications, Inc., 1001 Vermont Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005; f. 1956; Editor W. J. COUGHLIN; circ. 45,000; w.
- TV Guide:** TV Guide Building, Radnor, Pa.; Editor MERRILL PANITT; circ. 16,500,000; w.
- TV Radio Mirror:** 205 East 42nd St., New York, N.Y. 10017; M.
- Textile World:** McGraw-Hill Inc., 1175 Peachtree St., N.E., Atlanta, Ga. 30309; f. 1868; Editor LAURENCE CHRISTENSEN, Jr.; Publ. D. C. BILLIAN; circ. 31,066; M.
- Time:** Time, Inc., Time and Life Building, New York, N.Y. 10020; f. 1923 (Atlantic Edition f. 1946); Editor HEDLEY DONOVAN; circ. 4,137,697; w.; also publish *Time Asia*, *Time South Pacific*, *Time Latin America*, *Time Canada*, *Time Atlantic*, and Military edition.
- Today's Health:** 535 North Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. 60610; f. 1923; published by the Amer. Med. Asscn.; Editor BYRON T. SCOTT; circ. 711,446.
- Town & Country:** 572 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10020; f. 1846; Editor HENRY B. SELL; circ. 91,208; w.
- Trap & Field:** 1100 Waterway Boulevard, Indianapolis, Indiana 46202; f. 1890; Publisher BEURT SERVAAS; Editor BETTY ANN FOXWORTHY; M.
- Travel:** Travel Building, Floral Park, New York, N.Y. 11001; f. 1901; Editor MALCOLM MCTEAR DAVIS; circ. 500,000 M.
- True:** 1515 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10036; f. 1927; non-fiction; Editor MARK PENZER; circ. 2,600,000; M.
- True Story Magazine:** MacFadden-Bartell Corp., 205 E. 42nd Street, New York 10017; f. 1919; Editor SUZANNE HILLIARD; circ. 2,500,000; M.
- U.S. Camera:** 9 E. 40th St., New York, N.Y. 10016; M.
- U.S. News & World Report:** 2300 N Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037; f. 1933; Chair. and Editor DAVID LAWRENCE; Ind.; circ. 1,875,000; w.
- Variety:** 154 West 46th St., New York City, N.Y. 10036; films, television, theatres, radio, music, night clubs, vaudeville, drama, legit., news, reviews, etc.; f. 1905; Publ. SYD SILVERMAN; Man. Editor ROBERT J. LANDRY; Editor ABEL GREEN; w.
- Venture: The Traveller's World:** Cowles Communications Inc., 488 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022; Editor CURTISS ANDERSON; circ. 300,000.
- Village Voice:** 80 University Pl., New York, N.Y. 10003; f. 1955; reviews; Editor DANIEL WOLF; Publ. EDWIN FANCHER; circ. 152,000; w.
- Vital Speeches:** Box 606 Southold, N.Y. 11971; f. 1934; Man. Editor THOMAS F. DALY III; F.
- Vogue:** 420 Lexington Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1892; Editor DIANA VRELAND; circ. 445,000; F.
- Washington Examiner:** Washington, D.C.; f. 1967; offset tabloid; Publisher O. ROY CHALK; Editor JACK LIMPET; w.
- Wilson Library Bulletin:** 950 University Ave., Bronx, N.Y. 10452; f. 1914; Editor WM. R. ESHELMAN; circ. 37,849; M. (excl. July and Aug.).
- Woman's Day:** 1515 Broadway, New York City, N.Y. 10036; Editor GERALDINE RHOADS; circ. 7,350,000; M.
- World Aviation Directory including World Space Directory:** Ziff-Davis Publishing Co., 1156 15th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005; Publisher and Editor DONALD W. DEAN; twice-yearly.
- World's Business Magazine:** 342 Madison Avenue, New York 17, N.Y.; f. 1879; Editor ERNEST L. FARESE; M.
- Writer's Digest:** 22 East 12th St., Cincinnati, Ohio 45210; f. 1920; Editor KIRK POLKING; M.; also publish *The Writer's Market* and *Writer's Yearbook*.
- Yale Review:** 471 College St., New Haven, Conn. 06520; Editor J. E. PALMER; circ. 7,000; q.
- Youth and Work:** 419 Park Ave. South, New York 16; f. 1956; Exec. Editor LILA ROSENBLUM.

NEWS AGENCIES

Associated Press: 50 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10020; f. 1848; Pres. PAUL MILLER (*Rochester Times Union*); Gen. Man. WES GALLAGHER; Sec. HARRY T. MONTGOMERY; 4,200 U.S. members and 5,200 subscribers abroad.

Central News of America: 67 Wall St., New York City; Editor WALTER ZOUBECK; Man. J. P. REDINGTON.

Central Press Association: 1380 Dodge Court, Cleveland, Ohio 44114; Editor COURTLAND C. SMITH; Gen. Man. FRANK C. McLEARN.

Dow Jones & Co. Inc.: 30 Broad St., New York, N.Y. 10004; publishes the *Wall Street Journal* (circ. 1,239,544), *Barrons' National Business and Financial Weekly* (circ. 250,735), *The National Observer* (circ. 529,390) and the Dow Jones News Service; operates the AP-Dow Jones Economic Report and the AP-Dow Jones Financial Wire in association with Associated Press; the Dow Jones Broadcast Service established in 1967; Gen. Man. WARREN PHILLIPS.

Jewish Telegraphic Agency Inc.: 660 First Ave., New York, N.Y. 10016; f. 1917; Pres. ROBERT H. ARNOW; Editor MURRAY ZUCKOFF.

Newspaper Enterprise Association Service: 1200 West Third St., Cleveland, Ohio 44113; News Features; f. 1902; Pres. and Editor BOYD LEWIS, 230 Park Ave. New York, N.Y. 10017; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. MEADE MONROE, Cleveland.

North American Newspaper Alliance Inc.: 1501 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10036; News Features; f. 1922; Pres. FORTUNE POPE; Exec. Vice-Pres. JOHN OSENNENKO; Editor SID GOLDBERG; 140 newspaper subscribers; circ. 2.3 million.

United Press International: 220 E. 42nd St., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1907 as the United Press and merged with the International News Service, 1958; Pres. and Gen. Man. MIMS THOMASON; Vice-Pres. and Editor H. ROGER TATARIAN; Vice-Pres. for International Affairs JOSEPH L. JONES; Vice-Pres. and Dir. of Client Relations LEROY KELLER; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. United Press Newspictures FRANK TREMAINE; Sec. ROBERT L. FREY; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. for Europe THOMAS R. CURRAN; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. for Asia ERNEST HOBERECHT; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. for Latin America WILLIAM H. MCCALL; serves clients in 85 countries and territories in 48 languages; in the United States it serves 1,592 newspapers and 1,946 radio stations.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Agence France-Presse: 914 National Press Building, Washington, D.C. 20004; Chief FERNAND MOULIER.

Agence Tunis Afrique Presse: 40 East 71st St., New York.

ANSA (Italian National News Agency): 220 East 42nd St., New York 17; North American Bureau CARLO SCARSINI; 2475 Virginia Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C.; Washington Correspondent ALDO BAGNALASTA.

Canadian Press: 50 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10020, Chief GEORGE KITCHEN; 1300 Connecticut, N.W., Washington, D.C. 202, Chief A. M. MACKENZIE.

Četeka (Czechoslovak News Agency): 1444 Rhode Island Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C.

Central News Agency of China: 503 News Building, 220 East 42nd St., New York 17; 549 National Press Building, Washington 4, D.C.; 681 Market St., Room 772, San Francisco 5, Calif.

Ghana News Agency: 300 East 46th St., New York, N.Y. 10017.

Kyodo News Service: Room 730, National Press Building, Washington, D.C. 20004, Chief HIROSHI ISHIZUKA; Room 522, AP Building, 50 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10020, Chief TOSHIO HORIKAWA; Room 212, 312 East First St., Los Angeles, Calif. 90012, Chief YUKIO SHOJI.

Reuters: 1700 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10019.

Tass: 50 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10020.

Antara, DPA, Jiji Press, and Novosti, also have bureaux in the U.S.A.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS AND CLUBS

American Newspaper Guild: 1126 16th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; affiliated to AFL-CIO; Chair. J. B. WOODS; Pres. C. A. PERLIK, Jr.

American Newspaper Publishers Association: 750 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1887; Pres. and Gen. Man. STANFORD SMITH; over 1,000 daily newspapers.

American Society of Newspaper Editors: 750 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017; Pres. C. A. MCKNIGHT (*Charlotte Observer*); Exec. Sec. GENE GIANCARLO; 740 mems. publ. *Bulletin*.

Audit Bureau of Circulations: 123 N. Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill. 60606; f. 1914; Chair. of Board FRED W. HECKEL (United Air Lines); Sec. JOHN R. MILLER (Hearst Magazines); Pres. and Man. Dir. ALAN T. WOLCOTT; 4,200 mems.

Coordinating Council of Literary Magazines—C.C.L.M.: New York; f. 1967; aims to support non-commercial literary magazines; funds (1970) total \$250,000 from National Endowment for the Arts and private sources; grants awarded total \$30,000; Chair. of the Board WILLIAM PHILLIPS; Exec. Dir. CAROLINE RAND HERRON; Sec. JULES CHAMETZKY.

Educational Press Association of America: Newhouse Communications Center, Syracuse University, Syracuse, New York; f. 1895; Pres. Miss BARBARA KROHN; Sec.-Treas. MARVIN REED; 800 mems.; publs. *Directory of Educational Periodicals* (biennially), *Edpress News Letter* (14 issues).

Gridiron Club: 315 National Press Bldg., Washington, D.C. 20004; f. 1885; Sec. JULIUS FRANDSEN; 50 active mems., 15 limited mems., associated membership varies.

Magazine Publishers' Association Inc.: 575 Lexington Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022; f. 1919; Pres. STEPHEN E. KELLY; Exec. Vice-Pres. ROBERT E. KENYON; Chair. EUGENE S. DUFFIELD; membership: 111 publishers of 400 publishers.

National Newspaper Association: 491 National Press Building, Washington, D.C. 20004; f. 1885; Exec. Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. THEODORE A. SERRILL; 6,800 mems.; publs. *National Publisher*, *Publishers' Auxiliary*.

National Newspaper Publishers Association: 2400 South Michigan, Chicago, Ill. 60616; Pres. JOHN H. SENGSTACKE; Vice-Pres. GARTH C. REEVES; Sec. WILLIAM H. LEE; Exec. Dir. HOWARD H. MURPHY.

National Press Club: National Press Building, Washington 4, D.C.; f. 1908; Pres. ED. EDSTROM; approx. 5,000 mems.

Periodical Publishers Association of America: 575 Lexington Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022; Exec. Vice-Pres. ROBERT KENYON; 110 mems.

PUBLISHERS

American publishing is a complex product of free, private enterprise and national organization. Although publishing houses are autonomous bodies, most are members of one of the several national publishing associations. Of these, the two most important are the American Book Publishers Council (ABPC) and the American Educational Book Publishers Institute (AEBPI). The ABPC is the organization of general book publishers. Through special seminars and annual meetings, it studies the various problems of authors and publishing houses, including tax problems, personnel problems and the problems of marketing and production. The AEBPI works more closely with government bodies and organizations such as the Great Cities Research Council and the National Education Association, in an attempt to relate educational publishing to existing social and educational needs. The ABPC and AEBPI have been working towards a unified publishers' association for several years, though certain legal and other issues are yet to be resolved. Both organizations have accepted the principle of federation, and during 1969 they co-operated in several joint activities, including joint seminars at their annual meetings.

The U.S.A. is a member of the Universal Copyright Convention, which it signed in September 1952. A revision bill now before Congress would bring about the following major changes to the domestic copyright law of 1909: the term of copyright would be extended to the life of the author plus fifty years; in certain cases domestic manufacture would no longer be a precondition of copyright for works by American authors; and limited exemption for copying copyrighted work would be granted to schools, libraries and other educational institutions.

Abelard-Schuman Ltd.: 275 Park Ave. South, New York, N.Y. 10010; Vice-Pres. FRANCES SCHWARTZ; juvenile, non-fiction; science.

Abingdon Press: 201 Eighth Ave., Nashville, Tenn. 37203; f. 1789; Man. CHARLES O. McNISH; religious, juvenile, general, biography, music.

Harry N. Abrams, Inc.: 110 East 59th St., New York, N.Y. 10022; acquired by Times-Mirror Co. 1966; Pres. HARRY N. ABRAMS; art.

Academic Press, Inc.: 111 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10003; f. 1942; Pres. WALTER J. JOHNSON; scientific and technical books and journals.

Ace Books: 1120 Ave. of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10036; Vice-Pres. E. P. THOMPSON; Senior Editors Mrs. E. B. GRIPPO; FREDERICK POHL; paperbacks, mainly fiction.

Addison-Wesley Publishing Company, Inc.: Reading, Mass. 01867; 3220 Porter Drive, Palo Alto, Calif.; f. 1942; Pres. MELBOURNE W. CUMMINGS; scientific, engineering, textbooks for universities, technical institutes, secondary and elementary schools.

Aldine-Atherton, Inc.: 529 South Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60605; Pres. and Publisher ALEXANDER J. MORIN; Vice-Pres. and Publisher CHARLES D. LIEBER; Gen. Man. LAWRENCE I. GOLDBERG.

Allyn and Bacon, Inc.: 470 Atlantic Ave., Boston, Mass. 02110; Pres. KENNETH M. GRUBB; educational.

American Book Company: 450 West 33rd St., New York, N.Y. 10001; Chair. R. L. ASH; Pres. N. B. SAMUELS; college and school textbooks.

American Elsevier Publishing Co., Inc.: 52 Vanderbilt Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017; Chair. Dr. R. E. M. VAN DEN BRINK; Pres. BEN RUSSAK; Vice-Pres. H. P. M. BERGMANS; scientific, technical and medical.

American Heritage Publishing Co. Inc.: 551 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017.

American Technical Society: 848 East 58th St., Chicago, Ill. 60637.

Americana Corporation: 575 Lexington Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022.

Appleton-Century-Crofts: 440 Park Ave. South, New York, N.Y. 10016; f. 1825; Gen. Man. CHARLES R. WALTHER; a division of Meredith Corporation; college texts, general programming materials and medical, scientific and reference books.

Archon Books: see The Shoe String Press Inc.

Arco Publishing Co., Inc.: 219 Park Ave. South, New York 10003; Pres. MILTON GLADSTONE; business, technical.

Associated Educational Services Corp.: 630 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10020.

Association Press: 291 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10007; Dir. ROBERT W. HILL; publication department of National Council of Y.M.C.A.'s.

Atheneum Publishers: 122 E. 42nd St., New York, N.Y. 10017; Chair. ALFRED KNOPF, Jr.; Pres. SIMON MICHAEL BESSIE; fiction and non-fiction, poetry, drama.

Atlantic Monthly Press: 8 Arlington St., Boston, Mass. 02116.

Augsburg Publishing House: 426 S. 5th St., Minneapolis, Minn. 55415; f. 1873; Gen. Man. R. E. HAUGAN; religious.

Avon Book Division of Hearst Corp.: 959 Eighth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10019; Publ. and Editor-in-Chief PETER MAYER; reprints and original.

Baker Book House: 1019 Wealthy St., S.E., Grand Rapids, Mich. 49506; f. 1939; Pres. HERMAN BAKER; Vice-Pres. RICHARD BAKER, PETER BAKER; religious (Protestant).

Ballantine Books, Inc.: 101 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10003; Pres. IAN BALLANTINE; fiction, non-fiction, originals and reprints.

Bantam Books, Inc.: 666 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10019; Pres. OSCAR DYSTEL; paperbacks.

A. S. Barnes & Co.: Forsgate Drive, Cranbury, N.J. 08512; f. 1838; Pres. JULIEN YOSELOFF; sports, outdoor, cinema and general books.

Barnes and Noble, Inc.: 105 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10003; a division of Harper and Row Publishers, Inc.; Pres. WINTHROP KNOWLTON; college textbooks.

Clarence L. Barnhart: Box 250, Bronxville, N.Y.

Richard W. Baron Publishing: 243A East 49th St., New York, N.Y. 10017.

Basic Books, Inc.: 404 Park Ave., South, New York, N.Y. 10016; f. 1953; Pres. A. J. ROSENTHAL; social, physical and political sciences, natural history, behavioural sciences.

Basic Systems, Inc.: 880 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022.

- Beacon Press:** 25 Beacon St., Boston, Mass. 02108; f. 1902; Dir. GOBIN STAIR; Chief Editor ARNOLD TOVELL; Business Man. TED ALCAIDE; world affairs, ethics, liberal religion, general non-fiction.
- Belmont Books:** 185 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10016; f. 1960; Pres. HARRY SHORTEN; Editor C. U. KUTZ; paperback reprints and originals, fiction and non-fiction.
- Benefice Press:** 10300 West Roosevelt Rd., Westchester, Ill. 60153.
- W. A. Benjamin, Inc.:** 1 Park Ave., New York, N.Y. 10016; Pres. W. A. BENJAMIN; Editor JAMES WALSH; science.
- Benziger, Inc.:** 8701 Wilshire Blvd., Beverley Hills, California 90211; f. 1792; Pres. JACK E. WITMER; Editors J. COMiskey, E. WILLIAMS; liturgical books, Bibles, elementary, secondary, college educational materials, Catholic and Public School.
- Berkley Publishing Corp.:** 200 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10016; owned by G. P. Putnam & Sons; Pres. STEPHEN CONLAND; paperback originals and reprints.
- The Bethany Press:** 2640 Pine Blvd., Box 179, St. Louis, Mo. 63166.
- Benjamin Blom, Inc.:** 4 West Mt. Eden Ave., Bronx, N.Y. 10452; f. 1963; Pres. BENJAMIN BLOM; Sec. and Treas. Miss ANETTE RENDAR; literature, the arts, humanities.
- Bobbs-Merrill Co., Inc.:** 4300 W. 62nd St., Indianapolis, Ind. 46206; f. 1838; subsidiary of Howard W. Sams & Co. Inc.; Chair. of Board HOWARD W. SAMS; Pres. LEO C. GOBIN; fiction, biography, history, popular science, travel, children's books, religious, technical, law, education, paperbacks.
- Bollingen Foundation:** 140 East 62nd St., New York, N.Y. 10021.
- The Book House for Children:** Tangley Oaks Educational Center, Lake Bluff, Ill. 60044.
- R. R. Bowker Co.:** 1180 Ave. of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10036; f. 1872; acquired by Xerox Corp. in 1967; Pres. RICHARD P. ZELDIN; *Publishers' Weekly*, *Library Journal*, *School Library Journal*, *American Book Publishing Record*; books of reference and bibliography.
- George Braziller, Inc.:** 1 Park Ave., New York, N.Y. 10016; Pres. GEORGE BRAZILLER; Vice-Pres. and Editor-in-Chief EDWIN SEAVER; high-quality fiction and non-fiction, art books.
- The British Book Centre Inc.:** 21st St., Long Island City, N.Y. 11101.
- Broadman Press:** 127 Ninth Ave. N., Nashville, Tenn. 37203.
- Brookings Institution:** 1775 Massachusetts Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.
- Brown University Press:** 71 George St., Providence, R.I. 02912.
- William C. Brown Co.:** 135 South Locust St., Dubuque, Iowa 52001; Pres. WILLIAM C. BROWN; Vice-Pres. JOHN W. GORSUCH; college textbooks.
- Bruce Publishing Co.:** 866 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022; f. 1891; br. in New York and Chicago; Chair. of Board WILLIAM C. BRUCE; Pres. WILLIAM G. BRUCE; general trade books, biography, history, philosophy, textbooks, high-school and college books, craft books, juveniles, and Catholic trade and textbooks.
- Burgess Publishing Co.:** 426 South Sixth St., Minneapolis, Minn. 55415; f. 1925; Pres. M. C. BURGESS; Exec. Vice-Pres. C. S. HUTCHINSON; college textbooks and manuals.
- Butterworth, Inc.:** 7300 Pearl St., Washington, D.C. 20014; medicine, science and law.
- Callaghan & Co.:** 6141 North Cicero Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60646; f. 1864; Pres. MICHAEL CUDAHY; law and tax materials.
- Cambridge University Press:** 32 E. 57th St., New York, N.Y. 10022; Man. JACK SCHULMAN.
- Case Western Reserve University Press:** 11000 Cedar Ave., Cleveland, O. 44106.
- Catholic University of America Press:** Affiliated to Consortium Press; 821 Fifteenth St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005.
- The Caxton Printers Ltd.:** Caldwell, Ida. 83605.
- Ghandler Publishing Company:** 124 Spear St., San Francisco, Calif. 94105.
- The Child's World Inc.:** Box 711, Mankato, Minn. 56001.
- Childrens Press Inc.:** 1224 West Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill. 60607.
- Chilmark Press:** 80 Irving Place, New York, N.Y. 10003.
- Chilton Book Co.:** 401 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. 19106; Gen. Man. BRUCE R. ANDRESON; arts and crafts, automotive, technical and trade books.
- The Christian Science Publishing Society:** One Norway St., Boston, Mass. 02115.
- Citadel Press:** 222 Park Ave., South, New York 10003; Dirs. ALLAN J. WILSON, MORRIS SORKIN; general.
- Coiner Publications Ltd.:** 3066 M St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20007; f. 1962; law books; Pres. MAYO L. COINER.
- College and University Press:** 263 Chapel St., New Haven, Conn. 06513; Pres. I. FREDERICK DODUCK; f. 1958; college and school textbooks, scholarly books and paperbacks.
- Collier Books:** 866 Third Ave., New York 10022; Division of The Macmillan Co.; quality paperback books on all subjects.
- Columbia University Press:** 562 West 113 St., New York, N.Y. 10025; f. 1893; Chair. CHARLES G. PROFFITT; Pres. and Dir. ROBERT G. BARNES; trade, educational and scientific books, reference books.
- Commerce Clearing House, Inc.:** 4025 West Peterson Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60646; Pres. ROBERT C. BARTLETT; Man. Editor GEORGE HARRIS; taxation and business law subjects.
- F. E. Compton Co.:** 425 North Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60611; division of *Encyclopedia Britannica*; Editor-in-Chief DONALD E. LAWSON; *Compton's Encyclopedia*, *Compton's Year Book*.
- Concordia Publishing House:** 3558 South Jefferson Avenue, St. Louis, Mo. 63118; Gen. Man. OTTO A. DORN; religious (Protestant).
- Cooper Square Publishers, Inc.:** 59 Fourth Ave., New York 10003; f. 1960; Pres. HENRY CHAFETZ; Vice-Pres. SIDNEY B. SOLOMAN; scholarly, reference.
- Cornell University Press:** 124 Roberts Place, Ithaca, N.Y. 14850; f. 1869; Publisher ROGER HOWLEY; works of scholarship and general non-fiction.
- Council on Foreign Relations, Inc.:** 58 East 68th St., New York, N.Y. 10021.
- Coward-McCann and Geoghegan, Inc.:** 200 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10016; f. 1928; Pres. JOHN J. GEOGHEGAN; fiction, juveniles, plays, translations.
- Cowles Communications, Inc.:** 488 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022.

- Cowles Education Corporation:** 488 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022.
- Creative Educational Society, Inc.:** 515 North Front St., Mankato, Minn. 56002.
- Thomas Y. Crowell Company:** 666 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10019; f. (as binders) 1834, (as publishers) 1876; Pres. ROBERT L. CROWELL; reference books, general non-fiction, juveniles, college texts, linguistics and art and music books.
- Crowell Collier and Macmillan, Inc.:** 640 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10019; Pres. and Chair. of Board RAYMOND C. HAGEL; Exec. Vice-Pres. R. A. BARTON, J. KAPLAN, W. B. SMITH, J. F. BOND; *Collier's Encyclopaedia*, reference books, textbooks, trade books, home study courses, professional magazines.
- Crown Publishers, Inc.:** 419 Park Ave. South, New York, N.Y. 10016; f. 1936; Pres. NAT WARTELS; general fiction and non-fiction, illustrated books, educational records, art and gift books, hard-cover reprints.
- The Dartnell Corporation:** 4660 Ravenswood Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60640.
- F. A. Davis Co.:** 1915 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. 19103; f. 1879; Pres. ROBERT H. CRAVEN; medical and scientific.
- John Day Co. Inc., The:** 257 Park Ave. S., New York, N.Y. 10010; f. 1926; Pres. RICHARD J. WALSH, Jr.; fiction, non-fiction, juveniles.
- John De Graff, Inc.:** 34 Oak Ave., Tuckahoe, N.Y. 10707.
- Marcel Dekker, Inc.:** 95 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10016.
- Delacorte Press:** 750 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017; a division of the Dell Publishing Co.; Editorial Dir. ROSS CLAIBORNE; Exec. Editor MANON TINGUE.
- Delmar Publishers, Inc.:** Mountainview Ave., Albany, N.Y. 12205.
- Denoyer-Geppert Co.:** 5235 Ravenswood Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60640; f. 1916; acquired by Times Mirror Inc. 1967; Pres. OTTO EMIL GEPPERT; Export Sales WILLIAM M. MILLER; maps, globes, atlases, charts, biological models, transparencies and study prints.
- Devin-Adair Co., The:** 682 Forest Ave., New York, N.Y. 10580; f. 1911; Pres. DEVIN A. GARRITY; general fiction and non-fiction, Irish and health.
- Dial Press:** 750 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017; a subsidiary of Dell Publishing Co., Inc.; Editors-in-Chief RICHARD MAREK (trade books), MS. PHYLLIS FOGELMAN (children's); general fiction, non-fiction, children's books.
- Dodd, Mead & Co.:** 79 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10016; f. 1839; Chair. of Board EDWARD H. DODD, Jr.; Pres. S. PHELPS PLATT, Jr.; Vice-Pres. WILLIAM M. OMAN; fiction, biography, belles-lettres, juvenile.
- Doubleday & Company Inc.:** Garden City, N.Y. 11530; f. 1897; Pres. JOHN T. SARGENT; Exec. Vice-Pres. and Sec. NELSON DOUBLEDAY; general.
- Dover Publications, Inc.:** 180 Varick St., New York, N.Y. 10014; Pres. HAYWARD CIRKER; high quality paperback non-fiction.
- Dow Jones and Company:** 30 Broad St., New York, N.Y. 10004; Pres. WILLIAM F. KERBY; Exec. Vice-Pres. and Dir. WARREN H. PHILLIPS; books and periodicals incl. *The Wall Street Journal*.
- Duell, Sloan & Pearce, Inc.:** 250 Park Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1939; Pres. and Treas. C. HALLIWELL DUELL; affiliate of Meredith Publishing Co.; fiction, non-fiction, biography, art, poetry, science.
- Dufour Editions, Inc.:** Chester Springs, Pa. 19425; Pres. Mrs. PAUL J. DUFOUR; literary, art, English imports.
- Duko University Press:** Box 6697, College Station, Durham, N.C. 27708; f. 1922; Dir. A. G. BRICE; scholarly.
- Duquesne University Press:** Pittsburgh, Pa. 15219.
- E. P. Dutton & Co.:** 201 Park Ave., South, New York, N.Y. 10003; f. 1852; Pres. JOHN MACRAE III; Chair. JOHN MACRAE, Jr.; Editor-in-Chief HAL SCHARLATY.
- East-West Center Press:** 1777 East-West Rd., Honolulu, Hawaii 96872.
- W. B. Eerdmans Publishing Co.:** 255 Jefferson Ave., S.E., Grand Rapids, Mich. 49502; Pres. WILLIAM B. EERDMANS, Jr.; Vice-Pres. HERO BRATT, CALVIN BULTHUIS; religious (Protestant), some fiction, juveniles.
- Encyclopaedia Britannica, Inc.:** 425 North Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60611; Chair. of Board WILLIAM BENTON; Pres. CHARLES E. SWANSON.
- M. Evans & Company, Inc.:** 216 East 49th St., New York, N.Y. 10017.
- Farrar, Straus & Giroux, Inc.:** 19 Union Square West, New York, N.Y. 10003; Chair. JOHN FARRAR; Pres. ROGER W. STRAUS, Jr.; Vice-Pres. and Editor-in-Chief ROBERT GIROUX; general, special interest in new writers.
- Fawcett World Library:** 67 West 44th St., New York, N.Y. 10036; paperback fiction and non-fiction.
- J. G. Ferguson Publishing Company:** 6 No. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60602.
- Field Educational Publications, Inc.:** 2400 Hanover St., Palo Alto, Calif. 94304.
- Field Enterprises Educational Corp.:** 510 Merchandise Mart Plaza, Chicago, Ill. 60654; Pres. R. R. BARKER; Editorial Dir. Dr. W. H. NAULT; *World Book Encyclopedia* and reference books.
- Follett Publishing Co.:** 201 North Wells St., Chicago, Ill. 60606; Publ. J. PHILIP O'HARA; Man. Editor EUGENIA FAWCETT; juveniles, dictionaries and reference books, sports books, Big Table books.
- Fordham University Press:** 441 East Fordham Rd., Bronx, N.Y. 10458.
- Fortress Press:** 2900 Queen Lane, Philadelphia, Pa. 19129.
- Franklin Book Programs, Inc.:** 432 Park Ave. South, New York 10016; f. 1952; Pres. MICHAEL HARRIS; a non-profit organization for international book-publishing development.
- Free Press, The (Div. of Macmillan Co.):** 866 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022; non-fiction, college textbooks.
- W. H. Freeman & Company, Publishers:** 660 Market St., San Francisco, Calif. 94104; Office in United Kingdom.
- Samuel French, Inc.:** 25 West 45th St., New York, N.Y. 10036; Man. Dir. ABBOTT VAN NOSTRAND; plays.
- Friendship Press:** 475 Riverside Drive, New York, N.Y. 10027; f. 1902; Exec. Dir. WILLIAM C. WALZER; books, maps, plays, filmstrips on the church and its work.
- The Frontier Press Company:** 250 East Town St., Columbus, O. 43215; Pres. WILLIAM H. SEIBERT; reference books.
- Funk & Wagnalls Publishing Co.** (a subsidiary of Dun and Bradstreet, Inc.): 666 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10019; f. 1877; Chief Exec. LEWIS W. GILLINSON; dictionaries, general reference, trade and juvenile books.
- Gale Research Co.:** Book Tower, Detroit, Mich. 48226; f. 1954; Chair. DANIEL MELCHER; Pres. FREDERICK G. RUFFNER; Editorial Dir. JAMES M. ETHRIDGE; reference books and reprints.

Garrard Publishing Company: 1607 North Market St., Champaign, Ill. 61820.

Bernard Geis Associates: 128 East 56th St., New York, N.Y. 10022.

Genealogical Publishing Co.: 521-523 St. Paul Place, Baltimore, Md. 21202; f. 1959; Pres. JULES CHODAK; Sec. LEONA NUTH; reprints of books on genealogy and heraldry.

K. S. Giniger Co., Inc.: 1727 South Indiana Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60616; f. 1965; Pres. KENNETH S. GINIGER; joint imprint publishers.

Ginn & Co.: Statler Building, Back Bay P.O. 191, Boston, Mass. 02117; f. 1867; Pres. GRANT M. BENNION; Senior Vice-Pres. WILSON D. LEVAN; elementary, secondary and college textbooks.

Ginn-Blaisdell: 275 Wyman St., Waltham, Mass. 02154; a Xerox company; Editor-in-Chief HOWARD S. AKSEN; college textbooks.

Golden Press: 850 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022; a division of Western Publishing Co., Inc.; Gen. Man. and Vice-Pres. JOHN C. WORRELL; juveniles, encyclopaedias and reference books, classics, art books, periodicals.

Good Will Publishers, Inc.: P.O.B. 269, 1520 York Rd., Gastonia, N.C.

Gordon and Breach, Science Publishers, Inc.: 440 Park Ave. South, New York, N.Y. 10016; f. 1961; Pres. ENA ADAM; Vice-Pres. and Editor-in-Chief Dr. E. H. IMMERGUT; Chair. MARTIN B. GORDON; scientific and technical books.

Stephen Greene Press: 120 Main St., Brattleboro, Vt. 05301.

Greenwood Press: 51 Riverside Ave., Westport, Conn. 06880; f. 1967; Dirs. HAROLD MASON, HAROLD SCHWARTZ; journals, reprints, children's books, scholarly books, original monographs.

Grolier Incorporated: 575 Lexington Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022; f. 1895; Chair. E. J. McCABE, Jr.; Pres. W. J. MURPHY; *The Book of Knowledge, Encyclopaedia Americana*; other encyclopaedias and reference books.

Grosset & Dunlap, Inc.: 51 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10010; f. 1898; acquired by National General Corp. in 1968; Pres. HAROLD ROTH; original and reprint adult and juvenile books in paper and hard covers.

Grove Press, Inc.: 85 Bleecker St., New York, N.Y. 10012; Pres. BARNEY ROSSET; fiction and non-fiction, college textbooks, Evergreen books, Evergreen book club, Evergreen review, Grove Press Film Division, Black Cat Books.

Grune & Stratton, Inc.: 381 Park Ave. S., New York, N.Y. 10016.

Hafner Publishing Co., Inc.: 31 East Tenth St., New York, N.Y. 10003; f. 1946; Chair. WALTER A. HAFNER; Pres. ROBERT E. KRIEGER; science, technology, philosophy, medicine, mathematics.

Hamond Incorporated (C. S. Hammond & Co.): 515 Valley St., Maplewood, N.J. 07040.

Harcourt, Brace Jovanovich Inc.: 757 Third Ave., New York 10017; f. 1919; Chair. WILLIAM JOVANOVIH; Pres. PAUL D. CORBETT; Senior Vice-Pres. and Pres. Overseas Div. WALTER J. JOHNSON; textbooks and general.

Harlow Publishing Corporation: P.O.B. 898, 212 East Gray St., Norman, Okla. 73070.

Harper & Row: 49 East 33rd St., New York, N.Y. 10016, f. 1817; Chair. of Board JOHN COWLES, Jr.; Pres. and Chief Exec. Officer WINTHROP KNOWLTON; fiction, non-fiction, educational books, general.

Hart Publishing Company, Inc.: 510 Sixth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10011.

Harvard University Press: 79 Garden St., Cambridge, Mass. 02138; British Agents, Oxford University Press; f. 1913; Dir. MARK CARROLL; Assoc. Dir. DAVID HORNE; educational, scientific, classics, fine arts, philosophy, religion, history and government.

Hastings House Publishers, Inc.: 10 East 40th St., New York, N.Y. 10016; f. 1936; Pres. and Editor WALTER W. FRESE; Exec. Vice-Pres. and Editor. RUSSELL F. NEALE; general, regional, Americana, decorative and graphic arts, communications, photography, children's books.

Hawthorn Books, Inc.: 70 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10011; f. 1952; Pres. and Chief Exec. Officer W. CLEMENT STONE; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. A. DALE TIMPE; Vice-Pres. and Editorial Dir. PAUL FARGIS; general non-fiction, reference, business, religious, history, biography, cookery and juveniles.

Hayden Book Companies: 116 West 14th St., New York, N.Y. 10011.

D. C. Heath & Co.: 125 Spring St., Lexington, Mass. 02173.

James H. Heineman Inc.: 60 East 42nd St., New York, N.Y. 10017.

Herder & Herder, Inc.: 232 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10016.

Hewitt House: Old Tappan, N.J. 07675; f. 1969; a division of Fleming H. Revell Co.; Pres. WILLIAM R. BARBOUR, Jr.; family-oriented, non-fiction.

Hill and Wang: 72 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10011; Pres. and Editor ARTHUR W. WANG; Vice-Pres. LAWRENCE HILL; fiction, non-fiction, drama, history, juveniles.

Hillary House Publishers: 303 Park Ave. South, New York, N.Y. 10010; division of Humanities Press Inc.

R. M. Hinkley Company: 575 Lexington Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022.

History Book Club: 40 Guernsey St., Stamford, Conn. 06904.

Holden-Day, Inc.: 500 Sansome St., San Francisco, Calif. 94111.

Holiday House: 18 E. 56th St., New York, N.Y. 10022.

Kolt, Rinehart and Winston, Inc.: 383 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1866; Chair. ROSS D. SACKETT; Pres. KENNETH NORTHROP; textbooks and general, magazines.

Houghton Mifflin Company: 2 Park St., Boston, Mass. 02107; f. 1832; Pres. STEPHEN W. GRANT; Vice-Pres. Finance and Admin. F. K. HOYT; all types of books.

Humanities Press: 303 Park Ave. South, New York 10010; f. 1950; Pres. and Editor SIMON SILVERMAN; scholarly.

Indiana University Press: 10th and Morton Streets, Bloomington, Indiana 47401; f. 1950; Dir. BERNARD B. PERRY; trade and scholarly non-fiction.

Industrial Press: 200 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10016.

Initial Teaching Alphabet Pubns., Inc.: 20 E. 46th St., New York, N.Y. 10017.

International Textbook Co.: Scranton, Pa. 18515; Chair. of Board and Pres. GLENN A. OMAN; Vice-Pres. GERALD J. STASHAK; college textbooks in fields of engineering, business, mathematics, science, social sciences, English, speech, drama, political science, anthropology, industrial arts, general and specialized non-fiction.

Iowa State University Press: Press Bldg., Ames, Ia. 50010.

- Richard D. Irwin, Inc.:** 1818 Ridge Rd., Homewood, Ill. 60430; f. 1933; Chair. of Board RICHARD D. IRWIN; Pres. IRVIN L. GRIMES; Vice-Pres. and Treas. JOHN K. FRANKLIN; economics and business books.
- Jewish Publication Soc. of America:** 222 N. 15th St., Philadelphia, Pa. 19102.
- Johns Hopkins Press:** Baltimore, Md. 21218; f. 1878; Dir. HAROLD E. INGLE; Asst. Dir. THOMAS L. MCFARLAND; Editorial Dir. JACK G. GOELLNER; books and journals in the social sciences, humanities, science.
- Johnson Reprint Corp.:** 111 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10003; f. 1945; affiliated to the Academic Press Inc.; Pres. WALTER J. JOHNSON; Vice-Pres. FREDERICK PAPPAPORT; Editor PETER KURZ; reprints of scientific and learned books and journals.
- Augustus M. Kelley, Publishers:** 1140 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10001; f. 1947; reprints of economic classics.
- Kennikat Press Inc.:** Box 270, Port Washington, N.Y. 11050; f. 1963; Pres. and Editor CORNELL JARAY; scholarly reprints and originals.
- Alfred A. Knopf, Inc.:** 201 East 50th St., New York, N.Y. 10022; f. 1915; merged with Random House Inc. 1960; Chair. ALFRED A. KNOPF; Pres. WILLIAM A. KOSHLAND; fiction, textbooks and general literature.
- John Knox Press:** P.O.B. 1176, Richmond, Va. 23209; f. 1938; Publ. J. HOWARD MONTGOMERY; Editor RICHARD A. RAY; book on ethical, social and cultural dimensions of religion.
- Kraus Reprint Co.:** 16 East 46th St., New York, N.Y. 10017; a U.S. division of Kraus-Thomson Organization Ltd.; reprints of books and periodicals.
- Laidlaw Brothers:** Thatcher and Madison Streets, River Forest, Ill. 60305.
- Lancer Books Inc.:** 1560 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10036; Editors ROBERT HOSKINS, RUTH BRONSTEEN, EVAN HEYMAN; paperback reprints and originals.
- Lea and Febiger:** 600 S. Washington Square, Philadelphia, Pa. 19106; f. 1875; Editorial Adviser JOHN F. SPAHR; medical, dental, veterinary and other life sciences.
- Lenox Hill Press:** 419 Park Ave. S., New York, N.Y. 10016; a division of Crown Publishers, Inc.; light fiction, Gothic romances, westerns.
- The Lion Press:** 21 W. 38th St., New York, N.Y. 10018.
- J. B. Lippincott Company:** East Washington Square, Philadelphia, Pa. 19105; f. 1792; Chair. of Board H. K. BAUERNFEIND; Pres. JOSEPH W. LIPPINCOTT, Jr.; Sec. WALTER KAHOE; fiction, biography, history, scientific, medical, educational, juveniles, reference.
- Little, Brown and Company Inc.:** 34 Beacon St., Boston, Mass. 02106; f. 1837, acquired by Time Inc. 1968; Chair. of Board ARTHUR H. THORNHILL; Pres. ARTHUR H. THORNHILL, Jr.; Sec. A. BRADLEE EMMONS; fiction, biography, history, current affairs, travel, drama, juveniles, medical, law, and college textbooks.
- Louisiana State University Press:** Baton Rouge, La. 70803; f. 1935; Dir. RICHARD L. WENTWORTH; scholarly, regional and general.
- Loyola University Press:** 3441 N. Ashland Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60657.
- Lyons and Carnahan:** 407 E. 25th St., Chicago, Ill. 60616.
- M.I.T. Press:** 28 Carlton St., Cambridge, Mass. 02142; f. 1932; Dir. HOWARD R. WEBBER; Editor-in-Chief MICHAEL J. CONNOLLY; scholarly, advanced textbooks, research monographs, non-fiction trade books and paperbacks.
- McCormick-Mathers Publishing Co. Inc.:** 300 Pike St., Cincinnati, O. 45202.
- McCutchan Publishing Corporation:** 2526 Grove St., Berkeley, Calif. 94704.
- MacFadden-Bartell Corporation:** 205 East 42nd St., New York, N.Y. 10017; Chair. of Board GERALD A. BARTELL; Pres. FREDERICK A. KLEIN; paper-bound fiction and non-fiction.
- McGraw Hill Book Co.:** 1221 Ave. of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10020; f. 1909; Pres. HAROLD W. MCGRAW, Jr.; Pres. JOHN R. EMERY; college and school textbooks, technical, scientific and business, medical, legal, religious, art, fiction, general non-fiction and young people's books, encyclopaedias and reference books, text-films and film-strips, subscription and home-study books and programmes, tapes, records, transparencies, science kits, instructional systems and tests, planetariums and special instructional equipment.
- David McKay Co. Inc.:** 750 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017; Pres. and Ed. KENNETH L. RAWSON; general fiction, non-fiction, juvenile, college texts, languages, dictionaries.
- The Macmillan Co.:** 866 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10011; a subsidiary of Crowell Collier and Macmillan Inc.; Pres. JEREMIAH KAPLAN; trade and professional books, college textbooks.
- Macrae Smith Company:** 225 S. 15th St., Lewis Tower Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa. 19102.
- Maryknoll Publications:** Maryknoll, N.Y. 10545.
- Meredith Press Division, Meredith Corp.:** 1716 Locust St., Des Moines, Iowa 50303; f. 1961; Pres. JACK BARLASS; Vice-Pres. ROBERT NELSON; fiction and non-fiction.
- G. and C. Merriam Co.:** 47 Federal St., Springfield, Mass. 01101; f. 1831; Publ. WILLIAM BENTON; Pres. DAVID REPLOGLE; Vice-Pres. CRAWFORD LINCOLN, VICTOR W. WEIDMAN, HARRIS E. ADRIANCE; an affiliate of Encyclopaedia Britannica Inc.; Merriam-Webster dictionaries.
- Charles E. Merrill Publishing Co., Inc.:** 1300 Alum Creek Drive, Columbus, Ohio 43216; f. 1842; wholly owned subsidiary of Bell and Howell; Pres. CORBURN T. WHEELER; textbooks and supplementary material.
- Julian Messner, Inc.:** 1 West 39th St., New York, N.Y. 10018; a Div. of Simon and Schuster Inc.
- Metropolitan Museum of Art:** 5th Ave. at 82nd St., New York, N.Y. 10028.
- Michigan State University Press:** Box 550, East Lansing, Mich. 48823; Chair. of Board. LYLE BLAIR; Pres. RUSSEL B. NYE.
- Monarch:** 630 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10020; a division of Simon & Schuster Inc.; Publ. STUART SLOVES; Monarch Notes and Study Guides, Monarch Technical Outlines.
- Moody Press:** 820 North LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill. 60610; f. 1894; Dir. PETER F. GUNTHER; Editor CHARLES W. MCKINNEY; religious.
- William Morrow & Co. Inc.:** 105 Madison Ave. S., New York, N.Y. 10016; f. 1926; wholly-owned subsidiary of Scott, Foresman & Co.; Pres. LAWRENCE HUGHES; Exec. Vice-Pres. JAMES C. FINKENSTAEDT; fiction, non-fiction, juveniles.
- C. V. Mosby Co.:** 11830 Westline Industrial Drive, St. Louis, Mo. 63141; a subsidiary of The Times Mirror Co.; Chair. JOEL A. ROGERS; Pres. LEONARD A. BATTERSON; Editor-in-Chief Dr. JAMES B. FINN; Man. Dir. (Times Mirror International-Medical)

- MANUEL L. PONTE; medical, dental, nursing education nursing science, bio-sciences, physical education and social sciences books and journals.
- National Academy of Sciences—National Academy of Engineering—Institute of Medicine—National Research Council:** 2101 Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20418; f. 1863; Pres. Dr. PHILIP HANDLER; scientific and technical reports, abstracts, bibliographies, catalogs.
- Thomas Nelson & Sons:** Copewood & Davis Streets, Camden, New Jersey 08103; f. 1854; Pres. and Treas. CHARLES CRIDLAND; religious, trade, juveniles.
- The New American Library, Inc.:** 1301 Ave. of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10019; Chair. MARTIN P. LEVIN; Pres. SIDNEY B. KRAMER; hard cover and paper-bound books; all categories except text; a subsidiary of Times-Mirror Co.
- New Directions Pub. Corp.:** 333 Ave. of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10014; f. 1936; Pres. and Editor JAMES LAUGHLIN; modern literature, poetry, criticism, belles lettres.
- New York University Press:** 62 Fifth Ave., New York 10011; f. 1916; Dir. CHRIS W. KENTARA; Man. Editor ROBERT L. BULL; Editor ANTHONY MEISEL; Sales, Advertising and Promotion Man. EDWIN M. SCRIBNER, Jr.; scholarly books.
- Noble and Noble, Publishers, Inc.:** 750 3rd Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017.
- Northwestern University Press:** 1735 Benson Ave., Evanston, Ill. 60201.
- W. W. Norton & Co. Inc.:** 55 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10003; f. 1924; Pres. GEORGE P. BROCKWAY; Vice-Pres. and Excc. Editor ERIC P. SWENSON; general fiction and non-fiction, college, science.
- Oceana Publications Inc.:** 40 Cedar St., Dobbs Ferry, N.Y. 10522; f. 1957; Pres. PHILIP F. COHEN; Vice-Pres. DAVID R. COHEN; trade, general, juveniles, law, politics, directories.
- Octagon Books:** 19 Union Square West, New York, N.Y. 10003; Editor-in-Chief HENRY G. SCHLANGER.
- October House, Inc.:** 160 South Ave., New York, N.Y. 10013.
- Odyssey Press:** 4300 West 62nd St., Indianapolis, Ind.; a division of the Bobbs-Merrill Co. Inc.; Dir., College Dir. WILLIAM H. Y. HACKETT, Jr.; college and secondary school textbooks, especially modern languages and social studies.
- Ohio State University Press:** 2070 Neil Ave., Columbus, O. 43210.
- Ohio University Press:** 301 Davis Hall, Ohio University, Athens, O. 45701.
- Offenheimer Publishers, Inc.:** 1330 Reistertown Rd., Baltimore, Md. 21208.
- Oxford University Press Inc.:** 200 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10016; f. 1896; Pres. JAMES Y. HUWS-DAVIES; all non-fiction, trade books, religious, reference, Bibles, college textbooks, medical, music, technical.
- Pantheon Books:** 201 East 50th St., New York, N.Y. 10022; division of Random House Inc.; Man. Dir. DONALD KLOPPER; Editorial Dir. ANDRÉ SCHIFFRIN; fiction, non-fiction, history, philosophy, art, juvenile, illustrated editions.
- Paperback Library Inc.:** 315 Park Ave. South, New York, N.Y. 10010; Pres. HY STEIRMAN; Editorial Dir. JERRY GROSS; paperback reprints and originals.
- Parents' Magazine Enterprises, Inc.:** 52 Vanderbilt Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017.
- Parnassus Press:** 2422 Ashby Ave., Berkeley, Calif. 94705.
- Penguin Books Inc.:** 7110 Ambassador Rd., Baltimore, Md. 21207; f. 1951; Vice-Pres. DEREK SHIPTON; reprints and originals.
- Pennsylvania State University Press:** University Press Building, University Park, Pa. 16802; f. 1956; Dir. T. ROWLAND SLINGLUFF, Jr.; Sales Man. THEODORE W. LOGAN; scholarly non-fiction, science, art history, architectural history, literature, history, music.
- Pergamon Press Inc.:** Fairview Park, Elmsford, N.Y. 10523; f. 1952; Chair. (vacant); Deputy Chair. L. D. MAJTHENYI; science, medicine.
- Philosophical Library, Inc.:** 15 East 40th Street, New York 10016; f. 1941; Pres. and Editor DAGOBERT D. RUNES, PH.D.; Editor THOMAS KIERNAN; educational and reference.
- Pitman Publishing Corporation:** 6 East 43 St., New York 10017; Isaac Pitman & Sons, f. 1894, inc. as Pitman Publishing Corp., 1933; Chair. of Board Sir JOHN FOSTER; Pres. MICHAEL PITMAN; business education, technical, college, arts and crafts, and general non-fiction.
- Plenum Publishing Corp.:** 227 West 17th St., New York, N.Y. 10011; Pres. EARL M. COLEMAN; scientific and technical books and journals, dictionaries, translations, music, Americana, exploration, art, architecture and general reprints.
- Pocket Books Inc.:** 630 Fifth Avenue, New York 10020; f. 1939; a division of Simon & Schuster Inc.; Pres. LEON SHUMKIN; publishers of 35-cent, 50-cent, 75-cent and 95-cent reprints and originals.
- Popular Library:** 355 Lexington Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017; Pres. JOSEPH L. JOHNSTON; Foreign Sales Man. VINCENT A. GIACCO; reprints and originals.
- Clarkson N. Potter, Inc.:** 419 Park Ave. S., New York, N.Y. 10016.
- Pracger Publishers, Inc.:** 111 Fourth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10003; f. 1950; Pres. GEORGE ALDOR; Editor-in-Chief ARNOLD DOLIN; international relations, history, art, architecture and archaeology, economics, geography, social sciences, contemporary public affairs, books for young readers.
- Prentice-Hall Inc.:** Englewood Cliffs, N.J. 07632, and 70 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10011; f. 1913; Chair. PAUL R. ANDREWS; Pres. and Chief Exec. FRANK J. DUNNIGAN; scientific, industrial, educational, textbooks, general.
- Princeton University Press:** Princeton, New Jersey 08540; f. 1905; Dir. HERBERT S. BAILEY, Jr.; scholarly books in all fields.
- The Psychological Corporation:** 304 E. 45th St., New York, N.Y. 10017.
- G. P. Putnam's Sons:** 200 Madison Avenue, New York 10016; f. 1838; Pres. WALTER J. MINTON; general.
- Pyramid Communications Inc.:** 919 Third Ave., New York 10022; Pres. MATTHEW HUTNER; paperback reprints and originals.
- Quadrangle Books, Inc.:** 12 East Delaware Place, Chicago, Ill. 60611; history, politics; paperbacks.
- Rand McNally & Co.:** 8255 Central Park Ave., Skokie, Ill. 60076; f. 1856; Pres. ANDREW McNALLY III; Exec. Vice-Pres. WILLIAM BOLD, ANDREW McNALLY IV, THOMAS J. HERMES; juvenile, non-fiction, school, college textbooks, atlases, maps.

- Random House Inc.:** 201 East 50th St., New York, N.Y. 10022; f. 1925; acquired Alfred A. Knopf, Smith and Haas Inc., Beginner Books, Gateway Books, American Birthright Books, Pantheon Books, Looking Glass Library and the L. W. Singer Co. Inc.; Chair. of Board DONALD S. KLOPPER; Pres. ROBERT L. BERNSTEIN; new books; reprints under the title The Modern Library; paperbacks under the title Vintage Books; new juvenile and series Landmark Books, Allabout Books, college textbooks, elementary school textbooks under L. W. Singer imprint.
- Raytheon Education Co.:** 125 Spring St., Boston, Mass. 02173; f. 1967; formerly D. C. Heath & Co., f. 1885; Exec. Vice-Pres. RICHARD C. NORWOOD; elementary, secondary and college textbooks.
- The Reader's Digest:** 200 Park Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017.
- Reader's Digest Association:** Pleasantville, N.Y. 10570.
- Henry Regnery Co.:** 114 West Illinois St., Chicago, Ill. 60610; f. 1947; Chair. HENRY REGNERY; Pres. HARVEY PLOTNICK; general, non-fiction, poetry, fiction.
- Reinhold Publishing Corporation:** 430 Park Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022; Pres. JAMES F. MOTTERSHEAD; Vice-Pres. and Publishing Dir. JAMES B. ROSS; technical, architectural, art and craft books, chemical, scientific, engineering magazines.
- Fleming H. Revell Co.:** Old Tappan, N.J. 07675; f. 1870; Chair. of Board FLEMING H. REVELL, Jr.; Pres. WILLIAM R. BARBOUR, Jr.; religious.
- Reynal & Company, Inc.:** 221 E. 49th St., New York, N.Y. 10017.
- The Richards Company:** 635 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022.
- Ward Ritchie Press:** 3044 Riverside Drive, Los Angeles, Calif. 90039; f. 1932; Pres. JOSEPH SIMON; Sales Man. JAMES A. BARBER; Western Americana, Western travel guides to the U.S.A. cook books, wine books.
- The Rockefeller University Press:** York Ave. and 66th St., New York, N.Y. 10021.
- Ronald Press Co., The:** 79 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10016; f. 1900; Pres. and Treas. PHILIP J. WARNER; Exec. Vice-Pres. EUGENE SIMONOFF; non-fiction, college textbooks, reference books.
- Roy Publishers, Inc.:** 30 East 74th Street, New York 10021; Pres. HANNA KISTER; fiction and non-fiction, juveniles.
- Russell and Russell, Publishers (Division of Athenaeum Publishers, Inc.):** 122 East 42nd St., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1953; Man. Editor Mrs. E. SOSCHIN; reprints of scholarly books.
- Rutgers University Press:** 30 College Avenue, New Brunswick, N.J. 08903; Dir. WILLIAM SLOANE; Assoc. Dir. HELEN STEWART; scholarly and regional.
- William H. Sadlier Inc.:** 11 Park Place, New York, N.Y. 10007; f. 1832; Chief Exec. Officer F. SADLIER DINGER; Pres. FRANK M. POWER; elementary and secondary school textbooks.
- St. Martin's Press Inc.:** 175 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10010; f. 1952; Chair. FRANK A. UPJOHN; Pres. THOMAS J. McCORMACK; general and technical trade, textbooks.
- Howard W. Sams & Co., Inc.:** 4300 W. 62nd Street, Indianapolis, Ind. 46268; Chair. and Pres. HOWARD W. SAMS; Administrative Vice-Pres. JOHN W. MERRITT and W. W. HENSLEY; text and technical books.
- W. B. Saunders Co.:** West Washington Square, Philadelphia, Pa. 19105; f. 1888; Pres. HARRY R. MOST; Editor JOHN L. DUSSEAU; Exec. Vice-Pres. T. VANDENBEEMT; medical, technical and scientific textbooks.
- Scarecrow Press, Inc.:** 52 Liberty St., Metuchen, N.J. 08840.
- Schenkman Publishing Co. Inc.:** One Story St., Harvard Square, Cambridge, Mass. 02138; f. 1961; politics, sociology, economics, biology, trade.
- Schocken Books, Inc.:** 67 Park Ave., New York, N.Y. 10016.
- Scholastic Magazines, Inc.:** 50 West 44th St., New York, N.Y. 10036; f. 1920; Chair. MAURICE R. ROBINSON; Pres. JOHN P. SPALDING; educational paperbacks and periodicals for elementary and secondary schools.
- Scholastic Book Services:** 53 West 43rd St., New York, N.Y. 10036; a division of Scholastic Magazines Inc.
- Science Research Associates, Inc.:** 259 E. Erie St., Chicago, Ill. 60611.
- William R. Scott, Inc.:** 333 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10014; f. 1938; Pres. and Treas. WILLIAM R. SCOTT; Vice-Pres. JOHN G. McCULLOUGH; Sec. and Editor CARLA STEVENS; juveniles.
- Scott, Foresman & Co.:** 1900 East Lake Ave., Glenview, Ill. 60025; f. 1896; Chair. and Chief Exec. Officer DARREL E. PETERSON; Man. International Sales J. T. HOLMES; school and college textbooks.
- Charles Scribner's Sons:** 597 Fifth Ave., New York 10017; f. 1846; Chair. G. McKAY SCHIEFFELIN; Pres. CHARLES SCRIBNER, Jr.; all types.
- Seabury Press, Inc.:** 815 Second Avenue, New York 10017; Chair. Rt. Rev. JOHN E. HINES; Pres. JOHN C. GOODBODY; religious (Protestant).
- Sheed & Ward:** 64 University Place, New York, N.Y. 1003; Chair. F. J. SHEED; Gen. Man. A. F. GEOGHEGAN; Editor Ms. CATHERINE HUGHES; history, biography, juvenile, theology, sociology, philosophy, Catholic.
- Shoe String Press Inc., The:** 995 Sherman Ave., Hamden, Conn. 06514; f. 1952; Pres. and Man. Editor Mrs. FRANCES T. RUTTER; scholarly literature, reprints and originals, bibliography and documentation; *Archon Books*, *Linnett Books*.
- Silver Burdett Company:** 250 James St., Morristown, N.J. 07960.
- Simon & Schuster, Inc.:** 630 Fifth Ave., New York 10020; f. 1924; Pres. LEON SHIMKIN; general.
- The L. W. Singer Company, Inc.:** 249 W. Erie Blvd., Syracuse, N.Y. 13201.
- Peter Smith:** 6 Lexington Ave., Gloucester, Mass. 01932; Editor PETER SMITH; reprints of out-of-print and rare books.
- Smithsonian Institution Press:** Washington, D.C. 20560; academic.
- Society for Visual Education, Inc.:** 1345 Diversey Parkway, Chicago, Ill. 60614; f. 1919; Pres. WALTER E. JOHNSON; Vice-Pres./Sales ELGIN J. WOLLMAN; filmstrips, slides, films.
- Southern Illinois University Press:** P.O.B. 697 Carbondale, Ill. 62901; f. 1953; Dir. and Editor VERNON STERNBERG; scholarly non-fiction and standard fiction reprints.
- Southern Methodist University Press:** Dallas, Tex. 75222; f. 1937; Dir. ALLEN MAXWELL; Associate Dir. and Editor MARGARET L. HARTLEY.
- The Southwestern Company:** 2968 Foster Creighton Drive, P.O.B. 8994, Nashville, Tenn. 37211.
- South-Western Publishing Company:** 5101 Madison Rd., Cincinnati, O. 45227.
- Spencer International Press Inc.:** 575 Lexington Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022.

Springer-Verlag New York, Inc.: 175 Fifth Ave., New York 10010; Exec. Vice-Pres. BERND GROSSMANN; scientific, technical, research and reference books.

Stackpole Books: Cameron and Kelker Streets, Harrisburg, Pa. 17105; f. 1930; Pres. and Editorial Dir. JAMES RIETMULDER; outdoor, general-trade, politico-military, juvenile, gun care and repair.

Standard Educational Corporation: 130 North Wells St., Chicago, Ill. 60606; f. 1909; reference materials.

Stanford University Press: Stanford, Calif. 94305; f. 1917; Dir. LEON E. SELTZER; Editor J. G. BELL.

State University of New York Press: 99 Washington Ave., Albany, N.Y. 12201; f. 1956; Dir. NORMAN MANGOUNI; scholarly books and journals.

Steck-Vaughn Company: P.O.B. 2028, Austin, Tex. 78767.

Sterling Publishing Co., Inc.: 419 Park Avenue South, New York, N.Y. 10016; f. 1949; Pres. DAVID A. BOEHM; non-fiction and juveniles.

Summy-Birchard Company: Evanston, Ill. 60204.

Swallow Press Inc., The: 1139 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60605; f. 1940; Pres. MORTON P. WEISMAN; Vice-Pres. and Editor DURRETT WAGNER; poetry, fiction, criticism, biography, reprints and originals.

Syracuse University Press: P.O.B. 8, University Station, Syracuse, N.Y. 13210.

Taplinger Publishing Co. Inc.: 29 East 10th St., New York, N.Y. 10003; f. 1955; Pres. RICHARD TAPLINGER; general.

Theatre Arts Books: 333 6th Ave., New York, N.Y. 10014.

Charles C. Thomas, Publisher: 301 East Lawrence Ave., Springfield, Ill. 62703; f. 1927; Pres. CHARLES C. THOMAS; Editor PAYNE E. L. THOMAS; Trcas. N. P. THOMAS; medical, law, technical and textbooks.

Time-Life Books: Time & Life Building, Rockefeller Center, New York, N.Y. 10020; Publ. Mrs. JOAN D. MANLEY; Gen. Man. J. D. MCSWENEY; non-fiction books on political, cultural and social aspects of world nations, U.S. history, science, art and music.

Times-Mirror Co.: Times-Mirror Square, Los Angeles, Calif. 90053; f. 1887; Divisions are the Los Angeles Times and Times Mirror Press; subsidiaries are Harry N. Abrams, Inc., Matthew Bender Co., Inc., The C. V. Mosby Co., Denoyer-Geppert Co., New American Library, Inc., New English Library Ltd., Popular Science Publishing Co., Publishers' Paper Co., The World Publishing Co. and Year Book Medical Publishers, Inc.; Chair. Dr. FRANKLIN D. MURPHY; Pres. ALBERT V. CASEY.

Twayne Publishers Inc.: 31 Union Square W., New York, N.Y. 10003; f. 1949; Pres. and Exec. Editor JACOB STEINBERG; Man. Editor and Dir. HERBERT MORDANA; trade, literary criticism, textbooks and monographs.

Charles E. Tuttle Co., Inc.: 28 Main St., Rutland, Vt. 05701; f. 1832; Pres. CHARLES E. TUTTLE; books on the Orient, particularly Japan, language, art, culture, juveniles.

Frederick Ungar Publishing Co., Inc.: 250 Park Ave. South, New York, N.Y. 10003; f. 1940; Pres. FREDERICK UNGAR; Vice-Pres. and Exec. Editor Miss RUTH SELDEN; reference works, non-fiction, literature and criticism, languages, engineering, mathematics.

The United Educators, Inc.: Tangley Oaks Educational Center, Lake Bluff, Ill. 60044.

United Nations: Sales Section, Publishing Service, New York, N.Y. 10017; Chief of Section W. SCOTT LAING; trade and textbooks on world and national economy, international trade, social questions, human rights, international law.

United States Naval Institute: Annapolis, Md. 21402.

Universal Publishing and Distributing Corp.: 235 East 45th St., New York 10017; f. 1945; Pres. and Publ. ARNOLD E. ABRAMSON; Exec. Vice-Pres. ROBERT J. ABRAMSON; paperback originals and reprints, fiction and non-fiction.

University of Alabama Press: Drawer 2877, University, Ala. 35486; f. 1945; Dir. MORGAN L. WALTERS; Editor FRANCIS P. SQUIBB; scholarly books, especially political science, public administration, history, linguistics and philology, philosophy and religion.

University of Arizona Press: Box 3398, Tucson, Ariz. 85722; f. 1959; Dir. MARSHALL TOWNSEND; scholarly works.

University of California Press: Berkeley, Calif. 94720; f. 1893; Los Angeles Office: 60 Powell Library, U.C., Los Angeles, Calif. 90024; New York Office: 25 W. 45th St., New York, N.Y. 10036; f. 1893; Dir. AUGUST FRUGÉ; Assoc. Dir. PHILIP E. LILIENTHAL; L.A. Editor ROBERT ZACHARY.

University of Chicago Press: 5801 Ellis Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60637; f. 1891; Dir. MORRIS PHILIPSON; scholarly books and journals, textbooks, general.

University of Florida Press: 15 N.W. 15th St. Gainesville, Fla. 32601; f. 1945; Dir. WILLIAM B. HARVEY; Editor PAUL CHALKER; general, scholarly and regional books.

University of Georgia Press: Athens, Ga. 30601; f. 1939; Dir. RALPH STEVENS; academic books.

University of Hawaii Press: 535 Ward Ave., Honolulu, Hawaii 96814.

University of Illinois Press: Urbana, Ill. 61801; f. 1918; Dir. MIODRAG MUNTYAN; Editor RICHARD L. WENTWORTH; scholarly books and journals.

University of Kansas Press: 358 Watson Library, Lawrence, Kan. 66044.

University of Kentucky Press: Laffery Hall, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky. 40506; f. 1943; Dir. BRUCE F. DENBO; Editor JEROME CROUCH; general scholarly non-fiction and works on regional topics.

University of Massachusetts Press: Munson Hall, Amherst, Mass. 01002.

University of Miami Press: Drawer 9088, Coral Gables, Fla. 33124.

University of Michigan Press: Ann Arbor, Mich. 48106; f. 1930; Dir. GLENN D. GOSLING; Assoc. Dir. JOHN SCOTT MABON; non-fiction, textbooks, paperbacks.

University of Minnesota Press: 2037 University Ave. S.E., Minneapolis, Minn. 55455; f. 1927; Dir. JOHN ERVIN, Jr.; Editor JEANNE SINNEN; general.

University of Missouri Press: 107 Swallow Hall, Columbia, Mo. 65201.

University of Nebraska Press: Lincoln, Nebr. 68508; f. 1941; Dir. BRUCE H. NICOLL; Editor VIRGINIA FAULKNER; general scholarly non-fiction, regional history.

University of New Mexico Press: Albuquerque, New Mex. 87106; f. 1931; Dir. ROGER W. SHUGG; general and scholarly books.

University of North Carolina Press: Box 510, Chapel Hill, North Carolina 27514; f. 1922; Dir. MATTHEW HODGSON; biographical, regional, general non-fiction, general college, text, poetry, drama.

University of Notre Dame Press: Notre Dame, Ind. 46556; f. 1949; Chair. of Board Rev. PAUL E. BRECHNER; Dir. EMILY M. SCHLOSSBERGER; scholarly and theological.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—(PUBLISHERS)

University of Oklahoma Press: Norman, Okla. 73069; f. 1928; Dir. ED SHAW; Editor MARY STITH; scholarly books in all fields.

University of Pennsylvania Press: 3933 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. 19104; Dir. FRED WIECK; scholarly books.

University of Pittsburgh Press: 127 North Bellfield Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa. 15213; f. 1936; Dir. FREDERICK A. HETZEL; scholarly books.

University of South Carolina Press: Columbia, S.C. 29208; Dir. ROBERT T. KING; scholarly books.

University of Tennessee Press: Publications Bldg., Knoxville, Tenn. 37916.

University of Texas Press: P.O.B. 7819 Austin, Texas 78712; f. 1950; Dir. FRANK H. WARDLAW; Emphasis on Latin American Studies.

University Press of Virginia: Box 3608, University Sta., Charlottesville, Va. 22903; f. 1963; Dir. WALKER COWEN; Exec. Editor CATHERINE STURTEVANT; bibliography.

University of Washington Press: Seattle, Wash. 98105; f. 1909; Dir. DONALD R. ELLEGOOD; Editor-in-Chief CHARLES E. CUNNINGHAM; general, scholarly, non-fiction, reprints.

University of Wisconsin Press: Box 1379, Madison, Wis. 53701; University of Wisconsin Press Ltd.; Dir. THOMSON WEBB, Jr.; Asst. Dir. EZRA DIMAN; non-fiction.

Vanderbilt University Press: Nashville, Tenn. 37235.

Vanguard Press, Inc.: 424 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017.

D. Van Nostrand Reinhold Co.: 450 West 33rd St., New York, N.Y. 10001; f. 1848; Pres. ROBERT E. EWING; Vice-Pres. and Editorial Dir. STANTON WHITNEY; educational, technical, scientific and general non-fiction.

The Viking Press, Inc.: 625 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022; f. 1925; Pres. THOMAS H. GUINZBURG; Chair. Exec. Cttee. MARSHALL A. BEST; fiction, non-fiction and juvenile.

Wadsworth Publishing Co., Inc.: Belmont, Calif. 94002; f. 1956; Chair. of Board RICHARD P. ETINGER, Jr.; Pres. JAMES F. LEISY; college textbooks.

Henry Z. Walek, Inc.: 19 Union Square W., New York, N.Y. 10003.

Walker & Co.: 720 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10019; f. 1959; a division of Walker Publishing Co. Inc.; Pres. SAMUEL S. WALKER, Jr.; Chair. SAMUEL W. MEEK; fiction, non-fiction and juvenile.

Washington Square Press: 630 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10020; f. 1959; a subsidiary of Simon and Schuster, Inc.; Supervising Editor HARRY SCHEFTER; Editor LINDA LEWIN; educational paperback books.

Franklin Watts, Inc.: 575 Lexington Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022; f. 1942; Pres. FRANKLIN WATTS; Exec. Vice-

Pres. THOMAS M. SCHMID; a division of Grolier, Inc.; juvenile, adult non-fiction.

Wayne State University Press: 5980 Cass Ave., Detroit, Mich. 48202.

Webster Publishing: Manchester Rd., Manchester, Mo. 63011.

Wesleyan University Press: 100 Riverview Center, Middletown, Conn. 06457.

Western Publishing Co., Inc.: 1220 Mound Ave., Racine, Wis. 53404; f. 1907; Chair. and Chief Exec. HERMAN E. JOHNSON; Pres. and Gen. Man. WILLIAM C. KIDD; Vice-Pres. European Operations R. H. HAUMERSEN; divisions include Whitman Publishing, Golden Press; juvenile and general book publishers.

The Westminster Press: Witherspoon Building, Juniper and Sansom Streets, Philadelphia, Pa. 19107; Gen. Man. CHARLES COLMAN III; Religious Editor PAUL L. MEACHAM; Juvenile Editor BARBARA BATES; juvenile fiction, non-fiction, religious.

Weybright and Talley, Inc.: 3 E. 54th St., New York, N.Y. 10022.

David White Company, Publishers: 60 E. 55th St., New York, N.Y. 10022.

John Wiley and Sons, Inc.: 605 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10016; f. 1807; Pres. W. BRADFORD WILEY; scientific, technical, medical and social science books, research monographs and periodicals under the imprint Wiley—Interscience, including Audio-Visual materials.

Williams & Wilkins Co., The: 428 East Preston St., Baltimore, Md. 21202; f. 1925; Pres. W. M. PASSANO; Exec. Vice-Pres. CHARLES O. REVILLE, Jr.; medical, dental, veterinary, scientific.

H. W. Wilson Co.: 950 University Ave, Bronx, N.Y. 10452; f. 1898; Chair. of Board HOWARD HAYCRAFT; Pres. LEO M. WEINS; publishers of the *Cumulative Book Index*, periodical indexes, other reference works for libraries, Wilson Library Bulletin and Current Biography.

World Publishing Co., The: 2080 West 117th St., Lakewood, Ohio 44111 and 110 East 59th St., New York, N.Y.; acquired by Times-Mirror Co. of Los Angeles, Dec. 1963; Chair. MARTIN P. LEVIN; Pres. CHRISTOPHER J. H. M. SHAW; Exec. Vice-Pres. and Publ. LEONARD R. HARRIS; trade books, juvenile, art, fiction, biography, information, Bibles, dictionaries, religious.

Yale University Press: 149 York Street, New Haven, Conn. 06511; f. 1908; Dir. CHESTER KERR; scholarly non-fiction.

Year Book Medical Publishers, Inc.: 35 E. Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill. 60601; subsidiary of Times-Mirror Co.; Pres. ALEXANDER GREENE; medical.

Zondervan Publishing House: 1415 Lake Drive, S.E. Grand Rapids, Mich. 49506; f. 1931; Pres. PETER KLADDER, Jr.; Chair. P. J. ZONDERVAN; Exec. Vice-Pres. B. D. ZONDERVAN, Jr.; religious (Protestant).

ORGANIZATIONS AND ASSOCIATIONS

American Booksellers' Association: 175 5th Ave., New York, 10010; f. 1900; 2,850 mems.; Exec. Dir. JOSEPH A. DUFFY.

American Educational Publishers Institute: 432 Park Ave. S., New York, N.Y. 10016; Pres. H. M. WARRINGTON.

Association of American Publishers, Inc.: 1 Park Ave., New York, N.Y. 10016; f. 1970; 245 mems.; Pres. SANFORD COBB.

Association of American University Presses Inc.: 1 Park Ave., New York, N.Y. 10016; f. 1931; 65 mems.; Exec. Dir. ALDEN H. CLARK; publ. *Directory*.

National Association of Book Editors: 59 4th Ave., New York, N.Y. 10003; f. 1962; 100 mems.; Pres. HANS SANTESSON; publ. *Nabe News* (monthly).

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Federal Communications Commissions (FCC): Washington, D.C. 20554; f. 1934; Seven Commissioners appointed by the President for seven years; regulates inter-state and foreign communication by radio, wire and cable; Chair. DEAN BURCH.

National Association of Broadcasters (NAB): 1771 N. St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; f. 1922; over 4,000 mems.; a private body of Radio and TV stations and networks; lays down Operating Codes for Radio and TV, and provides other services; funds subscribed by members.

RADIO

Number of licensed and operating stations A.M. over 4,300, F.M. over 2,100.

COMMERCIAL NETWORKS

American Broadcasting Cos., Inc.: 1330 Ave. of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10019; Chair. and Chief Exec. LEONARD H. GOLDENSON; Pres. and Chief Operating Officer ELTON H. RULE; 7 owned and operated A.M./F.M. radio stations.

Columbia Broadcasting System Inc.: 51 West 52nd St., New York, 10019; Chair. WILLIAM S. PALEY; Pres. FRANK STANTON; Pres. C.B.S. Radio Division CLARK B. GEORGE; 7 owned and operated A.M., 7 owned and operated F.M., 243 affiliated stations.

Mutual Broadcasting System: 135 West 50th St., New York, N.Y. 10020; Pres. ROBERT F. HURLEIGH.

National Broadcasting Company Inc.: 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10020; Chair. of Board DAVID C. ADAMS; Pres. JULIAN GOODMAN; 5 owned television stations, 220 television affiliated stations; 6 owned radio stations, 230 radio affiliated stations.

Keystone Broadcasting System: 111 W. Washington St., Chicago, Ill. 60602; and 527 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022; branches in Los Angeles, San Francisco and Detroit; transcription network for rural America; approx. 1,140 affiliated stations.

Westinghouse Broadcasting Company Inc.: 122 East 42nd St., New York, N.Y. 10017; Pres. D. H. MCGANNON; Exec. Vice-Pres. R. V. TOOKE and L. H. ISRAEL; 6 AM, 3 FM, 5 VHF-TV owned and operated stations.

EDUCATIONAL

National Association of Educational Broadcasters: 1346 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; f. 1925; Pres. WILLIAM G. HARLEY; 190 member educational radio stations, 5,000 individual members; publs. *Newsletter* (monthly), *Educational Broadcasting Review* (two-monthly), *Annual Directory of Educational Telecommunications*.

U.S. Office of Education: Washington, D.C. 20202; Asst; Sec. and Commr. of Education JAMES E. ALLEN, Jr.. 100 stations.

TELEVISION

Number of receiving sets (1967) 70,000,000, including over 2,500,000 colour T.V. sets.

Number of licensed and operating stations 620.

COMMERCIAL

(see also Radio Section for full addresses)

American Broadcasting Companies, Inc.: New York; Chair. and Chief Exec. LEONARD H. GOLDENSON; Pres. and Chief Operating Officer ELTON H. RULE; 5 owned TV stations; 170 primary TV network affiliates; 119 secondary TV network affiliates.

American Broadcasting Company: Pres. of ABC Television Network THOMAS W. MOORE; 140 primary affiliates; 132 secondary TV network affiliates.

Columbia Broadcasting System Inc.: Pres. C.B.S. T.V. Network Division THOMAS H. DAWSON; Pres. C.B.S. Television Stations ROBERT D. WOOD; 5 owned and operated, 205 affiliated stations.

Westinghouse Broadcasting Company: National T.V. Sales Man. ROBERT MCGREY; 5 stations.

EDUCATIONAL

Office of Education: Washington, D.C. 20202.

National Association of Educational Broadcasters: Washington; represents more than 135 educational television stations, 100 school closed-circuit television installations and 5,000 individuals (see also under Radio).

Public Broadcasting Service: H.Q.: 10 Columbus Circle, New York, N.Y. 10019; distribution office in Ann Arbor, Mich., and office in Washington, D.C.; f. 1953; non-profit corpn. providing programming to 85 affiliated non-commercial educational television stations; Pres. JOHN F. WHITE.

Net Television, Inc.: 2715 Pachard Rd., Ann Arbor, Mich.; videotape duplication-distribution and television post-production services.

Many Universities and Colleges have closed circuit systems.

FOREIGN RADIO SERVICES

GOVERNMENT

Voice of America: U.S. Information Agency, 330 Independence Ave., S.W. Washington, D.C. 20547; Dir. U.S. Information Agency FRANK SHAKESPEARE; Asst. Dir. (Broadcasting) KENNETH R. GIDDENS; broadcasts in 35 languages to all areas of the world.

Department of Defense, Armed Forces Radio and Television Service (AFRTS): Office of Information for the Armed Forces OASO (M and RA), Washington, D.C. 20305; *European Pacific and Southeast Asia Service:* Armed Forces Radio and Television Service, Washington, Office of Information for the Armed Forces ASD (M and RA), Washington, D.C. 20305; Chief LTC HARRY R. BANGS.

All broadcasts are in English.

Broadcasts to Europe, Middle and Far East, Southeast Asia, Caribbean, North Atlantic, Pacific, North Africa.

Television: There are services in all the above areas.

PRIVATE

ABC International: 1330 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10019; subsidiary company of the American Broadcasting Company Inc.; Pres. KEVIN O'SULLIVAN; 50 stations in Latin America, Japan, Australia, Canada etc.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—(RADIO AND TELEVISION)

Radio Free Europe: Englischer Garten 1, Munich 22, Germany; Dir. RALPH WALTER; a division of Free Europe Inc., 2 Park Ave., New York, N.Y. 10016; Pres. WILLIAM P. DURKEE.

<i>Broadcasts to:</i>	<i>Languages</i>
Eastern Europe	Bulgarian, Czech, Slovak, Hungarian, Polish, Romanian.

Radio Liberty: 8 Munich 81, Arabellastrasse 18, Germany; Exec. Dir. WALTER K. SCOTT; supported by the Radio Liberty Committee Inc., whose funds are from private persons and organizations in the United States; 30 East 42nd St., New York, N.Y. 10017; Pres. HOWLAND H. SARGEANT.

Broadcasts 24 hours daily in 20 national languages of the Soviet Union.

KFRN: Ferney, Texas; f. 1960; operated by Globe Broadcasting Co.; serves Central and South America.

Radio New York Worldwide Inc.: 485 Madison Ave., New York City, N.Y. 10022; Pres. G. STANLEY McALLISTER; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. RICHARD W. GREFE; operates New York City stereo FM station WRFM and the commercial international (short-wave) radio system, WNYW, with services in English to Europe, Africa, Caribbean and Latin America and in Spanish to Latin America.

Radio Station KGEI Inc. The Voice of Friendship: Box 887, Belmont, Calif.; f. 1939; owned and operated by Far East Broadcasting Co. Inc.; Pres. R. H. BOWMAN; Station Man. JIM R. BOWMAN; broadcasts in English, Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, and Ukrainian.

FINANCE

BANKING

FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

(Washington, D.C. 20551)

BOARD OF GOVERNORS

Chairman: DR. ARTHUR F. BURNS.**Vice-Chairman:** J. L. ROBERTSON.**Governors:** GEORGE W. MITCHELL, J. DEWEY DAANE, SHERMAN J. MAISEL, ANDREW F. BRIMMER, JOHN E. SHEEHAM.**Executive Director:** ROBERT C. HOLLAND.**Advisers to the Board:** J. CHARLES PARTEE, ROBERT SOLOMON.**Assistants to the Board:** HOWARD H. HACKLEY, CHARLES MOLONY, ROBERT L. CARDON, DAVID B. HEXTER, EDWIN J. JOHNSON.**Special Assistants to the Board:** JOSEPH R. COYNE, FRANK O'BRIEN, Jr., JOHN S. RIPPEY.**Secretary of the Board:** TYNAN SMITH.**General Counsel:** THOMAS J. O'CONNELL.**Director, Division of Research and Statistics:** J. CHARLES PARTEE.**Director, Division of International Finance:** ROBERT SOLOMON.

The Federal Reserve System comprises the Board of Governors, the Federal Open Market Committee, the Federal Advisory Council, the 12 Federal Reserve Banks with 24 branches, and the member banks. Founded 1913.

The Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, with headquarters in Washington, D.C., is composed of seven members appointed by the President of the United States with the advice and consent of the Senate. The Board has important responsibilities in the areas of monetary policy and supervision.

The Reserve Banks are empowered to issue Federal Reserve notes fully secured by the following assets, alone or in any combination: (1) Gold certificates; (2) U.S. Government securities; (3) Eligible paper as described by statute. The Reserve Banks may discount paper for member banks and make properly secured advances to member banks. At the direction of the Federal Open Market Committee the Federal Reserve Banks engage in open market operations, chiefly concerned with U.S. Government securities; the Reserve Banks function as collectors and clearing houses for member banks and act as fiscal agents of the United States Government.

All national banks are members of the Federal Reserve System, and State-chartered banks may apply for membership and be admitted upon qualification.

The Comptroller of the Currency has primary supervisory authority over national banks, and the banking supervisors of the States have similar jurisdiction over banks organized under State laws. State member banks are examined by the Federal Reserve, and all member banks are subject to regulations issued by the Board of Governors.

Every member of the Federal Reserve System must subscribe to stock in the Federal Reserve Bank of its district in an amount equal to 6 per cent of its paid-up capital and surplus. One half of the subscribed stock is paid upon admission to membership, the other half being subject to call by the Board of Governors.

Any State bank or trust company may withdraw from the Federal Reserve System on six months' written notice to the Board.

Every member bank of the Federal Reserve System must take part in a Federal deposit insurance fund, under which its deposits are insured to the extent of \$10,000 for each depositor. Non-member banks may be accepted for deposit insurance. The fund is administered by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, established by the Banking Act of 1933.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS

<i>Federal Reserve Bank of:</i>	<i>Chairman</i>	<i>President</i>
<i>Boston</i>	JAMES S. DUESENBERY	FRANK E. MORRIS
<i>New York</i>	ROSWELL L. GILPATRICK	ALFRED HAYES
<i>Philadelphia</i>	BAYARD L. ENGLAND	DAVID P. EASTBURN
<i>Cleveland</i>	ALBERT G. CLAY	WILLIS J. WINN
<i>Richmond</i>	ROBERT W. LAWSON, Jr.	AUBREY H. HEFLIN
<i>Atlanta</i>	JOHN C. WILSON	MONROE KIMBREL
<i>Chicago</i>	EMERSON G. HIGDON	ROBERT P. MAYO
<i>St. Louis</i>	FREDERICO M. PEIRCE	DARRYL R. FRANCIS
<i>Minneapolis</i>	DAVID M. LILLY	BRUCE K. MACLAURY
<i>Kansas City</i>	ROBERT W. WAGSTAFF	GEORGE H. CLAY
<i>Dallas</i>	CHARLES F. JONES	PHILIP E. COLDWELL
<i>San Francisco</i>	O. MEREDITH WILSON	ELIOT J. SWAN

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—(FINANCE)

COMPTROLLER OF CURRENCY

Comptroller: WILLIAM B. CAMP.

The Comptroller of Currency has supervisory control over all Federal chartered banks (the national banks), comprising more than half the U.S. banking system.

INTERNATIONAL BANK

First Washington Securities Corporation: Washington, D.C.; f. 1970; international finance, particularly in Europe, Latin America and the Far East.

EXPORT-IMPORT BANK

Export-Import Bank of the United States: 811 Vermont Ave., Washington, D.C. 20571; f. 1934, and made a permanent independent agency of the United States in 1945; auth. cap. stock \$1,000,000,000; management is vested in a Board of Directors consisting of five full-time members appointed by the President, by, and with the advice and consent of, the Senate, one of whom is designated by the President as Chairman; the general purpose of the Bank is to assist in financing and to facilitate the trade of the U.S. with other countries, both export and import; it is authorized to do a general banking business in the foreign trade field and to guarantee and insure payment to American foreign traders and banks, and to extend credit to private entities in other countries and foreign governments; Pres. and Chair. HENRY KEARNS; First Vice-Pres. and Vice-Chair. WALTER C. SAUER; Dir. TOM LILLEY, R. ALEX McCULLOUGH, JOHN C. CLARK; Excc. Vice-Pres. R. H. ROWNTREE; Vice-Pres. RAYMOND L. JONES, DON BOSTWICK, GEORGE J. DIETZ, WARREN W. GLICK; General Counsel JOHN E. CORETTE, III; Treas. J. PATRICK DUGAN; Sec. JOSEPH H. REGAN.

THE UNITED STATES COMMERCIAL BANKING SYSTEM

As might be expected the United States banking system is the largest and in most respects the most comprehensive and sophisticated in the world, and it includes the four largest banks in terms of deposits. Banking has, however, been largely subject to state rather than federal jurisdiction, and this has created a structure very different from that in other advanced industrial countries. In general no bank may open branches or acquire subsidiaries in states other than that in which it is based. Some states also restrict banks to a single branch, or to operating only in certain counties of the state. The strict federal anti-trust laws also limit mergers of banks within a state. The effect of these measures has been to preserve the independence of a very large number of banks—over 13,500 in 1969. Nevertheless, the dominant banks are the main banks in the big industrial states; of the ten largest, six are based in New York, two each in California and Illinois.

"ONE-BANK HOLDING COMPANIES"

The Glass-Steagall Act of 1933 restricted banks to their basic function of borrowing and lending money, and in particular prohibited them from owning common stock in U.S. corporations. Separate investment banks handle securities and act as brokers and financial advisers. Since 1967 widespread use of a loophole in the 1956 Bank Holding Act has, in theory at least, greatly expanded the range of activities open to commercial banks. This loophole enables a bank to set up a holding company with the bank itself as the sole initial asset; the holding company may then acquire interests in many other fields. During the 1968-69 period almost all the major commercial banks transformed themselves into "One-Bank Holding Companies". The anticipated acquisition of non-banking interests has, however, generally awaited the legislation

which the Administration and the Federal Reserve Board are thought to be planning to deal with this development.

BANKING AND THE INDIVIDUAL

The possession of bank accounts and the use of banking facilities are perhaps more widespread amongst all classes and regions than in any other country. This has had important effects on monetary theory and policy, as bank credit has become much more important than currency supply in the regulation of the economy. Use of "checking" or current accounts is so common that many authorities claim the U.S. can be regarded as effectively a "cashless" society.

A more recent development has been the very rapid growth in the use of bank credit cards. Five million cards were in circulation in 1965, mostly in California; by early 1970 some 50 million had been issued by over 8,000 banks. This is in addition to the older established credit cards used mainly for travel and entertainment, such as the Diners Club and American Express cards; some five million of these are in circulation. Only two national bank credit cards now exist—BankAmericard and Interbank-Master Charge (a recent merger); each has well over 20 million cardholders and each is issued on a franchise basis by over 3,500 banks. Merchants accepting bank cards agree to take a discount of about 4 per cent; this margin covers the cost of the scheme, there being no charge to the cardholder.

Bank credit cards could not have come into widespread use without the general introduction of advanced electronic and mechanical means of processing details of accounts quickly, computers being particularly important. Since competition in service to clients is keener than in most countries—the authorities permit very few of the agreements on opening hours, charges, etc., which are usual abroad—and since manpower is expensive, the principal U.S. banks lead the world in the adoption of these methods. Some experts are already looking beyond the "cashless society" to a "checkless" financial system. Other facilities offered to clients, such as "drive-in" banks, frequently reflect the American standard of living.

EXPANSION OVERSEAS

Since 1960 the leading banks have rapidly built up substantial banking interests overseas. There were then only about 15 branches of U.S. banks in Europe and a negligible number elsewhere; by early 1970 some 400 branches had opened overseas (over 100 in Europe), owned by more than 40 banks. Over 300 of these are owned by the largest three banks; these three, and several others, also own or have taken large minority interests in a number of foreign banks. Overseas branches as a whole are estimated to account for over 20 per cent of American bank deposits. The main factors behind the expansion overseas are the geographical limitations imposed by law at home; the rapid expansion of U.S. business interests abroad and their preference for dealing with an American bank; the faster economic growth of certain foreign countries; and finally the profitability of the "Euro-dollar" capital market in Europe. In return, several European and Japanese banks have established branches in New York and California.

COMMERCIAL BANKS

The following list is based on a minimum of \$10 million capital. In states where no such bank exists the bank with the largest capital is listed.

(cap. = total capital including surplus, profits and reserve;
dep. = deposits; m. = million.)

ALABAMA

First National Bank of Birmingham: P.O.B. 11007, Birmingham, Ala. 35288; f. 1873; cap. \$68m.; dep. \$724m.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—(FINANCE)

(Dec. 1971); Chair. Exec. Cttee. and Chief Exec. Officer JOHN A. HAND; Chair. Finance Cttee. HARVEY TERRELL; Pres. M. E. MOOR, Jr.; Chair. of the Board ROBERT H. WOODROW, Jr.

ALASKA

National Bank of Alaska: Fourth and E, Box 600, Anchorage; f. 1916; cap. \$17.6m.; dep. \$206.9m. (June 1971); Chair. Exec. Cttee. J. HOLMBERG; Pres. D. L. MELLISH; International Banking Dept. Man. STEVEN H. HASEGAWA.

ARIZONA

First National Bank of Arizona: First National Bank Plaza, P.O.B. 20551, Phoenix 85036; f. 1877; cap. \$78m.; dep. \$1,140m. (Dec. 1971); Chair. S. HAZELTINE; Pres. R. D. WILLIAMS; Vice-Pres. and Cashier A. B. CAMPBELL; Man. International Dept. LEON STAVA.

Valley National Bank of Arizona: 141 North Central Ave. Phoenix; f. 1899; cap. \$124.6m.; dep. \$1,869.6m. (Dec. 1971); Chair. JAMES B. MAYER; Pres. E. L. BIMSON.

ARKANSAS

Simmons First National Bank of Pine Bluff: Pine Bluff, Ark.; f. 1903; cap. \$3.5m.; dep. \$116.6m. (Dec. 1971); Chair. and Chief Exec. WAYNE A. STONE; Pres. LOUIS L. RAMSAY, Jr.

CALIFORNIA

Bank of America National Trust and Savings Assn.: Bank of America Center, San Francisco, Calif. 94120; f. 1904; cap. \$1,526m.; dep. \$27,820m. (June 1971); 1,700 banking offices; Pres. A. W. CLAUSEN; Chair. of the Board C. J. MEDBERRY.

Bank of California, N.A.: 400 California St., San Francisco, Calif. 94120; f. 1864; cap. \$100.6m.; dep. \$1,678m. (June 1971); Chair. of Board CHARLES DE BRETTEVILLE.

Crocker National Bank: Administrative Headquarters, 1 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Calif. 94138; formed by merger in 1963, of Crocker-Anglo National Bank (San Francisco, f. 1870) and Citizens National Bank (Los Angeles, f. 1890); cap. \$359m.; dep. \$5,373m. (Dec. 1971); Chair. and Chief Exec. Officer EMMETT G. SOLOMON; Exec. Vice-Pres. and Man. International Div. A. TAAPKEN.

First Western Bank and Trust Co.: 548 South Spring St., Los Angeles, Calif. 90013; f. 1961; cap. \$68.7m.; dep. \$931m. (June 1971); Chair. and Pres. STAFFORD R. GRADY; Senior Vice-Pres. and Man. International Div. ARTHUR L. REISCH.

Security Pacific National Bank: Sixth and Spring Sts., Los Angeles, Calif. 90013; f. 1929 as Security-First National Bank of Los Angeles; cap. \$594m.; dep. \$7,855m. (June 1971); Pres. CARL E. HARTNACK; Senior Vice-Pres. and Administrator International Banking Dept. RALPH E. BELVILLE.

Union Bank: 445 South Figueroa St., Los Angeles, Calif. 90017; f. 1914; cap. \$137m.; dep. \$2,160m. (June 1971); Pres. GEORGE A. THATCHER.

United California Bank: 600 South Spring St., Los Angeles, Calif. 90014; f. 1903; cap. \$309.5m.; dep. \$4,618m. (June 1971); Chair. FRANK L. KING; Pres. NORMAN BARKER, Jr.

Wells Fargo Bank N.A.: 464 California St., San Francisco, Calif. 94120; f. 1960; cap. \$422m.; dep. \$5,995m. (June 1971); Chair. of Board ERNEST C. ARBUCKLE.

COLORADO

United Bank of Denver N.A.: United Bank Center, 1740 Broadway, Denver 80217; f. 1958 as Denver United States National Bank; cap. \$44m.; dep. \$495.7m.

(June 1971); Chair. R. D. KNIGHT, Jr.; Vice-Chair. NEIL F. ROBERTS; Pres. JOHN D. HERSHNER.

CONNECTICUT

Connecticut Bank and Trust Co.: 1 Constitution Pl., Hartford, Conn. 06115; f. 1792; cap. \$16m.; dep. \$1,066.5m. (Dec. 1970); Pres. WALTER J. CONNOLLY, Jr.; Chair. JAMES F. ENGLISH, Jr.

Hartford National Bank and Trust Co.: 777 Main St., Hartford, Conn. 06115; f. 1792; cap. \$13.7m.; dep. \$664m. (June 1966); Chair. DAVID C. HEWITT.

DELAWARE

Bank of Delaware: 300 Delaware Ave., Wilmington 19899; f. 1885; cap. \$35m.; dep. \$283m. (June 1971); Chair. and Pres. JAMES H. DAWSON; Treas. FRANCIS J. KARPINSKI.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Riggs National Bank of Washington, D.C.: 1503 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20013; f. 1836; cap. \$93m.; dep. \$907m. (June 1971); Chair. L. A. JENNINGS; Pres. JOHN M. CHRISTIE.

FLORIDA

First National Bank of Miami: 100 South Biscayne Blvd., Miami 33131; f. 1902; cap. \$57m.; dep. \$872m. (June 1971); Chair. H. H. BASSETT; Pres. J. B. SHUMATE.

GEORGIA

Citizens and Southern National Bank, The: 35 Broad St. N.W., Atlanta, Ga. 30301; f. 1887; cap. \$184.4m.; dep. \$1,569.4m. (Dec. 1971); Pres. RICHARD L. KATTEL; Exec. Vice-Pres. Int. Dept. JAMES E. GREEN, Jr.; 95 bks.

First National Bank of Atlanta: P.O.B. 4148, 2 Peachtree St., Five Points, Atlanta, Ga. 30302; f. 1865; cap. \$80m.; dep. \$762m. (June 1971); Chair. and Pres. Ep. D. SMITH.

HAWAII

Bank of Hawaii: 111 South King St., Honolulu 96813; f. 1897; cap. \$54m.; dep. 709m. (June 1971); Pres. and Chief Exec. CLIFTON D. TERRY.

IDAHO

Idaho First National Bank: P.O.B. 7009, Boise; f. 1867; cap. \$36m.; dep. \$449.5m. (June 1970); Pres. THOMAS C. FRYE; Chair. WILLIAM E. IRVIN.

ILLINOIS

American National Bank and Trust Co. of Chicago: La Salle St. at Washington, Chicago, Ill. 60690; f. 1928; cap. \$73m.; dep. \$935.1m. (Dec. 1971); Chair. A. P. STULTS; Pres. W. G. ERICSSON.

Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust Co. of Chicago: 231 South La Salle St., Chicago, Ill. 60690; Org. 1857; cap. \$573.9m.; dep. \$8,456m. (Dec. 1971); Chair. of Board DONALD M. GRAHAM; Pres. TILDEN CUMMINGS.

First National Bank of Chicago, The: 1 First National Pl., Chicago, Ill. 60670; f. 1863; cap. \$670m.; dep. \$6,276m. (June 1970); Chair. GAYLORD A. FREEMAN, Jr.; Vice-Chair. EDWARD F. BLETTNER; Pres. JOHN E. DRICK.

Harris Trust and Savings Bank: 111 West Monroe St., Chicago, Ill. 60690; f. 1882; inc. 1907; cap. \$196.8m.; dep. \$2,115m. (Dec. 1971); Chair. W. F. MURRAY.

Northern Trust Co., The: 50 South La Salle St., Chicago, Ill. 60690; f. 1889; cap. \$147.5m.; dep. \$1,870m. (June 1971); Chair. EDWARD B. SMITH; Pres. DOUGLAS R. FULLER.

INDIANA

Indiana National Bank, The: 1 Indiana Square, Indianapolis, Ind. 46204; f. 1834; cap. \$86m.; dep. \$1,182m. (Dec. 1971); Chair. J. FRED RISK; Pres. JOHN R. BENBOW.

Merchants National Bank and Trust Co. of Indianapolis: 11 South Meridan St., Indianapolis; f. 1865; cap. \$48m.; dep. \$500m. (Dec. 1971); Chair. of the Board R. E. SWEENEY, Jr.; Chair. Exec. Cttee. OTTO N. FRENZEL.

IOWA

Iowa-Des Moines National Bank: 6th and Walnut Sts., Des Moines 50309; f. 1969; cap. \$22m.; dep. \$319m. (June 1971); Pres. JOHN R. FITZGIBBON; Exec. Vice-Pres. HAROLD P. KLEIN.

KANSAS

Fourth National Bank and Trust Co., Wichita: Market St. at Douglas Ave., Wichita, Kan. 67201; f. 1887; cap. \$9.5m.; dep. \$231m. (Dec. 1966); Pres. JORDAN L. HAINES.

KENTUCKY

First National Bank of Louisville: 5th St. and Court Place, Louisville 40508; f. 1863; cap. \$57m.; dep. \$468m. (June 1971); Chair. HUGH M. SCHWAB; Pres. KEITH C. SPEARS.

LOUISIANA

First National Bank of Commerce, New Orleans: Baronne and Common Sts., New Orleans; f. 1933; cap. \$46m.; dep. \$546m. (Dec. 1971); Pres. JAMES H. JONES; Vice-Pres. EDWIN G. JEWETT, Jr.

MAINE

Maine National Bank: 400 Congress St., Portland 04112; f. 1889; cap. \$5.4m.; dep. \$181.6m. (June 1971); Chair. HUBERT H. HAUCK.

MARYLAND

First National Bank of Maryland: Light and Redwood Sts., Baltimore, Md. 21203; f. 1806; cap. \$62.3m.; dep. \$665.7m. (Dec. 1971); Chair. of the Board ADRIAN L. McCARDELL; Pres. J. OWEN COLE; publ. *International Trade Winds* (two-monthly).

Maryland National Bank: Baltimore and Light Sts., Baltimore, Md. 21203; f. 1933; cap. \$96m.; dep. \$1,109m. (Dec. 1971); Chair. R. D. H. HARVEY.

MASSACHUSETTS

First National Bank of Boston: 100 Federal St., Boston, Mass. 02110; f. 1784; cap. \$428m.; dep. \$3,779m. (June 1971); Chair. and Chief Exec. RICHARD D. HILL; Pres. WILLIAM L. BROWN.

National Shawmut Bank of Boston: 40 Water St., Boston, Mass. 02106; f. 1836; cap. \$80m.; dep. \$1,013m. (June 1971); Chair. and Chief Exec. LAWRENCE H. MARTIN; Pres. D. THOMAS TRIGG.

State Street Bank and Trust Co.: 225 Franklin St., Boston, Mass. 02101; f. 1792; cap. \$95m.; dep. \$1,045m. (Dec. 1971); Chair. and Pres. H. FREDERICK HAGEMANN, Jr.

MICHIGAN

Detroit Bank and Trust Co.: Fort at Washington, Detroit, Mich. 48231; f. 1849; \$180m.; dep. \$2,157m. (Dec. 1971); Chair. RAYMOND T. PERRING; Pres. C. BOYD STOCKMEYER.

Manufacturers' National Bank of Detroit: Mich. 48231; f. 1933; cap. \$147m.; dep. \$2,128m. (Dec. 1971); Pres. D. E. RICHARDSON.

Michigan National Bank: Lansing; f. 1940; cap. \$77m.; dep. \$1,162m. (Dec. 1971); Chair. STANFORD C. STODDARD; Pres. JOSEPH F. SHAW; Controller H. PERRY DRIGGS, Jr.

National Bank of Detroit: 611 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Mich. 48232; f. 1933; cap. \$366m.; dep. \$4,666m. (1971); 108 offices; Chair. ROBERT M. SURDAM; Pres. C. T. FISHER III.

MINNESOTA

First National Bank of Minneapolis: 120 South Sixth St., Minneapolis, Minn. 55402; f. 1857; formerly First National Bank and Trust Company, present name 1943; cap. \$85m.; dep. \$746m. (June 1970); Chair. of the Board GORDON MURRAY; Pres. GEORGE H. DIXON.

First National Bank of St. Paul: 332 Minnesota St., St. Paul, Minn. 55101; f. 1853; cap. \$7.4m.; dep. \$769m. (June 1971); Pres. PHILIP H. NASON.

Northwestern National Bank of Minneapolis: Seventh and Marquette, Minneapolis, Minn. 55480; f. 1872; cap. \$91m.; dep. \$925m. (June 1971); Chair. J. A. MOORHEAD; Pres. P. B. HARRIS; Int. Dept. Vice-Pres. J. P. STEN.

MISSISSIPPI

Deposit Guaranty National Bank: 200 East Capitol St., Jackson, Miss. 39201; f. 1952; cap. \$45m.; dep. 445m. (June 1971); Chair. RUSS M. JOHNSON; Pres. W. P. McMULLAN, Jr.

MISSOURI

City National Bank and Trust Co.: P.O.B. 226, 10th and Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo. 64141; f. 1913; cap. \$43m.; dep. \$369m. (June 1971); Pres. and Chief Exec. Officer R. CROSBY KEMPER, Jr.

First National Bank in St. Louis: 510 Locust St., St. Louis, Mo. 63166; f. 1919; cap. \$82m.; dep. \$758m. (June 1971); Chair. and Chief Exec. EDWIN S. JONES; Pres. CLARENCE C. BARKSDALE.

Mercantile Trust Co.: 721 Locust St., St. Louis, Mo. 63166; f. 1855; cap. \$121m.; dep. \$991m. (June 1971); Chair. DONALD E. LASATER; Pres. HARRISON F. COEVER.

MONTANA

First National Bank: 101 North Main St., Butte; f. 1877; cap. \$2.5m.; dep. \$35.6m. (June 1971); Pres. E. LOWRY KUNKEL.

NEBRASKA

Omaha National Bank: 1620 Farnam St., Omaha 68102; f. 1866; cap. \$10m.; dep. \$328.7m. (Sept. 1968); Chair. MORRIS F. MILLER; Pres. F. O. STARR.

NEVADA

First National Bank of Nevada: One East First St., Reno; f. 1903; cap. \$50.8m.; dep. \$4,748m. (Dec. 1971); Chair. of Board and Pres. A. M. SMITH.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Concord National Bank: 43 North Main St., Concord 03301; f. 1864; cap. \$4.6m.; dep. \$29m. (June 1971); Chair. and Pres. F. N. SOUTHWORTH.

NEW JERSEY

Commercial Trust Company of New Jersey: 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City 07302; f. 1899; cap. \$25m.; dep. \$216m. (June 1971); Chair. of the Board and Chief Exec. Officer HARRY C. ZIMMER; Pres. ROBERT SWANSON.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—(FINANCE)

National Newark and Essex Bank: 744 Broad St., Newark, N.J. 07101; f. 1804; cap. \$71m.; dep. \$729.9m. (Dec. 1971); Chair. GUSTAVE E. WIEDENMAYER; Pres. THERON L. MARSH.

NEW MEXICO

Albuquerque National Bank: 123 Central Ave. N.W., Albuquerque 87101; f. 1924; cap. \$3.9m.; dep. \$205.3m. (Dec. 1969); Pres. ROBERT L. TRIPP.

NEW YORK

Allied Bank International: 116 East St., New York, N.Y. 10022; f. 1968; cap. \$27m.; dep. \$204. (Dec. 1970); Pres. JACQUES R. STUNZI.

Bank of America: P.O.B. 466, Church St. Station, New York, N.Y. 10015; wholly owned subsidiary of Bank of American National Trust and Savings Association; f. 1950; cap. \$1,526m.; dep. \$27,820m. (June 1971); Chair. C. J. MEDBURY; Pres. A. W. CLAUSEN.

Bank of New York, The: 48 Wall St., New York, N.Y. 10015; f. 1784; cap. \$159.6m.; dep. \$1,581.6m. (June 1971); Chair. and Chief Excc. Officer SAMUEL H. WOOLLEY; Pres. ELLIOTT OVERETT.

Bankers' Trust Company: 16 Wall St., New York City, N.Y. 10015; f. 1903; cap. \$507m.; dep. \$8,455m. (June 1971); Chair. of the Board WILLIAM H. MOORE.

Chase Manhattan Bank, N.A., The: 1 Chase Manhattan Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10015; f. 1955 through the merging of the Chase National Bank (f. 1877) and the Bank of the Manhattan Company (f. 1799); cap. \$1,418m.; dep. \$21,227m. (Dec. 1970); Chair. of the Board DAVID ROCKEFELLER; Pres. HERBERT P. PATTERSON.

Chemical Bank: 20 Pine St., New York City, N.Y. 10015; f. 1824; wholly owned subsidiary of Chemical New York Corp.; cap. \$730.7m.; dep. \$9,025m. (Dec. 1970); Chair. WILLIAM S. RENCHARD.

First National City Bank: 55 Wall St., New York, N.Y. 10015; f. 1812; subsidiary of First National City Corporation; cap. \$1,724m.; dep. \$23,170m. (June 1971); Chair. W. B. WRISTON; Pres. W. I. SPENCER; Chair. Exec. Cttee. E. L. PALMER.

Irving Trust Company: 1 Wall St., New York, N.Y. 10015; f. 1851; cap. \$276m.; dep. \$4,400m. (Dec. 1971); Chair. GORDON T. WALLIS; Pres. ARTHUR G. BOARDMAN, JR.

Lincoln Rochester Trust Company: 183 East Main St., Rochester 3; f. 1893; cap. \$66.6m.; dep. \$863m. (Dec. 1971); Pres. WILMOT R. CRAIG.

Manufacturers' and Traders' Trust Company: 1 M and T Plaza, Buffalo, N.Y. 14240; f. 1856; cap. \$77.9m.; dep. \$734m. (Dec. 1969); Chair. and Pres. CLAUDE F. SHUCHTER.

Manufacturers' Hanover Trust Company: 350 Park Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022; f. 1961, through merger of Manufacturers' Trust Co. (f. 1905) and The Hanover Bank (f. 1831); cap. \$837m.; dep. \$12,534m. (June 1971); Chair. GABRIEL HAUGE; Pres. JOHN F. MCGILLICUDDY.

Marine Midland Bank—New York: 140 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10015; f. 1907; cap. \$204m.; dep. \$3,980m. (Dec. 1971); Chair. of Board CROCKER NEVIN.

Marine Midland Bank—New York: 140 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10015; f. 1965; subsidiary of Marine Midland Banks Inc.; cap. \$194m.; dep. \$3,643m. (June 1971); Chair. CROCKER NEVIN; Pres. JOHN S. LAWSON.

Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York: 23 Wall St., New York, N.Y. 10015; formed by merger of J. P. Morgan & Co. Inc. and Guaranty Trust Company of

New York, 1959; cap. \$891m.; dep. \$10,688 (June 1971); Chair. ELLMORE C. PATTERSON; Pres. WALTER H. PAGE.

National Bank of North America: 44 Wall St., New York, N.Y. 10005; through merger of Meadow Brook National Bank and Bank of North America, May 1967; cap. \$177m.; dep. \$1,852 (Dec. 1970); Chair. S. FRIEDMAN; Pres. J. H. VOGEL.

United States Trust Company (of New York): 45 Wall St., New York, N.Y. 10005; f. 1853; cap. \$70m.; dep. \$388m. (Dec. 1971); Chair. HOYT AMMIDON; Pres. CHARLES W. BUEK.

NORTH CAROLINA

Wachovia Bank and Trust Company N.A.: Third and Main Sts., Winston-Salem, N.C. 27102; f. 1879; cap. \$24.7m.; dep. \$1,327.9m. (Dec. 1968); Pres. JOHN F. WATLINGTON, JR.

North Carolina National Bank: 200 South Tryon St., Charlotte; f. 1874; cap. \$121.6m.; dep. \$1,546m. (Dec. 1971); Chair. A. H. REESE; Pres. T. I. STORRS.

NORTH DAKOTA

Bank of North Dakota: 700 First St., Bismarck, N.D. 58501; f. 1919; cap. \$20.8m.; dep. \$137m. (June 1971); owned and operated by the State of North Dakota; Pres. and Man. H. L. THORNOHL.

OHIO

Central National Bank of Cleveland: 800 Superior Ave., Cleveland, Ohio 44114; f. 1890; cap. \$91.1m.; dep. \$1,165.7m. (Dec. 1971); Chair. EDWARD L. CARPENTER; Pres. JOHN A. GELBACH.

Central Trust Company: Fourth and Vine Sts., Cincinnati, Ohio 45202; f. 1862; cap. \$58m.; dep. \$502.6m. (June 1971); Chair. FLETCHER E. NYCE; Pres. O. W. BIRCKHEAD.

Cleveland Trust Company: 900 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, Ohio 44101; f. 1894; cap. \$294m.; dep. \$2,226.5m. (June 1971); Chair. G. F. KARCH; Pres. EVERETT WARE SMITH.

Fifth Third Union Trust Company: Fifth Third Bank, Fifth Third Center, Cincinnati, Ohio 45201; f. 1858; cap. \$15m.; dep. \$475m. (Sept. 1971); Chair. and Pres. W. S. ROWE.

First National Bank of Cincinnati, The: S.E. cor. 4th and Walnut Sts., Cincinnati, Ohio 45202; f. 1863; cap. \$82.6m.; dep. \$637.7 (June 1971); Pres. WILLIAM N. LIGGETT.

National City Bank of Cleveland: 623 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, Ohio 44101; f. 1845; cap. \$147.8m.; dep. \$1,358.2m. (Dec. 1971); Chair. JOHN S. FANGBONER; Pres. CLAUDE M. BLAIR.

Society National Bank of Cleveland: 127 Public Square, Cleveland, Ohio 44114; f. 1849; cap. \$69m.; dep. \$780.2m. (Dec. 1971); Chair. WALTER F. LINEBERGER, JR.; Pres. J. MAURICE STRUCHEN.

Toledo Trust Company: 245 Summit St., Toledo, Ohio 43603; f. 1868; cap. \$43.8m.; dep. \$63.4m.; dep. \$417.5m. (Sept. 1971); Chair. of the Board DONALD M. DRESSER; Pres. SAMUEL G. CARSON.

Union Commerce Bank: 917 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, Ohio 44101; f. 1938; cap. \$76m.; dep. \$746m. (June 1971); Chair. ALFRED L. JONES.

OKLAHOMA

First National Bank and Trust Co. of Oklahoma City: Robinson Ave. N., Oklahoma City 73102; f. 1889; cap. \$47m.; dep. \$440m. (June 1971); Pres. FELIX N. PORTER.

OREGON

First National Bank of Oregon: 400 S.W. Sixth Ave., Portland, Ore. 97208; f. 1865; cap. \$14m.; dep. \$1,666m. (June 1971); Pres. RALPH J. VOSS.

United States National Bank of Oregon: 309 S.W. Sixth Ave., Portland, Ore. 97208; f. 1891; subsidiary of U.S. Bancorp.; cap. \$120.9m.; dep. \$1,710.3m. (Dec. 1971); Chair. LEROY B. STAUER; Pres. EARL L. DRESLER; Vice-Pres. and Man. Int. Div. HARVEY H. CORNHILL.

PENNSYLVANIA

First Pennsylvania Banking and Trust Co., The: 15th and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia, Pa. 19101; f. 1782; cap. \$200m.; dep. \$2,325m. (Dec. 1971); Chair. JOHN R. BUNTING; Pres. JAMES F. BODINE.

Girard Trust Bank: 1 Girard Plaza, Philadelphia, Pa. 19101; cap. \$176m.; dep. \$2,134 (June 1971); Chair. STEPHEN S. GARDNER; Pres. WILLIAM B. EAGLESON, Jr.

Mellon National Bank and Trust Company: Mellon Square, Pittsburgh, Pa. 15230; f. 1902; cap. \$536m.; dep. \$4,926m. (June 1971); Chair. JOHN A. MAYER; Pres. A. BRUCE BOWDEN.

Philadelphia National Bank: Broad and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia, Pa. 19101; f. 1803; cap. \$174.8m.; dep. \$2,200m. (Dec. 1971); Chair. G. MORRIS DORRANCE, Jr.

Pittsburgh National Bank: Pittsburgh National Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa. 15222; f. 1864; cap. \$181m.; dep. \$1,535m. (June 1971); Chair. F. E. AGNEW, Jr.; Pres. M. E. GILLIAND.

Provident National Bank: Broad and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia, Pa. 19101; f. 1847; cap. \$84.2m.; dep. \$920.9m. (Dec. 1969); Chair. WILLIAM G. FOULKE; Pres. ROGER S. HILLAS; Senior Vice-Pres. Int. Div. ALAIN DE MAYNADIER.

RHODE ISLAND

Industrial National Bank of Rhode Island: 111 Westminster St., Providence 02903; f. 1791; cap. \$73m.; dep. \$720m. (Sept. 1969); Chair. JOHN SIMMEN; Pres. JOHN J. CUMMINGS, Jr.

SOUTH CAROLINA

South Carolina National Bank: 14-16 Broad St., Charleston 29401; f. 1834; cap. \$53m.; dep. \$571m. (June 1971); Chair. JOHN H. LUMPKIN; Pres. CHARLES K. CROSS.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Northwestern National Bank of Sioux Falls: Sioux Falls; f. 1890; cap. \$11m.; dep. \$148.7m. (Dec. 1971); Pres. CURTIS A. LOVRE.

TENNESSEE

First American National Bank: 326 Union St., Nashville, Tenn. 37237; f. 1883; cap. \$50m.; dep. \$633m. (Dec. 1971); Pres. SCOTT FILLEBROWN.

Union Planters National Bank: 67 Madison Ave., Memphis 38103; f. 1869; cap. \$71m.; dep. \$729.7m. (June 1971); Chair. of the Board C. BENNETT HARRISON.

TEXAS

Bank of the Southwest N.A.: P.O.B. 2629, Houston, Tex. 77001; f. 1907; cap. \$84m.; dep. \$666.7m. (June 1971); Chair. and Chief Exec. Officer A. G. McNEESE, Jr.; Vice-Pres. and Man. International Banking M. R. CROCKARD.

First City National Bank of Houston: P.O.B. 2557, Houston, Tex. 77001; est. 1956, being a consolidation of First National Bank in Houston (est. 1866) and City National Bank of Houston (est. 1928); during 1971 became

principal asset of First City Bancorporation of Texas Inc.; cap. \$102.2m.; dep. \$1,381.2m. (Dec. 1971); Pres. N. S. ROGERS; Senior Vice-Pres. ROBERT C. HOWARD.

First National Bank in Dallas: P.O.B. 6031, Dallas, Tex. 75222; f. 1875; cap. \$158m.; dep. \$1,596m. (June 1971); Chair. ROBERT H. STEWART III; Pres. W. DEWEY PRESLEY.

Mercantile National Bank of Dallas: 1704 Main St., Dallas, Tex. 75201; f. 1916; cap. \$71m.; dep. \$594 (June 1971); Chair. and Chief Exce. J. D. FRANCIS.

Republic National Bank of Dallas: Pacific and Ervay Sts., Dallas, Tex. 75222; f. 1920; cap. \$168m.; dep. \$1,775m. (June 1971); Chair. of Board JAMES W. ASTON; Pres. JAMES W. KEAY.

Texas Commerce Bank N.A. (formerly Texas National Bank of Commerce): 712 Main St., Houston, Tex. 77001; f. 1964; through merger of National Bank of Commerce of Houston (est. 1912) and of Texas National Bank (est. 1886); cap. \$111m.; dep. \$1,084.5m. (June 1971); Chair. and Chief Exec. Officer J. E. WHITMORE; Pres. B. F. LOVE; Sen. Vice-Pres. International Div. GEORGE W. EBANKS.

UTAH

First Security Bank of Utah National Association: P.O.B. 1289, Salt Lake City, Utah 84110; f. 1881; cap. \$48m.; dep. \$475m. (June 1970); Pres. HAROLD J. STEELE.

VERMONT

Howard Bank of Vermont, The: 111 Main St., Burlington; f. 1870; cap. \$7.7m.; dep. \$142m. (Dec. 1971); Pres. L. F. JOHNSON.

VIRGINIA

First and Merchants' National Bank: 827 East Main St., Richmond, Va. 23261; f. 1865; cap. \$85m.; dep. \$916m. (Dec. 1971); Pres. ROBERT L. GORDON, Jr.

WASHINGTON (STATE)

National Bank of Commerce of Seattle: P.O.B. 3966, 1100 Second Ave., Seattle; f. 1889; cap. \$30m.; dep. \$1,576.6m. (Dec. 1971) Pres. T. ROBERT FARAGHER; Chair. ANDREW PRICE, Jr.

Seattle-First National Bank: 1001 Fourth Ave., Seattle, Wash. 98124; f. 1870; cap. \$285.7m.; dep. \$2,312m. (Dec. 1971); Chair. WILLIAM M. JENKINS; Pres. ROBERT S. BEAUPRE.

WEST VIRGINIA

Security National Bank and Trust Co.: 1114 Market St., Wheeling 26003; f. 1962 through merger of Security Trust Co. and National Bank of West Virginia (est. 1817); cap. \$7m.; dep. \$37m. (June 1971); Pres. H. B. DAVIS.

WISCONSIN

First Wisconsin National Bank of Milwaukee: 743 North Water St., Milwaukee 2; f. 1853; cap. \$98.5m.; dep. \$1,295m. (June 1971); Chair. GEORGE F. KASTEN; Pres. HAL C. KUEHL.

WYOMING

First National Bank of Casper: P.O.B. 40, Casper 82601; f. 1889; cap. \$6.6m.; dep. \$72m. (June 1971); Chair. JACKSON F. KING; Pres. ROBERT E. BRYANS.

BANKING ASSOCIATIONS

There is in each State a State Bankers Association. **The American Bankers Association:** 1120 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; f. 1875; is chief national banking organization in the U.S. and includes

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—(FINANCE)

as members ninety-seven out of every hundred banks in the country; Exec. Vice-Prcs. WILLIS W. ALEXANDER; Sec. GEORGE H. GUSTAFSON.

Investment Bankers Association of America: 425 Thirteenth St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20004; f. 1912; Pres. WHEELLOCK WHITNEY; Sec.-Treas. JOHN A. FALVEY; 630 mems.

National Association of Mutual Savings Banks: 60 East 42nd St., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1920; Pres. SAMUEL W. HAWLEY; Exec. Vice-Pres. G. W. ENSLEY; 515 mems.

New York Clearing House Association: 100 Broad St., New York, N.Y. 1004; f. 1853; Pres. R. E. McNEILL (Chair. of the Board, Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co.); Exec. Vice-Pres. and Sec. JOHN F. LEE.

Securities and Exchange Commission: 500 N. Capitol, Washington, D.C. 20549; federal body which administers the Federal securities, laws; Chair. WILLIAM J. CASEY.

STOCK EXCHANGES

American Stock Exchange: 86 Trinity Place, New York, N.Y. 10006; f. 1849, became indoor exchange 1921; Chair. of the Board FRANK C. GRAHAM, Jr.; Pres. PAUL KOLTON; mems. 650 regular, 235 associate.

Baltimore Stock Exchange: Baltimore Stock Exchange Building, Baltimore, Md. 21202.

Boston Stock Exchange: 53 State St., Boston, Mass. 02109; f. 1834; Pres. JAMES E. DOWD; Vice-Pres. Finance ELMER C. HERSKIND; 173 mems.

Cincinnati Stock Exchange: 205 Dixie Terminal Building, Cincinnati, Ohio 45202; f. 1885; Pres. ALBERT W. AULT; Sec. RICHARD T. TABELING.

Colorado Springs Stock Exchange: 418 Mining Exchange Building, Colorado Springs, Colo.; f. 1924; Pres. B. BARRETT GRIFFITH; Sec. JOHN GARDNER.

Detroit Stock Exchange: 2314 Penobscot Building, Detroit, Mich. 48226; f. 1907; 63 mems.; Pres. PETER M. MACPHERSON; Exec. Vice-Prcs. M. EDWARD DENNY.

Honolulu Stock Exchange: 843 Fort St., Honolulu, Hawaii 96813; f. 1898; Prcs. JAMES T. IWAI; 12 mems.

Midwest Stock Exchange: 120 South La Salle St., Chicago, Ill. 60603; f. 1882; Chair. of Board RICHARD W. SIMMONS; Pres. MICHAEL E. TOBIN; Sen. Vice-Pres. and Sec. JOHN G. WEITHERS; 435 mems.

Midwest Stock Exchange: Cleveland Regional Office, Union Commerce Building, Cleveland, Ohio 44114.

Minneapolis-St. Paul Stock Exchange: Roanoke Building, Minneapolis, Minn. 55402.

National Stock Exchange: 91 Hudson St., New York, N.Y. 10013; registered 1960; opened 1962; Pres. EDWARD T. MCCORMICK; Sec. HARRY ASPINWALL.

New Orleans Stock Exchange: 740 Gravier St., New Orleans, La. 71212.

New York Stock Exchange Inc.: 11 Wall St., New York, N.Y. 10005; f. 1792; Pres. ROBERT W. HAACK; Sec. JOHN J. MULCAHY, Jr.; 1,366 mems.

Pacific Coast Stock Exchange: Offices: 301 Pine St., San Francisco, Calif. 94104; f. 1957; 207 mems.; Pres. THOMAS P. PHELAN; Sec. PETER SIBERELL; Treas. HOWARD R. HELWIG.

Philadelphia-Baltimore-Washington Stock Exchange: Stock Exchange, 17th St. and Stock Exchange Place, Philadelphia, Pa. 19103; f. 1790; Pres. ELKINS WETHERILL; Exec. Vice-Prcs. and Sec. CHARLES L. WILSON.

Pittsburgh Stock Exchange: 333 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa. 15222; org. 1895, inc. 1896; Pres. K. B. CUNNINGHAM; Sec. A. M. NEDBALETZ.

Richmond Stock Exchange: P.O.B. 77, Zone 1, Richmond, Va.; f. 1873; Pres. JOHN R. REYNOLDS; Vice-Pres. RICHARD W. HEWARD; Sec.-Treas. MYRL L. HAIRFIELD.

Salt Lake Stock Exchange: 39 Exchange Place, Salt Lake City, Utah 84111; f. 1888; Prcs. ERNEST MUTH; Exec. Sec. MIKE GRAHAM.

San Francisco Mining Exchange: 249 Pine St., San Francisco, Calif. 92104; Pres. GEORGE J. FLACH.

Spokane Stock Exchange: Radio Central Building, Spokane 8, Wash.; f. 1927; Pres. BENJAMIN A. HARRISON; Sec. JOHN R. MEEK; 12 mems.

INSURANCE

INSURANCE COMPANIES

(With assets of \$10,000,000 or more)

Acacia Mutual Life Insurance Company: 51 Louisiana Ave., Washington 1, D.C.; f. 1869; Chair. of the Board HOWARD W. KACY; Pres. DANIEL L. HURSON; operating in 33 States and the District of Columbia.

Aetna Casualty & Surety Co.: 151 Farmington Ave., Hartford, Conn. 06115; f. 1907.

Aetna Insurance Company: 55 Elm St., Hartford, Conn. 06115; f. 1819; Pres. F. D. WATKINS.

Aetna Life Insurance Company: 151 Farmington Ave., Hartford, Conn. 06115; f. 1850; Chair. OLCOTT D. SMITH; Pres. JOHN A. HILL; operating in all States in the Union, the District of Columbia and Canada.

American Equitable Assurance Co. of New York: 92 William St., New York 38, N.Y.; f. 1918.

American General Insurance Co.: 2727 Allen Parkway, Houston, Texas; f. 1926.

American Insurance Company: 15 Washington Street, Newark 1, N.J.; f. 1846; Pres. F. H. MERRILL.

American Mutual Liability Insurance Co.: Wakefield, Mass.; f. 1887.

American Mutual Life Insurance Company: Liberty Building, Des Moines 7, Iowa 50307; f. 1897; Pres. G. F. N. SMITH; Vice-Pres. and Dir. of Agencies E. A. CONLEY; operating in 23 States.

American National Insurance Company: 1 Moody Plaza, Galveston, Tex.; f. 1905; Chair. PHIL B. NOAH; operating in 49 States, the District of Columbia, Canada, Western Europe, Puerto Rico and Guam.

American United Life Insurance Company: 30 West Fall Creek Parkway, Indianapolis, Indiana 46206; f. 1877; Chair. of Board and Pres. JACK E. REICH; Senior Vice-Pres. J. HOWARD ALLTOP; Asst. to Pres. and Sec. J. HAROLD THOMPSON; operating in 42 States, District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and Ontario, Canada; authorized reinsurer in 4 additional States.

American Amicable Life Insurance Company: Alabama corp.; Amicable Life Building, Waco, Texas; f. 1909; Pres. MATTHEW S. HOBBS; operating in Texas.

Arkwright-Boston Manufacturers Mutual Insurance Co.: 225 Wyman St., Waltham, Mass. 02154; f. 1850.

Baltimore Life Insurance Company: Mount Royal Plaza, Baltimore 1, Md.; f. 1882; Pres. CURT H. HEINFELDEN; operating in 7 States and the District of Columbia.

Bankers Life Company: 711 High St., Des Moines, Iowa 50307; f. 1879; Chair. E. F. BUCKNELL; Pres. H. G. ALLEN; operating in District of Columbia, all States and in Canadian provinces of Manitoba, Ontario, Alberta and Quebec.

Bankers' Life and Casualty Co.: 4444 Lawrence Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60630; f. 1880; Chair. JOHN D. MACARTHUR; Pres. PAUL D. DOOLEN; operates in the District of Columbia and all States except California, New Jersey and New York.

Bankers Life Nebraska: Corner at O St., Lincoln, Nebraska 68501; f. 1887; Chair. GEORGE B. COOK; operating in 41 States, District of Columbia and Ontario, Canada.

Bankers' National Life Insurance Company: 1 Sunset Ave., Montclair, N.J.; f. 1927; Chair. RALPH R. LOUNSBURY; Pres. JOHN D. BRUNDAGE; Excc. Vice-Pres. CHARLES A. BELL; Sec. WILLIAM H. HACKETT; Vice-Pres. and Treas. ALBERT C. WINDOLF; operating in 47 States, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico.

Berkshire Life Insurance Company: 700 South St., Pittsfield, Mass.; f. 1851; Pres. LAWRENCE W. STRATTNER, Jr.; operating in 25 States and the District of Columbia.

Business Men's Assurance Company of America: B.M.A. Tower, 1 Penn Valley Park, Kansas City, Mo. 64141; f. 1909; Chair. and Pres. W. D. GRANT; operating in 46 States, Puerto Rico and the District of Columbia.

California-Western States Life Insurance Company: 2020 L St., Sacramento, Calif. 95814; f. 1910; Pres. H. HAROLD LEAVEY; operating in 27 States.

Capitol Life Insurance Company: 1600 Sberman St., Denver, Colo.; f. 1905; Pres. HARLAND W. FARRAR; operating in 49 States, Europe and Puerto Rico.

Central Life Assurance Company: 611 Fifth Ave., Des Moines, Iowa 50306; f. 1896; Pres. N. T. FUHLRODT; operating in 26 States and District of Columbia.

Central Standard Life Insurance Co.: Chicago; see Reliance Standard Life Insurance Co., below.

Colonial Life Insurance Company of America: P.O. Box 191, East Orange, New Jersey; f. 1897; Pres. RICHARD D. NELSON; operating in 40 States, District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

Columbus Mutual Life Insurance Company: East Broad St., Columbus 16, Ohio; f. 1907; Pres. RALPH E. WALDO; Vice-Pres. and Sec. ORVAL J. MILLER; operating in 27 States and the District of Columbia.

Commonwealth Life Insurance Company: Commonwealth Building, 4th and Broadway, Louisville, Ky. 40201; f. 1905; Chair. of Board WILLIAM H. ABELL; Pres. RICHARD SELLERS; operating in 11 States and District of Columbia.

Connecticut General Life Insurance Company: Hartford, Conn. 06115; f. 1865; Pres. HENRY R. ROBERTS; operating in District of Columbia and all States of the U.S.A.; also in Canada and Puerto Rico.

Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company: 140 Garden St., Hartford, Conn. 06115; f. 1846; Pres. EDWARD B. BATES; operating in District of Columbia and all States in U.S.A. except North Dakota.

Continental American Life Insurance Company: 11th and King Street, Wilmington, Del. 19899; f. 1907; Pres. WILLIAM G. COPELAND; operating in 41 States and the District of Columbia.

Continental Assurance Company: 310 South Michigan Ave., Chicago 4, Ill.; f. 1911; Chair. ELMER L. NICHOLSON; Pres. JACQUE W. SAMMET; operating in all States, Canada and Puerto Rico.

Continental Casualty Company: 310 South Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60604; f. 1897; Chair. H. C. REEDER; Pres. JACQUE W. SAMMET.

Continental Insurance Company: 80 Maiden Lane, New York, N.Y. 10038; f. 1853; Chair. N. H. WENTWORTH; Pres. MILTON W. MAYS.

Country Life Insurance Co.: 1701 Towanda Ave., Bloomington, Ind.; f. 1928; Pres. HAROLD B. STEELE.

Country Mutual Insurance Co.: 1701 Towanda Avenue, Bloomington, Ill.; f. 1925.

Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States: 1285 Ave. of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10019; f. 1859; Chair. DAVIDSON SOMMERS; Pres. J. HENRY SMITH; operating in all States of the Union, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and Canada.

Equitable Life Insurance Company: 3900 Wisconsin Ave., Washington, D.C. 20016; f. 1902; Chair. of Board C. E. PHILLIPS; Pres. W. J. HAMRICK; operating in 14 States and the District of Columbia.

Equitable Life Insurance Company of Iowa: 604 Locust St., Des Moines, Iowa 50306; f. 1867; Chair. of the Board JAMES H. WINDSOR; Pres. K. R. AUSTIN; operating in 35 States and the District of Columbia.

Factory Mutual Liability Insurance Co. of America: 10 Weybosset St., Providence, R.I. 02904; f. 1914.

Farmers' and Traders' Life Insurance Company: 960 James St., Syracuse, N.Y. 13203; f. 1912; Pres. MATTHIAS E. SMITH; Exec. Vice-Pres. WILLIAM T. BOLTON; operating in 27 States and the District of Columbia.

Farmers' Insurance Exchange: 4680 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles 54, Calif.; f. 1928.

Farmers New World Life Insurance Co.: Sunset Highway, Mercer Island, Wash. 98040; f. 1910; Pres. R. C. VON ROSENBERG; operating in 25 States.

Federal Insurance Company: Millburn Township, N.J.; f. 1901; Chair. PERCY CHUBB; Pres. W. M. REES.

Federal Life Insurance Company: 6100 N. Cicero Avenue, Chicago 46, Ill.; f. 1899; Pres. SPENCER R. KEARE; operating in 19 States.

Fidelity & Casualty Company of New York: 80 Maiden Lane, New York, N.Y. 10038; f. 1875; Chair. N. H. WENTWORTH; Vice-Chair. W. E. MATCHETT; Pres. M. W. MAYS.

Fidelity Mutual Life Insurance Company: Philadelphia, Pa. 19101; f. 1878; Pres. J. C. LADD; operating in 39 States.

Fidelity-Phoenix Insurance Company: 80 Maiden Lane, New York, N.Y. 10038; f. 1874; Chair. J. V. HERD.

Fireman's Fund Insurance Company: 3333 California Street, San Francisco, Calif. 94120; f. 1863; Pres. F. H. MERRILL.

Fireman's Insurance Company of Newark, N.J.: 80 Maiden Lane, New York, N.Y. 10038; f. 1855; Chair. N. H. WENTWORTH; Pres. M. W. MAYS.

Franklin Life Insurance Company: Franklin Square, Springfield, Ill. 62705; f. 1884; Pres. and Chief Exec. Officer GEORGE E. HATMAKER; operating in the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands and all States except New York.

General American Life Insurance Company: N.W. Corner 15th and Locust Streets, St. Louis 66, Mo.; f. 1933; Pres. FREDERIC M. PEIRCE; operating in 42 States.

Great American Insurance Co.: 99 John Street, New York, N.Y. 10038; f. 1872; Chair. W. E. NEWCOMB.

Great Southern Life Insurance Co.: 3121 Buffalo Speedway, Houston, Tex. 77006; f. 1909; Chair. PAT M. GREENWOOD; operates in 14 States.

Guarantee Mutual Life Company: Guarantec Mutual Life Bldg., 8721 Indian Hills Drive, Omaha, Nebraska 68114; f. 1901; Pres. J. D. ANDERSON; operating in 22 States.

Guardian Life Insurance Company of America, The: 201 Park Avenue South, New York, N.Y. 10003; f. 1860; Pres. GEORGE T. CONKLIN, Jr.; Chair. of Board DANIEL J. LYONS; operating in all States of the Union, including the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico.

Gulf Insurance Co.: P.O.B. 1771, Dallas, Texas 75221; f. 1925.

Gulf Life Insurance Co.: 1301 Gulf Life Drive, Jacksonville, Fla. 32207; f. 1911; Pres. M. S. HOBBS; operates in 16 States and District of Columbia.

Hanover Insurance Co.: 111 John Street, New York, N.Y. 10038; f. 1852; Pres. J. L. DORRIS.

Hartford Insurance Group: Hartford Plaza, Hartford, Conn. 06115; f. 1810; Chair. of Board and Pres. H. V. WILLIAMS.

Hartford Life Insurance Co.: Hartford Plaza, Hartford, Conn. 06115; f. 1902; Pres. JOHN W. CLARKE; operating in all States.

Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection & Insurance Co.: 56 Prospect St., Hartford, Conn. 06102; f. 1866; Vice-Pres. of Engineering T. R. HARDIN.

Home Beneficial Life Insurance Company: 3901 West Broad St., Richmond 12, Va.; f. 1899; Hon. Chair. of Board W. E. WILTSHIRE; Chair. of Board M. D. NUNNALLY, Jr.; Pres. R. W. WILTSHIRE; operating in 6 States and the District of Columbia.

Home Fire & Marine Insurance Co. of California: 3333 California Street, San Francisco, Calif.; f. 1864.

Home Insurance Company Ltd.: 59 Maiden Lane, New York, N.Y. 10008; f. 1853; Pres. K. E. BLACK.

Home Life Insurance Company: 253 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10007; f. 1896; Pres. J. HARRY WOOD; operating in all States of the U.S.A. and Puerto Rico.

Indianapolis Life Insurance Company: 2960 North Meridian St., Indianapolis, Indiana 46208; f. 1905; Pres. WALTER H. HUEHL; operating in 31 States and the District of Columbia.

Insurance Company of North America: 1600 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. 19101; f. 1792; Pres. CHARLES K. COX.

Inter-Insurance Exchange of the Chicago Motor Club: 66 East South Water Street, Chicago 1, Ill.; f. 1917.

Jefferson Standard Life Insurance Company: Jefferson Square, Greensboro, N.C. 27401; f. 1907; Pres. W. ROGER SOLES; operating in 32 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.

John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company: 200 Berkeley St., Boston, Mass. 02117; f. 1862; Chair. GERHARD D. BLEICKEN; Pres. FRANK B. MAHER; operates in all States of U.S.A. and some other areas.

Kansas City Life Insurance Company: 3520 Broadway, Box No. 139, Kansas City 41, Mo.; f. 1895; Chair. of Board and Chief Exec. Officer W. E. BIXBY; Pres. JOSEPH R. BIXBY; Exec. Vice-Pres. HARRY W. KENNEY; Vice-Pres. and Sec. C. W. ARNOLD; operating in 41 States and the District of Columbia.

Lamar Life Insurance Company: P.O. Box 880, 317 East Capitol Street, Jackson, Miss.; f. 1906; Pres. HARLAND L. KNIGHT; operating in 11 States.

Liberty Life Insurance Company: Liberty Life Building, Wade Hampton Blvd., Greenville, S.C., 29602; f. 1905; Chair. of the Board FRANCIS M. HIPP; Pres. HERMAN N. HIPP; Legal Vice-Pres. R. R. SCALES, Jr.; Vice-Pres. J. K. DAVIS; Sec. ROBERT D. RITCHIE; Marketing Vice-Pres. L. WARREN ISOM; Financial Exec. Vice-Pres. HARRIS P. GRAVELY; Investments Exec. Vice-Pres. B. C. HIPP; licensed in 23 States, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico.

Life and Casualty Insurance of Tennessee: Life and Casualty Tower, Nashville, Tenn.; f. 1903; Pres. GUILFORD DUDLEY, Jr.; Sec. PRICE F. CARNEY; operating in 27 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

Life Insurance Co. of Georgia: Life of Georgia Tower, Atlanta, Ga. 30308; f. 1891; Chair. R. HOWARD DORRIS, Jr.; Pres. RANKIN M. SMITH; operates in 11 Southern States.

Life Insurance Company of Virginia: Capitol and 10th Streets, Richmond 9, Va.; f. 1871; Pres. WARREN M. PACE; licensed in 26 States and the District of Columbia.

Lincoln National Life Insurance Company: South Harrison St. Fort Wayne, Indiana; f. 1905; Chair. H. F. ROOD; Pres. T. A. WATSON; operating in Panama Canal Zone, Philippine Islands, Canada, Guam, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, District of Columbia and all States of U.S. except New York.

Lutheran Mutual Life Insurance Company: First St., S.E., Waverly, Iowa; f. 1879; Pres. E. T. KOOPMAN; operating in 30 States and the District of Columbia.

Manhattan Life Insurance Company: 111 West 57th St., New York, N.Y. 10019; f. 1850; Chair. THOMAS E. LOVEJOY, Jr.; operating in all 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company: State St., Springfield, Mass.; f. 1851; Pres. JAMES R. MARTIN; licensed in all States of the Union and the District of Columbia; also in Puerto Rico and the Dominion of Canada, with provincial licenses in Manitoba, Alberta, Ontario, New Brunswick, and Quebec.

Metropolitan Life Insurance Company: 1 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10010; f. 1868; Chair. of the Board GILBERT W. FITZHUGH; Vice-Chair. of the Board and Chair. Finance Cttee. GEORGE P. JENKINS; Vice-Chair. of the Board and Chair. Exec. Cttee. CHARLES A. SIEGFRIED; Pres. RICHARD R. SHINN; licensed in all of the United States, in the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and in Canada; also authorized to solicit life insurance among certain military personnel and certain other U.S. and Canadian citizens overseas.

Midland Mutual Life Insurance Company, The: 250 E. Broad St., Columbus, Ohio 43216; f. 1905; Pres. JAMES B. MCINTOSH; Exec. Vice-Pres. CHARLES E. SHERER; Admin. Vice-Pres. GERALD E. MAYO; Agency Vice-Pres. RONALD W. ALLBEE; operating in 23 States.

Minnesota Mutual Life Insurance Company: Victory Square, Saint Paul, Minn. 55101; f. 1880; Pres. COLEMAN BLOOMFIELD; operating in all the Continental United States, also Canada and Puerto Rico.

Monarch Life Insurance Company: 1250 State St., Springfield, Mass. 01101; f. 1901; Chair. of Board WILLIAM C. GILES, Jr.; Pres. BENJAMIN F. JONES; operating in 46 States and the District of Columbia.

Monumental Life Insurance Company: Charles and Chase Streets, Baltimore, Md. 21202; f. 1858; Chair. FRANK BAKER, Jr.; Pres. DONALD H. WILSON, Jr.; operating in 20 States and the District of Columbia.

Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company: 520 Broad St., Newark 1, N.J.; f. 1845; Pres. ROBERT V. VAN FOSSAN; operating in all States of the Union (except Alaska) and the District of Columbia.

Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York: 1740 Broadway, New York 19, N.Y.; f. 1842; Chair. of Exec. Cttee. LEWIS W. DOUGLAS; operating in all States of the Union, the District of Columbia and Canada.

Mutual Trust Life Insurance Co.: 77 S. Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.; f. 1904; Pres. DELMAR OLSON, operates in 31 States and the District of Columbia.

National Guardian Life Insurance Company: 2 East Gilman St., Madison, Wis. 53703; f. 1909; Pres. L. J. LARSON; operating in 31 States.

National Life and Accident Insurance Company: National Life Center, Nashville, Tenn. 37203; f. 1898; Chair. of Board G. D. BROOKS; Pres. WILLIAM C. WEAVER, Jr.; operating in 23 States.

National Life Insurance Company: National Life Drive, Montpelier, Vt.; f. 1848; Pres. DEANE C. DAVIS; licensed for sale of life insurance in all States of the Union, including the District of Columbia.

Nationwide Mutual Insurance Co.: 246 North High St., Columbus, Ohio 43216; f. 1933.

New York Life Insurance Company: 51 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10010; f. 1845; Chair. CHARLES W. V. MEARES; Pres. R. MANNING BROWN, Jr.; operating in all States of the Union, the District of Columbia and Canada.

Niagara Fire Insurance Co.: 80 Maiden Lane, New York 38, N.Y.; f. 1850.

North American Life Insurance Company of Chicago: 36 South State Street, Chicago 3, Ill.; f. 1907; Pres. L. O. COPELAND; operating in 42 States including the District of Columbia.

North American Reassurance Company: 245 Park Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1923; Pres. R. R. GALLAGHER; operating in all States and Canada (this office writes life reassurance business only but is included in this list because its assets exceed \$10,000,000).

Northern Assurance Company of America, The: 110 Milk St., Boston, Mass.; f. 1954; Pres. FRANK J. CAREY; First Vice-Pres. HENRY S. STONE.

Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co.: 720 East Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee, Wis. 53202; f. 1857; Pres. FRANCIS E. FERGUSON; operates in all States, except Hawaii and Alaska, also in District of Columbia.

Northwestern National Insurance Co.: 731 North Jackson St., Milwaukee, Wis. 53202; f. 1869; Chair. CHARLES D. JAMES; Pres. T. PARKER LOWE; Sec. ROBERT P. FALAT.

Northwestern National Life Insurance Company: 20 Washington Ave. South, Minneapolis, Minn. 55440; f. 1885; Chair. and Chief Exec. Officer JOHN S. PILLSBURY, Jr.; Pres. HARRY E. ARWOOD; operating in 48 States and the District of Columbia.

Occidental Life Insurance Company of California: 12th St. at Hill to Hill and Olive at 12th St., Los Angeles, Calif. 90054; f. 1906; Pres. EARL CLARK; operating in 49 States, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico, Canada, Hong Kong, Philippines and Japan.

Ohio National Life Insurance Company: W. Howard Taft Road at Highland Avenue, Cincinnati 1, Ohio; f. 1909; Pres. M. R. DODSON; operating in 34 States and the District of Columbia.

Ohio State Life Insurance Company: 100 East Broad St., Columbus, Ohio 43215; f. 1906; Pres. JAMES M. BATES; operating in 20 States and the District of Columbia.

Old Line Life Insurance Company of America: 707 N. 11th Street, Milwaukee 3, Wis.; f. 1931; Pres. F. D. GUYNN; Vice-Pres. FRANKLIN P. GRAF; operating in 29 States.

Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company: Pacific Mutual Building, 523 West Sixth St., Los Angeles, Calif. 90054; f. 1868; Chair. STANTON G. HALE; Pres. WALTER B. GERIN; operating in 49 States and the District of Columbia.

Pan-American Life Insurance Company: Pan-American Life Building, 2400 Canal Street, New Orleans, La. 70119; f. 1911; Chair. of Board JOHN Y. RUDDOCK; Pres. G. FRANK PURVIS, Jr.; operating in 30 States and the District of Columbia and in 14 Central and South American countries.

Paul Revere Life Insurance Co.: 18 Chestnut St., Worcester, Mass.; f. 1930; Pres. GEORGE L. HOGEMAN; operates in all States, District of Columbia and all Provinces in Canada except Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island.

Penn Mutual Life Insurance Co.: Independence Square, Philadelphia, Penn. 19105; f. 1847; Pres. CHARLES R. TYSON; operates in all States except Alaska and

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—(FINANCE)

Hawaii, and in the District of Columbia; also provinces of Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Ontario, Canada.

People's-Home Life Insurance Company of Indiana: 3637 N Meridian Street, Indianapolis, Ind. 46208; f. 1906; Prcs. FRED L. SEAMAN; operating in 49 States and the District of Columbia.

People's Life Insurance Company: 601 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W., Washington 7, D.C.; f. 1903; Chair. of the Board SAMUEL W. HAUSER; Prcs. WILLIAM T. LEITH; operating in 10 States and the District of Columbia.

Philadelphia Life Insurance Company: 111 N. Broad Street, Philadelphia 7, Pa.; f. 1906; Pres. JOSEPH E. BOETTNER; operating in 25 States and the District of Columbia.

Phoenix Insurance Co.: 61 Woodland Street, Hartford, Conn. 06115; f. 1854; Prcs. J. D. TAYLOR.

Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company: One American Row, Hartford, Conn. 06115; f. 1851; Prcs. ROBERT T. JACKSON; operating in 45 States.

Pilot Life Insurance Company: Greensboro, N.C.; f. 1890; Hon. Chair. of Board J. M. BRYAN; Pres. RUFUS WHITE; operating in 26 States, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico.

Protective Life Insurance Company: Protective Life Bldg., 2027 First Ave. North, Birmingham, Ala. 35203; f. 1907; Chair. of Board Col. WILLIAM J. RUSHTON; operating in 14 States and the District of Columbia.

Provident Life and Accident Insurance Company: Fountain Square, Chattanooga 2, Tenn.; f. 1887; Pres. ROBERT L. MACLELLAN; operating in 47 States of the Union; also Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, Canada.

Provident Mutual Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia: 4601 Market St., Philadelphia 1, Pa.; f. 1865; Chair. of Board THOMAS A. BRADSHAW; operating in 46 States and the District of Columbia.

Prudential Insurance Company of America, The: Prudential Plaza, Newark, N.J. 07101; f. 1875; Pres. DONALD S. MACNAUGHTON; operating throughout the U.S.A. and Canada.

Reliance Insurance Co.: 4 Penn Center Plaza, Philadelphia, Pa. 19103; f. 1817; Pres. A. ADDISON ROBERTS.

Reliance Standard Life Insurance Co.: 175 West Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill. 60604; Exec. Offices 4 Penn Center Plaza, Philadelphia, Pa. 19103; f. 1907 as Central Standard Life Insurance Co., name changed 1965; Chair. A. A. ROBERTS; operates in 47 States and the District of Columbia.

SAFECO Insurance Companies: 4347 Brooklyn Ave. N.E., Seattle; Wash. 98105.

St. Paul Fire & Marine Insurance Co.: 385 Washington St., St. Paul, Minn. 55102; f. 1925; Chair. R. M. HUBBS; Pres. C. B. DRAKE, Jr.

Security Insurance Co. of Hartford: 1000 Asylum Ave., Hartford, Conn. 06101; f. 1841; Prcs. E. C. GENGRAS.

Security Life and Trust Company: Integon Corp., 420 North Spruce St., Winston-Salem, N.C. 27102; f. 1920; Pres. J. EDWIN COLLETTE; operating in 22 States.

Security Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York: Court House Square, Binghamton, N.Y. 13902; f. 1886; Chair. of Board RICHARD E. PILLE; Pres. ROBERT M.

BEST; Exec. Vice-Pres. KENNETH P. LORD; operating in the District of Columbia and all States except Alaska, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Kansas, Louisiana, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, Texas, Utah, Washington, Wyoming.

Southland Life Insurance Company: Southland Center, Dallas 1, Texas; f. 1908; Prcs. JAMES B. GOODSON; operating in 45 States and the District of Columbia.

Southwestern Life Insurance Company: Southwestern Life Building, 1807 Ross Ave., Dallas, Tex. 75201; f. 1903; purchased Atlantic Life Insurance Co., Richmond, Va. in 1964; Pres. WILLIAM H. SEAY; operating in 35 States and the District of Columbia.

Standard Insurance Company: P.O.B. 711, Portland, Ore. 97207; f. 1906 as Oregon Life; Pres. GARNETT E. CANNON; Vice-Pres. and Sec. EDWIN A. PHILLIPS; operating in 10 States.

Standard Insurance Company: P.O.B. 711, Portland, Oregon 97207; f. 1906 as Oregon Mutual Life; Pres. LOUIS B. PERRY; Sec. WM. F. GAARENSTROOM; operating in 10 States.

State Farm Life Insurance Co.: State Farm Insurance Building, 112 East Washington St., Bloomington, Ill.; f. 1929; Chair. EARLE B. JOHNSON; Pres. EDWARD B. RUST; Exec. Vice-Pres. ROBERT C. PERRY; operates in all States except Conn., N.Y., Wis., and in the District of Columbia and Canada (Alberta, British Columbia, Ontario, Manitoba and New Brunswick).

State Farm Mutual Automobile Insurance Co.: 112 East Washington St., Bloomington, Ill. 61701; f. 1922; Chair. ADLAI H. RUST; Pres. EDWARD B. RUST.

State Life Insurance Company: State Life Building, Indianapolis, Indiana; f. 1894; Pres. WILLIAM J. SULLIVAN; operating in 26 States, the District of Columbia and in Canada.

State Mutual Life Assurance Company of America: 440 Lincoln Street, Worcester, Mass. 01605; f. 1844; Chair. of Board H. LADD PLUMLEY; Pres. W. DOUGLAS BELL; licensed in all States of the Union and the District of Columbia, Canada and Puerto Rico.

Sun Life Insurance Company of America: Sun Life Building, Baltimore, Md. 21201; f. 1890; Pres. S. Z. ROTHSCHILD, Jr.; operating in 31 States and the District of Columbia.

Travelers Insurance Company: One Tower Square, Hartford, Conn. 06115; f. 1864; Chair. of Board J. DOYLE DEWITT; Pres. ROGER C. WILKINS; operating in all States of the Union, including the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and the Dominion of Canada.

Unigard Insurance Group: 217 Pine St., Seattle, Wash. 98101; f. 1901.

Union Central Life Insurance Company: P.O.B. 179, Cincinnati, Ohio 45201; f. 1867; Hon. Chair. W. HOWARD COX; Pres. JOHN A. LLOYD; Vice-Pres. and Treas. ELMER R. BEST; Vice-Pres. Investments D. A. WARNER, Jr.; Vice-Pres. and General Counsel C. L. PETERSON; Vice-Prcs. Sales ROBERT L. POPE; Sec. P. R. INSKEEP; operating in all 50 States of the Union and the District of Columbia.

Union Mutual Life Insurance Company: 400 Congress St., Portland, Maine 04112; f. 1848; Pres. COLIN C. HAMPTON; operating in the District of Columbia, all States of the U.S.A.; also in Puerto Rico and Canada.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—(FINANCE)

United Benefit Life Insurance Company: 33rd St., Omaha, Nebraska; f. 1926; Chair. of the Board V. J. SKUTT; Pres. GALE E. DAVIS; Canada, Virgin Islands, Okinawa, Formosa, Guam, Canal Zone, Panama, Puerto Rico and in Europe and Japan.

United Life and Accident Insurance Company: United Life Building, 2 White Street, Concord, New Hampshire; f. 1913; Pres. T. BENSON LEAVITT; operating in 44 States and the District of Columbia.

United States Fidelity & Guaranty Co.: United States Fidelity & Guaranty Building, Baltimore, Md. 21203; f. 1896; Chair. and Pres. W. J. JEFFERY.

United States Life Insurance Company in the City of New York: 125 Maiden Lane, New York, N.Y. 10038; f. 1850; Pres. GORDON E. CROSBY, Jr.; operating in 50 States, the District of Columbia, and several foreign countries.

Victory Mutual Life Insurance Company: 5601 South State Street, Chicago, Ill. 60621; f. 1933; Pres. B. C. CYRUS; Vice-Pres. and Sec. M. A. MAHONE; operating in 5 States and the District of Columbia.

Volunteer State Life Insurance Company: Volunteer Building, Chattanooga 2, Tenn.; f. 1903; Chair. of the Board CECIL WOODS; Pres. J. H. DAVENPORT, Jr.; operating in 38 States and District of Columbia.

Washington National Insurance Company: Chicago Ave., Evanston, Ill.; f. 1911; Chair. of Board G. P. KENDALL; Pres. R. W. FRIEDNER; operating in 47 States of the Union, and the District of Columbia and the Provinces of Alberta and Ontario, Canada.

West Coast Life Insurance Company: 605 Market St., San Francisco 5, Calif.; f. 1906; Chair. FRANCIS V. KEESLING, Jr.; Pres. H. CURTIS REED; operating in 13 States.

Western-Southern Life Insurance Company: 400 Broadway, Cincinnati, Ohio 45202; f. 1888; Pres. WILLIAM C. SAFFORD; operating in 42 States and District of Columbia.

Western Life Insurance Company: 385 Washington St., St. Paul, Minn.; f. 1910; Pres. RALPH E. YOUNG; operating in 49 States.

Wisconsin National Life Insurance Company: 220-222 Washington Ave., Oshkosh, Wis.; f. 1908; Pres. A. DEAN ARGANBRIGHT; operating in 23 States.

INSURANCE ORGANIZATIONS

AFIA: (formerly American Foreign Insurance Association): 110 William St., New York, N.Y. 10038; f. 1918; provides fire, marine, bond and casualty insurance and reinsurance; maintains more than 200 branch offices and several thousand agencies in over 80 countries for 10 members American capital stock insurance; mems.: Aetna Insurance Co., The American Insurance Co., Fireman's Fund Insurance Co., Great American Insurance Co., Hartford Fire Insurance Co., The Home Insurance Co., Reliance Insurance Co., St. Paul Fire and Marine Insurance Co., United States Fire Insurance Co., Westchester Fire Insurance Co.; Chair. of Board F. D. WATKINS; Vice-Chair. H. V. WILLIAMS and L. W. NIGGEMAN; Pres. F. A. MAYES.

American Institute of Marine Underwriters: 99 John St., New York 38, N.Y.; f. 1898; membership: 118 marine insurance companies represented by 248 individuals; Pres. G. DORNE MCCARTHY; Exec. Vice-Pres. CARL E. McDOWELL; Sec. JOHN C. HERMAN.

American Insurance Association: 85 John St., New York, N.Y. 10038; f. 1866; Pres. T. LAWRENCE JONES; Sec. RICHARD C. MACHINSKI.

American Insurance Group: 15 Washington St., Newark 1, N.J.; f. 1846; Pres. ROBERT Z. ALEXANDER; Sec. J. PAUL RUTTER.

American International Underwriters Corporation: 102 Maiden Lane, New York, N.Y. 10005; f. 1926; Chair. E. A. G. MANTON; Pres. J. J. ROBERTS; Exec. Vice-Pres. A. WEBER; Treas. A. K. HATFIELD; Sec. P. C. PARIS.

Casualty Actuarial Society: 200 East 42nd St., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1914; 480 mems.; Pres. LEROY J. SIMON; Sec.-Treas. RONALD L. BORNHUTTER.

Institute of Life Insurance: 277 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1939; 158 mem. companies; Pres. BLAKE T. NEWTON, Jr., Exec. Vice-Pres. WILLIAM K. PAYNTER, Vice-Pres. DONALD F. BARNES, ROBERT G. TAYLOR, JAMES R. WILLIAMS; Vice-Pres. and Sec. R. WILFRED KELSEY; Vice-Pres. and Treas. MARGARET E. GALLAGHER.

Insurance Rating Board: 125 Maiden Lane, New York, N.Y. 10038; f. 1958 by consolidation of National Automobile Underwriters Asscn. and National Bureau of Casualty Underwriters; 88 board mems., 50 assoc. mems., 350 subscribers; Gen. Man. JAMES M. CAHILL; Assoc. Gen. Man. HOWARD S. OMSBERG; Asst. Gen. Man. CARL B. BLACK, Jr., RICHARD H. ELLIOTT.

Life Insurance Agency Management Association: 170 Sigourney St., Hartford, Conn. 06105; f. 1916; over 500 mems.; a world-wide sales research and service organization of life insurance companies; Chair. of Board HOWARD E. BARNHILL; Pres. BURKETT W. HUEY.

Life Insurance Association of America: 277 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017; Pres. BENJAMIN F. SMALL.

Life Office Management Association: 757 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017; 500 mem. companies; Pres. ROY A. MACDONALD; Vice-Pres. and Sec.-Treas. ALDEN F. JACOBS.

National Association of Mutual Insurance Companies: 2511 East 46th St., Suite H, Indianapolis, Ind. 46205; 1,100 mems.; Pres. HOWARD B. LANG, Jr.; Exec. Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. HAROLD W. WALTERS.

Society of Actuaries: 208 S. La Salle Street, Chicago 4, Ill.; f. 1949; 1,259 fellows, 940 associates; Pres. JOHN H. MILLER; Sec. W. L. GRACE; Treas. GATHINGS STEWART.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Chamber of Commerce of the United States: 1615 H St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006; f. 1912; Exec. Vice-Pres. ARCH N. BOOTH.

Membership: more than 3,700 organization mems. (Chambers of Commerce, associations, etc.), more than 33,000 business mems. (persons, firms and corporations).

United States Jaycees (U.S. Junior Chamber of Commerce): 21st and Main Streets, Tulsa, Okla.; f. 1920; 253,844 mems. in 5,854 chapters; purpose: leadership training through civic improvement; Exec. Vice-Pres. JACK A. FRIEDRICH; publs. *Future and Action* (monthlies).

There are chapters in most cities and towns.

British-American Chamber of Commerce: 655 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10021; f. 1920; Exec. Dir. DAVID FARQUHARSON; publs. *BAT News* (10 issues a year), *Yearbook, Directory*.

GENERAL

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATIONS

American Management Association: 135 W. 50th St., New York, N.Y. 10020; f. 1923; Pres. ALEXANDER B. TROWBRIDGE; 60,000 company and individual mems.

American Mining Congress: Ring Building, Washington, D.C. 20036; f. 1897; Exec. Vice-Pres. J. ALLEN OVERTON, Jr.; Sec. and Treas. HENRY I. DWORSHAK; publ. *Mining Congress Journal* (monthly).

Farmers Educational & Co-operative Union of America (National Farmers Union): 12025 East 45th Ave., Denver, Colo. 80201; one of three general farm organizations; Pres. TONY T. DECHANT.

National Association of Manufacturers: 277 Park Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1895; Pres. W. P. GULLANDER; Chair. of Board M. P. VENEMA; Sec. JOHN MCGRAW; Treas. A. F. AMBROSE; approx. 13,000 mems.

National Grange: 1616 H Street, N.W., Washington, 20006; f. 1867; farmers' organization.

LABOUR ORGANIZATION

There are 181 Unions of which 116 are affiliated to the AFL-CIO (1972). Total membership 17,630,000; AFL-CIO membership 13,600,000. Only Unions with 50,000 members or more are listed below.

American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organisations: 815 16th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006; Pres. GEORGE MEANY; Sec. Treas. LANE KIRKLAND; publs. *AFL-CIO News* (weekly) and *Federationist* (monthly) (official magazine).

CHEMICALS

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATIONS

American Institute of Chemists, Inc.: 60 E. 42nd St., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1923; Pres. DR. ENNETT B. CARMICHAEL; Treas. DR. F. A. HESSEL; Editor V. F. KIMBALL; Sec. JOHN KOTRADY; publ. *The Chemist* (monthly); 3,100 mems.

American Pharmaceutical Association: 2215 Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037; f. 1852; 48,000 mems.; Exec. Dir. WILLIAM S. APPLE; publ. *Journal of the American Pharmaceutical Association* (monthly), etc.

Federal Wholesale Druggists' Association of the United States and Canada, Inc.: f. 1915; 2 Lexington Ave., New York, N.Y. 10010; Exec. Sec. R. C. SCHLOTTERER.

Fertilizer Institute, The: 1015 18th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; inc. July 1955; Pres. EDWIN M. WHEELER; Sec.-Treas. GARY D. MYERS.

Manufacturing Chemists' Association, Inc.: 1825 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20009; f. 1872; Pres. WILLIAM J. DRIVER; Sec.-Treas. JAMES R. CARNES; 176 mems.

National Association of Retail Druggists: One East Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill. 60601; f. 1898; Excc. Sec. and Gen. Man. WILLARD B. SIMMONS; 36,000 mems.; publ. *N.A.R.D. Journal*.

National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association: 1500 Rhode Island Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005; f. 1888; 1,000 mems.; Excc. Vice-Pres. ROBERT A. ROLAND; Sec. ALLAN W. GATES.

National Wholesale Druggists' Association: 220 East 42nd St., New York City, N.Y. 10017; f. 1876; Exec. Vice Pres. WILLIAM L. FORD; 800 mems.

Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association: 1155 15th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005; f. 1958; Chair. of Board HENRY W. GADSDEN; Pres. C. JOSEPH STETLER; mems. 115.

Soap and Detergent Association: 475 Park Ave. South, New York, N.Y. 10016; f. 1926; Pres. CHARLES G. BUELTMAN.

LABOUR ORGANIZATION

International Chemical Workers' Union: 1659 W. Market St., Akron 13, Ohio; f. 1940; Pres. THOMAS E. BOYLE; Sec.-Treas. MARSHALL SHAFFER; publ. *Chemical Worker*

CONSTRUCTION

(see also Electricity and Engineering and Machinery)

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATIONS

Associated General Contractors of America: 1957 E St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006; f. 1918; trade association representing general contractors; mems. 9,000 construction firms in 1971; Exec. Dir. WILLIAM E. DUNN; publ. *Constructor* (monthly).

Building Owners and Managers Association International: 224 South Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60604; f. 1908; Exec. Vice-Pres. THOMAS D. LANEY; 3,000 mems.; publ. *Skyscraper Management* (monthly).

International Association of Wall and Ceiling Contractors: Suite One, 20 E. St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001; f. 1918; 500 mems.; Pres. JACK D. DILLARD; Man. Dir. JOE M. BAKER, Jr.; publ. *The Hexahedron* (quarterly), *Walls and Ceilings* (monthly).

Mechanical Contractors Association of America, Inc.: 666 Third Avenue, Suite 1464, New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1889; Exec. Vice-Pres. LEON B. KROMER, Jr.; publ. *Mechanical Contractor* (monthly).

National Association of Plumbing-Heating-Cooling Contractors: 1016 20th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; f. 1883; 10,000 mems.; Exec. Dir. L. P. MUTTER.

Tile Contractors' Association of America, Inc.: Investment Building, Washington, D.C. 20005; f. 1928; Sec. FRED T. WINDSOR.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY)

LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS

Bricklayers', Masons' and Plasterers' International Union of America: 815 15th St., Washington 5, D.C.; Sec. THOMAS F. MURPHY; 151,000 mems.

International Brotherhood of Painters and Allied Trades: 217-219 North Sixth St., Lafayette, Ind. 47901; Gen. Sec. MICHAEL DiSILVESTRO.

Laborers' International Union of North America: 905 16th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006; f. 1903; Pres. JOSEPH V. MORESCHI; 429,279 mems.; publ. *The Laborer*.

Operative Plasterers' and Cement Masons' International Association of the U.S. and Canada: 1125 Seventeenth Street, N.W., Washington 6, D.C.; f. 1864; Pres. EDWARD J. LEONARD; Sec.-Treas. JOHN J. HAUCK; 68,000 mems.; publ. *The Plasterer and Cement Mason* (monthly).

Service Employees' International Union (AFL-CIO-CLC): 900 17th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006; Pres. DAVID SULLIVAN; 425,000 mems.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America: 101 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington 1, D.C.; f. 1881; 830,000 mems.; Gen. Pres. M. A. HUTCHESON; Gen. Sec. RICHARD E. LIVINGSTON; publ. *The Carpenter* (monthly).

United Cement, Lime and Gypsum Workers' International Union: 7830 West Lawrence Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60656; f. 1939; Pres. THOMAS F. MIECHUR; Sec.-Treas. REUBEN ROE; publ. *Voice*.

ELECTRICITY

(see also Construction, and Engineering and Machinery)

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATIONS

Edison Electric Institute: 750 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1933; Man. Dir. E. VENNARD.

Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc.: 345 East 47th St., New York, N.Y. 10017.

National Association of Electrical Distributors: 600 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022; f. 1908; Exec. Dir. ARTHUR W. HOOPER.

National Electrical Contractors' Association: 1730 Rhode Island Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; f. 1901; Sec.-Treas. JAMES E. SWAN.

National Electrical Manufacturers' Association: 155 East 44th St., New York, N.Y. 10017.

LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS

International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers: 1200 15th St., N.W., Washington 6, D.C.; 340,000 mems.; Pres. DAVID SULLIVAN.

International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers: 1126 16th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; 340,000 mems.; Pres. PAUL JENNINGS; Sec.-Treas. DAVID J. FITZMAURICE; publ. *IUE News* (every three weeks).

United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America: 11 East 51st St., New York, N.Y. 10022; 165,000 mems.; Pres. ALBERT FITZGERALD; publ. *UE News*.

ENGINEERING AND MACHINERY (see also Electricity and Construction)

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATIONS

Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Institute: 1815 N. Fort Myer Drive, Arlington, Va. 22209; f. 1953; Pres. PAUL M. AUGENSTEIN; Man. Dir. L. N. HUNTER.

American Institute of Chemical Engineers: 25 West 45th Street, New York 36, N.Y.; f. 1908; over 20,000 mems.; Sec. F. J. VAN ANTWERPEN; publ. *Chemical Engineering Progress* (monthly), etc.

American Institute of Consulting Engineers: United Engineering Center, 345 East 47th Street, New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1910; Pres. ROBERT B. RICHARDS; Sec. GILBERT I. ROSS; 435 mems.; publs. *Engineering Consultants*, *Consulting Engineering* (monthly).

American Institute of Mining, Metallurgical and Petroleum Engineers, Inc.: 345 East 47th St., New York, N.Y.; f. 1871; 48,303 mems.; Pres. JOHN S. BELL; Exec. Dir. JOE B. ALFORD; publs. *Journal of Metals*, *Mining Engineering*, *Journal of Petroleum Technology* (monthly), *Society of Petroleum Engineers Journal* (quarterly), *Society of Mining Engineers Transactions Quarterly*, *Transactions of the Metallurgical Society* (quarterly).

American Pipe Fittings Association: Room 2122, 60 East 42nd St., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1938; Exec. Dir. RAY H. GOODRIDGE.

American Railway Engineering Association: 59 E. Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill. 60605; f. 1899; Exec. Man. E. W. HODGKINS; 3,400 mems. (international); publ. *AREA Bulletin*.

American Society of Civil Engineers: 345 East 47th St., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1852; 64,000 mems.; Pres. THOMAS M. NILES; Exec. Dir. W. H. WISELY; publ. *Civil Engineering*.

American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air Conditioning Engineers: 62 Worth Street, New York 13, N.Y.; f. 1895; Exec. Sec. A. V. HUTCHINSON; 18,545 mems.; publs. *Air Conditioning and Refrigerating Data Books*, *Heating Ventilating Air Conditioning Guide* (annually), *ASHRAE Journal* (monthly).

American Society of Mechanical Engineers, The: United Engineering Center, 345 E. 47th St., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1880; Exec. Dir. and Sec. ROGERS B. FINCH.

American Society of Naval Engineers Inc.: Suite 507, 1012 14th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005; f. 1888; 4,150 mems.; Sec.-Treas. Capt. FRANK G. LAW; publ. *Naval Engineers Journal* (every two months).

Engineering Foundation: United Engineering Center, 345 East 47th St., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1914; Sec. JOHN A. ZECCA; publs. *Engineering Foundation Newsletter*, *Annual Report*, etc.

Farm Equipment Institute: 608 South Dearborn Street, Chicago 5, Ill.; f. 1894; Pres. A. A. THORNBROUGH; Exec. Sec. DOUGLAS HEWITT; 208 mems.

Machinery and Allied Products Institute: 1200 18th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; long-range economic studies in capital goods industries for 22 associations; f. 1933; Pres. C. W. STEWART; publ. *Capital Goods Review*.

National Machine Tool Builders' Association: 2139 Wisconsin Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20007; f. 1902; Exec. Vice-Pres. JAMES A. GRAY; 230 mems.; publs. *Directory of Machine Tools*, *Training Texts on Blueprint Reading*, *Precision Measurement*, *Shop Theory* (I and II), *Instructor's Guide*, *Machine Tools... Today*, *Film Catalog*, *America's Muscles*, *Profile of a Distributor*, *Directory of NC Machine Tool and Related Products*, *Industrial Training for the Machine Tool Industry*, *NMTBA Training Tests*.

Society of Automotive Engineers Inc.: 2 Pennsylvania Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10001; f. 1905; Pres. HAROLD L. BROCK; Sec. and Gen. Man. JOSEPH GILBERT; 27,000 mems.; publs. *Automotive Engineering* (monthly), *S.A.E. Transactions* and *S.A.E. Handbook* (annually), technical papers (published with each meeting).

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY)

Society of Motion Picture and Television Engineers: 9 East 41st St., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1916; Pres. WILTON R. HOLM; Exec. Sec. DENIS A. COURTNEY; 8,000 mems.; publ. *S M P T E Journal*; circ. 10,500.

Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers: 74 Trinity Place, New York, N.Y. 10006; f. 1893; Sec. ROBERT G. MENDE; 9,600 mems.

Tho Valve Manufacturers' Association: Room 2122, 60 East 42nd St., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1938; Exec. Vice-Pres. R. W. SULLIVAN.

World Safety Research Institute Inc.: 2 Pennsylvania Plaza, Suite 1500, New York, N.Y. 10001; worldwide co-operation in all accident prevention matters; Pres. THOMAS N. BOATE; Vice-Pres. ALBERT S. REGULA; Sec.-Treas. JOHN F. SCHWEITERS.

LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS

International Association of Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers: 3615 Olive Street, St. Louis 8, Mo.; Pres. JOHN H. LYONS; 138,789 mems.

International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers: Machinists' Building, 1300 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; f. 1889; Gen. Sec.-Treas. EUGENE GLOVER; 908,255 mems.; publ. *The Machinist* (weekly).

International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Ship Builders, Blacksmiths, Forgers and Helpers: 8th at State Ave., Kansas City, Kan. 66101; org. 1880; Pres. HAROLD J. BUOY; Sec.-Treas. HOMER E. PATTON; 130,000 mems.

International Molders' and Allied Workers' Union of North America: 1225 East McMillan Street, Cincinnati 6, Ohio; f. 1859; Pres. WILLIAM A. LAZZERINI; Sec. WALTER GRIFFITHS; 54,000 mems.

International Union, Allied Industrial Workers of America: 3520 West Oklahoma Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis. 53215; Pres. GILBERT JEWELL; 90,000 mems.

International Union of Operating Engineers: 1125 Seventeenth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., 20036; f. 1896; 292,000 mems.; Gen.-Pres. HUNTER P. WHARTON, Gen. Sec.-Treas. NEWELL J. CARMAN; 300,000 mems.

International Union, United Automobile, Aerospace and Agricultural Implement Workers of America: 8000 East Jefferson Ave., Detroit, Mich. 48214; f. 1935; Pres. EMIL MAZEY; Sec.-Treas. PAT. GREATHOUSE; 1,400,000 mems.; publ. *UAW Solidarity*.

United Steelworkers of America: 1500 Commonwealth Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa. 15222; f. 1936; Pres. I. W. ABEL; 1,200,000 mems.; publ. *Steel Labor* (monthly).

FOOD

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATIONS

American Meat Institute: 59 East Van Buren St., Chicago 5, Ill.; f. 1906; Dir. Public Relations HERBERT B. BAIN.

Boston Fisheries Association Incorporated: Administration Building, Fish Pier, Boston, Mass. 02210; f. 1959; Pres. FRANCIS SHINNEY; Exec. Sec. HUGH F. O'Rourke; 64 mems.

Distilled Spirits Institute: 1132 Pennsylvania Building, Washington 4, D.C.; f. 1933; Pres. ROBERT W. COYNE; Exec. Vice-Pres. MALCOLM E. HARRIS.

Dried Fruit Association of California: 303 Brokaw Rd., P.O.B. 270-A, Santa Clara, Calif.; f. 1908; 36 mems.; Exec. Vice-Pres. A. E. THORPE.

Grocery Manufacturers of America, Inc.: 1425 K St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005; f. 1908; Pres. GEORGE W. KOCH.

Millors' National Federation: 14 East Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill. 60604; Washington Office: 1114 National Press Building, Washington, D.C. 20004; f. 1902; Pres. C. L. MAST, Jr.

National-American Wholesale Grocers' Association Inc.: 51 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10010; f. 1906, Chair. of Board T. HOWARD TIMBERLAKE; Pres. GEORGE W. MCKAY; Exec. Vice-Pres. GERALD E. PECK; Sec.-Treas. LOWELL SCHER.

National Association of Food Chains: 1725 Eye St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006; f. 1934; Pres. CLARENCE G. ADAMY; Chair. of Board ERNEST F. BOYCE; publ. *Washington Food Industry Newsletter*.

National Association of Retail Grocers: 360 North Michigan Ave., Chicago 1, Ill.; f. 1893; Pres. RAY. COWPER-THTWAITE; Exec. Dir. Mrs. M. KIEFER.

National Canners Association: 1133 20th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; f. 1907; 600 mems.

National Confectioners Association: 36 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60603; f. 1884; 505 mems.; Pres. BURR SIFERS; Sec.-Treas. A. F. RATHBUN; publ. *Confection-NEWS* (monthly).

National Council of Farmer Cooperatives: 1200-17th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.; f. 1929; Exec. Vice-Pres. KENNETH D. NADEN; Dir. of Public Relations RUSSELL O. TALL; 128 direct mems.

National Dairy Council: 111 North Canal St., Chicago, Ill. 60606; f. 1915; 3,000 mems.; Pres. M. F. BRINK, PH.D.

National Grain Trade Council: 604 Folger Building, Washington, D.C.; Pres. WILLIAM F. BROOKS.

National Live Stock and Meat Board: 36 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60603; f. 1923; Pres. DAVID H. STROUD.

National Soft Drink Association: 1128 Sixteenth St., Washington, D.C. 20036; f. 1919; 2,700 mems.; Exec. Vice-Pres. THOMAS F. BAKER; publ. *National Soft Drink Bulletin* (monthly).

United Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Association: 777 14th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005; f. 1904; 2,800 mems.; Exec. Vice-Pres. ALAN T. RAINS; publs. *United Fresh Outlook*, *United Spotlight* (weeklies), etc.

United States Growers' Association: 535 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1862; Pres. HENRY B. KING.

Vegetable Growers' Association of America Inc.: 1616 H St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006; f. 1908; Exec. Sec. A. E. MERCKER.

LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS

Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of N.A.: 2800 N. Sheridan Rd., Chicago, Ill. 60657; f. 1897; Sec.-Treas. PATRICK E. GORMAN.

American Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union: 1120 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C.; Pres. DANIEL E. CONWAY.

American Federation of Grain Millers: 4949 Olson Memorial Highway, Minneapolis 22, Minn.; Pres. ROY O. WELBORN; 60,000 mems.

Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America (AFL-CIO-CLC): 1828 L St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; chartered 1886; Pres. DANIEL E. CONWAY.

International Union of United Brewery, Flour, Cereal, Soft Drink, and Distillery Workers of America: 2347-51 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio 45219; f. 1886; Pres. KARL F. FELLER; Sec.-Treas. ARTHUR P. GILDEA; 75,000 mems.

National Brotherhood of Packinghouse and Dairy Workers: 1201 East Court Ave., Des Moines, Iowa 50316; f. 1939; Nat. Pres. DON MAHON; Nat. Sec.-Treas. CHESTER C. GREEN.

United Packinghouse, Food and Allied Workers of America: 608 S. Dearborn Street, 1800 Transportation Building, Chicago 5, Ill.; f. 1937; Sec.-Treas. G. R. HATHAWAY.

IRON AND STEEL

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATIONS

American Hardware Manufacturers' Association: 2130 Keith Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio 44115; f. 1901; Sec.-Treas. F. A. PETERSEN.

American Iron and Steel Institute: 150 East 42nd St., New York, N.Y. 10017; 79 company mems., 2,700 individual mems.; Chair. EDWIN H. GOTT; Pres. JOHN P. ROCHE; Vice-Pres., Sec. and Treas. E. O. SOMMER, Jr.; publ. *Steel Facts* (five times a year).

Gray and Ductile Iron Founders' Society, Inc.: 930 National City, East 6th Building, Cleveland 14, Ohio; f. 1928; 300 mem. companies; Exec. Vice-Pres. D. H. WORKMAN; publ. *Gray and Ductile Iron Castings Handbook, Gray and Ductile Iron News* (monthly), *Advanced Cost Accounting Methods for Gray Iron Foundries*.

National Retail Hardware Association: 964 N. Pennsylvania St., Indianapolis, Ind. 46204; f. 1901; 18,000 mems.; Man. Dir. WILLIAM G. MASHAW; publ. *Hardware Retailer* (monthly).

National Wholesale Hardware Association: 1900 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. 19103; f. 1894; Man. Dir. THOMAS A. FERNLEY III; Exec. Sec. THOMAS A. FERNLEY, Jr.

Steel Founders' Society of America: West View Towers, 21010 Center Ridge Rd., Rocky River, Ohio 44116; f. 1902; 135 mems.; Exec. Sec. JACK McNAUGHTON.

LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS

Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers: 1126 16th St., N.W., Suite 100, Washington, D.C. 20036; f. 1933; Pres. ANDREW A. PETTIS; Vice-Pres. EUGENE L. McCABE; Sec.-Treas. (vacant).

United Asscn. of Journeymen and Apprentices of the Plumbing and Pipefitting Industry of the U.S. and Canada: 901 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001; f. 1889; 250,000 mems.; Gen. Pres. PETER T. SCHOEMANN; Sec.-Treas. MARTIN J. WARD; publ. *United Association Journal* (monthly).

LEATHER

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATIONS

American Footwear Manufacturers Association: 342 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1905; Pres. MARK E. RICHARDSON.

National Shoe Retailers' Association: 274 Madison Ave., New York City; Exec. Vice-Pres. E. J. McDONALD.

New England Footwear Association: 4575 Prudential Tower, Boston, Mass. 02199; f. 1869, inc. 1871; Exec. Vice-Pres. and Sec. MAXWELL FIELD.

Tanners' Council of America, Inc.: 411 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10016; f. 1917; Pres. IRVING R. GLASS.

LABOUR ORGANIZATION

United Shoe Workers of America: AFL-CIO, 1012-14th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005; f. 1937; 60,000 mems.; Pres. GEORGE FECTEAU; Sec.-Treas. ANGELO G. GEORGIAN.

Upholsterers' International Union of North America: 1500 North Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa. 19121; Pres. SAL B. HOFFMAN; 60,000 mems.

LUMBER

(see also Paper)

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATIONS

National-American Wholesale Lumber Association: 180 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10016; Org. 1893; Exec. Vice-Pres. JOHN J. MULROONEY.

National Association of Furniture Manufacturers: 666 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill. 60611; f. 1928; 500 mems.; Exec. Vice-Pres. JOHN M. SNOW.

National Forest Products Association (Federation of 22 associations): 1619 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; f. 1902.

National Hardwood Lumber Association: 59 East Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill. 60605; f. 1898; 1,600 mems.; Sec.-Man. E. H. GATEWOOD.

National Lumber and Building Material Dealers Association: Suite 302, Ring Bldg., 18th and M Sts., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; f. 1922; Pres. SAMSON WIENER; Exce. Vice-Pres. LOREN F. DORMAN; publ. *National News*.

National Home Furnishings Association Inc.: 1150 Merchandise Mart, Chicago, Ill. 60654; inc. 1921; Exec. Vice-Pres. and Sec. ROBERT P. GRUENBERG.

National Wooden Pallet and Container Association: 1619 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; f. 1947; Exec. Vice-Pres. WILLIAM H. SARDO, Jr.

Southern Forest Products Association: P.O.B. 52468, New Orleans, La. 70152; f. 1914; Exec. Vice-Pres. WILLIAM R. GANSER; 125 mems.

LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS

International Woodworkers of America: 1622 N. Lombard Street, Portland 17, Ore.; f. 1936; Sec.-Treas. WILLIAM BOTKIN.

United Furniture Workers of America: 700 Broadway, New York 3, N.Y.; f. 1937; 45,000 mems.; Pres. MORRIS PIZER; Sec.-Treas. FRED FULFORD; publ. *Furniture Workers Press*.

METALS

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATIONS

Aluminium Association, The: 750 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1935; Exce. Vice-Pres. S. L. GOLDSMITH, Jr.; Exec. Sec. and Treas. RICHARD A. LILLQUIST.

American Society for Metals: Metals Park, Ohio 44073; f. 1913; Man. Dir. ALLAN RAY PUTMAN; 40,000 mems.; publs. *Metal Progress*, *Metallurgical Transactions* (with TMS-AIME), *ASM News*, *Metals Abstracts and Index* (with Institute of Metals, Great Britain), *Metals Engineering Quarterly*, etc.

Copper and Brass Fabricators Council Inc.: 225 Park Ave., Room 315, New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1964; Man. Dir. T. E. VELTFORT.

Copper Institute: 26 Broadway, New York City. (R. R. ECKERT.)

Lead Industries Association: 292 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1928; Exce. Vice-Pres. JOHN L. KIMBERLEY; publ. *Lead* (quarterly).

Manufacturing Jewelers and Silversmiths of America, Inc.: S-75 The Biltmore Hotel and Motor Inn, Providence, R.I. 02902; f. 1880, inc. 1903; 850 mems.; Exce. Dir. GEORGE R. FRANKOVICH; publ. *American Jewelry Manufacturer* (monthly).

Retail Jewelers of America: 551 Fifth Ave., New York 17, N.Y.; f. and inc. 1906; Exec. Vice-Pres. P. E. ROBINSON; 4,500 mems.; publ. *The RJA Bulletin* (monthly).
Zinc Institute Inc.: 292 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1918; Exec. Vice-Pres. J. L. KIMBERLEY; Sec. D. W. PETTIGREW.

LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS

Sheet Metal Workers' International Association: 1000 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; f. 1888; Gen. Pres. EDWARD J. CARLOUGH; Gen. Sec.-Treas. DAVID S. TURNER.
United Steelworkers of America: 1500 Commonwealth Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

PAPER

(see also Lumber)

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATIONS

American Paper Institute, Inc.: 122 East 42nd St., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1964; Chair. WILLIAM R. ADAMS; Pres. ROBERT E. O'CONNOR.
National Paper Box Association: 231 Kings Highway, East Haddonfield, N.J. 08033; f. 1918; Exec. Dir. NORMAN T. BALDWIN.
National Paper Trade Association Inc.: 220 East 42nd St., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1903; Pres. DONALD J. RAMAKER; Exec. Vice-Pres. GLENN LEACH.
National Office Products Association: 740 Investment Bldg., Washington, D.C.; Exec. Vice-Pres. WILLIAM W. GOSS.
Paperboard Packaging Council: 1250 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C.; f. 1933; Pres. EMMETT W. BELOW; Vice-Pres. GUSTAV L. NORDSTROM.
The Wall Paper Institute: 509 Madison Ave., New York 22, N.Y.; f. 1935; 12 mems.; Sec. JOSEPH ROBY.

LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS

International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers: John P. Burke Building, Fort Edward, New York 12828; f. 1901; Pres.-Sec. JOSEPH P. TONELLI.
United Papermakers and Paperworkers: 712-718 North Pearl St., Albany, N.Y. 12201; f. 1957; Pres. HARRY D. SAYRE; Sec.-Treas. WILLIAM L. FRANKS; 144,000 mems.

PETROLEUM AND COAL

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATIONS

American Petroleum Institute: 1801 K St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006; f. 1919; 8,000 mems.; Pres. FRANK N. IKARD; Sec. E. E. HAMMERBECK.
National Coal Association: Coal Building, 1130 17th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; f. 1917; Pres. STEPHEN F. DUNN.
National Petroleum Refiners Association: 1725 Desales St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; f. 1902; Pres. A. W. WINTER; 115 mems., 22 assoc. mems.

LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS

Oil Chemical and Atomic Workers International Union: P.O.B. 2812, 1840 California St., Denver, Colo. 80201; f. 1918; 175,000 mems.; Pres. A. F. GROSPIRON; Sec.-Treas. B. J. SCHAFER; publ. *OCAW Union News*.
United Mine Workers of America: United Mine Workers' Building, Washington, D.C. 20005; f. 1890; Pres. W. A. BOYLE; Vice-Pres. GEORGE J. TITLER; Sec.-Treas. JOHN OWENS.

PRINTING AND PUBLISHING

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATIONS

American Book Publishers Council, Inc.: 58 West 40th Street, New York 18, N.Y.; f. 1946; Man. Dir. DAN LACY; 181 mems.
American Booksellers' Association: 175 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10010; Exec. Dir. JOSEPH A. DUFFY.
American Business Press Inc.: 205 East 42nd St., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1965 by consolidation of Associated Business Publications (f. 1906) and National Business Publications; 91 member companies publishing 465 audited specialized business publications; Pres. CHARLES S. MILL.
Book Manufacturers' Institute: 161 East 42nd St., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1933; Pres. ROBERT A. WUNSCH; Exec. Dir. ROBERT M. PECK.
Lithographers National Association: 420 Lexington Ave., New York 17, N.Y.; f. 1888, org. 1906; Exec. Dir. W. F. MAXWELL; Sec. EDWARD D. MORRIS.
National Book Committee, Inc.: 58 West 40th Street, New York 18, N.Y.; f. 1954; 100 mems.; Chair. NORMAN H. STROUSE; Exec. Sec. MARGARET W. DUDLEY.
National Newspaper Association: 491 National Press Building, Washington, D.C. 20004; Exec. Vice-Pres. THEODORE A. SERRILL; Sec. and Gen. Counsel WILLIAM G. MULLEN; 6,800 mems.
Printing Industries of America, Inc.: 5223 River Rd., Washington, D.C. 20016; f. 1887 as United Typothetae of America; membership of over 7,000 commercial printing and allied industry firms in U.S.A., Canada and elsewhere; Chair. of Board JOSEPH H. HENNAGE; Pres. RODNEY L. BORUM; Vice-Chair. JAMES F. CONWAY; Treas. O. T. HAMILTON; Sec. FRANK LIEDTKE; publ. *Pia Bulletin* (monthly).

LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS

International Brotherhood of Bookbinders: 900 City Building, 1612 K St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006; f. 1892; 70,000 mems.; Pres. JOHN CONNOLLY; Sec.-Treas. WESLEY A. TAYLOR; publ. *International Bookbinder*.
International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America: Pressmen's Home, Tennessee; f. 1889; Sec.-Treas. ALEXANDER J. ROHAN; publs. *The American Pressman*, *The Specialty Worker* (monthly).
International Typographical Union: P.O. Box 157, Colorado Springs, Colo.; f. 1852; Pres. JOHN J. PILCH; Sec.-Treas. WILLIAM R. CLOUD; 122,376 mems.; publ. *The Typographical Journal*, *The Bulletin*, *ITU Review*.
Lithographers and Photoengravers International Union: 1900 L St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; f. 1964; 59,000 mems.; Int. Pres. KENNETH J. BROWN; Exec. Vice-Pres. WILLIAM J. HALL.

PUBLIC UTILITIES

(see also Transport)

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATIONS

American Gas Association: 605 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10016; f. 1918; Pres. J. W. HEINEY; Man. Dir. F. DONALD HART; Sec. VAUGHAN O'BRIEN; 7,000 mems.
American Public Utilities Bureau: 280 Broadway, New York 7, N.Y.; organized to assist municipalities, other public bodies, and consumers in public utility matters, especially rates and policies in the public interest; Dir. JOHN BAUER; Sec. RUFUS H. REED.
American Public Works Association: 1313 East 60th St., Chicago, Ill. 60637; f. 1894; Exec. Dir. ROBERT D. BUGHER; 12,000 mems.; the Association represents

public works officials in the U.S. and foreign countries; publs. *APIWA Reporter* (monthly), books on refuse collection, disposal, etc., research reports.

American Water Works Association: 2 Park Ave., New York, N.Y. 10016; f. 1881; Exec. Sec. ERIC F. JOHNSON; 20,000 mems.; publ. *Journal AWWA* (monthly).

Public Administration Service: 1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Ill. 60637; f. 1933; Exec. Dir. H. G. POPE.

State of New York Public Service Commission: 44 Holland Ave., Albany, N.Y. 12208; Branch Office: 199 Church St., New York, N.Y. 10007; f. 1907; Chair. JOSEPH C. SWIDLER; Commrs. EDWARD P. LARKIN, JOHN T. RYAN, Sr., CARMEL C. MARR; Counsel PETER H. SCHIFF; Sec. SAMUEL R. MADISON.

LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS

Alliance of Independent Telephone Unions: P.O.B. 5462, Handen, Conn. 06518; Pres. JOHN W. SHAUGHNESSY, Jr.

American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees: 1155 15th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005; f. 1936; 525,000 mems.; Pres. JERRY WURF; Sec.-Treas. JOSEPH L. AMES.

American Postal Workers Union—AFL-CIO: 817 14th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005; f. 1906; Gen. Pres. and Editor FRANCIS S. FILBEY; Gen. Sec.-Treas. OWEN H. SCHON; 275,000 mems.; publ. *The American Postal Worker* (monthly).

National Association of Letter Carriers: 100 Indiana Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001; f. 1889; Pres. JAMES H. RADEMACHER; Sec.-Treas. WM. T. SULLIVAN; 205,000 mems.; publ. *The Postal Record* (monthly).

National League of Postmasters of the U.S.: 927 Munsey Bldg., Washington, D.C. 20007; f. 1904; Pres. EUGENE DALTON; Exec. Vice-Pres. ALTON A. ELLIS; Sec.-Treas. WANDA FEIDNER; publ. *Postmaster's Advocate*.

Transportation-Communication Div., Brotherhood of Railway, Airline and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees: 6300 River Rd., Rosemont, Ill. 60018; f. 1886; Grand Sec.-Treas. L. H. FREEMAN.

United Public Workers of America: New York, N.Y.; f. April 1946 by merger of State County and Municipal Workers of America and United Federal Workers of America; Sec.-Treas. EWART GUINIER.

Utility Workers' Union of America: 1875 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20009; f. 1945; Pres. WILLIAM R. MUNGER; Sec.-Treas. LEONARD D. KNAPP.

RUBBER

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATIONS

National Tire Dealers and Retreaders Association Inc.: 1343 L St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005; f. 1921; 3,500 mems.; Exec. Vice-Pres. W. W. MARSH; publ. *Dealer News* (weekly).

Rubber Manufacturers' Association: 444 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022; Pres. R. R. ORMSBY.

Rubber Trade Association of New York, Inc.: 15 William Street, New York 5, N.Y.; f. 1914; Pres. A. J. GARRY.

Tire Retreading Institute: 1343 L St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005; Dir. PHILIP H. TAFT.

LABOUR ORGANIZATION

United Rubber, Cork, Linoleum and Plastic Workers of America: 87 South High St., Akron 8, Ohio; f. 1935; Pres. PETER BOMMARITO; Vice-Pres. KENNETH OLDHAM; Sec.-Treas. I. GOLD, 212,000 mems.; publ. *The United Rubber Worker* (monthly).

STONE, CLAY AND GLASS PRODUCTS

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATIONS

American Glassware Association: 60 East 42nd St., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1934; Man. Dir. DONALD V. REED.

Glass Container Manufacturers' Institute: 250 Park Ave., New York 17, N.Y.; reorg. 1946; Gen. Man. VICTOR L. HALL; Sec. H. W. KUNL.

National Crushed Stone Association: 1415 Elliot Place, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20007; f. 1918; Exec. Vice-Pres. W. L. CARTER; Engr. Dir. F. P. NICHOLS, Jr.; publs. engineering and marketing bulletins.

National Lime Association: 4000 Brandywine St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20016; f. 1902, inc. 1922; Exec. Dir. ROBERT S. BOYNTON; Man. Tech. Service KENNETH A. GUTSCHICK.

National Sand and Gravel Association: 900 Spring St., Silver Spring, Md. 20910; f. 1917; Man. Dir. KENNETH E. TOBIN, Jr.

Structural Clay Products Institute: 1520 18th Street, N.W., Washington 6, D.C.; f. 1934; 160 mems.; Sec. J. J. CERMAK; publ. *SCPI News*.

LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS

Glass Bottle Blowers Association: 226 S. 16th St., Philadelphia, Pa. 19102; f. 1846; International Sec. NEWTON W. BLACK.

United Glass, Ceramic Workers of America: 556 East Town St., Columbus, Ohio 43215; f. 1941; Pres. RALPH REISER.

TEXTILES

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATIONS

Affiliated Dress Manufacturers Inc.: 1440 Broadway, New York City.

American Carpet Institute, Inc.: 350 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10001; f. 1927; Pres. PAUL M. JONES.

American Textile Manufacturers' Institute, Inc.: 1501 Johnston Building, Charlotte, N.C.; Exec. Vice-Pres. ROBERT C. JACKSON; Sec.-Treas. F. SADLER LOVE.

Custom Tailors and Designers Association of America, The, Inc.: 400 Madison Avenue, New York 17, N.Y.; f. 1881; Sec. C. D. HUNTER; 850 mems.; publ. *The Custom Tailor* (every 2 months).

Hat Institute, Inc.: 358 5th Avenue, New York 1, N.Y.; f. 1929; Sec. WARREN S. SMITH.

International Association of Garment Manufacturers: 347 5th Avenue, New York 6, N.Y.; f. 1908; Exec. Dir. J. GOLDSTEIN.

Limited Price Variety Stores Association: 25 West 43rd Street, New York 18, N.Y.; f. 1933; Sec. J. J. MYLER.

Man-Made Fiber Producers Association Inc.: 1000 Connecticut Ave., Suite 1207, Washington, D.C. 20036; Pres. CHARLIE W. JONES; Sec. PAUL M. HENDRICK.

Menswear Retailers of America: 390 National Press Bldg., Washington, D.C. 20004; f. 1914; Exec. Dir. DON J. DEBOLT.

National Association of Hosiery Manufacturers: 468 Park Avenue South, New York 16, N.Y., and 901 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte 2, N.C.; f. 1905; Pres. REUBEN C. BALL; Sec. MATTHEW C. KURTZ.

National Association of Wool Manufacturers: 1200 17th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; New York Office: 386 Park Ave. South, New York 10016; f. 1864; Pres. JACK A. CROWDER.

National Board of the Coat and Suit Industry: 450 7th A New York 1, N.Y.; f. 1935; 1,200 mems.

National Dress Manufacturers' Association: 1450 Broadway, New York 18, N.Y.; Gen. Man. I. A. AGREE.

National Federation of Textiles Inc.: 389 Fifth Ave., New York 16, N.Y.; f. 1872; Exec. Dir. Miss IRENE L. BLUNT.

National Knitted Outerwear Association: 51 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10010; f. 1918; Pres. GEORGE VARGISH; Chair. of Board JAMES F. NIELDS; Exec. Dir. and Counsel S. S. KORZENIK; Sec. EDWARD A. BRANDWEIN; publ. *Knitting Times* (weekly), and 3 annuals.

National Knitwear Manufacturers Association: 350 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10001; f. 1866; Pres. ROBERT D. MCCABE.

National Retail Merchants Association Inc.: 100 West 31st St., New York, N.Y. 10001; f. 1911; Chair. of Board C. V. MARTIN; Pres. JAMES J. BLISS; Vice-Pres. International A. L. TROTTA; publ. *Stores* (monthly).

New York Coat and Suit Association, Inc.: 225 West 34th Street, New York 1, N.Y.; f. 1962 after merger of Industrial Council of Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers and Merchants Ladies Garment Association; Pres. SAMUEL SANDHAUS; Exec. Dir. JOSEPH L. DUBOW.

North Textile Association: 211 Congress St., Boston, Mass. 02110; f. 1854; inc. 1894; Pres. WILLIAM F. SULLIVAN.

United Infants' and Children's Wear Association Inc.: 225 West 34th St. New York 1, N.Y.; f. 1933; Pres. HENRY RIEGEL; Exec. Sec. MAX H. ZUCKERMAN.

LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS

Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, AFL-CIO-CLC: 15 Union Square, New York, N.Y. 10003; f. 1914; 400,000 mems.; Gen. Pres. JACOB S. POTOFKY; Gen. Sec.-Treas. FRANK ROSEBLUM; publ. *The Advance*.

International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union: 1710 Broadway, New York 19, N.Y.; f. 1900; Pres. LOUIS STULBERG.

Textile Workers Union of America: 99 University Place, New York 3, N.Y.; f. 1939; Pres. WILLIAM POLLOCK; Sec.-Treas. SOL STETIN; publ. *Textile Labor* (monthly).

TOBACCO

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATIONS

Retail Tobacco Dealers of America, Inc.: Statler Hilton Hotel, 7th Avenue and 33rd Street, New York, N.Y. 10001; f. 1932; Man. Dir. MALCOLM L. FLEISCHER; publ. *Tobacco Retailers Almanac*.

Tobacco Association of the United States: Raleigh, North Carolina.

Tobacco Merchants Association of the U.S.: Statler Hilton, Seventh Ave. and 33rd St., New York, N.Y. 10001; f. 1915; Exec. Dir. M. K. BLOOM.

TRANSPORT

(see also Public Utilities)

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATIONS

Aerospace Industries Association of America, Inc.: 1725 De Sales St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; f. 1919; Pres. KARL G. HARR, Jr.; Sec. SAMUEL L. WRIGHT; 47 mems.; publs. *Aerospace Facts and Figures*, etc.

Air Transport Association of America: 1000 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C. 20036; f. 1936; Pres. STUART G. TIPTON; Sec. FREDERICK DAVIS; 29 certificated airlines of U.S. and Canada; publs. *Air Transport Facts and Figures* (annual).

American Institute of Merchant Shipping: 1120 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; f. 1969; Pres. J. J. REYNOLDS; Sec.-Treas. PARKER S. WISE; 35 mem. companies.

American Transit Association: 815 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006; f. 1882; Exec. Vice-Pres. and Gen. Sec. ROBERT SLOAN; publ. *Passenger Transport*.

American Trucking Associations: 1616 P St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; f. 1933; Pres. WILLIAM A. BRESNAHAN; 50 affiliated State Associations and District of Columbia; publ. *Transport Topics* (weekly).

Association of American Railroads: American Railroads Bldg., 1920 L St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; f. 1934; Pres. STEPHAN AILES; Exec. Asst. to Pres. and Sec.-Treas. R. E. KEEFER; mems. 76 system lines comprising 232 railroads; 81 associate mems. in U.S.A., Canada and Mexico, incl. 26 associate mems. outside North America.

Automobile Manufacturers Association: 320 New Center Bldg., Detroit, Mich. 48202; f. 1913; Chair. of Board WILLIAM LUNEBURG; Pres. THOMAS C. MANN; Admin. Vice-Pres. RUSSELL E. MACCLEERY; Sec. HENRY J. NAVE.

National Association of Motor Bus Owners: 1025 Connecticut Ave., Washington, D.C. 20036; f. 1926; Pres. CHARLES A. WEBB; Sec.-Gen. STANLEY HAMILTON; 700 mems.; publ. *Bus Facts*.

National Automobile Dealers' Association: 2000 K St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006; f. 1917; 22,000 mems.; Pres. CHARLES J. WHITTEY.

Shipbuilders Council of America: 1730 K Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006; f. 1921; Pres. EDWIN M. HOOD; 50 mems.

LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS

Air Line Pilots Association: Munsey Bldg., 1329 E St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20004; Pres. JOHN J. O'DONNELL; 30,000 mems. (Pilot division), 10,000 (Stewardess division).

Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America: 5025 Wisconsin Avenue, N.W., Washington 16, D.C.; Pres. JOHN M. ELLIOTT; 134,000 mems.

Amalgamated Transit Union: 5025 Wisconsin Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20016; chartered 1892; Pres. JOHN M. ELLIOTT; Sec.-Treas. JAMES J. HILL; 130,000 mems.

Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers: Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers' Building, Cleveland 14, Ohio; f. 1863; Grand Chief Engineer ROY E. DAVIDSON; Sec.-Treas. JOHN F. SYTMA.

Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees: 12050 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Mich. 48203; f. 1887; Pres. H. C. CROTTY; Sec.-Treas. B. L. SORAH; 175,000 mems.

Brotherhood of Railway, Airline and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees: 6300 River Rd., Rosemont, Ill. 60018; Chief Exec. Officer GEORGE M. HARRISON; International Pres. C. L. DENNIS; International Sec.-Treas. D. J. SULLIVAN; 300,000 mems.

Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of the United States and Canada: 4929 Main St., Kansas City, Mo. 64112; f. 1888; Gen. Sec.-Treas. LERCY A. TAYLOR; 103,000 mems.

Communications Workers of America: 1925 K St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006; Pres. JOSEPH A. BEIRNE; Sec.-Treas. GLENN E. WATTS; 450,000 mems.; publ. *CWA News* (monthly).

International Brotherhood of Firemen and Oilers: 100 Indiana Ave., N.W., Washington 1, D.C.; Pres. and Sec.-Treas. ANTHONY MATZ.

International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America: 25 Louisiana Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001; f. 1903; Gen.-Pres. JAMES R. HOFFA; Gen. Vice-Pres. FRANK FITZSIMMONS; Gen. Sec.-Treas. THOMAS E. FLYNN; 2,000,000 mems.; publ. *The International Teamster* (monthly).

International Longshoremen's Association: 265 West 14th Street, New York City, N.Y.; Sec.-Treas. HARRY R. HASSELGREN.

International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union: 150 Golden Gate Ave., San Francisco, Calif. 94102; f. 1937; Pres. HARRY BRIDGES; Sec.-Treas. LOUIS GOLDBLATT; publ. *Dispatcher* (bi-weekly).

International Union, United Automobile, Aerospace and Agricultural Implement Workers of America: see under Engineering and Machinery.

Seafarers' International Union of N.A.: 675 4th Ave., Brooklyn, New York, N.Y.; f. 1938; Pres. PAUL HALL; Sec.-Treas. AL KERR.

Transport Workers' Union of America: 210 West 50th Street, New York 19, N.Y.; org. 1935, chartered 1937; Sec.-Treas. MATHEW GUINAN.

Transportation-Communication Div., Brotherhood of Railway, Airline and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees: 6300 River Rd., Rosemont, Ill. 60018; Pres. A. R. LOWRY.

United Transportation Union: 15401 Detroit Ave., Cleveland, Ohio 44107; org. 1969; Pres. CHARLES LUNA; Gen. Sec.-Treas. J. H. SHEPHERD; 280,000 mems.; publ. *UTU Transportation News* (weekly).

MISCELLANEOUS

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATIONS

American Advertising Federation: 1225 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; f. 1905; Pres. HOWARD H. BELL; Chair. FREDERICK E. BAKER; Sec.-Treas. ROLAND CAMPBELL; 40,000 mems.; publs. *AAF Washington Report* and *AAF Exchange* (both 12 times a year).

American Brush Manufacturers' Association: 1900 Arch Street, Philadelphia 3, Pa.; f. 1917; Pres. PHILIP A. SINGLETON; Exec. Sec. ROBERT C. FERNLEY; 200 mems.

American Chapter, International Real Estate Federation: 155 E. Superior St., Chicago, Ill. 60611; f. 1956; 1,330 mems.; Pres. JACK JUSTICE; Sec. H. JACKSON PONTIUS; Exec. Dir. HELEN B. FORD.

American Importers Association Inc.: 111 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10003; f. 1921; Exec. Vice-Pres. GERALD H. O'BRIEN.

American Institute of Certified Public Accountants: 666 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10019; f. 1887; Exec. Vice-Pres. LEONARD M. SAVOIE; 83,126 mems.; publs. *The Journal of Accountancy* (monthly), *Management Advisor* (bi-monthly) *The Tax Advisor* (monthly).

American National Standards Institute, Inc.: 1430 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10018; f. 1918 as American Engineering Standards Committee; Man. Dir. DONALD L. PEYTON; 150 national trade associations, technical and professional societies and consumer groups; U.S.A.

member of the International Organisation for Standardisation and The International Electrotechnical Commission; 900 company mems.

American Society of Association Executives: 2011 Eye St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006; f. 1920; Exec. Vice-Pres. JAMES P. LOW; 3,200 mems.; publs. *Association Management*, *Who's Who in Association Management*, *Convention Liaison Manual*, *Membership Promotion Manual*, *Operating Ratio Report*, *Encyclopedia of Meeting and Convention Speakers*, *Salary and Fringe Benefits*, *Policies and Procedures of Associations*, *Working Effectively With State Legislatures*, *Association Dues Structure: Theory and Practice*, *Associations and the Law*.

American Warehousemen's Association: 222 West Adams St., Chicago, Ill. 60606; Exec. Vice-Pres. D. E. HORTON

Bowling Proprietors Association of America: 111 South Washington Avenue, Park Ridge, Ill.; f. 1923; Pres. NAT KOGAN; General Counsel RICHARD H. WELS; publ. *The Bowling Proprietor* (monthly).

Co-operative League Fund: 1012 14th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005; f. 1944; Exec. Vice-Pres. Dr. ALLIE C. FELDER; publ. *Co-op Report*.

Electronic Industries Association: 2001 Eye St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006; f. 1924; Pres. V. J. ADDUCI.

International Accountants' Society, Inc.: 209 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago 6, Ill.; Pres. BYRON MENDES.

Motion Picture Association of America, Inc.: 522 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10036; f. 1922; Pres. JACK J. VALENTI; Sec. SIDNEY SCHREIBER.

National Association of Accountants: 919 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022; f. 1919; Exec. Dir. RAWN BRINKLEY; 65,000 mems., chapters in France, Milan, Italy, Mexico, Colombia, Peru, Chile, Argentina and Brazil; publ. *Management Accounting* (monthly).

National Association of Broadcasters: 1771 N St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; org. 1922; Pres. VINCENT T. WASILEWSKI; Sec.-Treas. EVERETT E. REVERCOMB; 4,227 mems.

National Association of Purchasing Management: 11 Park Place, New York, N.Y. 10007; f. 1915; 19,500 mems.; Exec. Vice-Pres. G. W. H. AHL; publ. *Bulletin* (semi-monthly), *Journal of Purchasing* (quarterly).

National Association of Real Estate Boards: 155 E. Superior St., Chicago, Ill. 60611; f. 1908; 95,000 mems.; Exec. Vice-Pres. H. JACKSON PONTIUS; Admin. Sec. DAVID L. KILBORN; publ. *Realtor's Headlines* (weekly newsletter).

National Education Association of the United States: 1201 16th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; f. 1857; Pres. DONALD E. MORRISON; Sec. SAM M. LAMBERT; 1,100,000 mems.; publs. educational periodicals and books.

National Funeral Director's Association of the United States, Inc.: 135 W. Wells St., Milwaukee, Wis. 53203; f. 1882; Exec. Sec. HOWARD C. RAETHER.

National Furniture Warehousemen's Association: 222 West Adams St., Chicago Ill. 60606; f. 1920; 1,300 mems.; Exec. Dir. ROBERT O. WOGSTAD; publ. *Furniture Warehouseman* (monthly).

National Ice Association: 7979 Old Georgetown Rd., Washington, D.C. 20014; f. 1917; Pres. and Gen. Counsel J. MICHAEL PAYNE.

National Institute of Drycleaning: 909 Burlington Ave., Silver Spring, Maryland; f. 1907; Exec. Gen. Man. CHARLES R. RIGGOTT; 11,000 mems.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY, TRANSPORT)

LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS

- American Federation of Government Employees:** 400 First St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001; Sec.-Treas. ESTHER F. JOHNSON; publ. *The Government Standard* (bi-weekly).
- American Federation of Musicians of the U.S. and Canada:** 641 Lexington Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022; f. 1896; Pres. HERMAN KENIN; Sec. STANLEY BALLARD, 220 Mt. Pleasant, Newark 4, N.J.; 268,000 mems.; publ. *International Musician* (monthly).
- American Federation of Teachers:** 1012 14th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001; f. 1916; Pres. DAVID SELDEN; 210,000 mems.; publs. *The American Teacher*, *Changing Education*.
- Associated Actors and Artistes of America:** 226 West 47th Street, New York 36; Pres. CONRAD NAGEL; 58,060 mems.
- Hotel and Restaurant Employees' and Bartenders' International Union:** 6 East Fourth St., Cincinnati, Ohio 45202; f. 1891; Sec. ROBERT L. DIEFENBACH.
- International Association of Fire Fighters:** AFL-CIO, CLC; 905 16th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006; f. 1918; 156,944 mems.; Pres. WM. HOWARD MCCLENNAN; Sec.-Treas. ALBERT E. ALBERTONI; publ. *International Fire Fighter*.
- International Alliance of Theatrical, Stage Employees and Moving Picture Operators of U.S. and Canada:** 1270

Ave. of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10020; f. 1893; Internat. Pres. RICHARD F. WALSH; Gen. Sec.-Treas. PATRICK H. RYAN; Int. Rep. JOHN C. HALL Jr.

The Journeymen Barbers, Hairdressers, Cosmetologists and Proprietors' International Union of America: 4755 Kingsway Drive, Suite 320, Indianapolis, Ind. 46205; f. 1886; Gen. Pres. JOSEPH N. DEPAOLA; Gen. Sec.-Treas. E. M. SANDERS; publ. *The Journeyman Barber*.

National Federation of Federal Employees: Ind.; 1737 H St., N.W., Washington, D.C.; f. 1917; Pres. NATHAN T. WOLKOMIR; Sec.-Treas. RITA M. HARTZ; publs. *The Federal Employee*, *Fraternally Yours* (monthly).

Office and Professional Employees International Union: 265 West 14th St., New York, N.Y. 10011; Pres. HOWARD COUGHLIN; 85,000 mems.; publ. *White Collar*.

Retail Clerks International Association: Suffridge Building, Washington, D.C. 20006; f. 1888; Pres. JAMES T. HOUSEWRIGHT; Sec.-Treas. WILLIAM W. MAGUIRE.

Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union: 100 West 42nd Street, New York 18, N.Y.; f. 1937; Pres. MAX GREENBERG.

Upholsterers' International Union of N.A.: 1500 N. Broad Street, Philadelphia 21, Pa.; f. 1882; Pres. SAL B. HOFFMANN; Vice-Pres. ALFRED ROTA; Treas. R. ALVIN ALBARINO; 60,000 mems.; publ. *U.I.U. Journal* (monthly).

TRANSPORT

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

Interstate Commerce Commission: 12th Street and Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C.; f. 1887; federal body with regulatory authority over domestic surface common carriers; jurisdiction extends over rail, inland waterway, oil pipelines and motorised traffic; Chair. GEORGE M. STAFFORD.

PRINCIPAL RAILWAYS

(M. = average mileage operated; N.O.I. = net operating income in dollars.)

Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Co.: 80 East Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill. 60604; 120 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10005; Chair. of Board E. S. MARSH; Pres. and Chief Exec. Officer JOHN S. REED; Exec. Vice-Pres. J. C. DAVIS; Vice-Pres. Operations L. CENA; Vice-Pres. Finance R. W. HARPER; Vice-Pres. Law STARR THOMAS; Vice-Pres. Industrial Development and Real Estate J. R. SCOTT; Vice-Pres. Personnel O. H. OSBORN; Vice-Pres. Information Systems R. M. CHAMPION, Jr.; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Auditor W. E. WILLINGHAM; Vice-Pres. Traffic L. C. HUDSON; Vice-Pres. Exec. Rep. R. W. WALKER; Vice-Pres. R. M. CLARK; M. 13,081; N.O.I. 62,842,770.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Co., The: Baltimore, Md. 21201; f. 1827; controlled by Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Co.; Chair. G. S. DEVINE; Pres. and Chief Exec. Officer H. T. WATKINS, Jr.; Vice-Pres. C. VERNON COWAN, T. E. KUSIK, OWEN CLARKE (Personnel), K. H. EKIN (Law), C. J. HENRY, Jr. (Commercial Development), R. C. MCGOWAN (Planning), T. A. KEEFE (Merchandise Freight Sales), H. SKIDMORE (Public Relations); Gen. Counsel W. R. ALTHANS; Sec. T. H. KEELER; Treas. L. C. ROIG; total line mileage

operated 5,849.21; total track mileage 11,052.96; operating revenue (1970) \$479 million.

Boston and Maine Corporation: 150 Causeway St., Boston, Mass. 02114; f. 1835; Pres. and Chief Exec. Officer R. J. MULHERN; First Vice-Pres. R. W. PICKARD; Vice-Pres. Operations; C. F. YARDLEY; Vice-Pres. Traffic R. J. SULLIVAN; Vice-Pres. Industrial Development W. A. KIRK; Gen. Treas. T. S. CURTIS; Sec. H. BLAKE; M. 1,573; N.O.I. 11,914,238.

Burlington Northern Inc.: Head Office: 176 East Fifth St., St. Paul, Minn. 55101; f. 1970 from the merger of Great Northern, Northern Pacific, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and Spokane, Portland and Seattle railways; Chair. Emeritus ROBERT S. MACFARLANE; Chair. and Chief Exec. Officer LOUIS M. MENK; Pres. ROBERT W. DOWNING; Vice-Pres. ANTHONY KANE (Law), F. S. FARRELL (Gen. Counsel), N. M. LORENTZEN (Operations), M. M. SCANLAN (Marketing), F. H. COYNE (Finance), G. F. DEFIEL (Industrial and Economic Development), A. M. RUNG (Public Relations); M. 23,873 (1970); serves 17 states; Diesel Units 1,987; Freight cars 116,694; Passenger cars 1,230.

Central of Georgia Railway: 227 West Broad Street, Savannah, Ga. 31401; Chair. of Board and Chief Exec. Officer W. GRAHAM CLAYTOR, Jr.; Pres. R. E. FRANKLIN; Trcas. R. H. SMITH; Sec. J. J. MAHER; net income after fixed and contingent charges 1,707,000 (1968).

Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Co.: Terminal Tower, Cleveland, Ohio 44101; merged with Pere Marquette Railway Co. in 1947; controls Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Co.; Chair. of Board CYRUS S. EATON; Pres. and Chief Exec. H. T. WATKINS; Senior Vice-Pres. C. V. COWAN; Gen. Counsel W. R. ALTHANS; Sec. H. T. KEELER; N.O.I. 37,792,747.

Chicago, Milwaukee, Saint Paul and Pacific Railroad: Union Station, Chicago, Ill. 60606; Chair. of Board W. J. QUINN; Pres. CURTISS E. CRIPPEN; Vice-Pres. F. G. MCGINN (Operations), G. H. KRONBERG (Traffic), R. F. KRATOCHWILL (Finance and Accounting), B. E. LUTTERMAN (Western Counsel), B. J. WORLEY (Chief Engineer), E. J. STOLL (Real Estate and Industrial Development), L. W. HARRINGTON (Labour Relations), G. A. KELLOW (Management Services); Dir. of Public Relations C. C. DILLEY; M. 10,540 including 656 electrified.

Chicago and North Western Railway Co.: 400 West Madison St., Chicago, Ill. 60606; Chair. BEN W. HEINEMAN; Pres. L. S. PROVO; Vice-Pres. Finance J. M. BUTLER; Vice-Pres. Operations H. L. GASTLER; Vice-Pres. Law R. M. FREEMAN; Sec. R. J. HILL; Trcas. W. KRUCKS; M. 11,577; operating revenue (1970) \$314 million.

Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Co.: La Salle St. Station, Chicago, Ill. 60605; Vice-Chair. and Chief Exec. THEODORE E. DESCH; Pres. W. J. DIXON; Gen. Man. W. C. HOENIG; M. 7,645.

Delaware and Hudson Railway Company: The Plaza, Albany, N.Y. 12207; Pres. G. W. MAXWELL; Vice-Pres. Traffic R. H. GEORGE; Gen. Counsel C. B. STERZING, Jr.; Comptroller J. E. KEENAN; Sec. and Treas. J. A. DEANS; M. 750; N.O.I. 8,848,260.

Denver and Rio Grande Western Railroad Co.: Rio Grande Building, Denver, Colo. 80217; Chair. G. B. AYDELOTT; Excc. Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. W. J. HOLTMAN; Sec. W. G. PRESCOTT; M. 2,153.

Duluth, Missabe and Iron Rango Railway: Wolvin Building, Duluth, Minn. 55802; Pres. F. W. OKIE; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. D. B. SHANK; Vice-Pres. Finance V. W. KRAETSCH; Vice-Pres. Marketing G. A. SQUIBB; Staff Asst. Operations M. G. ALDERINK; Asst. to Pres. Management Services R. M. MIX; Comptroller W. J. PRITZ; Treas. and Asst. Sec. R. H. NELSON; Chief Engineer R. B. RHODE; Superintendent E. W. ANDERSON; Chief Mechanical Officer R. H. SEITZ; M. 516; net income after taxes 4,673,987.

Erie-Lackawanna Railway Co.: Midland Building, Cleveland, Ohio 44115; formerly Erie-Lackawanna Railroad Co., formed in merger with Delaware Lackawanna and Western Railroad Co. in 1960; Pres. and Chief Exec. Officer GREGORY W. MAXWELL; Senior Vice-Pres. JOHN R. TURBEYFILL; Vice-Pres. JOSEPH R. NEKIRK (Operations), M. FRED COFFMAN (Traffic), HERBERT E. SIMPSON (Sales), RICHARD JACKSON (Law), CURTIS F. BAYER (Purchases), JOHN H. O'NEILL (Real Estate); Comptroller JOSEPH E. KEENAN; Sec.-Treas. MILFORD M. ADAMS; M. 2,239; N.O.I. 415,215.

Illinois Central Railroad Co.: Central Station, 135 East Eleventh Place, Chicago, Ill. 60605; inc. 1851; Chair. Exec. Cttee. WILLIAM B. JOHNSON; Pres. ALAN S. BOYD; Senior Vice-Pres. (Operations) O. H. ZIMMERMAN; Vice-Pres. (Traffic) PAUL H. REISTRUP; Sec. and Treas. JOHN B. GOODRICH; Comptroller D. R. MONT-

GOMERY; Gen. Counsel ROBERT MITTEN; M. 6,714; N.O.I. 25,394,062.

Lehigh Valley Railroad: 466 Lexington Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1846; Pres. J. F. NASH; Vice-Pres. W. C. WIETERS (Operation), J. A. BROWN (Traffic); Treas. J. W. McDONNELL.

Louisville and Nashville Railroad: 908 West Broadway, Louisville, Ky. 40201; f. 1850; Pres. W. H. KENDALL; Vice-Pres. P. M. LANIER (Law), H. M. EMERSON (Traffic), C. R. YATES (Finance), L. W. ADKINS (Accounting and Taxation), R. E. BISHA (Exec. Dept.), D. D. STRENGTH (Operations), D. M. MCKELLAR (Sales), J. W. HOELAND (Marketing), J. R. GETTY (Passenger Traffic); Sec. and Treas. C. H. EDWARDS; Comptroller D. L. MORRIS; M. 5,800; net income after taxes \$27,345,104 (1970); publ. *L. and N. Magazine*.

Maine Central Railroad Co.: 242 St. John St., Portland, Me.; Pres. and Chair. E. SPENCER MILLER; Vice-Pres. A. M. KNOWLES; M. 936.

Missouri-Kansas-Texas Railroad Co.: Katy Bldg., Dallas, Tex. 75202; Line originated 1870, inc. 1922; Chair. and Pres. R. N. WHITMAN; Vice-Pres. F. J. HEILING (Sales and Service), M. R. CRING (Public Relations), FRED R. CARROLL (Man. of Personnel), BILLY R. BISHOP (Operations); Comptroller K. R. LANGFORD; Sec. and Treas. K. O. JANSSON; Gen. Counsel W. A. THIE; M. 2,918.

Missouri Pacific Railroad Co.: Missouri Pacific Bldg., St. Louis, Mo. 63103; f. 1849; Chair. of Board and Pres. D. B. JENKS; Chair. Exec. Cttee. J. M. KEMPER, Jr.; Chair. of Finance Cttees. R. H. CRAFT; Exec. Vice-Pres. J. H. LLOYD; Vice-Pres. H. M. HOFFMEISTER (Purchases and Materials), J. A. AUSTIN (Traffic); J. E. ANGST, D. L. MANION (Operations), J. C. SELOVER; Controller T. D. RODMAN; Vice-Pres. J. G. SHEPPARD, H. S. VIERLING, G. N. FONDREN; Vice-Pres. (Finance) T. H. O'LEARY; Sec. C. J. MAURER; Treas. L. A. BRUNS; M. 8,978; N.O.I. 42,688,939.

Norfolk and Western Railway: Roanoke, Va.; f. 1896 (merged with New York, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad Co. and with Wabash and Nickel Plate in 1964); Pres. J. P. FISHWICK; Excc. Vice-Pres. R. B. CLAYTOR; Vice-Pres. Operations R. F. DUNLAP; Vice-Pres. Finance H. M. REDMAN.

Penn Central Transportation Co. (former Pennsylvania and New York Central systems, effective February 1st, 1968; incorporating New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Co. from January 1st, 1969): Six Penn Center Plaza, Philadelphia, Pa. 19104; Pres. and Chief Exec. Officer WILLIAM H. MOORE; Sec. ROBERT W. CARROLL; Treas. JOHN H. SHAFFER.

Reading Company: Reading Terminal, Philadelphia, Pa. 19107; Pres. and Chief Exec. Officer C. E. BERTRAND; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Counsel A. W. HESSE, Jr.; Vice-Pres. Operations F. G. FISHER; Vice-Pres. Traffic O. P. BENJAMIN; Vice-Pres. Finance J. R. GREENE; Sec. and Treas. A. M. ARNOLD; M. 1,778 owned, controlled and leased.

St. Louis-San Francisco Railway Company: 906 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo. 63101; f. 1916; Chair. J. E. GILLILAND; Pres. R. C. GRAYSON; Vice-Pres. Gen. Counsel J. E. McCULLOUGH; Vice-Pres. Operations J. H. BROWN; Sec. and Treas. G. M. RAYBURN; Controller H. B. PARKER; M. 5,034; operating revenue (1970) \$194 million.

Seaboard Coast Line Railroad Co. (formed July 1967 through merger of Seaboard Air Line Railroad Co. and Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Co.): 3600 West Broad St., Richmond, Va. 23230 and 500 Water St., Jacksonville,

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—(TRANSPORT)

Fla. 32202; Chair. of Board W. THOMAS RICE; Chair. of Exec. Cttee. WILLIAM E. MCGUIRK, Jr.; Pres. PRIME F. OSBORN; Vice-Pres. and Comptroller J. A. STANLEY, Jr.; Treas. L. G. ANDERSON; Sec. F. J. PRIMOSCH; M. 9,280 (Dec. 1970); N.O.I. 37,101,000 (1970).

500 Line Railroad Company: Minneapolis, Minn. 55440; formed through merger 1961; Pres. LEONARD H. MURRAY; Exec. Vice-Pres. J. D. BOND; Sr. Vice-Pres. T. R. KLINGEL; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Counsel F. W. CROUCH; Vice-Pres. KENNETH J. SHERWOOD (Traffic); Vice-Pres. R. L. MURLOWSKI (Accounting); Vice-Pres. and Sec. T. M. BECKLEY (Staff); Treas. R. J. BAKER.

Southern Pacific Transportation Company: 1 Market St., San Francisco, Calif. 94105; Chair. D. J. RUSSELL; Pres. B. F. BIAGGINI; Sen. Vice-Pres. W. G. PEOPLES, JOHN B. REID; Vice-Pres. L. E. HOYT, D. K. MCNEAR, H. J. MCKENZIE; W. D. LAMPRECHT (Operations); F. E. KRIEBEL (Traffic); F. J. MCLEAN (Finance and Treas.); H. A. NELSON (Accounting); Gen. Counsel A. C. FURTH; Gen. Purchasing Agent-System J. R. CADE; Sec. J. C. JASPAR; M. 14,325; subsidiary: **St. Louis Southwestern Railway Lines**, 1517 West Front St., Tyler, Tex. 75701; Chair. of Board and Exec. Cttee. D. J. RUSSELL; Pres. R. M. NALL; Total System Mileage (Dec. 1970) 13,700.81.

Southern Railway System: 920 15th St., Washington, D.C. 20005; Pres. W. GRAHAM CLAYTON, Jr.; Exec. Vice-Pres. L. S. CRANE (Operations), J. H. MCGLOTHLIN (Law and Finance), W. V. BURKE (Sales), ROBERT S. HAMILTON (Marketing), GEORGE S. PAUL (Personnel); Sec. J. J. MAHER; Treas. R. H. SMITH; M. 10,400.

Union Pacific Railroad: 345 Park Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022; Inc. Utah 1897; Chair. Board of Dirs. and Chief Exec. Officer F. E. BARNETT; Vice-Chair. Board of Dirs. J. H. EVANS; Chair. Exec. Cttee. E. T. GERRY; Pres. J. C. KENEFICK (Omaha, Neb.); Vice-Pres. Finance W. S. COOK; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Counsel W. J. McDONALD, Jr.; Sec. C. N. OLSEN; Treas. H. B. SHUTTLEWORTH; Controller B. J. RELYEA; M. 9,488; N.O.I. 82,379,313 (1970).

Western Maryland Railway Co.: 201 N. Charles St., Baltimore, Md. 21201; f. 1852; Pres. W. P. COLTON; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Counsel N. C. MELVIN; Vice-Pres. G. M. LEILICH (Operations); Vice-Pres. W. R. DOWNEY (Sales); Dir. of Personnel Y. R. HOLMAN; Controller E. P. HOLLAND; Sec. and Treas. H. L. WARD; M. 866; N.O.I. 7,348,345 (1970).

Western Pacific Railroad Co. Consolidated: 526 Mission St., San Francisco, Calif. 94105; f. 1916; Pres. A. E. PERLMAN; Exec. Vice-Pres. R. G. FLANNERY; Vice-Pres. W. C. BRUNBERG (Marketing), E. L. VAN DELLEN (Law), F. A. TEGELER (Finance); Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. DONALD M. MACLEOD; Sec. LOGAN PAINE; M. (incl. subsidiaries) 1,513; net income (incl. subsidiaries) 732,000.

ASSOCIATIONS

Association of American Railroads: American Railroads Bldg., 1920 L Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; f. 1934; Pres. and Chief Exec. Officer STEPHAN AILES; Exec. Vice-Pres. G. S. PRINCE; Sec.-Treas. and Exec. Asst. to Pres. R. E. KEEFER; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Counsel W. M. MOLONEY; Vice-Pres. R. R. MANION (Operations and Maintenance), R. B. CURRY (Management Systems), B. N. BEHLING (Economics and Finance), J. A. SCHULTZ (Public Relations), P. H. MATHEWS (Legislative), W. J. HARRIS, Jr. (Research and Tests), I. S. MORRIS (Asst. to Pres.); Vice-Pres. and Special Asst. to Pres. WAYNE IRWIN.

American Short Line Railroad Asscn.: 2000 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; f. 1913; Pres. and Treas. P. HOWARD CROFT; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Counsel CHARLES H. JOHNS; Sec.-Traffic Man. J. R. MORRELL; 213 mems.

Eastern Railroad Association: 2 Penn Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10001; f. 1923; Chair. Exec. Cttee. E. SPENCER MILLER.

Public Relations Office, Western Railroad Association: 516 West Jackson Blvd., Room 224, Chicago, Ill. 60606; Dir. of Public and Governmental Relations FRANK J. STANTON.

ROADS

Federal Highway Administration of the U.S. Department of Transportation: Includes Bureau of Public Roads and Bureau of Motor Carrier Safety; Fed. Highway Administrator FRANCIS C. TURNER; publs. *Public Roads*, *A Journal of Highway Research* (bi-monthly), *Highway Statistics* (annual).

There are 3,730,082 miles of roads, of which 2,946,463 are surfaced. State mileage 680,962, local 2,274,714, Federal (national parks, forest, etc.) 187,696 (Dec. 1970).

MOTORING ORGANISATIONS

American Automobile Association: 1712 G St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006; f. 1902; 14,200,000 mems.; Pres. WILLIAM B. BACHMAN.

American Automobile Touring Alliance: 2040 Market St., Philadelphia, Pa. 19103; f. 1932; 1,000,000 mems.; Sec. WILLIAM BERRY.

National Automobile Club: 65 Battery St., San Francisco, Calif. 94111; 400,000 mems.; Exec. Vice-Pres. B. STEWART.

INLAND WATERWAYS

Day Line, Inc. (Inc. 1962); Pier 81, Foot of West 41st St., New York 36, N.Y.; seasonal services on the Hudson River between New York and Bear Mt. State Park, West Pt. U.S. Military Academy and Poughkeepsie; Pres. FRANCIS J. BARRY.

Interlake Steamship Co.: 200 Union Commerce Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio 44115; Gen. Man. D. A. GROH; contractors for freight carriage on the Great Lakes; 19 vessels.

Nicholson Lines: 1465 West Jefferson Ave., Detroit, Mich.; daily service across Lake Michigan for loaded road vehicles, petroleum tanker service; Pres. F. L. HEWITT; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. P. G. FINDLAY.

Federal Barge Lines, Inc.: 611 East Mareau Street, St. Louis 11, Mo.; f. 1918; year-round direct service on Lower Mississippi, Illinois and Warrior-Tombigbee Rivers; seasonal direct service on Upper Mississippi and Missouri Rivers; year-round connecting service on Ohio River system and Gulf Intra-coastal Waterway; Pres. PETER FANCHI, Jr.; Vice-Pres. J. F. LYNCH (Sales); J. S. McDERMOTT (Operations); B. O. CAPLENER (Marine Operation), Sec.-Treas. H. W. BRUNE.

United States Steel Corporation, Lake Shipping: 525 William Penn Place, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Vice-Pres. C. F. BEUKENA (Lake Shipping); Gen. Man. Capt. J. J. PARRILLA; 51 vessels.

Wilson Marine Transit Company: 55 Public Square; Cleveland, Ohio 44113; services on the Great Lakes, Pres. J. C. RIEGER; 14 vessels.

OCEAN SHIPPING

Federal Maritime Commission: 1405 I St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20573; an independent regulatory agency established August 1961 to regulate the waterborne foreign and domestic offshore commerce of the U.S.; Commission is composed of 5 mems., appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate. Authority for operation stems from the Shipping Act 1916, Interoceanic Shipping Act 1933, Merchant Marine Act 1920, Merchant Marine Act 1936 and Public Law 89-777, 90-298, 91-224.

Maritime Administration/Maritime Subsidy Board: Dept. of Commerce, Washington, D.C. 20235; concerned with administration of Government aid to shipbuilding, shipping and port development; Sec. JAMES S. DAWSON, Jr.

PRINCIPAL PORTS

The two largest ports in the U.S.A. in terms of traffic handled are the Port of New York, handling over 171 million tons in 1969, and New Orleans, Louisiana (113 million tons); many other large ports serve each coast, 37 of them handling between 9 and 56 million tons of traffic annually. The deepening of channels and locks on the St. Lawrence-Great Lakes Waterway, allowing the passage of large ocean-going vessels, has increased the importance of the Great Lakes ports, of which 12 handle over 10 million tons. The largest of the inland ports, Duluth-Superior Harbour, handled over 43 million tons in 1969.

PRINCIPAL COMPANIES

Alcoa Steamship Company, Inc.: 17 Battery Place, New York, 10004; services worldwide; Pres. G. C. HALSTEAD; Vice-Pres. W. E. HINSHAW; Sec. O. A. SWENSON.

American Bulk Carriers Inc.: 201 East 42nd St., New York City, N.Y. 10017; freight and tanker management for 7 companies; Pres. S. H. WANG; Man. Dir. S. OBERFEST; 8 vessels.

American Export Isbrandtsen Lines Inc.: 26 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10004; break-bulk freight services: U.S. Atlantic, Great Lakes to Mediterranean; U.S. Atlantic to Red Sea, India, Pakistan, Far East; Great Lakes to Europe and England; container freight services: between Northern Europe, England and Mediterranean; passenger freighter services: to India and North Africa, Lebanon, Greece, Turkey, Spain; Chair. of Board Admiral JOHN M. WILL; Pres. MANUEL DIAZ; Exec. Dir. DONALD G. ALDRIDGE; Sec. ROBERT P. WHITMAN, Jr.; 38 vessels.

American Mail Line: 1010 Washington Bldgs., Seattle, Wash. 98101; f. 1940; freight service Seattle-Japan-China-Philippines; Pres. W. B. FOWLER; Sec. BEN GROSSCUP; Treas. R. D. STOLTS; 9 vessels.

American President Lines Ltd.: 601 California St., San Francisco, Calif. 94108; f. 1929; Services: West-bound intercoastal: Baltimore, Norfolk, New York-Calif.; East-bound intercoastal: Los Angeles-New York, Baltimore, Norfolk; Transpacific: California ports, Japan, Korea, Hong Kong, Taiwan, Philippines, and return; Round-the-world: Baltimore, Norfolk, New York (via Panama to California), Orient; Round-the-world via Singapore: Malaysia, Ceylon, India, Pakistan, New York; Atlantic Straits: Atlantic ports, California, Manila, Vietnam, Indonesia, Singapore and return to Hong Kong, Taiwan, Japan, California (via Panama to Atlantic); Pres. R. W. ICKES; Chair. of Board R. K. DAVIES; 25 vessels.

Amoco Shipping Co.: 500 North Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60680; Marine Transportation Dept.; Pres. R. S. HADDOW; Vice-Pres. C. D. PHILLIPS; Man. of Engineering C. J. BYSAROVICH.

Barber Steamship Lines Inc.: 17 Battery Place, New York, N.Y. 10004; services to the Mediterranean, Middle East, Far East, and West Africa; Pres. E. J. BARBER.

Bull & Co. (Inc.), A. H.: 115 Broad St., New York 4, N.Y.; Pres. M. F. BLOOMENSTIEL; Sec. J. HATGIS; 8 vessels.

Chevron Shipping Company: 555 Market St., San Francisco, Calif. 94120; name changed from California Shipping Company July 1965; world-wide tanker services; Pres. L. C. FORD; Vice-Pres. W. H. BANKS; Sec. Treas. R. W. MACAULAY; 59 tankers.

Columbia Transportation Division, Oglebay Norton Company: 1200 Hanna Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio 44115; services on the Great Lakes; Pres. JOHN J. DWYER; 16 vessels.

Delta Steamship Lines Inc. (Delta Line): P.O.B. 50250, 1700 International Trade Mart, New Orleans, La.; Chair. F. E. FARWELL; Pres. Capt. J. W. CLARK; 13 vessels.

Farrell Lines Inc.: One Whitehall St., New York, N.Y. 10004; f. 1926; regular mail, passenger and freight services from New York and other U.S. Atlantic ports to South, East and West Africa, and from U.S. Atlantic ports and the Gulf to Australia, New Zealand; Chair. JAMES A. FARRELL, Jr.; Pres. THOMAS J. SMITH; Vice-Pres. IRA O. LEWIS; Gen. European Agent John T. Rennie, Son and Co., 57-60 Aldgate High St., London, EC3N 1AY.

Global Marine Inc.: 811 West 7th St., Los Angeles, Calif. 90017; Chair. of Board R. F. BAUER; Pres. A. J. FIELD; 12 vessels.

Hudson Waterways Corp.: 1 Chase Manhattan Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10005; Pres. S. KAHN; Exec. Vice-Pres. N. KAHN; tramp services; 17 vessels and 4 containers.

Humble Oil and Refining Company: Marine Dept., P.O.B. 1512, Houston, Tex. 77001; Gen. Man. J. ANDREAE; 22 tankers.

Interocean Shipping Company: 25 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10004; Pres. F. S. SHERMAN; carriage of bulk materials in foreign trade; 3 vessels.

Lykes Bros. Steamship Co. Inc.: Commerce Bldg., New Orleans, La. 70112, and at Houston, Galveston, New York; f. 1900; regular scheduled sailings: Lykes West Coast South American Line—from U.S. Gulf ports to north coast of Colombia and west coast of South America; Lykes Africa Line—from U.S. Gulf ports to South and East Africa; Lykes Orient Line—from U.S. Gulf ports to Far Eastern ports; Lykes Mediterranean Line—from U.S. Gulf and South Atlantic ports to Spain, Portugal, North Coast of Africa, and the Mediterranean and Black Sea areas; Lykes U.K. Line—from U.S. Gulf ports to the United Kingdom and Ireland; Lykes Continent Line—from U.S. Gulf ports to Continental Europe and Scandinavia; Chair. Jos T. LYKES, Jr.; Pres. FRANK A. NEMEC; Exec. Vice-Pres. J. M. LYKES, Jr., W. J. AMOSS, Jr.; Vice-Pres. W. T. MORRIS, Jr.; 59 vessels.

Marine Transport Line, Inc.: 60 Broad St., New York, N.Y. 10004; tanker and cargo services with 2 associated companies; Dir. G. Y. CHEN; 34 vessels.

Watson Navigation Company: 100 Mission St., San Francisco, Calif. 94105; inc. 1901; cruises from California to Hawaii, the South Pacific, Mexico, the Caribbean, South America, Alaska, the Orient; container freight services between California, Hawaii and the Far East; conventional cargo service between the West Coast, the South Seas, New Zealand and Australia; Pres. M. H. BLAISDELL.

Moore-McGormack Lines Inc.: 2 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10004; services to North and South America, South and East Africa; Chair. and Pres. JAMES R. BARKER; 14 vessels.

Prudential-Grace Lines Inc.: 1 Whitehall St., New York, N.Y. 10004; Pres. S. S. SKOURAS, Exec. Vice-Pres. and Treas. E. J. CAMUTI; serves U.S.A.-Panama Canal, South and Central America, Caribbean, Mediterranean and Levant ports; 28 vessels.

Standard Fruit and Steamship Co.: 2 Canal St., P.O.B. 50830, New Orleans, La. 70150; inc. 1926; Banana imports to New York, New Orleans, Gulfport and Los Angeles and Antwerp, Belgium, from Central America and Ecuador; and to Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe and Yokaichi, Japan from the Philippines and Ecuador; Pres. ROBERT H. SMITH; Vice-Pres. and Controller D. W. FURBEE; Vice-Pres. R. BRUCE PASCHAL, C. M.

WAITE; Treas. HAROLD L. ROLFES; Sec. ROBERT M. MOORE; 11 vessels.

States Marine-Isthmian Agency Inc.: High Ridge Park, P.O.B. 1540, Stamford, Conn. 06904; freight and passenger services to Far East, South East Asia, Persian Gulf and Mediterranean; Pres. D. D. MERCER; Chair. R. G. STONE, Jr.; 24 vessels.

United Fruit Company: (Steamship Service) (Inc. 1899): 30 St. James Avenue, Boston 16, Mass.; services New York to Latin America and Europe; Pres. JOHN M. FOX; Sec. FRANKLIN MOORE; 15 vessels.

United States Lines Co. (N.J.): 1 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10004; freight service to Europe, Far East; Pres. EDWARD J. HEINE; 48 vessels.

Waterman Steamship Corporation: 61 Saint Joseph St., Mobile, Ala.; services to Europe, the Far East; Pres. E. P. WALSH; Sec. R. S. WALSH; 16 vessels.

ASSOCIATIONS

American Steamship Owners' Mutual Protection and Indemnity Asscn. Inc.: 25 Broad Street, New York City.

CIVIL AVIATION

Civil Aeronautics Board: Universal Building, Washington, D.C. 20428; f. 1938; five mems. appointed by the President with the consent of the Senate; regulates aspects of domestic and international civil aviation and promotes civil aviation both domestic and international; Chair. SECOR D. BROWNE.

Federal Aviation Administration: Dept. of Transportation, 800 Independence Ave., S.W., Washington, D.C. 20591; f. 1958; promotes safety in the air; Administrator JOHN H. SHAFFER.

PRINCIPAL SCHEDULED COMPANIES

American Airlines Inc.: 633 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017; inc. 1934; mail, express, freight and passengers; Chair. of Board and Pres. GEORGE A. SPATER; Sen. Vice Pres. Admin. J. W. MOORE; Sen. Vice-Pres. (Marketing) F. J. MULLINS; Sen. Vice-Pres. (Operations) GEORGE A. WARDE; Sen. Vice-Pres. (Finance) D. J. LLOYD-JONES; fleet of 100 Boeing 707, 19 Boeing 720, 11 Boeing 747, 100 Boeing 727, and 27 BAC One-11.

Braniff Airways Inc. (1930): Braniff Tower, P.O.B. 35001, Dallas, Tex. 75235; Chair. of Board and Chief Exec. Officer HARDING L. LAWRENCE; Exec. Vice-Pres. and Chief Operating Officer C. EDWARD ACKER; Exec. Vice-Pres. Sales and Operations JOHN J. CASEY; serves U.S. Mainland and Hawaii, Mexico and South America plus transpacific military contract flights; fleet of 7 Boeing 707-320C, 7 Douglas DC8-62, 5 Boeing 707/720, 135 Boeing 727, 12 BAC One-11, 1 Boeing 747.

Continental Air Lines Inc. (1934): Los Angeles International Airport, Los Angeles, Calif. 90009; Pres. R. F. SIX; Sen. Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. A. DAMM; international and domestic services; fleet of 3 Boeing 747, 13 Boeing 707-320C, 8 Boeing 720B, 15 Boeing 727, 19 Douglas DC-9C.

Delta Air Lines Inc.: Atlanta Airport, Atlanta, Ga. 30320; Chair. C. H. DOLSON; Pres. W. T. BEEBE; Sen. Vice-Pres. ROBERT OPPENLANDER (Finance), R. S. MAURER (Gen. Counsel), T. M. MILLER (Marketing), D. C. GARRETT (Operations); domestic services and services to Venezuela, Puerto Rico, Jamaica; fleet of 16 Convair 880, 41 DC-8, 75 DC-9, 4 Lockheed L-100, 3 Boeing 747.

Eastern Air Lines Inc. (1938): Eastern Air Lines Bldg., 10 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10020; Chair. F. D. HALL; Pres. SAMUEL L. HIGGINBOTTOM; serves entire eastern half of U.S., Texas, Seattle, Washington, Portland, Oregon, California, Nebraska, U.S. Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico; international services to Canada, Mexico, Bahamas, Jamaica and Bermuda; fleet of 39 DC-8, 3 Boeing 747, 101 Boeing 727, 80 DC-9, 25 Lockheed Electra.

Frontier Airlines: Stapleton International Airport, Denver, Colo. 80207; merged with Central Airlines 1967; Pres. A. L. FELDMAN; fleet of 32 Convair 580, 11 Boeing 737.

Hawaiian Airlines Inc.: P.O.B. 9008, Honolulu International Airport, Honolulu, Hawaii 96820; Chair. and Chief Exec. JOHN H. MAGOON, Jr.; fleet of 8 Douglas DC-9, 6 Convair 640.

Hughes Air West: San Francisco International Airport, San Francisco, Calif. 94128; Gen.-Man. IRVING T. TAGUE; fleet of 15 DC-9-30, 4 DC-9-10, 25 Fokker F-27.

Mohawk Airlines Inc.: Oneida County Airport, Utica, N.Y. 13503; Chair. WILLIAM P. TOLLEY; Pres. RUSSELL V. STEPHENSON; fleet of 23 BAC One-11, 17 Fairchild 227.

National Airlines Inc.: P.O.B. 2055, Airport Mail Facility, Miami, Fla. 33159; f. 1934; Chair. and Chief Exec. L. B. MAYTAG; Sec. J. M. LINDSEY; fleet of 13 Douglas DC-8, 2 Super DC-8, 13 Boeing 727, 25 Super 727, 2 Boeing 747, 4 Douglas DC-10.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—(TRANSPORT, TOURISM)

Northeast Airlines: Logan International Airport, Boston, Mass. 02128; inc. 1931; Chair. of Board and of Exec. Cttee. GEORGE B. STORER; Pres. BILL MICHAELS; Exec. Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. LEWIS E. LYLE; fleet of 21 Boeing 727, 6 Fairchild-Hiller 227, 14 Douglas DC-9.

Northwest Orient Airlines, Inc. (1927): Minneapolis/St. Paul International Airport, St. Paul, Minn. 55111; Pres. DONALD W. NYROP; coast to coast domestic services and services to Canada, Alaska, Japan, Hong Kong, Philippines, Okinawa, Formosa and Hawaii; fleet of 32 Boeing 727-100, 24 Boeing 727-200, 16 Boeing 720, 34 Boeing 707, 13 Boeing 747.

Pan American World Airways (Inc. 1928): The Pan Am Bldg., New York 17, N.Y.; Chair. and Pres. WILLIAM T. SEAWELL; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Counsel J. HOWARD HAMSTRA; Senior Vice-Pres. Finance and Development WILLIAM M. CRILLY; Senior Vice-Pres. Marketing JAMES O. LEET; Senior Vice-Pres. Operations FRANK F. DAVIS; Sec. JOSIAH MACY, Jr.; services connect 119 cities in 81 countries on all continents; fleet of 32 Boeing 747, 30 Boeing 707 and 24 Boeing 727.

Trans World Airlines Inc.: (formerly Transcontinental and Western Air Inc.); (Inc. 1934); 605 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10016; Chair. CHARLES C. TILLINGHAST, Jr.; Pres. FORWOOD C. WISER; domestic and international services connecting 21 countries; fleet of 104 Boeing 707, 72 Boeing 727, 19 Boeing 747, 25 Convair 880, 19 Douglas DC-9, 1 Lockheed Tristar, 32 on order.

United Air Lines Inc.: P.O.B. 66100, Chicago, Ill. 60666; Pres. EDWARD E. CARLSON; Exec. Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. C. F. McERLEAN; domestic services from coast

to coast, Canada and to the Hawaiian Islands; fleet of 10 Boeing 747, 99 DC-8, 29 Boeing 720, 150 Boeing 727, 74 Boeing 737, 15 DC-8 Freighters.

Western Airlines International: 6062 Avion Drive, P.O.B. 92005, Los Angeles, Calif. 90009; f. 1925; Chair. of Board FRED BENINGER; Pres. J. J. TAYLOR; Exec. Vice-Pres. Transportation S. R. SHATTO; North American and Hawaiian services; fleet of 3 Boeing 720A, 26 Boeing 720B, 5 Boeing 707, 30 Boeing 737, 6 Boeing 727, 2 Lockheed Electras.

PRINCIPAL CHARTER COMPANIES

Trans International Airways: P.O.B. 2504, Oakland Airport, San Francisco, Calif. 94614; Chair. GLENN A. CRAMER; Pres. H. P. HUFF; fleet of 12 DC-8, 2 Boeing 727.

Universal Airlines Inc.: Oakland International Airport, Oakland, Calif. 94614; Chair. DONALD J. MATTHEWS; Pres. GLENN L. HICKERSON; fleet of 4 DC-8, 12 Lockheed Electra, 8 Argosy AW-650.

World Airways Inc.: Oakland International Airport, Oakland, Calif. 94614; Chair. and Pres. EDWARD J. DALY; fleet of 6 Boeing 707, 6 Boeing 727, 3 DC-8.

ASSOCIATION

National Aeronautic Association: 1025 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington 6, D.C.; f. 1905; over 8,000 mems.; Chair. ROBERT B. PRIE; Pres. MARTIN M. DECKER; Exec. Dir. RALPH V. WHITTENER; publ. *National Aeronautics Magazine*.

TOURISM

United States Travel Service: U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C. 20230; f. 1961; Government Agency; Dir. C. LANGHORNE WASHBURN.

OVERSEAS OFFICES

Argentina: c/o American Embassy, Buenos Aires.
Australia: 37 Pitt St., Sydney, N.S.W. 2000.
France: 115-123. ave. de Neuilly, 92 Neuilly.
Germany (Federal Republic): 6. Frankfurt/Main, Boersenstrasse 1.
Japan: 209 Kokusai Bldg., 12, 3-chome Marunouchi, Chiyoda-Ku, Tokyo.
Mexico: c/o American Embassy, Mexico City.
United Kingdom: 22 Sackville St., London W1X 2EA, England.

CONVENTION OFFICE

International Conventions Office: c/o American Embassy, Bldg. A, Room 211, 2 ave. Gabriel, Paris.

American Society of Travel Agents Inc.: 360 Lexington Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1931; 9,809 mems.; Pres. THOMAS M. KEESLING; Exec. Dir. GEO. L. FICHTENBAUM; publ. *ASTA Travel News*.

Discover America Travel Organizations: 1100 Connecticut Ave., N.W. Washington, D.C. 20036; Pres. WILLIAM D. TOOHEY.

Travelers Aid Association of America: 44 East 23rd St., New York, N.Y. 10010; f. 1917; concerned with the social, economic and psychological problems of the nation's moving, non-resident and displaced persons; 79 mem. agencies, 850 co-operating reps. throughout the U.S., Canada and Puerto Rico; 1,020,260 persons served in 1969, of which 82,933 were foreigners; Pres. ALFRED D. BELL, Jr.; Exec. Dir. PAUL W. GUYLER; publ. *Shifting Scenes*.

Travelers Aid Society of New York: 204 East 39th Street, New York 16, N.Y.; 5,800 mems.; Gen. Dir. HERBERT H. RUMMEL.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

Despite the great size of the U.S.A. and its enormous variety of climate, terrain and founding nationalities, a unified American culture has evolved over the past two hundred years. One of the most important instruments in overcoming differences of speech, dress, food and ways of life has been modern technology. The railroads opened up the American west in the second half of the nineteenth

century, and with the advent of the railroads the U.S.A. began to move from a rural, regional life to an industrial, urban orientation. Today over two-thirds of all Americans live in urban districts. The communications media have also played a crucial part in the development of a homogeneous American culture, and man's relation to the electronic age is a major preoccupation of contemporary

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—(TOURISM)

American art. Jazz, pop-rock music, advertising, comic-books, television and films are all aspects of America's popular culture which have had a great impact on the development of the arts both in the U.S.A. and the rest of the world.

The rapid development of the arts in the U.S.A. to their present level of sophistication has been accompanied by a tremendous growth in public interest and government support. With the help of massive financial assistance from public and private sources, art museums have built up excellent collections from every period, and new art museums open at the rate of two per month. There are over one thousand symphony orchestras, the most famous being in Boston, Philadelphia, New York, Cleveland and Chicago, and there are many summer music festivals. The main theatrical centre is the area of New York City on and near Broadway, but there are also over five thousand community theatres and four hundred summer theatres. For the first fifty years of this century Hollywood, California was known as the film capital of the world. In recent years the cinema has suffered from competition with television; however, the film-making industry has turned to foreign production and the production of films for television to help counteract this setback.

Another factor in unifying American society has been its traditional mobility. One American in five moves house every year, and people enjoy a vigorous, active leisure for which the U.S.A. is physically well suited. Some of the most popular pastimes of Americans are swimming, water skiing, sailing, surfing, hunting, fishing, climbing, skiing, tobogganing and parachute-jumping. There are several mountain ranges, and apart from the Great Lakes there are thousands of groups of smaller lakes with over five thousand miles of shoreline. Huge preserves of forest, lake and stream are kept as state parks, which number over twenty-two thousand. There are also twenty-seven national parks, including Niagara Falls, the Grand Canyon, Yellowstone and the Everglades.

National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities: 806 15th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20506; f. 1965 to

develop and promote national support for the arts and humanities in the U.S.; consists of the following bodies:

National Endowment for the Arts: supports the development and growth of cultural resources in the U.S. by giving matched grants to non-profit organizations, and unmatched grants to individuals; Chair. NANCY HANKS.

National Endowment for the Humanities: supports research, teaching, public programmes, improved university curricula and state and community programmes to encourage development and appreciation of the humanities; Chair. RONALD S. BERMAN.

National Council on the Arts and National Council on the Humanities: advise the respective endowment Chairmen on policies and procedures; each Council has 26 members chosen by the President.

Federal Council on the Arts and the Humanities: co-ordinates the activities of the endowments with the work of other Federal agencies; Chair. JOHN RICHARDSON, Jr.

The Federal Government grants aid to the arts under the following programmes: literary and music programmes of the Library of Congress and the National Gallery, the Office of Education (Arts and Humanities Branch), John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts. Direct aid to the arts is also granted as an incidental part of wider programmes, such as the Cultural Presentations Program, the cultural exchange agreements with the U.S.S.R., the Urban Renewal Program.

Most states organize their own arts councils, which play a significant role in giving official support to the arts, notably in the states of New York, North Carolina and California. City and county governments have also developed a variety of channels for economic aid to the arts, and business corporations, charitable foundations and wealthy individuals frequently contribute at both state and county levels.

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

There are some 50 permanent professional theatre companies operating in the U.S.A., mostly created as non-profit undertakings. The following is a selection of the most important companies:

The Actors Studio Theater: New York, N.Y.; f. 1962; Dir. LEE STRASBERG.

The Actor's Workshop: San Francisco, Calif.

Alley Theatre: Houston, Tex.

The American Place Theater: St. Clement's Church, 423 West 46th St., New York, N.Y. 10036; Dir. WYNN HANDMAN.

The American Shakespeare Festival Theater: Nr. Highway 95, Stratford, Conn.; 1,500 seats; April to Sept.

APA-Phoenix (formerly Phoenix Theatre): New York, N.Y.; f. 1953.

Arena Stage: Washington, D.C.; Prod. Dir. ZELDA FICHANDLER.

Center Stage: Baltimore, Md.; professional Resident Company performances Oct. to May; Prod. Dir. PETER W. CULMAN; Artistic Dir. JOHN SIX.

Cincinnati Playhouse in the Park: 962 Mt. Adams Circle, Cincinnati, Ohio 45202; Artistic Dir. WORD BAKER; Man. Dir. SARA O'CONNOR.

The Cleveland Play House: 2040 East 86th St., Cleveland, Ohio 44106; f. 1915; Dir. RICHARD OBERLIN; publ. *Playbill* (monthly).

The Guthrie Theater: Minneapolis/St. Paul, Minn.; Artistic Dir. MICHAEL LANGHAM; Man. Dir. DONALD SCHOENBAUM.

J. F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts: 726 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20566; inaugurated 1971; has facilities for drama and all the performing arts; Gen. Dir. WILLIAM MCCORMICK BLAIR.

Lincoln Center for the Performing Arts: Vivian Beaumont Theater Bldg., 150 West 65th St., New York, N.Y. 10023; facilities for all the performing arts; Repertory Theater Dir. JULES IRVING.

The Magnolia Theater: Long Beach, Calif.

Milwaukee Repertory Theater: Milwaukee, Wis. 53202; f. 1954; Man. Dir. CHARLES R. MCCALLUM; Artistic Dir. NAGLE JACKSON.

Minnesota Theater Company, Tyrone Guthrie Theater: 725 Vineland Place, Minneapolis, Minn. 55403; f. 1967.

Mummers Theater: 1108 W. Main St., Oklahoma City, Okla.; Man. Dir. MACK SCISM.

New York Shakespeare Festival: 425 Lafayette St., New York, N.Y.; f. 1954; Artistic Dir. GERALD FREEDMAN; Producer JOSEPH PAPP; Assoc. Producer BERNARD GERSTEN.

Ypsilanti Greek Theater: Ypsilanti, Mich.

There are 754 opera-producing groups in the U.S.A., the most important being the New York Metropolitan Opera

(Dir. GOERAN GENTELE), the New York City Opera, the Chicago Lyric Opera and the San Francisco Opera (Dir. (MERCE CUNNINGHAM).

The New York City Ballet, under the direction of GEORGE BALANCHINE, the San Francisco Ballet, the National Ballet in Washington, are among the most important ballet companies. The world-famous modern dance company of Martha Graham has no permanent home.

PRINCIPAL ORCHESTRAS

There are over 1,400 symphony orchestras. The following are the major orchestras:

Atlanta Symphony: Atlanta, Ga.

Baltimore Symphony: 120 W. Mt. Royal Ave., Baltimore, Md. 21201; f. 1916; Pres. JOSEPH MEYERHOFF; Gen. Man. FRANK RATKA; Conductor SERGIU COMISSONIA.

Boston Symphony: Boston, Mass.; f. 1881; Music Dir. WILLIAM STEINBERG; **Boston Pops Orchestra,** Boston, Mass.; f. 1885; Conductor ARTHUR FIEDLER; **Tanglewood,** Lenox, Mass.; July-August; f. 1939; Artistic Dirs. SEIJI OZAWA, GUNTHER SCHULLER; Adviser LEONARD BERNSTEIN.

Buffalo Philharmonic: Kleinhans Music Hall, 370 Pennsylvania St., Buffalo, N.Y. 14201; f. 1933; Conductor and Music Dir. MICHAEL TILSON THOMAS; Pres. HOWARD A. BRADLEY.

Chicago Symphony: 220 South Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60604; f. 1894; Pres. STUART S. BALL; Chair. of Board LOUIS SUDLER; Gen. Man. JOHN S. EDWARDS; Music Dir. GEORG SOLTI.

Cincinnati Symphony: 1313 Central Trust Tower, Cincinnati, Ohio 45202; Resident Conductor ERICH KUNZEL; Music Dir. THOMAS SCHIPPERS; Gen. Man. ALBERT K. WEBSTER.

Cleveland Orchestra: 11001 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, Ohio 44106; Musical Dir. LORIN MAZZEL; Gen. Man. MICHAEL MAXWELL.

Dallas Symphony: P.O.B. 8472, Dallas, Tex. 75205; f. 1900; Music Dir. and Conductor ANSHEL BRUSILOV; Gen. Man. K. R. MEINE.

Denver Symphony: 1615 California St., Denver, Colo. 80218; Conductor BRIAN PRIESTMAN; Man. DAVID G. KENT.

Detroit Symphony: Ford Auditorium, Detroit, Mich. 48226; f. 1914; Music Dir. and Conductor SIXTEN EHRLING.

Houston Symphony: Houston, Tex.

Indianapolis Symphony: Indianapolis, Ind.

Kansas City Philharmonic: 210 W. 10th St., Kansas City, Mo. 64105; Exec. Dir. HOWARD JARRETT; Music Dir. JORGE MESTER.

Los Angeles Philharmonic: 135 N. Grand Ave., Los Angeles, Calif. 90012; f. 1919; Conductor ZUBIN MEHTA; Excc. Dir. ERNEST FLEISCHMANN.

Minnesota Orchestra: Northrop Auditorium, Minneapolis, Minn. 55455.

New Orleans Philharmonic-Symphony: New Orleans, La. 70130.

New York Philharmonic: New York, N.Y.; f. 1842; Music Dir. PIERRE BOULEZ; Laureate Conductor LEONARD BERNSTEIN.

Philadelphia Orchestra: Philadelphia, Penn.; Musical Dir. EUGENE ORMANDY.

Pittsburgh Symphony: Pittsburgh, Penn.; Musical Dir. WILLIAM STEINBERG.

Rochester Philharmonic: Rochester, N.Y.; Conductor: SAMUEL JONES; Music Dir. WALTER HENDL.

St. Louis Symphony: St. Louis, Mo.

San Antonio Symphony: San Antonio, Tex.; Conductor VICTOR ALESSANDRO.

San Francisco Symphony: 107 War Memorial Veteran's Bldg., San Francisco, Calif.; Music Dir. and Conductor SEIJI OZAWA; Gen. Man. J. A. SCAFIDI.

Seattle Symphony: 627 Fourth and Pike Bldg., Seattle, Wash. 98101; f. 1903; Pres. ROBERT DENNY WATT; Gen. Man. LANHAM DEAL; Music Dir. and Conductor MILTON KATIMS.

Utah Symphony Orchestra: 55 West First South, Salt Lake City, Utah 84101; Pres. WENDELL J. ASHTON; Gen. Man. HEROLD L. GREGORY.

Washington National Symphony: 2480 16th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20009.

There are also 29 Metropolitan Orchestras, with budgets between \$100,000 and \$250,000.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Atomic Energy Commission: Washington, D.C. 20545; Commissioners Dr. JAMES R. SCHLESINGER (Chair.), JAMES T. RAMEY, WILFRID E. JOHNSON, CLARENCE LARSON, WILLIAM O. DOUB.

FUNCTIONS

Under the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 the Commission is required to discharge the following functions:

1. To conduct, assist and foster research and the development of atomic energy.
2. To disseminate unclassified, scientific and technical information.
3. To control the possession, use and production of atomic energy and special nuclear material.
4. To encourage widespread participation in the development and utilization of atomic energy for peaceful purposes to the maximum extent consistent with the common defence and security and with the health and safety of the public.
5. To promote common defence and security and to make available to cooperating nations the benefits of peaceful applications of atomic energy as widely as common defence and security will allow.
6. To keep Congress informed.

At the end of 1971, there were 23 operable nuclear power plants with a capacity of 9,940,800 kW.; 54 plants under construction with a capacity of 45,796,000 kW.; and 48 plants planned with a capacity of 47,724,000 kW.

DEPARTMENTS

Operations: Divisions of Construction, Contracts, Labor Relations and Operational Safety.

Research and Development: Divisions of Biology and Medicine, Isotopes Development, Research, Nuclear Education for Training and Peaceful Nuclear Explosives.

Reactors: Divisions of Reactor Development and Technology, Naval Reactors and Space Nuclear Systems.

International Activities: Division of International Affairs.

Administration: Divisions of Classification, Headquarters Services, Personnel, Security and Technical Information.

Plans and Production: Divisions of Operations Analysis and Forecasting, Plans and Reports, Production and Raw Materials.

Other Divisions: Military Application, Industrial Participation, Intelligence, Public Information, Congressional Relations and Inspection.

FIELD OFFICES

Albuquerque Operations Office: P.O. Box 5400, Albuquerque, N. Mex. 87115; Man. HAROLD C. DONNELLY.

Brookhaven Office: Upton, N.Y. 11973; Man. E. L. VAN HORN.

Chicago Operations Office: 9800 South Cass Ave., Argonne, Ill. 60439; Man. KENNETH A. DUNBAR.

Grand Junction Office: Grand Junction, Colo. 81502; Man. ELTON A. YOUNGBERG.

Idaho Operations Office: P.O.B. 2108, Idaho Falls, Ida. 83401; Man. W. L. GINKEL.

Nevada Operations Office: P.O.B. 1676, Las Vegas Nev. 89101; Man. ROBERT MILLER.

Oak Ridge Operations Office: P.O.B. E, Oak Ridge, Tenn. 37831; Man. S. R. SAPIRIE.

Pittsburgh Naval Reactors Office: P.O.B. 1105, Pittsburgh, Pa. 15122; Man. LAWTON D. GEIGER.

Richland Operations Office: P.O.B. 550, Richland, Wash. 99352; Man. D. G. WILLIAMS.

San Francisco Operations Office: 2111 Bancroft Way, Berkeley, Calif. 94704; Man. ELLISON C. SHUTE.

Savannah River Operations Office: P.O.B. A. Aiken, S.C. 29802; Man. NATHANIEL STETSON.

Schenectady Naval Reactors Office: P.O.B. 1069, Schenectady, N.Y. 12301; Man. STANLEY W. NITZMAN.

MAJOR RESEARCH AND
DEVELOPMENT INSTALLATIONS

Ames Laboratory: Ames, Iowa; Dir. Dr. ROBERT S. HANSEN.

Argonne National Laboratory: Argonne, Ill.; Dir. Dr. ROBERT B. DUFFIELD.

Bettis Atomic Power Laboratory: Pittsburgh, Pa.; Gen. Man. W. H. HAMILTON.

Brookhaven National Laboratory: Upton, Long Island, N.Y.; Dir. Dr. MAURICE GOLDBABER.

Burlington Plant: Burlington, Iowa; Man. R. B. JEWELL.

Feed Materials Production Center: Fernald, Ohio; Man. JAMES H. NOYES.

Hanford Facilities: Richland, Wash.; nine contracts, including Pacific Northwest Laboratory (see below).

Kansas City Plant: The Bendix Corp., Kansas City, Mo.; Gen. Man. R. J. QUIRK.

Knolls Atomic Power Laboratory: Schenectady, N.Y.; Gen. Man. H. E. STONE.

Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory: P.O.B. 1663, Los Alamos, N. Mex.; Dir. RONALD S. PAUL.

Mound Laboratory: Miamisburg, Ohio; Project Dir. H. K. NASON.

National Reactor Testing Station: Idaho Falls, Idaho; Nuclear Systems Man. Dr. J. W. MORFITT.

Nevada Test Site: Mercury, Nev.; Gen. Man. J. R. CROCKETT.

Notre Dame Radiation Laboratory: Notre Dame, Ind. 46556; Dir. Prof. MILTON BURTON.

Nuclear Materials and Propulsion Operation: P.O.B. 15132, Cincinnati, Ohio 45215; Man. W. H. LONG.

Nuclear Rocket Development Station: Jackass Flats, Nev.; Project Man. R. L. YORDY.

Oak Ridge National Laboratory: Oak Ridge, Tenn.; Dir. A. M. WEINBERG.

Oak Ridge Production Facilities: Paducah, Ky.; Vice-Pres. R. F. HIBBS.

Pacific Northwest Laboratory: 3000 Stevens Drive, P.O.B. 999, Richland, Wash. 99352; Dir. Dr. F. W. ALBAUGH.

Pantex Plant: Amarillo, Tex.; Man. R. B. JEWELL.

Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant: Piketon, Ohio; Gen. Man. C. H. REYNOLDS.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—(ATOMIC ENERGY, UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES)

Princeton Plasma Physics Laboratory: James Forrestal Research Center, Princeton, N.J.; Dir. Dr. MELVIN B. GOTTLIEB.
Rocky Flats Plant: Rocky Flats, Colo.; Gen. Man. Dr. LLOYD M. JOSHEL.
Sandia Laboratory: Sandia Base, Albuquerque, N. Mex.; Pres. J. A. HORNBECK.

Savannah River Laboratory: Aiken, S.C.; Dir. F. E. KRUESI.
Stanford Linear Accelerator: Palo Alto, Calif.; Dir. W. K. H. PANOFKY.
E. O. Lawrence Radiation Laboratory: Berkeley and Livermore, Calif.; Dir. (vacant).

UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES

A Select List

Adelphi University: Garden City, N.Y.; 550 teachers, 8,000 students.
University of Akron: Akron, Ohio; 800 teachers, 19,500 students.
University of Alabama: University, Ala.; 670 teachers, 13,017 students.
University of Alaska: Fairbanks, Alaska; 360 teachers, 22,473 students.
Alfred University: Alfred, N.Y.; 163 teachers, 2,300 students.
American University: Washington, D.C.; 440 teachers, 15,347 students.
Arizona State University: Tempe, Arizona; 1,160 teachers, 26,425 students.
University of Arizona: Tucson, Arizona; 1,753 teachers, 25,827 students.
University of Arkansas: Fayetteville, Arkansas; 571 teachers, 10,423 students.
Auburn University: Auburn, Ala.; 903 teachers, 15,000 students.
Baylor University: Waco, Dallas and Houston, Texas; 381 teachers, 7,463 students.
Boston College: Chestnut Hill, Mass.; 893 teachers, 13,760 students.
Boston University: Boston, Mass.; 1,478 teachers, 22,960 students.
Bradley University: Peoria, Ill.; 426 teachers, 5,518 students.
Brandeis University: Waltham, Mass.; 379 teachers, 3,171 students.
Brigham Young University: Provo, Utah; 1,053 teachers, 24,414 students.
Brown University: Providence, R.I.; 1,154 teachers, 5,571 students.
Bryn Mawr College: Bryn Mawr, Pa.; 1,368 students.
California Institute of Technology: Pasadena, Calif.; 282 teachers, 1,549 students.
University of California: Berkeley, Calif. 94720; 6,292 teachers, 108,000 students.
Berkeley Campus: Berkeley, Calif.; 3,050 teachers, 28,000 students.
Davis Campus: Davis, Calif.; 13,600 students.
Irvine Campus: Irvine, Calif.; 434 teachers, 6,800 students.
Los Angeles Campus: Los Angeles, Calif.; 3,100 teachers, 27,700 students.
Riverside Campus: Riverside, Calif.; 500 teachers, 7,200 students.
San Diego Campus: La Jolla, Calif.; 420 teachers, 6,000 students.
San Francisco Medical Center: San Francisco, Calif.; 798 teachers, 2,600 students.

Santa Barbara Campus: Santa Barbara, Calif.; 750 teachers, 13,700 students.
Santa Cruz Campus: Santa Cruz, Calif.; 275 teachers, 3,772 students.
Carnegie-Mellon University: Pittsburgh, Pa.; 650 teachers, 4,963 students.
Case Western Reserve University: University Circle, Cleveland, Ohio.
Catholic University of America: Washington, D.C.; 552 teachers, 6,113 students.
University of Chicago: Chicago, Ill.; 1,133 teachers, 7,400 students.
University of Cincinnati: Cincinnati, Ohio; 2,738 teachers, 25,486 students.
Claremont Graduate School and University Center: Claremont, Calif.; 349 teachers, 1,260 students.
Clark University: Worcester, Mass.; 133 teachers, 2,176 students.
Colorado School of Mines: Golden, Col.; 123 teachers, 1,650 students.
University of Northern Colorado: Greeley, Col.; 500 teachers, 10,500 students.
Colorado State University: Fort Collins, Col.; 1,200 teachers, 17,300 students.
University of Colorado: Boulder, Col.; 1,383 teachers, 29,250 students.
Columbia University: New York, N.Y.; 5,552 teachers, 17,040 students.
University of Connecticut: Storrs, Conn.; 1,375 full-time teachers, 23,832 students.
Cornell University: Ithaca, N.Y.; 1,415 teachers, 16,163 students.
University of Delaware: Newark, Del.; 653 teachers, 15,803 students.
University of Denver: Denver, Col.; 640 teachers, 9,000 students.
Duke University: Durham, N.C.; 1,040 teachers, 8,433 students.
Duquesne University: Pittsburgh, Pa.; 452 teachers, 8,080 students.
Emory University: Atlanta, Ga.; 722 teachers, 6,500 students.
Florida State University: Tallahassee, Fla.; 1,350 teachers, 16,720 students.
University of Florida: Gainesville, Fla.; 2,500 teachers, 20,000 students.
Fordham University: New York, N.Y.; 621 teachers, 10,212 students.
George Peabody College for Teachers: Nashville, Tenn.; 180 teachers, 1,985 students.
George Washington University: Washington, D.C.; 1,906 teachers, 21,285 students.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—(UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES)

- Georgetown University:** Washington, D.C.; 1,735 teachers, 7,730 students.
- Georgia Institute of Technology:** Atlanta, Ga.; 706 teachers, 7,950 students.
- University of Georgia:** Athens, Ga.; 1,420 teachers, 17,500 students.
- University of Hartford:** West Hartford, Conn.; 180 teachers, 8,878 students.
- Harvard University:** Cambridge, Mass.; 5,170 teachers, 15,198 students.
- University of Hawaii:** Honolulu, Hawaii; 3,291 teachers, 40,000 students.
- Hebrew Union College-Jewish Institute of Religion:** Cincinnati, Ohio, 33 teachers, 268 students.
- University of Houston:** Houston, Texas; 724 teachers, 23,000 students.
- Howard University:** Washington, D.C.; 1,277 teachers, 9,595 students.
- Illinois Institute of Technology:** Chicago, Ill.; 694 teachers, 7,613 students.
- University of Illinois:** Urbana, Chicago, Ill.; 7,648 teachers, 60,098 students.
- Indiana University:** Bloomington and Indianapolis, Ind.; 4,835 teachers, 47,635 students.
- Iowa State University:** Ames, Iowa; 19,274 students.
- University of Iowa:** Iowa City, Iowa; 2,659 teachers, 20,604 students.
- Jewish Theological Seminary of America:** New York, N.Y.; 77 teachers, 493 students.
- Johns Hopkins University:** Baltimore, Md.; 960 teachers, 9,865 students.
- Kansas State University of Agriculture and Applied Science:** Manhattan, Kansas; 1,777 teachers, 12,577 students.
- University of Kansas:** Lawrence, Kansas; 1,270 teachers, 19,000 students.
- University of Kentucky:** Lexington, Ky.; 1,495 teachers, 18,000 students.
- Lawrence University:** Appleton, Wis.; 121 teachers, 1,492 students.
- Lehigh University:** Bethlehem, Pa.; 350 teachers, 5,127 students.
- Loma Linda University:** Loma Linda, Calif.; 1,208 teachers, 3,192 students.
- Louisiana State University:** Baton Rouge, La.; 4,579 teachers, 49,642 students.
- University of Louisville:** Louisville, Ky.; 538 teachers, 13,500 students.
- Loyola University:** Chicago, Ill.; 354 teachers, 4,923 students.
- University of Maine:** Orono, Maine; 630 teachers, 9,045 students.
- Marquette University:** Milwaukee, Wis.; 756 teachers, 11,747 students.
- University of Maryland:** Baltimore, Md.; 3,100 teachers, 38,051 students.
- Massachusetts Institute of Technology:** Cambridge, Mass.; 1,368 teachers, 7,725 students.
- University of Massachusetts:** Amherst, Mass.; 1,172 teachers, 24,914 students.
- Medical College of Virginia:** Richmond, Va.; 900 teachers, 2,100 students.
- University of Miami:** Coral Gables, Fla.; 1,184 teachers, 13,213 students.
- Michigan State University:** East Lansing, Mich.; 2,500 teachers, 40,511 students.
- University of Michigan:** Ann Arbor, Mich.; 4,693 teachers, 37,396 students.
- Middlebury College:** Middlebury, Vt.; 152 teachers, 1,609 students.
- University of Minnesota:** Minneapolis, Minn.; 3,610 teachers, 51,247 students.
- Mississippi State University:** State College, Miss.; 600 teachers, 8,500 students.
- University of Mississippi:** nr. Oxford, Miss.; 514 teachers, 7,738 students.
- University of Missouri:** Columbia, Mo.; 1,431 teachers, 21,681 students.
Rolla Campus: 371 teachers, 5,778 students.
- University of Missouri at Kansas City:** Kansas City, Mo.; 490 teachers, 9,515 students.
- Montana State University:** Bozeman, Mont.; 8,300 students.
- University of Montana:** Missoula, Mont.; 425 teachers, 8,000 students.
- Naval Postgraduate School:** Monterey, Calif.; 300 teachers, 1,600 students.
- University of Nebraska:** Lincoln, Neb.; 1,462 teachers, 30,902 students.
- University of New Hampshire:** Durham, N.H.; 400 teachers, 8,835 students.
- University of New Mexico:** Albuquerque, N.M.; 768 teachers, 18,061 students.
- New School for Social Research:** New York, N.Y.; 498 teachers, 14,000 students.
- State University of New York:** Albany, N.Y.; 12,435 teachers, 261,017 students.
- New York University:** New York, N.Y.; 6,100 teachers, 44,401 students.
- University of North Carolina:** Chapel Hill, N.C.
Chapel Hill Campus: Chapel Hill, N.C.; 1,725 teachers, 16,430 students.
Charlotte Campus: Charlotte, N.C.; 184 teachers, 4,068 students.
Greensboro Campus: Greensboro, N.C.; 400 full-time teachers, 6,703 students.
Raleigh Campus: Raleigh, N.C.; 791 teachers, 12,691 students.
- University of North Dakota:** Grand Forks, N.D.; 452 teachers, 7,925 students.
- North Texas State University:** Denton, Texas; 979 teachers, 16,062 students.
- Northwestern University:** Evanston and Chicago, Ill.; 1,081 teachers, 10,946 students.
- University of Notre Dame:** Notre Dame, Indiana; 761 teachers, 8,156 students.
- Ohio State University:** Columbus, Ohio; 5,058 teachers, 46,074 students.
- Ohio University:** Athens, Ohio; 850 teachers, 17,800 students.
- Oklahoma State University:** Stillwater, Okla.; 965 teachers, 18,447 students.
- University of Oklahoma:** Norman, Okla.; 1,295 teachers, 19,930 students.
- Oregon State University:** Corvallis, Ore.; 1,407 teachers, 15,509 students.
- University of Oregon:** Eugene and Portland, Oregon; 1,298 teachers, 16,644 students.
- Pennsylvania State University:** University Park, Pa.; 3,200 teachers, 43,697 students.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—(UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES)

University of Pennsylvania: Philadelphia, Pa.; 4,411 teachers, 19,577 students.

University of Pittsburgh: Pittsburgh, Pa.; 1,573 teachers, 27,000 students.

Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn: Brooklyn, N.Y.; 511 teachers, 4,125 students.

Princeton University: Princeton, N.J.; 763 teachers, 5,099 students.

Purdue University: Lafayette, Ind.; 2,212 teachers, 30,269 students.

Radcliffe College: Cambridge, Mass.; 1,200 students.

Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute: Troy, N.Y.; 500 teachers, 5,184 students.

University of Rhode Island: Kingston, R.I.; 625 teachers, 15,260 students.

Rice University: Houston, Texas; 385 teachers, 3,100 students.

University of Rochester: Rochester, N.Y.; 1,524 teachers, 8,750 students.

Rockefeller University: New York, N.Y.; 305 teachers, 110 graduate students.

Rutgers, The State University: New Brunswick, N.J.; 1,635 teachers, 31,096 students.

Saint John's University: Jamaica, N.Y.; 655 teachers, 12,897 students.

Saint Louis University: St. Louis, Mo.; 1,845 teachers, 11,232 students.

St. Mary's Seminary and University: Baltimore, Md.; 66 teachers, 633 students.

University of South Carolina: Columbia, S.C.; 991 teachers, 17,044 students.

South Dakota State University: Brookings, S.D.; 500 teachers, 5,469 students.

University of South Dakota: Vermillion, S.D.; 375 teachers, 4,635 students.

Southern Illinois University: Carbondale, Ill.; 2,005 teachers, 37,543 students.

University of Southern California: Los Angeles, Calif.; 2,298 teachers, 20,016 students.

Stanford University: Stanford, Calif.; 2,563 teachers, 11,557 students.

Stevens Institute of Technology: Hoboken, N.J.; 175 teachers, 2,700 students.

Syracuse University: Syracuse, N.Y.; 1,303 teachers, 24,468 students.

Temple University: Philadelphia, Pa.; 2,071 teachers, 38,453 students.

University of Tennessee: Knoxville, Tenn.; 4,555 teachers, 37,300 students.

Texas A. & M. University System: College Station, Texas; 925 teachers, 14,000 students.

Texas Tech University: Lubbock, Texas; 1,337 teachers, 19,490 students.

Texas Woman's University: Denton, Texas; 280 teachers, 5,033 students.

University of Texas System: Austin, Texas; 2,193 teachers, 40,000 (approx.) students.

Tufts University: Medford, Mass.; 668 teachers, 5,022 students.

Tulane University of Louisiana: New Orleans, La.; 810 teachers, 8,234 students.

University of Tulsa: Tulsa, Okla.; 350 teachers, 7,000 students.

Union College: Schenectady and Albany, N.Y.; 141 teachers, 1,629 students.

University of Utah: Salt Lake City, Utah; 1,350 teachers, 19,000 students.

Utah State University: Logan, Utah; 9,700 students.

Vanderbilt University: Nashville, Tenn.; 1,200 teachers, 6,000 students.

Vassar College: Poughkeepsie, N.Y.; 216 teachers, 2,750 students.

Virginia Polytechnic Institute: Blacksburg, Va.; 1,000 teachers, 11,050 students.

University of Virginia: Charlottesville, Va.; 696 teachers, 9,735 students.

Washington State University: Pullman, Wash.; 862 teachers, 14,510 students.

Washington University: St. Louis, Mo.; 2,699 teachers, 11,908 students.

University of Washington: Seattle, Wash.; 2,250 teachers, 32,250 students.

Wayne State University: Detroit, Mich.; 1,856 teachers, 35,655 students.

West Virginia University: Morgantown, W. Va.; 1,200 teachers, 19,239 students.

University of Wisconsin: Madison, Wis.; 1,606 teachers, 35,549 students.

University of Wisconsin: Milwaukee, Wis.; 1,179 full-time teachers, 15,886 students.

University of Wyoming: Laramie, Wyoming; 625 teachers, 7,924 students.

Yale University: New Haven, Conn.; 1,365 teachers, 9,093 students.

Yeshiva University: New York, N.Y.; 2,500 teachers, 8,000 students.

UNITED STATES EXTERNAL TERRITORIES

AMERICAN SAMOA

GUAM

PACIFIC ISLANDS TRUST TERRITORY

U.S. VIRGIN ISLANDS

AMERICAN SAMOA

American Samoa is an island group in the southern Central Pacific along latitude 14°S. at about longitude 170°W.

STATISTICS

Area: 81.4 square miles. Seven islands.

Population (1970 census): Total 28,000; Ofu 411, Olosega 410, Ta'u 1,317, Tutuila 25,357, Swains 74, Rose (uninhabited); Pago Pago (capital, on Tutuila Island) 2,291.

Agriculture (1970) (lb.): Bananas 522,144, Taro 547,727, Vegetables 125,506, Fruit 90,942, Coconuts 943,973, Breadfruit 141,815. Papayas and pineapples are grown. There are about 112 cattle, 7,000 pigs and 27,000 chickens.

Industry (1970): Canned Fish \$33,018,237, Pet Food \$2,004,752, Electricity 36.7 million kWh (1969).

Currency: U.S.\$=100 cents; £1 sterling=\$2.6.

Budget (1970): Local Revenue \$5,023,000, Congressional grants and direct appropriation \$9,423,000.

Development Plan: \$10.1 million appropriated for education, building, roads, services and health.

External Trade (1970—U.S.\$): *Imports:* \$15,713,339 (U.S.A. \$8,330,000); *Exports:* \$36,735,383.

Transport (1969): *Roads:* Cars 1,459, Trucks 207, Taxis 86, Motorcycles 130; *Shipping:* Ships entered 649, Passengers 7,450; *Civil Aviation:* Planes arriving at Pago Pago airport 1,772, Passengers 28,169.

THE CONSTITUTION

American Samoa is administered by the United States Department of the Interior. A new Constitution was proposed by the Constitutional Convention and the Secretary of the Interior and approved by a territory-wide election in November 1966. Executive power is vested in the Governor, who is appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, but the new Constitution limits his authority in favour of the legislature. The President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives have an equal voice with the Governor in choosing heads of Departments. Local government is carried out by indigenous officials. The Fono (Legislature) consists of two Houses. The Senate is composed of 18 members elected according to Samoan custom from local Chiefs. The House of Representatives consists of 20 members elected by popular vote. The Fono meets yearly in February for not more than 40 days and at such special sessions as the Governor may call.

THE GOVERNMENT

Governor: JOHN M. HAYDON.

Executive Departments: Administrative Services, Agriculture, Audit, Communications, Education, Information, Legal Affairs and Public Safety, Local Government, Medical Services, Personnel, Port Administration, Public Defender, and Public Works.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

High Court: Consists of four Divisions: Appellate, Trial, Probate and Land and Title. Appellate Division has limited original jurisdiction and hears appeals from other three. Trial Division hears original cases \$300 and over in civil as well as criminal cases. It serves as appellate court for 59 District Courts; Traffic Courts; Small Claims Court. Land and Title Division hears cases involving communal land questions and disposition of Matai titles to family litigants. Total caseload (1971) over 5,000 cases.

Chief Justice: WILLIAM J. MCKNIGHT.

Associate Justice: LESLIE JOCHIMSEN.

RELIGION

The population is largely Christian. Roman Catholics come under the jurisdiction of the Vicar Apostolic for Samoa and the Tokelau Islands (Catholic Mission, Apia, Western Samoa) Mgr. GEORGE H. PEARCE, Titular Bishop of Attalea in Pamphilia. Protestant denominations active in the Territory include the Congregational Church, the Methodist Church, the Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter-Day Saints, Assemblies of God, Church of the Nazarene, Seventh Day Adventists and Jehovah's Witnesses.

THE PRESS

News Bulletin: Office of Samoan Information, Pago Pago; English; daily; circ. 2,000.

Samoa Times, The: Pago Pago and Apia, Western Samoa; f. 1964; bi-weekly; independent, bi-lingual newspaper covering both American and Western Samoa; Man. Editor IAN TODD; circ. 8,000.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Radio Station WVUV: Pago Pago; Government station administered by the Department of Education; programmes in English and Samoan; 112 hours a week; Man. V. W. WILLIAMS.

TELEVISION

KVZK: Pago Pago; f. 1964; Government-owned station administered by the Department of Education; programmes in English and Samoan; operates on channels 2, 4, 5, 8, 10 and 12 for seven hours a day, broadcasting instructional programme for school use; channels 4 and 5 for six hours daily for adult education, public information, entertainment; Gen. Man. STEWART D. CHEIFET; Dir. of Education MILTON DE MELLO.

FINANCE

BANKING

Bank of Hawaii: Pago Pago; in 1969; total assets \$6,404,654 (June 1970); Pres. CLIFTON B. TERRY; Man. JACK BILLET.

U.S. EXTERNAL TERRITORIES—AMERICAN SAMOA, GUAM

Development Bank of American Samoa: Pago Pago; f. 1969; cap. \$2m.; a non-commercial undertaking; Chair. of Board JOHN M. HAYDON; Pres. MUNDEY JOHNSTON.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Copra Board of American Samoa: Pago Pago; Government-directed marketing medium.

Star-Kist Samoa Inc.: Employs 500 workers.

Van Camp Sea Food Company: Employs 625 workers.

DEVELOPMENT

American Samoa Development Corporation: Pago Pago, f. 1962; financed by Samoan private shareholders; a luxury hotel employing 115 people has been built.

INSURANCE

G.H.C. Reid and Co.

Burns Philp (SS) Company Ltd.

B.F. Kneubuhl: Pago Pago, Tutuila; agents for American International Underwriters, Inc.

Hartford Insurance Co.

TRANSPORT

ROADS

Non-scheduled commercial buses operate a service over 42 miles of main and secondary roads.

SHIPPING

Matson Navigation Co.: Vessels en route to the U.S.A. call every three weeks; Freighters from the U.S.A. also call occasionally.

A ship from New Zealand calls every month. Communications are also maintained by two American Samoan vessels between Manu'a and Tutuila and also to Western Samoa; Western Samoan vessels complete weekly schedules between American and Western Samoa. Five inter-island boats operate frequently between Western and American Samoa.

CIVIL AVIATION

Pan American World Airways: P.O.B. 728, Pago Pago; service to Honolulu, Tahiti and New Zealand.

Polynesian Airlines Ltd.: c/o R. E. Pritchard, P.O.B. 278, Pago Pago; daily service to Western Samoa.

Air New Zealand: Pago Pago; twice-weekly service to New Zealand via Fiji.

Air Samoa: Charter service.

EDUCATION

(1968-69)

Thirty public and 3 private schools; 369 public school teachers, 50 private school teachers; 8,000 public school and 1,527 private school pupils. In 1966-67 there were 159 Samoans studying abroad on government scholarships.

GUAM

Guam is an unincorporated territory of the United States under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior. It is the southernmost and largest of the Mariana Islands, situated about 1,500 miles south-east of Manila (Philippines).

STATISTICS

Area: 209 square miles.

Population (1970): 86,926, Agana (capital) 2,131; Servicemen and dependants, about 40,055.

Agriculture: The principal crops are Maize, Sweet Potatoes, Lemons and Cassava. Egg production is important. Fruit and vegetables (1968): 1.8 million lb. Fish catch in 1968 totalled 343,500 lb.

Industry: Construction companies, retail stores, watch assembly factories, soft drink bottling plants and tourist facilities are the major employers in private industry. The island's economy, once basically military-oriented, is quickly becoming civilian with the rapid growth in tourism. The Government of Guam is also a major employer.

Tourism: No. of visitors: (1966) 3,500; (1967) 4,500; (1968) 18,000; (1975—projected) 200,000.

FINANCE

U.S.\$ = 100 cents.
£1 sterling = U.S.\$ 2.60.

BUDGET

(1968) (U.S.\$)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
Local Income Taxes	19,817,860	Capital Improvements	5,910,911
Other Local Taxes	8,823,645	Education	15,605,895
Licences and Permits	790,638	Medical Services	4,558,939
Federal Aids	3,988,825	Public Works	2,868,801
Other Revenue	2,819,766	Public Safety	2,799,981
		Other Expenditure	7,239,042
TOTAL REVENUE	36,240,734	TOTAL EXPENDITURE	38,983,569

U.S. EXTERNAL TERRITORIES—GUAM

External Trade: Imports (1968) \$79,921,000; Exports (1967) \$7,616,788. Most trade is with the U.S.A.

Shipping: Vessels entered (1968) 593; Freight (1967) entered 285,859 tons, cleared 285,859 tons, in transit 26,571 tons.

THE CONSTITUTION

Guam is governed under the Organic Act of Guam of 1950, which gave the island statutory local power of self-government and made its inhabitants citizens of the United States, although they cannot vote in national elections or send representatives to Congress. Executive power is vested in a civilian Governor, appointed for a period of four years by the President of the United States, with the advice and consent of the Senate. In 1969 the U.S. Congress passed the Elective Governorship Act whereby the people of Guam can elect their own Governor and Lieutenant-Governor by popular ballot in November 1970. The government has 14 executive departments, whose heads are appointed by the Governor with the consent of the Guam Legislature. The Governor is assisted by a Government Secretary appointed by the President. The Legislature consists of 21 members elected by popular vote every two years. It is empowered to pass laws on local matters, including taxation and fiscal appropriations.

THE GOVERNMENT

Governor: CARLOS GARCIA CAMACHO.

Government Secretary: KURT SCOTT MOYLAN.

The 14 executive departments are as follows: Law, Revenue and Taxation, Labour, Public Safety, Public Works, Agriculture, Land Management, Commerce, Education, Public Health and Social Services, Commercial Port, Administration, Corrections and Public Utility Agency.

LEGISLATURE

Speaker: JOAQUIN C. ARRIOLA.

Elections: November 1968. The *Democratic Party* won all 21 seats.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

District Court of Guam: Judge appointed by the President.

The court has the jurisdiction of a district court of the United States in all cases arising under the law of the United States and original jurisdiction over such other cases arising in Guam as the Guam Legislature does not transfer to courts of its own creation. Appeals may be made to the Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit and to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Presiding Judge: Hon. CRISTOBAL C. DUENAS.

Clerk of Court: EDWARD L. G. AGUON.

There are also the Island Court, the Police Court, Traffic Court, Juvenile Court and the Small Claims Court.

RELIGION

The population is largely Roman Catholic; Bishop of the Diocese of Agaña (Bishop's House, Cuesta San Ramon, Agaña) Most Rev. APOLLINARIS W. BAUMGARTNER, O.F.M.CAP.; Apostolic Administrator, *sede plena*, of the Diocese of Agaña Mgr. FELIXBERTO C. FLORES.

THE PRESS

Pacific Daily News: P.O.B. DN, Agaña; f. 1950; daily; Editor JOE MURPHY; circ. 16,000.

Pacific Dateline: P.O.B. DN, Agaña; f. 1970; daily; evening; Editor ROBERT BUKER; circ. 4,000.

Pacific Sunday News: P.O.B. DN, Agaña; f. 1950; Sunday; Editor JOE MURPHY; circ. 15,400.

Umatuna Si Yuus: Agaña; Sunday; Editor Rev. CANICE CARTMELL; circ. 5,000.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Radio Guam (KUAM): P.O.B. 368, Agaña; relays N.B.C. C.B.S. and A.B.C. programmes; Pres. H. SCOTT KILLGORE; Exec. Vice-Pres. WILLIAM B. NIELSEN.

There were 120,000 radio receivers in 1968-69.

TELEVISION

Guam-Agaña (KUAM-TV): P.O.B. 368, Agaña; relays N.B.C., C.B.S. and A.B.C. programmes; Pres. H. SCOTT KILLGORE; Exec. Vice-Pres. WILLIAM B. NIELSEN.

There were 40,000 television receivers in 1968-69.

BANKING

Bank of America National Trust and Savings Association: San Francisco, Calif., U.S.A.; P.O.B. BA, Agaña; 2 agencies; Vice-Pres. S. E. PAYNE; Man. KARL HAEUSER.

Bank of Hawaii: Honolulu, Hawaii, U.S.A.; P.O.B. BH, Agaña, Guam 96910; Vice-Pres. and Man. W. M. ORD.

First National City Bank of New York: Agaña, Guam; Man. J. PERRY WOOTTEN.

Guam Savings and Loan Association: P.O.B. 216, Agaña; Pres. JOSEPH FLORES.

TRANSPORT

SHIPPING

Getz Bros. and Co. (U.S.): P.O.B. 128 Tamuning, Guam 6910; General Agents for P & O Lines, American President Lines, American Pioneer Lines, Chandris Lines (Aust.) Pty., Eastern and Australian Steamship Co., Matson Navigation Co., Moore-McCormack Steamship Co., Nedlloyd Lines, U.S. Lines Inc., etc.; Gen. Agent D. C. BOYD.

Micronesian Intercoast Line Inc.: P.O.B. 365, Agaña; Man. FILEMON GO.

Pacific Navigation System: P.O.B. 7, Agaña; f. 1946; Pres. KENNETH T. JONES, Jr.

Pacific Far East Lines (Guam) Ltd.: P.O.B. EE, Agaña; Gen. Man. PHILIP LOMAX.

Dominion Far East Line: Agents: PNS, P.O.B. 7, Agaña; Man. DAVID PORTER.

AVIATION

Pan American World Airways: Skinner Plaza, P.O.B. BB, Agaña; Dir./Sales Man. WARREN ELSNER.

Trans-World Airlines Inc.: P.O.B. BR, Agaña, Guam 96910; Gen. Man. G. H. HOLLENBECK.

Continental-Air Micronesia: Saipan, Mariana Islands, 96950; Gen. Man. PHIL YATES.

U.S. EXTERNAL TERRITORIES—TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

TOURISM

Guam Visitors Bureau: P.O.B. 3520, Agana 96910; Man. BERT UNPINGCO.

EDUCATION

(1968)

Twenty-one elementary schools, 5 Junior High Schools, 2 Senior High Schools, a trade and technical school and a school for mentally retarded children; total enrolment 22,000.

The parochial and private system have an additional 5,000 students.

UNIVERSITY

UNIVERSITY OF GUAM

P.O.B. EK, AGANA, GUAM 96910

Founded 1952; formerly the College of Guam; the only American institution of higher learning in the Western Pacific.

President: Dr. A. C. YAMASHITA.

The library contains 120,341 vols.

Number of teachers: 139.

Number of students: 2,200.

TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

The Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands consists of the Mariana Islands (except Guam), the Caroline Islands and the Marshall Islands in the Western Pacific. There are in all 2,141 islands, 90 of which are inhabited, grouped into 6 administrative districts.

STATISTICS

Area: Total area of the Territory: 3 million square miles; Land area: 700 square miles; the largest islands are Babelthuap (153 square miles) in Palau District and Ponape Island (129 square miles) in Ponape District.

Population (1971): Total 107,054; Mariana Islands 13,076; Marshall Islands 21,423, Palau 12,686, Ponape 23,166, Truk 29,334, Yap 7,369. Administration centre: Saipan, Mariana Islands.

Agriculture: The chief crops are Coconut, Breadfruit,

Bananas, Taro, Yams, Cocoa, Pepper and Citrus. Sub-sistence crop production predominates and, except for Copra from all districts and vegetables from the Mariana Islands, little is marketed. Copra production for 1971 was 10,687 short tons.

Livestock (1971): Goats 5,258, Cattle 9,464, Carabao 198, Pigs 19,450, Poultry 154,350.

Fishing (1971): Trochus Shells 107 short tons, Tuna and other fish n.a.

FINANCE

U.S.\$=100 cents.

£1 sterling=U.S. \$2.60

BUDGET

(1971—U.S.\$)

REVENUE	
Territorial Taxes, Fees and Licences	1,194,624
Reimbursements	294,760
Direct U.S. Appropriation	569,200
Grant from U.S. Congress	59,294,800
Carried over	1,562,709
TOTAL	62,916,094

EXPENDITURE	
General Administration	2,201,596
Construction	18,332,146
Economic and Political Development	5,726,277
Legal and Public Safety	1,480,152
Health	5,413,332
Education	8,843,764
Operation and Maintenance	6,868,600
Enterprises	2,525,010
TOTAL	51,391,077

Budget (ceiling): \$60,000,000 (U.S. Appropriation \$59,294,800).

U.S. EXTERNAL TERRITORIES—TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

TRADE

External Trade (1971): Imports: \$26.1 million (foodstuffs \$7.97 million, beverages \$3.19 million, petroleum products \$3.2 million, building materials \$3.49 million). Exports: \$3 million (copra, scrap metal, trochus shells, handicrafts, vegetables and fish).

TRANSPORT

(1971)

Roads: Privately owned vehicles (mostly sedans and pickups) are estimated at 5,994.

Shipping: Passengers 9,768* (Micronesian InterOcean Line Inc.); Freight 142,228 tons; other American vessels also entered and cleared in external trade.

Civil Aviation: Passenger miles 67,819,080.

* 1970.

THE CONSTITUTION

The Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands is a United Nations Trusteeship administered by the United States of America. Executive and administrative authority is exercised by a High Commissioner, appointed by the President of the United States with the consent and approval of the U.S. Senate. The High Commissioner is under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior. The High Commissioner is represented in each district by a District Administrator and has his headquarters at Saipan, Mariana Islands.

Legislative authority is vested in the Congress of Micronesia, a bicameral legislature consisting of the Senate and the House of Representatives. There are twelve Senators, two elected at large from each of the six districts for a term of four years. The House of Representatives has twenty-one members elected for two-year terms from single-member election districts of approximately equal population. The present apportionment of Representatives is: Mariana Islands District, three; Marshall Islands District, four; Palau District, three; Ponape District, four; Truk District, five; and Yap District, two.

The Mariana Islands, Marshall Islands, Palau, Ponape, Truk, and Yap Districts have formally constituted legislatures. Local governmental units are the municipalities and villages. Elected Magistrates and Councils govern the municipalities. Village government is largely traditional.

THE GOVERNMENT

High Commissioner: The Hon. EDWARD E. JOHNSTON.

Deputy High Commissioner: The Hon. PETER T. COLEMAN.

Director of Resources and Development: WYMAN ZACHARY.

Director of Public Works: GORDON BRADLEY.

Director of Education: R. BURL YARBERRY.

Director of Finance: RON PETERSON.

Director of Health Services: WILLIAM PECK, M.D.

Director of Personnel: ARTHUR AKINA.

Director of Public Affairs: N. NEIMAN CRALEY.

Director of Transportation and Communications: PAUL WINSOR.

Attorney-General: RICHARD MIYAMOTO.

District Administrators: FRANCISCO C. ADA (Mariana Islands), OSCAR DE BRUM (Marshall Islands), THOMAS REMENGESAU (Palau), J. BOYD MACKENZIE (Ponape; acting), JUAN A. SABLAN (Truk), LEONARD AGUIGUI (Yap).

CONGRESS OF MICRONESIA

President of the Senate: Hon. AMATA KABUA.

Speaker of the House of Representatives: Hon. BETHWEL HENRY.

DISTRICT LEGISLATURES

Mariana Islands District Legislature: 16 members serving for three years.

Marshall Islands District Legislature: 24 members serving for two years.

Palau District Legislature (*Olbiil era Kelulau*): 16 chiefs (non-voting members) and 28 elected representatives serving for four years.

Ponape District Legislature: 24 representatives elected for four years (terms staggered).

Truk District Legislature: 27 members, serving for three years.

Yap District Legislature: 20 members, 12 elected from the Yap Islands proper and 8 elected from the Outer Islands of Ulithi and Woleai, for a two-year term.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The Trust Territory laws derive from the Trusteeship Agreement, certain applicable laws of the United States and Executive Orders of the President, laws and regulations of the Government of the Trust Territory, District Administrator's orders and enactments of the Congress and Micronesia and district legislative bodies approved by the High Commissioner, and municipal ordinances. Recognized customary law has full force where it does not conflict with aforementioned laws.

High Court: Appellate and Trial Divisions; Chief Justice Hon. HAROLD W. BURNETT; Associate Justices Hon. ARVIN H. BROWN (Western Carolines).

District Courts: 3 judges Mariana Islands; 3 Marshall Islands; 3 Palau; 5 Ponape; 4 Truk; 2 Yap.

Community Courts: a number in each District; 125 judges.

RELIGION

The population is predominantly Christian. Christian missionaries (Catholic and Protestant) number 150; there are 31 mission schools with 5,143 pupils.

Roman Catholicism: Vicar Apostolic for Caroline and Marshall Islands H.E. Bishop MARTIN NEYLON, S.J.; Vicar Apostolic for Mariana Islands H.E. Bishop FELIXBERTO FLORES, O.F.M., Cap.

Protestantism: U.S. effort under the auspices of the United Church Board for World Ministries (475 Riverside Drive, New York City, N.Y. 10027); Field Rep. Micronesian Mission, Rev. Dr. HAROLD HANLIN (Box 7, Ponape, Caroline Islands 96941). German work under auspices of the Liebenzell Mission; Field Rep. Rev. PETER ERMEL (Truk, Carolines 96942).

THE PRESS

Micronesian Reporter: Public Information Office; journal of Micronesia; 4 times a year; circ. 5,100.

Highlights: newsletter from Office of the High Commissioner; semi-monthly; circ. 9,300.

Didil A Chais: sponsored by Palau Community Action Agency; bi-weekly; independent; circ. 15,500.

Micronesia Star: Marianas district weekly; English.

U.S. EXTERNAL TERRITORIES—TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

Met Poraus: Box 133, Truk, Caroline Islands 96942; f. 1967; independent; weekly (Fridays); English and Trukese; circ. 700.

Micronitor: Marshall Islands; f. 1970; weekly; Editor JOE MURPHY (Marshall); circ. 2,500 throughout Micronesia.

Senyavin Times: weekly newsheet in English and Ponapean. P.O. Box 400, Kolonia Ponape.

Mogethin: Yap District; monthly; English and Yapese; circ. 800.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

All stations are government owned, broadcasting on 1 kW between 6 a.m. and midnight daily.

Station WSZO: Majuro, Marshall Islands 96960; Government station operated by the Government of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands; programmes in English and Marshallese; Station Man. LAURENCE N. EDWARDS.

Station WSZB: Koror, Palau, W. Caroline Is. 96940; operated by the Public Affairs Dept., Trust Territory Government; 18 hours a day; Man. H. RODAS.

Station WSZC: Moen, Truk, E. Caroline Is. 96942; programmes in English and Trukese; Man. K. PETER.

Station WSZA: Colonia, Yap, W. Caroline Is. 96943; programmes in English and Yapese; Man. A. YUG.

Station WSZD: Kolonia, Ponape, E. Caroline Is. 96941; programmes in English, Kusaican and Ponapean; Man. D. FREDERICK.

Station KJQR: Saipan, Mariana Is. 96950; programmes in English and Chamorro; Man. R. SABLAN.

WSZE-TV: Saipan, Mariana Is. 96950; commercial station owned by Micronesian Broadcasting Corp., broadcasts 6 hours of American shows daily.

FINANCE

BANKING

Bank of America, National Trust and Savings Association: Saipan Facility 6080, P.O.B. 67, Saipan, Mariana Islands 96950; Officer-in-Charge JUAN B. BLANCO, Jr.; brs. also in Truk and Majuro, Marshall Islands.

Bank of Hawaii: brs. in Kwajalein (Marshall Is.), Koror, Ponape, Saipan, Yap, Wake, Midway.

Banking services for the rest of the territory are available in Guam, Hawaii and on the U.S. mainland.

INSURANCE

There are two firms on Saipan which sell insurance:

Micronesian Insurance Underwriters Inc.
Microl Corporation.

CO-OPERATIVES

Mariana Islands: Mariana Islands District Co-operative Association, Rota Producers, Tinian Producers Association.

Palau: Palau Fishermen's Co-operative, Palau Boat-builders' Association, Palau Handicraft and Woodworkers' Guild.

Ponape: Ponape Handicraft Co-operative, Ponape Fishermen's Co-operative, Uh Soumwet Co-operative Association, Kolonia Consumers and Producers Co-operative Association, Kitti Minimin Co-operative Association, Ponape Federation of Co-operative Associations, Kapingamarangi Copra Producers' Association, Metalanim Copra Co-operative Association, PICS Co-operative Association, Mokil Island Co-operative Association, Ngatik Island Co-operative

Association, Nukuoro Island Co-operative Association, Kusaie Island Co-operative Association, Pingelap Consumers Co-operative Association.

Truk: Truk Co-operative, Faichuk Cacao and Copra Co-operative Association, Pis Fishermen's Co-operative, Fefan Women's Co-operative.

Yap: Yap Co-operative Association, Yap Shipping Co-operative Association.

Co-operative organizations have been set up for the sale of school supplies and sundries, one at the Truk High School and one at the Ponape High School.

TRANSPORT

ROADS

Macadam and concrete roads are found in the more important islands. Other islands have stone and coral surfaced roads and tracks.

SHIPPING

Most shipping in the Territory is government-organized. Six vessels are operated by Micronesian InterOcean Lines Inc. and other private carrier services are being set up with government subsidies.

Micronesian InterOcean Line Inc.: P.O.B. 468, Saipan, Mariana Islands 96950; f. September 1968, in succession to *Micronesian Line Inc.*

Kwajalein Island Trading Co.: inter-island tramp.

Marshall Islands Import-Export Co.: Marshall Islands District; service began 1956; carry more than half the inter-district trade; 2 motor vessels; deals with imports from U.S., Japan and Australia.

Ponape Federation of Co-operative Assns.: P.O.B. 127, Kolonia, Ponape; inter-island tramp.

Saipan Shipping Co.: Mariana Islands District; services Saipan-Tinian-Rota-Guam and Northern Islands.

Truk Transportation Co.: Truk; inter-island tramp.

Yap Shipping Co-operative Asscn.: Palau and Yap; inter-island tramp.

CIVIL AVIATION

Air services in the Trust Territory is provided by *Air Micronesia*, a corporation which is jointly owned by Continental Air Lines, Aloha Air Lines, and the United Micronesia Development Association (U.M.D.A.).

Services: daily flight Guam-Saipan by Boeing 727-QC and/or DC-6 aircraft; four flights a week by DC-6 from Guam to Yap-Palau; twice a week by Boeing 727-QC from Guam to Ponape-Truk-Marshalls; Trust Territory now connected to Hawaii and Okinawa (Ryukyus) by this air service.

EDUCATION

(1971)

TYPE	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS	NUMBER OF TEACHERS		NUMBER OF PUPILS
		Indigenous	Others	
Elementary	225	n.a.	n.a.	29,372
High School	21	n.a.	n.a.	5,726

U.S. EXTERNAL TERRITORIES—U.S. VIRGIN ISLANDS

U.S. VIRGIN ISLANDS

The U.S. Virgin Islands consist of three main islands (St. Thomas, St. John and St. Croix) and about 40 smaller islands (mostly uninhabited), situated at the eastern end of the Greater Antilles about 40 miles east of Puerto Rico in the Caribbean.

Recent History

America bought the Virgin Islands from Denmark in 1917, and they were administered through the Navy Department. In 1931 their administration was moved to the Department of the Interior and civilian as opposed to Naval Governors were appointed, usually of the same political allegiance as the President of the United States. The Democratic Party has been the majority party for many years, and Republican governors tended to be in conflict with the local Legislature, though over political rather than racial issues. In November 1970 the first gubernatorial election took place and was hotly contested by the three parties; the Republican incumbent, Melvin Evans, retained office. 1971 was the tricentenary of Denmark's colonization of the Islands.

Since 1945 the Virgin Islands have become a popular tourist centre as well as a place of settlement for a rapidly increasing number of Americans. The tourist trade has brought a measure of prosperity, but at the same time, in conjunction with the increase in population, it has created serious social problems and a drastic labour shortage. The basic amenities have been unable to keep pace with the demand; there has been a sharp increase in crime, and the Black Power Movement, imported from America, has begun to make itself felt. Nearly a third of the population are aliens due to the importation of labour, and this has

resulted in a serious problem for the U.S. Federal Immigration Service. At the same time, unless a regular supply of bona fide alien labour is established in most of the manual categories, the economy of the Islands is likely to receive a sharp set-back.

Area: Three main islands total about 140 square miles.

Population (1970 census): St. Thomas 29,565, St. Croix 31,892, St. John 1,743; total 63,200 of which more than 80 per cent are coloured.

Immigration: (est. total 1971 legally and illegally resident) 21,000; employed 16,000, of which 5,000 came from St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla; 2,840 from Antigua and 2,200 from Trinidad and Tobago.

Employment (1967): Mining and Manufacturing 1,969, Wholesale Trade 599, Retail Trade 3,954, Selected Services 2,945. (1971 est.) total labour force 38,000, of which 7,000 are in Government Service.

Agriculture: Some sugar is produced on St. Croix and vegetables on St. Croix and St. Thomas but most of the land is unsuitable for cultivation on a significant scale. Cattle are also raised on St. Croix, and meat is exported to Puerto Rico.

Fishing: Commercial fishing is on a small scale but there is considerable scope for game fishing, particularly for marlin.

Industry: The chief industries are tourism, watches, jewellery, metal articles and parts, rum distilling, textiles and petroleum products. Value of crushed stone produced in 1967 was \$851,000.

FINANCE

1 U.S. dollar = 100 cents.

£1 sterling = 2.6 U.S. dollars

TWO-YEAR BUDGET

(1967-69 estimate—U.S. dollars)

REVENUE	
Estimated Balance	500,000
General Fund	36,612,000
Matching Fund	12,000,000
TOTAL REVENUE	49,112,000

EXPENDITURE	
Health	8,921,563
Education	8,896,662
Public Works	6,930,266
Public Safety	2,849,300
Welfare	2,713,343
Legislature	450,000
Commerce	1,716,726
Agriculture	2,044,868
Labour	431,056
Other Administrative Agencies	9,024,702
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	43,978,486

EXTERNAL TRADE

Imports: (1965) \$118,675,000, (1966) \$137,720,755, (1967) \$172,155,000, (1968) \$260,160,000.

Exports: (1965) \$34,375,000, (1966) \$56,145,017, (1967) \$93,924,000, (1968) \$153,892,000.

U.S. EXTERNAL TERRITORIES—U.S. VIRGIN ISLANDS

Principal imports from U.S.A.: Food, building materials, motor vehicles, electrical equipment.

Principal exports to U.S.A.: Sugar cane, rum and gin, jewellery, watches, perfumery, woollen and worsted fabrics.

Tourism: Number of Tourists (1955) 90,000; (1968) 800,000; Money spent (1955) \$7m.; (1968) \$100m.; Hotel beds (1955) 1,351; (1968) 5,615.

Roads (number of vehicles: 1966): Cars 8,232, Lorries 1,920, Buses 120, Motorcycles and Scooters 407.

Shipping (1967): Vessels entered: St. Thomas 840, St. Croix 1,499; Cruise Ships arrivals (1955) 30; (1968) 300.

Civil Aviation (1966): Passengers: arrivals 436,775, departures 436,802.

EDUCATION (1966)

TYPE	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS	NUMBER OF TEACHERS	NUMBER OF PUPILS
Public .	26	359	10,850
Parochial .	9	103	3,261
Private .	2	22	208

THE CONSTITUTION

The government of the U.S. Virgin Islands is organised under the provisions of the Revised Organic Act of the Virgin Islands enacted by the Congress of the United States on July 22nd, 1954. Executive power was vested in a Governor, appointed by the President of the United States with the advice and consent of the Senate until 1968, when Congress passed an act providing for an elected Governor. The Governor appoints, with the advice and consent of the Legislature, the heads of the eleven executive Departments and may also appoint administrative assistants as his representatives on St. John and St. Croix. Legislative power is vested in the Legislature of the Virgin Islands, a unicameral body composed of fifteen Senators elected by popular vote. Legislation is subject to the approval of the Governor. Bills disapproved by the Governor may be passed over his veto by a two-thirds majority, but if a bill is vetoed twice by the Governor, it must be sent to the President of the United States for final approval or disapproval. All residents of the islands, who are citizens of the United States and aged over 21, have the right to vote in local elections. They do not send representatives to the Federal Congress nor participate in national elections. In January 1971, the first elected Governor assumed office.

THE GOVERNMENT

Governor: MELVIN H. EVANS.

Lieutenant-Governor: DAVID E. MAAS.

Government Secretary: CYRIL KING.

Administrative Assistant for St. Croix: AUBREY ANDUZE.

Administrative Assistant for St. John: CARL NELTHROPE.

President of the Legislature: EARL B. OTTLEY.

Secretary of the Legislature: DAVID PURITZ.

The Senate: all fifteen seats are held by Democrats.

The eleven executive Departments (headed by Commissioners) are as follows: Agriculture, Labour, Education, Finance, Health, Property and Procurement, Public Safety, Public Works, Social Welfare and Commerce, Housing and Community Renewal.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Democratic Party: loosely connected with the Democratic Party in America; leader: Senator EARLE B. OTTLEY; 13,000 mems.

Republican Party: leader: MELVIN EVANS.

Independent Citizens Movement: leader: CYRIL KING.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

District Court of the Virgin Islands: Local jurisdiction and jurisdiction of cases under Federal law; the judge and district attorney are appointed by the President of the United States with the advice and consent of the Senate. There is also one municipal court.

Judge of the District Court: Hon. ALMERIC L. CHRISTIAN (Chief Judge), Hon. WARREN H. YOUNG.

RELIGION

The population is mainly Christian. The main churches with followings in the Islands are the Roman Catholic, Anglican, Lutheran, Methodist, Moravian and Seventh-Day Adventists. There are also a number of Jews.

THE PRESS

Daily News: P.O.B. 644, St. Thomas; f. 1930; morning; Ind.; Editor ARIEL MELCHIOR; circ. 3,800.

Home Journal: P.O. Box 987, St. Thomas; f. 1950; evening except Mon.; Ind.; Editor EARLE B. OTTLEY; circ. 1,100.

St. Croix Avis: P.O. Box 750, Christiansted; f. 1844; morning; Ind.; Editor JEROME DREYER; circ. 1,790.

West End News: Frederiksted; f. 1912; morning; Ind.; Editor CEPHUS N. ROGERS; circ. 900.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Caribbean Communications Corp.: St. Thomas.

H.R.H. Inc. (Station WIVI-STEREO): P.O.B. 310, Christiansted, St. Croix; commercial station; Pres. Mrs. HAZEL M. HIGDON; Vice-Pres. RAYMOND E. HIGDON; Gen. Man. WINONA L. PHAIRE.

Island Teleradio Service, Inc.: P.O. Box 1947, Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas; commercial radio and TV stations; Pres. ROBERT MOSS.

Quality Telecasting Corp.: Recovery Hill, Christiansted, St. Croix 00708; Man. R. BURTON.

Radio Station WSTA: P.O.B. 489, St. Thomas; commercial radio station; Gen. Man. A. C. OTTLEY.

Thousand Islands Broadcasting Corp.: P.O.B. 5170, St. Thomas; commercial radio; Pres. R. E. NOBLE.

There were 35,000 television receivers and 16,500 radio receivers in 1971.

U.S. EXTERNAL TERRITORIES—U.S. VIRGIN ISLANDS

FINANCE

BANKING

Virgin Islands National Bank: Veterans Drive, Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas; affiliated to First Pennsylvania Banking and Trust Company of Philadelphia; f. 1935; cap. \$400,000; dep. \$53.2m. (1968); Pres. EDWARD C. BOWER.

Bank of America N.T. & S.A.: San Francisco; 1-B King St., Christiansted, St. Croix.

Bank of Nova Scotia: Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas; Man. G. W. ROBINSON.

Barclays Bank D.C.O.: London; St. Thomas.

Chase Manhattan Bank, N.A.: New York; Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas (4 brs.); Christiansted and Frederiksted, St. Croix (4 brs.); Cruz Bay, St. John.

First Federal Saving and Loan Association of Puerto Rico: St. Thomas branch: Veteran's Drive; Man. OSCAR A. HERNANDEZ; also a branch at St. Croix.

First National City Bank: St. Thomas.

INSURANCE

The principal American companies have agencies in the Virgin Islands.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

St. Thomas-St. John Chamber of Commerce: Box 324, St. Thomas; Pres. HENRY WHEATLY.

St. Croix Chamber of Commerce: Christiansted, St. Croix; f. 1925; 400 mems.; Pres. ALFRED B. HAYES; Exec. Sec. PATTERSON HUMPHREY; publ. *Newsletter* (twice monthly).

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

TRANSPORT

ROADS

There are good roads on St. Thomas and St. Croix; the roads on St. John are being improved.

SHIPPING

Cruise ships and cargo vessels of the Alcoa Steamship Co., Atlantic Lines, Berwin Lines, Delta Line, Eastern Shipping Corporation, Florida Lines and Sea-Way Lines call at the Virgin Islands. Ships entering St. Thomas and Christiansted harbours can avail themselves of pilot services. A bi-monthly passenger service is maintained during the eight months tourist season between Miami and Charlotte Amalie.

CIVIL AVIATION

Antilles Air Boats: 39, Strand Street, Christiansted, St. Croix; inter-island services and connections with Puerto Rico.

There are international airports on St. Thomas and St. Croix., served by the following airlines: Caribair (Puerto Rico), Eastern Airlines, L.I.A.T. (Antigua) Pan Am, Prinair (Puerto Rico) and Trans Caribbean Airlines (U.S.A.).

TOURISM

Department of Commerce (Visitors' Bureau): Frederiksted (St. Croix); Office in New York: 16 West 49th St.; Office in Puerto Rico: 104 La Fortaleza, San Juan.

UPPER VOLTA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Upper Volta is a landlocked state in West Africa surrounded by Mali, Niger, Dahomey, Togo, Ghana and the Ivory Coast. The climate is hot and mainly dry with temperatures averaging 83°F (27°C); humidity reaches 80 per cent in the south during the rainy season June–October. French is the official language and there are three principal native tongues with many dialects. About 75 per cent of the population follow animist beliefs, some 20 per cent are Muslims and the remainder are Christians, chiefly Roman Catholics. The flag consists of horizontal stripes of black, white and red. The capital is Ouagadougou.

Recent History

Formerly a province of French West Africa, Upper Volta became a self-governing Republic within the French Community in 1958, achieving full independence in 1960. In January 1966 Lt.-Col. Sangoulé Lamizana deposed President Yaméogo, dissolved the National Assembly, suspended the constitution and assumed the position of Chief of State at the head of a new cabinet. In December 1966 the supreme council of the army announced that military rule would continue for four years. Restrictions on political activities were lifted in November 1969 and a new civilian constitution adopted in June 1970. This was followed by elections for a National Assembly in December. Upper Volta is a member of the Conseil de l'Entente and OCAM.

Government

Upper Volta is a Republic, and between 1966 and 1970 was ruled by military decree. In 1970 the National Assembly was reinstated and a Prime Minister elected. Local administration is through eight "Départements" divided into 44 districts.

Defence

Military service is compulsory and lasts for eighteen months. Liability for service lasts for twenty-eight years. Armed Forces number 1,500 with 1,800 Police and Security Forces.

Economic Affairs

The economy is agricultural and most of the population are farmers or livestock-raising nomads. Settled agriculture is confined to the river valleys and oases and efforts are being made to extend the area of irrigated land. The chief crops are sorghum, millet, yams, beans, and maize. Live-stock, meat, poultry, hides, beans and karité nuts and butter are the principal exports. Industry is limited to local handicrafts. Small deposits of gold, chromium, copper, iron and manganese are known to exist, but their extraction has only recently begun. The development plan adopted in 1967 envisages a 4 per cent growth rate for domestic production.

Transport and Communications

The Abidjan-Niger railway, jointly operated with the Ivory Coast, is the only line in Upper Volta, giving an

outlet to the sea at Abidjan. There are some 16,700 kilometres of roads of which nearly 7,000 kilometres are open all the year round. The airports at Ouagadougou and Bobo-Dioulasso can take the largest conventional aircraft. There are 47 airfields used for internal flights. International air transport is provided by Air Afrique and three other lines.

Social Welfare

The Government provides hospitals and rural medical services. A special medical service for schools is in operation. There are three hospitals, 30 medical centres, 71 maternity clinics and 257 dispensaries. An old-age and veterans pension system was established in 1960. New workers insurance schemes were introduced in 1967.

Education

Education is free but not compulsory with about 10 per cent of children receiving some schooling. Government grants are available for higher education in France and Senegal. A rural radio service is being established to further general and technical education standards in rural areas.

Tourism

The principal tourist attraction is big game hunting in the East and South West and along the river banks of the Black Volta. There is a wide variety of wild animals in the game reserves. Native dancing and traditional crafts are also of interest.

Visas are not required to visit Upper Volta by nationals of France, or, for visits of up to three months, by nationals of Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg.

Sport

There is little organized sport but football and basketball are popular.

Public Holidays

1972: April 26 (Mouloud), May 11 (Ascension), August 15 (Assumption), November 1 (All Saints), November 8 (Aïd es Seghir), December 11 (Republic Day), December 25 (Christmas Day).

1973: January 1 (New Year's Day), January 3 (Revolution of 1966), January 17 (Id ul Adha), April 23 (Easter Monday), May 1 (Labour Day).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The unit of currency is the Franc Communauté Financière Africaine (Franc CFA).

Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 25, 100 Francs CFA.

Notes: 50, 100, 500, 1,000, 5,000 Francs CFA.

Exchange rate: 661 Francs CFA = £1 sterling
254 Francs CFA = U.S. \$1

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

Area: 274,122 sq. km.

Population (1970): 5,485,971; Ouagadougou (capital) 110,000, Bobo-Dioulasso 78,478, Koudougou 32,592, Kaya 17,609, Ouahigouya 18,850, Banfora 8,500.

Main Tribes (1970): Mossi 2,633,271, Fulani 570,542, Lobi 384,018, Mandingo 378,533, Bobo 367,561, Sénoufo 301,729, Gourousi 290,757, Bissa 257,841, Gourmantché 246,869, Others 54,860.

Employment: Total working population (1969): Men 1,319,783, Women 1,472,268, total 2,792,051.

AGRICULTURE
PRINCIPAL CROPS
(‘000 tons)

	1967-68	1968-69	1970*
Sorghum and Millet	1,175	1,193	899.4
Maize	137	139	49.5
Rice	57	59	34.4
Yam, Taro and Manioc.	n.a.	n.a.	7.4
Groundnuts.	130	133	71.0
Sesame	14	16	5.1
Cotton	19.8	27.5	32.0

* Estimate

LIVESTOCK
(‘000 head)

	1968	1969	1970*	1971*
Cattle	2,500	2,700	2,500	2,550
Sheep and Goats	3,500	3,200	4,000	4,200

* Estimate.

INDUSTRY

	UNIT	1967	1968	1969	1970
Soap	metric tons	1,901	2,350	2,711	2,301
Groundnut Oil	" "	759	559	630	377
Karité Butter	" "	747	868	1,222	945
Oil Cakes	" "	1,055	851	n.a.	454
Beer	hectolitres	40,340	45,275	57,923	59,243
Soft Drinks	" "	17,044	17,771	23,198	28,334
Electric Power	'000 kW.	21,394	22,753	25,194	27,164

UPPER VOLTA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FINANCE

1 franc CFA=0.02 French francs.

661 francs CFA=£1 sterling; 254 francs C.F.A.=U.S. \$1.00.

1,000 francs CFA=£1.51 sterling=U.S. \$3.93.

PUBLIC FINANCE 1966-70 (current million francs CFA)

STATE BUDGET	ACTUAL			ESTIMATED		
	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Ordinary Revenue . . .	7,584	7,639	8,927	9,645		10,515
Extraordinary Revenue* . . .	1,002	187	104	112		—
Current Expenditure . . .	8,068	7,108	7,288	8,223	8,853	9,572
Capital Expenditure . . .	642	487	706	808	904	943
Surplus or Deficit . . .	-160	231	362	—	—	—

* Mainly external.

Source: Bulletins B.C.E.A.O., No. 154, 167 and 170.

Development Plan (1967-70): Investments 27,381m. francs CFA; Principal items: Infrastructure 34.6 per cent, Rural development 28.6 per cent, Social sector 13.8 per cent.

EXTERNAL TRADE ('000 francs CFA)

	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971*
Imports . . .	8,970,300	10,119,100	12,250,000	12,963,073	7,106,686
Exports . . .	4,429,300	5,290,300	5,329,275	5,055,452	2,521,970

* January-July.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES (million francs C.F.A.)

IMPORTS				EXPORTS			
	1969	1970	1971*		1969	1970	1971*
Food, Beverages and Tobacco	2,417	2,526	1,286	Live Animals . . .	1,967	1,578	638
Petrol and Oil . . .	841	1,168	700	Cotton . . .	1,487	1,298	538
Other Raw Materials . . .	951	832	435	Hides and Skins . . .	121	75	27
Cotton, Textiles and Clothing . . .	1,491	1,008	579	Groundnuts . . .	231	318	447
Iron, Steel and Metal Products . . .	1,019	1,044	535				
Vehicles and Parts . . .	1,506	1,626	821				
Electrical Equipment . . .	447	599	369				
Other Machinery . . .	1,423	1,324	777				

* January-July.

UPPER VOLTA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

IMPORTS	1969	1970	1971*	EXPORTS	1969	1970	1971*
France	5,673	5,852	3,090	France	705	624	677
Rest of Franc Zone†	3,512	3,371	1,663	Rest of Franc Zone†	2,436	1,976	852
Belgium and Luxembourg	249	289	98	Ghana	581	507	236
U.S.A.	542	590	358	Italy	155	454	393
German Federal Republic	751	785	431	Japan	226	782	135
Netherlands	376	392	250				

* January-July.

† About half of the franc zone trade is with the Ivory Coast.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

('000)

	1967	1968	1969
Passenger-kilometres	479,000	541,000	522,000
Ton-kilometres	321,000	345,000	394,000

CIVIL AVIATION

	1969	1970
Passenger Arrivals	13,394	15,983
Passenger Departures	11,514	12,295
Freight Arrivals (tons)	527	747
Freight Departures (tons)	317	410

ROADS

	1968	1969	1970
Cars	5,217	5,824	6,428
Buses	117	144	156
Lorries	5,461	6,136	6,755
Tractors	368	389	415
Motor-bicycles	1,128	1,292	1,393

EDUCATION

(1968-69)

	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS		NUMBER OF STUDENTS	
	Public	Private	Public	Private
Primary	414	180	67,874	31,086
Country Schools	658	—	24,510	—
Secondary	17	17	5,142	2,990
Technical	1	11	538	740
Teacher Training	6	1	171	28

Students Abroad: 98.

THE CONSTITUTION

By a constitutional referendum held on June 15th, 1970, the new constitution drawn up by the government was approved by 98.41 per cent of the votes.

The introduction proclaims the country's attachment to democracy, human rights, and African Unity. The President will be elected for five years by direct universal suffrage, and he may be re-elected but may not hold more than two consecutive mandates. However, as a transitional measure, for the first four years he will be the senior ranking army officer, which is Gen. Lamizana; and soldiers will constitute one-third of the government, which may not have more than fifteen members and will have a Prime Minister at its head.

The President ensures respect for the Constitution, the continuity of the State, and the regular running of the government. He presides over the Council of Ministers only as an exceptional measure when necessary. All acts of the President must be countersigned by the Prime Minister and the relevant Ministers; the President is Chief

of the Army and President of the Higher Council of Defence.

The people exercise their sovereignty through elected representatives and through referenda. Political parties and groupings may take part in elections for which the country is divided into eleven districts represented by fifty-seven deputies. The office of deputy is unpaid, but indemnities will be granted during sessions. Deputies may not keep their parliamentary mandate if called to ministerial office.

The Parliament consists of a single National Assembly, which votes laws and taxes and controls the action of the government. The government is headed by a Prime Minister, elected by the National Assembly at the suggestion of the President. Ministers and Secretaries of State are appointed and dismissed by the President at the suggestion of the Prime Minister, who presides over the Council of Ministers and directs the work of the government.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

General SANGOULÉ LAMIZANA.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(April 1972)

Prime Minister and Minister of Veteran Affairs: GERARD KANGO OUEDRAOGO.

Minister of the Interior and Security: Capt. GABRIEL SOMÉ.

Minister of Justice: MALICK ZOROMÉ.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Dr. JOSEPH CONOMBO.

Minister of National Defence: DAOUA TRAORÉ.

Minister of Finance and Trade: Maj. TIEMORO MARC GARANGO.

Minister of Social Affairs: DIONGOLO TRAORÉ.

Minister of Public Works, Transport and Town Planning: FRANÇOIS LOMPO.

Minister of Planning, Industry and Mines: EDOUARD YAMEOGO.

Minister of Agriculture: Capt. ANTOINE DAKOURÉ.

Minister of Civil Service and Labour: VICTOR OUEDRAOGO.

Minister of National Education and Culture: CHARLES TAMINI.

Minister of Public Health and Population: Dr. ALI BARRAUD.

Minister of Information: Maj. BILA ZAGRÉ.

Minister of Youth and Sports: Capt. FELIX TIENTARABOUM.

Minister of Posts and Telecommunications: Dr. YOUL TIGARET.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO

UPPER VOLTA

Ouagadougou unless otherwise stated.

Algeria: Abidjan, Ivory Coast.
Belgium: Abidjan, Ivory Coast.
Bulgaria: *Ambassador:* DIMITUR CHORBADZHIEV.
Canada: Abidjan, Ivory Coast.
China, Republic of (Taiwan): B.P. 399; *Ambassador:* SIU MAHO-SHI.
Denmark: Accra, Ghana.
Egypt: (E); *Ambassador:* ANWAR FARID NASREDDIN.
Ethiopia: Abidjan, Ivory Coast.
France: B.P. 504; *Ambassador:* RAOUL DELAYE.
Gabon: Abidjan, Ivory Coast.
German Federal Republic: B.P. 600; *Ambassador:* M. SCHMIDT.
Ghana: B.P. 212; *Ambassador:* ROLAND IDRISOU.
Guinea: *Ambassador:* ANSOU KAMANO.
India: Dakar, Senegal.
Israel: B.P. 97; *Ambassador:* YAAKOU DECKEL.
Italy: Abidjan, Ivory Coast.

Japan: Abidjan, Ivory Coast.
Korea, Republic: Abidjan, Ivory Coast.
Lebanon: Abidjan, Ivory Coast.
Mali: Abidjan, Ivory Coast.
Netherlands: Abidjan, Ivory Coast.
Nigeria: Abidjan, Ivory Coast.
Pakistan: Accra, Ghana.
Romania: *Ambassador:* ALEXANDRU LAZAREANU.
Spain: Abidjan, Ivory Coast.
Switzerland: Abidjan, Ivory Coast.
Tunisia: Abidjan, Ivory Coast.
United Kingdom: Abidjan, Ivory Coast.
U.S.A.: B.P. 539; *Ambassador:* WILLIAM CHAUFELÉ.
U.S.S.R.: (address not available); *Ambassador:* YAKOV LAZAREV.
Viet-Nam, Republic of: Abidjan, Ivory Coast.
Yugoslavia: Bamako, Mali.

Upper Volta also has diplomatic relations with the Ivory Coast, Liberia, Luxembourg and Romania.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

The Assembly was prorogued for five years in November 1960, and further prorogued after the military coup of January 1966. However, in December 1970 elections were held for the National Assembly in which 57 seats were contested. The result was as follows:

UDV	37
PRA	12
MLN	6
Independents	2

POLITICAL PARTIES

Union démocratique voltaïque (UDV): Ouagadougou; National section of the Rassemblement Démocratique Africain (R.D.A.); President GÉRARD KANGO OUEDRAGO.
Mouvement de libération nationale (MLN): Ouagadougou; the first Congress was held in July 1970.
Parti du regroupement africain (PRA): Ouagadougou.
Groupe d'action populaire (GAP): Ouagadougou; f. 1966; a religious break-away faction from the UDV, but will support that party in the elections.
Union pour la nouvelle république voltaïque (UNRV): f. 1970; break-away faction from PRA; Leader BLAISE BASOLETH.
Parti de travail voltaïque (PTV): Leader FRANÇOIS DE SALLES KABORE.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

There is a Supreme Court with four chambers (Constitutional, Judicial, Administrative and Fiscal). There are also a Court of Appeals, two Courts of First Instance and seven sections of those courts.

In 1967 a Special Tribunal was set up under the jurisdiction of the Minister of Justice, to try crimes against internal and external security, crimes of embezzlement of public funds, corruption and theft.

Supreme Court: Ouagadougou; Pres. CHARLES TRAORÉ SÉRIBA.

RELIGION

Most people follow Animist beliefs. There are about a million Muslims and some 220,000 Catholics.

Roman Catholic Missions: In the Archdiocese of Ouagadougou there are 17 parishes and 69 priests.

Archbishop of Ouagadougou: H.E. Cardinal PAUL ZOUNGRANA.

Bishop of Bobo-Dioulasso: Mgr. ANDRÉ DUPONT.

Archbishop of Koudougou: Mgr. ANTHYME BAYALA.

Bishop of Koupéla: Mgr. DIEUDONNE YOUNGARE.

Bishop of Nouna: Mgr. JEAN LESOURD.

Bishop of Ouahigouya: Mgr. DENIS TAPSOBA.

Bishop of Fada N'gourma: Mgr. MARCEL CHAUVIN.

Bishop of Diébougou: Mgr. JEAN BAPTISTE SOME.

Bishop of Kaya: Mgr. CONSTANTIN GUIRMA.

PRESS

Bulletin Douanier et Fiscal: B.P. 502, Ouagadougou; monthly.
Bulletin Quotidien d'Information: B.P. 507, Ouagadougou; f. 1957; publ. by the Service d'Information; daily; simultaneously published in Bobo-Dioulasso.
Bulletin Quotidien d'Information de la Chambre de Commerce: B.P. 148, Bobo-Dioulasso; daily.
Carrefour Africain: B.P. 368, Ouagadougou; f. 1960; weekly; government sponsored; Editor in Chief ALPHONSE YAOGHO.
Journal Officiel de la République de Haute-Volta: Ouagadougou, B.P. 294; weekly.

Agence de Press Voltaïque (A.P.V.): Ouagadougou; press agency; f. 1963 under UNESCO auspices.
Agence France-Presse: B.P. 391, Ouagadougou; Chief of Bureau BERNARD LOTH.
 Tass also has a bureau in Ouagadougou.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Radiodiffusion Télévision Voltaïque: B.P. 511, Ouagadougou; f. 1959; services in French and 13 vernacular languages; Dir. of Radio and Television PIERRE BARRY; Dir. of Programmes KARIM KONATE. There is a second station at Bobo Dioulasso.
 There are 88,000 receiving sets.

TELEVISION

Voltavision: B.P. 511, Ouagadougou; f. 1963; government-owned; daily transmissions at collective viewing centres; Dir. of Programmes O. SANOGOH.
 There are about 6,000 receivers.

FINANCE

BANKS

CENTRAL BANK

Banque Centrale des Etats de l'Afrique de l'Ouest: 29 rue du Colisée, Paris; Ouagadougou, B.P. 356; Manager KASSOUM CONGO.

Banque Internationale pour l'Afrique Occidentale: 9 ave. de Messine, Paris; Ouagadougou, B.P. 362; branch at Bobo Dioulasso.

Banque Nationale de Développement (B.N.D.): Ouagadougou, B.P. 148; f. 1961; cap. 350m. C.F.A.; Dir.-Gen. PIERRE MELESSE.

Banque Nationale de Paris: 16 blvd. des Italiens, Paris; Ouagadougou, ave. Binger, B.P. 8.

Caisse Centrale de Coopération Economique: 233 blvd. Saint-Germain, Paris; Ouagadougou, ave. de l'Indépendance, B.P. 529.

INSURANCE

Caisse de Compensation des Prestations Familiales: B.P. 333, Ouagadougou.

Several French insurance companies are also represented.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Chambre de Commerce d'Agriculture et d'Industrie de la République de Haute-Volta: B.P. 502, Ouagadougou; Pres. ANDRÉ AUBARET; publ. *Bulletin d'Information, Courrier consulaire.*

Jeune Chambre Economique Voltaïque: Ouagadougou; Pres. R.-G. TRAORÉ.

CHIEF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATION

Syndicat des Commerçants, Importateurs et Exportateurs: B.P. 552, Ouagadougou; mems. are commercial employers.

CO-OPERATIVE

SOVOLCOM: Ouagadougou; f. 1967 by the amalgamation of the Coopérative Centrale de Consommation and the government Office de Commercialisation; aims to supply peasants and sell their harvests.

TRADE UNIONS

Out of a total of 33,000 wage earners, trade union membership is about 12,500.

Confédération Africaine des Travailleurs Croyants (CATC): B.P. 445, Ouagadougou; f. 1950; 3,000 mems. in 10 affiliated unions; Pres. JOSEPH OUEDRAOGO; Sec.-Gen. LUCIEN ZONGO.

Organization Voltaïque des Syndicats Libres (OVSL): B.P. 99, Ouagadougou; f. 1960 as Union Nationale des Syndicats des Travailleurs de Haute Volta; 2,500 mems. in 7 affiliated unions; affiliated to Int. Confed. of Free Trade Unions; Sec.-Gen. FRANÇOIS DE SALLES KABORE.

Union Syndicale des Travailleurs Voltaïques: B.P. 381, Ouagadougou; f. 1958 as Union Générale des Travailleurs d'Afrique Noire; 4,300 mems. in 14 affiliated unions; affiliated to the All-African Trade Union Federation; Sec.-Gen. ZOUMANA TRAORE.

There are nine unaffiliated unions.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

TRANSPORT

RAILWAY

Chemin de Fer Abidjan-Niger: 1,771 km. of track linking Ouagadougou via Bobo-Dioulasso with the coast at Abidjan (Ivory Coast); 517 km. of this railway are in Upper Volta.

It is planned to build, with Japanese aid, a 360 km. extension to the Niger frontier and a branch line to the Tambao manganese deposits near the Mali frontier.

ROADS

Compagnie Transafricaine: Bobo Dioulasso, B.P. 91.
Ghana-Upper Volta Road Transport Commission: Accra; set up to implement 1968 agreement on improving communications between the two countries.

There are 4,451 km. of inter-state roads, 1,995 km. of general roads (open all year), 2,445 km. of local roads and 8,100 km. of tracks, motorable in the dry season only.

CIVIL AVIATION

Air Volta: rue Binger, B.P. 116, Ouagadougou; f. 1967; government airline with a monopoly of domestic services; Pres. P. C. DAMIBA; Dir.-Gen. Adjoint R. MINGUEZ.

International services are provided by Air Afrique, Air Mali and U.T.A.

TOURISM

Office National du Tourisme de la Haute-Volta: B.P. 624, Ouagadougou; Dir. FRANÇOIS COMBOIGO.

POWER

Société Voltaïque d'Electricité: B.P. 54, Ouagadougou; f. 1968; cap. 71m. francs CFA; production and distribution of electricity and water; Dir. ROGER BECQUET.

URUGUAY

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Uruguay is the smallest of the South American republics. It lies on the north bank of the estuary of the River Plate with Brazil to the north and Argentina to the west. The climate is temperate with an average winter temperature of 14°-16°C and an average summer temperature of 21°-28°C. The language is Spanish. There is no state religion but Roman Catholicism is predominant with Protestant minorities. The flag consists of four blue stripes on a white field charged with a golden sun in a white canton next to the staff. The capital is Montevideo.

Recent History

Since the nineteenth century, the political scene has been dominated by two parties: the Colorados (Liberals) and the Blancos (Conservatives). Thanks to the progressive policies of José Batlle y Ordóñez, Colorado President from 1903 to 1907 and 1911 to 1915, Uruguay became the first welfare state in Latin America. The Presidency set up in 1934 was abolished in 1951 and the new Constitution of 1951 provided for a collegiate system of government. In 1959, the Blancos were returned to power, after 94 years in opposition. There was serious labour unrest during 1965 which twice led to the suspension of constitutional guarantees. In November 1966 the country voted to return to a Presidential system of Government. A new constitution was approved and General Oscar Gestido was elected President and took up his duties in March 1967, bringing the Colorados back to power. On his death in December 1967 Vice-President Jorge Pacheco Areco assumed the presidency. His period in office was marked by massive increases in the cost of living, labour unrest and the spectacular and embarrassing exploits of the Tupamaro urban guerrillas. Despite the President's uncompromising attitude to the guerrillas, none of the country's problems had been solved when the presidential and congressional elections were held in November 1971. After a close fought contest and a recount conducted by the army, the official Colorado candidate Juan María Bordaberry, was declared the winner in February 1972. President Bordaberry has promised to follow the policies of the Pacheco government, and, in view of the government's weak position in the General Assembly, has formed a cabinet which includes opposition members.

Government

Executive power is exercised by the President and a council of eleven ministers elected every five years. The legislative body is the bi-cameral General Assembly consisting of the Senate of 30 members plus its President who is also Vice-President of the Republic and the Chamber of Deputies of 99 members. Elections are held every five years by universal suffrage of citizens of eighteen years of age and over. For administrative purposes the country is divided into 19 Departments each under an Intendant and a Departmental Junta of 31 members.

Defence

The Army consists of volunteers between the ages of eighteen and forty-five who contract for one or two years

of service. There is a small Navy, and an Air Force is being built up with U.S. assistance.

Economic Affairs

The raising of livestock, particularly cattle and sheep, is the chief source of wealth, 60 per cent of the area of the country being used for this purpose. The principal agricultural products are wheat, maize, sunflower seed, rice, linseed, barley and oats. The Agricultural Development Plan, implemented in 1969, includes plans to improve 350,000 hectares of land. The principal industries are food processing (meat, sugar, milk, fruit, wine), hides and leather, textiles, construction, metallurgy and rubber, which is growing in importance. Most industries are concentrated in the Montevideo area; smaller centres are Paysandú, Rio Negro, Lavalleja, Artigas and Colonia. Trade is mainly with the U.S.A. and the United Kingdom, the principal exports being wool and meat. The Ten-Year Plan of Economic Development 1965-74 aims to increase the GNP at an annual rate of 5.2 per cent. In recent years Uruguayan industrial production has stagnated (the gross national product in 1970 was 97.1 per cent of the 1960 figure and the number of bankruptcies in 1970 was more than the total for the preceding ten years); while the balance of payments has deteriorated despite government attempts to control imports and stimulate exports. The cost of living reached an annual rate of 135 per cent in 1967, but this was reduced to 20.9 and 35.7 per cent in 1971.

Transport and Communications

The easy nature of the terrain and the small area of the country make for rapid communications within Uruguay and with neighbouring Argentina and Brazil. The railways are state-owned and there are 1,866 miles of track. The total length of roads is some 9,000 km., of which 2,000 km. are paved. Inland waterways are an important means of transport and cargo and passenger services operate on the rivers Plate and Uruguay, which are navigable for 350 miles. Internal air services link the principal towns and international services are provided by one Uruguayan and a number of foreign airlines.

Social Welfare

Uruguay is noted for its advanced scheme of social welfare, which covers professional accidents, industrial diseases, sickness, old age, maternity and child welfare. Employment guarantees are in force and Government subsidies are available for workers. The pension age is low (30 years service, sometimes less); social charges faced by companies, however, are high (reaching 77½ per cent for the construction industry and more than 100 per cent in the wool industry and ports). There are also laws governing the protection of minors and women in employment, insurance against suspension from work, annual licences, redundancy payments, etc. Grants for families are provided by the Family Subsidies Fund.

URUGUAY—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

Education

All education, including university education, is free and primary and the first stage of secondary schooling are compulsory. The programmes of instruction are the same in both public and private schools, but private schools are subject to certain state controls. According to the 1963 census, the rate of illiteracy was 8 per cent, but greater opportunities for education, distribution of books and increased school building are lessening that rate. There is one general and one technical university.

Tourism

The sandy beaches and lagoons on the coast and the forests of the interior with their variety of wild life and vegetation provide the main tourist attractions. Tourism is administered by the Ministry of Transport, Communications and Tourism.

Visas are not required to visit Uruguay for up to three months by nationals of Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, France, German Federal Republic, Greece, Israel, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Paraguay, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom and Dependent Territories and United States. Citizens of the American Republics do not, as a rule, need a visa when proceeding to Uruguay direct from their own country.

Sport

Football is the most popular sport (Uruguay has won various Olympic and World titles), the main centre being in the capital, but there are stadia throughout the country.

Basketball and horse racing are important and rowing is popular on the rivers Uruguay and Negro. Swimming, cycling, boxing, volleyball, tennis, golf, yachting and fishing are also practised.

Public Holidays

1972: May 1 (Labour Day), May 18 (Battle of Las Piedras), June 19 (Birth of General Artigas), July 18 (Constitution Day), August 25 (National Independence Day), October 12 (Discovery of America), November 2 (All Souls' Day), December 8 (Blessing of the Waters), December 25 (Christmas Day).

1973: January 1 (New Year's Day), January 6 (Epiphany), March 7-8 (Carnival), April 16-22 (Holy Week), April 19 (Landing of the 33 patriots).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rate

The unit of currency is the Peso of 100 Centesimos.

Coins: 2, 5, 10, 20, 25, 50 Centesimos; 1, 5, 10, Pesos.

Notes: 1, 5, 10, 50, 100, 500, 1,000, 5,000 Pesos.

The present rate of exchange was established in April 1972.

Exchange rate: 1,310 Pesos = £1 sterling

519 Pesos = \$1 U.S. for Exports

524 Pesos = \$1 U.S. for Imports

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA sq. km.	POPULATION 1970 est.	MONTEVIDEO (Capital), 1970 est.
177,508	2,886,100	1,350,000

Chief Towns: Paysandú, 60,000; Salto, 60,000; Rivera, 41,000.

EMPLOYMENT

1963 Census

AGRICULTURE	INDUSTRY	TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS	ADMINISTRATION, COMMERCE, ETC.	TOTAL
184,200	339,200	61,500	410,600	995,500

URUGUAY—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

AGRICULTURE

	1967-68		1968-69		1969-70	
	Area (^{'000} hectares)	Production (^{'000} metric tons)	Area (^{'000} hectares)	Production (^{'000} metric tons)	Area (^{'000} hectares)	Production (^{'000} metric tons)
Wheat	222.1	143.8	535.2	469.8	336.2	403.2
Linseed	51.2	26.8	81.7	56.5	112.0	81.2
Oats	54.1	33.0	89.2	73.2	74.8	59.7
Common Barley	5.3	3.1	5.8	5.9	4.9	4.6
Brewing Barley	24.5	10.5	33.8	42.2	34.5	36.5
Birdseed	0.9	0.5	2.5	1.7	7.5	4.5
Potatoes	15.0	52.3	22.3	137.5	12.8	78.7

Livestock (1966—'000): Cattle 8,110, Sheep 22,837, Goats 10,000, Pigs 383.

FINANCE

1 peso=100 centesimos.

1,310 pesos=£1 sterling; 524 pesos=U.S. \$1.00 (imports); 519 pesos=U.S. \$1.00 (exports).

1,000 pesos=£0.76 sterling=U.S. \$1.90 (import rate).

COST OF LIVING

(1961=100)

	1967	1968	1969
Food	1,607.9	2,329.7	2,619.1
Clothing	1,468.5	2,336.8	3,364.5
Housing	562.8	936.1	1,466.1
Miscellaneous	1,919.4	2,903.8	3,486.2
GENERAL INDEX	1,485.8	2,212.3	2,681.7

Figures for December each year.

GOLD AND CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION

(at December 31st)

	1970	1971
Gold reserves (million U.S. \$)	162.0	n.a.
Notes and coins in circulation (million pesos)	65.5	96.8

URUGUAY—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(million U.S. \$)

	1968			1969		
	Credit	Debit	Balance	Credit	Debit	Balance
Goods and Services:						
Merchandise	179.2	135.9	43.3	200.3	170.2	30.1
Non-monetary gold	0.1	—	0.1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Freight and insurance	1.1	19.9	-18.8	1.4	20.0	-18.6
Transport	3.1	7.9	-4.8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Travel	45.0	18.0	27.0	45.0	20.0	25.0
Investment income	0.4	24.6	-24.2	1.2	24.4	-23.2
Government transfers	7.2	5.1	2.1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Other services	1.4	9.8	-8.4	15.6	35.6	-20.0
Total	237.5	221.2	16.3	263.5	270.2	-6.7
Transfer Payments	7.5	0.4	7.1	7.5	0.4	7.1
CURRENT BALANCE	245.0	221.6	23.4	271.0	270.6	0.4
Capital and Monetary Gold:						
Non-Monetary Sector:						
Direct investment	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Other private long-term	2.0	10.8	-8.8	6.6	—	6.6
Other private short-term	13.7	12.1	1.6	8.4	—	8.4
Local government	1.1	—	1.1	—	0.1	-0.1
Central government	40.9	16.1	24.8	5.5	7.1	-1.6
Total	57.7	39.0	18.7	20.5	7.2	13.3
Monetary Sector:						
Private institutions	15.7	0.5	15.2	9.6	—	9.6
Central bank	0.4	39.7	-39.3	15.8	—	15.8
Total	16.1	40.2	-24.1	25.4	—	25.4
CAPITAL BALANCE	73.8	79.2	-5.4	45.9	7.2	38.7
Net Errors and Omissions			-33.6			-10.6

EXTERNAL TRADE
(in thousand U.S. dollars)

	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Imports	176,899	198,400	150,700	164,200	171,400	159,343	197,325
Exports	165,200	178,900	191,200	185,800	158,600	179,158	200,336

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES
(thousand U.S. dollars)

IMPORTS	1968	1969	EXPORTS	1968	1969
Machinery in General and Parts	13,086	31,798	Meat and Meat Preparations	60,291	62,083
Fuels and Lubricants	28,955	24,941	Wool	52,461	42,716
Motor Vehicles and Parts	6,266	20,445	Textiles	31,349	31,054
Drugs, Chemicals and pharmaceuticals	5,018	7,505	Agricultural Products and Manufactures Thereof	7,203	26,462
Buildings and Construction Material	4,342	5,825	Hides and Animal Hair	16,463	23,884
Iron Sheets, Bars, Ingots, etc.	2,867	5,574			
Fruit and Vegetables	5,190	4,662			
Food and Beverages	3,505	4,660			
Tobacco, Unmanufactured	2,460	4,515			
TOTAL	159,343	197,325	TOTAL	179,158	200,336

URUGUAY—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

(thousand U.S. dollars)

IMPORTS	1967	1968	1969	EXPORTS	1967	1968	1969
U.S.A.	23,856	36,024	26,753	United Kingdom	34,272	37,908	26,991
Brazil	20,791	14,987	26,364	Italy	11,450	12,982	21,025
Federal Germany	17,009	14,633	21,755	Federal Germany	8,840	11,674	20,217
Argentina	11,329	15,476	20,838	Spain	15,005	12,115	16,094
United Kindgom	14,054	7,357	12,098	Netherlands	10,602	10,533	14,193
Kuwait	10,105	13,212	11,753	U.S.A.	11,531	21,699	13,248
Spain	1,449	456	10,513	Brazil	5,196	7,455	10,601
Italy	5,001	4,592	6,810	Greece	5,341	10,763	9,486
				France	5,769	6,252	7,680
				Czechoslovakia	1,990	1,988	6,096
TOTAL	171,411	159,343	187,325	TOTAL	158,673	179,158	200,336

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

	1964	1965	1966
Passengers Carried	10,395,000	8,263,000	10,822,000
Freight Tonnage	1,762,000	1,500,000	1,600,000

SHIPPING

PORT OF MONTEVIDEO

	1964	1965	1966
Ocean-going:			
Number of Ships	1,426	1,393	1,309
Tonnage	7,169,901	7,131,000	6,690,000
River:			
Number of Ships	1,229	1,270	1,250
Tonnage	1,235,288	1,500,000	1,600,000

Roads (1966 est.): 143,000 Cars, 100,000 Commercial Vehicles.

Civil Aviation (1966): km. Flown 3,100,000, Passengers carried 300,000, Freight tons 16,050, Mail tons 6,000.

TOURISM

Foreign Exchange Receipts (1967): U.S. \$50m. approx.

Number of Tourists (1967): 535,000.

EDUCATION

(1963)

CATEGORY	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS	NUMBER OF TEACHERS	NUMBER OF STUDENTS
State Primary .	1,880	8,000	270,900
Private Primary .	282	2,000	68,500
State Secondary .	90	800	65,700
Technical .	14	400	26,000
University .	21	2,182	15,000

Sources: CENCI, Uruguay, Montevideo; Bank of London and South America Review; IMF, International Finance Statistics.

THE CONSTITUTION

The present constitution of Uruguay was ratified by plebiscite on November 27th, 1966, when the country voted to return to the presidential form of government after fifteen years of "collegiate" government. The main items of the Constitution are as follows:

General Provisions

Uruguay shall have a democratic republican form of Government, sovereignty being exercised directly by the Electoral Body in cases of election, by initiative or by referendum, and indirectly by representative powers established by the constitution, according to the rules set out therein.

There shall be freedom of religion; there is no state religion; property shall be inviolable; there shall be freedom of thought. Anyone may enter Uruguay. There are two forms of citizenship: natural, being persons born in Uruguay or of Uruguayan parents, and legal, being people established in Uruguay with at least three years' residence in the case of those with family, and five years' for those without family. Every citizen has the right and obligation to vote.

Elections for both houses of the General Assembly, the President and Vice-President and for departmental governments shall take place every five years on the last Sunday in November, those elected to take office the following year.

Administration is by a central civil service, autonomous bodies and decentralized services.

Legislature

Legislative power is vested in the General Assembly, made up of two houses, which may act separately or together according to the dispositions of the constitution.

It is responsible for drawing up laws, establishing tribunals, arranging administration of justice and administrative litigation; expediting laws relating to the independence, security, peace and decorum of the Republic; laws relating to the protection of individual rights and development of agricultural, industrial and commercial life; it establishes fiscal contributions and the method of collection; it must approve accounts presented by the Executive Power, authorize the National Debt, regulate public credit; it may declare war and approve or reject, by absolute majority, peace treaties and all international agreements made by the Executive; it has jurisdiction

over the size of the armed force; it can create new Departments, by a two-thirds majority in each house; it can create or suppress public appointments; concede monopolies, by a two-thirds majority (absolute in the case of government departments).

It elects in joint session the members of the Supreme Court of Justice, of the Electoral Court, Tribunals, Administrative Litigation and the Accounts Tribunal.

Elections for both houses, the President and the Vice-President and the departmental governments shall take place every five years on the last Sunday in November; Sessions of the Assembly begin on March 15th each year and last until December 15th (October 15th in election years, in which case the new Assembly takes office on February 15th). Extraordinary sessions can only be called in cases of extreme urgency.

The Chamber of Representatives has 99 members elected by direct suffrage by the people according to the system of proportional representation, with at least two representatives to each Department. The number of representatives can be altered by law by a two-thirds majority in both houses. Their term of office is five years and they must be over 25 and natural citizens or legal citizens with 5 years' exercise of their citizenship. The members have the right to bring accusations against any member of the government or judiciary for violation of the Constitution or any other serious offence.

The Senate is made up of 30 members, elected directly by the people by proportional representation on the same lists as the representatives, for a term of 5 years. They must be natural citizens or legal citizens with seven years' exercise of their rights, and be over 30 years of age. The Senate is responsible for hearing any cases brought by the representatives and can deprive a guilty person of his post by a two-thirds majority.

The representatives and senators may not take any other paid state employment. The President and members of the Electoral Tribunal may not engage in party political activities. Any change in the civil or electoral registers requires a two-thirds majority in both Houses; any other changes require only a simple majority.

A permanent commission consisting of 4 senators and 7 representatives elected by proportional representation

shall be set up to watch over the observance of the Constitution and laws of the land.

The Executive

Executive power is exercised by the President and the Council of Ministers. There shall be a Vice-President, who shall also be President of the General Assembly and of the Senate. The President and Vice-President are elected by simple majority of the people by means of the system of double simultaneous vote, and remain in office for five years. They must be over 35 and natural citizens of Uruguay.

The Council of Ministers is made up of the office holders in the 11 ministries or their deputies, and is responsible for all acts of government and administration. It is presided over by the President of the Republic who has a vote.

Autonomous Bodies and Decentralized Services administer the industrial and commercial aspects of the country. A National Economy Council may be set up.

There shall be an Accounts Tribunal of 7 members, fulfilling the same qualifications as senators, designated by the General Assembly by a two-thirds majority. It shall be responsible to the General Assembly—both houses meeting together—for all matters connected with accounts of the State, Government Departments, Autonomous Bodies and Decentralized Services.

The Judiciary

Judicial Power shall be exercised by the Supreme Court of 5 members and by Tribunals and local courts; members of the Supreme Court must be over 40, natural citizens, or legal citizens with 10 years' exercise and 25 years'

residence, and must be lawyers of 10 years' standing, 8 of them in public or fiscal ministry or judiciary. Members serve for 10 years and can be re-elected after a break of 5 years. The Court nominates all other judges and judicial officials.

Administration

All government administration and services in the Departments except public security are in the hands of Departmental Juntas, consisting of 31 members, headed by a Municipal Intendant. Junta members must be over 23 years of age, natural citizens or legal with 3 years' exercise, and be a native of or resident in the Department for at least 3 years. They hold office for 5 years and election is by direct public vote. Intendants are elected under the same conditions as Senators and hold office for 5 years, and may be re-elected once more, provided they resign at least three months before the elections. The Intendant represents the Department in its relations with the state powers and with other Departmental governments.

There are also local Juntas, with five members, in towns outside the departmental capitals.

There shall be an Administrative Litigation Tribunal, made up of 5 members; its jurisdiction is over all definitive administrative acts emanating from state and government bodies.

There shall be an Electoral Court, with direct jurisdiction over all electoral matters. It is made up of 9 members, 5 designated by the General Assembly by a two-thirds majority and 4 designated by the General Assembly as representatives of parties, two each from the two most popular lists.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF THE STATE

President: JUAN MARÍA BORDABERRY.

Vice-President: JORGE SAPELLI.

THE CABINET

(April 1972)

Minister of the Interior: Dr. ALEJANDRO ROVIRA.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Dr. JOSÉ MORA OTERO.

Minister of Economy and Finance: FRANCISCO FORTEZA.

Minister of Industry and Commerce: JORGE ECHEVERRÍA LEÚNDA.

Minister of Public Works: ARIQ. PINTO RISSO.

Minister of Transport and Communications: CARLOS RAÚL RIBEIRO.

Minister of Livestock and Agriculture: BENITO MEDERO.

Minister of Education: JULIO MARÍA SANGUINETTI.

Minister of Public Health: PABLO PURRIEL.

Minister of Labour: JULIO AMORÍN LARRANAGA.

Minister of Defence: General ENRIQUE OLEGARIO MAGNANI.

Director of Planning and Budget: RICARDO ZERBINO.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS
ACCREDITED TO URUGUAY

(Montevideo, unless otherwise stated)

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Argentina: Avda. Agraciada 3397 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. LUIS SANTIAGO SANZ.**Austria:** Avda. Uruguay 936 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. KARL WOLF.**Belgium:** Leyenda Patria 2880 4° (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* Dr. GUY VAN DEN BOS.**Bolivia:** Rio Branco 1320, 4°, Of. 401 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* ALFONSO AGUIRRE BLANCO.**Brazil:** 20 de Setiembre 1415 (E); *Ambassador:* ARNALDO VASCONCELLOS.**Bulgaria:** Bv. Artigas 316 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:* PETKO KARADYOV.**Canada:** Avda. Agraciada 1409, 7 piso (E); *Ambassador:* ALFRED PIKE BISSENET, M.**Chile:** Cuarcim 1473 (E); *Ambassador:* RAÚL ELGUETA A.**China, Republic of (Taiwan):** Bvr. España 2589 (E); *Ambassador:* LI CHIN.**Colombia:** Hotel Victoria Plaza, Of. 901/907 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. FRANCISCO PLATA BERMÚDEZ.**Costa Rica:** Dr. Francisco Soca 1397, Ap. 403 (E); *Ambassador:* Lic. ARNALDO ORTIZ.**Czechoslovakia:** Luis B. cavia 2996 (E); *Ambassador:* ANTONIN VAVRUS.**Denmark:** Buenos Aires, Argentina (E).**Dominican Republic:** Río Branco 1224 bis (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. ANTONIO FERNÁNDEZ SPENCER.**Ecuador:** Paraguay 1547, Of. 7-8-9 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. PERICLES GALLEGOS VALLEJO.**Egypt, Arab Republic of:** Buenos Aires, Argentina (E).**El Salvador:** Av. Brasil 2807, 1°, Ap. 102 (E); *Ambassador:* JOSÉ LEONEL ARGÜELLO.**Finland:** Solís 1533 (L).**France:** Avda. Uruguay 853 (E); *Ambassador:* JEAN FRANÇAIS.**German Federal Republic:** Bartolomé Mitre 1370 (E); *Ambassador:* KURT LUEDDE-NEURATH.**Greece:** Misiones 1481, Buenos Aires (E).**Guatemala:** Reconquista 398, Ap. 402 (E); *Ambassador:* Lic. JUAN ALFREDO RENDÓN MALDONADO.**Honduras:** Avda. Millán 3491 (L).**Hungary:** Buenos Aires, Argentina (E).**India:** Buenos Aires, Argentina (E).**Indonesia:** Juan Carlos Gómez 1492, 4 piso (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).**Israel:** Bv. Artigas 1585 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. MEIR SHAHAN.**Italy:** José B. Lamas 2857 (E); *Ambassador:* ALESSANDRO SAVORGNA.**Japan:** Rincón 487 (E); *Ambassador:* MUNETOSHI OHKI.**Korean Republic:** Rincón 487, Of. 1107 (E); *Ambassador:* MOON KYUNG CHOI.**Lebanon:** Luis B. Cavia 3099, 2 piso (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).**Lithuania:** Ciudad de París 5836/6182 (L); *Chargé d'Affaires:* ANATOLIUS GRISONAS.**Malta:** Cerro Largo 761 (L); *Chargé d'Affaires:* MAXIMILIEN HERODE.**Mexico:** Juan Benito Blanco 1261 (E); *Ambassador:* JULIO ZANORA BATIZ.**Netherlands:** Leyenda Patria 2880, Apdo. 202 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).**Norway:** Buenos Aires, Argentina (E).**Pakistan:** Buenos Aires, Argentina (E).**Panama:** Domingo Cullen 927 (E); *Ambassador:* Lt. Col. RODOLFO U. CASTRELLÓN.**Paraguay:** Colonia 1007, 1° (E); *Ambassador:* ATILIO R. FERNÁNDEZ.**Peru:** Cuarcim 1537 (E); *Ambassador:* JULIO EGO-AGUIRRE ALVAREZ.**Poland:** Jorge Canning 2389 (E); *Ambassador:* MIECZYSŁAW WŁODAREK.**Portugal:** Avda. Agraciada 1708, Apdo. 501 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. ANTONIO MOVAIS MACHADO.**Romania:** Lord Ponsonby 2550 (E); *Ambassador:* VALERIU POP.**Spain:** Avda. Brasil 2786 (E); *Ambassador:* JUAN SERRAT Y VALERA.**South Africa:** Rincón 487, 2 piso (E); *Ambassador:* GERT CORNELIUS NEL.**Sweden:** Avda. Brasil 3079, 6 piso (E); *Ambassador:* TORE HÖGSTEDT.**Switzerland:** Ing. Federico Abadic 2940, 11 piso (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. AUGUSTINO HURNI.**Turkey:** Buenos Aires, Argentina (E).**U.S.S.R.:** Bvr. España 2471 (E); *Ambassador:* NIKOLAI V. DEMIDOV.**United Kingdom:** Cerrito 420, 7 piso (E); *Ambassador:* PETER OLIVER.**U.S.A.:** Lauro Muller 1776 (E); *Ambassador:* CHARLES WALLACE ADAIR.**Vatican:** Bv. Artigas 1270 (Apostolic Nunciature); *Apostolic Nuncio:* Mgr. Dr. AUGUSTIN J. SEPKINSKI.**Venezuela:** Bv. Artigas 1276 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. LUIS VILORIA GARBATI.**Yugoslavia:** R. Massini 2928 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Uruguay also has diplomatic relations with Algeria, Australia, Cyprus, Morocco, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria and the Philippines.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

President of the General Assembly and of the Senate: Dr.
ALBERTO ABDALA.

ELECTIONS, NOVEMBER 28TH, 1971

PARTY	TOTAL VOTE	SEATS IN SENATE	SEATS IN CHAMBER
Partido Colorado .	681,624	14	41
Partido Nacional .	668,822	12	40
Frente Amplis .	304,275	5	18

POLITICAL PARTIES

The names of the two principal parties derive from the flags of the civil war of 1836, namely Blanco and Colorado. By tradition the Blanco Party is conservative and the Colorado Party more liberal.

Partido Colorado: The Party, which depends for its support largely on the urban area, controlled the executive for 94 years until the elections of 1958. It regained control in 1967 when Gen. GESTIDO became President under the new Constitution. In the elections of November 1971, there were two Colorado candidates. JUAN MARÍA BORDABERRY was the nominee of the outgoing President, JORGE PACHECO ARECO. JORGE BATLE IBÁÑEZ, leader of the splinter group, *Unidad y Reforma*, obtained fewer votes than Sr. BORDABERRY and his votes were added to the BORDABERRY vote for the purposes of selecting the president.

Partido Nacional (Blanco): The Party, with its substantially rural support, won the 1958 and 1962 elections but lost in 1966. In 1971 the Party's presidential candidate was WILSON FERREIRA ALDUNATE who was narrowly defeated.

Frente Amplis: This coalition was formed to fight the 1971 election and represents all shades of left-wing opinion. Its candidate was LIBER SEREGNI.

Partido Demócrata Cristiano (PDC): formerly *Unión Cívica del Uruguay*; f. 1962; Pres. Arq. JUAN PABLO TERRA.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The *Supreme Court of Justice* has original jurisdiction in constitutional, international and admiralty cases and is the court of cassation for cases in which the decision has been altered or modified in lower appeal courts. It consists of five judges elected by the General Assembly. These hold office for ten years, and can be re-elected only after a five-year interval.

Supreme Court of Justice: Calle Ibicuy 1310, Montevideo; Pres. (1967) Dr. HAMLET REYES.

There are four *Courts of Appeal*, each with three judges.

In Montevideo there are 18 *Courts of the First Instance* (also dealing in commercial matters), 3 financial courts, 5 criminal instruction courts, 6 crime courts (formerly correctional courts), 2 juvenile courts and 1 customs court.

In the interior of the country there are Departmental Courts in the capitals of each of the 19 departments and also in other important towns; there are Justices of the Peace in each of the 226 judicial sections.

RELIGION

Under the Constitution, the Church and the State were declared separate and toleration for all forms of worship was proclaimed. Roman Catholicism predominates.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Metropolitan See:

Montevideo: Most Rev. CARLOS PARTELLI.

Suffragan Sees:

Florida: Rt. Rev. HUMBERTO TONNA.

Salto: Rt. Rev. MARCELO MENDIARAT.

Melo: Rt. Rev. ROBERTO CACERES.

San José: Rt. Rev. LUIS BACCINO.

Minas: Rt. Rev. EDMONDO QUAGLIA MARTÍNEZ.

Tacuarembó: Rt. Rev. MIGUEL BALAGUER.

Mercedes: Rt. Rev. ENRIQUE L. CABRERA URDANGARÍN.

Canelones: Rt. Rev. ORESTES S. NUTI SANGUINETTI.

Maldonado: Rt. Rev. ANTONIO CORSO.

PROTESTANT CHURCHES AND ASSOCIATIONS

Anglican Church: Anglican Church of the Holy Trinity, Calle Reconquista 522, Montevideo; f. 1844; mem. approximately 300 families; Rector Rev. T. L. ISAACS.

Federación de Iglesias Evangélicas del Uruguay: San José 1457, Montevideo; Sec. MARCOS ROCCHIETTI.

Iglesia Adventista (Adventist): Castro 167, Montevideo.

Iglesia Bautista (Baptist): Sierra y Paysandú, Montevideo.

Iglesia Evangélica Valdense (Evangelical): Avda. 8 de Octubre 3037, Montevideo.

Iglesia Metodista en Uruguay (Methodist Church of Uruguay): Medanos 1310, Montevideo; f. 1878; 1,200 communicants; Head of Church: Rev. EMILIO CASTRO.

THE PRESS

DAILIES

MONTEVIDEO

- Acción:** Camacua 583; Colorado-Batllista; evening; Editor Dr. HOMERO FARINA; circ. 65,000.
- B.P. Color:** San José 1116; mid-day; f. 1878; circ. 30,000; Dir. EDGARDO SASON.
- El Debate:** J. C. Gómez 1380; f. 1931; morning; Herrera Nationalist; Editor WASHINGTON GUADALUPE; circ. 65,000.
- El Día:** Av. 18 de Julio 1299; f. 1886; morning; Colorado-Batllista; Editor JOSÉ PEREIRA GONZÁLEZ; circ. 100,000.
- El Diario:** Bartolomé Mitre 1275; f. 1923; evening; Colorado Independent; Editor Dr. EUGENIO BAROFFIO; circ. 170,000.
- Diario Español:** Cerrito 551-555, Apdo. 899; f. 1905; morning (except Monday); Democratic-Republican; Editor MANUEL MAGARIÑOS; circ. 15,000.
- Diario Oficial:** Florida 1178; f. 1905; morning; publishes laws, official decrees, parliamentary debates and legal transactions; Dir. OSVALDO BUONO (publ. at the Govt. Printing Office).
- Frente:** San José 1116; f. 1969; left-wing.
- Gaceta Comercial:** Pl. Independencia 717; f. 1916; morning (except Sunday); Dir. MILTON SANS; Editor MARIO A. RAINERI; circ. 8,500.
- Hechos:** Bartolomé Mitre 1275; f. 1964; Colorado Batllista; Editor Dr. ZELMAR MICHELINI.
- La Mañana:** Bartolomé Mitre 1275; f. 1917; morning; Colorado Independent; Editor Dr. CARLOS MANINI RÍOS; circ. 45,000, Sundays 120,000.
- El País:** Cuareim 1287; f. 1918; morning and evening; Independent-Blanco; Dirs. DANIEL RODRÍGUEZ LARRETA, MARTÍN AGUIRRE and ENRIQUE BELTRÁN; circ. 120,000.
- El Plata:** Cuareim 1287; f. 1914; evening; Independent-Blanco; Dirs. JOSÉ ANTONIO RAMÍREZ, ALFREDO GARCÍA MORALES; circ. 50,000.
- El Popular:** Avda. 18 de Julio 948, 2° piso; organ of the Central Committee of the Partido Comunista; morning; Dir. EDUARDO VIERA.
- Primera Hora:** Juncal 1317; Dir. Ing. GUZMÁN ACOSTA Y LARA.
- The Southern Star:** Bartolomé Mitre 1361; non-partisan, in English; Editor RICHARD M. BUNZL.
- La Tribuna:** f. 1879; Blanco; circ. 75,000.
- Vida Marítima:** Apdo. 517; f. 1918; evening; commercial; Dir. RICARDO SERRANO.

PROVINCIAL DAILIES

COLONIA

- El Ideal.**
La Colonial.

FLORIDA

- El Herald:** Florida; f. 1919; daily; circ. 7,000.

MERCEDES

- Acción:** f. 1935; Editors F. FERNÁNDEZ and T. BALARINI; circ. 3,000.
- El Día:** Dir. JUAN JOSÉ LABADIE.
- El Radical:** Editor JUAN CARLOS GUIMARAENS.

PAYSANDÚ

- El Telégrafo:** 18 de Julio 1027, Paysandú; f. 1910; independent; Dir. FERNANDO M. BACCARO; daily; circ. 10,000.

PUNTE DEL ESTE

- Punte del Este.**

ROCHA

- El Este:** Rocha; f. 1950.
- La Palabra:** Rocha; f. 1920.

SALTO

- La Prensa:** f. 1942; Editor ALFONSO CARDOZO; circ. 5,000.
- Tribuna Salteña:** Salto; f. 1910; daily.

SAN JOSÉ

- Aquí Está:** San José; f. 1952; Monday to Friday with a monthly revue; Dir. ARIEL TARÓ CHABALGOITY.

PERIODICALS

MONTEVIDEO

- Boletín Comercial:** Colón 1580; monthly.
- Boletín Informativo del Ministerio de Hacienda:** monthly; commerce and statistics.
- Comunidad:** Catholic weekly; Editor ELISEO SOSA CONSTANTINI.
- Gacetilla Austral:** Coronel Alegre 1340; f. 1950; monthly; bibliography; Dir. CARLOS M. RAMA.
- La Justicia Uruguaya:** 25 de Mayo 555.
- Marcha:** Bartolomé Mitre 1414; f. 1939; weekly; independent; Dir. CARLOS QUIJANO; Editor JULIO CASTRO.
- Montevidean:** Ituzainago 1522; f. 1951; English; weekly; Editor Mrs. ILMA LEWIS.
- Municipales:** Treinta y Tres 1289.
- Revista Militar y Naval:** 25 de Mayo 279.

PRESS AGENCIES

- Agencia Nacional de Informaciones (A.N.I.):** Montevideo; f. 1945.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

- ANSA:** Plaza Cagancha 1356, 2 piso, Montevideo; Chiefs AGUSTIN FERNANDEZ CHAVES, SANDRO COLOMBO.
- AP:** Bartolomé Mitre 1275, Montevideo; Correspondent FRANCISCO QUINTANS.
- UPI:** Avda. 18 de Julio 1224, 2 Piso, Montevideo; Chief HÉCTOR MENONI.
- DPA, Prensa Latina, Reuters and Tass also have bureaux in Montevideo.

PUBLISHERS

MONTEVIDEO

- Editorial Aguilar:** Andes 1406; general.
- Editorial Alfa:** Ciudadela 1389; f. 1957; literature, history; Dir. BENITO MILLA.
- Editorial América Latina:** 18 de Julio 2089; politics, economics, sociology.
- Barreiro y Ramos, S.A.:** 25 de Mayo y J. C. Gómez; general.
- Cenci-Uruguay:** Misiones 1361; f. 1956; economics, statistics; principal officers LADISLAO VERTESI, CARLOS CANTA, Dr. ROBERTO PALAGYI; publs. *Boletín ALALC*, *Arancel Aduanero y Carabiarario del Uruguay*, etc.
- Editorial Ciencias:** Duvimioso Terra 1461; medicine.
- Codex:** 18 de Julio 1707; education.
- Librería-Editorial Amalio M. Fernández:** 25 de Mayo 477; f. 1951; law.

Editorial González Porto: C. J. Gómez 1328; f. 1938; technical, education.
Jackson W. M. Inc.: Paraguay 1388; education.
Editorial Kapelus: Uruguay 1331; technical.
Labor S.A. Argentina: Mercedes 1125; general.
Editorial Losada Uruguaya S.A.: Maldonado 1092; literature.
Editorial Medina: Tristán Narvaja 1547; general.
Editorial Mentor: Uruguay 1325; general.
Mosca Hnos.: 18 de Julio 1574; religion.
Bibliográfica Omeba: Rincón 416; technical.
Editorial Peri: Alzibar 1328; agriculture.
Ediciones Pueblos Unidos: Tacuarembó 1494; f. 1943; general.
Editorial El Siglo Ilustrado: Yí 1276; history, politics and sociology.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Dirección de Radiocomunicaciones: Sarandi 472, Montevideo; Dir. Ing. HAROLDO R. PAGLIETA.

Servicio Oficial de Difusión Radioeléctrica (SODRE): Mercedes 823, Montevideo; non-commercial; Govt.-owned; Dir. J. ZAVALA CARVALHO.

Radio Ariel: Olimar 1472; Dir.-Gen. J. U. PIERRI.

Radio Carve: Mercedes 973; f. 1928; Dirs. RAÚL FONTAINA, JUAN E. DE FEO.

Radio El Espectador: Soriano 1287, Montevideo; Dir.-Gen. H. AMENGUAL.

Radio Fénix: Río Branco 1366; Dir. J. J. RABASSA.

CX4 Radio Rural: 18 de Julio 1513; Dir. ALFREDO M. LÁZARO.

Commercial radio stations in the Montevideo area total 19 and there are stations in all but two of the 19 departments, with a total of 34.

In 1970 there were 1,081,000 radio receivers in Uruguay.

TELEVISION

Canal 9 del Este: Punta Ballena, Maldonado; commercial; Dir. F. ELICES.

Servicio Oficial de Difusión Radioeléctrica (SODRE): Bulevar Artigas, Colorado, Montevideo; f. 1961; state-owned; Dir. J. ZAVALA CARVALHO.

Saeta: Tacuarembó 1234, Montevideo; commercial; f. 1956; Pres. RAÚL FONTAINA; Dir. JORGE DE FEO.

Televisora Larranaga, S.A.: Enriqueta Compte y Rique 1276, Montevideo; commercial; Pres. CARLOS E. SCHECK; Gen. Man. H. SCHECK.

Monte Carlo TV: Av. 18 de Julio 1855, Montevideo; commercial; Channel 4; Dir.-Gen. H. ROMAY SALVO.

Río Uruguay TV: Fray Bentos, Río Negro; Dir. DANIEL ROMAY SALVO.

Tele-Rocha: Rocha; Dir. FRANCISCO ELICES.

There were 250,000 TV sets in 1970.

Asociación Nacional de Broadcasters Uruguayos (A.N.D.E.B.U.): Calle Yí 1264, Montevideo; f. 1933; 87 mems.; Pres. Dr. LUIS ALBERTO SOLÉ; Sec. HUGO A. ROMAY SALVO; publ. *Memorandum Mensual*.

FINANCE

(cap.=capital; p.u.=paid up; dep.=deposit; m.=million; res.=reserves; amounts in pesos)

BANKING

Banco Central: Cerrito y Zabala, Montevideo; f. 1967; note-issuing bank, also controls private banking; Pres. (vacant).

Banco de la República Oriental del Uruguay: Cerrito y Zabala, Montevideo; f. 1896; a State institution; cap. 1,240m.; Pres. Dr. ARMANDO R. MALET.

Banco Hipotecario del Uruguay (State Mortgage Bank): Plaza de la Constitución, Montevideo; f. 1892; cap. 555m., dep. 2,452m. (1969); Pres. EDISON MOZART FRADILETTI.

Banco de Previsión Social: Mercedes 1852, Montevideo; Autonomous Service of the State; co-ordinates state welfare services and organizes social security; Pres. Dr. JULIO C. ESPÍNOLA.

PRINCIPAL COMMERCIAL BANKS

Montevideo

Banco Comercial: Cerrito 400; f. 1857; cap. 166m., dep. 10,474m. (Sept. 1970); Pres. JULIO F. BRAGA SALVANA; Gen. Man. ORLANDO G. DOVAT; publ. *Información Económica del Uruguay*.

Banco de Cobranzas: Sarandi 402; f. 1889; cap. 99.7m.; res. 333.1m. (June 1970); Gen. Man. JORGE ANSELM.

Banco de Crédito: 18 de Julio 1451, Montevideo; f. 1908; cap. 30m., dep. 3,505m. (1970); Pres. SANTIAGO A. HAM; Man. Cr. RAÚL FERRARO.

Banco de Montevideo: Rincón Esq., Misiones; f. 1941; cap. 50m., dep. 6,411m. (June 1970); Pres. Dr. BERNARDO SUPERVIEILLE; Gen. Man. CARLOS LANGWAGEN.

Banco Financiero Sudamericano, S.A.: Calle Cerrito 425, f. 1910; Pres. NILO BERCHESE; Man. CARLOS SEOANE.

Banco Internacional: Zabala 1463; f. 1952; cap. and res. 109m., dep. 266m. (1972); Man. EDMUNDO MARTÍNEZ PEÑA.

Banco Israelita del Uruguay: Convención 1271; f. 1938; cap. 2m.; Pres. BERNARDO KONICHECKIS.

Banco La Caja Obrera: 25 de Mayo 500; f. 1905; cap. 22m.; Pres. ALBERTO FERNÁNDEZ GOVECHEA; Gen. Man. LUIS MARRERO.

Banco Mercantil del Río de la Plata: Zabala 1542; f. 1915; cap. 152.2m., res. 539m. (1970); Pres. Dr. JORGE PEIRANO FACIO.

Banco Popular del Uruguay: 25 de Mayo 402, Montevideo; f. 1902; Pres. Arq. CARLOS GARCÍA AROCENA.

Banco Rural: Avda. 18 de Julio 1317; f. 1957; cap. 17m.; Gen. Man. LUIS O. PÉREZ MOLEA.

Unión de Bancos del Uruguay: Calle 25 de Mayo, No. 401; formerly Bancos Español, Territorial and del Norte; merged 1964 and 1968; cap. and res. 188m., dep. 2,278m. (1971); Pres. JOSÉ L. HELGUERA; Gen. Man. LEONIDAS HALAREWICZ.

Durazno

Banco de Durazno: Eusebio Piriz 850; f. 1914; Pres. ERNESTO J. FILIPPINI; Man. HUGO L. DESPAUX.

Florida

Banco de Florida: Independencia 718; f. 1951; Pres. ALCIDES V. DOS SANTOS; Man. LUIS MEDEGLIA.

San José

Banco de San José: 18 de Julio 509; f. 1909; cap. 18.5m.; Pres. Dr. LUIS A. SARAZOLA; Man. MARIO PEREDA.

Paysandú

Banco del Litoral: 18 de Julio 1084; f. 1938; cap. p.u. 36.7m., dep. 1,438m.; Pres. Dr. MIGUEL SARALEGUI; Man. TÓMAS SANHCEZ.

FOREIGN BANKS IN MONTEVIDEO

Banco de la Nación Argentina: Buenos Aires; J. C. Gómez 1372.

Banco do Brasil: Rio de Janeiro; 25 de Mayo 628; Man. LARAJE CIDADE.

Bank of London and South America, Ltd.: London; Bank of London and South America Building, Zabala 1500, P.O. Box 204, Montevideo; Manager for Uruguay M. ST. G. JOHNSTON.

Banque Français et Italienne pour l'Amérique du Sud: Paris; Rincón 500.

Dresdner Bank A.G.: German Federal Republic; Avda. 18 de Julio 1455, 6 piso.

First National City Bank: New York; Cerrito y Misiones, Casilla de Correo 690, Montevideo; Man. EDWARD M. HINSBERGER.

Hollandische Bank-Unie, N.V. (Banco Holandés Unido): Amsterdam; 25 de Mayo 501; Managers in Montevideo F. L. G. HUIGEN, G. J. J. MULDER.

DEVELOPMENT BANK

Banco de Producción y Consumo: Uruguay 883, Montevideo.

BANKERS' ASSOCIATIONS

Asociación de Bancos del Uruguay (Bank Association of Uruguay): Rincón 468; f. 1945; 27 mem. banks; Man. J. E. OREGGIONI PONS; publ. *Resumen de los principales aspectos de la actividad económica del Uruguay* (annual).

STOCK EXCHANGE

Bolsa de Valores de Montevideo (Stock Exchange): Edificio de la Bolsa de Comercio, Misiones 1400; f. 1867; 80 mems.; Pres. JOSE MARÍA DE CORES; publs. *Boletín Diario de Operaciones y de Cierre del Mercado Bursátil*, *Información Oficial* (stock and shares information, quarterly), *Panorama del Mercado Bursátil* (annual), *Informe Anual*.

INSURANCE

Montevideo

Banco de Seguros del Estado (State Insurance Organization): Avda. Agraciada, esq. Mercedes, Casilla 473.

Since the establishment of the State Insurance Organization in 1912 it has had a monopoly of certain types of insurance and no new companies are allowed to be set up.

La Uruguaya, S.A.: Florida 1251; f. 1900; Gen. Man. MANUEL PÉREZ DOMÍNGUEZ.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

NATIONAL CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

(all in Montevideo)

Cámara Nacional do Comercio (National Chamber of Commerce): Edificio de la Bolsa de Comercio, Misiones 1400; f. 1867; 760 mems.; Pres. ARTURO LERENA ACEVEDO; publ. *Memoria Anual*.

Cámara Mercantil de Productos del País (Chamber of Commerce for Local Products): Avda. General Rondeau 1908; f. 1891; 415 mems.; Pres. HÉCTOR SARNO BERAMUNDI.

There are chambers of commerce in the following fields: shops and stores; agricultural and chemical products and seeds. There are associations or chambers of importers of: ironmongery; agricultural machinery; sewing machines; automobile parts and spares; electrical and radio articles; motor vehicles; motor cycles; office and school equipment; paper and cardboard; pharmaceutical specialties; photographic equipment; pumps; medical and scientific apparatus.

FOREIGN CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Cámara de Comercio Belgo-Uruguaya do Montevideo: Casilla de Correo 666; f. 1935; 101 mems.; Pres. CLAUDE BRAGARD; publ. *Bulletin Informativo* (quarterly).

Cámara de Comercio Británica: Calle Cerrito 420, Of. 605; f. 1915; 200 mems.; Pres. B. H. Fox; Perm. Sec. W. SAVORY.

Cámara do Comercio de los EE. UU. en el Uruguay: Rincón 723; f. 1935; 400 mems.; Pres. JOHN H. WELLS; Sec. JULIO C. BRUSA; publ. *Boletín Informativo* (fortnightly in Spanish and English).

Cámara de Comercio Francesa de Montevideo: Soriano 1203; f. 1882; 120 mems.; Pres. JACQUES BERTAUX; Vice-Pres. BRUNO DE LOMBARDON; Sec.-Gen. FERNAND HAREAU.

Cámara de Comercio Holando-Uruguaya: Zabala 1542, 8º piso; Pres. JUAN A. DE FRUTOS.

Cámara de Comercio Italiana del Uruguay: Paysandú 816.

Cámara de Comercio Suízo-Uruguaya: Avda. Agraciada 1641, 4º piso; f. 1944; 99 mems.; Pres. LUIS A. DANERO; Vice-Pres. CARLOS J. JOOS; publ. *Boletín* (monthly).

Cámara de Comercio Uruguayo-Alemana: Zabala 1379, Casilla 1499.

Cámara de Comercio Uruguayo-Argentina: Avda. 18 de Julio 1018; f. 1939; 200 mems.; Pres. JOSÉ C. CADENAZZI.

Cámara de Comercio Uruguayo-Brasileña: Avda. 18 de Julio 984; f. 1917; 210 mems.; Pres. ANTONIO OREGUI.

Cámara do Comercio Uruguayo-Chilena: 25 de Mayo 622.

Cámara de Comercio Uruguayo-Israelí: Buenos Aires 484.

Cámara Oficial Española de Comercio, Industria y Navegación: Calle Treinta y Tres, 1315.

INTERNATIONAL TRADING ASSOCIATIONS

AFICAU—Asociación de Fomento del Intercambio Comercial Anglo-Uruguayo (Association for the Development of Anglo-Uruguayan Trade): Agraciada 1641 2º Piso; f. 1935; 321 mems.; Pres. (vacant); publ. monthly bulletin in English and Spanish.

Consejo Interamericano de Comercio y Producción (*Inter-American Council of Commerce and Production*): Edificio de la Bolsa de Comercio; f. 1941; 507 mems.; Pres. JOHN P. PHELPS, Jr.; Sec.-Gen. CARLOS ONS COTELO; publs. *Boletín Informativo*, *Libre Empresa* (bi-monthly), *Informes y Documentos*.

GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATIONS

Administración Nacional de Combustibles Alcohol y Portland (ANCAP): Paysandú y Agraciada; is an autonomous Government organization (f. 1931) concerned with the transport, refining and sale of crude petroleum and petroleum products, and the manufacture of alcohol, spirits, cement and sugar; owns research laboratories in Pando-Canelones, an agricultural experimental station in Juanicó and a sugar-factory and sugar-beet farms in Salto; Pres. HÉCTOR BATLLE CORREA.

Frigorífico Nacional: Andes 1470; f. 1929; monopoly in supply of Montevideo; concerned with processing of meat and sub-products for internal consumption and export; Pres. BERNARDO AVILA.

Obras Sanitarias del Estado (OSE): José Martí 3379; f. 1952; processing and distribution of drinking water, sinking wells, supplying industrial zones of the country; Pres. Dr. JOSÉ FERNÁNDEZ CAAZZO.

Servicio Oceanográfico y de Pesca (SOYP): Julio H. y Obés 1467; autonomous body concerned with exploiting rivers and seas of the country; fishing, fish processing and sales; sealing; conservation of marine fauna; Dir.-Gen. JULIO C. FRANZINI.

Usinas y Teléfonos del Estado (UTE): Paraguay 2431; autonomous state body; sole purveyor of electricity and telephones; owns a hydro-electric centre at Rincón del Bonete on the Río Negro; Pres. ULISES PEREIRA REVERBEL.

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATIONS

Comisión Patronal del Uruguay de Asuntos Relacionados con la O.I.T. (*Commission of Uruguayan Employers for Affairs of O.I.T.*): Bolsa de Comercio, Misiones 1400, Montevideo; f. 1954; mems. Cámara Nacional de Comercio, Cámara de Industrias, Asociación Comercial del Uruguay; Sec. Man. GUSTAVO VILARÓ SANGUINETTI.

Asociación de Importadores y Mayoristas de Almacén (*Importers' and Wholesalers' Association*): Edificio de la Bolsa de Comercio; f. 1926; 38 mems.; Pres. JOSÉ LUIS BRABA; publ. annual report.

Asociación Rural del Uruguay: Uruguay 864; f. 1871; 1,600 mems.; Pres. Ing. FRANCISCO HAEDO TERRA; publ. *Revista Mensual*.

Federación Rural: 18 de Julio 965; f. 1915; 1,463 mems.; Pres. Ing. ANTONIO M. DURÁN RUBIO.

Unión Industrial Uruguaya (*Chamber of Industry*): Avda. Agraciada 1670, 1° piso; Pres. JUAN ANGE MUTIO; Sec. JUAN GRUBER.

TRADE UNIONS

Confederación Sindical del Uruguay—CSU (*Confederation of Uruguayan Trade Unions*): Paraguay 1273, Montevideo; f. 1951; admitted to ICFTU/ORIT; 83,000 mems. in 72 affiliated unions; Pres. JOSÉ M. COTELO; Sec. Gen. JUAN ANTONIO ACUÑA.

Frete Autónomo Sindical—FAS (*Autonomous Union Front*): Cambay 2539, Montevideo; 8,000 mems. from 7 affiliates; Pres. LUIS ALBERTO COLUTUZZO; Sec. ELEUTERIO GUERRERO.

Central Unica de Trabajadores del Uruguay—CUTU (*Sole Centre of Workers of Uruguay*): Mercedes 1522; f. 1961; 150,000 mems. from 30 affiliated unions; Gen. Secs. JUAN ANGEL TOLEDO, ENRIQUE PASTORINO, LUCIANO DA SILVA.

Acción Sindical Uruguaya—ASU (*Christian Trade Union Movement of Uruguay*): Minas 1250, Montevideo; f. 1951; 2 affiliates; admitted to CISC/CLASC; Pres. WALDO WARREN; Sec.-Gen. JUAN LLEIXÁ AGUILA.

A large number of unions remain unaffiliated with a national centre. They include the Federación Obrera de la Industria de la Carne y Afines (*Workers' Federation of the Meat Industry and Related Activities*) and the Asociación Nacional de Funcionarios Públicos (*National Association of Public Employees*).

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

TRANSPORT

Ministerio de Transporte, Comunicaciones y Turismo: formed under terms of new constitution of 1967; exercises control over all state forms of transport: railways, airline, river and maritime fleets, urban transport system in Montevideo; also exercises some control over private transport companies; the Municipal Intendancies are responsible for urban and departmental transport.

RAILWAYS

Administración de los Ferrocarriles del Estado—AFE: La Paz 1095, Montevideo; State organization; monopoly of all railways; 2,976 km. of track connecting all parts of the country; the system was created in 1952 and includes four lines formerly under British ownership; there are connections with the Brazilian network; Pres. Prof. JORGE BALIÑAS BARBAJELATA.

ROADS

Uruguay has 2,000 km. of good paved roads, among the best in South America, which connect Montevideo with Colonia and Mercedes on the Río Negro, with the interior of the country as far as Paso Toros, and go eastwards, through Minas and Treinta y Tres, almost to the Brazilian frontier. Another road connects the watering places, starting at Montevideo and ending at Punta del Este. The international bridge of the Yaguaron River, connecting the city of Yaguaron (Brazil) with Rio Branco (Uruguay), is open. Long-distance motor buses and lorries ply in certain areas in competition with the trains.

A public works programme recently passed by Congress approved expenditure of 318m. pesos on road works, involving the construction or improvement of 1,619 km. of paved roads, 396 km. of improved roads and 6,912 km. of other roads.

Automóvil Club del Uruguay: Av. Agraciada 1532, Montevideo; f. 1918; 14,777 mems.; Pres. EDUARDO IGLESIAS MONTERO; Sec. Dr. FRANCISCO DEVINCENZI.

INLAND WATERWAYS

Compañía Uruguaya de Navegación y Transportes Aéreos S.A.: Plaza Independencia 811, Montevideo; owns five vessels of 1,920, 740, 950, 520 and 450 tons; operates cargo and passenger services on the River Plate, and the Uruguay and Paraná rivers.

There are about 775 miles of navigable waterways, which provide an important means of transport.

A hydrofoil service to Buenos Aires was inaugurated in 1962.

URUGUAY—(TRANSPORT AND TOURISM, ATOMIC ENERGY, UNIVERSITIES)

SHIPPING

Administración Nacional de Puertos: Rambla Franklin D. Roosevelt 160, entre Macial y Guaraní, Montevideo.

Administración Nacional de Combustibles, Alcohol y Portland (ANGAP): Agraciada y Paysandú, Montevideo; Pres. BATLLE CORREA; tanker services, also river transportation.

Prefectura General Marítima: Rambla Roosevelt, Montevideo.

Alamar (Asociación Latinoamericana de Armadores): 25 de mayo 572, Montevideo; f. 1963 in Chile; private consultative organization with legal status in Chile and Uruguay; represents 65 Latin-American private and government shipowners from 11 Lafta countries; total tonnage registered: 4,215,891 d.w.t.; Pres. JORGE O. PETERSON; Gen. Sec. JORGE MEDINA C. (Uruguay).

Dodero: Buenos Aires; Montevideo; passenger services between Argentina and Uruguay.

Uruguay's merchant fleet totalled 108,560 GRT in 1967.

The following foreign shipping lines have offices in Montevideo:

Argentine, Bank, Blue Star, Brodin, Columbus, Compagnie Maritime Belge, Cia. Chilena, Delta, Greek South America, Hamburg-South American, Havenlijn, Houlder Brothers, Italia, Ivaran, Johnson, Lamport and Holt, Linea "C", Messageries Maritimes, Moore-McCormack, Nopal, O.S.K. Line, Rotterdam-South America, Royal InterOcean, Royal Mail, Société Générale de Transports Maritimes, Torm, Westfal-Larsen, Ybarra.

CIVIL AVIATION

DOMESTIC AIRLINES

Primeras Líneas Uruguayas de Navegación Aérea (P.L.U.N.A.): Head Office: Colonia 1021 and Agraciada, Montevideo; f. 1936; operates internal services and services to Brazil, Argentina and Paraguay; Dir.-Gen. Col. ALBERTO L. GARCÍA; Gen. Man. RAÚL E. ADANI; Traffic Man. WILMAR PÉREZ LARREA.

The following foreign airlines also serve Uruguay: Aerolíneas Argentinas, Air France, Alitalia, Austral (Argentina), Cruzeiro do Sul (Brazil), Iberia, K.L.M., L.A.N. (Chile), Líneas Aéreas Paraguayas, Lufthansa, Pan Am, S.A.S., Swissair, Varig (Brazil).

TOURISM

Ministerio de Transporte, Comunicaciones y Turismo: Agraciada 1409, Montevideo; created by Constitution of 1967, replacing former Comisión Nacional de Turis-

mo; responsible for all aspects of tourism: lodgings and hotels, entertainments, fairs, price controls, etc.; visitors come mainly from Argentina and Brazil; revenue from tourism amounts to some U.S. \$50m. a year; development plans include publishing more tourist literature and establishing tourism promotion offices in Argentina (eight offices in provincial capitals) and Brazil (four new offices); Minister Dr. JULIO CARRERE SAPRIZA; the Ministry maintains overseas offices in São Paulo and Porto Alegre, Brazil.

Asociación de Turismo del Uruguay: Pres. Arq. JUAN A. SCASSO; Sec. PLINIO TORRES.

Asociación Uruguaya de Agencias de Viajes Internacionales —AUDAVI: Pres. JOSÉ MARÍA BALSEIRO, Hotel Victoria Plaza, Of. 502, Montevideo.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Comisión Nacional de Energía Atómica: Sarandí 430, 3° piso, Montevideo; f. 1955; Pres. Dr. ALFONSO C. FRANGELLA; publ. *Boletín*.

Universidad de la República: Av. 18 de Julio 1824, Montevideo; atomic research in the faculties of engineering and medicine.

Instituto de Física: Parque Rodo, Montevideo; Dir. W. S. HILL.

Instituto de Endocrinología "Prof. Dr. Juan C. Mussio Fournier" del Ministerio de Salud Pública: Hospital Pasteur, Larravide 74, Montevideo; Dir. Prof. Dr. JOSÉ M. CERVIÑO.

Instituto de Oncología: Av. 8 de Octubre 3265, Montevideo; Prof. Dr. ALFONSO FRANGELLA.

Laboratorio MC: Avda. 8 de Octubre 2874, Montevideo; medical application of radio isotopes; Dir. Dr. WALTER S. HILL.

Instituto de Investigación de Ciencias Biológicas: Av. Italia 3318, Montevideo; Dir. Prof. CLEMENTE ESTABLE.

UNIVERSITIES

Universidad de la República: Av. 18 de Julio 1824, Montevideo; 2,982 teachers, 16,500 students.

Universidad del Trabajo del Uruguay: Calle San Salvador 1674, Montevideo.

VENEZUELA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Venezuela, the sixth largest country in South America, lies on the north coast of South America and is bordered by Colombia to the west, Guyana to the east and Brazil to the south. The climate varies with altitude from tropical to temperate, the average temperature at Caracas being 69°F (21°C). The language is Spanish. There is no state religion, but most of the population are Roman Catholics. The flag consists of horizontal stripes of yellow, blue and red, the central blue stripe being charged with seven stars and the yellow stripe with the national coat of arms. The capital is Caracas.

Recent History

President Pérez Jiménez seized power in 1948 and remained in office until 1958 when he was overthrown by a military junta under Admiral Wolfgang Larrazabal. The next President, Rómulo Betancourt, was elected in the same year. His Government was greatly harassed and in 1960 there were serious left-wing riots. In 1961 the Constitution now in force was promulgated and in 1963 President Betancourt became the first Venezuelan President to complete his term of office when President Raúl Leoni was elected in December 1963. Venezuela was accepted as a member of the Latin American Free Trade Association (LAFTA) in 1965. Dr. Rafael Caldera was elected as President in December 1968; he has succeeded stabilizing the country politically and economically. Nevertheless, guerrilla activity continues and there has been much unrest in the universities in 1971. Colombia's decision to extend her territorial waters has led to a dispute between the two countries over the sovereignty of part of the Gulf of Venezuela. Presidential elections are due in December 1973.

Government

Venezuela is a Federal Republic consisting of 20 states, a Federal District and two Federal Territories, each under a Governor. Executive power is vested in the President who is elected for a five-year term by universal suffrage and has wide powers. The legislative organ is Congress, consisting of a Senate and House of Representatives. Both Houses of Congress are elected by universal suffrage.

Defence

Military service is compulsory for two years between eighteen and forty-five. The strength of the Army is about 15,000 men and there are a small Navy (including a body of Marines) and Air Force.

Economic Affairs

Oil, of which Venezuela is one of the world's leading producers, is the country's greatest asset. Average production in 1971 was 3.5 million barrels per day. The main oil-producing area is in and around Lake Maracaibo but exploration in other parts of the country is officially encouraged. In 1970 and 1971 the Venezuelan government enacted laws to increase Venezuelan participation in foreign banking enterprises, to nationalize the gas industry

and to assume ownership of foreign oil-companies' installations on the expiry of concessions in 1983. The government is also empowered to take over undeveloped oil-concessions within three years. However it is not government policy to discourage foreign investment and its attitude on this subject may cause difficulties in Venezuela's negotiations for closer economic links with the "Andean Group" of Lafta countries. Despite contributing about sixty per cent of the country's revenue, the oil industry employs only 22,000 people and with unemployment estimated at eight per cent, industrial diversification is a high government priority. Two liquefied natural gas plants are planned and in 1971 an 859 million bolívares contract was signed with a Belgian-German consortium for the construction of a steel rolled-products plant. A petro-chemical complex has been established at El Tablazo on Lake Maracaibo with foreign participation. Other important minerals found in Venezuela are iron-ore, bauxite, gold, coal, manganese, diamonds and copper. In 1971 the *Programa Integral de Desarrollo Agrícola* was announced. It is designed to raise the living standards and output of 63,000 rural families at a cost of U.S.\$181.3 million. The chief crops are maize, coffee, cocoa, rice and cotton. Cattle farming is becoming increasingly important.

The first stage of the Guri dam project, begun in 1964, was completed in November 1968 and has an output of 525,000 kW. When the project is finally completed towards 1990, it will have an output of 6 million kW from 24 generators and will be one of the largest in the world; the cost is estimated at U.S.\$73 million.

Venezuela is a member of LAFTA, the OAS and OPEC. She is engaged in negotiations for closer links with the Andean Development Corporation.

Transport and Communications

The length of railway track is 291 miles and a 20-year National Railway Plan was inaugurated in 1950. There are 39,591 km. of all-weather roads. The river Orinoco is navigable for about 700 miles and there are steamer services on Lake Maracaibo. Internal air services are well-developed and international air transport is provided by four national and eleven foreign lines.

Social Welfare

Labour legislation protects workers and there are benefits for accidents, sickness and old age. A modified insurance scheme was introduced in 1967, entitling insured workers and their dependents to medical assistance, pensions etc., and granting aid to survivors.

Education

Primary education is free and compulsory between the ages of seven and fourteen. By 1970 there were 10,785 primary schools with 1,823,866 pupils. Secondary education, received by 497,769 pupils, lasts for four years with a further year for admission to higher education. There are six state and two private universities.

VENEZUELA—(INTRODUCTORY SURVEY, STATISTICAL SURVEY)

Tourism

The mountain peaks and the many forests and lakes form the main tourist attractions. Angel Waterfalls (3,212 feet) are reputed to be the highest in the world. In 1969 a state organization, CONAHOTU, was set up to promote tourism.

Visas are required by all visitors to Venezuela.

Sport

Football, tennis, golf, baseball and basketball are the most popular sports. Bullfighting also has a large following.

Public Holidays

1972: May 1 (Labour Day), May 20 (Ascension Day), June 1 (Corpus Christi), June 24 (Battle of Carabobo), June 29 (St. Peter and St. Paul), July 5 (Independence Day), July 24 (Birth of the Liberator, Simón Bolívar).

August 15 (Assumption), October 12 (Discovery of America), November 1 (All Saints' Day), December 8 (Immaculate Conception), December 25 (Christmas Day).

1973: January 1 (New Year's Day), January 6 (Epiphany), March 5-6 (Carnival), March 19 (St. Joseph's Day), April 19 (Declaration of Independence), April 20-23 (Easter).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rate

The unit of currency is the Bolívar of 100 Centimos

Coins: 5, 12.5, 25, 50 Centimos; 1, 2, 5 Bolivares.

Notes: 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 500 Bolivares.

Exchange rate: 11.45 Bolivares = £1 sterling.

4.40 Bolivares = \$1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA sq. km.	POPULATION (Est. May 1971)				
	Total	Caracas (Capital)	Maracaibo	Barquisimeto	Valencia
912,050	10,778,071	2,535,379*	715,074	345,638	291,381

* Metropolitan area.

STATE POPULATIONS AND CAPITALS

(Est. May 1971)

Federal District	2,113,069	Caracas	2,535,379
Anzoátegui	516,841	Barcelona	54,916
Apure	163,778	San Fernando	44,358
Aragua	444,330	Maracay	209,177
Barinas	201,042	Barinas	50,576
Bolívar	405,827	Ciudad Bolívar	138,671
Carabobo	528,640	Valencia	291,381
Cojedes	97,779	San Carlos	18,432
Falcón	417,774	Coro	55,955
Guárico	341,219	San Juan	43,107
Lara	626,883	Barquisimeto	345,638
Mérida	343,479	Mérida	75,634
Miranda	730,577	Los Teques	88,882
Monagas	325,261	Maturín	97,257
Nueva Esparta	116,502	La Asunción	15,716
Portuguesa	295,435	Guanare	67,424
Sucre	504,624	Cumaná	100,498
Táchira	541,907	San Cristóbal	156,618
Trujillo	389,119	Trujillo	27,107
Yaracuy	227,625	San Felipe	43,402
Zulia	1,399,088	Maracaibo	715,074
Federal Territories and Dependencies	47,282		
TOTAL	10,778,071		

VENEZUELA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS

YEAR	BIRTHS	MARRIAGES	DEATHS
1965	379,386	48,415	60,973
1966	377,305	51,863	61,724
1967	405,468	52,698	62,081
1968	382,219	55,020	63,771

EMPLOYMENT

('000 workers)

	1967	1968	1969	1970*
Agriculture	694	692	706	658
Petroleum	27	25	24	22
Mining	9	9	9	9
Manufacturing	444	471	496	536
Construction	134	175	176	162
Electricity	35	37	31	57
Transport	143	159	182	187
Commerce	455	491	521	543
Services	667	728	732	802
Total	2,608	2,787	2,877	2,976
Unemployed	244	161	204	249
Labour Force	2,852	2,948	3,081	3,225

* Estimate.

AGRICULTURE

('000 metric tons)

	1967	1968	1969	1970
Maize	604.2	735.6	670.3	709.9
Rice (in hull)	292.2	244.5	243.8	226.2
Beans	31.7	26.3	25.0	23.8
Wheat	1.5	0.8	0.4	0.5
Potatoes	151.0	142.5	123.7	125.0
Sesame	80.5	76.2	82.5	125.6
Raw Cotton	47.8	51.7	41.0	39.9
Coffee	61.8	62.1	60.6	60.5
Cocoa	24.0	24.6	23.5	18.8
Tobacco	10.1	11.4	9.5	11.9
Bananas	595.5*	838.4*	980.2	280.7
Sugar Cane	4,455.4	3,995.7	4,216.8	5,052.0

* '000 units

LIVESTOCK

(head)

	1967	1968	1969	1970
Cattle	872,933	908,408	942,729	984,373
Pigs	811,600	835,136	856,002	972,848
Goats	381,266	382,410	383,847	385,320
Sheep	45,325	46,267	45,416	45,696

VENEZUELA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

MILK, MEAT AND FISH PRODUCTION

UNIT		1967	1968	1969	1970
Milk . . .	'000 litres	695.6	736.7	790.3	831.6
Meat . . .	'000 metric tons	289.6	299.7	334.6	348.2
Fish . . .	" " "	113.2	125.1	134.2	126.3

MINING

PRODUCTION OF MINERALS

		1967	1968	1969	1970
Gold	(grammes)	584,370	640,000	603,000	680,000
Diamonds	(carats)	69,630	114,000	194,000	500,000
Iron Ore	(metric tons)	17,123,544	16,190,000	17,916,000	22,200,000
Coal	(metric tons)	34,458	32,000	32,000	39,000

PETROLEUM PRODUCTION AND EXPLOITATION

Congress has approved the legal reforms necessary to change the present concessions system to one of contracts (probably a maximum of 30 years) with selective relinquishment of areas covered by contracts and subsequent transfer to the Venezuelan authorities of all installations at the expiration of the contract. The Corporación Venezolana del Petróleo, which will negotiate the contracts.

Crude Oil Production: (1967) 184,800,000 metric tons=3,546,641 bbl./day; (1968) 188,670,000 metric tons=3,611,026 bbl./day; (1969) 187,300,000 metric tons=3,590,000 bbl./day.

		1967	1968	1969
Wells Drilled	number	319	438	491
Reserves	m. bbl./day	16,800	15,700	14,876
Technical Duration	years	12.3	11.9	11.3
Crude Petroleum Production	m. bbl./day	3,541	3,605	3,594
Refining of Crude Petroleum	'000 bbl./day	1,167	1,185	1,156
Internal Consumption of Petrol Derivatives	"	184	n.a.	194
Exports of Petroleum	"	3,361	3,368	3,411
of which Crude Petroleum	"	2,425	n.a.	2,476

REFINING OF CRUDE OIL ('000 cu. metres)

	1966	1967	1968	1969
Crude Oil	195,628	205,551	209,758	208,565
Gasoline and Naphtha	8,052	7,988	9,114	9,583
Kerosene	965	802	753	892
Gas and Diesel Oil	11,452	10,754	10,653	8,784
Fuel Oil	41,434	40,699	41,152	40,971
Asphalt	787	871	871	765
Other Petroleum Products	5,660	4,937	4,815	4,634

VENEZUELA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

DESTINATION OF PETROLEUM EXPORTS

('000 barrels)

	1967	1968	1969
Africa	11,524	13,708	9,764
Central America	129,734	149,069	168,087
Panama	26,968	27,676	29,995
Puerto Rico	56,279	63,618	75,220
North America	646,542	659,369	695,704
United States	503,009	502,569	530,049
Canada	142,541	155,357	161,631
South America	124,105	140,748	130,690
Brazil	20,764	25,379	19,675
Europe	247,557	217,983	210,234
Netherlands	24,043	16,613	11,768
Sweden	12,890	7,620	12,530
United Kingdom	80,003	81,243	69,253
Far East and Oceania	38,077	31,605	30,115
TOTAL	1,198,573	1,213,514	2,154,715

INDUSTRY

	1966	1967	1968	1969
Beer ('000 litres)	297,067	332,360	356,216	484,000
Soft Drinks (" ")	529,468	557,075	553,180	n.a.
Cigarettes ('000)	9,675,865	10,402,522	11,048,128	10,321,200
Sawn Timber (cubic metres)	204,570	200,590	209,646	n.a.
Cement (metric tons)	2,114,504	2,278,303	2,355,395	2,114,200
Electricity ('000 kWh.)	8,769,771	9,478,884	10,369,000	n.a.
Tyres (number)	1,326,722	1,243,906	1,530,000	1,619,400
Inner Tubes (" ")	791,916	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Textiles:				
Drills (metres)	9,538	11,398	n.a.	n.a.
Cotton Cloth (" ")	72,197	67,804	66,850	77,708
Rayon Cloth (" ")	32,976	37,012	38,121	38,290
Paint (metric tons)	27,583	32,646	19,748	14,600
Animal Feeding Stuffs (" ")	478,642	507,702	537,109	596,700
Vegetable Oils and Fats (" ")	77,439	79,396	n.a.	n.a.
Salt (" ")	148,756	170,966	95,100	n.a.
Sugar (" ")	292,151	346,764	308,654	373,100

VENEZUELA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FINANCE

One Bolívar=100 Centimos.

11.45 Bolívars=£1 sterling; 4.40 Bolívars=U.S. \$1.00.

100 Bolívars=£8.73 sterling=U.S. \$. 22.97

BUDGET 1969 (million Bolívars)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
Royalties and Oil Taxes	2,971.6	Interior	1,817
Income Tax from Oil Industry	2,737	Foreign Affairs	76
Customs	500.8	Treasury	599
Income Tax from Iron Industry	180	Defence	918
Foreign Exchange	50	Development	233
Bond Issue	—	Public Works	1,965
Income and Inheritance Tax	1,417	Education	1,351
Excise Taxes	814.2	Health and Welfare	802
Other Taxes	409.6	Agriculture	615
Back Taxes	—	Labour	128
		Communications	312
		Justice	232
		Mining	196
		Budget Adjustment	36
GRAND TOTAL	9,280.0	TOTAL	9,280

Budget Estimate: (1970) Expenditure 9,886m. Bolívars.

(1971) Expenditure 10,987m. Bolívars.

(1972) Expenditure 14,113m. Bolívars.

Expenditure allocations to ministries for the 1972 Budget were announced as follows:

Interior	2,921	Agriculture	1,059
Foreign Affairs	104	Labour	168
Defence	1,294	Communications	399
Development	294	Justice	278
Public Works	2,921	Finance	1,199
Education	2,224	Mines and Hydrocarbons	512
Health and Welfare	1,080	Budget Adjustment	60

The petroleum sector is expected to provide 9,328m. Bolívars (66 per cent) of the income required to cover expenditure.

CONSUMER PRICES INDEX (Caracas Metropolitan area)

	FOOD, DRINK AND TOBACCO	CLOTHING	HOUSEHOLD EXPENSES	MISCEL- LANEOUS	GENERAL INDEX
1966	100.0	97.4	98.4	98.3	98.7
1967	98.7	98.8	99.3	98.3	98.7
1968	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1969	102.9	101.7	101.3	103.1	102.4
1970	104.1	105.4	102.3	106.7	104.6

(Base: 1968=100)

VENEZUELA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (million U.S. \$—minus sign indicates debit)

	1968	1969	1970*
<i>Goods and Services:</i>			
Merchandise	919	893	853
Non-monetary gold	— 9	n.a.	n.a.
Freight and insurance	—207	—154	—175
Other transportation	— 20	—18	— 15
Travel	— 81	— 83	— 90
Investment income	—703	—663	—566
Government expenditure n.e.s.	— 9	—13	— 14
Other services	— 1	— 84	— 53
Total	—111	—122	— 60
<i>Transfer Payments</i>	—103	—104	— 87
CURRENT BALANCE	—214	—226	—147
<i>Capital and Monetary Gold:</i>			
<i>Non-monetary Sector:</i>			
Private long-term	175	244	46
Private short-term	— 1	134	— 19
Central Government	63	108	132
Total	237	486	159
<i>Monetary Sector:</i>			
Central Bank	— 40	— 2	2
Commercial banks	— 5	2	1
Monetary gold	— 2	—	19
Total	— 47	—	22
CAPITAL BALANCE	190	486	181
Net Errors and Omissions	34	—249	30

* Provisional figures.

EXTERNAL TRADE (million Bolívares)

	1968	1969	1970
Imports	6,532	6,748	7,382
Exports	11,168	11,109	11,703

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES (million Bolívares)

IMPORTS	1969	1970	EXPORTS	1969	1970
Foodstuffs	600.3	601	Coffee	34.7	209.4
Drink and Tobacco	62.8	75	Cocoa	157.4	
Raw Materials, except Fuels	249.8	342	Iron Ore	64.0	
Fuels and Lubricants	51.8	105	Petroleum and Derivatives	572.2	647.5
Oils and Fats	70.9	45			
Chemicals	710.0	876			
Manufactures (classified)	1,269.2	1,422			
Manufactures (non-classified)	525.8	577			
Machinery and Transport Equip- ment	3,146.5	3,281			
Miscellaneous	177.5	n.a.			

VENEZUELA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES (million Bolívars)

	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1968	1969	1970	1968	1969	1970
Argentina	184	240	275	91	126	131
Belgium and Luxembourg	96	72	125	131	118	154
Brazil	20	22	40	219	182	178
Canada	280	292	331	1,328	1,475	1,543
Denmark	73	99	56	41	42	30
France	178	217	220	165	150	171
German Fed. Republic . .	570	650	670	246	237	262
Italy	338	317	360	170	201	146
Japan	389	479	565	217	133	135
Netherlands	126	134	125	184	111	118
Spain	79	90	115	248	216	157
United Kingdom	422	356	377	721	652	627
United States	3,300	3,346	3,550	4,781	4,772	5,282

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

	NUMBER OF PASSENGERS	FREIGHT (metric tons)	TOTAL REVENUE (thousand Bolívars)
1965	577,169	248,951	3,547
1966	512,000	206,963	3,741
1967	444,000	135,858	2,589

ROADS

	PASSENGER CARS	BUSES	GOODS VEHICLES
1967	448,287	14,308	81,709
1968	502,111	14,985	86,220
1969	562,370	15,469	90,938

CIVIL AVIATION (Internal)

	1969	1970
No. of Passengers	897.1	934.9
Cargo ('000 metric tons) .	16.5	15.0

EDUCATION (1970-71)

	NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS	NUMBER OF TEACHERS	NUMBER OF STUDENTS
Kindergarten and Primary .	10,785	53,009	1,823,866
Secondary	1,080	12,648	497,769
Higher	12	7,879	84,335
Teaching Institutes	2	434	3,889

Sources: Dirección General de Estadística y Censos Nacionales; Banco Central de Venezuela, Caracas; Bank of London and South America Ltd.

THE CONSTITUTION

(January 1961)

The Federal Republic of Venezuela is divided into States, a Federal District, Federal Territories and Federal Dependencies. The States are autonomous but must comply with the laws and constitution of the Republic.

The Legislative Power is exercised by Congress, divided into two Chambers: the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies.

Senators are elected by universal suffrage, two to represent each State, and two to represent the Federal District. There are in addition other Senators, their number being determined by law, who are selected on the principle of minority representation. Ex-Presidents of the Republic are also members of the Senate. Deputies are elected by universal suffrage, the number representing each State being at least two and for the Federal District one. Ordinary sessions of both Chambers shall commence on the second day of March of each year, and continue until the sixth day of the following July; thereafter, sessions are renewed from the first day of October to the thirtieth day of November, both dates inclusive. The Chamber of Deputies is empowered to initiate legislation. Congress also elects a Controller-General to preside over

the Audit Office (*Contraloría de la Nación*), which investigates Treasury income and expenditure, and the finances of the autonomous institutes.

The Executive Power is vested in a President of the Republic elected by universal suffrage every five years; he may not serve two consecutive terms. The President is empowered to discharge the Constitution and the laws, to nominate or remove Ministers, to take supreme command of the Armed Forces, to direct foreign relations of the State, to declare a state of emergency and withdraw the civil guarantees laid down in the Constitution, to convene extraordinary sessions of Congress, to administer national finance and to nominate and remove Governors of the Federal District and the Federal Territories. The President also appoints an Attorney General to act as a legal arbiter for the state.

The Judicial Power is exercised by the Supreme Court of Justice and by the Tribunals. The Supreme Court forms the highest Tribunal of the Republic and the Magistrates of the Supreme Court are elected by both Chambers in joint session.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF THE STATE

President of the Republic: Dr. RAFAEL CALDERA (elected December 1968).

Secretary to the President: Dr. GUILLERMO ALVAREZ BAJARES.

THE CABINET

(April 1972)

Minister of the Interior: Dr. NECTARIO ANDRADE LABARCA.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Dr. ARÍSTIDES CALVANI.

Minister of Finance: Dr. LUIS E. OBERTO.

Minister of Defence: Rear-Adm. JESÚS CARBONELL IZQUIERDO.

Minister of Development: HÉCTOR HERNÁNDEZ CARABALLO.

Minister of Public Works: Dr. JOSÉ CURIEL.

Minister of Education: ENRIQUE PÉREZ OLIVARES.

Minister of Health: JOSÉ DE JESÚS MAYZ.

Minister of Agriculture and Livestock: Dr. MIGUEL RODRÍGUEZ VISO.

Minister of Labour: Dr. ALBERTO MARTINI URDANETA.

Minister of Communications: Dr. ENRIQUE BUSTAMANTE.

Minister of Justice: EDILBERTO ESCALANTE.

Minister of Mines and Petroleum: Dr. HUGO PÉREZ LA SALVIA.

Minister of Housing and Town Planning: ALFREDO RODRÍGUEZ AMENGUAL.

Governor of the Federal District: Dr. CARLOS GINAND BALDÓ.

Secretary-General to the Presidency: Dr. LUIS ALBERTO MACHADO.

STATE GOVERNORS

STATE	GOVERNOR
Anzóategui	Ing. OSWALDO PEREZA.
Apure	Dr. WILMER URDANETA.
Aragua	Ing. MIGUEL RODRÍGUEZ VIZO.
Barinas	Dr. LUCIANO VALERA.
Bolívar	Dr. EDUARDO OXFORD ARIAS.
Carabobo	Dr. FERNÁNDEZ GUERRERA MÉNDEZ.
Cojedes	OSCAR PICÓN GIACOPINI.
Falcón	Ing. RAMÓN ANTONIO MEDINA.
Guárico	Dr. J. GONZÁLEZ ARAGORT.
Lara	RAFAEL MONTES DE OCA.
Mérida	Dr. GERMÁN BRICEÑO FERRIGUI.
Miranda	Dr. DANIEL SCOTT-CUERVO.

STATE	GOVERNOR
Monaguas	Ing. HUMBERTO ANDERSEN.
Nueva Esparta	ALEJANDRO HERNÁNDEZ.
Portuguesa	Ing. WALDEMAR CORDERO.
Sucre	JOSÉ BERRIZBEITIA.
Táchira	Dr. JORGEN FRANCISCO RAD.
Trujillo	Dr. ALEJANDRO SÁNCHEZ CORTÉS.
Yaracuy	Dr. SIMÓN SAAVEDRA.
Zulia	Dr. ELIO SUÁREZ ROMERO.
Distrito Federal	Dr. CARLOS GINAND BALDÓ.
Territorio Federal Amazonas	Dr. RAFAEL MARÍA BRICEÑO.
Delta Amacuro	MANUEL ALFREDO DIEPLAT.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO VENEZUELA

(Caracas unless otherwise stated)

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

- Austria:** Ciudad Comercial Tamanaco, Avda. La Estancia 10, Edif. La Estancia, 11 piso (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. PETER C. MULLER.
- Belgium:** Avda. Principal La Castellana 115 (E); *Ambassador:* ALBERT NIJS.
- Brazil:** Quinta San Antonio, Avda. San Juen Bosco, esq. con Transversal 8, Altamira (E); *Ambassador:* A. BOULITREAU FRAGOSO.
- Canada:** Edif. La Estancia 10, 14 piso, Ciudad Comercial Tamanaco (E); *Ambassador:* B. I. RANKIN.
- Chile:** Edif. Nuevo Centro, Of. 5-B, Avda. Libertador, Chacao (E); *Ambassador:* ALVARO DROGUETT DEL FIERRO.
- China, Republic of (Taiwan):** 3 Calle 9, Campo Alegre (E); *Ambassador:* SHI SHOU-HENG.
- Colombia:** Avda. El Parque 18, Calle 3, Quinta Colombia, Campo Alegre (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. GERMAN ARCINIEGAS.
- Costa Rica:** Edif. Roraima, 10 piso, Apdo. 10-G, Avda. Francisco de Miranda, Campo Alegre (E); *Ambassador:* Lic. ROGELIO RAMOS VALVERDE.
- Denmark:** Edif. Easo, Avda. Francisco de Miranda, Chacaito (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. AXEL SERUP.
- Dominican Republic:** Quinta Arichuna, Avda. Los Almendros, San Rafael de La Florida (E); *Ambassador:* BUENAVENTURA SÁNCHEZ FÉLIX.
- Ecuador:** Quinta Los Núñez, Avda. 3, Altamira (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. ANTONIO PARRA VELASCO.
- Egypt:** Avda. Chama, Colina de Bello Monte, Quinta Cunussi (E); *Ambassador:* MOHAMMED CHATIE.
- El Salvador:** Quinta La Ermita, Avda. Las Acacias 69, La Florida (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. RAFAEL EGUIZABAL.
- France:** Quinta San Miguel, Avda. San Felipe 34, La Castellana (E); *Ambassador:* MAURICE GUIRAMAND.
- German Federal Republic:** Edif. Mene Grande, 8 piso, Avda. Francisco de Miranda, Los Palos Grandes (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. JOHANNES, Count of WELCZECK.
- Guatemala:** Quinta Vivian, Transversal 8 entre Avda. 10 y Avda. Ávila, Altamira (E); *Ambassador:* Col. FRANCISCO COSENZA GÁLVEZ.
- Guyana:** Quinta Teral, Calle Suapura, Urbanización Lomas de Bello Monte, Bello Monte (E).
- Israel:** Edif. Teatro Altamira, Entrada Este, 3 piso no. 32, Plaza Sur Altamira; *Ambassador:* JACOB DORON.
- Italy:** Edif. Sudameris, 12 piso, Avda. Fuerzas Armadas (E); *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:* Count PAOLO VALFRÉ DI BONZO.
- Japan:** Edif. Teatro Altamira, 2 piso, Of. 22, entrada Oeste (E); *Ambassador:* SHIGERU HIROTA.
- Lebanon:** Avda. Suapure, Quinta Assunta, Colinas de Bello Monte (E); *Ambassador:* ANTOINE FRANCIS.
- Mexico:** Edif. Villa Provenza, Apdo. 1-A, Avda. El Bosque 7, La Florida (E); *Ambassador:* MARIO ALVAREZ PABLOS.
- Netherlands:** Edif. La Estancia, 3 piso, Avda. La Estancia 10, Ciudad Comercial Tamanaco, Chacao (E); *Ambassador:* FRANS VON OVEN.
- Nicaragua:** Calle La Colina, Quinta Ultimeña, Lomas de San Rafael, La Florida (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. DANILO SANSON ROMÁN.
- Norway:** Quinta Las Marías, Calle El Mirador, Lomas de San Rafael de la Florida (E); *Ambassador:* OLAV LYDVO.
- Paraguay:** Edif. Mercaderes, 2 piso, Of. 4 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:* Dr. ELADIO R. BUENO DE LOS RÍOS.
- Poland:** Avda. San Felipe 13, La Castellana (E); *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:* WITOLD JURASZ.
- Portugal:** Quinta Panorama, Calle Los Bambúcs (E); *Ambassador:* ANTONIO A. DA ROCHA FONTES.
- Romania:** Hotel Plaza Palace (E); *Ambassador:* OCTAVIAN BARBULESCU.
- Saudi Arabia:** Edif. Mobil, Of. 300, Avda. Francisco de Miranda (E); *Ambassador:* Sheikh FAISAL AL HAJAILAN.
- Spain:** Quinta Caurimare 52, Avda. Tamanaco, Urbanización El Rosal (E); *Ambassador:* MATÍAS VEGA GUERRA.
- Sweden:** Edif. Mata de Coco, 6 piso, Avda. Blandín, Urbanización San Marino, Chacao (E); *Ambassador:* OTTO RATHSMAN.
- Switzerland:** Edif. Roraima, 1 piso, Avda. Francisco de Miranda (E); *Ambassador:* WALTER BOSSI.
- Syria:** Edif. Easo, 3 piso, Letra B, Avda. Francisco de Miranda, Chacaito (E); *Ambassador:* BACHIR EL-KOTB.
- Trinidad and Tobago:** Edificio Galipán, Of. 1-A, Avda. Francisco de Miranda (E); *Ambassador:* MATTHEW RAMCHARAN.
- Turkey:** Quinta Marcangalha, Calle Chivacoa, Urbanización San Román (E); *Ambassador:* NAMIK YOLGA.
- United Kingdom:** Ciudad Comercial Tamanaco, Chacao, Avda. La Estancia 10, 12 piso (E); *Ambassador:* Sir DONALD HOPSON, C.M.G.
- U.S.A.:** Avda. Principal de la Floresta, esq. Francisco de Miranda, La Floresta (E); *Ambassador:* MAURICE M. BERNBAUM.
- Uruguay:** Edif. Torre del Bosque, Of. C, Avda. Principal, El Bosque (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. ALFREDO FREYRE.
- Vatican:** Avda. La Salle, Los Caobos (Apostolic Nunciature); *Apostolic Nuncio:* Mgr. FELICE PIROZZI.
- Yugoslavia:** Edif. Teatro Altamira, 7 piso, Apdo. 74, Plaza Altamira (E); *Ambassador:* MIRKO BASIC.

Venezuela also has diplomatic relations with Algeria, Argentina, Bolivia, Ethiopia, Finland, Ghana, Greece, Hungary, India, Iran, Jamaica, Korea (Republic), Kuwait, Libya, Morocco, Pakistan, Panama, Peru and the U.S.S.R.

CONGRESS

(Elections for both Chambers of Congress were held in December 1968)

SENATE

President: Dr. JOSÉ A. PÉREZ DÍAZ (COPEI).

PARTY	SEATS
COPEI—Government	17
Acción Democrática	21
Movimiento Electoral del Pueblo (MEP)	5
Cruzada Cívica Nacionalista (CCN)	2
Fuerza Democrática Popular (FDP)	2
Others	7

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES

President: Prof. JORGE DARGEN (FDP).

PARTY	SEATS
COPEI—Government	57
Acción Democrática	68
Movimiento Electoral del Pueblo (MEP)	24
Cruzada Cívica Nacionalista (CCN)	18
Fuerza Democrática Popular (FDP)	10
Others	14

POLITICAL PARTIES

Comitato Organización Política Electoral Independiente—COPEI: Government party; Christian Socialist; Leader Pres. Dr. RAFAEL CALDERA.

Acción Democrática—AD: Calle Los Cedros, Edif. No. 4, La Florida, Caracas; centre party; party of former Pres. Betancourt; Pres. Dr. ANTONIO LEÍDENZ; Sec.-Gen. Dr. CARLOS ANDRÉS PÉREZ; Presidential candidate 1968: Dr. GONZALO BARRIOS.

Cruzada Cívica Nacionalista: f. 1968; Leader ex-Pres. PÉREZ JIMÉNEZ; obtained 10 per cent of the votes in the December 1968 elections.

Nueva Fuerza: electoral alliance composed of MEP, URD, PRIN and the Communist Party to fight the 1973 election.

Movimiento Electoral del Pueblo—MEP: f. 1968 by Dr. LUIS BELTRÁN PRIETO FIGUEROA, former president of

Acción Democrática, candidate for Presidency 1968; left-wing members of A.D.; still supports A.D. in Congress.

Unión Republicana Democrática—URD: supported Leoni government until 1968 elections; Leader JÓVITO VILLALBA.

Fuerza Democrática Popular—FDP: f. 1962; opposition party; presidential candidate Adm. WOLFGANG LARRAZÁBAL; Sec.-Gen. JORGE DAGER.

Partido Revolucionario de Izquierda Nacionalista—PRIN: opposition party.

Movimiento de Acción Nacional—MAN: extreme right-wing group; presidential candidate GERMÁN BORRERES.

Partido Comunista Venezolano: Caracas; f. 1931; 30,000 mems.; Sec.-Gen. Senator JESÚS FARÍA; Leader GUSTAVO MACHADO.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

THE SUPREME COURT OF JUSTICE

The Supreme Court of Justice decides whether the laws of Congress and the acts of the Executive are constitutional. It hears accusations against members of the government and high public officials, cases involving diplomatic representatives, and certain civil actions arising between the State and individuals.

PRINCIPAL MEMBERS

Dr. JOSÉ MANUEL PADILLA HERNÁNDEZ (Pres.), Dr. HUGO ARDILA BUSTAMANTE (First Vice-Pres.), Dr. CARLOS ACEDO TORO (Second Vice-Pres.).

STATE COURTS

A Superior Court in each state hears appeals from the Courts of First Instance in that state.

RELIGION

Roman Catholicism is the religion of the majority of the population, but there is complete freedom of worship.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Metropolitan See:

Caracas . . . H.E. Cardinal JOSÉ HUMBERTO QUINTERO.

Suffragan Sees:

Calabozo . . . Rt. Rev. MIGUEL ANTONIO SALAS.
Los Teques . . . Most Rev. JUAN JOSÉ BERNAL ORTIZ.
Maracay . . . Rt. Rev. FELICIANO GONZÁLEZ ASCANIO.
Valencia . . . Rt. Rev. JOSÉ ALÍ LEBRÚN MORATINOS.

Metropolitan See:

Barquisimeto . . . Most Rev. CRÍSPULO BENÍTEZ FONTÚRVEL.

Suffragan Sees:

Guanare . . . Rt. Rev. ANGELO ADOLFO POLACHINI.
San Felipe . . . Rt. Rev. TOMÁS ENRIQUE MÁRQUEZ GÓMEZ.

Metropolitan See:

Maracaibo . . . Most Rev. DOMINGO ROA PÉREZ.

Suffragan Sees:

Cabimas . . . Rt. Rev. MARCOS TULIO RAMÍREZ ROA.
Coro . . . Rt. Rev. FRANCISCO JOSÉ ITURRIZA GUILLÉN.

Metropolitan See:

Mérida . . . Most Rev. JOSÉ RAFAEL PULIDO MÉNDEZ.

Suffragan Sees:

Barinas . . . Rt. Rev. RAFAEL ANGEL GONZÁLEZ RAMÍREZ.
San Cristóbal . . . Rt. Rev. ALEJANDRO FERNÁNDEZ FRO-
TINOCO.
Trujillo . . . Rt. Rev. JOSÉ LEÓN ROJAS CHAPARRO.

Metropolitan See:

Ciudad Bolívar . . . Most Rev. CRISANTO MATA COVO.

Suffragan Sees:

Barcelona . . . Rt. Rev. CONSTANTINO MARADEL DONATO.
Cumaná . . . Rt. Rev. MARIANO JOSÉ PARRA LEÓN.
Maturín . . . Rt. Rev. ANTONIO JOSÉ RAMÍREZ SALA-
VERRIA.

THE PRESS

DAILIES

CARACAS

Daily Journal, The: Apdo. 1408; f. 1945; publ. in English; Editor J. L. WALDMAN; circ. 12,000.

El Nacional: Edificio El Nacional, Puente Nuevo a Puerto Escondido, Apdo. 209; f. 1943; morning; independent; Editor Dr. ARTURO USLAR PIETRI; circ. 102,157.

La Esfera: Apdo. 1908; f. 1927; morning; independent; Editor JUAN ACOSTA CRUZ; circ. 50,000.

Gaceta Oficial.

El Mundo: Torre de la Prensa; f. 1959; evening; independent; Editor MIGUEL ANGEL CAPRILES; circ. 97,205.

La Religión: Apdo. 1008; f. 1890; morning; Catholic; Editor JESÚS MARÍA PELLIN; circ. 27,000.

La Tarde: Edif. Sandac, Pte. Hierro a Guayabal; evening; circ. 25,000.

Últimas Noticias: Torre de la Prensa; f. 1941; afternoon; tabloid; independent; Editor CÉSAR CAPRILES; circ. 126,993.

El Universal: Edif. Ambos Mundos, Conde a Principal, Apdo. 1909; f. 1909; morning; Dir. LUIS T. NÚÑEZ REY; circ. 60,000.

La Verdad: Calle Real de Quebrada Honda 30-32, Apdo. 1089; f. 1965; evening; Dir. Dr. NICOMEDES ZULOAGA; circ. 30,000.

BARQUISIMETO

El Impulso: Edificio El Impulso; f. 1904; morning; independent; Dir. GUSTAVO A. CARMONA; circ. 20,000.

Última Hora: Calle 27, No. 22-15; f. 1949; evening; independent; Dir. BLANCA OLIVARES DE VILLAZÁN; circ. 15,000.

CARORA

El Diario: f. 1919; independent; Editor ANTONIO HERRERA OROPEZA; circ. 10,000.

CARÚPANO

Agencia Comercial: Independencia 57; f. 1925; evening; independent; Editor PEDRO A. LUCIANI.

CUMANÁ

Renacimiento: Sucre 40, Apdo. 201; f. 1925; morning; Dir. JUAN JOSÉ ACUNA.

MARACAIBO

La Columna: Calle 95 No. 7-11, Apdo. Postal 420; f. 1924; evening; Catholic; Editor Dr. GUILLERMO JOSÉ LUGO SARCO; circ. 10,000.

Crítica: Calle 92, No. 3-21; f. 1966; morning; independent; Editor C. C. CAPRILES; circ. 58,000.

Panorama: Apdo. 425; f. 1914; morning; Pres. ESTEBAN PINEDA BELLOSA; circ. 75,000.

MÉRIDA

El Vigilante: Vargas 9; f. 1922; religious; circ. 2,600.

PUERTO DE LA CRUZ

El Tiempo: f. 1958; independent; Editor FELIZ ALVARADO; circ. 15,000.

SAN CRISTÓBAL

Diario Católico: Carrera 4a, 3-41; f. 1924; Catholic; Editor PBRO. NELSON ARELLANO ROA; circ. 7,500.

El Centinela: f. 1938; independent; Dir. MARCO A. MORALES; circ. 2,000.

VALENCIA

El Carabobeño: Edificio Ayacucho, Avda. Urdaneta 99-60; daily including Sundays; Editor ELADIO ALEMÁN SUCRE; circ. 30,000.

PERIODICALS AND REVIEWS

CARACAS

- Aeronáutica:** Este 4 No. 219-1, Apdo. 1309; technical aeronautical monthly; Dir. LUIS M. CHAFARDET URDINA.
- Aeronaves:** Edificio Zingg 221-223; f. 1945; aeronautical monthly; Dir. MIGUEL ANGEL GARCÍA; circ. 5,000.
- Banca y Seguros:** Edificio Zingg 221-3; f. 1945; economics; monthly; Dir. MIGUEL ANGEL GARCÍA; circ. 4,000.
- Billiken:** Cruz Verde a Zamuro; f. 1919; literary fortnightly; Dir. LUCAS MANZANO.
- Bohemia Venezolana:** Ferrenquín a La Cruz 178; general interest weekly; circ. 164,200 (Venezuela and Caribbean countries).
- Il Corriere di Caracas:** Apdo. 2560; f. 1949; Sunday; Italian; Pres. Dir. FRANCO PATTARINO; circ. 15,000.
- Elite:** Torre de la Prensa; f. 1925; weekly; Editor MIGUEL ANGEL CAPRILES; circ. 65,000.
- Elías:** fortnightly; circ. 27,893.
- El Farol:** Apdo. 889; f. 1939; organ of the Creole Petroleum Corp.; four issues per year; Editor FELIPE LLERANDI; circ. 39,500.
- Gallo Pelón:** Páez a Junín, Edif. Dinapreu, San Agustín del Norte; weekly; circ. 39,000.
- El Independiente:** Pinango a Muñoz 11; f. 1936; democratic; Editor R. H. OJEDA MAZZARELI.
- Momento:** Edif. La Línea, Avda. Libertad, Apdo. 9324; general interest weekly; Editor CARLOS RAMIREZ MACGREGOR; circ. 57,000.
- Páginas:** Torre de la Prensa; f. 1948; women's weekly; Editor MIGUEL ANGEL CAPRILES; circ. 50,000.
- Petróleo y Minería de Venezuela:** Edificio Zingg 221-3; f. 1948; petroleum monthly; Dir. MIGUEL ANGEL GARCÍA; circ. 6,000.

- Revista Nacional de Cultura:** Instituto Nacional de Cultura y Bellas Artes; cultural monthly.
- Tópicos Shell:** Compañía Shell de Venezuela Ltd., Edificio "La Estancia", Ciudad Comercial Tamanaco, Apdo. 809, Caracas; f. 1939; monthly; house organ; Editor M. RIVERA MONTEVERDE.
- Variedades:** Miranda a Páez 144; weekly; circ. 18,028.
- Venezuela Gráfica:** Torre de la Prensa; f. 1951; weekly; Editor MIGUEL ANGEL CAPRILES; illustrated news magazine; circ. 48,000.
- La Voco d'Italia:** twice weekly; Italian and Spanish editions; circ. 20,000.
- Zona Franca:** Edif. Disconti, esq. Puente, Trinidad, Apdo. 2976; literary weekly.

CIUDAD BOLÍVAR

- Demos:** Apdo. 5; f. 1960; monthly illustrated review; Dir. Mons. Dr. CONSTANTINO MARADEI; circ. 4,000.

MARACAIBO

- Maracaibo:** Edif. Nery No. 4, Apdo. 1308; fortnightly; general interest; Dir. HÉCTOR HERNÁNDEZ CALLES.

VALENCIA

- Adelante:** f. 1938; weekly; Dir. F. A. LÓPEZ OLIVERO.

PRESS AGENCIES

- A.N.S.A.:** Torre de la Prensa, 13° piso, Plaza Panteón; Chief MARCELLO MANCINI.
- A.P.:** Edificio El Nacional, Puente Nuevo a Puente Escondido, Of. 46, Caracas, Apdo. 1015; Chief THOMAS V. BRADY.
- U.P.I.:** Edificio Avilanes, Avilanes a Río, 16 piso, Caracas; Chief MARTIN LEGUIZAMON.
- Reuters and Tass also have bureaux in Caracas.

PUBLISHERS

CARACAS

- Editorial El Ateneo:** Avda. Las Acacias 44, Apdo. 1702; scholarly and reference.
- Editorial Ciudad Universitaria:** Universidad Central de Venezuela, Ciudad Universitaria; f. 1961; education, textbooks, science, arts, religion; Dir. RAFAEL DI PRISCO.
- Edisa S.A. Editorse:** Av. Casanova con Calle El Recreo, Edif. Santiago de León, 3°, Apdo. 8364.
- Editorial Escolar, S.A.:** Apdo. 552; juvenile, reference, textbooks.
- Editorial González Porto:** Avda. Universidad 8, Edif. Reyes Pinal, Apdo. 502.

- Editorial Kapelusz Venezolana, S.A.:** Edif. Camoruco; Avda. Urdaneta, Animas a Platanal, Apdo. 14234; f. 1963; Man. Dir. HORACIO PEROTTI BERALDO.
- Editorial Labor:** Avda. Andrés Bello, Edif. Garten (Sector Maripérez), Apdo. 9165; arts, science, education, textbooks.
- Ediciones Palante, S.A.:** Avda. Francisco de Miranda.
- Librería Editorial Salesiana S.A.:** Paradero a Salesianos 6, Apdo. 369; f. 1960; education; Man. FELIPE SPATARO.
- Ediciones Selectas, S.A.:** Calle Real de Sabana Grande 181, Edif. Araure, Apdo. 8208.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Ministerio de Comunicaciones: Dirección de Telecomunicaciones, División de Radiodifusión y Televisión, Caracas; controls all broadcasting and television; Dir. Gen. AMABLE ESPINA.

RADIO

Radio Nacional: Apdo. 3979, Caracas; f. 1946; State broadcasting organization; one medium wave, one short wave and two ultra short wave transmitters; foreign language programmes broadcast in French and English; Dir. Dr. ANTONIO PIZANI-PARDI; publ. *Programme Bulletin*.

There are also one educational and 108 commercial stations, including the organizations in most large provincial towns.

In 1971 there were 1,750,000 radio licences.

Cámara Venezolana Industria Radio y Televisión: Apdo. 3155, Caracas; Pres. A. JOSÉ ISTURIZ.

TELEVISION

Televisora Nacional: Cerro Marín, Apdo. 3979, Caracas; State television organization; one transmitter; Dir. PEDRO FRANCISCO LIZARDO.

Venevisión S.A.: Apdo. 6674, Caracas; commercial; eight stations; Gen. Man. E. CUSCÓ.

Radio Caracas Televisión: Edificio Radio Centro, Barceñas, Apdo. 2057, Caracas; commercial station; station Caracas and 10 repeater stations throughout country; Dir.-Gen. PETER BOTTOME.

Ondas del Lago Televisión: Calle 74, Edif. Teleradiópolis, Maracaibo; commercial station; one transmitter; Dir.-Gen. N. VALE.

Radio Valencia Televisión: Valencia, Estado Carabobo; commercial station; one transmitter; Dir.-Gen. M. GÓMEZ LEAL.

Canal Once TV: Caracas; Tech. Dir. M. SĄPKOWSKI.

Cadena Venezolana de Televisión: Apdo. 2739, Caracas; colour station, 4 repeaters; Dir.-Gen. F. CARDONA MORENO.

In 1971 there were 850,000 TV receivers.

FINANCE

BANKING

(cap.=capital; p.u.=paid up; dep.=deposits; m.=million; res.=reserves; amounts in Bolivares unless otherwise stated)

CENTRAL BANK

Banco Central de Venezuela: Avda. Esquina de Carmelitas, Caracas; f. 1940; cap. p.u. 5m., 502.6m.; Pres. Dr. ALFREDO LAFÉE; First Vice-Pres. CARLOS RAFAEL SILVA.

CARACAS

Banco Agrario Nacional: State-owned; supplies credit to the agricultural sector.

Banco Agrícola y Pecuário: Socarrás a Salvador de León 40; f. 1928; State-owned; cap. 167m.; dep. 72m.; Pres. Dr. ARNALDO RON PEDRIQUE.

Banco Caracas, C.A.: Avda. Urdaneta 4; f. 1890; cap. 40m.; dep. 348m. (Dec. 1971); Pres. Dr. ANDRÉS VELUTINI.

Banco del Centro Consolidado, C.A.: Avda. Francisco de Miranda, Urb. La California Norte, Caracas-Petare; f. 1969; res. 8.7m. (Dec. 1970); Pres. Dr. JOSÉ ALVAREZ STELLING; 38 brs.

Banco de Comercio, S.A.: esq. San Jacinto, Apdo. 2330; f. 1954; cap. 20m.; res. 7.6m. (Dec. 1970); Pres. AGUILAS MORRISON; Vice-Pres. GEORGE MALDONADO B.

Banco del Caribe, C.A.: Avda. Fuerzas Armadas, esq. Socarrás; f. 1954; Pres. N. D. DAO; Vice-Pres. Dr. MARCO TULIO HENRÍQUEZ.

Banco de la Construcción y de Oriente, C.A.: Edificio Seguros Marrón a Dr. Paul, Apdo. 6719; f. 1955; cap. 28.9m.; dep. 257.5m. (1970); Chair. GIACOMO DI MASE; Exec. Vice-Pres. ALFREDO A. AZPURUA.

Banco de los Trabajadores: Caracas; f. 1967; auth. cap. 20m.; to channel workers' savings for the financing of artisans and small industrial firms, some government participation.

Banco de Venezuela, S.A.: Av. Universidad 7; f. 1890; cap. 105m., dep. 1,322.5m. (Dec. 1971); Pres. E. SOSA FERNÁNDEZ.

Banco Exterior, C.A.: Avda. Urdaneta-Urupal a Río, Apdo. 14278; f. 1958; cap. 60m.; Gen. Man. JOSÉ ANTONIO CORDIDO.

Banco de Fomento Comercial de Venezuela: Gradillas a San Jacinto 6-3, Apdo. 6734; f. 1949; cap. p.u. 13.7m.; Pres. MIGUEL ROTTENBERG; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. R. VELAZIO TROCONS.

Banco la Guaira Internacional, S.A.: Torre a Madrides, Apdo. 3127; f. 1956 as *Banco de la Guaira*, merged with Caracas Branch of *Bank of London and Montreal* and name changed 1965; res. 5.4m. (June 1971); Pres. ALFREDO FERNÁNDEZ; Gen. Man. RAFAEL NÚÑEZ ALEMÁN.

Banco Hipotecario Unido, S.A.: Este 2, Edificio Banco Hipotecario, Los Caobos; f. 1961; mortgage and credit institution; cap. p.u. 12.5m.; Chair. SALVADOR SALVATIERRA S.

Banco Industrial de Venezuela, C.A.: Traposos; f. 1938; State-owned; cap. 78m.; Man. F. ACOSTA ESTRADA.

Banco Latino Americano de Venezuela C.A. "Sudameris": Apdo. 2026, Edificio Sudameris, Avda. Urdaneta; f. 1950 as Banco Francés e Italiano para la América del Sur, name changed 1967; cap. p.u. 43.2m.; Man. Dir. DINO CARMINATI.

Banco Mercantil y Agrícola: Sociedad a San Francisco No. 5, Apdo. 789; f. 1925; cap. 59.4m.; dep. 729m. (Dec. 1971); Pres. Dr. ALFREDO MACHADO GÓMEZ; Man. Dir. F. GRIMES.

- Banco Metropolitano, C.A.:** Banco Metropolitano Building; f. 1953; cap. 25.8m.; res. 14.2m. (June 1971); Pres. R. ROJAS; Vice-Pres. and Man. A. FRANCESCHI.
- Banco Nacional de Descuento, C.A.:** Apdo. 2701, Avda. Urdaneta, Conde a Carmelitas; f. 1954; cap. 109m.; 30m. (1971); Chair. and Pres. Dr. J. J. GONZÁLEZ GORRONDONA; Vice-Pres. Lic. HOMERO FARÍA.
- Banco Obrero:** Torre Norte, Centro Simón Bolívar; f. 1926; State owned; cap. 789m.
- Banco Provincial de Venezuela:** Apdo. 1269; f. 1953; cap. 22.6m.; Pres. REMIGIO ELIAS PÉREZ; Gen. Man. H. DE MONTBEL.
- Banco Union, S.A.:** Chorro a Dr. Díaz 45-47; f. 1946; cap. 85m.; dep. 1,346m. (Dec. 1971); Pres. SALVADOR SALVATIERRA; Vice-Pres. and Man. RAMÓN ALLER ALBERDI.
- Banco Venezolano de Crédito:** Sur 2, No. 7; f. 1925; cap. 52m.; res. 39.4m. (June 1971); Man. Dir. Dr. LUIS PÉREZ DUPUY.
- H. L. Boulton & Co., S.A.:** Esq. del Chorro 24, Apdo 929; cap. 12m.; dep. 13.2m.; Dirs. H. L. BOULTON, A. BOULTON, A. W. BOULTON.

CUMANA

- Banco de Fomento Regional de Oriente, C.A.:** Edificio Banco de Fomento, Calle Mariño, f. 1951; cap. p.u. and res. 5.8m.; Pres. Dr. ALFREDO A. AZPÚRUA; Gen. Man. ARCÁNGELO VULPIS MILANO.

MARACAIBO

- Banco Comercial de Maracaibo, C.A.:** 4-37 Calle 99; f. 1916; cap. 40m.; Pres. R. J. VILLASMIL; Vice-Pres. HERNÁN VILLASMIL B.
- Banco de Fomento Regional Zulía, S.A.:** Avda. 4 entre Calles 97 y 98; f. 1956; Pres. ANTONIO QUINTERO PARRA; Man. ARCÁNGELO VULPIS MILANO.
- Banco de Maracaibo, C.A.:** Av. 5 de Julio, Esq. Av. 12; f. 1882; cap. p.u. 60m.; Pres. D. BELLOSO ROSSELL.
- Banco Occidental de Descuento, C.A.:** Apdo. 695; f. 1957; cap. 13m.; Pres. Dr. ALFREDO BELLOSO.
- H. L. Boulton Jr. and Co., S.A.:** Av. 3 97-101, Apdo. 131, f. 1875; cap. 12m.; Dirs. A. BOULTON, A. W. BOULTON; H. L. BOULTON, Jr.

MARACAY

- Banco Italo-Venezolano:** Avda. Urdaneta 23, de Pelota a Punceres; f. 1952; cap. 30m.; dep. 415m. (1971); Chair. Dr. FELIX MIRALLES.

PUERTO CABELLO

- Boulton and Co.:** Comercio 38; f. 1850; cap. 15m.; Dir. A. BOULTON.
- Calderón Hijos:** Edificio Mercaderes, Apdo. 1946; f. 1906; cap. 350,000; Partners M. S. SALAS, FERMÍN CALDERÓN, FRANCISCO A. CALDERÓN.
- "Rioka" S.A. Sucesora de R. & O. Kolster:** Avda. 101 Norte (Comercio) 117; f. 1897; cap. p.u. 2.4 m.; Pres. LUIS GONZALO MARTURET; Exec. Dir. MIGUEL A. SCHÖN.

PUERTO LA CRUZ

- Boulton Bros., S.A.:** Apartado 4053; f. 1948; cap. 4m.; Dirs. H. L. BOULTON, A. BOULTON, A. W. BOULTON.

SAN CRISTÓBAL

- Banco Táchira, C.A.:** Calle 5 No. 47; f. 1944; cap. 20m.; Pres. F. R. VALE; Gen. Man. M. A. CONTRERAS.

FOREIGN BANKS

- Banca Nazionale del Lavoro:** Rome; T.I.E.C., Edif. Citi-bank, Carmelitas a Altigracias, Of. 205, Caracas.
- Banco de Santander:** Santander, Spain; Avda de Urdaneta, esq., Las Ibarras, Edificio Central Oficina 104, Caracas.
- Banco Holandés Unido (Hollandsche Bank-Unie, N.V.):** Amsterdam; Sociedad a San Francisco 6, Caracas; Apdo. 909; Local Man. J. VAN DER VLEN.
- Chase Manhattan Overseas Banking Corporation:** New York; Edificio Seguros Caracas, Piso 7°, Marrón a Cují, Caracas; Rep. WALTER A. BUSTARD.
- Deutsche Bank A.G.:** German Federal Republic; Caracas Office: Apdo. 60.568, Chacao; Rep. G. W. P. SOMMERLATTE.
- Banco Germánico de la América del Sud (Deutsch-Südamerikanische Bank and Dresdner Bank):** joint representation: Edificio Galipán, Entrada A, 1er piso, Of. B. Avda. Francisco de Miranda, El Rosal.
- First National City Bank:** New York; Caracas, Carmelitas a Altigracia; Vice-Pres. GEORGE HAGERMAN.
- Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. of New York:** New York; Caracas.
- Royal Bank of Canada:** Montreal; 31 Sociedad a Camejo, Caracas.

STOCK EXCHANGES

- Bolsa de Comercio de Caracas:** Edif. Mercantil y Agrícola, 5° piso, esq. de San Francisco, Caracas; f. 1947; 30 mems.; Pres. JOSÉ MANUEL SÁNCHEZ; Man. Dr. HÉCTOR ESTEVES H.; publs. daily, weekly, monthly reports, bulletins.
- Bolsa de Comercio del Estado Miranda:** Edif. Easo, Loc. H., Avda. Miranda, Caracas.
- Bolsa de Comercio de Valencia:** Valencia.

INSURANCE

All companies must have at least 51 per cent Venezuelan participation in their capital.

NATIONAL COMPANIES

- Adriática Venezolana de Seguros, C.A.:** Edificio Venadria, Avda. Andrés Bello, Apdo. 1928, Caracas; f. 1952; Man. FRANCESCO DI VENERE.
- Arauca, Compañía Anónima de Seguros:** Edif. Torre del Banco Industrial de Venezuela, esq. Traposos, Apdo. 3178, Caracas; Gen. Man. WILLIAM R. PHELAN.
- Avila Compañía Anónima de Seguros:** Edif. Banco Caracas, Avda. Urdaneta, Apdo. 1007, Caracas; f. 1936; Pres. ANDRÉS VELUTINI.
- C.A. Seguros Catatumbo:** Avda. 4, 83-49 Apdo. 1083, Maracaibo.
- Compañía Anónima de República:** Edificio Norte, Centro Simón Bolívar, Apdo. 6134, Caracas; f. 1955; Man. A. RICCI.
- Compañía Anónima de Seguros American International:** Edif. Seguros Venezuela, Avda. Francisco de Miranda, Apdo. del Este 5323, Chacao, Caracas; Pres. CARLOS R. BERNSTEIN MORA.
- Compañía Anónima de Seguros Royal Caribe de Venezuela:** Avda. Urdaneta, Apdo. 1609, Caracas; Chair. J. C. F. MILLER.
- Confederación del Canadá Venezolana, C.A.:** Torre Phelps, 16° piso, Plaza Venezuela, Apdo. 51174—Sabana Grande, Caracas; inc. as a Venezuelan co. 1967; Gen. Man. PATRICIO ESTEVEZ NAVARRO.

La Continental Venezolana, Compañía Anónima: Edificio La Ceiba, Calle San Francisco a Sociedad 8, Apdo. 6606, Caracas; f. 1956; Pres. G. A. LOVERA; Gen. Man. G. SCHARIFKER.

Co-operativa Central de Seguros: Avda. Urdaneta esq. La Pelota, Apdo. 2655, Caracas; f. 1957.

Goromoto, S.A.: Calle Altavista 2, Catia, Caracas; f. 1955; Man. B. NAVARRO ANDREU.

Horizonte, C.A.: Edificio Banco Industrial, Avda. Universidad, esq. de Traposos, Apdo. 2357, Caracas; f. 1956; Gen. Man. Ing. GUSTAVO ROJAS VALERY.

La Metropolitana: Edificio "Seguros la Metropolitana", Avda. Universidad (Perico a Monroy), Apdo. 2197, Caracas; f. 1949; Man. Dr. C. G. RANGEL.

La Nacional, Compañía Anónima: Edificio América esq. de Veroes, Apdo. 1028, Caracas; f. 1940; Pres. SAMUEL BELLOSO; Exec. Vice-Pres. HECTOR BELLOSO.

"Nuevo Mundo" Seguros Generales S.A.: Edificio Sudamérica, Avda. Urdaneta y Fuerzas Armadas, Apdo. 2062, Caracas; f. 1956; Gen. Man. S. CACIAGLI.

La Occidental, C.A.: Edificio Boulton, Calle 98, Apdo. 131, Maracaibo; f. 1957; Gen. Man. J. MORENO MARTÍNEZ.

Patris, C.A.: Edificio Abril, Avda. Urdaneta esq. Las Ibarras, Apdo. 6598, Caracas; f. 1957; Man. Dr. A. J. VILELA.

La Popular, C.A.: Edificio Urapal esq. de Urapal. Avda. Urdaneta (este 1), Caracas; f. 1958.

"La Previsora", Compañía Nacional Anónima de Seguros: esq. de La Marrón, Apdo. 848, Caracas; f. 1914; Pres. RAMÓN E. TELLO.

Reaseguradora Nacional de Venezuela, C.A.: Av. Libertador cruce con Los Samanes, Centro Comercial Los Cedros 5° piso, Apdo. 6662, Caracas 101; f. 1957; Gen. Man. A. S. OLMETA.

La Seguridad, C.A.: Edificio "C.A. La Seguridad", esq.

Calle Ibarra a Maturín 21/23, Apdo. 473, Caracas; f. 1943; Man. Dir. Dr. E. ANZOLA MONTAUBÁN.

Seguros Los Andes, C.A.: Carrera 7, 9-40, Apdo. 168, San Cristóbal, Estado Tachira; f. 1956; Man. Dr. E. RAMÍREZ.

Seguros Carabobo: Avda. Díaz Moreno y Calle Rondón, Apdo. 138, Valencia; f. 1955; Gen. Man. RODOLFO NOYA.

Seguros Caracas, C.A.: Edificio "Seguros Caracas", Torre Norte 1 piso, Marrón a Cují, Apdo. 981; f. 1943; cap. 25m.; Gen. Man. R. MATTHIES.

Seguros La Paz, C.A.: Edificio "La Paz-Andrés Bello", Avda. Andrés Bello, Apdo. 3242, Caracas; f. 1918; Pres. Dr. S. TOVAR, Jr.

C.A. Seguros Lara: Edificio Seguros Lara, Calle 25 con Carrera 18, Apdo. 527, Barquisimeto, Estado Lara; f. 1957; Pres. JOSÉ MARIO PARRA.

Seguros Orinoco, C.A.: Avda. Fuerzas Armadas, Esq. Socarrás, Apdo. 6448, Caracas; f. 1957; Man. HERNÁN REBOLLEDO.

Seguros Venezuela, C.A.: Avda. Francisco de Miranda, Chacao, Apdo. 60357, Caracas; Pres. Dr. GUILLERMO DÍAZ ROMANACH.

S.A. General de Seguros y Reaseguros: Edif. Luz Eléctrica de Venezuela, 4° piso, esq. de Urapal, Avda. Urdaneta, Apdo. 1792; f. 1953; Pres. Dr. ROBERTO DÍAZ HERNÁIZ; First Vice-Pres. Dr. RICARDO ZULOAGA.

Sud América, S.A.: Edificio Sudameris, Avda. Urdaneta, Apdo. 2959, Caracas; f. 1952; Chair. Dr. C. MORALES.

La Union, Compañía Nacional de Seguros, S.A.: Edificio Seguros Venezuela, Avda. Francisco de Miranda, Apdo. 11331, Caracas; Mans. F. ANDRES, P. STOESEL.

La Venezolana de Vida C.A. de Seguros: Edificio Easo, Avda. Francisco de Miranda, Chacaito, Apdo. 62360, Caracas; f. 1969; Pres. ARTURO BRILLEMBOURG; Man. Dir. CHESTER L. HAGANDER.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

CARACAS

Federación Venezolana de Cámaras y Asociaciones de Comercio y Producción—FEDECAMARAS: Edificio Casa Italia, 5° piso, Avda. La Industria San Bernardino, Apdo. 2568; f. 1944; 163 mems.; Pres. Dr. OSCAR DE GURUCEAGA.

Cámara Agrícola de Venezuela: Altagracia a Salas 28.

Cámara de Comercio de Caracas: Avda. Este 2, No. 215, Los Caobos; f. 1893; 473 mems.; Pres. RAMÓN IMERY; Sec. Dr. FELIX MARTÍNEZ ESPINO O.

Cámara de Industriales de Caracas: Esquina de Puente Hidalgo; f. 1935; Sec. Dr. TULIO ZAMORA HIDALGO; 835 mems.

Cámara de la Industria del Petróleo: Avda. Francisco de Miranda, Edif. Easo, 10° piso, Local D.

Cámara Minera de Venezuela: Edif. Los Claveles, Apdo. 3, La Transversal de Maripérez.

Cámara Nacional de Comerciantes Detallistas (Retail Traders): Edif. General Páez 3, Of. 315, esq. la Marrón, Apdo. 8118.

Cámara Nacional del Transporte: Edif. Caupolicán, Apdo. 43, 5° piso, Sordo a Guayabal.

Cámara de Productores de Azúcar de Venezuela (Sugar Growers): Sta. Teresa a Cipreses 73; f. 1943; 25 mems.; Pres. JESÚS M. GARCÍA, Jr.

Cámara Venezolana de la Construcción (Building): Calle Villaflores, Centro Profesional del Este, piso 13, Penthouse, Sábana Grande.

PROVINCIAL

Cámara de Comercio e Industrias del Estado Aragua: Maracay, Apdo. 67; f. 1939; 120 mems.

Cámara de Comerciantes e Industriales de Margarita: Apdo. 71, Porlamar, Nueva Esparta.

Cámara de Comercio e Industria de Cumaná: Apdo. No. 102 Cumaná, Sucre; Pres. PEDRO E. BLANCO M.; Sec. JOSÉ FERNÁNDEZ TIRADO.

Cámara de Comercio de Carúpano: Carúpano, Sucre.

Cámara de Comercio de la Guaira: La Guaira; f. 1942; 493 mems.; publs. Revista "La Guaira"; Boletín Estadístico, Diario de Informaciones.

Cámara de Comercio de Maracaibo: Calle 99 no. 2-28, Apdo. 414, Maracaibo, Zulia; f. 1894; 450 mems.; Pres. MARIO AUVERT; Sec. RAFAEL CABRAL GODOY; publs. Boletín Mensual, Estadísticas, Diario de Servicios, Informaciones Económicas, Memoria Anual.

Cámara de Comercio de Paraguaná: Calle Falcón, No. 63-1, Punto Fijo, Falcón.

Cámara de Comercio de Puerto Cabello: Edificio Cámara de Comercio, Apdo. 52, Puerto Cabello, Carabobo; f. 1894, reorganized 1934; 280 mems.; Pres. RAMÓN PÁEZ HERNÁNDEZ; Sec. OSCAR A. DÍAZ RUST; publs. *Informes* (daily), *Boletín Estadístico* (quarterly).

Cámara de Comercio de Puerto La Cruz: Calle Libertad 17 (altos), San Cristóbal, Táchira.

Cámara de Comercio de San Félix: Calle Ramírez 45, San Félix, Bolívar.

Cámara de Comercio de Valencia: Apdo. 151, Valencia, Carabobo; f. 1890; 500 mems.; Pres. DR. HENRIQUE THIELEN R.; Sec. A. ALFONSO MARIN; publ. *Revista* (monthly).

Cámara de Comercio del Estado Bolívar: Av. Tachira 32, Apdo. 154, Ciudad Bolívar; Pres. JUAN ALCALÁ REVERÓN.

Cámara de Comercio del Estado Lara: Apdo. 607, Barquisimeto, Lara; f. 1898; re-established 1925; 222 mems.; Pres. CÉSAR A. BRITO; Excc. Sec. MANUEL FELIPE LÓPEZ; publ. *Boletín* (monthly).

Cámara de Comercio del Territorio Delta Amacuro: Tucupita, Delta-Amacuro.

Cámara de Comercio e Industria del Estado Barinas: Edif. Zapata (altos), Avda. Medina Jiménez, cruce Calle Camejo, Barinas.

Cámara de Comercio e Industria del Distrito Ricaurte: Calle Rivas Dávila 50, Este La Victoria, Aragua.

Cámara de Comercio e Industrias del Estado Aragua: Apdo. 67, Maracay, Aragua.

Cámara de Comercio e Industria del Estado Monages: Maturín Monagas.

Cámara de Comercio e Industria del Estado Mérida: Apdo. 106, Mérida.

Cámara de Comercio o Industria del Estado Táchira: Apdo. No. 99, San Cristóbal, Táchira; f. 1932; 160 mems.; Pres. DR. FREDDY VIVAS SIVOLI; publ. *Boletín Comercial*.

Cámara de Comerciantes e Industriales de Margarita: Apdo. 71, Porlamar, Nueva Esparta.

Cámara de Comerciantes e Industriales del Estado Anzoátegui: Barcelona, Anzoátegui.

Cámara de Comercio, Industria y de Agricultura y Gría del Estado Miranda: La Hoyada 1, Los Teques, Miranda; f. 1948; Pres. FRANCISCO A. CAMPOSANO P.

Cámara de Industriales de Cagua: Edif. Don Pepe, Calle Froilan Correa, Cagua, Aragua.

Cámara de Industriales del Estado Carabobo: Edif. Cámara de Comercio, Apdo. 338, Valencia, Carabobo.

Cámara de Industriales del Estado de Zulia: Apdo. 725, Maracaibo, Zulia.

Cámara de la Construcción del Estado Mérida: Avda. 3, No. 16-70, Mérida.

Cámara de la Construcción del Zulia: Avda. 4, No. 69-104, Edif. Ferley, Locales 3 y 4, Apdo. 843, Maracaibo, Zulia.

STATE CORPORATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS

Cordiplan: Avenida Urdaneta, Palacio Blanco, Miraflores, Caracas; co-ordination and planning office; Pres. DR. LUIS ENRIQUE OBERTO G.

Corporación Andina de Fomento: Caracas; f. 1968 for the promotion of regional integration projects as envisaged in the 1966 Charter of Bogotá; mem. countries: Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Venezuela; authorized cap. U.S. \$100m.; cap. p.u. U.S. \$25m. (Chile, Colombia, Peru, Venezuela U.S. \$5.5m. each; Bolivia, Ecuador U.S. \$1.5m. each).

Corporación Venezolana de Fomento: Prolongación Edif. Norte, Centro Simón Bolívar, Apdo. 1129, Caracas; f. 1947; autonomous body under Government direction to develop industry and natural resources; principal source of medium- and long-term credit, supplements private financing; cap. 1.82 billion Bolívares; Pres. DR. EDUARDO GÓMEZ TAMAYO; Gen. Man. DR. ALEJANDRO ALFONZO LARRAIN; publ. *Cuadernos*.

Corporación Venezolana de Guayana: Av. La Estancia, No. 10, Piso 13, Apdo. 7000; Caracas; promotion of Guayana area; Pres. RAFAEL ALFONZO RAVARD.

Corporación Venezolana del Petróleo: Centro Comercial "Mata de Coco", Avdas. Blandín y San Marino, Chacao; Apdo. del Este 11,565, Caracas; f. 1960; autonomous, under Government direction; Dir.-Gen. DR. RUBÉN SÁDER-PÉREZ.

Instituto Agrario Nacional: Quinta Barrancas, La Quebradita, Caracas; f. 1945 under Agrarian Law to assure ownership of the land to those who worked on it; now authorized to expropriate and redistribute idle or unproductive lands; nearly 150,000 families had been settled by the end of 1967.

Instituto Venezolano de Petroquímica—I.V.P.: Edif. Pampero, Avda. Neverí, Colinas de Bello Monte, Caracas; involved in many joint U.S. projects for expanding petrochemical industry; total investment to 1970: U.S. \$274.5m. I.V.P. contribution: U.S. \$130m. in addition; active in regional economic integration.

EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATIONS

CARACAS

Alimentos Margarita, C.A. (Fishermen): Avda. Principal de Bolcita, Edif. Carl, 2° piso, Apdo. 3673; Pres. EDUARDO OROPEZA CASTILLO.

Asociación Minera Venezolana: Cuartel Viejo a Pineda; f. 1937; Pres. Ing. LUIS F. CALVANI; Sec. JUAN CARLOS ALZABAR; publ. *Minería*.

Asociación Nacional de Comerciantes e Industriales (Tradesmen and Industrialists): Apdo. No. 33; f. 1936; Pres. DR. JUAN CARMONA; Sec. J. S. FLORES; 500 mems.; publ. *Comercio e Industria* (monthly).

Asociación Nacional de Drogueros de Venezuela (Druggists): Farmacia Los Rosales, Avda. Nueva Granada No. 2, Apdo. 3370.

Asociación Nacional de Ganaderos de Venezuela (Cattle Owners): Altigracia a Cuartel Viejo 16.

Asociación Textil Venezolana: Caracas; Pres. ARMANDO BRANGER.

Federación Nacional de Asociaciones de Productores Agropecuarios—Fedeagro: Edif. Casa d'Italia, 6° piso, Of. 11, Avda. La Industria, San Bernardino.

Federación Nacional de Ganaderos de Venezuela: Edif. Casa d'Italia, 7° piso, Avda. La Industria, San Bernardino.

Unión de Industriales Textiles y de la Confección: Edif. General Urdaneta, 2° piso, Marrón a Pelota.

Unión Nacional de Productores de Azúcar de Venezuela: Edif. Luz Eléctrica, 7° piso, esq. Urapal, Avda. Urdaneta.

Unión Patronal Venezolana del Comercio: Edif. General Urdaneta, 2° piso, Marrón a Pelota.

PROVINCIAL

Asociación de Comerciantes e Industriales: Maracaibo, Zulia.

Asociación Nacional de Cultivadores de Algodón (National Cotton Growers Association): Edif. Sivira, 2° piso, Calle Páez Oeste, Apdo. 67, Maracay, Aragua.

Asociación Nacional de Empresarios y Trabajadores de la Pesca: Apdo. 52, Cumana, Sucre.

Unión Nacional de Cultivadores de Tabaco: Edif. Super Centro Moro, Avda. Miranda, Local 29, Maracay, Aragua.

TRADE UNIONS

About half the labour force in Venezuela belongs to unions, of which there were over 5,000 legally recognized in 1967.

Confederación de Trabajadores de Venezuela—CTV (*Confederation of Venezuelan Workers*): Sur 25, Los Caobos, Apdo. 8056, Caracas; f. 1959; 1,300,000 mems. from 23

regional and 16 industrial federations; Pres. José GONZÁLEZ NAVARRO; Sec.-Gen. AUGUSTO MALAVÉ VILLALBA; publ. *La Jornada* (weekly).

Comité Unitario de Sindicalistas Cristianos de Venezuela—C.U.S.I.C.: Apdo. 6058, Caracas; f. 1959; Pres. DAGO-BERTO GONZÁLEZ; Exec. Sec. RAMÓN H. SILVA J.; publ. *Pueblo* (periodical).

Comité de Sindicatos Autónomos—CODESA: Edif. Polar Plaza Venezuela, Los Caobos, Caracas; Catholic organization.

Central Unitaria de Trabajadores de Venezuela—CUTV: Caracas; leftist union affiliated to WFTU.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Instituto Autónomo Administración de Ferrocarriles del Estado: Caño Amarillo, Caracas; state railways; Gen. Man. Dr. ANDRÉS REVERÓN LARRÉ; took over 6 lines with a total length of 620 miles, but now only one is in operation; Chief Engineer Ing. TOMÁS E. REYNA PLAZA.

A National Railway Plan was inaugurated in 1950 envisaging the construction of 1,515 miles of main line standard gauge in the first 10-year phase and 1,125 miles of branch line in the second:

Ferrocarril Puerto Cabello—Barquisimeto: Barquisimeto; 109 miles open; Superintendent Ing. VIRGILIO VIVAS.

Ferrocarril Guanta—Naricual: to serve Ciudad Bolívar.

Ferrocarril Encontrados—La Frla: 65 miles open; 3 ft. 6 in. gauge.

There are also two privately owned railways used to take iron ore to the Orinoco River ports.

Plans are under way for building an underground railway in Caracas. The first stage is to be completed by 1973.

ROADS

There are about 39,500 km. of highways which may be used at all seasons of the year. Approximately 14,000 km. of these are paved or improved. In addition, there is a fairly large network of roads which are open to traffic during the dry season.

Of the three great highways the first (600 miles) runs from Caracas to Ciudad Bolívar. The second, the Pan-American Highway (800 miles), runs from Caracas to the Colombian frontier and is continued as far as Cúcuta. A branch runs from Valencia to Puerto Cabello. The third highway runs southwards from Coro, through Trujillo and Mérida, to San Cristóbal, branching at Carora, through Barquisimeto, to join the National highway at Acarigua. This third highway has now been connected with La Ceiba, on the Lake of Maracaibo. In 1962 a 51-mile bridge connecting the two shores of Lake Maracaibo was completed, thereby greatly improving communications between Caracas and Maracaibo. Nearly 200 million bolívares were spent on extensions to the road system of the industrial area of Guayana in 1963-64, and the area was linked with the rest of the country by the opening of the first bridge across the Orinoco river early in 1967; the four-lane bridge, more than a mile long, was built at a cost of U.S. \$37 million and cuts out the slow ferry crossing.

A new Marginal Highway is under construction along the western fringe of the Amazon Basin in Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia and Paraguay. The Venezuelan section now runs for 275 miles fully paved,

with 85 miles under construction; a bridge linking the Venezuelan and Colombian sections was opened by President Leoni in 1967. Other highway projects included the building of 2,320 miles of new highway to complete the major highway network in 1968. About 45 per cent of the country's roads are paved.

INLAND WATERWAYS

Compañía Anónima La Translacustro: Maracaibo; freight and passenger service serving the Lake of Maracaibo, principally from Maracaibo to the road terminal from Caracas at Palmarejo.

SHIPPING

The main port for imports is La Guaira, the port for Caracas; Puerto Cabello 60 miles to the west handles raw materials for the industrial region around Valencia and is being extended to provide full facilities for handling and storage, as well as a dry dock. Maracaibo is the chief port for the oil industry. Puerto Ordaz, on the Orinoco River, has also been developed to deal with the shipments of iron from Cerro Bolívar. Venezuela's merchant fleet totalled 278,794 g.r.t. in 1967.

C.A. Venezolana de Navegación (Venezuelan Line): Edificio Central, 2° piso, Avenida Urdaneta, esq. Las Ibarras, Caracas; weekly service Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York—Venezuelan ports; weekly service Houston, New Orleans—Venezuelan ports; service every two weeks to Norfolk, Charleston—Savannah—Venezuelan ports; services to north European ports of Bremen, Hamburg, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam and ports of Le Havre and Bilbao; associated services from Scandinavian, Baltic, Mediterranean and Japanese ports; 12 cargo vessels 69,500 g.r.t.; Pres. Dr. ALFONSO MÁRQUEZ AÑEZ.

Compañía de Petróleo Lago: Edif. Creole, Apdo. 889, Caracas; Creole Petroleum Corporation; 2 tankers each of 10,905 d.w.t.

Compañía Shell de Venezuela, Ltd.: Apdo. 809, Caracas; 6 vessels of 147,832 tons; Pres. J. J. DE LIEFDE.

The following foreign shipping lines call at Venezuelan ports:

Alcoa, Belfran, Fern-Ville, French Line, Grace Line, Grancolombiana, Grimaldi Siosa Lines, Hamburg Amerika, Harrison, Horn-Line, Italian, Johnson, K. Mitsui, Lauro, Lykes Bros. Steamship Co., Mitsui OSK, Moore-McCormack Lines, Nordana Line, North German Lloyd, Olsen,

VENEZUELA—(TRANSPORT, TOURISM, ATOMIC ENERGY, UNIVERSITIES)

P. & O., Royal Mail Lines, Royal Netherlands Steamship Co., Saguenay Shipping Ltd., Salen, Sidarma, Transatlántica Española, Zim.

CIVIL AVIATION

Caracas's airport, Maiquetia, is being rebuilt to handle all types of supersonic aircraft.

NATIONAL AIRLINES

Aerovías Venezolanas S.A. (AVENSA): Edif. 29, Avda. Universidad, esq. El Chorro, P.O.B. 943; f. 1943; routes flown: Caracas to Barcelona, Cumaná, Porlamar, Carúpano, Maturín, Ciudad Bolívar, Pto. Ordaz, Anaco, San Tomé, Canaima, Pto. Cabello, San Felipe, Barquisimeto, Coro Carora, Las Piedras, Valera, Mérida, Maracaibo, Sta. Barbara Zulía, San Antonio, La Fría; Pres. ANDRÉS BOULTON; Vice-Pres. HENRY BOULTON.

Línea Aéropostal Venezolana (LAV): Bloque 1, El Silencio; Services: Caracas to Santo Domingo;

Caracas to San Fernando de Atabapo; Ciudad Bolívar to Santa Elena; in each case with intermediate stops; Caracas to Ciudad Bolívar, Puerto Ordaz, San Félix, Barrancas; Caracas to Mérida and San Antonio; fleet: six HS Avro 748, one DC-9.

Rutas Aéreas Nacionales, S.A. (RANSA): 407 Edificio America, Caracas; freight services to Miami; express internal freight services; a service is planned from San Fernando de Apure to the Llanos district.

Venezolana Internacional de Aviación, S.A. (VIASA): Edif. Seguros Caracas, Marrón a Dr. Paúl, Apdo. 6857, Caracas; f. 1960; partly government-owned; international flights to S. America, Caribbean, Europe and N. America; fleet: two DC-8-63, one DC-9-10, two DC-8-53; Pres. Dr. OSCAR MACHADO ZULOAGA.

Venezuela is also served by the following foreign airlines: Air France, Alitalia, ALM (Netherlands Antilles), Avianca (Colombia), BOAC, Delta, Iberia, KLM, Pan Am, Varig (Brazil).

TOURISM

Dirección de Turismo: Ministerio de Fomento, Edif. Sur, piso 9, Centro Bolívar, Caracas; f. 1954; Dir. ANTONIO BARRERA MELÉNDEZ.

Offices in La Guaira and Puerto Cabello.

Venezuelan Government Tourist Bureau: 485 Madison Ave., New York; Man. GERÓNIMO MARCHARO.

Oficina Central de Información: Palacio de Miraflores, Caracas; f. 1965; information on all aspects of Venezuelan life; publ. *Carta de Venezuela* (fortnightly in Spanish, monthly in English), cultural and scientific bulletins.

Sociedad Financiera para el Fomento del Turismo y del

Recreo Público (FOMTUR): Caracas; f. 1962; Government tourist development agency; capital 60 million bolívares.

Corporación Nacional de Hoteles y Turismo (CONAHOTU): Apdo. 6651, Caracas; f. 1969; Government agency; Pres. DIEGO ARRIA; publ. *Venezuela Suya, Circulation Quarterly*.

Asociación Venezolana de Agencias de Viajes: Apdo. 14073, Candelaria, Caracas; f. 1952; Pres. SAMUEL ROJAS.

PRINCIPAL ORCHESTRA

Orquesta Sinfónica Nacional: Departamento de Cultura y Bienestar Social, Caracas; f. 1930.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Comisión Nacional de Asuntos Nucleares: Caracas; f. 1963.

Universidad Central de Venezuela: Ciudad Universitaria, Caracas; atomic research in plant physiology, chemistry, physics, quantum mechanics and physical chemistry; also in mining and engineering.

Instituto Venezolano de Investigaciones Científicas (IVIC): Altos de Pipe, Apdo. 1827, Caracas; research in biology, medicine, chemistry, physics and mathematics; atomic research facilities include a nuclear reactor of 3-5 MV and laboratories designed for the study of gamma radiation, physics of the solid state, nuclear instrumentation and radio-chemistry; Dir. Dr. RAIMUNDO VILLEGAS; Dep. Dir. Dr. GABRIEL CHUCHANI.

UNIVERSITIES

Universidad de Carabobo: Apdo. Postal 129, Valencia; 504 teachers, 4,202 students.

Universidad Católica Andrés Bello: Esq. de Jesuitas 37, Apdo. 422, Caracas; 466 teachers, 4,972 students.

Universidad Central de Venezuela: Ciudad Universitaria, Caracas; 2,628 teachers, 24,000 students.

Universidad Centro-Occidental: Barquisimeto, Lara.

Universidad de los Andes: Mérida; 800 teachers, 10,000 students.

Universidad de Oriente: Apdo. 105, Cumaná, Sucre; 537 teachers, 3,900 students.

Universidad de Santa María: El Paraíso, Caracas; 250 teachers, 3,500 students.

Universidad del Zulia: Apdo. 526, Maracaibo; 912 teachers, 12,540 students.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF VIET-NAM

(NORTH VIET-NAM)

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam forms the northern part of the former state of Viet-Nam, previously an associate member of the French Union. The 17th parallel separates the Democratic Republic from the southern part, now called the Republic of Viet-Nam. To the north is China, to the west Laos and to the east the South China Sea. The climate is hot and wet with a monsoon season from May to October. The principal language is Vietnamese. The flag bears a yellow five-pointed star on a red background. The capital is Hanoi.

Recent History

Viet-Nam came under French colonial rule in the late nineteenth century and with Cambodia and Laos formed the Indochinese Union. During the Second World War the Japanese used Indochina for military purposes and in 1945 assumed direct authority over the colonies. With the surrender of the Japanese, the independent Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam was proclaimed in September 1945 and the communist Viet-Minh quickly became the dominant force in the provisional government. Negotiations with the returning French authorities broke down in 1946 and armed hostilities began. The Viet-Minh were successful in retaining control over the north and centre of the country, while in the south the French came to terms with anti-communist elements and in 1949 created the Associated State of Viet-Nam. The Geneva Agreements of 1954 brought the war to an end. Viet-Nam was partitioned into two military zones, with the communist forces regrouped north of 17° S. latitude and the non-communists south of it, pending a political settlement. The general elections throughout Viet-Nam, envisaged in the Geneva Agreements, have not taken place and the effect of the partition has been the continued existence of two governments in the country. From 1960 onwards the northern government has played an active part in the resistance movement in the south, greatly increasing this support after 1963. The U.S.A. intervened vigorously in the war in 1965, sending a large land-force to the south and bombing targets in the north. In November 1968 the bombing was halted and peace talks between the four participants in the war opened in Paris; the talks continued into the spring of 1972 without any major result. The aged President of the Democratic Republic, Ho Chi Minh, died in September 1969. In April 1971, 420 deputies were elected to the National Assembly. In April 1972, a major military offensive was launched against South Viet-Nam on several fronts but to date (May 1972) the outcome remains uncertain.

Government

Legislative power is vested in the National Assembly elected for a four-year term by universal adult suffrage. The Assembly elects the President of the Republic for a similar period. Executive power is exercised by the Council

of Ministers which is responsible to the National Assembly. There are seventeen provinces.

Defence

The defence forces consist of a strong army, an air force and a navy equipped with coastal patrol vessels. Total armed strength is estimated at about 450,000 men, with an additional 300,000 militia and security troops. Military service commences at 18 years of age, although 16-year-olds may be conscripted in war-time. Considerable military aid has been received both from China and the Soviet Union.

Economic Affairs

The economy is governed by a five-year plan. About 85 per cent of agriculture is collectivized. The chief crops are rice (the staple crop), wheat, maize, sugar, coffee, tea, fruit, tobacco, cotton, soya beans and jute. The vast forests yield bamboo and teak. There are coal deposits scattered over 750 square miles and producing about 2,500,000 tons annually, increasing to 3,200,000 in 1964. The most valuable deposit is the anthracite of Quang-Yen. Other minerals mined are tin, zinc, copper, chromium, iron, silver, mercury, gold and, most important, apatite (phosphate). The sea, rivers and lakes are rich in fish. Industries include iron and steel (at the Thai-Nguyen works), fertilizers, textiles, paper, food processing. Few statistics have been issued since the intensification of war in 1964.

Transport and Communications

There are 937 miles of railways based on Hanoi. Roads, badly damaged during hostilities, are being rebuilt and now extend for some 8,400 miles. Rivers are much used for transport. The first ship, a medium-sized sea-going vessel, *July 20*, was launched in 1965. The main port is Haiphong. There are internal air services and a direct line to Peking.

Social Welfare

The state operates a system of social security. Hospitals, dispensaries and sanatoria number 373. Mobile medical teams treat trachoma, malaria and other diseases.

Education

There is compulsory education, where possible, for 10 years. Pupils number about 3,500,000. There is one university, at Hanoi.

Tourism

There are mountain and seaside resorts but few foreign visitors.

Sport

The state encourages team games and athletics.

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF VIET-NAM—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

Currency and Exchange Rates

The monetary unit is the Dong=10 Hào=100 Xu.

Coins: 1, 2, 5 Xu.

Notes: 1, 2, 5 Hào; 1, 2, 5, 10 Dong.

Exchange rate: 8.83 Dong = £1 sterling

3.5 Dong = \$1 U.S.

Tourist exchange rate: 13.24 Dong = £1 sterling

5.52 Dong = \$1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

Area: 63,360 sq. miles.

Population: (March 1960 census) 15,903,000, (June 1969 est) 21,340,000; Hanoi (capital) 400,000; (1966 est.) Hanoi 500,000, Haiphong 200,000, Namdinh 150,000.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

(tons unless otherwise specified)

	1960	1965 (Target)	% CHANGE +
Food Crops ('000 tons)	4,939	7,100	44
Cotton	4,620	9,000	95
Jute	12,440	31,000	149
Hemp	380	3,000	689
Groundnuts	26,040	50,000	92
Sugar Cane	451,700	870,000	92
Tobacco	1,650	6,000	263
Tea	2,650	3,600	36
Coffee	250	3,000	1,100

Livestock (1960): Buffaloes 1,446,000, Cattle 850,000,
Pigs 3,590,000.

Forestry (1960): Timber 684,000 cubic metres.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

('000 tons unless otherwise specified)

	1960	1965 (Target)	% CHANGE +
Electricity (million kWh.)	276.0*	660	158
Coal	2,800*	5,000	92
Chrome Ore	19.4	32	65
Apatite Ore	490	1,200	145
Pumps (units)	—	1,400	—
Phosphate Fertilizer	51	224	339
Cement	452*	710	74
Timber ('000 cu. metres)	753	1,310	74
Fish	112.5	200	78
Fish Sauce (million litres)	29.6	60	103
Salt	117	250	114
Sugar and Molasses	25.3	50	97
Tea	2.8	3.6	28
Cigarettes (million packets)	73.4	160	118
Cotton and Silk Fabrics (million metres)	92.5	134	45
Paper	4.5	35.5	689
Bicycles ('000 units)	27	100	270

* 1961.

FINANCE

Currency: 1 Dong=10 Hào; 1 Hào=10 Xu; £1 sterling=8.83 Dong; 1 U.S.\$=3.5 Dong. There is also a "Tourist" rate of 13.24 Dong to the £, 5.52 Dong to the \$.

Budget (1963): Balanced at 1,779,288,000 Dong; Gifts received under Five-Year Plan 88,893,000 Dong; Loans received 167,259,400 Dong.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF VIET-NAM—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

EXTERNAL TRADE NON-COMMUNIST COUNTRIES (U.S. \$'000)

	IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
	1967	1968	1967	1968
France	627	1,374	541	313
West Germany	521	664	122	172
Italy	550	143	71	107
Netherlands	473	46	99	128
Sweden	5	79	27	9
Switzerland	9	16	9	74
United Kingdom	185	254	207	122
Cambodia	484	432	627	306
Hong Kong	151	52	1,099	1,168
Japan	1,817	2,444	6,686	6,108
Malaysia	—	13*	229	100*
Singapore	1,228	1,232	1,447	1,375
U.A.R.	1	83†	97	55†
TOTAL	6,051	6,832	11,261	10,037

* Jan.-Oct.

† Jan.-Nov.

COMMUNIST COUNTRIES (U.S.\$'000)

	IMPORTS 1966	EXPORTS 1966
U.S.S.R.	68,200	25,300
Czechoslovakia	13,800	5,600
German Democratic Republic	16,500	5,000
Hungary	9,700	1,500
Poland	10,520	3,720
Romania	9,000	200
TOTAL*	127,720	41,320

*Excluding China

Transport (1960): Inland Waterways: 27 million freight ton-km.

EDUCATION (1966-67)

	GENERAL EDUCATION	SECONDARY VOCATIONAL EDUCATION	HIGHER EDUCATION
Number of Schools	10,993	185	28
Teachers	86,495	4,194	5,004
Pupils and Undergraduates	4,517,600	101,880	48,402
of which: in evening and correspondence courses	1,154,500	9,300	10,743

Sources: Nhan Dan of 3 and 4 May 1963; text of the Five-Year Plan as presented to the National Assembly (end April 1963); trade statistics of partner countries; General Statistical Office of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam.

THE CONSTITUTION

The original constitution of the Democratic Republic was replaced by a revised constitution, adopted in 1960.

Main provisions:

Unity of Viet-Nam: The territory of Viet-Nam is an indivisible whole.

Economic Principles: The economy is directed by a plan, and the state relies on the organs of state, the trade unions and the co-operative sector to assist in fulfilling the plan. In the present transitional period, ownership of the means of production, may be by the state by the co-operative sector, by individuals or by national capitalists.

President: elected for four years. He is responsible for most senior appointments, and promulgates laws and decrees. He represents the country in external affairs, and is the supreme commander of the armed forces.

Council of Ministers: consists of the Prime Minister (President), the Vice-Premiers, the Heads of State Commissions and the Director-General of the National Bank. The Council is responsible to the National Assembly.

Special Political Conference: *ad hoc* executive body convened to make important political decisions. The President of the state takes the chair.

National Assembly: elected for the same period as the President. The Assembly is to meet twice a year, or for extraordinary sessions. It elects a President of the Assembly, the President and Vice-President of the state, the Prime Minister and other officials. It discusses economic plans, and, among other functions, examines and approves the budget.

Standing Committee of the National Assembly: permanent executive body of the Assembly, and elected by it. It consists of a Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Secretary-General, and members. It is responsible to the National Assembly, and decides questions of election and franchise, and most appointments. It also supervises local government.

Local Government: the country is divided into provinces, and subdivided into districts, cities and towns. There are People's Courts at all these levels, elected locally.

Judicial System: consists of the Supreme People's Court, local People's Courts, and military courts. There are also People's Organs of Control, under the Supreme People's Organ of Control, to secure observance of the laws.

THE GOVERNMENT

President of the Republic: TON DUC THANG.

Vice-President: NGUYEN LUONG BANG.

THE CABINET

(April 1972)

Prime Minister: PHAM VAN DONG.

Vice-Premiers: NGUYEN DUY TRINH, LE THANH NGHI, Gen. VO NGUYEN GIAP, PHAN KE TOAI, NGUYEN CON, DO MUO.

Minister of National Defence: Gen. VO NGUYEN GIAP.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: NGUYEN DUY TRINH.

Minister of Home Affairs: UNG VAN KHIEM.

Minister of Foreign Trade: PHAN ANH.

Minister of Home Trade: HOANG HUOC THINH.

Minister of Electricity and Coal: NGUYEN HU MAI.

Minister of Supply: TRAN DANH TUYEN.

Minister of Light Industry: KHA VANG CAN.

Minister of Finance: LE VAN HIEN.

Minister of Communications: PHAN TRONG TUE.

Minister of Water Conservancy: HA KE TAN.

Minister of Agriculture: NGUYEN VAN LOC.

Minister of State Farms: NGHIEM XUAN YEM.

Minister of Livestock and Food Products: NGO MINH LOAN.

Minister of Culture: HOANG MINH GIAM.

Chairman of the State Construction Commission: LE THANH NGHI.

Chairman of the State Planning Commission: NGUYEN CON.

Chairman of the National Scientific Commission: TRAN DAI NGHIA.

Minister without Portfolio: XUAN THUY.

Chairman of the Culture and Education Board: TRAN QUANG HUY.

Chairman of Governmental Commission of Inspection: NGUYEN THANH BINH.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE LAO-DONG PARTY

First Secretary: LE DUAN.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

Ambassadors accredited to the country include Dr. KLAUS WILLERDING (German Democratic Republic), BERNT ARNE BJÖRNBERG (Sweden), ANSOU KAMANO (Guinea), MOHAMMED CHERIF SAHLI (Algeria), ASSANE GUINDO (Mali), SALAH EL DEN A. EL ABD (Egypt), TUNJINGIYN MASHLAY (Mongolia), T. ZAMFIR (Romania).

Diplomatic relations are also maintained with Chile, Denmark, India, Norway, Syria, Switzerland and Yemen (People's Democratic Republic—Southern Yemen).

The Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam has diplomatic relations at Ministerial level with Burma. France has maintained relations since 1959 at Delegation-General level (PIERRE SUSINI).

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

GENERAL ELECTION, APRIL 1971

There were unopposed Communist candidates for roughly three-quarters of the 420 seats.

Chairman of the Standing Committee: TRUONG CHINH.

Secretary-General: TON QUANG PHUET.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Lao-Dong Party (Viet-Nam Workers' Party): Hanoi; controlling party in Viet-Nam Fatherland Front (Viet-Minh); successor to the Communist Party of Indochina; f. 1930; Chair. (vacant); First Sec. LE DUAN; 620,000 mems.; publ. *Nhan Dan*.

Socialist Party: Hanoi; f. 1951; consists mainly of intelligentsia; Gen. Sec. NGUYEN XIEN.

Democratic Party: Hanoi; f. 1944; party of the middle classes, businessmen and intelligentsia; Sec.-Gen. NGHIEM XUAN YEM.

POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS

Ho Chi Minh Working Youth Union: 60 Ba Trieu, Hanoi; f. 1931; 2,600,000 mems.; Sec. VU QUANG.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF VIET-NAM—(JUDICIAL SYSTEM, RELIGION, THE PRESS, ETC.)

Federation of Vietnamese Women: Hanoi; 3,500,000 mems.

Viet-Nam Fatherland Front: Hanoi; f. 1955; unites the three political parties and state organizations for political purposes; led by the Lao-Dong Party.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The Judicial System, based on French lines, has been thoroughly revised since 1954. The Supreme Court in Hanoi is the chief court and exercises civil and criminal jurisdiction over all lower courts. There are People's Courts in District towns, and a number of military courts. The observance of the laws is the concern of the People's Organs of Control, under a Supreme People's Organ of Control.

President of the Supreme Court: PHAM VAN BACH.

RELIGION

BUDDHISTS

Most of the population is Buddhist. It is estimated that about 200,000 Buddhists emigrated to South Viet-Nam in 1954.

CHRISTIANS (ROMAN CATHOLICS)

There are about two million Christians in Viet-Nam, mostly Roman Catholic. Following the Geneva Agreements of 1954, almost all the Catholics moved into the Southern part of Viet-Nam.

Archbishop of Hanoi: Most Rev. JOSEPH MARIE TRIN NHU KHUE, 40 Pho Nha Chung, Hanoi.

THE PRESS

DAILIES

Nhan Dan (People's Daily): Hanoi; official organ of the Lao-Dong Party; circ. 100,000.

Nhan Dan Nong Thong (Peasantry): Hanoi; twice weekly; agricultural supplement; circ. 21,000.

Thoi Moi: Hanoi; daily; circ. 25,000.

Thu Do Hanoi: Hanoi; Dir. TRAN ANH LIEN; circ. 30,000.

There are some 45 regional dailies.

PERIODICALS

Bulletin of the Medical Association of the Viet-Nam D.R.: Hanoi; illustrated annual in French and English.

Gau Quoc (National Salvation): Hanoi; weekly; f. 1942; organ of the Fatherland Front; circ. 20,000; Chief Editor NGUYEN NGOC KHA.

Hoc Tap (Studies): 28 rue Tran binh Trong, Hanoi; monthly; f. 1955; organ of the Lao Dong Party; circ. 50,000.

Lao Dong (Labour): Hanoi; twice weekly; organ of Federation of Trade Unions; circ. 10,000.

Quan Doi Nhan Dan (People's Army): f. 1957; published by the Army.

Tien Phong (Avant Garde): 15 rue Ho Xuan Huong, Hanoi; f. 1957; three times weekly; organ of the Youth Movement; circ. 16,000.

Viet-Nam: 79 Ly Thuong Kiet St., Hanoi; f. 1954; illustrated monthly; published by Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries; Vietnamese, Russian, Chinese, French, Spanish and English; circ. 86,000; Dir. LE BA THUYEN.

Viet-Nam Courier: 46 Tran Hung Dao, Hanoi; weekly; Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries; English and French editions.

Vietnamese Studies: 46 Tran Hung Dao, Hanoi; quarterly publ. by Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries; English and French editions.

NEWS AGENCIES

Viet-Nam News Agency: Hanoi.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Czechoslovak News Agency (Ceteka): 63 Hoang Dieu St., Hanoi.

Novosti Press Agency: APN Representation, 15 Thuyen Ngang St., Hanoi.

Tass also has a bureau in Hanoi.

PUBLISHERS

Su That (Truth) Publishing House: Hanoi; controlled by the Government; Marxist classics, political and philosophical works.

Foreign Languages Publishing House: Hanoi; controlled by the Government.

Giao Duc (Educational) Publishing House: Hanoi; Ministry of Education.

Khon Hoc (Social Sciences) Publishing House: Hanoi.

Lao Dong (Labour) Publishing House: Hanoi.

Literary Publishing House: Hanoi; State-controlled.

Pho Thong (Popularization) Publishing House: Hanoi.

Popular Army Publishing House: Hanoi.

Scientific Publishing House: Hanoi.

Y Hoc (Medical) Publishing House: Hanoi.

RADIO

Voices of Viet-Nam: 58 Quan-Su Street, Hanoi; controlled by the Council of Ministers; Home Service in Vietnamese; Foreign Service in English, Japanese, Korean, French, Cambodian, Laotian, Thai, Cantonese and Standard Chinese, and Indonesian; Dir.-Gen. T. LAM.

In 1971 there were 510,000 radio receivers.

There is no television.

FINANCE

BANKING

State Bank of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam (Vietbank): 7 Le-Lai St., Hanoi; f. 1951; central bank of issue; 350 branches; Min. Gen. Dir. TA HOANG CO; Vice-Mins. Dep. Gen. Dir. LE DUC, VU-DUY-HIEU, TRAN-DUONG, NGUYEN-SY-DONG, DINH-VAN-BAY.

Bank for Foreign Trade of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam (Vietcombank): 47 Ly-Thai-To St., Hanoi; f. 1963; the only organ authorized to deal inside the country with foreign currencies, gold and precious metals; Chair. TRAN DUONG; Vice-Chair. DAO VIET DOAN, MAI HUU ICH.

INSURANCE

Viet-Nam Insurance Co. (Baoviet): 7 Ly Thuong Kiet, Hanoi; state company; marine insurance.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Chamber of Commerce of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam (Vietcochamber): 33 Ba Trieu St., Hanoi; attached organizations are:

Vinacontrol (Goods Control Office): 54 Tran Nhan Tong St., Hanoi.

Maritime Arbitration Committee: 33 Ba Trieu St., Hanoi; settles and exercises jurisdiction over disputes arising from sea transportation.

Foreign Trade Arbitration Committee: 33 Ba Trieu St., Hanoi; settles disputes arising from foreign trade transactions between Vietnamese and foreign economic organizations.

All foreign trade activities are directed and controlled by the State through the intermediary of the Ministry of Foreign Trade. To this effect, several National Import-Export Corporations have been set up.

FOREIGN TRADE CORPORATIONS

Agrexport (Viet-Nam National Agricultural Produce and Foodstuffs Export-Import Corporation): 6 Trang Tien, Hanoi; imports and exports agricultural produce and foodstuffs.

Artexport (Viet-Nam National Handicrafts and Arts Articles Export-Import Corporation): 31-33 Ngo Quyen St., Hanoi; deals in craft products and art materials.

Machinoimport (Viet-Nam National Machinery Export-Import Corporation): 8 Trang Thi St., Hanoi; imports and exports machinery.

Meranimex (Viet-Nam National Marine and Animal Products Import and Export Corporation): 17 Cu Chinh Lan St., Haiphong; exports live animals, salted and frozen meat, eggs, animal feeds, furs and skins, shellfish and seaweed.

Minexport (Viet-Nam National Minerals Export-Import Corporation): 35 Hai Ba Trung, Hanoi; exports minerals and metals, quarry products, building materials, chemical products, pharmaceutical products; imports coal, metals, pharmaceutical and chemical products, industrial and building materials, fuels and oils, asphalt, fertilizers, gypsum and cement bags.

Naforimex (Viet-Nam National Forest and Native Produce Export-Import Corporation): 19 Ba Trieu St., Hanoi; imports coconut products, rubber and wood and exports oils, forest products and miscellaneous products.

Technoimport (Viet-Nam National Complete Equipment Import and Technical Exchange Corporation): 16-18 Trang Thi St., Hanoi; imports industrial plant.

Tocontap (Viet-Nam National Sundries Export-Import Corporation): 36 Ba Trieu St., Hanoi; imports and exports consumer goods.

Transaf (Viet-Nam National Foreign Trade Corporation): 33 Ba Trieu St., Hanoi; import and export transactions with foreign co-operative societies and firms in consumer goods and foodstuffs; re-exports; compensation trade; agents for all commercial transactions.

Xunhasaba (Viet-Nam State Corporation for Export and Import of Books, Periodicals and other Cultural Commodities): 32 Hai Ba Trung, Hanoi.

Fatim (Viet-Nam State Film Distribution Enterprise): 49 Nguyen Trai, Hanoi; export and import of films; organization of film shows and participation of Vietnamese films in international film exhibitions.

All commercial and non-commercial payments to foreign countries are effected through the Bank of Foreign Trade of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam.

TRADE UNIONS

Tong Cong Doan Viet-Nam (T.C.D.) (Viet-Nam Federation of Trade Unions): 82 Tran Hung Dao, Hanoi; f. 1946; 1,200,000 mems.; Pres. HOANG QUOC VIET; Gen. Sec. NGUYEN DUC THUAN; publs. *Viet-Nam Trade Unions, Lao Dong, Cong Doan*.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

RAILWAYS

Viet-Minh National Railways: Hanoi; Government-owned; 937 miles of track; main lines; Hanoi-Haiphong (104 km.), Hanoi-Mukh Nam Quang (167 km.), Hanoi-Nam Dinh-Ninh Binh (112 km.), Hanoi-Lao Kang (296 km.).

ROADS

National Automobile Transport Undertaking: Hanoi; f. 1951; operates long distance and municipal bus services. There are about 8,400 miles of motorable roads.

SHIPPING

Vietfracht (Viet-Nam Foreign Trade Transportation Corporation): 74 Nguyen Du St., Hanoi; in charge of all activities concerning sea transportation; provides regular services to and from South-East Asian ports, mainly Haiphong-Hong Kong-Singapore, Cambodian ports-Heungnam-Chungjin and main Japanese ports.

Viet-Nam Ocean Shipping Agency (VOSA): 11 Tran Phu St., Haiphong; in charge of performing all such facilities as may be required for the coming and going of merchant shipping, of loading and unloading operations, lightering, forwarding and reception of goods, tallying, weighing and measuring, warehousing, reconditioning and repacking of damaged goods; arranging the booking of cargo, the chartering, purchase and sale of vessels and the settlement of marine casualties and insurance.

CIVIL AVIATION

Civil Aviation of Viet-Nam (CAVN): Hanoi; f. 1954; Government-owned; operates internal and external services; Gia Lam is the largest civil airport.

Civil Aviation Administration of China: operates services between Gia Lam and Peking.

TOURISM

Vietnamtourism (Viet-Nam Travel Service): 54 Nguyen Du St., Hanoi.

UNIVERSITY

University of Hanoi: Hanoi; 144 teachers; 1,075 students.

REPUBLIC OF VIET-NAM

(SOUTH VIET-NAM)

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Republic of Viet-Nam is situated in the eastern part of south-east Asia with the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam to the north of the 17th parallel and the Khmer Republic to the west. The China Sea lies to the east. The climate is warm and humid with a monsoon season from May to October. The language is Vietnamese. Buddhism is the religion of most of the population. There are sizeable groups of Cao-Daiists, Hoa-Hao, Confucians, Taoists and Roman Catholics. The flag is yellow with three horizontal red stripes. The capital is Saigon.

Recent History

Viet-Nam came under French colonial rule in the late nineteenth century and with Cambodia and Laos formed the Indochinese Union. Indochina was used for military purposes during the Second World War by the Japanese, who took over the colonial government in 1945. After the surrender of the Japanese, a communist-dominated front proclaimed the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam. The independence of this government was not recognized by France and there followed an eight-year war between communist Viet-Minh and French forces. In 1949 France came to terms with non-communist elements and established the Associated State of Viet-Nam. The Geneva Agreements of 1954 brought hostilities to an end and partitioned the country into two military zones. The communists regrouped north of 17° S. latitude and the non-communists south of it, pending a political settlement. The general elections throughout Viet-Nam, envisaged by the Geneva Agreements, did not take place and the effect of the partition has been the continued existence of two governments, the Democratic Republic in the north and the Republic in the south. Ngo Dinh Diem became Prime Minister of the State of Viet-Nam in 1954 and, following a referendum, proclaimed himself President of the Republic of Viet-Nam in 1955. The authoritarian nature of the Diem regime provoked a serious resistance movement in the south. In November 1963 Diem was overthrown in a military coup, and a series of military governments held power between 1963 and 1967, when a new constitution was introduced and presidential and parliamentary elections held. The resistance movement in the south developed in the early 1960s into full-scale hostilities, and the Democratic Republic intervened to assist anti-government forces while the U.S.A. and allied powers have given enormous military and financial aid to the Republic. Preliminary talks between U.S. and North Vietnamese representatives opened in Paris in May 1968 and the talks were enlarged in November to include the Republic of Viet-Nam and the National Liberation Front. By April 1972 the talks having failed to achieve any important result and in response to large-scale Communist hostilities (see below), the U.S. postponed them indefinitely. In October 1971, President L. Thieu was re-elected, for a second term, unopposed.

In early April 1972, North Vietnamese forces launched a major military offensive against South Viet-Nam on

three fronts; in the north, in the central highlands and in the south. The U.S. resumed large-scale offensive bombing of North Viet-Nam and President Nixon announced a blockade and mining of all its ports. At the present time (May 1972) the outcome remains uncertain.

Government

Legislative authority is vested in the National Assembly, consisting of a House of Representatives elected for four years by universal suffrage, and a Senate whose members are elected by list voting for six years. Executive authority resides in the President, who is elected by universal suffrage for four years. The President appoints the Prime Minister and, on the latter's proposal, the members of the Government. There is a Supreme Court, whose functions include the interpretation of the Constitution.

Defence

South Vietnamese armed forces, commanded by Vietnamese officers and trained under U.S. supervision, include 374,000 ground troops, 33,000 airmen (including 1,200 pilots), 11,000 marines and 645,000 local militia and police. They are supported by U.S. forces totalling 69,000 men (April 1972) which are expected to be reduced to 39,000 by July 1st, 1972, and several thousand troops of other nationalities. Many of the villages have been fortified to resist guerrilla penetration. Vietcong forces are estimated at about 240,000.

Economic Affairs

The economy is dominated by agriculture. Rice is overwhelmingly the most important food crop, with about four-fifths of arable land under rice; maize, manioc and sweet potatoes are grown as a substitute for rice, while coffee and tea are also important. Rubber is the principal industrial crop, followed by sugar, coconut oil, copra and kenaf. Fishing provides a valuable supplement to the diet. Industry is confined to food processing, light machinery assembly, cement, paper, glass, beverages and textiles. As a result of the war situation the economy has declined; formerly the third largest exporter of rice in the world, Viet-Nam is now a rice-importer. Between 1966 and 1971, U.S. economic aid totalled about U.S. \$4,000 million. In 1966, the Plan for Revolutionary Development was inaugurated which aimed to rehabilitate the rural economy. In 1971 a programme of economic reform was begun—the Economic Revolution—which includes a 130 per cent devaluation of the piastre, abolition of austerity taxes on imported goods and pay increases for the civil service and the armed forces.

Transport and Communications

There are about 1,500 km. of railways and 20,027 km. of motorable roads. Inland waterways total 4,500 km., of which 2,200 km. are canals. Air Viet-Nam maintains internal services and flights to the Khmer Republic, Laos, Thailand, Hong Kong, Singapore, Taiwan and Malaysia. Saigon is one of the largest ports in Southeast Asia.

REPUBLIC OF VIET-NAM—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

Social Welfare

There are a number of general and field hospitals providing several thousand beds. In addition there are 615 village maternity clinics. There is a pension scheme for state workers.

Education

In 1969-70 there were 7,377 primary schools, half of them privately owned, and 804 secondary schools. There are four universities.

Tourism

The main centres of tourism are Saigon, the old city of Hué in the north-east and Dalat, a mountain resort. There is abundant wild game, which attracts many hunters.

Visas are required by all visitors, unless staying under 72 hours.

Sport

Football is the most popular game.

Public Holidays

1972: January 1 (New Year), Sanctification of Buddha 8th of twelfth lunar month), Vietnamese New Year

(January-February), Anniversary of King Hung Vuong, May 1 (Labour Day), Ascension Day, Birth of Buddha (15th of fourth lunar month).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The monetary unit is the *Piastre* = 100 Centimes.

Coins: 10, 20, 50 Centimes; 1, 5, 10 *Piastre*.

Notes: 1, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 200, 500 *Piastres*.

Official exchange rate: *660 *Piastres* = £1 sterling.

275 *Piastres* = U.S. \$1.

†900 *Piastres* = £1 sterling.

400 *Piastres* = U.S. \$1.

‡1,066 *Piastres* = £1 sterling.

410 *Piastres* = U.S. \$1.

* For imports under the U.S. Commercial Import Programme.

† For imports under the Government's own programme.

‡ For exports and financial transactions.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

(1970)

	AREA (sq. km.)	POPULATION
Central Lowlands	54,988	5,215,653
Central Highlands	49,921	906 689
South Viet-Nam (Cochinchina).	68,900	11,211,046
TOTAL	173,809	17,333,388

MAJOR CITIES

(1970)

Saigon (capital)	1,763,692	My-Tho	109,967*
Danang	427,827	Can-Tho	106,943
Hue	209,217	Nha-Trang	103,184*
Dalat	89,656		

* 1969.

AGRICULTURE

(metric tons)

	1967	1968	1969	1970
Paddy Rice	4,688,400	4,366,150	5,115,000	5,715,500
<i>of which:</i>				
South Viet-Nam (Cochinchina).	3,903,900	3,662,000	4,307,400	4,811,500
Central Lowlands	727,400	655,600	752,000	845,000
Central Highlands	57,100	48,550	55,600	59,000
Rubber	42,510	34,000	27,650	33,000
Maize	32,820	31,760	30,535	31,485
Coffee	3,345	3,000	3,550	3,925
Tea	4,195	4,770	4,900	5,545
Tobacco	7,890	7,620	7,790	8,420
Sweet Potatoes	254,010	234,685	225,560	219,750
Manioc	261,855	260,190	233,485	215,710
Kenaf	160	200	80	80
Sugar Cane	769,960	426,070	321,445	335,720

Livestock (1970): Buffaloes 565,250, Cattle 908,300, Pigs 3,847,500.

RUBBER PRODUCTION AND EXPORTS (metric tons)

	1970
Production:	
Estates	27,457
Smallholdings	5,543
TOTAL	33,000
Exports:	
U.S.A.	1,700
U.K.	137
Belgium/Luxembourg	14,065
France	2,402
Federal Republic of Germany	984
Italy	286
Netherlands	224*
Spain	10
Hong Kong	2,812
Japan	539
Singapore	666
Others	
TOTAL	23,691
Consumption	4,560
Stocks:	
Estates	n.a.
Dealers	n.a.
TOTAL	5,788

* 1969.

INDUSTRY

	UNIT	1968	1969	1970
Electricity	'000 kWh.	836,357	1,045,886	1,214,512
of which:				
South Viet-Nam (Cochinchina)	" "	707,672	907,096	1,067,329
Central Lowlands	" "	100,192	113,667	120,214
Central Highlands	" "	28,493	25,123	26,969
Cotton Yarn	tons	4,996	7,645	11,742
Jute (Kenaf) Yarn	" "	1,308	1,615	1,522
Woven Cotton Fabrics	'000 metres	38,643	121,476	134,453
Rayon and Synthetic Fabrics	" "	35,016	44,420	60,317
Refined Sugar	tons	96,077	108,447	124,443
Brown Sugar	" "	7,736	3,988	2,974
Beer	hl.	1,194,056	1,342,106	1,486,666
Carbonated Drinks	" "	923,408	1,204,462	1,383,030
Tobacco Products	tons	10,275	10,492	9,670
Paper and Paper Preparations	" "	19,584	33,199	42,823
Glass	" "	10,054	16,465	18,783
Cement	" "	144,708	247,185	285,751

REPUBLIC OF VIET-NAM—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

FINANCE

1 Viet-Nam piastre=100 centimes.

900 piastres=£1 sterling; 400 piastres=U.S. \$1.

1,000 piastres=£1.11 sterling=U.S. \$2.50.

(Imports under the U.S. aid programme are valued at an exchange rate of 275 piastres to the U.S. \$1 and under the Government's own programme at 410 piastres to the U.S. \$1.)

BUDGET ESTIMATES

(million piastres)

REVENUE	1969	1970	EXPENDITURE	1969	1970
Direct Taxes	3,890	7,802	General Administration	2,213	2,462
Indirect Taxes	6,013	13,448	Foreign Affairs	1,093	1,190
Customs	26,392	51,896	Justice	132	190
Excise	7,515	10,552	Information	895	2,121
Registration Fees	4,743	5,652	Interior	12,821	17,274
Revenues of Various Ministries	12,583	27,282	National Education	6,395	7,723
Other Sources	16,376	35,987	Health and Social Welfare	3,565	4,451
			Labour	110	130
			Finance	910	1,086
			Economy	1,314	611
			Rural Affairs	1,099	1,131
			Public Works and Communica- tions	2,960	2,586
			Military and War Veterans	90,840	112,816
			Common Expenditures	10,340	6,620
			U.S. Aid Construction and De- velopment Programmes	10,000	13,000
			Revolutionary Development	447	3,771
			Ministry of Open Arms	210	220
			Ministry of Ethnic Development	290	465
TOTAL	77,512	152,619	TOTAL	145,534	177,847

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

(million piastres at current prices)

	1965	1966	1967	1968
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	128,286	185,042	290,353	315,743
Income from abroad	2,588	17,350	21,815	26,412
GROSS NATIONAL INCOME	130,874	202,392	312,168	342,155
Less Depreciation allowances	-5,074	-8,570	-11,021	-13,024
NET NATIONAL INCOME	125,800	193,822	301,147	329,131
Taxes less subsidies	13,880	25,241	44,492	45,025
NET NATIONAL PRODUCT	139,680	219,063	345,639	374,156
Depreciation allowances	5,074	8,570	11,021	13,024
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	144,754	227,633	356,660	387,180
Balance of exports and imports of goods and services	15,040	272,170	62,222	73,724
AVAILABLE RESOURCES	159,794	45,537	392,955	460,904
of which:				
Private consumption expenditure	107,297	177,004	284,421	316,725
Government consumption expenditure	32,539	52,885	13,466	86,529
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	12,253	27,544	35,068	25,494

REPUBLIC OF VIET-NAM—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

GOLD RESERVES AND CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION

(million piastres—at 31 December)

	1967	1968	1969	1970
Gold Reserves and Foreign Exchange:				
Tied up	7,682	21,514	17,410	17,611
Available	18,319			
Currency in Circulation	67,099	99,618	114,113	131,954

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

(U.S. \$'000)

	1969			1970		
	Credit	Debit	Balance	Credit	Debit	Balance
<i>Goods and Services:</i>						
Merchandise	33,034	853,262	820,228	12,800	849,800	-837,000
Non-monetary gold	—	—	—	—	—	—
Freight and insurance	15,813	14,490	1,323	14,700	13,000	1,700
Travel	1,260	34,685	-33,425	1,400	24,000	-22,600
Investment income	20,097	13,063	7,034	18,800	600	18,200
Government, n.e.s.	417,620	128,747	288,873	440,400	150,000	290,400
Other services	20,701	10,578	10,123	37,200	8,200	29,000
Total	508,525	1,054,825	-546,300	525,300	1,045,600	-520,300
<i>Transfer Payments</i>	8,345	4,068	4,277	10,400	4,500	5,900
CURRENT BALANCE	516,870	1,058,893	-542,023	535,700	1,050,100	-514,400
Net Errors and Omissions	441	—	441	400	—	400

UNITED STATES ECONOMIC AID

(million U.S. \$)

U.S. Fiscal Years—July-June

	1969	1970	1971	Total (1954-71)
Agency for International Development (AID)				
Grants and Loans	323.3	406.8	440.3	4,663.4
of which:				
Development Loans	—	—	—	39.9
Commercial Import Programme	130.0	238.5	281.0	2,989.6
Other	193.3	168.3	159.3	1,723.8
Food for Peace (PL 480)	110.6	170.3	141.4	1,108.2
Title 1: Planned Grants and Loans	76.7	130.9	108.2	769.6
Title 2: Emergency Relief	33.9	39.4	33.2	332.9
Title 3: Voluntary Relief Agencies	433.9	577.1	581.7	5,861.5
Total Economic Aid	433.9	577.1	581.7	5,765.9
of which:				
Grants	—	—	—	95.6
Loans	—	—	—	—

EXTERNAL TRADE (million piastres)

	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Imports	28,385	43,044	37,293	53,427	44,034
Exports	1,495	1,313	935	954	916

REPUBLIC OF VIET-NAM—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

IMPORTS	1969		1970	
	metric tons	'000 piastres	metric tons	'000 piastres
Dairy Products	33,471	2,295,224	34,583	1,841,349
Wheat Flour	154,002	1,619,169	128,438	1,371,976
Sugar	182,807	1,693,005	102,516	951,595
Rice	331,469	n.a.	567,675	n.a.
Tobacco and Cigarettes	5,798	724,624	2,762	281,116
Cement	468,394	886,489	691,477	1,146,072
Petroleum Products	1,126,696	2,621,828	1,219,444	2,901,617
Chemicals	54,224	1,551,990	81,149	1,730,481
Pharmaceuticals	3,249	2,310,969	2,722	1,499,144
Fertilizers	368,182	2,867,387	438,039	3,264,068
Rubber and Rubber Goods	5,210	645,023	4,903	560,664
Paper and Cardboard	31,270	582,361	25,096	449,696
Textile Fabrics	7,183	2,319,967	2,228	663,541
Yarn	17,026	1,825,549	24,280	2,086,761
Metallurgic Products	235,858	4,104,910	221,010	3,714,438
Machinery and Appliances	30,581	5,348,791	29,563	5,772,238
Electrical Equipment	8,824	2,033,896	7,878	1,566,767
Motor Cars and Parts	5,064	726,316	13,201	1,727,712

EXPORTS	1969		1970	
	metric tons	'000 piastres	metric tons	'000 piastres
Shrimps, Crustaceans	83	11,858	26	3,734
Feathers for Beds	417	19,847	310	22,437
Bones	600	1,920	100	320
Tea	187	11,952	108	4,290
Rubber	20,831	751,578	23,601	708,095
Ceramics	183	6,461	200	8,451

Exports of rice are now insignificant.

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS (million piastres)

IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1969	1970		1969	1970
U.S.A.	20,667	20,549	France	456	442
Taiwan (Republic of China)	4,203	3,428	German Federal Republic	71	76
Japan	13,485	7,051	United Kingdom	45	56
Korea, Republic	947	985	Japan	117	115
France	2,716	2,772	Singapore	10	47
German Federal Republic	1,462	1,056	Hong Kong	114	66
India	127	116	Italy	11	33
Italy	1,888	776	U.S.A.	18	22
United Kingdom	802	674	Netherlands	6	9
Portugal	103	50	Spain	5	—
Thailand	1,465	589	Taiwan (Republic of China)	5	7
Singapore	2,363	2,484	Thailand	—	2
TOTAL	50,258	40,530	TOTAL	858	875

REPUBLIC OF VIET-NAM—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

	1969	1970
Passengers ('000 passenger-km.) .	71,481	88,259
Freight ('000 ton-km.) .	40,651	52,683

ROADS

	1969	1970
Passenger Cars	52,269	71,958
Commercial Vehicles	59,585	89,693

SHIPPING

	1968	1969	1970
Goods Loaded ('000 metric tons) .	774	1,010	904
Goods Unloaded ('000 metric tons) .	5,929	6,952	6,824

CIVIL AVIATION

	1969	1970
INTERNATIONAL		
Flights	24,336	21,859
Passengers	769,587	777,907
Freight (metric tons)	119,415	92,278
Mail (" ")	8,106	4,963
DOMESTIC		
Flights	241,953	188,150
Passengers	2,692,048	2,585,945
Freight (metric tons)	18,554	14,218
Mail (" ")	1,937	1,861

EDUCATION

(1969-70)

	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS	NUMBER OF TEACHERS	NUMBER OF PUPILS
Primary	7,377	43,244	2,375,982
Secondary	804	17,429	636,921
Higher*	4	1,094	45,824

*Excluding Buddhist Van Hanh University.

Source: Institut National de la Statistique, Saigon.

THE CONSTITUTION

(Promulgated 1 April 1967)

BASIC PROVISIONS, CITIZENS' RIGHTS

Viet-Nam is a territorially indivisible, unified and independent Republic, with sovereignty residing in the people. The State recognizes and guarantees the basic rights of all citizens. It will comply with those provisions of international law which are not contrary to its national sovereignty and will contribute to the maintenance of international peace and security.

All citizens are equal before the law, which will protect human rights and the lives, property and honour of every citizen.

The private life, home and correspondence of every citizen shall be respected; he is guaranteed the freedom to worship, pursue the kind of education suited to him, meet and form associations; the State recognizes the freedom of thought, speech and the press. It will strive to improve the social security system, being bound to establish regulations providing for assistance to the old, sick, disabled, orphans, widows and the victims of natural disasters and public misfortune.

Every citizen has the duty to defend the country and the Republic; to defend the Constitution and respect the law; to fulfil his military obligations as prescribed by law and to pay taxes in proportion to his means and in accordance with the provisions of the law.

THE LEGISLATURE

Legislative authority is vested by the people in the **National Assembly** which is made up of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

The **Senate** consists of between 30 and 60 members, elected by list voting for six years. Half of the Senate is elected every three years. Candidates must be 30 years old, enjoy the full rights of citizenship, have fulfilled military obligations and meet all the conditions prescribed in the Senatorial electoral law.

The **House of Representatives** consists of between 100 and 200 representatives, popularly elected from separate constituencies by direct and secret ballot; they will run as individual candidates. Candidates must be at least 25 years of age, enjoy the full rights of citizenship, have fulfilled military obligations and meet other conditions as specified in the electoral law. Representatives will serve for four years. They may be re-elected.

The Senate and the House of Representatives have the authority to vote legislation, approve treaties and international agreements, determine declarations of war and the holding of peace talks, determine declaration of a state of emergency, imposition of curfew over all or part of the territory of Viet-Nam, control the Government in the carrying out of national policy, propose the removal of part or all of the Government, pass on the validation of Senators and Representatives and decide territorial problems.

The National Assembly is empowered to investigate government agencies or officials at the central or local levels, and may propose the dismissal of ministers, secretaries, the Prime Minister or the entire Government by a two-thirds majority vote of the total membership of each house. This recommendation is binding unless the President has special reasons for rejecting it. In the event of rejection, the National Assembly can override this by a three-quarters majority vote of total number of Representatives and Senators.

Representatives and Senators cannot be prosecuted, pursued, arrested or sentenced for any statement or vote in the National Assembly or its committees except in cases of flagrant violation of the law.

Bills may be introduced by Representatives, Senators or the President and must be submitted to the Office of the House of Representatives.

The National Assembly shall meet each year in two regular sessions, the first beginning on the first Monday in April, the second on the first Monday in October, each session lasting a maximum of 90 days. Special sessions may be called by request of the President or one third of the total membership of either house. Each house will elect its own Chairman and permanent officers.

THE EXECUTIVE

Executive authority is vested by the people in the President.

The President and Vice-President will run on one list and will be elected by the entire nation in a secret and direct ballot. Their term of office is four years and they may be re-elected once. To run for the Presidency a candidate must have Vietnamese citizenship from birth and continuous residence in Viet-Nam for ten years prior to the date of the election; he must be at least 35 years of age, have fulfilled military obligations, enjoy full rights of citizenship and be introduced by ten Representatives or Senators or by a political party.

The President promulgates legislation; laws will be promulgated within thirty days from the time the President receives bills approved by the National Assembly. He appoints the Prime Minister, and on the latter's proposal the Ministers, Secretaries and Under-Secretaries. He may reorganize part or all of the Government. The President, with the approval of the Senate, will appoint Justices of the Supreme Court, Chiefs of Diplomatic Missions, Rectors of Universities and will appoint and promote General Officers.

The President represents the Nation in international relations, and receives letters of accreditation of diplomatic envoys. With the approval of the National Assembly he shall declare war and ratify peace treaties. He is the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of the Republic; Chairman of the National Assembly Council. He shall prescribe national policy and with the assistance of the Vice-President, Prime Minister and Cabinet Ministers he shall carry out national policy and laws.

The Vice-President is Chairman of the Culture and Education Council, the Economic and Social Council, and the Ethnic Minority Council.

The Prime Minister directs the Government and the administrative agencies of the nation, and is responsible before the President for carrying out national policy. He and other government officials may participate in sessions of the Assembly or its committees to explain matters relating to national policy.

The President is Chairman of the National Security Council, which studies all matters relating to national defence, proposes measures for the maintenance of national security, and proposes the declaration of states of alert, curfew, emergency, or war, declarations of war, and the holding of peace talks.

Province chiefs, mayors, and the members of village, province, and municipal councils are elected by universal suffrage, whilst village chiefs are elected by village councils

REPUBLIC OF VIET-NAM—(THE CONSTITUTION)

from among their members. The Government appoints two officials with the responsibility of assisting mayors, province chiefs, and village chiefs in administrative and security matters, as well as other administrative personnel. Members and heads of local government bodies may be dismissed by the President if they violate the Constitution, the law, or national policy.

THE JUDICIARY

The Judiciary is an independent branch of the Government, equal in status with the Executive and Legislative. Judicial power will be entrusted to judges and directed by the Supreme Court and lower courts; every court has to be established and organized according to law with an element which judges and an element which prosecutes. All courts are under the control of the Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court will consist of nine to fifteen judges, nine of them nominated by the High Judicial Council with the consent of the National Assembly and then appointed by the President; two will be nominated by the Senate and four by the House of Representatives for appointment by the President. The High Judicial Council will nominate 18 candidates for the Supreme Court, from which nine will be selected by the National Assembly. The members of the Supreme Court nominated by the High Judicial Council will hold office until they reach the statutory retirement age; those nominated by the Senate and the House of Representatives will serve for the same term as they would have in the respective houses. The President and Vice-President of the Supreme Court will be elected by its members.

The Supreme Court can review decisions by any lower court, but only in matters concerning the application of the law; it is empowered to decide on the validity of the Presidential and Vice-Presidential elections and proclaim their results. It will hold sessions to review the constitutionality of laws and decree laws, the constitutionality and legality of decrees and decisions issued by the Executive, to interpret the constitution in cases of conflict between Government agencies as to their responsibility and competence and to discuss the dissolution of a political organization.

The Supreme Court will have an autonomous budget and the right to determine its internal organization and procedures governing the management of the Judiciary; its organization and procedures will be determined by law.

The High Judicial Council will consist of one member of the Supreme Court, the Presiding Judges of the Courts of the Appeal, one representative of the Ministry of Justice, the leader of the Association of Lawyers, and a number of elected members. The President and Vice-President will be elected by the Council's entire membership. It will have jurisdiction in promotions and disciplinary measures involving judges, the review of appointments and transfers of all judges, the nomination of certain judges for the Supreme Court, and advising the Government as well as the Supreme Court on all judicial matters.

The Judicial Council, which is elected by the judges from among their own number, proposes the appointment, promotion, transfer, and disciplining of judges, and advises the Supreme Court in matters relating to the judiciary.

SPECIAL INSTITUTIONS

Special Court: During each of its terms the National Assembly will elect five Senators and five Representatives to form a Special Court, chaired by the President of the Supreme Court; this Court will be empowered to judge the President and the Vice-President of the Republic, the Prime Minister, Ministers, Secretaries, Generals, members

of the Inspectorate and Justices of the Supreme Court when charges of treason or high crimes are brought against them. Charges will be brought by a motion signed by more than half of the total membership of both the Senate and the House of Representatives, and that motion must be approved by a two-thirds majority of the total membership of both houses. In the case of the President or Vice-President, the motion must be signed by two-thirds of the total number and approved by three-quarters. The Special Court is to decide removal from office by a three-fourths vote of its membership (four-fifths in the case of the President and Vice-President).

The **Inspectorate** includes from nine to eighteen inspectors, one-third designated by the National Assembly, one-third by the President, and one-third by the Supreme Court, and is empowered to investigate personnel of all public and private agencies on suspicion of being directly or indirectly engaged in corruption, speculation, influence-peddling, or acts harmful to the national interest; to inspect accounts of public agencies and corporations; and to audit the property of personnel of public agencies, including the President, Vice-President, Prime Minister, National Assembly members, and the President of the Supreme Court. In the case of the Chairman and members of the Inspectorate, the audit of personal property would be conducted by the Supreme Court. The Inspectorate announces publicly the results of its investigations, and proposes disciplinary action against guilty persons or requests prosecution by competent courts.

The **Armed Forces Council** advises the President on matters relating to the Armed Forces, especially promotion, transfer, and disciplining of military personnel of all ranks.

A **Culture and Education Council** assists and stimulates the Government in carrying out an educational policy in keeping with the criteria set out in the Constitution; one-third of the members will be appointed by the President and two-thirds will represent public and private cultural and educational organizations, parents and student associations and youth organizations from throughout the country; their term of office is six years, one-third of the membership being renewed every two years.

The **Economic and Social Council** has the mission of initiating and developing ideas on economic and social matters in order to establish a self-sufficient and prosperous economy. One-third of the members will be chosen by the President from among experts in the field of economics and sociology and two-thirds will be elected separately by economic, commercial and industrial organizations; their term of office is for four years.

The **Ethnic Minority Council**, representing the ethnic minorities living on Vietnamese territory, has the mission of advising the Government on all matters affecting ethnic minorities, with the purpose of helping them to develop politically, economically, culturally and socially. It is composed of one third members appointed by the President from people knowledgeable about minority affairs, and two thirds elected by ethnic minority groups; its term of office will be four years.

POLITICAL PARTIES AND OPPOSITION

Political parties can be freely established and operate openly in the spirit of the law and non-violence; they must respect the constitution, the law and national sovereignty. The State will facilitate their establishment and progress and encourage and assist progress towards a two-party system. The State recognizes the principle of formalizing political opposition.

REPUBLIC OF VIET-NAM—(THE CONSTITUTION, THE GOVERNMENT, DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION)

AMENDING THE CONSTITUTION

The President or an absolute majority of either the Senators or the Representatives may propose amendment of the constitution; no amendment may be made affecting the republican regime, the unity and the territorial integrity decided by the Constitution. A joint committee would study the proposed amendment and report to joint plenary sessions of the Assembly. A resolution to amend the Constitution must be approved by two-thirds of the total number of Representatives and Senators.

There will be a transitional period before the new constitution comes entirely into force; the Constituent Assembly elected in September 1966 will assume the legislative powers established by this constitution until a constitutional government and the first National Assembly have been established. The Assembly will be responsible for drafting a law governing elections, regulations governing the press, political parties and opposition.

THE GOVERNMENT

President: Gen. NGUYEN VAN THIEU (re-elected unopposed (October 3rd, 1971).

Vice-President: TRAN VAN HOUNG.

In the Presidential election of October 3rd, 1971, Gen. THIEU received 5,776,074 votes (91.51 per cent of total votes), all other candidates including Gen. DUONG VAN MINH and Air Vice-Marshal NGUYEN CAO KY withdrew.

THE CABINET

(April 1972)

Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior: Gen. TRAN THIEN KHIEM.

Deputy Prime Minister: Dr. NGUYEN LUU VIEN.

Minister of State for Cultural Affairs: MAI THO TRUYEN.

Minister of State for Land Clearance and Hamlet Establishment: Dr. PHAN QUANG DAN.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: TRAN VAN LAM.

Minister of Defence: Lieut.-Gen. NGUYEN VAN VY.

Minister of Justice: LE VAN THU.

Minister of Economy: PHAM KIM NGOC.

Minister of Education: NGO KHAC TINH.

Minister of Finance: HA XUAN TRUNG.

Minister of Planning and Development: LE TUAN ANH.

Minister of Information: TRUONG BUU DIEN.

Minister of "Open Arms": Dr. HO VAN CHAM.

Minister of Land Reform, Agriculture and Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Rural Development: CAO VAN THAN.

Minister of Post and Communication: TRAN VAN VIEN.

Minister of Public Works: DUONG KICH NHUONG.

Minister of Health: Dr. TRAN MINH TUNG.

Minister of Social Welfare: Dr. TRAN NGUON PHIEU.

Minister of Labour: DAM SI HIEN.

Minister for Veterans Affairs: Maj.-Gen. (Retd.) PHAM VAN DONG.

Minister of Ethnic Development: NAY LUETT.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO THE REPUBLIC OF VIET-NAM

(Saigon unless otherwise indicated)

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Argentina: Vongvani Bldg., 116/1 Silom Rd., Bangkok, Thailand (E); *Ambassador:* NORBERTO DE ELIZALDE.

Australia: Hotel Caravelle, Place Lam-Son (E); *Ambassador:* A. M. MORRIS.

Austria: Maneeya Bldg., 518 Ploenchit Rd., Bangkok, Thailand (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* Dr. HERBERT AMRY.

Belgium: 13 Truong Minh Giang (E); *Ambassador:* WILLY TILLEMANS.

Brazil: 518/2 Ploenchit Rd., Bangkok, Thailand (E); *Ambassador:* FRANCISCO DE LIMA E SILVA.

China, Republic of (Taiwan): 175 Hai Ba-Trung (E); *Ambassador:* HU-LIEN.

Gabon: 57-2 Yung Ho Li, Shih Pai Peitou, Taipei, Taiwan (E); *Ambassador:* JOSEPH N'GOUA.

German Federal Republic: 217 Vo Tanh (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. HORST VON ROM.

Greece: New Delhi, India (E); *Ambassador:* JOHN YAN-NAKAKIS.

Italy: 135 Pasteur (E); *Ambassador:* VINCENZO TORNETTA.

Japan: 13-17 Nguyen Hué (E); *Ambassador:* FUMIHIKO TOGO.

Khmer Republic: 185 Le van Duyet (E); *Ambassador:* NOV HACH.

Korea, Republic of: 107 Nguyen Du (E); *Ambassador:* YANG SOO YOO.

Laos: 93 Pasteur (E); *Ambassador:* NAKKHALA SOUVAN NAVONG.

Malaysia: 118 Truong Minh Giang (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* V. YOOGALINGAM.

Netherlands: 147 Phan Dinh Phung (E); *Ambassador:* W. THORN LEESON.

New Zealand: 45 Phung Khac Khoan (E); *Ambassador:* PAUL K. EDMONDS.

Philippines: 42 Doan Thi Diem (E); *Ambassador:* ANASTACIO B. BARTOLOME.

Spain: 104 Wireless Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* El Marqués de VILLADARIAS.

Sweden: 197/1 Silom Rd., Bangkok (E); *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:* STEEN HOHWY-CHRISTENSEN.

Thailand: 77 Truong Minh Giang (E); *Ambassador:* CHARERN PLENGVIDYA.

Turkey: Bangkok, Thailand (E); *Ambassador:* TURGUT ILKAN.

Vatican: 173 Hai Ba Trung (Delegation); *Apostolic Delegate:* Mgr. HENRI LEMAITRE.

United Kingdom: 25 Boulevard Thong Nhat (E); *Ambassador:* FRANCIS BROOKS RICHARDS.

U.S.A.: 4 Thong Nhat (E); *Ambassador:* ELLSWORTH BUNKER.

The Republic of Viet-Nam also has diplomatic relations with France and Portugal.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Election, 22 October 1967

One hundred and thirty-seven seats contested by 1,140 candidates; election on a personal, not a party, basis.

SENATE

Election, 30 August 1970

Forty-eight lists, comprising 10 candidates, stood for election for 30 seats, of which the Buddhists gained 10.

POLITICAL PARTIES

The Ministry of Interior reported in July 1968 that 47 legal and 80 illegal (non-registered) parties were permitted to operate in the Republic of Viet-Nam. None of these parties, however, were the broadly-based, national parties envisaged in the Constitution of April 1967, but derived their support from personal and regional loyalties or from special interests, e.g. nationalist middle-class groupings, such as *Dai-Viet* and *Vietnam-Quoc-Dan-Dang*, or religious parties, such as *Dan Xa* (the political offshoot of the Hoa Hao sect).

The Constitution of April 1967 sanctions the formation of political parties and encourages progress towards a two-party system. The Political Parties Bill, approved by the National Assembly in June 1968 and by the Senate in April 1969, stipulates that all parties must be officially recognized by the Ministry of the Interior but they have the right to oppose the government provided this right is "conducted publicly, legally, non-violently and within the framework of serving the country". The Bill also sanctions the dissolution of a party if its activities are considered to be against the regime, prohibits members of the armed forces from working for political parties, and lays down that offences against the law are punishable by five years' imprisonment.

In response to appeals from President Thieu for the formation of a two-party system, the following political groupings were formed during 1969:

Pro-Government Party

National Social Democratic Front: inaugurated 25 May 1969; brings together the six parties listed below:

Greater Viet-Nam Revolutionary Party: faction of the right-wing *Dai-Viet* (Greater Viet-Nam Party); Leader HA THUC KY.

People's Alliance for Social Reform: f. July 1968 as a regrouping of 28 politico-religious parties and organizations, including the Liberal and Democratic Front (f. March 1968) and the Workers' and Peasants' Party (party of the Confederation of Vietnamese Labour), aiming to build a solid Vietnamese front in the face of communist aggression; Leader NGUYEN VAN HUONG.

Humanitarian Socialist Party: remnants of the *Can Lao*, the only legal party under the regime of Ngo Dinh Diem; Leader TRUONG CONG CUU.

Opposition Parties

National Salvation Front: f. February 1968 with the object of uniting pro- and anti-government parties in an anti-communist front; joined the People's Alliance for Social Reform (see above) in July 1968 but left the grouping in April 1969; Leader Gen. TRAN VAN DON.

Progressive Nationalist Movement: f. 1969; Sec.-Gen. Prof. NGUYEN NGOC HUY.

Progressive Forces Alliance: advocates a cease-fire and the formation of a "reconciliation" government, excluding the N.L.F., to prepare the way for elections.

Other groups in opposition to the government include the pacifist Buddhists, led by THICH TRI QUANG, moderate Catholics, the Cao Daiists and a section of the Hoa Hao.

Socialist Democratic Party: faction of the Hoa Hao sect.

Anti-Government Fronts

National Liberation Front (N.L.F.): Leader NGUYEN HUU THO. On 10 June 1969 the N.L.F. announced the formation of a "Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet-Nam". The members are (with special responsibilities):

HUYNH TAN PHAT (Prime Minister); Prof. NGUYEN VAN KIET (Deputy Prime Minister, Education and Youth); NGUYEN DOAN (Deputy Prime Minister); Dr. PHUNG VAN CUNG (Deputy Prime Minister, Interior); TRAN BUU KIEM (Minister in Prime Minister's Office); TRAN NAM TRUNG (Defence); Mme NGUYEN THI BINH (Foreign Affairs); CAO VAN BON (Economy and Finance); LIEU HUU PHUOC (Information and Culture); Mme. DUONG QUYNG HOA (Health and Social Affairs); TRUONG NHU TANG (Justice).

Alliance of National, Democratic and Peace Forces: Formation announced February 1968; Chair. TRINH DINH THAO.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The judicial system is based on the Constitution of April 1st, 1967. The Judiciary consists of the Supreme Court, a Special Court, a Council of State, an Administrative Court, Courts of Appeal and Lower Courts:

The Supreme Court: consists of fifteen Justices, serving a six-year term, who when chosen by the National Assembly from thirty Jurists elected by the Associations of Judges, Prosecutors and the Bar, are appointed by the President. Chief Justice: TRAN MINH TIET.

The Special Court: Comprises the Chief Justice as presiding judge, five Senators and five associate judges; is empowered to remove from office the most high-ranking persons in the Republic, including the President, in cases of treason and other high crimes.

The Council of State: reviews all sentences ruled in the first instance by the Administrative Court. Appeals may be made to the Administrative Cassation of the Supreme Court. Chair. DO QUANG HUE.

The Administrative Court: settles disputes between citizens and the Government. President: HA NHU VINH.

There are two Courts of Appeal in Hue and Saigon which decide on civil and criminal cases rendered by the Lower Courts. Judgements can be retried by the Civil or Criminal Cassation of the Supreme Court. Presidents (Saigon): DINH VAN HUAN. (Hue): PHAM VAN HIEN. The Lower Courts comprise eleven Courts of First Instance: twenty Courts of Peace with Extended Jurisdiction holding weekly and monthly circuit sessions in remote villages: eight Labour Courts; four Land Courts; four Juvenile Courts; eight Martial Courts, four in forward areas.

RELIGION

Buddhism: Became the official religion under the Ly dynasty (1009-1225). There are many sects.

Buddhist Unified Church: Saigon; f. 1963; Leader THICH TINH KHIET; split in 1966 into a militant faction (An Quang) from Central Viet-Nam, led by THICH TRI QUANG, the moderates, led by THICH TAM CHAU, comprising, since 1954, emigrants from the North and lastly, the non-political southerners.

Jetavana Vihara: 610 Phan-Dinh-Phung, Saigon; 10,000 mems.; Pres. Ven. NAGA MAHA THERA-BUU-CHON.

Caodaiism: Has attracted a substantial following since 1926 and (in 1969) claimed nearly 3 million adherents. Caodaiism is a synthesis of Buddhism, Confucianism, Taoism and Christianity, preaching that the principal founders of religion are the successive reincarnation of the Supreme God. Tay-Ninh at the foot of Mount Ba-Den is the principal shrine.

Hoa Hao: The Hoa Hao is a Buddhist sect which originated in 1919 in the village of Hoa Hao (Delta region). The sect was founded by HUYNH PHU SO.

Hoa Hao Buddhism numbers about 1.5 million adherents in the western part of the Republic of Viet-Nam.

Confucianism: Introduced from China during the era of Chinese domination.

Christianity: The first missionaries arrived in the sixteenth century. There are 1.7 million Catholics, many of whom emigrated from North Viet-Nam after the Geneva Agreement of 1954. 1,256 schools and 41 hospitals are operated by Catholics.

Archbishop of Saigon: Most Rev. PAUL NGUYEN VAN BINH (180 Phan-dinh-Phung, Saigon).

Archbishop of Huế: Most Rev. PHILIPPE NGUYEN KIM DIEN (6 Nguyen Truong To, Huế).

Taoism: The only indigenous religion of China. Initiated by LAO TSE (c. 500 B.C.) and developed by CHUANG TSE-TAO—the Way or the Path—is the true principle of life and is mystical and universal. Taoism later became associated with ritual and magic and consequently declined in importance.

THE PRESS

DAILIES

VIETNAMESE

Anh Sang: 54 Vo-Tanh; Editor NGUYEN THANH MY; circ. 15,000.

Bao-Den: 260 Cong-Quynh; Editor TRAN DA TU; circ. 20,000.

Bo-Cau: 213 Pham-Ngu-Lao; Editor NHON KIM HOANH; circ. 10,000.

Cap-Tien: 242 Ter Phan-Dinh-Phung; Editor VO VAN UNG; circ. 15,000.

Cong-Luan: 24 Nguyen-An-Ninh; Editor TON THAT DINH; circ. 25,000.

Chinh-Luan: 82 Le-Lai; Editor DANG VAN SUNG; circ. 30,000.

Cuu-Long: 40 Nguyen-An-Ninh; Editor LE PHUOC SANG; circ. 25,000.

Chuong-Viet: 82 A Yen-Do; Editor NGUYEN VAN OANH; circ. 20,000.

Dan: 207 Pham-Ngu-Lao; Editor DUONG VAN CHANH; circ. 15,000.

Dan-Y: 224-283 Gia-Long; Editor TRAN TRONG NGHIA; circ. 25,000.

Dan-Tien: 205 Pham-Ngu-Lao; Editor NGUYEN MINH CHAU; circ. 15,000.

Dan-Kieu: 255 Le-Thanh-Ton; Editor NGUYEN KIM CHINH; circ. 10,000.

Dan-Chu-Moi: 25 Vo-Tanh; Editor HA THANH THO; circ. 20,000.

Doc-Lap: 164 Vo-Tanh; Editor HO QUANG CHAU; circ. 25,000.

Dong-Nai: 54 Vo-Tanh; Editor HUYNH THANH VI; circ. 17,000.

Duoc Nha Nam: Nguyen-Van-Thinh; Editor TRAN TAN QUOC; circ. 20,000.

Dien-Tin: 101 Vo-Tanh; Editor HONG SON DONG; circ. 20,000.

Gio Nam: 99 B Gia-Long; Editor NGUYEN VAN XUNG; circ. 20,000.

Hau-Chien: 150 Gia-Long; Editor PHAN MY TRUC; circ. 20,000.

Hoa-Binh: 295 Pham-Ngu-Lao; Editor LINH MUC TRAN DU; circ. 40,000.

Lap-Truong: 156 Bui-Thi-Xuan; Editor VU TAI LUC; circ. 15,000.

Nhan Dan Mien Nam: 164 Minh-Mang (GD); Editor PHAN QUY BINH; circ. 20,000.

Ngon-Luan: 109 Pham-Ngu-Lao; Editor PHAM TRONG VIEN; circ. 20,000.

Saigon-Moi: 39 Pham-Ngu-Lao; Editor TO THI THANH; circ. 20,000.

Su That: 106 Gia-Long; Editor TRAN NGOC ANH; circ. 20,000.

Thoi Dai Moi: 23 Tu-Do; Editor NGUYEN THI NIEN; circ. 18,000.

Thach Do: 24 Pham-Hong-Thai; Editor DANG VAN BE; circ. 20,000.

Thanh-Phong: 86 Le-Lai; Editor NGUYEN THANH HOANG; circ. 20,000.

Trang Den: 272 Le-Thanh-Ton; Editor PHAM THU TRUC; circ. 50,000.

Tin-Som: 287 Pham-Ngu-Lao; Editor NGUYEN KIM CANG; circ. 15,000.

Tien-Tuyen: 103 Gia-Long; Editor PHAM XUAN NINH; circ. 15,000.

Tia-Sang: 45-47 Phat-Diem; Editor NGUYEN TRUNG THANH; circ. 20,000.

Tin-Sang: 124 Le-Lai; Editor NGO CONG DUC; circ. 40,000;

Tin Mat: 205 Pham-Ngu-Lao; Editor NGUYEN THI MAN; circ. 15,000.

Tin Song: 54 Thu-Khoa-Huan; Editor PHUNG THI HANH; circ. 25,000.

Tien Bo: 118 Hong-Thap-Tu; Editor TRAN VAN KY; circ. 25,000.

Tin Dien: 476 Su Van-Hanh; Editor VO VAN NINH; circ. 15,000.

Tieng Vang: 223 Pham-Ngu-Lao; Editor NGUYEN VAN HANH; circ. 15,000.

Tieng Viet: 131 Cong-QUYNH; Editor NGUYEN TRUNG NGON; circ. 12,000.

Xay Dung: 9B/15 Thanh-Mau; Editor LM NGUYEN QUANG LAM; circ. 15,000.

CHINESE

- A Chau:** 129 Dong Khanh, Saigon; Editor LUU VINH; circ. 10,000.
Luan Dam: 18 Tran Dieu; Editor LY TRIEU CHAU; circ. 10,000.
Luan Dam Moi: 15 Tran Dieu, Cholon, Saigon; Editor PHUNG TRAC; circ. 1,200.
Quang Hoa: 760 Ben Ham Tu; Editor LUONG PHU DIEN; circ. 10,000.
Thanh Cong: 31-33 Tran Hoa, Editor KHUU DAO; circ. 15,000.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH

- Journal d'Extrême-Orient:** 41 Mac Dinh Chi, Saigon; French; Editor Mme M.-G. SAUVEZON; circ. 2,500.
Saigon Daily News: 135 Nguyen Hue, Saigon; f. 1963; English; Editor NGUYEN LAU.
Saigon Post: 339 Tran Hung Dao, Saigon; f. 1963; English; Editor BUI PHUONG THE; circ. 20,000.
Viet-Nam Guardian: 234 Pasteur St., Saigon; f. 1966; English; Editor/Publisher NGUYEN VAN TUOR; circ. 10,000.
Le Viet-Nam Nouveau: 45 Bui Vien, Saigon; French.

WEEKLIES

- Binh Dan:** Saigon; circ. 11,000.
L'Information d'Indochino Economique et Financiere: 12-22 Ton Thal Dam, Saigon; French; Editor MAURICE PANTONNIER.
Les Nouvelles du Dimanche: 157 Tu Do, Saigon; French; Editor MAURICE LOESCH; circ. 3,000.
Phu Nu Dien Dan: 70 Nguyen Du, Saigon; Editor Mrs. NGUEN THI SANG; circ. 19,500.
Sang Doi Mien Nam: 214-219 Tran Quang Khai, Saigon; Editor NGUYEN VAN PHUONG.
Sunday Post: 339 Tran Hung Dao, Saigon; English; Editor BUI PHUONG THE; circ. 25,000.
Times of Viet-Nam: 26 Gia Long, Saigon; English; Editor NGUYEN LAU; circ. 8,000.
Tong Nha Thanh Nien: 5 Dinh Tien Hoang, Saigon; circ. 10,000.
Van Nghe Tien Phon Saigon: circ. 15,100.

MONTHLIES

- Bach-Khoa (Thoi-Dai):** 160 Phan-dinh-Phung, Saigon; f. 1957; Editor LE NGO CHAU; circ. 8,500.
Dai Hoc: Vien Dai Hoc (Hue); Editor CAO VAN LUAN.
Free Pacific Magazine: 922 Nguyen Trai, Saigon; f. 1957; Chinese; circ. 15,000.
Front de la Liberte: B.P. 1035, Saigon; f. 1945; Asian People's Anti-Communist League; Editor R. J. DE JAEGER; circ. 22,000.
Que Huong: 3 Phan ke Binh, Saigon; Editor NGUYEN CAO HACH.
Tim Hieu Thong Thieng Hoc: 72/6 Nguyen dinh Chu, Saigon; Theosophical Society of Viet-Nam; Editor NGUYEN VAN HUAN; circ. 6,500.
Viet-Nam Observer: 235-241 Hai Ba Trung, Saigon; f. 1966; Pub. Mrs. NGUYEN THI NGA; Editor TRAN TRONG HUNG (Phu Si); circ. 5,000 (suspended since 1969).
Xay Dung Moi (New Construction): 29B Phan-dinh-Phung str., Saigon; technical magazine concerning architecture, building and town planning; Editor LE VAN LAM.

NEWS AGENCIES

- Viet-Nam Press:** 116 Hong Thap Tu, Saigon; f. 1951; Government-operated; supplies local, national and international news; Dir.-Gen. TRAN VAN LAM; Editor-in-Chief NGUYEN VIET KHANH; Administrative Dir. TRAN VAN KY; publs. daily and weekly news, financial and economic bulletins twice daily, in 4 languages, *Who's Who in Vietnam* (Vietnamese and English), etc.
Free Pacific News Agency: 922 Nguyen Trai, Cholon; f. 1957; Chinese language news agency; Dir. Rev. Fr. RAYMOND J. DE JAEGER.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

- AP:** Room 422, 106 Blvd. Nguyen Hue, Saigon; Correspondent EDWIN Q. WHITE.
Kyodo News Service: 129A Nguyen Hue, Saigon; Chief TATSUO INOUE.
UPI: 19 Ngo Duc Ke, Saigon; Chief MICHAEL T. MALLOY. Jiji Press and Reuters also have bureaux in Saigon.

PRESS COUNCIL

- Press Council of Viet-Nam:** 25 Vo Tanh, Saigon; Chair. PHAM VIET TUYEN.

PUBLISHERS

- Khai Tri:** Blvd. Le Loi, Saigon.
Kim-Lai An Quan: Duong Nguyen Sieu 3, Saigon.
Tan-Viet: Saigon.
Thanh-Tan: Saigon.
Trung-Tam Hoc-Lieu (Instructional Materials Centre): 240 Tran-Binh-Trong, Saigon; f. 1958; textbooks, translations and other educational materials; Dir. NGUYEN TRUNG NGUON.
Zien Hong Publishing Co.: 80/8 Duong Ba Huyen Thanh Quan, P.O.B. 679, Saigon; f. 1947; textbooks, dictionaries, trade books, in Vietnamese and English; Man. Dir. LE BA KONG.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

- Radio Viet-Nam (Vo Tuyen Viet Nam—VTVN, The National Broadcasting System of Viet-Nam):** 3 Phan dinh Phung St., and 37 Nguyen Binh Khim St., Saigon; 8 Regional Stations (Hue, Danang, Quang Ngai, Qui-Nhon, Nha-Trang, Dalat, Ban-Me-Thuot, Can Tho); broadcasts in Vietnamese, Chinese, French, English, Cambodian, Thai; Dir.-Gen. PHAM HAU; Asst. Dir.-Gen. Vu Duc MINH.
Radio V.O.F. (Voice of Freedom) and A.F.R.S. (in English only) also broadcast in South Viet-Nam. A Commercial Broadcasting Station was started in April 1967. There were 400,000 radio receivers in 1971.

TELEVISION

Television was introduced into Viet-Nam early in 1960, when the official government station THVN was established with American assistance. THVN is still the only Vietnamese station, broadcasting from five transmitters for about six hours a day. However, many Vietnamese also

watch programmes broadcast by AFVN, the U.S. Armed Forces network, although these are exclusively in English. In 1970 there were about 350,000 receivers, many installed in public meeting places.

Truyen Hinh Viet-Nam (THVN): 9 Hong Thap Tu, Saigon; f. 1966; official state television station; Dir. DAO-DUC-KY.

FINANCE

BANKING

(cap.=capital; m.=million; figures are in Vietnamese piastres)

NATIONAL BANK

Ngan Hang Quoc Gia Viet-Nam (National Bank of Viet-Nam): 17 Quay Chuong Duong, Saigon; f. 1955; central bank authorized to issue notes; cap. (Dec. 1970) 4,588m.; dep. 30,432m.; Gov. LE QUANG UYEN.

COMMERCIAL BANKS

NATIONAL

Agricultural Development Bank: 7 bis Ben Chuong Duong, Saigon; f. 1967; cap. 200m.; Dir.-Gen. Dr. NGUYEN DANG HAI.

Nong Cong Thuong Ngan Hang (Agricultural, Industrial and Commercial Bank): 115-119 Nguyen Cong Tru, Saigon.

Tin Nghia Ngan Hang: 50 Chuong Duong, Saigon.

Viet-Nam Thuong-Tin (Commercial Credit Bank of Viet-Nam): 17 Ben Chuong Duong, Saigon; 15 brs.; f. 1955; cap. 200m.; dep. 25,000m. (Oct. 1971); Chair. LE QUANG UYEN; Gen. Man. LE TAN LOC; Asst. Gen. Mans. PHAM VIET CY, DANG CO, LAM VO HOANG, DUONG HOANG DANH.

Viet-Nam Cong Thuong Ngan Hang: 93-95 Nam-Nghi St., Saigon; f. 1959; cap. 50m.

Viet-Nam Ngan Hang (Bank of Viet-Nam): 117 Nguyen Hue, Saigon; f. 1927; cap. and reserves 246m.; dep. 3,295m. (June 1971); Chair./Dir.-Gen. N. T. LAP; Deputy Dir.-Gen. N. N. PHAT.

There are four smaller national banks.

FOREIGN

Bangkok Bank Ltd.: Bangkok; 44 Nguyen Cong Tru, Saigon; br. at Cholon and Cau Ong Lanh.

Bank of China: Taipei; 11 Chnong Duong, Saigon.

Bank of Communications: Taipei; 87 Dai Lo Ham Nghi; Man. TCHAO TSE KING.

Bank of East Asia: Hong Kong; 6 Vo-Di-Nguy, Saigon.

Bank of Tokyo: Tokyo; 12-22 Ham Nghi, Saigon.

Banque Française de l'Asie: Paris; 29 Chuong Duong; f. 1875.

Banque Française pour le Commerce: Paris; 32 Dai Lo Ham Nghi, Saigon; 5 brs.

Banque Nationale de Paris: Paris; 36 Ton That Dam, Saigon.

Chartered Bank: London; 3-5 Vo Di Nguy, Saigon.

Chase Manhattan Bank, N.A.: New York; P.O.B. R.6, Saigon, Viet-Nam; Second Vice-Pres. and Man. JOHN M. RIFE.

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation: Hong Kong; 9 Ben Chuong Duong, Saigon.

Korea Exchange Bank: Seoul; 25 Vo-Di-Nguy, Saigon.

DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS

SOFIDIV (Société Financière pour le Développement de l'Industrie au Viet-Nam; Financial Corporation for Industrial Development in Viet-Nam): 3 Vo-Di-Nguy, Saigon; f. 1962 by a consortium of commercial banks and operating as an industrial financing institution and investment corporation; cap. 350m.

Industrial Development Centre (IDC): 40-42 Nguyen-Hue Blvd., Saigon; f. 1957; 120 staff mems.; government agency dealing with industrial promotion; functions as a development bank and a national productivity centre; Dir. KHUONG HUU DIEU.

INSURANCE

NATIONAL COMPANIES

Saigon

Dai Nam Bao Hiem Cong-Ty: 4 Ton That Thiep St.; Pres. and Gen. Man. NGUYEN THANH DAI.

Hai Ngoai Bao Hiem Cong Ty (Compagnie d'Assurances d'Ouvre Mer): 16-18 Duong Nguyen Cong Tru; Pres. ONG HONG.

Viet-Nam Bao Hiem Cong Ty (Viet-Nam Motor Insurance Co.): 19 Rue Phu Kiet; f. 1929; Dirs. NGUYEN THANH LAP, NGUYEN THANH DAI, LE VAN KINH; Man. Dir. LAM SANH TAI.

Viet-Nam Bao Hiem Phat Ba (Viet-Nam Assurance): 13 Duong Pasteur; f. 1952; Man. TRAN VAN HUE.

There are several foreign insurance companies operating in Saigon.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Saigon Chamber of Commerce and Industry: 69 Tu Do St., Saigon; f. 1955; mems. 42,556; Pres. DUONG NGOC SUV; Sec.-Gen. TRAN DUC UOC.

Danang Chamber of Commerce and Industry: 32 Doc Lap St., Danang; P.O.B. 102; f. 1970; mems. 22; Chair. LE HUU TRINH; Sec.-Gen. NGUYEN VAN MINH; publ. *Bulletin d'Information de la Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie de Danang*.

French Chamber of Commerce: 34 Thong Nhut, Saigon.

INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

Confédération Générale de l'Industrie et du Commerce du Viet-Nam: 38 dai-lo Nguyen-Hue, Saigon.

Confederation of Industries and Handicrafts: Saigon.

Bureau Mixte des Syndicats Exportateurs de Céréales: 36 Maréchal de Lattre, Saigon; f. 1957; mems. 26; Pres. NGUYEN NGOC DAN; deals with all cereal products.

Manufactures Indochinoises de Cigarettes: 152 Dai-Lo Nguyen-Hoang, Saigon; Head Office: 1 rue de Paris, Djibouti; f. 1929; a member of British-American Tobacco Group; Pres. GASTON RUEFF.

Syndicat des Exportateurs de Caoutchouc: Saigon; deals with all rubber products.

TRADE UNIONS

Tong-Lien-Doan Lao-Cong (Vietnamese Federation of Christian Labour): 14 Le-van-Duyet, Saigon; f. 1948; Pres. TRAN QUOC BUI; Sec.-Gen. TRAN HUU QUYEN.

Trade Unions are affiliated to the Federation through Provincial Councils. Total membership: 500,000.

REPUBLIC OF VIET-NAM—(TRANSPORT AND TOURISM, ATOMIC ENERGY, UNIVERSITIES)

PRINCIPAL AFFILIATED FEDERATIONS

Federation of Plantation Workers: 14 Le-van-Duyet St., Saigon; 25,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. PHAM VAN VY.

Federation of Tenant Farmers: above address; 350,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. VO VAN GIAO.

Federation of Transport Workers: above address; 14,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. LUU VAN VINH.

Luc Luong Tho Thuyen Viet-Nam (*Viet-Nam Labour Union*): 133 Hai-Ba-Trung, Saigon; f. 1953; mems. 40,000 (est.); Chair. NGUYEN VAN NGAI; Sec.-Gen. LE HUA.

Tong Lien Doan Lao Dong Viet-Nam (*Confederation of Workers' Trade Unions of Viet-Nam*): 179 Duong Ly-thai-To, Cholon; f. 1952; present name adopted 1953; mems. approximately 30,000 in 28 affiliated unions.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

RAILWAYS

Viet-Nam Railways: 2 Dien Hong Square, Saigon; Dir. NGUYEN VAN CHIEU; Deputy Dir. TRAN MONG CHAU; Chief Exee. NGUYEN QUANG DAT; Chief Dept. of Operations TRINH DINH TUONG; Chief Engineer, Track, Buildings LE DAC BA; Chief Mechanical Dept. NGUYEN A MI; Chief Dept. Transportation, Navigation VU THE DAT.

State-owned; length of track 1,500 km.; dislocation caused by the war has reduced exploitable length of track to about 625 km.

ROADS

There are 3,778 km. of national highways, 2,593 km. of inter-provincial highways, 3,962 km. of provincial roads, 4,318 km. of communal roads, 3,899 km. unclassified and 1,477 km. of town streets; total 20,027 km.

SHIPPING

There are more than 4,500 km. of navigable waterways of which 2,200 km. are canals.

Nam-Hai: 20 Nguyen-Cong-Tru, Saigon.

Nam-Tien: 114 Vo-Di-Nguy, Saigon.

Viet-Nam Thuy-Bo-Van-Tai Cong-Ty: 10 Ton-Dam, Saigon.

The following foreign lines call at Saigon.

American President Lines: San Francisco, Calif.; Getz Bros. & Co. (Vietnam), 26-28 Ham Nghi, Saigon.

Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes: 46-48 Tu-Do, B.P. 11, Saigon.

Compagnie Maritime des Chargeurs Réunis: 27-28 Ben Bach Dang, B.P. 137, Saigon.

East Asiatic Company Ltd.: Copenhagen; Saigon.

CIVIL AVIATION

Air Vietnam: 27B Phan Dinh Phung St., P.O.B. 217, Saigon; f. 1951; operates 30 domestic routes and 10 international routes from Saigon; plans to expand routes to Korea, Indonesia, Australia and the U.S.A.; Chair. H. E. TRAN VAN VIEN; Pres. NGUYEN TAN TRUNG; Exec. Vice-Pres. PHAN LUONG QUANG; *Fleet:* owned aircraft, two B-727, two DC-6, eight DC-4, eight DC-3, two C-185, two C-206; 3,700 staff.

The following foreign airlines are also represented: Air France, BOAC, KLM, JAL, Qantas, Ansett Airlines, Korean Airlines, Pan American World Airways, Air Cambodge, Philippine Airlines, Sabena, UTA.

TOURISM

Viet-Nam National Tourist Office: 25 Ben Bach Dang, Saigon; Dir. LE THAI KHUONG.

Dalat Tourist Bureau: 12 Yersin St., Dalat.

Hué Tourist Bureau: 26 Ly-Thuong-Kiet, Hué.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Atomic Energy Office: 291 Phan-Thanh-Gian, P.O.B. Q-16, Saigon; f. 1958; Dir.-Gen. Prof. LE VAN THOI; government body responsible for atomic affairs; maintains a Nuclear Research Centre at Dalat.

Dalat Nuclear Research Centre: Dalat; f. 1961; 250 kW. Triga II reactor; laboratories: radiochemical, radio-biological, nuclear physics, health physics, electronics; reference library; Dir. NGO DINH LONG.

UNIVERSITIES

University of Cantho: Dailo Hoabinh, Cantho; 105 teachers, 3,528 students.

University of Dalat: rue de l'Université, Dalat; 61 teachers, 2,718 students.

University of Hué: 3 rue le Loi, Hué; 288 teachers, 3,409 students.

University of Saigon: 3 Cong-Tryong Chien-Si, Saigon; 372 teachers, 19,071 students.

Van-Hanh University: 222 Truong-Minh-Giang St., Saigon; 108 teachers, 3,950 students.

WEST INDIES ASSOCIATED STATES

ANTIGUA

DOMINICA

GRENADA

ST. CHRISTOPHER*-NEVIS-ANGUILLA

ST. LUCIA

ST. VINCENT

A group of Caribbean islands sharing a common relationship with Britain and participating in regional co-operative organizations.

INTRODUCTION

Associate Status: During 1966 the British Government and each of the Windward and Leeward Islands, except Montserrat, concluded a number of agreements establishing a new non-colonial relationship between the United Kingdom and the following former colonies (dates of association in brackets): Antigua (February 27th, 1967), Dominica (March 1st, 1967), Grenada (March 3rd, 1967), St. Christopher-Nevis-Anguilla (February 27th, 1967), St. Lucia (March 1st, 1967), St. Vincent (October 27th, 1969). The association is free and voluntary and can be terminated unilaterally by either party.

On July 28th, 1971, the United Kingdom Government adopted legislation which had the effect of restoring direct British rule to Anguilla. The island will remain part of St. Christopher-Nevis-Anguilla, however, so long as the latter retains its status of association with the U.K.

Defence and External Affairs: The British Government retains responsibility for defence and external affairs and there is a British Government Representative for the islands to supervise this aspect of the arrangements. External affairs and defence policy are conducted in close consultation with the governments of the Associated States, to whom authority may be delegated in the following affairs: membership of international organizations of which the United Kingdom is a member, trade agreements, agreements of local concern negotiated with Caribbean members of the Commonwealth, agreements of a financial, cultural or scientific nature with any Commonwealth member or with the U.S.A., and agreements relating to migration. The Associated States are to provide any defence facilities that might be requested by the British Government.

British Government Representative: JOHN EWART MARNHAM, C.M.G., M.C., T.D. (resident in Castries, St. Lucia).

Internal Government: Each State exercises full internal self-government. The Queen is Head of State and is represented in each case by a Governor, who replaces the former Administrator. The structure of internal government is regulated by separate constitutions for each island. Dominica, St. Kitts, St. Lucia and St. Vincent have unicameral parliaments of 10, 10, 11 and 13 members

respectively, with three nominated members and one *ex-officio* member. Antigua and Grenada have bicameral legislatures, consisting of an Upper and a Lower House. The life of parliament is five years in each case. The Premier and Cabinet of each State are responsible to the parliament.

Constitutional Amendments: The association agreements may be terminated at any time, either by an Associated State, after necessary legislation has been passed, or by the British Government, which may declare the State independent. Legislation terminating the association requires a two-thirds majority in the Lower House and a two-thirds majority in a referendum, except if the association is terminated for the purpose of joining a federation, union or association with an independent Commonwealth country in the Caribbean. Constitutional amendments may take place only in the territory concerned. Amendments involving basic clauses of the Constitutions (e.g. fundamental freedoms) would require approval of two-thirds of the members of the parliament or of two-thirds of the electorate. In the case of Antigua, both provisions would need to be satisfied before such an amendment could be passed.

Judicial System: A Regional Supreme Court of Judicature has been established for the five Associated States and is composed of a High Court of Justice and a Court of Appeal, the latter replacing the Eastern Caribbean Court of Appeal. The jurisdiction of the High Court includes fundamental rights and freedoms, membership of the parliaments, and matters concerning the interpretation of the constitutions of the Associated States.

Citizenship: Citizens of the Associated States continue to be citizens of the United Kingdom and colonies. Should the association be terminated, separate citizenship for each State will become operative, and will apply to those born in the territory, those whose fathers were citizens of the territory, and women married to citizens of the territory.

Other Provisions: The association arrangements also provide for the establishment of Police and Public Service Commissions, entrenched constitutional clauses on Human Rights, the continuation of British policies on trade, aid and immigration in the Associated States, and the prospect of future regional co-operation in the Caribbean area.

* While this island is officially named St. Christopher as part of the state, it is almost invariably abbreviated to St. Kitts.

REGIONAL COMMON SERVICES

WEST INDIES (ASSOCIATED STATES) COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Bridge St., Castries, St. Lucia

The Council of Ministers was set up in September 1966, in anticipation of the accession to independence of Barbados, and replaces the former Regional Council of Ministers embracing Barbados, the Leeward Islands and the Windward Islands. It is composed of the Premiers of the Associated States and the Chief Minister of Montserrat, and is responsible for such regional undertakings as broadcasting, seismological surveys, etc., and the initiation of further co-operative projects. A committee of the Council, appointed to define development priorities, advocated the establishment of a Regional Development Agency, now situated in Antigua. A Regional Development Bank was established in October 1969. Other recommendations include tourist development, the development and co-ordination of industry, agriculture and fisheries, the establishment of joint marketing boards and joint commercial bodies.

The Council meets regularly, the chairmanship rotating annually, and decisions are taken by a majority vote.

Chairman (1971): Hon. R. L. BRADSHAW (St. Kitts).

The Secretariat is responsible for convening meetings, the transmission of Council decisions to member governments, the surveillance of the development of regional projects, and the administration of the overseas offices of the Council in London and Canada.

Executive Secretary: GEORGE ODLUM.

SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE

St. George's, Grenada

The West Indies Associated States Supreme Court was established by Order in Council in 1967, and its jurisdiction extends to the six Associated States, Montserrat and the British Virgin Islands. It is composed of a High Court of Justice, which replaces the former Supreme Court of the Windward Islands and the Leeward Islands, and a Court of Appeal, replacing the British Caribbean Court of Appeal. The High Court is composed of the Chief Justice and six Puisne Judges. The Court of Appeal is presided over by the Chief Justice and includes two other Justices of Appeal. Jurisdiction of the High Court includes the general supervision of justice in the Associated States, Montserrat and the British Virgin Islands, fundamental rights and freedoms, membership of the parliaments, and matters concerning the interpretation of the constitutions of the Associated States. Appeals from the Court of Appeal lie to the Privy Council.

Chief Justice: The Hon. Sir ALLEN LEWIS, Q.C.

PRESS

Caribbean Press Association: P.O.B. 45, St. George's, Grenada; f. 1947.

RADIO

Radio Grenada: Broadcasting House, St. George's, Grenada; f. 1972; medium-wave transmissions from Grenada, Dominica, St. Vincent, St. Lucia and Carriacou, and short-wave transmissions; Man. and Programme Dir. JEROME D. M. ROMAIN.

FINANCE

East Caribbean Currency Authority: P.O.B. 620C, Bridgetown, Barbados; f. 1965 to replace British Caribbean Currency Board; responsible for issue of currency in Barbados, Antigua, Dominica, Grenada, Montserrat, St. Christopher-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia, St. Vincent; Grenada's application for membership was accepted July 1968; notes in circulation (March 1971): EC \$57,213,594 Man. Dir. N. L. SMITH (acting).

The currency unit is the East Caribbean dollar (EC\$), equal in value to the B.W.I.\$ which it replaces.

Notes: 1, 5, 20, 100.

Coins: The East Caribbean Currency Authority issues no coins. Former coinage remains legal tender.

Exchange rate: EC\$4.80 = £1 sterling.

EC\$1.84 = \$1 U.S.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

Established January 1968 in Antigua by the West Indies Associated States Council of Ministers and Barbados.

Executive Secretary: GEORGE E. WILLIAMS.

TRADE ORGANIZATIONS

British Caribbean Citrus Association Ltd.: 2 Kirk Ave., Kingston, Jamaica; Chair. Hon. Sir HAROLD ROBINSON.

Incorporated Chambers of Commerce of the British Caribbean: P.O.B. 499, Port-of-Spain, Trinidad; Pres. KENNETH R. HUNTE; Sec. LLOYD ELCOCK.

West Indian Limes Association (Inc.): 2 Pasea St., St. Augustine, Trinidad; f. 1941; Pres. Dr. B. G. MONTSERIN; Sec. LEON VITAL.

West Indian Sea Island Cotton Association (Inc.): P.O.B. 77 Temple St., St. John's, Antigua; 6 mem. associations; Pres. H. A. L. FRANCIS; Sec. S. L. HENRY.

West Indies Sugar Association (Inc.): Broad St., P.O.B. 170, Bridgetown, Barbados; f. 1942; 7 mem. associations; Chair. Sir ROBERT KIRKWOOD; Sec. R. NORRIS, M.B.E.; publs. *W.I.S.A. Handbook, Report of Proceedings of Meetings of W.I. Sugar Technologists*.

Federation of Primary Producers of the British Caribbean, Ltd.: Chair. R. L. M. KIRKWOOD, Jamaica.

Windward Islands Banana Growers' Association: Castries, St. Lucia; Pres. H. V. ATKINSON; Gen. Man. D. A. PERRYMAN, M.B.E.; Sec. A. V. GRELL.

Windward Islands Cocoa Board: Grenada.

TRANSPORT

SHIPPING

West Indies Shipping Corporation: 19-21 Chacon St., Port-of-Spain, Trinidad; f. 1961; statutory body to manage and maintain services between the West Indian Islands; Chair. Capt. S. LEE LUM; 2 ships.

WEST INDIES ASSOCIATED STATES

CIVIL AVIATION

British West Indian Airways (B.W.I.A.): Kent House, Long Circular Rd., Port-of-Spain, Trinidad; f. 1948; Chair. Sir ELLIS I. CLARKE.

Leeward Island Air Transport Services Ltd. (L.I.A.T.): Coolidge Airport, Antigua; f. 1956; taken over by Court Line Aviation Ltd. (U.K.) in 1971; operates scheduled passenger, cargo and mail services to 24 East Caribbean islands from Trinidad to Puerto Rico; fleet of one BAC 1-11, seven HS 748, five Britten-Norman Islanders and one Beechcraft Twin Bonanza; Man. Dir. E. J. POSKY; Gen. Man. and Dir. BRIAN W. DAVIS.

TOURISM

Association of Tourist Boards of the Eastern Caribbean (ATBEC): f. 1967; mems.: Antigua, Dominica, Grenada, Montserrat, St. Christopher-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia and St. Vincent; London office established in 1968 at 10 Haymarket, London, S.W.1; Man. Mrs. WENDY JOLLY.

UNIVERSITY

University of the West Indies: Mona, Kingston, Jamaica; Faculties of Agriculture and Engineering and College of Arts and Sciences in Trinidad; College of Arts and Sciences in Barbados.

EAST CARIBBEAN COMMON MARKET

c/o Secretariat of the West Indies (Associated States) Council of Ministers, Bridge St., Castries, St. Lucia

In June 1968 an Agreement was signed in Grenada for the establishment of the East Caribbean Common Market. The signatory governments were: Antigua, Dominica, Grenada, St. Christopher-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia and St. Vincent. Montserrat acceded to the agreement in April 1969.

The Associated States are all members of the **Caribbean Free Trade Area (CARIFTA)**, on which there is a separate chapter in Volume I of *The Europa Year Book*.

ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA

The island of Antigua at 17° 6' N. 61° 45' W., is some 108 square miles in extent.
The island of Barbuda lies about 25 miles to the north of Antigua and has an area of 62 square miles.

STATISTICS

Area: 170 sq. miles.

Population (1966): 63,839, St. John's (capital) 24,367;
(1970 estimate) 65,000.

Agriculture: Sugar (1970) 15,400 tons, (1971) 11,085 tons;
Cotton (1969) 3,855 lb., (1971) 6,801 lb.

Finance: Budget (1971) EC \$30,949,309.

External Trade (1968): Imports EC \$39,247,907; Exports
EC \$5,780,113.

Tourism (1970): 89,911 visitors.

Education (1971): Schools 56, Pupils 22,000.

THE GOVERNMENT

Governor: Sir WILFRED E. JACOBS, O.B.E., Q.C.

CABINET

(April 1972)

Premier and Minister of Finance and Planning: Hon.
GEORGE HERBERT WALTER.

Minister of Agriculture, Lands and Fisheries: Hon. ROBERT
VERNON LONGFORD HALL.

Minister of Public Works and Housing: Hon. SYDNEY
URIAH PRINCE.

Minister of Home Affairs and Labour: Hon. DONALD
ALBERT STANLEY HALSTEAD.

Minister of Education, Health and Culture: Hon. BASIL
ALPHONSO PETERS.

Minister of Public Utilities and Communications: Hon.
GERALD OWEN ANDERSON WATT.

Minister of Trade, Industry and Commerce: Hon. SELVYN
ALEXANDER WALTER.

Attorney-General: HAROLD HARNEY.

SENATE

President: CLARENCE A. HARNEY.

Vice-President: J. OLIVER DAVIS.

Nominated Members: 10.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Speaker: CECIL HEWLETT.

Official Member: The Attorney-General.

Elected Members: 17.

Clerk: L. STEVENS.

ELECTIONS, FEBRUARY 1971

PARTY	SEATS
Progressive Labour Movement	13
Antigua Labour Party	4

POLITICAL PARTIES

Antigua Labour Party: St. John's; Leader V. C. BIRD.

Antigua People's Party: St. John's; Leader J. ROWAN
HENRY.

Progressive Labour Movement: St. John's; f. 1970; govern-
ment party; Leader GEORGE HERBERT WALTER.

RELIGION

ANGLICAN

The Diocese of Antigua is made up of 13 islands, viz.
Antigua, St. Kitts, Nevis, Anguilla, Barbuda, Montserrat,
Dominica, Saba, St. Maarten, Aruba, Curaçao, St. Bar-
tholomew and St. Esutatus; the total number of Anglicans
is about 60,000. The See City is St. John's.

Bishop of Antigua: The Rt. Rev. ORLAND LINDSAY,
Bishop's Lodge, P.O.B. 23, St. John's.

Publication: *The Angelus* (diocesan newspaper).

ROMAN CATHOLIC

The Diocese of St. John's was formerly part of Roseau
(Dominica).

Bishop of St. John's: The Rt. Rev. JOSEPH OLIVER BOWERS,
Bishop's House, P.O.B. 16, St. John's.

THE PRESS

Antigua Star: Antigua Printery Ltd., 30 Long St., St.
John's; f. 1936; Wednesday and Saturday; circ. Wed.
3,500, Sat. 4,500; Editor NOEL HENWOOD; London
Office: 122 Shaftesbury Ave., W.1.

Worker's Voice, The: 46 North St., St. John's; f. 1944;
daily; official organ of the Labour Party; circ. 1,500
weekdays, 2,000 Sundays; Editor DORCAS WHITE.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Antigua Broadcasting Service: St. John's; f. 1956; Broad-
casting Officer E. A. M. JOHN.

Radio Grenville Z.D.K.: f. 1970; Man. IVOR BIRD.

Leeward Islands Television Services Ltd. (ZAL TV):
Antigua; affiliate of Columbian Broadcasting Service;
f. 1964, first transmission June 1965; operates three
channels, one to Antigua, one to Montserrat and one
to Sint Maarten (N.A.); Man. VERNON G. MICHAEL.

FINANCE

Antigua Commercial Bank Ltd.: St. Mary's and Thames
Sts., P.O.B. 95, St. John's; cap. \$1m.; Man. C. W.
DICKSON.

Bank of Nova Scotia: Head Office: Toronto; Antigua Office:
High St., St. John's.

Barclays International Bank Ltd.: Head Office: 54 Lombard
St., London, EC3P 3AH; two brs. in St. John's: P.O.B.
225 (Man. B. W. CLARKE), and P.O.B. 740 (Man. M. J.
KELLY).

Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce: Head Office:
Toronto; High Street, St. John's.

Royal Bank of Canada: Head Office: Place Ville Marie,
Montreal; High St. and Market St., St. John's; Man.
P. E. RACINE.

WEST INDIES ASSOCIATED STATES

Virgin Islands National Bank: Head Office: Charlotte Amalie, U.S. Virgin Islands; Market St. and High St., St. John's.

Antigua-Barbuda Savings Bank: Man. H. B. AMBROSE.

Antilles International Trust Co. Ltd.: Head Office: Tortola, British Virgin Islands; Antigua Office: High St., St. John's; Man. PETER JACKSON.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Antigua Chamber of Commerce: Church St., St. John's; f. 1944; 95 mems.; Pres. KENNETH A. GOMEZ; Man. A. C. DERRICK; publ. *News Bulletin* (monthly).

Antigua Cotton Growers' Association: P.D.O., St. John's; Chair. ANTHONY SHOUL.

Antigua Sugar and Estates Development Board: f. 1967 to rehabilitate the sugar industry.

TRADE UNIONS

Antigua Public Service Association: Antigua; 800 mems.; Pres. R. E. H. LAKE; Hon. Sec. E. A. M. JOHN.

Antigua Trades and Labour Union: 46 North Street, St. John's; f. 1940; about 7,900 mems.; Pres. LIONEL HURST.

Antigua Workers' Union: Antigua; f. 1967; anti-government union; 7,543 mems.; Pres. M. DANIEL; Gen. Sec. KEITHLYN SMITH.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

RAILWAYS

There are 49.7 miles of narrow-gauge line used for moving sugar cane.

ROADS

There are 179.8 miles of roads. Registered vehicles (1971) 7,111, motor cycles 443.

SHIPPING

The main harbour is the St. John's Deep Water Harbour, which has recently been completed at a cost of EC \$10 million. There are two tugs for the berthing of ships, and modern cargo handling equipment. The harbour can also accommodate three large cruise ships.

The following shipping lines use St. John's: Atlantic, Booker, Booth, French, Grimaldi Siosa, Harrison, Royal Netherlands, Sanguenay and West Indies Shipping Service.

CIVIL AVIATION

Coolidge Airport, the airport for Antigua, has been remodelled and extended to accommodate jet aircraft.

Leeward Islands Air Transport Services Ltd. (LIAT): (see under Regional Common Services—Transport).

Antigua is also served by the following foreign airlines: Air Canada, Air France, B.O.A.C., B.W.I.A. (Trinidad), Caribair (Puerto Rico) and Pan Am.

TOURISM

Tourism is one of the main industries. There were 67,637 visitors in 1971. There are 32 hotels with a total of 1,030 rooms.

Antigua Tourist Board: Lower High St., P.O.B. 363, St. John's; Chair. J. F. SHOUL; Sec. Miss Y. MAGINLEY.

DOMINICA

Dominica is the most northerly of the Windward Islands, lying between Guadeloupe and Martinique. About one fourth of the total area of the island is under cultivation—exploitation being limited to the volcanic soils. The chief agricultural pursuit is the growing of bananas, followed closely by citrus fruit, particularly the lime, which besides producing edible fruit and juices, also yields various essential oils which are of value in pharmaceutical products. Oranges, cocoa, vanilla and coconuts are other crops. Production is mainly carried on from small holdings owned and worked by peasant farmers, who supply both home needs and an export trade.

STATISTICS

Area: 290 sq. miles.

Population (1968): 70,177; Roseau (capital) 15,000.

Agriculture (1968): Bananas 4,103,000 stems, Limes 3,856 barrels.

Finance: Budget (1970): Revenue EC \$14,002,005, Expenditure EC \$13,608,990.

External Trade (1969): Imports EC \$20,212,800, Exports EC \$12,416,800.

Tourism (1969): 8,246 visitors.

Education (1969): Primary Schools 81, Secondary Schools 4; Primary Pupils 19,224.

THE GOVERNMENT

The Governor: Sir Louis COOLS-LARTIGUE, K.B., O.B.E.

CABINET

(April 1972)

Premier: Hon. E. O. LeBLANC.

Deputy Premier and Minister of Finance, Trade and Industry: Hon. R. O. P. ARMOUR.

Minister for Home Affairs: Hon. E. A. LESLIE.

Minister of Education and Health: Hon. H. L. CHRISTIAN.

Minister of Communications and Works: Hon. P. R. JOHN.

Minister for Agriculture, Lands and Co-operatives: Hon. THOMAS ETIENNE.

Attorney-General: Hon. L. I. AUSTIN, O.B.E.

Cabinet Secretary: C. A. SEIGNORET, O.B.E.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Speaker: G. A. WINSTON.

Nominated Members: 3.

Official Member: 1.

Elected Members: 11.

Clerk: Mrs. M. DAVIS-PIERRE.

ELECTION, OCTOBER 1970

PARTY	
LeBlanc Labour Party .	8
Dominica Freedom Party .	2
Dominica Labour Party .	1

WEST INDIES ASSOCIATED STATES

POLITICAL PARTIES

- Dominica Labour Party:** Roseau; Pres. Hon. N. A. N. DUCREAY.
Dominica United People's Party: Roseau; Leader Hon. E. B. HENRY.
Dominican Freedom Party: Roseau; Leader Miss M. E. CHARLES.
LeBlanc Labour Party: Roseau; f. 1970; as a result of split in Dominica Labour Party; Leader Hon. E. O. LEBLANC.

RELIGION

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Bishop of Roseau, Dominica: Rt. Rev. ARNOLD BOGHAERT, Bishop's House, Roseau; 67,000 Catholics (1970).

There are also Methodist and Anglican Churches. The Anglican Bishop of the Windward Islands is resident in St. Vincent.

THE PRESS

- Dominica Chronicle:** (Bulletin Office), P.O.B. 124, Roseau; f. 1909; Catholic Democratic; Saturday; Man. S. A. W. BOYD; circ. 2,500.
Dominica Herald: 31 Kennedy Ave., Roseau; f. 1955; Liberal weekly; Editor EDWARD SCOBIE; circ. 1,700.
Government Gazette: Government Printer, Roseau; weekly; circ. 460.
The Star: 26 Bath Rd., Roseau; weekly; literary and political; Editor PHYLLIS SHAND ALLFREY; circ. 1,800.

RADIO

There is a sub-station of the Windward Islands Broadcasting Service (Grenada).

FINANCE

BANKS

- Dominica Co-operative Bank Ltd.:** 9 Gt. Marlborough St., Roseau; f. 1941; Pres. and Man. Dir. J. B. CHARLES.
Barclays Bank International Ltd.: Head Office: 54 Lombard St., London, EC3P 3AH; Branch in Roseau; sub-branch at Portsmouth; agency at Marigot; Man. F. DUPIGNY.
Royal Bank of Canada: Head Office: Place Ville Marie, Montreal; branch in Roseau; Man. R. I. Cox.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

- Agricultural Marketing Board:** Chair. Hon. G. A. WINSTON; Sec. M. G. WHITE.
Co-operative Citrus Growers' Association, The: Pres. C. J. L. DUPIGNY.

Dominica Banana Growers' Association: Roseau; Gen. Man. V. E. WHITE.

Dominica Chamber of Commerce: Love Lane, Roseau; Pres. T. E. COULTHARD, Exec. Sec. J. M. LIBURD.

Dom-Can Timbers Ltd.: 8 Castle St., Roseau; f. 1967 to develop logging industry; Pres. W. R. MALPASS.

TRADE UNIONS

Dominica Trade Union: 70-71 Queen Mary St., Roseau; f. 1945; 2,500 mems.; Pres. DEVERILL P. LAWRENCE; Gen. Sec. STEWART WILLIAMS.

Civil Service Association: 22 Bath Rd., Roseau; f. 1960; 350 mems.; Pres. C. E. BUTLER; Sec. C. A. SEVERIN.

Dominica Amalgamated Workers' Union: 49 Kennedy Ave.; f. 1960; 3,260 mems.; Gen. Sec. A. F. JOSEPH;

Waterfront and Allied Workers' Union: Upper Lane, Roseau; f. 1965; 500 mems.; Pres. ARNOLD ACTIVE; Gen. Sec. PATRICK JOHN.

MARKETING AND CO-OPERATIVE ORGANIZATIONS

There are 23 Credit Societies with about 9,941 members with share capital of \$1,412,541; loans 1968: \$1,278,342, and 4 Marketing and Processing societies (Lime Juice and Lime Oil, Fisheries) with 240 members.

TRANSPORT

ROADS

There are 231 miles of first class, 163 miles of second class and 73 miles of third class motorable roads. Extensive road development is taking place.

SHIPPING

Vessels of the following lines call at Roseau: Atlantic, Booker Line, Booth American, Caribbean Shipping Line, Geest Industries Ltd., Harrison, Hawthorn Enterprise Ltd., Jones Barbelmeir Clement Line, Linea C., Lamport and Holt, Royal Netherlands Steamship Ltd., Saguenay, St. Lucia Food Co., Seaways Line, West India Shipping Co., West Indies Shipping Services and West Indies Tramping Co.

Passengers (1968): 2,345 arrivals, 2,382 departures.

CIVIL AVIATION

Melville Hall Airport is served by LIAT (Antigua).
Passengers (1970): 19,910 arrivals, 19,363 departures;
Freight (1970): entered 685,834 lb., cleared 1,119,969 lb.

TOURISM

Dominica Tourist Board: Roseau; Chair. F. A. BARON; Sec. Mrs. J. OSBORNE.
There were 12,450 visitors in 1970.

GRENADA

Grenada is the most southerly of the Windward Islands, and the state includes the small islands known as the Grenadines. It is known as the "Spice Island"—the chief product of this kind being nutmeg, though cloves and vanilla are also grown. These three spices, together with bananas, mace (from nutmeg) and cocoa are the chief exports, but sugar, cotton, coffee, coconuts and citrus fruit are also significant and there is some subsistence agriculture and fishing.

STATISTICS

Area: 133 sq. miles.
Population (1970): 104,000, St. George's (capital) 22,893.
Agriculture: Nutmeg (1968) 34,034 cwt.; Cocoa (1969) 58,754 cwt.; Bananas (1968) 2,041,824 stems.
Finance: Budget (1971) EC \$35,613,426.
External Trade (1968): Imports EC \$26,346 030, Exports EC \$9,962,320.
Tourism (1969): 68,745 visitors.

THE GOVERNMENT

The Governor: Dame HILDA BYNOE, O.B.E.

CABINET (April 1972)

Premier and Minister for External Affairs, Home Affairs, Planning and Development, Lands and Tourism: Hon. ERIC M. GAIRY.

Minister of Finance, Trade and Production: Hon. GEORGE FREDERICK HOSTEN.

Minister of Social Affairs, Culture and Community Development: Hon. Mrs. CYNTHIA B. GAIRY.

Minister of Health, Housing and Local Government: Hon. DAVID T. SYLVESTER.

Minister of Communications, Works, Natural Resources and Labour: Hon. HERBERT PREUDHOMME.

Minister Without Portfolio and Leader of the Senate: Senator DEREK KNIGHT.

Minister of Youth: Senator WINSTON WHYTE.

Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry: Senator JOSHUA THORNE.

Attorney-General: Senator K. H. C. ALLEYNE, Q.C.

Cabinet Secretary: PAUL SCOON, O.B.E.

SENATE

President: G. B. JAMES.

Nominated Members: J. THORNE, Dr. A. BIERZYNSKI, T. FORRESTER, D. KNIGHT, Dr. J. A. WATTS, W. WHYTE, BEN JOSEPH JONES.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

The Speaker: Hon. G. E. D. CLYNE.

The Attorney-General: K. H. C. ALLEYNE, Q.C.

Elected Members: 15.

Clerk: C. V. STRACHAN.

ELECTION, FEBRUARY 1972

PARTY	SEATS
United Labour Party . .	13
Grenada National Party . .	2

POLITICAL PARTIES

Grenada National Party: f. 1956; Leader HERBERT BLAIZE.

Grenada United Labour Party: Leader ERIC GAIRY.

RELIGION

Archdeacon of Grenada (Anglican): Ven. Arch. R. S. MAXWELL, M.A., B.Sc., Rectory, Church Street, St. George's.

Bishop of St. George's in Grenada (Roman Catholic): Rt. Rev. PATRICK WEBSTER, Bishop's House, St. George's.

THE PRESS

Government Gazette: Government Printing; St. George's, weekly.

Torchlight, The: Cross Street, St. George's; f. 1955; Sun., Wed. and Fri.

West Indian, The: Hillsborough St., St. George's; f. 1915; daily except Mon. and Fri.; Editor R. CLYNE; London Office: 122 Shaftesbury Ave., W.1.

RADIO

Radio Grenada: Broadcasting House, St. George's, Grenada; f. 1955; medium-wave transmissions to Grenada and the Grenadines, and short-wave transmissions; Man. and Programme Dir. JEROME D. M. ROMAIN.

See also St. Lucia.

FINANCE

BANKING

Grenada Agricultural Bank: Government Buildings, St. George's; f. 1965; Man. G. I. MARECHAU.

Grenada Co-operative Bank Ltd.: 8 Church Street, St. George's; f. 1932; Man. Dir. and Sec. G. V. STEELE.

Grenada National Bank and Trust Co.: St. George's; f. 1969; cap. p.u. \$136,600.

Bank of Nova Scotia: Head Office: Toronto 1, Ontario; Halifax St., St. George's; Man. I. W. MEARNES; sub-br. Grand Anse.

Barclays Bank International Ltd.: Head Office: 54 Lombard St., London, EC3P 3AH; St. George's: P.O.B. 37; Man. L. R. E. JOHNSON; sub-brs. at Grenville and Carriacou; agencies at Gouyave, Grand Anse, Carenage and Sauters.

Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce: Head Office: Toronto 1, Ontario; Halifax St., St. George's; Man. D. W. STEPHENSON.

Royal Bank of Canada: Head Office: Place Ville Marie, Montreal; brs. in St. George's and Grenville; Man. K. E. D. FISHER.

INSURANCE

The larger insurance companies have agents in Grenada and the other islands of the group.

WEST INDIES ASSOCIATED STATES

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Grenada Chamber of Commerce, Inc.: P.O.B. 129, St. George's; f. 1921, incorporated 1947; 45 mems.; Pres. E. W. WOODROFFE; Sec. Mrs. R. A. SMITH.

Junior Chamber of Commerce: Pres. BERTRAM ANDREWS; Sec. ROY WILLIAMS.

Grenada Banana Co-operative Society: St. George's; f. 1955; a statutory body to control production and marketing of bananas; Sec. W. KNIGHT.

Grenada Co-operative Nutmeg Association: Scott St. St. George's; f. 1947; c. 6,000 mems.; purchases, processes and markets all the nutmeg and mace grown; Sec. R. S. RENWICK.

Grenada Cocoa Association: St. George's; f. 1964.

Grenada Coconut Growers' Association: St. George's.

Grenada Trade Union Council: P.O. Box 405, Otway House; f. 1955; about 5,000 mems.; seven affiliated unions; affiliated to CCL and ICFTU; Pres. J. D. KNIGHT; Sec. C. B. STUART; the largest affiliates are:

Manual and Mental Workers' Union: Progress House, St. George's; f. 1951; about 2,000 mems.; Pres. ERIC M. GAIRY.

Technical and Allied Workers' Union: Otway House, St. George's; f. 1958; about 800 mems.; Pres. CURTIS B. STUART.

Grenada Union of Teachers: St. George's Government School, St. George's; f. 1913; 700 mems.; Pres. JEROME MCBARNETTE.

Seamen and Waterfront Workers' Union: P.O. Box 154, St. George's; f. 1952; 600 mems.; Pres. GEORGE B. W. OTWAY.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

A Co-operative Department was established in 1957. There are 16 Marketing Societies, 20 Credit Unions, one Credit Union League and one Farmers' Co-operative Council.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

ROADS

There are approximately 566 miles of goods roads, of which about 356 miles have oiled surfaces. There are about 4,200 registered vehicles.

SHIPPING

The chief ports are St. George's and Grenville on Grenada and Hillsborough on Carriacou.

The chief lines are the Harrison, Saguenay Steamship, Royal Netherlands Steamship, Gecst, Booth, Grimaldi Siosa, West Indian Shipping and Atlantic. Several local craft ply regularly between the islands.

CIVIL AVIATION

The airfield at Pearls, 18 miles from St. George's, is served by L.I.A.T. (Antigua).

TOURISM

Grenada Tourist Board: St. George's; Exec.-Sec. Mrs. G. PROTAIN. There were 71,697 tourists in 1970.

ST. CHRISTOPHER-NEVIS-ANGUILLA

STATISTICS

Area: St. Kitts 65 sq. miles; Nevis 36 sq. miles.

Population: St. Kitts (1965) 59,476; Nevis (1960) 12,750; Anguilla (1960) 5,568; Basseterre (capital) 15,726.

Agriculture: Cotton (1970) 38,800 tons.; Cotton (1960) 27,235 lb.

Finance: Budget (1970) EC \$27,118,290.

External Trade (1967): Imports EC 16,241,972, Exports EC \$9,047,411.

Tourism (1970): 18,914 visitors.

ST. KITTS - NEVIS

St. Kitts (St. Christopher)

This island is about 65 sq. miles in extent, 28 miles long and 5 miles wide.

The economy of the island is based mainly on sugar. There is one sugar factory located in Basseterre. Sea Island Cotton is also grown. Tourism is developing rapidly.

The chief port and capital of the island is Basseterre.

Nevis

This lies three miles to the south-east of St. Kitts and is 36 sq. miles in area.

Cultivation is confined to very small farms which once prospered exclusively on sugar. But because of competition from St. Kitts, Sea Island cotton and coconuts have become the staple crops, though some sugar is still produced.

THE GOVERNMENT

The Governor: M. P. ALLEN, O.B.E. (acting).

CABINET

(April 1972)

Premier and Minister of Home and External Affairs: Hon. R. L. BRADSHAW, J.P.

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance, Trade, Development and Tourism: Hon. C. A. P. SOUTHWELL, J.P.

Minister of Agriculture and Labour: Hon. L. E. ST. JOHN PAYNE.

Minister of Education, Health and Social Affairs: Hon. F. C. BRYANT, J.P.

WEST INDIES ASSOCIATED STATES

Minister of Communications, Works and Transport: Hon. C. I. DE GRASSE.

Minister without Portfolio: Hon. J. N. FRANCE.

Attorney-General: Hon. L. L. MOORE.

Director of Public Prosecutions: H. M. SQUIRES.

Cabinet Secretary: I. WALWYN, O.B.E.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

The Speaker: J. WILLIAMS.

Elected Members: 9.

Nominated Member: 2.

ELECTIONS, MAY 1971

PARTY	SEATS
Labour Party	7
People's Action Movement	1
Nevis Reformation Party	1

POLITICAL PARTIES

St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla Labour Party (Workers' League): Church St., Basseterre; f. 1932; Leader R. L. BRADSHAW.

People's Action Movement: Leader Dr. W. V. HERBERT.

United National Movement: Nevis; affiliated to the St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla Labour Party. Leader EUGENE WALWYN.

THE PRESS

Democrat: P.O. Box 30, Basseterre; f. 1948; weekly; circ. 3,540; Dirs. Capt. J. L. WIGLEY, W. V. HERBERT, M.B.E.; Editor NATHANIEL HODGE.

Labour Spokesman, The: Masses House, Church St., Basseterre; f. 1957; daily; organ of St. Kitts-Nevis Trades and Labour Union; Editor G. ELROY LEWIS; circ. 1,200.

RADIO

Radio ZIZ: Springfield, Basseterre; government controlled; f. 1961; Broadcasting Officer E. L. JOHN (acting).

FINANCE

Bank of America, N.T. & S.A.: Basseterre and Sanoy Point; Man. R. S. LUPINACCI.

Nevis Co-operative Banking Co. Ltd.: Charlestown, Nevis; Man. Dir. D. R. WALWYN, O.B.E.

St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Ltd.: Church St., Basseterre (P.O.B. 207); Man. E. W. LAWRENCE.

Barclays Bank International Ltd.: Head Office: 54 Lombard St., London, EC3P 3AH; Basseterre: P.O. Box 42; sub-branch in Nevis; Man. J. C. O'SHEA.

Royal Bank of Canada: Head Office: Place Ville Marie, Montreal; Basseterre: P.O.B. 91; Man. W. L. BECKETT.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

St. Kitts-Nevis Chamber of Commerce (Inc.): Basseterre; f. 1938; incorporated 1949; 69 mems.; Prcs. A. BARKER; Sec. J. D. QUINLAN.

St. Kitts Employers' Consultative Federation: Basseterre; represents most large employers in commercial, industrial and agricultural sectors; Sec. RALPH VANIER.

St. Kitts Sea Island Cotton Growers' Association Ltd.: P.O.B. 238, Basseterre; f. 1937; Prcs. R. D. E. YEARWOOD; Sec. R. S. VANIER.

Nevis Cotton Growers' Association Ltd.: Charlestown, Nevis; Pres. IVOR STEVENS.

St. Kitts Sugar Association Ltd.: P.O.B. 238, Basseterre; f. 1941; 33 mems.; Pres. R. D. E. YEARWOOD.

TRADE UNIONS

St. Kitts-Nevis Trades and Labour Union: Masses House, Church St., Basseterre; f. 1940; affiliated Caribbean Congress of Labour; associated with St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla Labour Party; about 4,000 mems.; Pres. ROBERT BRADSHAW; Gen. Sec. Jos N. FRANCE; publ. *The Labour Spokesman* (daily).

St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla Civil Service Association: North Square St., Basseterre; about 270 mems.; Pres. Dr. E. O. JACOBS; Sec. GEORGE WARNER.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

There are 36 miles of light railway on St. Kitts serving the sugar plantations.

ROADS

In St. Kitts there are approximately 60 miles of roads, in Nevis approximately 63 miles and in Anguilla 35 miles. There are about 2,186 registered vehicles.

SHIPPING

The Government maintain a commercial motor boat service between the islands and the following shipping lines call at the islands: Saguenay, West Indies Shipping Service, Harrison, Booth, Lamport and Holt, Royal Netherlands, Athel, Atlantic, Grimaldi Siosa and Lauro.

CIVIL AVIATION

The following airlines serve St. Kitts: L.I.A.T. (Antigua), Windward Island Airways (Netherlands Antilles). Nevis is served by L.I.A.T.

TOURISM

St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla Tourist Board: P.O.B. 132, Basseterre.

There were 18,914 visitors to St. Kitts-Nevis and Anguilla in 1970.

ANGUILLA

Some 35 sq. miles in extent, Anguilla lies 70 miles to the north of St. Kitts, and has an estimated population of 6,000 (1968).

A subsistence agrarian economy is practised and the island also derives income from the sale of postage stamps and salt. Approximately £15,000 per year is received from expatriate workers. The unit of currency is the East Caribbean dollar (EC\$).

CONSTITUTION

Anguilla was a British colony from 1650 until February 1967, when it became part of the Associated State of St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla. The island declared independence from St. Kitts in May 1967, and in a plebiscite held that month 1,813 votes were in favour of the move, 5 against. In January 1968 Mr. Anthony Lee was appointed British Commissioner for one year, to attempt a negotiated settlement. At the end of the year no settlement had been achieved, and Britain withdrew financial aid. In February 1969 Anguilla was declared an independent Republic with an American style Constitution. A plebiscite held that month endorsed this move by 1,739 votes to 4, after which Mr. Ronald Webster adopted the title of President. The Anguillians demanded the withdrawal of Mr. Lee and expelled all British citizens from the island. In March the British Government sent an invasion force of paratroopers and civilian police. Development aid was restored at the former level of £50,000 a year and measures have been taken to improve the island's infrastructure. By September, the paratroopers had been withdrawn, and it had been decided to set up a joint commission to decide the future of Anguilla. The commission was appointed in February 1970, and reported in November, recommending that Anguilla should remain part of the Associated State of St. Christopher-Nevis-Anguilla, but with greater control over its own affairs. The report was rejected by the

Anguillian leader, Mr. Ronald Webster, who opposed all links with St. Kitts, and by Mr. Robert Bradshaw, the Prime Minister of St. Kitts, who maintained that the British proposals contravened the constitution of the Associated State. However, in July 1971, the United Kingdom Government went ahead with a bill to restore direct British control over Anguilla, which would cease to be part of the Associated State of St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla if the Government of the Associated State were to terminate its status of association with the U.K. This was condemned by the St. Kitts House of Assembly, but was the cause of celebrations among the population of Anguilla. The future status of the island is to be determined by a referendum to be held within five years of the British legislation.

THE GOVERNMENT

Her Majesty's Commissioner for Anguilla: A. C. WATSON.

The internal administration of Anguilla is conducted by the Anguilla Council, under the chairmanship of Mr. RONALD WEBSTER.

THE PRESS

Anguilla Beacon: The Valley; Editor ATLIN HARRINGTON.

RADIO

Radio Anguilla: The Valley; owned and operated by the British Government; Dir. ROY G. DUNLOP.

TRANSPORT

CIVIL AVIATION

Anguilla is served by Windward Island Airways of Sint Maarten (Netherlands Antilles).

SAINT LUCIA

Saint Lucia is one of the Windward Islands, lying between Martinique and St. Vincent. The principal crop raised on the island is bananas, there being many large plantations, together with numerous small holdings. Cocoa, citrus and coconuts are important secondary crops; bananas represent four-fifths of all exports. The chief industries are the manufacture of rum, edible oils, cigarettes and mineral waters, the processing of citrus fruit and cotton ginning.

STATISTICS

Area: 238 sq. miles.

Population (1966): 110,142, Castries (capital) 39,000; Birth Rate (per '000) 38.7, Death Rate 6.6.

Production: Bananas (1969) 185,332,768 stems; Coconut Meal (1967) 2,048,000 lb.; Rum (1967) 124,000 gallons; Copra (1967) 5,963 tons; Edible Oil (1967) 134,000 gallons; Raw Oil (1967) 421,000 gallons.

Finance: Budget (1971) Revenue EC\$18,344,628, Expenditure EC\$18,546,284.

External Trade (1968): Imports EC\$29,452,000, Exports EC\$12,553,000.

Tourism (1969): 25,382 visitors, 40,451 cruise ship passengers. Estimated revenue £810,000 sterling.

THE GOVERNMENT

The Governor: Sir FREDERICK CLARKE.

CABINET

(April 1972)

Premier and Minister of Finance, Planning and Development: Hon. J. G. M. COMPTON.

Minister of Trade, Industry, Agriculture and Tourism: Hon. G. W. MALLETT.

Minister of Education and Health: Hon. H. J. FRANCOIS.

Minister of Communications and Works: Hon. J. R. A. BOUSQUET.

Minister of Housing, Community Development, Social Affairs and Labour: Hon. J. M. D. BOUSQUET.

Parliamentary Secretary to the Premier: Hon. Dr. V. G. MONROSE.

Attorney-General: Hon. J. D. B. RENWICK, Q.C.

Cabinet Secretary: Dr. GRAHAM LOUISY, M.B.E.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Speaker: W. ST. CLAIR DANIEL.

Official Member: 1.

Nominated Members: 3.

Elected Members: 10.

Clerk: Mrs. U. RAVENEAU.

ELECTION, APRIL 1969

PARTY	SEATS
United Workers Party . . .	6
St. Lucia Labour Party . . .	3
United Front . . .	1

POLITICAL PARTIES

United Workers Party: Castries; f. 1964; comprises members of dissolved National Labour Movement and People's Progressive Party; Leader J. G. M. COMPTON.

St. Lucia Labour Party: Castries; Leader K. A. H. FOSTER.

United Front: Castries; f. 1969; Leader G. F. L. CHARLES.

RELIGION

Bishop of Castries (Roman Catholic): Rt. Rev. C. A. H. J. GACHET, Bishop's House, Castries.

Roman Catholics form at least 90 per cent of the population; there are also Anglican, Methodist, Baptist, Seventh Day Adventist and Bethel Tabernacle Churches and other sects. The Anglican Bishop of the Windward Islands is resident in St. Vincent.

THE PRESS

Castries Catholic Chronicle, The: Bishop's House, Castries; f. 1957; fortnightly; circ. 2,000.

The Voice of St. Lucia: P.O.B. 104, Castries; f. 1885; owned by Sir Garnet Gordon; twice weekly; circ. 9,000; Editor Mrs. KRISTINE COX; London Office: Colin Turner (London) Ltd., Nassau House, 122 Shaftesbury Ave., London, W.1; U.S.A. Office: S. S. Koppe and Co., Inc., 610 Fifth Ave., Rockefeller Center, New York, N.Y. 10020.

West Indian Crusader: Broglie St., Castries; weekly; Editor RUPERT BRANFORD.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Radio Caribbean International: P.O.B. 121, Castries; f. 1961; subsidiary of Rediffusion Ltd., London; French and English services; Man. JOHN H. WHITMARSH.

There is also a sub-station of the Windward Islands Broadcasting Service (Grenada).

TELEVISION

St. Lucia Television Service Ltd.: P.O.B. 292, Castries; f. 1967; commercial station; Chair. and Man. Dir. T. K. ARCHER.

FINANCE

BANKING

Agricultural and Industrial Bank: Castries; f. 1966; provides loan facilities to farmers and producers' associations; Chair. JOSEPH QUENTIN CHARLES.

Government Savings Bank: Treasury, Castries; Accountant-General NORMAN ETIENNE.

St. Lucia Co-operative Bank Ltd.: Castries; incorporated 1937; cap. auth. \$250,000; Pres. L. FLOISSAC; Man. E. A. THEODORE; Sec. HAROLD BELIZAIRE.

Bank of Nova Scotia Ltd.: Head Office: Toronto 1, Ontario, Canada; 6 William Peter Boulevard, Castries; Man. D. W. GALE.

Barclays Bank International Ltd.: Head Office: 54 Lombard St., London, EC3P 3AH; branch in Castries, sub-br. in Soufrière and daily Agency in Vieux Fort; Man. R. O. HAYDOCK.

Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce: Toronto, Canada; William Peter Blvd., Castries.

Chase Manhattan Bank, N.A.: Head Office: 1 Chase Manhattan Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10015; St. Lucia branch: P.O. 314, Castries; Man. R. M. VANDERPOEL.

Royal Bank of Canada: Head Office: Place Ville Marie, Montreal; P.O.B. 280, Castries; Man. M. S. FRANCIS.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

St. Lucia Agriculturists' Association Ltd.: Castries; Chair. and Man. Dir. W. E. COX; Sec. R. RAVENEAU.

St. Lucia Banana Growers' Association: Castries; f. 1953, became statutory corporation 1967; Chair. H. V. ATKINSON; Man. S. D. GAGE.

St. Lucia Chamber of Commerce: George Gordon Bldgs., 4 Bridge St., Castries; f. 1889; 81 mems.; Pres. A. F. VALMONT; Sec. HILARY MODESTE.

St. Lucia Coconut Growers' Association Ltd.: P.O.B. 259, Castries, St. Lucia; Man. Dir. M. C. SALLES-MIGUELLE; Sec. N. E. EDMUNDS.

TRADE UNIONS

St. Lucia Workers' Union: Reclamation Grounds, Castries; f. 1939; affiliated to ICFU, ORIT, IFPAAW, PTTI and CCL; about 3,000 mems.; Pres. CHARLES AUGUSTIN; Sec. J. B. KING.

St. Lucia Civil Service Association: Castries; Pres. Dr. G. LOUISY; Sec. P. JOSIE.

St. Lucia Seamen and Waterfront Workers' Trade Union: Reclamation Grounds, P.O.B. 166, Castries; f. 1945; about 800 mems.; affiliated to ICFU; Pres. A. ST. OMER; Sec. H. ANNEVILLE.

St. Lucia Teachers' Union: Castries; Pres. I. DUPRES; Sec. G. BURTON.

Vieux Fort Dock Workers' Union: Vieux Fort; Pres. JOSEPH EMMANUEL.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

There are 11 co-operative societies.

TRANSPORT

ROADS

There is a total of approximately 500 miles of roads, of which 123 miles are main roads, 285 miles are feeder roads, and about 92 miles are unclassified roads.

SHIPPING

The ports at Castries and Vieux Fort were to be fully mechanized by May 1972. Castries has three berths with a total length of 1,735 ft.; Vieux Fort will have two berths available, each 535 ft. long. The port of Soufrière has a deep water anchorage but no alongside berth for ocean-going vessels.

WEST INDIES ASSOCIATED STATES

In 1971 a total of 69 passenger liners called at the three ports. Regular services are provided by the following lines: Atlantic, Booker, Booth, Federal, French, Geest, Harrison, Italia, Lamport and Holt, Royal Dutch Line, Saguenay, Seaway and West Indies Shipping Co.

Total cargo throughput in 1971 was 160,000 tons (Castries), and 40,000 tons (Vieux Fort).

CIVIL AVIATION

There are two airports in use, Vigie near Castries, served by LIAT (Antigua), Caribair (Puerto Rico) and

several other charter operators, and Hewanorra International (formerly Beane Field) Vieux Fort, served by BWIA (Trinidad), BOAC, and charter operators from North America and the U.K.

TOURISM

St. Lucia Tourist Board: Castries; Chair. P. BERGASSE; Sec. S. SALTIBUS; Man. I. SKEETE. A British grant of £55,660 has been made for reconstruction. Number of visitors (1970): 29,529.

SAINT VINCENT

Saint Vincent is one of the Windward Islands, west of Barbados. She attained statchood within the Associated States in October 1969. Saint Vincent is the leading world producer of arrowroot; another important crop is Sea Island cotton. Bananas, however, make up over half of the island's exports. Copra, coconuts, nutmegs, groundnuts, cocoa and cassava are also produced; and about one-third of the island is suitable for crops.

STATISTICS

Area: 150 sq. miles.

Population (1968): 92,685, Kingstown (capital) 22,000.

Agriculture: Arrowroot (1968) 2,827,000 lb.; Bananas (1969) 75,745,000 lb.

Finance: Budget (1970) EC \$18,517,150.

External Trade (1969): Imports EC \$18,467,693, Exports EC \$7,151,958.

Tourism (1969): 15,569 visitors.

Education (1968): Primary Schools 58, Secondary Schools 9; Primary Pupils 27,199, Secondary Pupils 2,817.

THE GOVERNMENT

The Governor: Sir RUPERT GODFREY JOHN.

CABINET

(April 1972)

Premier and Minister of Agriculture, Trade and Grenadine Affairs: J. F. MITCHELL.

Deputy Premier and Minister of Finance and Information: E. T. JOSHUA.

Minister of Home Affairs, Labour and Tourism: CLIVE TANNIS.

Minister of Communications and Works: N. SYLVESTER.

Minister of Health, Housing and Local Government: V. CUFFY.

Minister of Education, Community Development and Youth Affairs: ALFONSO DENNIE.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Speaker: C. ST. CLAIR DACON.

Nominated Members: 2.

Official Members: 1.

Elected Members: 9.

Clerk: O. CUFFY.

ELECTION, APRIL 1972

PARTY	SEATS
Labour Party	6
People's Political Party	6
Independent	1

POLITICAL PARTIES

The St. Vincent Labour Party: Kingstown; Leader R. M. CATO.

People's Political Party: Kingstown; left-wing; Leader E. T. JOSHUA.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Justice is administered by the Supreme Court of Judicature in Grenada, the Court of Summary Jurisdiction and the Magistrates' Courts.

RELIGION

ANGLICAN

Bishop of the Windward Islands: Rt. Rev. GEORGE CUTHBERT MANNING WOODROOFE, M.A., Bishop's House, St. Vincent.

THE PRESS

Government Bulletin: Public Relations Dept., Kingstown; periodically; Editor Public Relations Officer; circ. 100.

Government Gazette: P.O.B. 12, Kingstown; f. 1868; Government Printer A. DOWERS; circ. 370.

Vincentian, The: Lot 29, 113 Bay St., Kingstown; f. 1919; Independent; weekly; Man. Dir. C. DE BARNARD; Editor W. H. LEWIS; circ. 25,000; Great Britain Rep. R. H. HUMPHREY, 39 Brockenhurst Road, Croydon, Surrey.

RADIO

See Grenada.

WEST INDIES ASSOCIATED STATES

FINANCE BANKING

- Co-operative Bank:** Kingstown; Gen. Man. O. C. FORDE.
St. Vincent Agricultural Credit and Loan Bank: Kingstown;
Gen. Man. P. HULL.
St. Vincent Agricultural and Co-operative Bank: Kingstown; government-owned; finances agriculture, fisheries and related industries; Man. C. C. SAMUEL.

Barclays Bank D.C.O.: Head Office: 54 Lombard St., London, E.C.3; br. in Kingstown; Man. J. D. TRIMMINGHAM.

Royal Bank of Canada: Montreal; Kingstown; Man. R. DA SILVA.

Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce: Kingstown; Man. C. F. DAVIS.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

- St. Vincent Chamber of Commerce (Incorporated):** Kingstown; Pres. DUNCAN PROVIDENCE.
St. Vincent Co-operative Arrowroot Association: Kingstown; Chair. Sir FRED PHILLIPS.

TRADE UNIONS

- Commercial, Technical and Allied Workers' Union:** Kingstown; affiliated to Caribbean Congress of Labour (C.C.L.), ICFTU, Fiet, P.T.T.I. and St. Vincent Trade Union Congress; Sec. J. BURNS BONADIE.
Federated Industrial and Agricultural Workers' Union: Kingstown; affiliated to ICFTU; about 3,000 mems.; Pres. Hon. E. T. JOSHUA; Sec. ALMA JOHNSON.
The Civil Service Association: Kingstown; f. 1943; 400 mems.; Pres. ARNIM EUSTACE; Sec. H. STEWART.
The Teachers' Union: Kingstown; members of Caribbean Union of Teachers affiliated to N.U.T., W.C.O.T.P. and C.C.L.; 600 mems.
The Secondary School Teachers' Association: Kingstown; 49 mems.; Gen. Sec. ALISON McINTOSH.

CO-OPERATIVE AND MARKETING ORGANIZATIONS

There are 26 Agricultural Credit societies who receive loans from the Government and 5 Registered Co-operative Societies.

TRANSPORT ROADS

There are 568 miles of roads of which 160 miles are oiled, 202 miles rough motorable and 206 miles tracks and byeways. There are 3,040 registered vehicles (Dec. 1968).

SHIPPING

Two Federal ships provide a weekly cargo and passenger service. Monthly services are provided by the Royal Netherlands Steamships Co., Booth, American Shipping Co., Fratelli Grimaldi Line, James Nourse Line, Harrison Line, Atlantic Line, West Indies Shipping Co., Linea C., Saguenay Shipping Ltd. and Geest Line.

A new deep-water wharf with alongside berthing was built at Kingstown with Canadian assistance in 1964.

In 1966, 653 ships entered the State bringing 7,542 passengers and 49,988 tons freight; 660 ships cleared with 39,879 tons freight.

CIVIL AVIATION

There is a civilian airport at Arnos Vale, situated about two miles south-east of Kingstown, served by L.I.A.T. (Antigua).

1966: Passengers entered 14,775, cleared 15,189; Freight entered 94,872 kilos, cleared 13,067 kilos.

TOURISM

St. Vincent Tourist Board: P.O.B. 834, Kingstown; Chair. H. V. Soso; Sec. Mrs. G. E. JOHN.

There were 17,407 visitors in 1971.

WESTERN SAMOA

Western Samoa became independent from New Zealand on 1 January 1962 and is a member of the Commonwealth. It lies in the South Pacific 1,500 miles north of New Zealand and consists of two large and seven small islands; five islands are uninhabited. Following a general election in February 1970, Fiame Mata'afa Mulinu'u, Prime Minister since 1959, was voted out of office. A new cabinet headed by Tupua Tamasese Lealofi was formed in February 1970.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (square miles)		
Total	Savai'i	Upolu
1,097	662	433

POPULATION 1966			
Total	Upolu	Savai'i	Apia (capital)
131,552	95,344	36,208	25,391

1966: Births 1,111; Deaths 147
Population (1970 est.): 135,000.

EMPLOYMENT (1963 estimate)

Agriculture	22,143
Industry	2,256
Commerce	3,381
Transport and Communications	1,275
Entertainment and Service	984
Government	1,866
Professions	3,211

AGRICULTURE (1971 est.)

	ACRES
Coconuts	55,000
Bananas	17,000
Cocoa	18,000
Food Crops	n.a.
Mixed Crops	n.a.

Livestock (1966 estimate): Cattle 20,000; Pigs 40,000;
Horses 2,600; Poultry 500,000.

Fishing (1966 estimate): 5,000 tons.

Industry: There are four saw mills, one tyre retreading plant, a soap factory, a bottling plant, a cabinet making industry, a biscuit factory and two garment factories and various small enterprises. Timber (hardwood) cut (1966 estimate): 720,000 super ft.

FINANCE

1 tālā (W.S. \$) = 100 cents.

1 tālā = £0.57 = U.S. \$1.5.

U.S. \$1 = 66 W.S. cents.

BUDGET (W.S. \$'000)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
	1971 (est.)		1971 (est.)
Ordinary Revenue	6,478.2	Maintenance and Capital	6,518.4
Other Revenue:		Development	518.2
Grants	220		
Loans	—		
TOTAL	6,698.2	TOTAL	7,036.6

WESTERN SAMOA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY, THE CONSTITUTION, THE GOVERNMENT, ETC.)

EXTERNAL TRADE

(1967—W.S. \$)

Imports: 5,635,235 (manufactured goods, meat, vehicles, cloth, sugar).

Exports: 3,139,038 (Copra 927,966, Cocoa 1,461,635, Bananas 259,564). Mainly to the United Kingdom, United States, Australia, New Zealand, German Federal Republic and Netherlands.

TRANSPORT

ROADS

VEHICLES REGISTERED—31 December 1970

Passenger Cars and Buses	416
Private Cars and Lorries	1,740
Motor-Cycles	221

Shipping (1965): Loaded 49,604 tons; unloaded 55,997 tons.

Civil Aviation (1965): Passenger arrivals 8,869, departures 8,883.

THE CONSTITUTION

(January 1962)

RECENT HISTORY

Western Samoa, formerly a United Nations Trust Territory under New Zealand's administration, became independent on January 1st, 1962. The present Constitution came into force on that date.

HEAD OF STATE

The office of Head of State is held by His Highness Malietoa Tanumafili. He and His Highness Tupua Tama-sese Meaole held this post jointly from January 1st, 1962, until the latter's death on April 5th, 1963. His Highness Malietoa Tanumafili II will hold this post for life. After that the Head of State will be elected by the Legislative Assembly for a term of five years.

EXECUTIVE POWER

Executive power lies with the Cabinet, consisting of a Prime Minister, supported by the majority in the Legislative Assembly, and eight Ministers selected by the Prime Minister. Cabinet decisions are subject to review by the Executive Council, which is made up of the Head of State and the Cabinet.

LEGISLATIVE POWER

Since the General Election of February 25th, 1967 the Legislative Assembly has consisted of 47 members, two of whom are Europeans. It has a three-year term and the Speaker is elected from among the members. Samoans and Europeans have separate electoral rolls; the Europeans are elected by universal adult suffrage and the Samoans by the Matai (elected family leaders). A change of government followed the general election held in February 1970.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

Fautua of Maliena: H.H. MALIETOA TANUMAFILI II, C.B.E.

CABINET

(April 1972)

Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs: TUPUA TAMASESE LEALOFI IV.

Minister of Finance: TOFA SIAOSI.

Minister of Works: TUPUOLA EPI.

Minister of Education: TUALA PAULO.

Minister of Agriculture: ASI LEAVASA.

Minister of Post Office and Radio: FUIMAONO MOASOPE.

Minister of Health: VAAI KOLONE.

Minister of Lands: POLATAIVO FOSI.

Minister of Justice: AMOA TAUSILIA.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

RESIDENT

New Zealand is represented in Apia by a High Commissioner (W. E. THORP).

The United Nations is represented in Apia by a Regional Representative (WILLIAM B. HUSSEY).

NON-RESIDENT*

The United Kingdom is represented in Apia by a High Commissioner (Sir ARTHUR GALSWORTHY).

France is represented by an Ambassador (M. CHRISTIAN DE NICOLAY).

United States of America is represented by an Ambassador (KENNETH FRANZHEIM).

Australia is represented by a High Commissioner (Dame ANNABELLE RANKIN, D.B.E.).

Canada is represented by a High Commissioner (J. A. DOUGAN).

India is represented by a High Commissioner (P. S. NAKSAR).

* Resident in Wellington, New Zealand.

PARLIAMENT

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker: Hon. MAGELE ATE.

Deputy Speaker: Hon. TAULAPAPA FAIMAALA.

Samoan Members: 45 representing 41 territorial constituencies.

Individual Voters: 2.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The Supreme Court consists of a Chief Justice and a Puisne Judge. It has full jurisdiction for both criminal and civil cases. Appeals lie with the Court of Appeal.

Chief Justice: B. C. SPRING.

Puisne Judge: To be appointed.

Registrar: F. J. THOMSEN.

The Court of Appeal consists of a President (the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court), and with such persons possessing qualifications prescribed by statute as may be appointed by the Head of State. Any three judges of the Court of Appeal may exercise all the powers of the Court. A Judge of the Court cannot sit on the hearing of an appeal from any decision made by him.

The Magistrates Court consists of a Magistrate and two senior Samoan Judges, assisted by four junior Samoan Judges.

Magistrate: R. P. McALEER.

The Land and Titles Court has jurisdiction in respect of disputes over Samoan land and succession to Samoan titles. It consists of the President (who is also Chief Justice of the Supreme Court) assisted by five Samoan associate judges and assessors; P.O.B. 33, Apia.

Registrar: AVELUA F. ENARI.

RELIGION

The population is almost entirely Christian.

PROTESTANT CHURCHES

Congregational Christian Church in Samoa: Tamaligi, Apia; Elder Deacon FUIMANO ASUEMU.

Methodist Church in Samoa: Pres. AMANI AMITUANA'I.

Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints: Pres. RALPH RODGERS, L.D.S. Mission, P.O.B. 197, Apia.

Seventh-Day Adventist Church: Box 600, Apia; f. 1895; mission territory constituted by American Samoa and Western Samoa; adherents (1967 census) 2,106; Pres. Pastor D. E. HAY; publ. monthly magazine.

Congregational Church of Jesus in Samoa: Rcv. SOLOMONA SIULAGI, Fataogo, Apia.

Anglican Church: Rcv. H. H. BUTLER; P.O.B. 16, Apia.

ROMAN CATHOLIC COMMUNION

Bishop of Apia: Rt. Rev. PIO TAOFINU'U, Bishop's House, Box 532, Apia, Western Samoa.

THE PRESS

Samoa Times, The: Apia, Western Samoa, Pago Pago, American Samoa; weekly; independent, bi-lingual newspaper covering both Western and American Samoa; Editor FAALOGO PITO FAALOGO; circ. 8,000.

Savali: P.O.B. 193, Apia; f. 1904; fortnightly; government publication; Samoan and English; Man. and Editor KALATI MOSE; circ. 6,500.

South Seas Star: Box 242, Apia; f. 1971; weekly (Wed.); Man. Editor LEOTA PITA; English Editor S. FICIEL; Samoan Editor POUVI SU'A; circ. 3,000.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Western Samoa Broadcasting Service: Broadcasting Dept., P.O.B. 200, Apia; commenced operation and broadcasts 1948; broadcasts in English and Samoan on 1420 kc./s. and 10,000 watts power; Dir. J. W. MOORE; Programme Supervisor L. LEVI; Chief Technician J. K. BROWN. In 1970, there were 20,000 radio sets.

There is a radio communication station at Apia. Radio telephone service connects Western Samoa with American Samoa, Fiji, New Zealand, Australia, Canada, U.S.A., U.K. and other overseas countries. Telephone subscribers numbered 1,405 in December 1964, and 1,800 in December 1970.

BANKING AND TRADE

Bank of Western Samoa: Apia; f. 1959; cap. p.u. \$500,000; dep. \$3,910,638 (Dec. 1970); Chair. D. O. WHYTE, C.B.E.; Man. W. J. LANCASTER.

CO-OPERATIVES

In 1966 there were 8 registered co-operatives, and 13 credit unions.

TRANSPORT

Public Works Department: Apia; Dir. of Works L. McQUITY.

VEHICLES REGISTERED

	1970	1971*
Passenger Cars and Buses	416	761
Private Cars and Lorries	1,740	1,438
Motor Cycles	221	165

* Jan.-Oct.

ROADS

There are 496 miles of roads in the islands, of which 76 miles are bitumen surfaced. (Main roads 242 miles, Secondary roads 103 miles, Plantation Roads 151 miles.)

SHIPPING

A regular fortnightly service from New Zealand via Fiji, Japan, linking U.K. and U.S.A. Also a direct service with Japan and U.K. Nauru state shipping line makes regular calls at Apia, Western Samoa.

CIVIL AVIATION

Polynesian Airlines Ltd.: P.O.B. 473, Beach Rd., Apia; daily air services to Pago Pago (capital of American Samoa) connect with services to Fiji, Tahiti, New Zealand, U.S.A.; weekly services to Nadi (Fiji) and Niue Island; twice-weekly service to Nuku'alofa (Tonga); aircraft 2 DC-3, 1 HS 748; Chair. E. F. PAUL; Gen. Man. E. T. HUGHAN.

EDUCATION

(1966)

	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS	NUMBER OF PUPILS
Primary	169	} 34,000
Intermediate	39	
Secondary	15	

YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Yemen Arab Republic is situated in the south-west corner of the Arabian Peninsula, bounded to the north and east by Saudi Arabia, to the west by the Red Sea, and to the south and east by the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen (formerly Aden and the Federation of South Arabia). The climate in the semi-desert coastal strip is hot, with high humidity; inland, the climate is somewhat less hot, with heavy rainfall. The eastern plateau slopes into desert. The language is Arabic. The population is almost entirely Muslim, split between the Shafai and Zaidi sects. The flag of the Yemen Arab Republic consists of three black, white and red horizontal stripes, with a green star on the white stripe. The capital is Sana'a.

Recent History

Imam Ahmed of the Yemen died in September 1962. He was succeeded by his son, Imam Muhammad, but a week later, after a *coup d'état* by Colonel Abdullah Sallal, the Imam withdrew from the capital, rallying his supporters in the mountains to the north-east. The Imam's followers were supported by Saudi Arabia and those of Colonel (later Major-General and President) Sallal by the United Arab Republic. The Republican Government was recognized by the majority of countries and the United Nations. In the remoter parts of the country the Imam continued to rule and to fight against the Sana'a government. An agreement between President Nasser of the U.A.R. and King Faisal of Saudi Arabia at a conference in August 1967 resulted in the withdrawal of Egyptian troops from the Yemen by December. President Sallal was overthrown in a bloodless coup in November 1967 and a Presidential Council established. A major Royalist offensive besieged Sana'a for some time early in 1968, but a Republican recovery and dissension amongst the Imam's forces followed; during 1969 most leading Royalists were in exile and hostilities virtually ceased. In the spring of 1970 a number of Royalists returned to take up important positions in Sana'a, following an informal peace settlement between the Republic and Saudi Arabia. Full diplomatic relations with Riyadh and several Western countries followed later in the year, but relations with the left-wing government in Aden remained hostile. In July 1971 there were rumours of an attempt by senior army officers to overthrow the government, and several officers were dismissed. In September the Prime Minister, Lt.-Gen. Hasan al-Amri, went into exile after reportedly murdering a man in his office. Tension between Sana'a and Aden increased in March 1972, following a reported attempt at invasion of the People's Democratic Republic by mercenaries.

Government

The National Congress, meeting (without the participation of the Royalists) at Khamer in May, 1965, published an interim constitution, setting up a supreme Consultative Assembly with power to make laws, remove members of the Republican Council and nominate the President. A new constitution was promulgated in December 1970, and elections for a Consultative Council were held in 1971.

Defence

The Republican Government has set up a National Defence Council to control all defence matters. Military service is compulsory. All Egyptian armed forces withdrew at the end of 1967, but supplies of equipment from other Arab countries continue.

Economic Affairs

Agriculture is the principal activity. In the highlands the land is terraced and irrigated and quite fertile. The chief crops are millet, maize, sorghum and oats. Oranges, plums, apricots, apples, bananas, quinces and lemons are grown, and dates are produced in low lying areas. High quality Moka coffee is the principal export crop. There is a little light industry. Agriculture suffers from severe drought; a succession of dry years led to an extensive famine in 1970, though rains followed later in the year.

Transport and Communications

There are no railways in the Yemen. Roads are being developed with Chinese, American and Russian assistance. There are highways from Hodeida to Sana'a and from Moka to Taiz and Sana'a. Hodeida port has been considerably extended with Soviet aid. A direct road from Taiz to Sana'a was opened in January 1969, after being blocked by Royalist forces for more than a year. The Yemeni Airline Co. operates internal services and services to Cairo, and Sana'a airport is equipped for jet aircraft.

Social Welfare

Under the Imamate there was little provision for social welfare. The Republicans intend to bring about a social revolution on the lines of that achieved in Egypt.

Education

Education before the revolution was in private hands. The Republican Government is establishing new schools run by the state.

Tourism

Tourism is undeveloped.

Sport

The chief sports are football, hunting and hawking.

Public Holidays

1972: April 26 (Mouloud—Birth of Muhammad), September 26 (Proclamation of the Republic), November 8 (Id ul Fitr).

1973: January 17 (Id ul Adha), February 17 (Muslim New Year).

Weights and Measures

Local weight and measures are used, and vary according to location.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The principal unit of currency is the Yemeni riyal of 40 bagsha. The Indian Rupee also circulates.

Coins: $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 20 bagshas.

Notes: 10, 20 baghas; 1, 5, 10 riyals.

Exchange rate: approx. 13 riyals = £1 sterling
4.69 riyals = U.S. \$1

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA	TOTAL (1970 est.)	SANA'A (capital)	TAIZ	HODEIDA (Red Sea Port)
75,000 sq. miles	5,728,000	120,000	80,000	90,000

AGRICULTURE
PRINCIPAL CROPS

AVERAGE ANNUAL PRODUCTION 1966-69

	AREA (Hectares)	GROSS YIELD (metric tons)
Sorghum	1,260,000	920,000
Millet		
Wheat	25,000	25,000
Barley	143,000	145,000
Maize	4,000	10,000
All Cereals	1,434,000	1,160,000
Coffee	—	4,500
Cotton	12,000	5,000
Vegetables	63,000	112,000
Tobacco	3,400	2,000
Sugar Cane	600	5,000

FINANCE

1 Riyal=40 bagsha

There is no official exchange rate.

BUDGET
(Riyals)

	REVENUE	EXPENDITURE
1968-69	49,819,000	109,055,000
1969-70	87,985,000	165,123,000

EXTERNAL TRADE
(Riyals)

	1966	1969-70
Imports	53,644,644	178,200,143
Exports	7,303,117	158,000,000

COMMODITIES*
(Riyals)

	IMPORTS		EXPORTS
	1966	1969-70	1966
Cattle, Sheep, Goats	8,766	36,494	1,568
Meat, Dairy Products	1,046,170	3,182,819	430
Grains, Flour	15,692,384	15,548,720	—
Fruit and Vegetables	757,167	3,372,474	127,872
Coffee	149,858	1,080,187	1,708,089
Tea	812,660	2,144,851	—
Cigarettes and Tobacco	2,331,205	4,546,017	2,188
Petroleum Products	3,151,029	3,938,972	—
Textiles, Yarn and Thread	370,199	340,071	—
Woven Fabrics	3,481,399	4,857,877	34,365
Cement	912,627	2,273,660	—

YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

TRANSPORT

ROADS

There are 431 km. asphalted road in the Republic.

SHIPPING

	VESSELS ENTERING HODEIDA PORT	TONNAGE UNLOADED
1968 . .	256	217,659
1969 . .	280	275,740

CIVIL AVIATION

	PASSENGERS CARRIED	FREIGHT (kilos)
1968	24,300	174,300
1969	33,500	295,100

EDUCATION*

(1969-70)

	SCHOOLS	TEACHERS	PUPILS	
			Boys	Girls
Primary Schools . . .	744	1,499	60,560	4,966
Intermediate Schools . .	20	149	2,905	90
Secondary Schools . . .	4	55	939	—

Source: Yemen Arab Republic Central Statistical Office.

THE CONSTITUTION

(Published December 28th, 1970)

Yemen is an Islamic Arab independent sovereign Republic, with parliamentary democracy, forming part of the Arab nation. Islam is the state religion and Islamic Law the basis of all legislation. Sana'a is the capital.

The Constitution ensures equality of all before the law, freedom of expression, press, publication, public gatherings and trade union activity within the framework of the law. The people are the source of all authority, through their representatives in the Consultative Assembly.

The Consultative Assembly is composed of 179 members, 20 of whom will be appointed by the President and the rest elected by popular franchise every four years. The Assembly shall issue laws and regulations for the organization of the state, and approve the state budget and treaties and agreements concluded by the Government. The members of the Republican Council will be appointed by the Assembly, and may be withdrawn by a two-thirds majority vote of the Assembly.

The Republican Council may present bills to the Council

of Ministers for presentation to the Consultative Assembly. Any motion submitted to the Council will require the support of at least 30 members and must be endorsed by a two-thirds majority. No reports are to be submitted to the President except through the Council of Ministers and all laws, orders and directions from the President will be issued through the Council of Ministers.

The Consultative Assembly will nominate the President. Duties of the President of the Republic include the signing of legislation approved by the Consultative Assembly.

The Council of Ministers, as executive and administrative authority in the state, is responsible *inter alia* for the execution of plans laid down by the follow-up committee of the national peace conference, set up to implement the conference resolutions.

The Constitution provides for an independent judiciary, a supreme Sharia Court, and local organs of government. Other provisions cover human rights and equality for women.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

The functions of this office are discharged by the chairman of the Presidential Council.

Republican Council: ABDUL RAHMAN AL-IRYANI, Sheikh MUHAMMAD ALI OSMAN, General HASSAN AL-AMRI.

CABINET

(April 1972)

Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs: MOHSIN AL-AINI.

Deputy Premier for Internal Affairs: Lt.-Col. IBRAHIM AL-HAMIDI.

Minister of Economy: ABDULLAH AL-ASNAG.

Minister of the Treasury: ABD-AL-KARIM AL-ARSHI.

Minister of the Interior: Brig. SALLAL AL-RAZIHI.

Minister of Justice: ALI AL-ASMAN.

Minister of Health: Dr. MUHAMMAD AL-KABARI.

Minister of Education: AHMAD JABIR AFIF.

Minister of Agriculture: ABD-AL-JABIR AL-MUJAHID.

Minister of Information: AHMAD DAHMASH.

Minister of Works: HASHIM PALIB.

Minister of Local Administration: ABD-AL-SALAM AL-HATTAB.

Minister of Communications: Brig. ABDUL AL-TAF SALLAH.

Minister of Waqfs: YAHYA ABDULLAH DHAHYANI.

Minister of Presidential Affairs in Consultative Council: ABDULLAH HUMRAN.

Minister of State for Development Affairs: MUHAMMAD AL-JUNAID.

Minister of State for Unity Affairs: ABDU OTHMAN.

Minister of State for Supply Affairs: SAID AL HATIMI.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO THE YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC

(Sana'a unless otherwise stated)

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Algeria: Ali Abdul Mogni St. (L); *Chargé d'Affaires:* OMER BEN AL-SHIAKH.

Bulgaria: Cairo, Egypt (E).

China: Hodeida Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* WANG JO CHIEH.

Czechoslovakia: Cairo, Egypt (E).

Egypt: Gamal Abdel Nasser St. (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Ethiopia: Chancery Mustafa Court, Taiz (E); *Ambassador:* Ato WOLD ENDASHAW.

France: (address not available) (E); *Ambassador:* JEAN LEGRAIN.

German Federal Republic: (address not available); *Ambassador:* A. VESTRING.

Hungary: Cairo, Egypt (E).

India: Cairo, Egypt (E).

Iran: Jeddah, Saudi Arabia (E).

Iraq: Gamal Abdel Nasser St. (E); *Ambassador:* AHMED ABDULLATIF ALFARISI.

Italy: (address not available) (E); *Ambassador:* ROMALDO MASSA.

Japan: Jeddah, Saudi Arabia (E).

Korea, Democratic Republic: Cairo, Egypt (E).

Pakistan: Cairo, Egypt (E).

Poland: Cairo, Egypt (E).

Romania: (address not available) (E); *Ambassador:* MIRCEA NICOLAESCU.

Saudi Arabia: (address not available) (E); *Ambassador:* Prince MUHAMMAD AL-SIDAIRI.

Syria: Alzubairi Rd. (L); *Chargé d'Affaires:* YAHIA ALMAHAMAD.

U.S.S.R.: (address not available) (E); *Ambassador:* MIRZO RAKHMATOV.

United Kingdom: (address not available) (E); *Ambassador:* JOHN MICHAEL EDES.

Viet-Nam, Democratic Republic: Cairo, Egypt (E).

Yugoslavia: Ali Abdul Mogni St. (E); *Ambassador:* DRAGO NOVAK.

The Republic also has diplomatic relations with Afghanistan, Bahrain, Chad, German Democratic Republic, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, the Netherlands, Sweden, Tunisia and Turkey.

CONSULTATIVE COUNCIL

A Consultative Council was established as the supreme legislative body under the 1970 Constitution. It consists of 179 members, of whom 20 are appointed by the President and the remainder elected by popular vote every four years. Elections were first held in March 1971.

LAW AND RELIGION

President of the People's Tribunal: Col. GHALIB SHARI.

Public Prosecutor: Major ABDULLA BARAKAT.

Sharia Court: Sana'a; f. 1964 to deal with political cases and to try senior government officials.

PRESS AND RADIO

Al Iman: Sana'a; Arabic; Editor ABDUL KARIM BIN IBRAHIM AL-AMIR.

Al Nasr: Taiz; Arabic; Editor MUHAMMAD BIN HUSSEIN MUSA.

Saba: Taiz; f. 1949; Arabic; fortnightly; political and social affairs; Editor MUHAMMAD ABDU SALAH AL-SHURJEI; circ. 10,000.

Al Thawra (*The Revolution*): Sana'a; daily.

Middle East News: Ali Abdel Ghani St., Ali Moh. Hamoud Al-Yamani, Sana'a.

Saba News Agency: Sana'a; f. 1970; Chair. AHMAD MUHAMMAD HADI.

Tass also has a bureau in Sana'a.

Radio Sana'a: Station controlled by the government which broadcasts in Arabic for thirteen hours daily Dir. Gen. ALI HAMOOD AFIF.

There are 250,000 receiving sets.

BANKING

Yemen Currency Board: P.O.B. 59, Sana'a; f. 1964; cap. 2m. riyals; responsible for issuing currency; at the end of June 1970 currency in circulation amounted to 194.8m. riyals; Pres. the Minister of the Treasury; Vice-Pres. ABDULLAH SANABANI; Gen. Man. AHMED MUHAMMAD ALI.

Yemen Bank of Reconstruction and Development: Sana'a; f. 1962; cap. 10m. riyals; Republican government bank; 8 brs.; Pres. ALI LOFT AL-THOWR.

British Bank of the Middle East: 20 Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.4; P.O. B.932, Hodeida; Man. D. ALEXANDER; P.O.B. 886, Taiz; Man. R. WILLSON.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

NATIONALIZED ORGANIZATIONS

General Cotton Organization: Sana'a.

Hodeida Electricity Company: Hodeida.

National Tobacco & Matches Co.: P.O.B. 571, Hodeida; f. 1964; monopoly importing and sales organization for tobacco and matches; now building a cigarette factory at Hodieda to use tobacco grown locally on the company's plantations; Chair. A. A. NAGI.

YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC—(CONSULTATIVE COUNCIL, LAW AND RELIGION, ETC.)

Yemen Company for Foreign Trade: Hodeida.

Yemen Petroleum Co.: P.O.B. 360, Hodeida; the sole petroleum supplier in the Yemen; Chair. HUSSAIN ABDULLAH AL MAKDANI; Gen. Man. ABDUL RAHMAN YOUSEF.

Yemen Printing and Publishing Co.: Sana'a; f. 1970; Chair. AHMAD MUHAMMAD HADI.

TRANSPORT

Roads: Highways run from Hodeida to Sana'a, and from Moka to Taiz, Ibb and Sana'a. A highway from Sana'a to Saadah is being built with Chinese aid. The Sana'a-Khamir section was opened in February 1972.

Shipping: Hodeida is a Red Sea port of some importance, and the Yemen Navigation Company runs passenger and cargo services to many parts of the Middle East and Africa.

Adafar Yemenite Line: Hodeida.

Middle East Shipping Co.: P.O.B. 700, Hodeida; br. in Moka.

Civil Aviation: Three airports—Al Rahaba at Sana'a, Al Ganad at Taiz and Hodeida Airport—are classified as being of international standard and are being developed following the end of the civil war. Federal Germany is to give financial assistance towards the construction of a new airport at Sana'a, which is to begin in 1971.

Yemen Airlines: Sana'a; internal services to Sana'a, Hodieda, Taiz, Beida, Hareeb, Barat and Saada, external services to Aden, Asmara, Djibouti and Doha (Qatar); Chair. The Minister of Communications; Vice-Chair. FAHMI AL HAMADANI; Gen. Man. (vacant).

The following airlines also serve the Yemen: Aeroflot, Democratic Yemen Airlines, Ethiopian Airlines and Saudi Arabian Airlines.

UNIVERSITY

Islamic University: Taiz.

PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF YEMEN

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The People's Democratic Republic of Yemen (formerly Southern Yemen) comprises the strategic port of Aden and a large area of mainly desert territory (including the Hadhramaut) in South-Western Arabia. Her neighbours are Yemen Arab Republic to the north-west, Saudi Arabia to the north, and Oman to the east. The islands of Perim and Kamaran at the southern end of the Red Sea have opted to join the Republic. The climate is hot and dry. Arabic is spoken and most of the population are Muslims. At present the N.L.F. flag is being used but a new national standard will be designed. The capital, formerly known as Al Ittihad, has been renamed As Shaab (the People's City).

Recent History

The People's Republic of Southern Yemen is formed from the former states of Aden, a British colony since 1839, and the 27 Protectorate States, which entered into treaty relations with Britain between 1882 and 1914. The majority of these states were formerly members of the Federation of South Arabia, formed in 1959 among some of the Western Protectorate States, and subsequently joined by Aden and by many other of the Protectorate States. However, in 1967 nationalist groups took power in many of the states, and the authority of the Federal Government broke down in September. In negotiations at Geneva Britain reached agreement with the National Liberation Front, which had been pressing for immediate independence, and British forces were withdrawn in November 1967. The country achieved independence on November 26th, 1967, and Qahtan Muhammad as-Shaabi was named President; plans for unification with the Yemen Republic have not been put into effect. Since then sporadic fighting with both Yemeni Royalist forces and rival nationalist groups has continued in the hinterland; late in 1969 there was also a clash with Saudi Arabian armed forces. In June 1969 President as-Shaabi was replaced by a five-man Revolutionary Council headed by Salem Rubayyi. A new constitution and name for the republic were introduced in November 1970. Early in 1972 the Government reported that there had been fresh attempts to invade the country, using mercenaries.

Government

A 101-member Provisional Supreme People's Council exercises legislative power until a permanent Council can be elected. The country is divided into six Governates.

Defence

The Republic has an army of 9,000 men and is engaged in training a small Air Force. The U.S.S.R. is reported to be supplying military aid.

Economic Affairs

Before independence the economy of the area had depended to a considerable extent on revenues from Aden, an important free port which also benefited from the British forces expenditure. The political troubles brought

about a decline in tourism, and the closure of the Suez Canal greatly reduced shipping traffic generally. The major oil refinery in Aden also suffered initially, but has since recovered owing to demand from Egypt following the destruction of the Suez refinery. The economy has otherwise declined since independence; British aid ceased in summer 1968, but aid from several Communist and Arab countries continues on a limited scale. All important foreign business enterprises except the B.P. refinery were nationalized in November 1969. The hinterland depends on subsistence agriculture and fishing; the rich fishing grounds are so far largely unexploited. Some cotton is grown which constitutes the country's major export.

Transport and Communications

When the Suez Canal is open Aden is the principal port of call for traffic between Europe and the Persian Gulf, India and the Far East. There are also good international air services. Few roads exist inland, and transport is mainly by camel and donkey.

Social Welfare

There is one general hospital, fourteen rural hospitals and a number of clinics, medical units and dispensaries with a total of around 1,300 beds. Health services are also provided by the B.P. refinery and mission stations. No comprehensive system of social insurance yet exists.

Education

Educational facilities include nearly 400 primary schools, 83 secondary and intermediate schools, 6 teacher training colleges and a technical institute.

Tourism

Aden, a free port before independence, then attracted many visitors from shipping calling at the port, but there are no tourist facilities in the hinterland.

Public Holidays

1972: April 26 (Birth of the Prophet), September 8 (Ascension of the Prophet), October 14 (National Day), November 8 (Id ul Fitr), December 25 (Christmas).

1973: January 17 (Id ul Adha), February 6 (Muslim New Year), February 15 (Ashoura).

Weights and Measures

The Imperial System is generally used in Aden, while the rest of the country still employs a variety of local measures.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The currency unit is the South Arabian Dinar, which is divided into 1,000 fils. The currency was devalued by 14.3 per cent in November 1967.

Coins: 1, 5, 25 and 50 fils.

Notes: 250 fils, 500 fils, 1 Dinar and 5 Dinars.

Exchange rate: 1 South Arabian Dinar = £1 sterling.
0.38 South Arabian Dinar = U.S. \$1.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA Square miles

MAINLAND AND SOCOTRA	KAMARAN ISLAND	PERIM ISLAND	KURIA MURIA ISLANDS
178,932	22	5	28

POPULATION

The total population is estimated at 1,500,000, of whom 100,000 live in Aden.

	LIVE BIRTHS	STILL BIRTHS	DEATHS
1963 .	8,470	134	2,060
1964 .	7,842	129	2,074
1965 .	9,081	126	1,971
1966 .	9,256	142	2,149
1967 .	3,207	117	598

EMPLOYMENT

Aden
1967

TOTAL	PORT HANDLING	BUILDING	OIL REFINING	INDUSTRY	RETAIL AND WHOLESALE TRADE	GOVERN- MENT SERVICE	DOMESTIC SERVANTS	MISCEL- LANEOUS
42,417	5,172	473	2,943	8,425	3,730	12,632	8,000	1,042

In the rest of the country 90 per cent of the population are engaged in agriculture.

PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF YEMEN—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

AGRICULTURE
(Protectorate states)
PRINCIPAL CROPS

	1965-66		1966-67	
	ACRES	TONS	ACRES	TONS
Sorghum }	90,000	25,000	93,600	30,000
Millet				
Wheat	11,000	9,000	12,000	10,500
Barley	2,500	2,750	3,000	3,500
Sesame	4,000	900	4,300	1,000
Fruit and Vegetables .	2,000	30,325		21,850
Cotton Lint }				
Cotton Seed }	40,000	6,116	36,670	7,850

LIVESTOCK
(1967)

Cattle	41,000
Sheep	2,082,000
Goats	450,000
Camels	80,000

FINANCE

1 South Arabian Dinar = 1,000 fils
 0 38 South Arabian Dinar = U.S. \$1.00.
 1 South Arabian Dinar = £1 sterling = U.S. \$2.60.

BUDGET
(£ sterling)

	REVENUE	BRITISH AID	EXPENDITURE
1966-67 .	10,086,572	15,175,338	25,852,398
1967-68 .	8,918,176	22,872,176	33,034,847

British aid ceased in May 1968, and has been partly replaced by aid from several other countries, notably Federal Germany (also ceased in July 1969), Yugoslavia, Iraq, Libya and the U.S.S.R.

PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF YEMEN—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

EXTERNAL TRADE

(£ sterling million)

	1964	1965	1966	1967
Imports . . .	106.0	107.0	101.9	72.2
Exports . . .	74.2	66.7	67.9	50.5

COMMODITIES

1967

(£ sterling)

	IMPORTS (c.i.f)		EXPORTS (f.o.b.)	
	1966	1967	1966	1967
Sheep and goats	1,139,411	932,836	60	100
Fish, salted, dried or smoked	92,225	52,852	454,833	331,853
Rice	1,491,375	1,657,284	616,952	576,719
Wheat flour	1,705,233	1,410,923	349,394	236,186
Sugar, refined	1,132,626	842,855	237,809	136,269
Coffee, not roasted	843,013	402,728	935,595	571,385
Tea	939,258	1,116,548	160,569	189,826
Tobacco, manufactured	1,385,465	883,941	314,509	189,446
Hides and skins, raw	822,955	517,727	1,549,976	910,035
Cotton seed	12,030	6,100	169,022	25,355
Oil seed	736,501	584,136	15,849	7,501
Cotton, raw	—	—	1,093,451	1,183,435
Salt	—	—	129,990	111,310
Natural gums and resins	140,650	131,857	213,055	156,639
Textiles, yarn and thread	215,851	166,467	386,096	22,936
Cotton piece goods	2,375,193	2,594,916	910,955	628,428
Rayon goods	4,768,059	3,723,174	147,851	47,698
Cement	401,447	221,503	33,393	16,330
Iron and steel	593,829	417,312	31,818	27,732
Constructional machinery	1,553,780	729,027	261,260	126,216
Passenger cars	1,653,202	477,408	490,447	614,804
Watches	795,024	415,981	1,593	30
Petroleum products	39,519,094	27,099,053	30,890,497	31,396,782
Ships' bunker fuel oil	n.a.	—	22,354,519	8,514,583

COUNTRIES

(£ sterling)

IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1966	1967		1966	1967
Kuwait	11,637,219	11,452,928	United Kingdom	15,158,857	7,851,777
United Kingdom	11,700,743	6,777,274	Yemen Arab Republic	3,991,525	2,555,892
Iran	12,815,545	8,763,796	Somalia	1,126,445	839,979
Japan	11,825,465	9,493,282	French Somaliland (Djibouti)	2,121,404	1,082,797
Qatar	2,074,670	427,738	Australia	3,091,203	2,903,693
India	3,906,090	2,714,978	India	151,543	591,122
Iraq	2,971,985	1,551,846	South Africa	4,083,277	3,574,867
German Federal Republic	3,215,000	1,812,780	Italy	1,341,527	904,832
Australia	3,858,774	2,692,688	Sudan	28,196	23,895
Netherlands	2,666,430	2,218,319			
Italy	2,166,376	1,153,799			

TRANSPORT

ROADS

	PASSENGER CARS	COMMERCIAL VEHICLES
1962 . .	12,000*	—
1964 . .	11,030	2,269
1965 . .	11,452	2,246

* (All classes)

SHIPPING*
Vessels Entered

	NUMBER	REGISTERED TONNAGE
1963 . .	7,767	31,313,403
1964 . .	n.a.	31,875,497
1965 . .	5,727	28,441,709

* Since the closing of the Suez Canal in June 1967 the average monthly number of ships calling at Aden has fallen from 560 to 115.

CIVIL AVIATION

(1968)

AIRCRAFT MOVEMENTS	PASSENGERS			FREIGHT (kilos)	
	Arrivals	Departures	Transit	Inward	Outward
5,860	53,300	53,161	8,167	998,538	852,898

EDUCATION

NUMBER OF SCHOOLS

(1967-68)

Primary Schools	387
Intermediate Schools	67
Secondary Schools	16
Teachers' Colleges for Males	4
Teachers' Colleges for Females	2
Technical Institute	1

Source: Ministry of National Guidance and Information, Aden.

THE CONSTITUTION

Before the new constitution was drawn up existing ordinances and regulations remained in force, with Presidential authority replacing the powers of the British and Federal Governments. The National Liberation Front general command, which had 41 members, formed the interim legislative authority. The country is divided into six administrative Governates. The two-year term of

office granted to the National Liberation Front expired on November 30th, 1969, and was formally renewed for another year. Following the adoption of the new constitution on November 30th, 1970, a Provisional Supreme People's Council took over legislative powers. The 101 members were selected from the NLF, armed forces, professions, etc., with 15 workers elected by trade unions.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

President and Supreme Commander Armed Forces: SALEM RUBAYYI.

PRESIDENTIAL COUNCIL

Chairman: SALEM RUBAYYI.

Member and NLF Secretary-General: ABD-AL-FATTAH ISMAIL.

Member: ALI NASIR MUHAMMAD HASANI.

CABINET

(April 1972)

Prime Minister and Minister of Defence: ALI NASIR MUHAMMAD HASANI.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: MUHAMMAD SALIH AWLAQI.

Minister of the Interior: MUHAMMAD SALIH MUTI.

Minister of Information: ABDULLAH AL-KHAMERI.

Minister of Justice and Waqfs: MUSATFA ABD-AL-KHALIQ.

Minister of Health: Dr. ABD-AL-AZIZ AL-DALI.

Minister of Public Works and Communications: HAIDAR ABU BAKR AL-ATTAS.

Minister of Labour and Social Affairs: MUHAMMAD ALI AMAYAH.

Minister of Finance: FADL MUHSIN ABDULLAH (acting).

Minister of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform: MUHAMMAD SULAIMAN NASIR.

Minister of Economy and Industry: ANIS HASAN YAHYA.

Minister of Culture and Tourism: ABDULLAH BADIB.

Minister of Education: AHMAD ABDULLAH ABD-AL-ILAH.

Deputy Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs: ABD-AL-AZIZ ABD-AL-WALI NASHIR.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES IN ADEN

Bulgaria: Ambassador: M. SERAFIMOV.

Egypt: Roek Hotel; Ambassador: SAMIR ABBASSI.

China, People's Republic: Ambassador: LI CHIANG-FEN.

France: Barrack Hill, Tawahi; Ambassador: G. DENIZEAU.

German Democratic Republic: (Address not available); Ambassador: KARL WILDAU.

India: Premjee Mansion, Steamer Point; Ambassador: J. L. MALHOTRA.

Korea (Democratic People's Republic): (Address not available); Ambassador: HONG MAN PYO.

Somalia: (Address not available); Ambassador: Dr. ABDARAHMAN HUSSEIN.

U.S.S.R.: (Address not available); Ambassador: VLADIMIR STARTSEV.

United Kingdom: Ras Bradly, Tawahi; Ambassador: JAMES RAMAGE.

The People's Democratic Republic of Yemen also has diplomatic relations with Belgium, Denmark, Ethiopia, Iraq, Italy, Mongolia, Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Portugal, Sweden and Yugoslavia.

POLITICAL PARTIES

National Liberation Front: Aden; f. 1963; socialist and Arab nationalist; Leader ABDUL FATTAH ISMAIL.

POLITICAL BUREAU

Secretary-General: ABD-AL-FATTAH ISMAIL.

Deputy Secretary-General: President SALEM RUBAYYI.

ALI SALIH OBAID.

ALI SALIM AL-BEIDH.

SALIH MUSLIH.

MUHAMMAD SALIH MUTI.

ALI NASIR MUHAMMAD.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The administration of justice is entrusted to the Supreme Court and Magistrates' Courts. In the former Protectorate States Muslim law and local common law (Urfi) are also applied.

President of the Supreme Court: ABD-AL-MAJID ABD-AL-RAHMAN.

RELIGION

The majority of the population are Muslim but there are small Christian and Hindu communities.

THE PRESS

DAILIES

al Akhbar: News House, P.O.B. 435, Aden; f. 1953; Arabic; Editor MUHAMMAD ALI LUQMAN, B.A., M.L.C.

al-Ayyam: P.O.B. 648; Front Bay, Crater, Aden; f. 1958; Arabic; Editor M. A. BASHARAHEEL; circ. 8,000.

Fatat ul Jezirah: Esplanade Rd., Crater, Aden; f. 1940; Arabic; Editor MUHAMMAD ALI LUQMAN; circ. approx. 10,000.

Fourteenth October: Aden.

WEEKLIES

Aden Chronicle: Esplanade Road, Crater, Aden; English; Editor FAROUK LUQMAN.

al Majallah: P.O.B. 1187, Aden; organ of the Democratic Yemen Broadcasting Service; Arabic; Editor AHMED SHARIF RIFA'I; circ. approx. 1,000.

al Taleeah: P.O.B. 115, Mukalla; Arabic.

al-Thaqafa Al-Jadida: P.O.B. 1187, Aden; f. Aug. 1970; a cultural monthly review issued by the Ministry of Information and Culture; Arabic; Editor FARID BARAKAT; Editorial Sec. SHAWQUI A. ZOKARI; circ. 2,500.

Recorder, The: P.O.B. 648; Front Bay, Crater, Aden; f. 1955; English; political and social affairs; Editor M. A. BASHARAHEEL; circ. 6,000.

MONTHLIES

Angham: P.O.B. 555, Aden; f. 1956; Arabic; Editor ALI AMAN.

B.P. Aden Magazine: B.P. Refinery, P.O.B. 3003, Little Aden; f. 1960; English (publ. in Arabic as Magallat Adan); Editor The Public Relations Officer, B.P. Refinery.

Gambia: Seedaseer Lines, Khormaksar; f. 1963; monthly newspaper for the Armed Forces; Arabic and English; Editor ABU KHAMSA.

NEWS AGENCY

Aden News Agency: Aden.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Democratic Yemen Broadcasting Service: P.O.B. 1264, Aden; transmits 76 hours a week in Arabic; Broadcasting Officer H. M. SAFT; there are about 80,000 receivers in the country.

TELEVISION

Democratic Yemen Broadcasting Service: P.O.B. 1264, Aden; programmes for three hours daily were introduced in 1964 on a commercial basis and extended to 4½ hours in both English and Arabic, plus 2½ hours weekly of programmes for schools. There are about 25,000 receivers.

FINANCE

Democratic Yemen Currency Authority: Aden; state authority responsible for the management of the currency; the authority is due to be replaced by a new central bank.

BANKS

All foreign banking interests were nationalized in November 1969.

National Bank of Yemen: P.O.B. 5, Crater, Aden; f. 1970 by amalgamating and nationalizing the local branches of the seven foreign banks then in Aden.

INSURANCE

All foreign insurance interests were nationalized in November 1969.

Arabian Trading Co. (Aden) Ltd.: P.O.B. 426, Aden; Dir. TAHER A. A. NABEE.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Aden Chamber of Commerce: Front Bay, Crater; f. 1886; 250 mems.; Chair. SAID OMAR ABDUL AZIZ SHIHAB; Sec. M. BAIDANI; publ. *Chamber Handbook* (annual).

Aden Merchants' Association: M. A. Luqman Rd., 1-11 Crater; f. 1932; 209 mems.; Pres. PHEROZESHAH P. PATEL; Secs. SORABJEE P. PATEL, M.B.E., ALI A. SAFFI.

National Company for Home Trade: Crater, Aden; f. 1970; importers of cars, electrical goods, pharmaceuticals, agricultural machinery, building materials and general consumer goods; incorporates the main foreign trading business which were nationalized in 1970; Gen. Man. A. A. GUHAISH.

EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATIONS

Aden Hotel Proprietors' Association: c/o Crescent Hotel, Steamer Point, Aden.

Civil Contractors' Association: P.O. Box 307, Aden.

TRADE UNIONS

General Confederation of Workers of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen: P.O.B. 1162, Maala, Aden; f. 1956; affiliated to W.F.T.U. and I.C.F.T.U.; 35,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. FADHLE ALI ABDULLA; publ. *Sout Al Omal* weekly, circ. approx. 4,500.

PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF YEMEN—(TRADE AND INDUSTRY, TRANSPORT, ETC.)

There are fifteen Registered Trade Unions, including the following:

- General and Port Workers' Union.
- Forces and Associated Organizations Local Employees' Union.
- Government and Local Government Employees' Union.
- General Union of Petroleum Workers.
- Miscellaneous Industries Employees' Union.
- Aden Port Trust Employees' Union.
- Civil Aviation Employees' Union.
- Banks Local Staff Union.

CO-OPERATIVES AND MARKETING

There are 65 co-operative societies, mostly for agricultural products; the movement was founded in 1965 and is now the responsibility of the Ministry for Agriculture and Agrarian Reform.

OIL

Yemeni National Petroleum Co.: Aden; sole oil concessionaire in Yemen P.D.R.; in receipt of technical and financial assistance from Algeria; Gen. Man. AHMAD ALI SAID.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

There are no railways.

ROADS

Aden Bus Co. Ltd.: Adbusco Bldg., Ma'alla, P.O.B. 905, Aden; f. 1960; operates services within the Crater, Ma'alla, Steamer Point, Sheikh Othman and Al-Mansoura areas; Chair. and Gen. Man. SAEED FARA SALIM.

A new state transport monopoly, the Yemen Land Transport Company, is being formed to incorporate the Aden Bus Company and all other local public transport.

Aden has 140 miles of roads, of which 127 have bituminous surfacings. There are approximately 2,680 miles

of rough tracks passable for motor traffic in the hinterland, but most of the transport is by camel and donkey.

SHIPPING

National Shipping Company: P.O.B. 1228, Steamer Point, Aden; f. 1969 by the amalgamation and nationalization of five foreign shipping companies in November 1969; freight and passenger services; branches or agents in Mukalla, Berbera (Somalia) and Mocha and Hodieda (Yemen).

General Ports Authority: Aden; f. 1889 as Aden Port Authority; name changed January 1972; state administrative body; Aden remained a free port (except for tariffs on petrol, alcohol and tobacco) until 1970, though trade has greatly declined since 1967. Aden Main Harbour has twenty first-class berths. Three of them are Dolphin berths accommodating vessels drawing up to 37 ft., and the remaining seventeen are buoy berths for vessels drawing up to 34 ft. There are two second-class berths for vessels drawing up to 28 feet, and four third-class berths for vessels whose draught does not exceed 16 feet. In addition to the above, there is ample room to accommodate vessels of light draught at anchor in the 18-foot dredged area. There is also 600 feet of cargo wharf accommodating vessels of 300 feet length and 18 feet draught. Aden Oil Harbour accommodates four tankers of 42,000 tons and up to 39 feet draught.

A programme of dredging to maintain the advertised depths, and of deepening some channels, began in April 1970.

CIVIL AVIATION

Democratic Yemen Airlines Company: Aden; f. 1971 as successor to the Brothers Air Services Company.

Other companies operating services include the following: Aeroflot, Air Djibouti, Air India, E.A.A.C., EgyptAir, Ethiopian Airways, Kuwait Airways, M.E.A., Somali Airlines, Sudan Airways, Yemen Airlines.

Aden Civil Airport is at Khormaksar, 7 miles from the Port. It was established in 1952, and is operated by the Civil Aviation Department.

ZAIRE

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Republic of Zaire, until October 1971 known as the Democratic Republic of the Congo, is a vast territory in the heart of Central Africa bounded by the Congo Republic (Brazzaville) and the River Zaire to the north-west, by the Central African Republic and the Sudan to the north, by Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi and Tanzania to the east and by Zambia and Angola to the south. There is a short coastline at the outlet of the Zaire. The climate is tropical with an average temperature of 80°F (27°C) and an annual rainfall of 60 to 80 inches. French is the official language. Over 400 Sudanese and Bantu dialects are spoken, Swahili, Kiluba, Kikongo and Lingala being the most widespread. African religions are based on traditional beliefs. Christian missions have long been active. There are small Muslim and Jewish minorities. The flag is green and contains a central yellow disc in which a black hand holds a torch with a red flame. The capital is Kinshasa.

Recent History

The Congo regained independence from Belgium on June 30th, 1960. Five days later the *Force Publique* mutinied. Belgian actions during the disorder that followed and her support for the secession of Katanga were condemned in the UN and UN troops were sent to the Congo to maintain order. Disagreement between Patrice Lumumba, the Congo's Prime Minister, and Dag Hammarskjöld, the UN Secretary-General, on the role of UN troops in ending Katangan secession led to preparations by Lumumba, with Russian assistance, to send Congolese forces into Katanga. However, in September, the Head of State, Joseph Kasavubu, replaced Lumumba with Joseph Ileo, and the government later allied itself with Col. Joseph Mobutu's alternative régime of university-educated people, which he claimed would replace politicians. Lumumba was imprisoned by the government but his supporters set up a rival government in Stanleyville (Kisangani) which controlled Orientale, Kivu and northern parts of Kasai and Katanga.

In January 1961 Lumumba and two colleagues were murdered in Katanga. The strong reactions to this in Africa and the UN led to negotiations between Kasavubu and the followers of Lumumba which eventually produced a new government with Cyrille Adoula as Prime Minister. In September 1962, fighting broke out in Katanga between UN troops and the local gendarmerie, which included many Belgians and white mercenaries. Hammarskjöld was killed in a plane crash when flying to negotiate with Moïse Tshombe of Katanga. Katangan secession only ended in January 1963 after more fighting and with Tshombe going into exile.

During 1962 the Lumumbists left the government, which later assumed full powers, closing parliament, and arresting opposition elements. Early in 1964 revolt flared up in Kivu under Pierre Mulele and fighting between his followers and the Congolese army spread to Orientale and Kivu. In July Kasavubu appointed Tshombe as an interim Prime Minister pending elections, and with American

and mercenary support Tshombe was able to push back the rebels. Early in 1965 the revolt crumbled. Elections were held in June but irregularities prevented the National Assembly meeting. The struggle between Tshombe and Kasavubu for the new post as President brought about the seizure of power by the army under Mobutu in November. In July 1966 and 1967 there were two further revolts, by pro-Tshombe mercenaries and Katangan soldiers. In September 1968 Mulele returned to Kinshasa from Brazzaville after being promised a pardon but was almost immediately tried secretly and executed. Congo (Brazzaville) broke off diplomatic relations with Kinshasa and tension between the two countries, periodically inflamed by mutual accusations of interference in each other's affairs, continues. The latest source of dispute has been the Kinshasa government's unilateral change of name of the Congo River to Zaire in October 1971. At the same time the Democratic Republic of the Congo became the Republic of Zaire.

In March 1968 the Congo formed an economic union with Chad and the Central African Republic, but the latter withdrew before the union became effective. Closer co-operation with Rwanda and Burundi began in 1969 and eventual economic union is planned.

In January 1972 a Nationality Law was introduced, under which all officials were required to take authentic Zairese names. President Joseph-Desiré Mobutu then became Mobutu Sese Seko.

Government

A new constitution, the second since independence, was adopted by an overwhelming majority in a referendum held in June 1967. It provides for a Presidential régime, with a single legislative chamber elected by universal suffrage, and wide powers for the head of state who will also head the government. There are eight Provinces. In 1966 the use of European names alongside Congolese names for some towns was abandoned: Léopoldville is Kinshasa, Elizabethville is Lubumbashi, Stanleyville is Kisangani, Albertville is Kalemie, Coquilhatville is Mbandaka, Paulis is Isiro and Banningville is Bandundu.

Defence

The Armed Forces, built up under Belgian rule as the Force Publique, are known as the Armée Nationale Congolaise and consist of troops, parachutists and air and sea forces. Military service is compulsory. Total armed forces: 30,000.

Economic Affairs

The economy has only recently begun to show signs of recovery from the troubled beginnings of the independent state, and substantial aid has been given by the United Nations, Belgium, the U.S.A. and other countries. By 1968 agreement had been reached with most countries covering the release of assets blocked since 1960, and tax-free repatriation of profits earned in the Congo. The country's chief riches lie in the Katanga copper mines.

ZAIRE—(INTRODUCTORY SURVEY)

Manganese, zinc, uranium and other minerals are also mined and there are rich diamond deposits in Kasai. By 1968 the Government had taken over all Union Minière operations. Minerals form more than two-thirds of exports by value. Agricultural products, which have declined since 1960, include palm-oil, rubber, coffee, timber, manioc and bananas. Industry is still undeveloped but bricks, cement, clothing and cigarettes are manufactured. There are large reserves of hydro-electric power, notably in the Inga region at the mouth of the River Congo, where work started in 1968 on the first stage of an eventual 300 mW. power scheme, and in Katanga at Koni and N'zilo, which are also to be developed with foreign assistance. In December 1966 the Union Minière was nationalized by governmental decree, and the Société Générale Congolaise des Minerais (GECOMIN) was set up in 1967 and nationalized in 1968. In March 1968 oil deposits were found in Central Congo province. Refineries are operated at Matadi and Moanda.

Transport and Communications

Transport flows for the most part along the River Zaire and its tributaries, Zairian rivers being navigable above the Inga rapids for more than 8,500 miles. The chief port is Matadi, which is the highest point on the Zaire accessible from the sea. Parts of the railways were badly damaged during the period of unrest following independence, but the main rail link between Kinshasa and Katanga was reopened in 1963 and most mineral exports from Katanga use this route to Matadi. Most roads are in poor condition owing to inadequate maintenance.

Social Welfare

There is an Institut National de la Sécurité Sociale guaranteeing insurance coverage for sickness, pensions and family allowances under an obligatory scheme of national insurance. In 1969 there were 496 doctors working in the Congo.

Education

There are primary, secondary, technical and agricultural schools. In 1965 there were 2.9 million children in subsidized schools. There are three universities and eleven colleges, with over 4,000 students. Compulsory civilian service for a two-year period was introduced in 1966 in order to enlist young intellectuals as teachers.

Public Holidays

1972: May 11 (Ascension Day), May 29 (Whit Monday), June 30 (Independence Day), August 15 (Assumption), November 1 (All Saints' Day), November 17 (Army Day), November 24 (Anniversary of the new régime), December 25 (Christmas).

1973: January 1 (New Year's Day), January 4 (Commemoration of the Martyrs).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rate

The currency is the Zaire, consisting of 100 Makuta.

Exchange rate: 1.3 zaire = £1 sterling.

50 makuta = \$1 U.S.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA
(sq. km.)

TOTAL	BAS- ZAIRE	KINSHASA	EQUATEUR	HAUT- ZAIRE	KIVU	KATANGA	KASAI OCCIDENTAL	KASAI ORIENTAL	BANDUNDU
2,344,885	53,920	9,965	403,293	503,239	256,662	496,965	156,967	168,216	295,658

POPULATION
(1970 est.)

TOTAL	KINSHASA	EQUATEUR	HAUT-ZAIRE	KIVU	KATANGA	KASAI	BANDUNDU	BAS-ZAIRE
21,653,000	1,323,000	2,432,000	3,356,000	3,369,000	2,754,000	4,306,000	2,601,000	1,519,000

Chief towns (1970 est.): Kinshasa (capital) 1,323,000, Lubumbashi (Katanga) 318,000, Kisangani (Haut-Zaire) 230,000.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION
(Export figures only—metric tons)

	1966	1967	1968	1969
Coffee	28,599	35,645	38,744	44,963
Cocoa	4,106	5,457	4,398	4,624
Rubber	29,771	31,132	32,475	40,796
Cotton Fibre	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	6,704
Palm Oil	78,315	109,038	96,583	132,982
Palmetto Almonds	28,225	37,423	31,539	41,193
Palmetto Oil	32,979	37,303	36,971	40,490
Groundnuts	99	500	185	—
Bananas	7,122	4,724	2,964	399
Tea	561	2,982	4,299	4,051
Copal	762	722	415	444

FORESTRY
(metric tons)

	1967	1968	1969
Lumber	76,696	56,875	70,093*
Cut Timber	17,292	17,340	42,474*

* Cubic metres.

MINING

	UNIT	1967	1968	1969	1970*
Copper	metric tons	320,521	326,078	364,237	385,679
Tin (ore)	" "	9,023	8,948	9,304	8,700
Manganese	" "	271,636	321,841	311,429	353,032
Coal	" "	132,680	72,260	84,235	110,280
Zinc Concentrate	" "	121,547	119,297	95,503	97,338
Industrial Diamonds	'000 carats	13,154	11,353	11,616	12,710
Silver	kilograms	57,223	66,533	49,349	55,424
Gold	"	4,758	5,341	5,510	5,628

* Estimated production.

ZAIRE—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

INDUSTRY SELECTED PRODUCTS

	UNIT	1967	1968	1969	1970*
Cigarettes	millions	3,050	2,972	3,478	3,968
Beer	'000 hectolitres	2,230	2,233	2,706	3,120
Aerated drinks	'000 litres	357	302	322	360
Sugar	metric tons	34,599	38,408	36,015	n.a.
Margarine	" "	2,087	1,700	2,051	2,578
Sulphuric Acid	" "	128,000	130,000	126,000	132,000
Soda	" "	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Explosives	" "	3,447	3,159	5,273	5,894
Fibro-cement	" "	2,250	1,711	1,506	1,816
Cement	" "	296	294	323	388
Bottles	" '000	25,838	18,500	12,488	22,870
Plain Textiles	'000 sq. metres	68,340	55,570	64,430	64,200
Printed Textiles	" " "	42,290	36,490	36,620	41,380
Blankets	" '000	2,019	1,611	1,300	1,552
Electricity	million kWh	2,506	2,664	2,912	3,090

* Estimate. Electricity (1968): 2,860m. kWh.

FINANCE

1 Zaire=100 Makuta=10,000 Sengi=1,000 former
Congolesse francs.

1.3 Zaire=£1 sterling; 50 Makuta=U.S. \$1.

100 Zaire=£76.92 sterling=U.S. \$200.

(The Zaire replaced the Congolesse franc in June 1967.)

NATIONAL BUDGET

(1970 estimates)

Revenue and Expenditure balanced at 215m. Zaires.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

('000 Zaires at current prices)

	1967	1968	1969
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (at factor cost)	194,800	301,730	321,410
of which:			
Subsistence Agriculture	n.a.	35,300	34,500
Primary Production	51,106	56,770	57,900
Secondary Sector	59,394	61,590	70,260
Tertiary Sector	n.a.	93,070	102,350
Administration and Defence	84,300	55,000	56,400
less Remittances Abroad	n.a.	-10,500	-12,700
GROSS NATIONAL INCOME	n.a.	291,230	308,710
less Depreciation Allowances	-51,900	-28,800	-29,900
NET NATIONAL INCOME	n.a.	262,430	278,810
Indirect Taxation	n.a.	51,200	62,500
NET NATIONAL PRODUCT	n.a.	313,630	341,310
Depreciation Allowances	24,795	28,800	29,900
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	304,108	342,430	371,210

Source: Ministry of National Economy, Kinshasa.

RESERVES AND CURRENCY

(at year's end—Zaires '000)

	1967	1968	1969	1970
Gold Reserves	1,790	6,160	21,433	27,644
Currency in Circulation	36,755	51,076*	56,320	65,984

* At December 31st.

ZAIRE—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

EXTERNAL TRADE

(million Zaires)

	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Imports . . .	144.2	160.7	171.6	128.1	154.8	205.1
Exports . . .	175.3	168.7	234.0	240.0	254.6	324.6

COMMODITIES

('000 Zaire at 1 Zaire=U.S. \$2)

IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1968	1969		1968	1969
Meat and Meat Products . . .	2,697	2,693	Coffee	12,703	12,964
Fish and Fish Products . . .	6,307	6,944	Tea	1,275	653
Cereals	10,819	9,030	Cacao and Beans	970	1,511
Petroleum Products	4,300	10,650	Rubber	4,846	8,135
Medicinal and Pharmaceutical Products	4,035	4,690	Palm Oils	8,678	9,682
Plastics and Artificial Resins . . .	1,315	1,649	Copper	170,710	214,766
Rubber Articles	4,188	4,603	Diamonds	10,984	24,939
Plain Cotton Cloth	2,470	1,901	Gold	2,053	2,411
Printed Cotton Cloth	8,342	8,318	Cobalt	14,861	12,270
Clothing	3,625	2,983	Cadmium	334	984
Iron Bars and Moundings	1,531	2,752	Unrefined Zinc	4,006	6,952
Sheet Iron	2,167	3,632	Cassiterite	5,706	8,247
Non-Electrical Machinery	15,790	24,372			
Excavating Machinery	3,435	4,444			
Electrical Machinery	7,626	13,011			
Road Vehicles	19,119	27,653			
TOTAL, including others . . .	97,766	205,100	TOTAL, including others . . .	237,126	303,514

1970: Exports totalled Z314,061,000.

COUNTRIES

('000 Zaire at 1 Zaire=U.S. \$2)

IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1968	1969		1968	1969
Belgium and Luxembourg . . .	38.2	48.5	Belgium and Luxembourg . . .	88.8	140.3
United States	26.9	28.1	United Kingdom	12.3	28.4
German Federal Republic . . .	13.8	20.5	Italy	23.5	39.5
United Kingdom	8.3	12.8	German Federal Republic . . .	6.0	7.1
France	10.0	15.9	France	14.4	22.6
Italy	8.7	9.8	United States	5.5	6.2
South Africa	3.6	n.a.	South Africa	0.7	n.a.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

(1970)

	C.F.M.K. Network	B.C.K. Network
Freight carried ('000 tons) . . .	1,465	3,789
Freight ('000 ton-km.) . . .	425,109	1,502
Passengers ('000)	1,348	2,403
Passenger-km. ('000)	143,497	386,883

SHIPPING

(1970)

	MATADI	BOMA		KINSHASA
Number of ships entering . . .	405	239	Freight entering from Congo Basin (tons) .	284,834
Number of ships departing . . .	393	236	Freight leaving for Congo Basin (tons) .	201,820
Freight entering ('000 tons) . . .	471	33	Freight entering from Kasai Basin (tons) .	188,151
Freight departing ('000 tons) . . .	661	55	Freight leaving for Kasai Basin (tons) .	398,135

EDUCATION

(1969-70)

	SCHOOLS	TEACHERS	PUPILS
Primary .	3,737	66,699	2,822,908
Secondary .	1,024	10,348	231,370
Vocational .	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Higher .	n.a.	n.a.	10,165

Sources: Office Nationale de la Recherche et du Développement, Section Générale de la Statistique, B.P. 20, Kinshasa; Ministère de l'Economie Nationale, Kinshasa, Institut de la Statistique.

THE CONSTITUTION

A new constitution was adopted by national referendum in June 1967.

The Republic of Zaire is defined as a united, democratic and social state, composed of eight administrative provinces and the city of Kinshasa.

HEAD OF STATE

The President of the Republic is elected for a seven-year term by direct universal suffrage. Candidates must be natives of Zaire and aged over 40. Under the Constitution, the Head of State is also the Head of Government and acts as the chief executive, controls foreign policy and is Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces and the police.

EXECUTIVE POWER

The programme and decisions of the Government are determined by the President and carried out by the Ministers who are heads of their departments. The Government is dissolved at the end of each Presidential term, though it continues to function until a new Government is formed. The members of the Government are appointed or dismissed by the President.

LEGISLATURE

Parliament consists of a single Chamber, the National Assembly, elected for five years by direct, universal suffrage with a secret ballot. Elections were held in 1970. The National Assembly will consist of the President, two Vice-Presidents and four Secretaries. The members of the Government have the right, and if required the obligation to assist at the meetings of the National Assembly. It will meet twice yearly, from April to July, and from October to January.

POLITICAL PARTIES

In May 1970 it was resolved that the MPR should be Zaire's only party.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS

The governors of the eight provinces are appointed and dismissed by the President.

CONSTITUTIONAL COURT

The Constitutional Court consists of nine counsellors, three named by the President, three proposed by the National Assembly, and three proposed by the Supreme Court of Magistrates. The counsellors have the right to judge all matters of dispute concerning the present Constitution.

JUDICIARY

The judiciary is wholly independent of the legislature and the executive. It is responsible to the Courts and Tribunals which apply statute and common law. The chief organs of justice are the Supreme Court of Justice, the Courts of Appeal, Military Courts and Tribunals.

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS AND DUTIES

All citizens are equal before the law, irrespective of social class, religion, tribe, sex, birth or residence. Every person shall enjoy the rights of personal respect, protection of life and inviolability of person. No person may be arrested or detained except within the prescribed form of the law. All citizens are entitled to freedom of expression, conscience and religion. Military service is obligatory, but can be replaced by alternative forms of public service under the conditions fixed by law. All natives of Zaire have the right and duty to work, and can defend their rights by trade union action. The right to strike is recognized and is exercised according to laws.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

President: General MOBUTU SESE SEKO (*elected November 1970 by over 100 per cent (sic) of votes cast; sole candidate*).

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(April 1972)

MINISTERS

Prime Minister, Minister of Defence and Ex-Servicemen:
General MOBUTU SESE SEKO.

Minister of the Interior: BULUNDWE KITONGO PENGEMALI.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: NGUNZA KALL I BOND.

Minister of Justice: TSHIBANGU MUYEMBE KANZA.

Minister of Finance: BARUTI WA NDUALI.

Minister of Economy: NDONGALA GADI TEWA.

Minister of Mines: UMBA-DI-LUTETE.

Minister of Agriculture: KAYINGA ONSI NDAL.

Minister of Education: MAFEMA NGA'NZEG.

Minister of Public Works: ENGULU BAANG'AMPONGO
BAKOLELE LOKONGA.

Minister of Land: KABWITA NYAMABO.

Minister of Trade: NAMWISI WA KOYI.

Minister of Information: SAKOMBI INONGO.

Minister of Transport: KASONGO MUTWALE.

Minister of Power: (vacant).

Minister of Health: KALONDA LOMEMEA.

Minister of Social Affairs: Madame MATA NKUMU WA
BOWANGO.

Minister of Labour and National Insurance: BINTOU
WA-TSHIABOLA.

Minister of Civil Service: NITTA TSHISAMBO.

Minister of Postal and Telecommunication Services: NYOKA
BUSUNUENGO.

Minister of Culture: BOKONGA EKANGA BOTOBELE.

Minister of Youth and Sports: SAMPASA KAWETA MILOMBE.

Vice-Minister of the Interior: DUGA KUBWETOLO.

Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs: EKETEBI MOYIDIBA
MORDJOLONBA.

Vice-Minister of Agriculture: DOBEG KALOJI.

Vice-Minister of Education: MABOLIA INENGO TRA BWATO.

POLITICAL BUREAU OF THE M.P.R.

Gen. MOBUTU SESE SEKO
Bo-BOLINKO LOKONGA
MADRANDELE TENZI
KITHIMA BIN RAMAZANI

BULUNDWE KITONGO
M. NZONDONOMO
M. ILEO
LUTAY KANZA

M. KITWEA
M. MAKANDA
M. PINDA
M. NGUNZA

M. KABIMBI
M. NDATAWAYI
MPANU-MPANU BIBANDA

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES IN KINSHASA

Belgium: Bldg. Le Cinquantenaire, Place Braconnier,
B.P. 899; *Ambassador:* M. VAN DEN BLOOCK.

Bulgaria: (address not available); *Chargé d'Affaires:* LUBEN
DAMIANOV.

Burundi: ave. Goffin; *Ambassador:* ANTOINE NTAK.

Cameroon: (E); *Ambassador:* JEAN CLAUDE NGOH.

Canada: ave. de la 8ème Armée; *Ambassador:* MARC
BAUDOUIN.

Central African Republic: B.P. 3511; *Ambassador:* PROSPER
LAVODRAMA.

Chad: *Ambassador:* ALPHONSE MBAINOUGAM.

China Republic (Taiwan): 660 ave. Martin Rutten, B.P.
8939; *Ambassador:* DING MOU-SHIH.

Congo People's Republic: *Chargé d'Affaires:* (vacant).

Czechoslovakia: B.P. 8242; *Ambassador:* MARTIN MACUCH.

Dahomey: 11 Cpt. Joubert, B.P. 3215; *Ambassador:* P.
FABO.

Denmark: B.P. 1446; *Ambassador:* M. B. JOHNS.

Egypt: (address not available); *Ambassador:* MOHAMMED
IBRAHIM KAMEL.

Ethiopia: 33 Djelo Binza; *Ambassador:* Col. WODE HANHA
LEGHESSE.

France: ave. Moulaert, B.P. 7385; *Ambassador:* CLAUDE
CHAYET.

Gabon: (E) (agreement on the exchange of ambassadors
was reached in January 1970).

German Federal Republic: 201 ave. Astrid, B.P. 8400;
Ambassador: JOSEPH FRANZ NEUMANN.

Ghana: 14A DJELO BINZA; *Ambassador:* A. O. TETTEH.

Greece: (address not available); *Chargé d'Affaires:* STEPHA-
NOS G. ROCANAS.

India: 84 blvd. du 30 juin; *Ambassador:* S. SINH ALIRAJPUR.

Israel: B.P. 8624; *Ambassador:* CHAIM YAARI.

Italy: 8 ave. Costermans, B.P. 1000; *Ambassador:* ETTORE
BAISTROCCHI.

Ivory Coast: 68 ave. Valcke, B.P. 8935; *Ambassador:*
GASTON FIANKAN.

Japan: B.P. 1810; *Ambassador:* YASSU YANO (also accred.
to Burundi, Chad, Congo B. and Gabon).

Kenya: (address not available); *Ambassador:* MWABILI
KISAKA.

ZAIRE—(DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION, NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, ETC.)

Korea, Republic: *Ambassador:* YOUNG CHAN LO.
Liberia: (address not available); *Chargé d'affaires:* B. G. FREMAN.
Morocco: (address not available); *Ambassador:* Col. HASSAN HATIMI
Netherlands: 11 ave. Pouthier, B.P. 3106, Kalina; *Ambassador:* M. VAN BAARDA.
Nigeria: B.P. 1700; *Ambassador:* M. OGONSULIRE.
Poland: (address not available); *Chargé d'affaires:* WACLAW KLIMAS.
Romania: Memling Appt. 605; *Ambassador:* A. TUJON.
Rwanda: (address not available); *Ambassador:* ATHANASE SENYONI.
Senegal: B.P. 7868; *Ambassador:* MADEMBA SY.
Somalia: Dar es Salaam, Tadzania.
Spain: B.P. 8036; *Ambassador:* FERNANDO SEBASTIAN DE ERICE O SHEA.
Sudan: B.P. 7347, Kalina; *Ambassador:* RAHAMALATA ABDULLA (also accredited to Gabon).
Sweden: (address not available); *Ambassador:* OLAF BJURSTROM (also accredited to Congo B.).

Switzerland: B.P. 8724; *Ambassador:* TH. CURCHOD (also accredited to Egypt, Congo B. and Gabon).
Tanzania: 90 ave. Lippens; *Ambassador:* SAMUEL LUANGISA.
Tunisia: B.P. 1498; *Ambassador:* ABDEL HAMED AMMAR.
Uganda: (address not available); *Chargé d'affaires:* ROWLIN BOSA.
U.S.S.R.: (address not available); *Ambassador:* IGOR OUSSATCHEV.
United Kingdom: 9 ave. Beernaert, B.P. 8049; *Ambassador:* MARK ALLEN (also accredited to Burundi).
U.S.A.: 310 ave. des Aviateurs, B.P. 697; *Ambassador:* SHELDON B. VANCE.
Vatican: 81 rue Martin Rutter; *Nuncio:* Mgr. BRUNO TORPIGLIANI.
Viet-Nam, Republic: Dakar, Senegal (E).
Yugoslavia: Djelo Binza P.O.B. 619; *Ambassador:* MIJOVIT VELIMIR.
Zambia: 56 ave. de l'Ecole; *Ambassador:* M. CHALIKULIMA.

Zaire also has diplomatic relations with Argentina, Austria, Cyprus, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Norway and Turkey.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

All 420 seats in the November 1970 general election were won by the MPR, the sole party.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS

Under the Loi Fondamentale there were 6 provinces in the Republic. This number was changed to 21 by a law promulgated in August 1962, and finally reduced to 8 by presidential decree from January 1967. In 1968 the Minister of the Interior announced the administrative grouping of the provinces into four regions. Provincial government is in the hands of a Governor and 6 Ministers.

PROVINCE	GOVERNOR	PROVINCE	GOVERNOR
Katanga . . .	LÉON ENGULU	Central Zaire . .	BRUNO NDALA
Kivu . . .	HENRI DESIRÉ TAKIZALA	Equator . . .	DENIS PALUKU
Oriental . . .	JONAS MUKAMBA	Eastern Kasai . .	BERNARD NDEBO
Bandundu . . .	PAUL TONNY MUHONA	Western Kasai . .	ANDRÉ NTIKALA

Governor of Kinshasa: ALPHONSE BANGALA (responsible directly to the Ministry of the Interior).

POLITICAL PARTY

Mouvement populaire de la révolution (MPR): Kinshasa; f. 1967; stands for national unity, opposition to tribalism, and African socialism; political bureau of 39 members; Leader President MOBUTU; Sec. PROSPER MADRANDELE.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Under the terms of the 1967 Constitution there is a Supreme Court at Kinshasa, two Courts of Appeal at Kinshasa and Lubumbashi; eight Tribunals of First Instance in each province.

SUPREME COURT

First President: MARCEL LIHAU.
Second President: GUY BOUCHOMS.
Prosecutor-General: LÉON LOBITSH.

Advocate-General: VALENTIN PHANZU.
Secretary: JUSTIN-MARIE MBEMBA, B.P. 7016, Kinshasa-Kalina.

APPEAL COURTS

Kinshasa: Pres. TRIDON LUBAMBA.
Kisangani: Pres. ANDRÉ MOISE.
Lubumbashi: Pres. EVARISTE KALALA-ILUNGA.

RELIGION

AFRICAN RELIGIONS

About half the population follow traditional beliefs, which are mostly animistic.

CHRISTIANITY

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Archbishop of Bukavu: ALOIS MULINDWA, B.P. 3.324 Bukavu.

SUFFRAGAN BISHOPS

Butembo-Beni: EMMANUEL KATILIKO.

Goma: JOSEPH BUSIMBA.

Kasongo: TIMOTHÉE PIRIGISHA.

Kindu: ALBERT ONYEMBO.

Uvira: DANILO CATARZI.

Archbishop of Mbandaka: PIERRE WIJNANTS, B.P. 1064, Mbandaka.

SUFFRAGAN BISHOPS

Basankusu: GUILLAUME VAN KESTER.

Bikoro: CAMILLE VANDEKERCKHOVE.

Bokunga-Ikela: JOSEPH WEIGL.

Budjala: FRANÇOIS VAN DEN BERGH.

Lisala: LOUIS NGANGA.

Lolo: IGNACE JOSEPH WATERSCHOOT.

Molegbe: JOSEPH KOSENGE.

Archbishop of Lubumbashi: EUGENE KABANGA, B.P. 72, Lubumbashi.

SUFFRAGAN BISHOPS

Baudouinvillie: JOSEPH MULOLWA.

Kamina: BARTHÉLÉMY MALUNGA.

Kilwa: JOSEPH ALAIN LEROY.

Kolwezi: VICTOR PETRUS KEUPPENS.

Kongolo: JÉRÔME NDAYE.

Manono: (vacant).

Sakania: PIERRE-FRANÇOIS LEHAEN.

Archbishop of Kinshasa: H.E. Cardinal JOSEPH MALULA, B.P. 8431, Kinshasa.

SUFFRAGAN BISHOPS

Boma: RAYMOND NDUDI.

Idiofa: EUGENE BILETSI.

Inongo: LEON LESAMBO.

Kenge: FRANCISCUS HOWNEN.

Kikwit: ALEXANDRE MBUKA-NZUNDU.

Kisantu: PIERRE KIMBONDO.

Matadi: SIMON N'ZITA.

Popokabaka: PETRUS BOUCKAERT.

Archbishop of Kisangani: AUGUSTIN FATAKI, B.P. 505, Kisangani.

SUFFRAGAN BISHOPS

Bondo: EMMANUEL MARCEL MBIKANYE.

Bunia: GABRIEL UKEC.

Buta: JACQUES MBALI.

Doruma-Dungu: GUILLAUME VAN DEN ELZEN.

Isangi: LODEWIJK ANTOON JANSEN.

Isiro-Niangara: FRANÇOIS ODDO DE WILDE.

Mahagi-Nioka: THOMAS KUBA.

Wamba: GUSTAVE OLOMBE.

Archbishop of Luluabourg: MARTIN BAKOLE, B.P. 70, Luluabourg.

SUFFRAGAN BISHOPS

Kabinda: MATTHIEU KANYAMA.

Kole: VICTOR VAN BEURDEN.

Luebo: FRANÇOIS KABANGU.

Luisa: GODEFROID MUKENGE.

Mbuji-Mayi: JOSEPH NKONGOLO.

Mweka: MARCEL EVARISTE VAN RENGEN.

Tshumbé: ALBERT YUNGU.

CHURCH OF CHRIST IN ZAIRE

Eglise de Christ au Zaire: B.P. 3094, Kinshasa-Kalina; f. 1902 (as Zaire Protestant Council); Pres.-Gen. Rev. J. B. BOKELEALE. There are 38 Zairians Protestant Communities with some 5m. mems.; Depts.: Evangelization and the Life of the Church, Protestant Education Bureau, Medical Dept., Christian Education, Youth, Women and Family Life, Inter Church Aid and Development, Chaplaincies to the National Army and Police.

OTHER RELIGIONS

Muslims	115,500
Jews	1,520

There are 143 Baha'i centres of worship in Zaire.

THE PRESS

(French language, unless otherwise stated)

DAILIES

Le Courrier d'Afrique: P.O.B. 2022, Kinshasa; f. 1928, independent; Editor PASCAL KAPELA; circ. 25,000.

L'Echo du Katanga: Lubumbashi.

Essor du Katanga: 490 avenue Mobutu, Lubumbashi, B.P.; 525; f. 1927; independent; Editor JACQUES TSHILEMBE.

Le Progrès: avenue de L'Hôtel 121, B.P. 2198, Kinshasa; pro-governmental.

Le Renouveau: B.P. 982, Kisangani; f. 1969; Editor FRÉDÉRIC-MARTIN MONZEMU; circ. 5,000.

WEEKLIES

Actualités Africaines: avenue de l'Hôtel, B.P. 2198, Kinshasa; Editor GASTON N'SENGI BIEMBE.

Afrique Chrétienne: B.P. 7653, Kinshasa I; Publisher Soc. Miss. St. Paul; Dir. L. KALONJI; circ. 50,000.

Actualités du Kivu: B.P. 475, Bukavu.

M'Bandaka: P.O.B. 349, Mbandaka; f. 1947; French and Lingala.

Présence Zairoise: Avenue de Lisala 88, B.P. 8205, Kinshasa; Editor-in-Chief BAUDOUIN KAYEMBE (arrested February 1970).

La Semaine: rue de Luvungi 87, Kinshasa; Editor EMILE SOLET.

Uhaki-Verité: P.O.B. 1454, Lubumbashi; f. 1946; Swahili and French; Editor JULIUS KANSO MULENGA; circ. 6,000.

Voix du Katanga: 373 avenue Mahenge, B.P. 4425, Lubumbashi; f. 1959; Editor PASCAL HAMICI; circ. 12,000.

FORTNIGHTLIES

Zaire Magazine: P.O.B. 8246, Kinshasa; f. 1960; official publication formerly published under the title *La Voix du Congolais*; also replaces *Nos Images*; illustrated; publ. in French-Lingala, French-Kikongo, French-Kiswahili, French-Tshiluba; circ. 10,000.

Nature, Parcs et Jardins: P.O.B. 3220, Kinshasa; Kalina; f. 1938; journal of the Société Congolaise des Sciences Naturelles.

PERIODICALS

Aequatoria: B.P. 276, Mbandaka; f. 1937; scientific native questions; Editor G. HULSTAERT, M.S.C.

Afrique et l'Europe: rue d'Itanga 81, Kinshasa.

Aliazo: B.P. 8085, Kinshasa; Editor ANDRÉ MASSAKI.

Asco: B.P. 8037, Kinshasa; Editor NSIALA ZINDUKA.

Les Bantous et la Culture: 20 rue Balari, Kinshasa-Bandalungwa; Editor SEBASTIEN NANGI.

Le Bon Berger: rue de Bosobolo 47, Kinshasa; Editor M. BAVELEDY.

Centre Afrique: Direction de l'Imprimerie Nationale Congolaise, Kinshasa.

Chambre du Commerce et d'Industrie: Bukavu.

Zaire Afrique: B.P. 3375, Kinshasa; monthly; economic and cultural; organ of Centre d'Etudes pour l'Action Sociale; Editors RENE BEECKMANS, FRANCIS KIKASSA.

Zaire News Letter: American Baptist Foreign Mission Society, B.P. 4728, Kinshasa II; f. 1910; English; Editor Mrs. WESLEY H. BROWN.

Conscience: rue Bakongo 17, Kinshasa; Editor TSHIALA MWANA.

Le Drapeau Zairoise: B.P. 235, Kinshasa XI; Editor D. B. KATHALAY.

Les Droits de l'Homme: Africaine Import-Export, B.P. 991, Kinshasa, Editor JEAN-MARIE MALENGE.

Echos du Bas-Zaire: Avenue Kabambare No. 23, Kinshasa; Editor RAYMOND BIKEBI.

Equateur Mabenga: B. P. 243, ave. de Budja No. 45, Mbandaka; Editor JOSEPH BESEMBE.

Espoir: B.P. 903, Kinshasa; Editor SAKOU MAMBA.

Etudes Zairoise: c/o Institut National d'Etudes Politiques, B.P. 2307, Kinshasa; Editor LOUIS MANDALA.

Le Flambeau: ave. Mangembo 106, Kinshasa; Editor CAMILLE LOBOYA.

Flash: B.P. 7969, Kinshasa; Editor JOSEPH FRANSSSEN.

Le Grand Combat: B.P. 1129, Kinshasa; Editor PASCAL MUYEMBA.

Indépendance: B.P. 8201, Kinshasa; Editor ANTOINE KIWEWA.

Kibanguisme: 56 ave. d'Opala, Kinshasa; Editor P. LOSOLO.

Kin Malebo: B.P. 768, Kinshasa; Editor FRANÇOIS-FERDINAND DIATAKO.

Lokolo Lokiso: B.P. 245, Mbandaka; Editor PAUL NGOI.

Le Matin: B.P. 1301, Kinshasa; Editor IGNACE BOLENGE.

Maro: B.P. 1466, Kinshasa; general commercial.

Le Messager du Salut: 275 ave. du Plateau, B.P. 8636, Kinshasa; journal of the Salvation Army; monthly; French, Lingala and Kikongo.

Misamu Gifumzi Gydu: B.P. 2186, Kinshasa; Editor NABOTHE NZAMBA.

Mission des Noirs: B.P. 8029, Kinshasa; Editor SIMON PIERRE M'PADI.

Monaco: ave. Borns 9, Wangata, Kinshasa; Editor PAUL EBAKA.

Mondo: B.P. 8085, Kinshasa; Editor EMMANUEL KOUN ZIKA.

Mon Opinion: rue Van Eetevelde 15/A, Kinshasa; Editor CESAIRE KATEMBABISU.

Notre Combat: E.N.D.A., Kinshasa; Editor BONAVENTURE BIBOMBE.

Nsamu Mboto: Baptist Mid Mission, B.P. 18, Kikwit; Editor H. EICHER.

Présence Universitaire: Lovanium, Kinshasa; Editor FELIX MALU.

Le Progrès: B.P. 7074, Kinshasa; Editor ADRIEN MOKESE.

Réalités: Institut Enseignement Médical, Kinshasa; Editor MICHEL NGOMA NGIMBI.

La Revue Juridique du Zaire: Société d'Etudes Juridiques du Katanga; B.P. 510, Lubumbashi; f. 1924.

Solidarité Africaine: ave. Mgr. Kimbondo 488, Kinshasa, Bandalungwa; Editor F. KIMWAY.

Le Travailleur de l'Angola: Quartier Mongo 35/E, Kinshasa; Editor FERDINAND MAVUNZA.

Tribune Zairoise: Luluabourg; Editor MEDARD OLONGO.

Tribune du Travailleur: U.N.T.C., Kinshasa; Editor VALENTIN MUTHOMBO.

Unidade Angolana: ave. Tombour de Tabora 51, Kinshasa; Editor MARIO DE ANDRADE.

Voici l'Heure: ave. Kaviakere 3144, Kinshasa; Editor ROGER KASSONGO.

Voir et Savoir: 16 ave. Bangala, Kinshasa; Editor (vacant).

La Voix de la Liberté: ave. Prince Eugène, Kinshasa; Editor EUGÈNE MUKASA.

La Voix de la Nation Angolaise: rue d'Itanga No. 56, Kinshasa; Editor ROBERTO HOLDEN.

La Voix de l'Orphelin: rue Tshuapa 58, Kinshasa; Editor JULES PANDAMARE.

La Voix du Kwilu: Kikwit; Editor VALÈRE NZANBA.

Le Vrai Visage: 43 ave. des Colons, Kinshasa; Editor FRANÇOIS KUPA.

NEWS AGENCIES

Agence Zairoise de Presse: B.P. 1595, Kinshasa; f. 1957; official agency.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Deutsche Presse-Agentur and Reuters have offices in Kinshasa.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

In 1971 there were 75,000 radio licences and 7,050 television licences.

Radiodiffusion-Télévision Nationale Zairoise (RTNZ): B.P. 3171, Kinshasa-Kalina; f. 1940; regional stations at Kinshasa, Kisangani, Bukavu, Luluabourg, Mbandaka, Bakwanga and Lubumbashi. Broadcasts in French and African languages; Dir. A. KIBONGUE.

International Service: B.P. 7699; Kinshasa broadcasts in French, English, Spanish, German and Portuguese; Chief A. KONGO.

Radio Collège: B.P. 7074, Collège S. François de Sales, 1700 avenue Wangermée, Lubumbashi; f. 1947; religious,

educational; services in French, Swahili, Kihemba, radio services suspended 1968 but television service continues in collaboration with RTNC; Dir.-Gen. M. SALESIENS.

Radio Léo: B.P. 3165, Kinshasa; f. 1937; religious, educational; owned and operated by Collège Albert; services in French; Dir.-Gen. P. WART.

Radiodiffusion Ufac: B.P. 97, Lubumbashi; services in French, English, Kiswahili.

La Voix de la Fraternité Africaine: Lubumbashi; f. 1965.

FINANCE

(cap.=capital; dep.=deposit; m.=million; res.=reserves; Fr. Cong.=Congo Francs)

1,000 Congo Francs=1 Zaire.

BANKING

CENTRAL BANK

Banque Nationale du Zaire: B.P. 2697, Kinshasa; f. 1964; cap. 1,000,000 Zaires, res. 7.8m. Zaires; Gov. JULES SAMBWA.

COMMERCIAL BANKS

Banque du Zaire SCARL: 8-10 Avenue Paul Hauzeur, Kinshasa; f. 1909; cap. 1,400,000 Zaires; 23 brs.; Chair, P. H. DULAIT; Man. Dirs. E. BONVOISIN, J. VERDICKT, M. H. DELVOIE.

Banque Belge d'Afrique SCRL: P.O.B. 197, 19 avenue Ministre Rubbens, Kinshasa; f. 1929; cap. Zaires 800,000; dep. Zaires 7.7m.; Pres. Sir CYRIL HAWKER.

Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.

Caisse d'Epargne du Zaire: Avenue Prince Charles, Kalina-Kinshasa, B.P. 8147; f. 1950; Dir.-Gen. VICTOR MAKUNGU.

Compagnie Immobilière du Zaire "Immozaire": P.O.B. 332, Kinshasa; f. 1962; cap. 150 m. Fr. Cong.; Chair, A. S. GERARD; Man. Dir. HERALY.

Banque Zairoise pour le Développement: Kinshasa; f. 1966. Gov. M. MUSHIETTE.

Crédit Commercial Africain.

Crédit Zairois SCARL: Head Office: 191 ave. Beernaert (P.O.B. 1299), Kinshasa; f. 1951; subsidiary of Barclays Bank International Ltd.; branch in Lubumbashi; cap.

and res. 13,000 Zaires, dep. 1,408,610 Zaires (Dec. 1967); Chair. Vicomte OBERT DE THIEUSIES; Man. Dir. M. J. ST. C. DYER.

Crédit Foncier de l'Afrique Centrale: B.P. 1198, Kinshasa, f. 1961; cap. 40,000 Zaires.

Crédit Foncier du Nord Est: Bukavu; f. 1961; cap. 10m; Fr. Cong.

Crédit Hypothécaire du Nord Est: Bukavu; f. 1961; cap. 15m. Fr. Cong.

Société Zairoise de Banque: blvd. 30 juin, B.P. 400, Kinshasa; cap. 0.6m. Zaires; Man. Dir. J.-P. DE CUYPER.

Société de Crédit aux Classes Moyennes et à l'Industrie: P.O.B. 3105, Kinshasa-Kalina; f. 1947; cap. 500 m. Fr. Cong.

Société de Crédit Foncier: Lubumbashi; f. 1961.

Société de Crédit Hypothécaire: Lubumbashi; f. 1961.

Société Zairoise de Financement et de Développement: f. 1970; cap. \$4m.

INSURANCE

FOREIGN COMPANIES

All foreign insurance companies were closed by presidential decree from December 31st, 1966.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Chambre de Commerce de Boma: Boma.

Chambre du Commerce de l'Equateur: B.P. 127, Mbandaka; f. 1926; 64 mem. societies; Pres. J. BOSEKOTA.

Chambre du Commerce, de l'Industrie et de l'Agriculture de l'Ituri: Bunia; f. 1932; Pres. LOUIS BEAUTHIER; Sec. HENRI GROVEN; publ. monthly bulletin in French.

Chambre de Commerce, d'Industrie et d'Agriculture du Kasai à Luluabourg: P.O. Box 194, Luluabourg; f. 1946; publ. monthly bulletin.

Chambre du Commerce et de l'Industrie du Katanga: B.P. 972, Lubumbashi; f. 1910; Pres. S. MAWAWA; Sec. A. HISETTE; 225 mems.; publ. monthly bulletin in French.

Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie de Bukavu: P.O. Box 321, Bukavu; f. 1931; Chair. PH. MOREL DE WESTGAVER; Sec. R. BASTIN; publ. *Monthly Bulletin*.

Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie de Kinshasa: P.O.B. 7247, 10 avenue des Aviateurs, Kinshasa; f. 1921; Pres. H. T. TUMBA; Sec. J. M. VAN LEEUW; 400 mems.; publ. bulletin in French.

Chambre de Commerce de Matadi: B.P. 145, Matadi; f. 1959; Chair. CH. VAN GOTHEN; Vice-Pres. A. WYNANT-VERPEUT; Sec. H. WAGEMANS; 103 mems.; publ. monthly *Bulletin*.

Chambre du Commerce, de l'Industrie et de l'Agriculture: P.O.B. 358, Kisangani; f. 1939; Pres. G. AUTRIQUE; 250 members; publ. monthly bulletin in French.

Chambre du Commerce et de l'Industrie du Tanganyika: B.P. 228, Kamina; 43 mems.; Pres. G. HOSLI; Sec. O. MUKALA.

DEVELOPMENT

MINERALS

La Générale Congolaise des Carrières et Mines du Zaïre (GECAMINES): Lubumbashi; f. 1967; fully nationalized 1968; took over assets in the Congo of Union Minière du Haut Katanga; production (1970): 385,460 metric tons of copper; Pres. D. KANDOLO; Administrateur Dir.-Gen. R. CAYRON.

PETROLEUM

Société Zaïre Italienne de Raffinage (SOCIR): B.P. 1478, Kinshasa; f. 1963 by agreement between Zairian Government and Italian ANIC; cap. 4,400m. Zaires; 500 employees.

POWER

Società Italo-Congolese Attività Industriali—SICAI: avenue Costermans 10, Kinshasa; f. 1963 to advise the Zaïre Government on development of the power potential of the Inga rapids; ownership: IRI (Italian state) 60 per cent, Impresa Astaldi Estero 40 per cent; first contract awarded 1968 to Impresa Astaldi Estero for creation of a dam on the Van der Stroom tributary to produce power through two 58 MW. stations by 1972; four more generators will be added later to total 300 MW. output; SICAI is now studying the development of a second power plant and an industrial area related to the project, which would include a steel plant.

TRADE ASSOCIATIONS

Association des Entrepreneurs du Zaïre (ADEC): B.P. 2361, Kinshasa.

Association Belgo-Zairoise du Textile (ABGT): B.P. 3097, Kinshasa.

Fédération des Entreprises du Zaïre (FEZ): B.P. 8634, Kinshasa; f. 1943; Pres. MARCEL MAYNE; Gen. Rep. in Kinshasa JEAN JONCKHEERE.

MEMBERS

Association des Entreprises de l'Equateur (ADEQUA): B.P. 1052, Mbandaka.

Association des Entreprises de l'Est du Zaïre (AEEZ): B.P. 2467, Bukavu; Pres. M. GUERIN.

Association des Entreprises de l'Ouest du Zaïre (AEOZ): B.P. 8634, Kinshasa; 163 mems.

Association des Entreprises du Kasai (A.E.Kas.): B.P. 649; Luluabourg; Pres. M. BRUYNEEL.

Association des Entreprises du Katanga (ASSEKAT): B.P. 2056, Batiment Immokat, ave. H. du Kasai, Lubumbashi; 104 mems.; Dir. B. GUILLAUME.

Association des Entrepreneurs du Zaïre (ADEZ): c/o Sesomo, B.P. 2361, Kinshasa.

Association Belgo-Zairoise du Textile (ABZT): B.P. 3097, Kinshasa.

Fédération d'Entreprises du Zaïre (FEZ): 6 ave. Rentsin, B.P. 8634, Kinshasa.

TRADE UNIONS

Union Nationale des Travailleurs Zairoise (UTZ): B.P. 8814, Kinshasa; f. 1967 as the sole syndical organization; Sec.-Gen. ANDRÉ BO-BOLIKO; publs. *Notre Droit, Formation*.

Principal Affiliated Unions:

Alliance des Prolétaires Indépendants du Zaïre (APIZ): 2 avenue de la Kéthule, B.P. 8721, Kinshasa; f. 1946; 6,400 mems.; Sec. JOSEPH KIMPIATU.

Centrale des Enseignants Zairois (CEZ): B.P. 8814, Kinshasa; f. 1957; 18,000 mems.; Sec. FERDINAND TOTO-ZITA; Publ. *Pedagogia*.

Centrale des Mines et Métallurgie: B.P. 8814, Kinshasa; f. 1965; 24,000 mems.; Sec. SEBASTIEN KALALA.

Centrale des Plantations et Alimentation: B.P. 8814, Kinshasa; f. 1962; 24,000 mems.; Sec. DONAT MUTUMBO.

Centrale des Services Publics: B.P. 8814, Kinshasa; f. 1957; 12,000 mems.; Sec. CAMILLE IFELO.

Centrale des Travailleurs du Transport: B.P. 8814, Kinshasa; f. 1959; 38,000 mems.; Sec. JEAN LUYEYE.

Fédération Nationale des Agents sous Contrat de l'Etat (FNACE): B.P. 970, Kinshasa; f. 1964; 20,000 mems.; Pres. A. LINGULU; Sec. M. MONTINGIA.

Fédération Nationale des Employés Commerciaux et Cadres (FNECC): B.P. 970, Kinshasa; f. 1961; Pres. FRANÇOIS TOKO.

Fédération des Ouvriers des Mines du Zaïre (FOMIZ): Kisangani; f. 1964; Sec.-Gen. THOMAS KALOMBO.

Syndicat du Bâtiment du Zaïre (SYBAZ): Ngiri, Kinshasa; f. 1961; Pres. JOSEPH MULOWAYE; Sec. ALPHONSE KADIMA.

Syndicat National des Travailleurs Zairois (SNTZ): 398 avenue van Eetveld, B.P. 2077, Kinshasa; f. 1959; 2,000 mems.; Pres. ALPHONSE KITHIMA.

TRADE FAIR

Kinshasa International Trade Fair: Kinshasa; held annually in July.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

RAILWAYS

Total length of railways: 5,174 km., including 500 km. of electrified rail. A link between Port Francqui and Matadi is planned. The Zaire system is also linked to Lobito via the Benguela Railway, and Beira via Zambia, Rhodesia and Mozambique.

Compagnie des Chemins de Fer Kinshasa-Dilolo-Lubumbashi (KDL): P.O.B. 297, Lubumbashi; administers the following sections: Sakania Border-Bukama 710 km.; Bukama-Port Francqui 1,123 km.; Tenke-Dilolo-Border 522 km.; Kamina-Kabongo 201 km. Of these 2,556 km., 859 km. are electrified; in the near future the non-electrified lines will be equipped with Diesel engines. Pres. P. KABASUBABO.

Soc. Zairois des Chemins de Fer des Grands Lacs (formerly C.F.L.): B.P. 230, Kamina, Katanga; f. 1965; administers the Kisangani-Ponthierville, Kindu-Kamina and Kabalo-Kasongo lines; rail services, 850 km.; river and Lake Tanganyika services; Pres. L. R. LUMUMBA; Man. R. CHERRIER.

Office d'Exploitation des Transports au Zaire (OTRAZ): Regd. Office: blvd. du 30 juin, Kinshasa; operates the Kinshasa-Matadi rail link; Pres. P. KABASUBABO.

Chemin de Fer de Matadi-Kinshasa (C.F.M.K.): length of track, 366 km.

Chemin de Fer du Mayumbe (C.F.M.): Administrative offices in Boma; length of track, 140 km.

Soc. des Chemins de Fer Vicinaux au Zaire (VICIZAIRE): 5 rue de la Science, Brussels, Belgium; Zaire office: Aketi; length of track, 839 km.

Benguela Railway Co.: Rua do Ataide 7, Lisbon 2, Portugal; Lubumbashi; 781 ave. du Kasai, B.P. 1047; 2,093 km. to Lobito on Angolan coast.

ROADS

There are approximately 145,213 km. of motor roads in Zaire (approx. 67,000 cars and lorries in 1962). In general road conditions are poor, owing to inadequate maintenance since 1958.

ROAD TRANSPORT

Chief companies are:

Soc. Zairois des Chemins de Fer du Grand Lac (see Railways above): Road services between Cisumbura and Kigali and from Samba to Tongoni.

OTRAZ: regular service between Kalunda (Uvira) and Bukavu (140 km.), Boma and Tshela (140 km.).

VICIZAIRE: 5 rue de la Science, Brussels; Road Management: Isiro, Orientale Province; passenger and goods service in the Orientale and Kivu provinces; network of 14,973 km.

INLAND WATERWAYS

For over 1,600 km. the River Zaire is navigable. Above the Stanley Falls the Zaire changes its name to Lualaba, and is used for shipping on a 965-km. stretch from Ponthierville to Kindu and Kongolo to Bukama. (There is a railway from Matadi, the principal port on the lower Congo, to Kinshasa.) The total length of inland waterways is 16,400 km.

Soc. Zairoise des Chemins de Fer du Grand Lac (see Railways above): River Lualaba services, Ponthierville-Kindu and Kongolo-Malemba N'kula; Lake

Tanganyika services, Kamina - Kigoma - Kalundu - Moba-Mpulungu.

Zaire Network: services on the Luapula and Lake Mweru.

East African Railways and Harbours: services on Lake Albert.

Office d'Exploitation des Transports au Zaire (OTRAZ): River Communications Office: boulevard du 30 juin, Kinshasa; passenger, mail and cargo services over 12,000 km.

SHIPPING

The principal seaports are Matadi, Banana and Boma on the lower Zaire. Matadi is linked by rail with Kinshasa. Much of the mineral trade is shipped from Lobito in Angola, however, and does not pass through Zaire's ports.

Compagnie Maritime Belge: B.P. 264, Matadi, and P.O.B. 33, Boma; weekly service Antwerp to Matadi and Boma, monthly service New York and Gulf ports to Matadi and Boma.

Compagnie Maritime Zairoise: Matadi, P.O.B. 9496, Kinshasa; f. 1967; managed by Compagnie Maritime Belge; services to Antwerp, North Continental Range to East Africa, U.S.A., Mediterranean ports to West Africa; Pres. GASTON DIOMI.

Office d'Exploitation des Transports au Zaire (OTRAZ): blvd. du 30 juin, Kinshasa; administers the port of Matadi.

CIVIL AVIATION

There are international airports at Kinshasa and Lubumbashi.

Air Zaire, SARL: 4 avc. du Port, B.P. 8552, Kinshasa; f. 1960; national airline; Pres. JACQUES MASSANGU.

Agence et Messageries Aeriennes Zairoises (AMAZ) S.P.R.L. P.O.B. 671, Kinshasa, charter and regular services, Man. Dirs. J.-J. KANOE, R. LINARD, P. DAU-ISTER.

FOREIGN AIRLINES

Air France, Air Afrique, Alitalia, B.O.A.C., East Africa Airways, Iberian, K.L.M., P.A.A., Sabena, Swissair and U.T.A. provide services to Kinshasa.

TOURISM

Bureau International du Tourisme et des Echanges pour les Jeunes (BITEJ): Kinsako, Kinshasa; f. 1967; travel organization for young people in the Congo and abroad.

Commissariat Général au Tourisme de la République Démocratique du Zaire: 54 ave. Lothaire, B.P. 9502, Kinshasa.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

Centre Culturel du Zaire: Balari No. 20, Bandalungwa, Kinshasa; aims to promote Bantu culture; publ. *Académie des Arts et Métiers*.

UNIVERSITIES

Université Lovanium de Kinshasa: B.P. 127, Kinshasa XI; f. 1954; 477 teachers, 3,285 students.

Université Officielle du Zaire: B.P. 1825, Lubumbashi; f. 1955; 65 teachers, 1,250 students.

Université Libre du Zaire: B.P. 2012, Kisangani; f. 1963; 75 teachers, 650 students.

ZAMBIA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Zambia, in southern central Africa, is divided from (Southern) Rhodesia by the Zambesi River and Lake Kariba. To the east lie Mozambique and Malawi, to the north Tanzania, and to the south and west Botswana and Angola, while the country is almost split in half by an arm of Zaire territory in the north-west. The climate is tropical, modified by altitude with average temperatures of 65° to 75°F (18°-24°C). The official language is English; the African peoples speak Bantu dialects. Many Africans follow traditional beliefs. Christians make up about 80 per cent of the population, including all Europeans, and are roughly divided between Protestants and Roman Catholics. Asians are mostly Moslems, with a few Hindus. The flag consists of orange, black and red vertical stripes on a green background with an eagle in the upper left hand corner. The capital is Lusaka.

Recent History

The Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland broke up in 1963 in the face of successful nationalist movements in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and Northern Rhodesia achieved independence as Zambia in October 1964. A state of emergency has existed since independence because of the activities of the white minorities in Rhodesia, Angola and Mozambique; the presence of refugees and southern African liberation movements in Zambia; and the problem of the Watch-Tower and Lumpa movements. President Kaunda has been prominent in the OAU and among the non-aligned nations (which met in Lusaka in September 1970) as an opponent of colonial and racist régimes and, in particular, as a critic of the British government's sale of arms to South Africa. He has also from 1969 onwards initiated various changes in the UNIP and state constitutions aimed at reducing the influence of tribal loyalties in political life.

Government

Zambia is an independent Republic within the Commonwealth. Executive power is vested in a President and a Cabinet, appointed by the President from among the members of the National Assembly. The National Assembly has 105 elected seats. In addition, the President may nominate up to five special members to the Assembly. An advisory House of Chiefs voices the interests of provincial chiefs. The former British Protectorate of Barotseland was incorporated within the Republic of Zambia at the assumption of independence in October 1964. In August 1969 Barotseland Province, one of the seven making up Zambia, was renamed Western Province and Western Province became Copperbelt Province.

Defence

The Zambian Defence Force is centred on an Army Headquarters and a Brigade Headquarters; there are three regular infantry battalions and two territorial battalions, a battery of Artillery and squadrons of armoured cars and

Engineers. The Zambia Air Force Headquarters administers transport aircraft in close co-operation with the Army. The total strength of armed forces is just over 4,000.

Economic Affairs

Zambia has applied, as far as she has been able, the UN sanctions against Rhodesia, although this has involved reducing her imports from Rhodesia, which in 1965 made up 34 per cent of her total imports, to less than 10 per cent of the total, and has necessitated great expenditure on alternative transport and communication routes.

The basis of Zambian wealth is mining in the rich Copperbelt whose mines employ over 50,000 people. Zinc, cobalt, lead, manganese and substantial amounts of coal are also mined. Smelting and refining works have grown up around the mines and industry is developing swiftly. The majority of the population are still agriculturalists, however. The chief cash products are maize, cattle, groundnuts and tobacco. On the European farms tobacco is grown for export. Community development schemes are improving the quality of farming over most of the country. In 1966 a large coalfield was discovered at Siyankandobo (the Maamba field), which is expected to make Zambia self-sufficient in coal for several years. The 1966-70 Development Plan aimed at increasing the G.D.P. by 11 per cent per year and the success of the plan is being assessed before a new one is drawn up. Work is in hand to build a dam and a hydro-electric scheme at Kafue, thus lessening Zambia's dependence on the Kariba system shared with Rhodesia. Since 1968 the important sectors of the economy have been put under the control of state corporations (INDECO, MINDECO, FINDECO, etc.). From the beginning of 1969 retail trade was restricted to Zambian ownership in suburban areas. Zambianization of the copper industry and transport services is also in hand. Zambia has applied for membership of the East African Community.

Transport and Communications

Zambia Railways connects Lusaka and the Copperbelt towns, Ndola and Kitwe, to Rhodesia and South African and Portuguese ports, to the Zaire rail system and the Benguela railway in Southern Angola, and (by lake service) with East African Railways. Since Rhodesia's declaration of independence, Zambia has sought to develop a transport and communication network outside the control of both Rhodesia and Portugal. The existing Great North Road to Dar es Salaam in Tanzania has been supplemented by a pipeline from Ndola to Dar, opened in August 1968; and construction of the Tan Zam railway began in 1970 with Chinese aid. A new international airport was opened at Lusaka in 1967 and work is in progress to extend other airports.

Social Welfare

The Department of Welfare and Probation services was established in 1952. It is responsible for relief of distress, care of the aged, protection of children, adoption and

ZAMBIA—(INTRODUCTORY SURVEY)

probation services. It gives grants for group welfare services including voluntary schemes. A form of pension is granted to aged residents with less than £300 annual income.

Education

In 1969-70 there were 621,500 pupils at primary schools and 48,000 at secondary schools. There are Teacher-Training Colleges and Technical Colleges and the University of Zambia accepted its first students in 1966. Agricultural research for Central Africa is centred at Mount Makulu near Lusaka, while veterinary research is carried on at Mazabuka Research Station. English is to become the medium of instruction in all schools.

Tourism

The numerous Lakes, Victoria Falls, Kafue and Luangwa Valley Game Reserves, to say nothing of the climate attract an ever-increasing tourist traffic. Game-watching, camping, fishing and water-sports are available, while there are a number of excellent hotels and motels.

Visas are not required to visit Zambia by nationals of Commonwealth countries.

Sport

There are facilities for almost every kind of sport in Zambia. Athletic and football events are the subject of

keen interest and competition. Many touring teams visit Lusaka.

Public Holidays

1972: May 1 (Labour Day), May 29 (Whit Monday), May 25 (Africa Freedom Day), May 27 (in lieu of Youth Sunday), July 1 (Heroes' Day), July 2 (Unity Day), October 24 (Independence), December 25 and 26 (Christmas).

1973: January 1 (New Year), April 20-23 (Easter).

Weights and Measures

The Imperial system is in use. Metrication was introduced in 1971 and is due to be completed in 1973.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The principal unit of currency is the Kwacha (K) which is divided into 100 ngwee (n).

Notes: 20n, 50n, K1, K2, K10.

Coins: 5n, 10n.

Exchange Rate: K1.86 = £1 sterling.

K0.71 = \$1 U.S.

The new currency was introduced in January 1968 to replace the pound (£), valued at K2. Notes and coins in the old denominations continue to circulate.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (sq. miles)	POPULATION (Sept. 1st, 1969)		
	Total	African	Others
290,586	4,056,995	3,998,644	58,351

CHIEF TOWNS

(POPULATION 1970)

Lusaka (capital)	262,182	Luanshya	96,282
Kitwe	199,798	Kabwe	67,886
Ndola	159,876	Livingstone	43,292
Mufulira	107,802	Chililabombwe	44,862
Chingola	103,292		

LAND DISTRIBUTION

(1968—'000 acres)

State Land	11,726
Freehold and Leasehold	6,172
Townships	205
Protected Forest Areas and Forest Reserves	2,512
Under Tribal Occupation	1,408
Inundated by Water	375
Unalienated	1,053
Reserves	35,656
Trust Land	107,363
Barotse Province	31,231
TOTAL	185,975

EMPLOYMENT

(1970)

	AFRICANS	OTHERS
Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	33,785	485
Mining and Quarrying	51,595	5,480
Manufacturing	34,575	2,910
Construction	68,985	2,695
Electricity and Water	2,730	385
Distribution and Catering	28,440	4,595
Transport and Communications	20,605	2,530
Business Services	7,210	2,235
Community and Social Services	67,990	6,165
TOTAL	315,915	27,480

ZAMBIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

AGRICULTURE TOBACCO

	UNIT	1967	1968	1969
Virginia Flue-cured:				
Crop sold	'000 lb.	10,732	13,849	11,074
Value	K'000	4,706	4,230	3,904
Burley:				
Crop sold	'000 lb.	605	625	529
Value	K'000	74	106	122
Turkish:				
Crop sold	'000 lb.	289	253	166
Value	K'000	55	50	32

1970: Virginia Flue-cured 10,571,000 lb. (value K3,001,000).

LIVESTOCK (Officially Recorded Slaughtering)

	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
Cattle	35,368	33,770	34,295
Pigs	17,225	16,703	23,963
Sheep	540	440	383

DAIRY PRODUCE

	1968	1969	1970
Butter ('000 lbs.)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Cheese ('000 lbs.)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Milk ('000 galls.)	3,735	3,347	3,177

LAKE FISHERIES (short tons)

1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
30,861	29,543	31,849	31,626	28,734

MINING

VALUE (K'000)

	1968	1969	1970
Copper			
Blister	70,758	101,490	95,189
Electrolytic	442,803	363,436	552,831
Zinc	8,866	8,962	10,302
Lead	3,194	4,096	5,159
Manganese	383	3,603	n.a.
Cobalt	2,638	3,969	4,522
TOTAL (incl. others)	532,802	759,334	673,509

PRODUCTION ('000 tons)

	1968	1969*	1970*
Copper			
Blister	102.6	104.9	103.1
Electrolytic	630.4	642.6	580.2
Zinc	58.6	50.2	53.5
Lead	24.0	23.0	27.3
Manganese	27.9	n.a.	n.a.
Cobalt	1.2	1.8	2.1

* 1969 and 1970 figures are in metric tons.

ZAMBIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

INDUSTRY

INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

(1961=100)

	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Mineral Production	105.2	109.5	119.0	133.6	123.3
Manufacturing:					
Foodstuffs	146.5	173.4	187.5	198.4	230.0
Beverages and Tobacco	236.1	284.0	288.6	291.8	336.0
Textiles and Clothing	177.4	187.2	173.9	192.9	227.6
Non-metallic Mineral Products	208.5	242.0	278.0	198.1	205.1
Metals and Metal Products	175.3	174.2	179.2	162.6	173.6
Other	103.0	228.0	256.7	233.8	269.5
Total	172.8	221.2	236.7	220.9	250.0
Electricity Production	90.0	92.2	98.6	104.4	144.0
TOTAL	111.2	117.8	127.8	139.8	133.6

FINANCE

1 Kwacha=100 ngwee

2 Kwacha=£1 Zambian

1.86 Kwacha=£1 sterling; 0.71 Kwacha=U.S. \$1.00.

100 Kwacha=£53.76 sterling=U.S. \$140.

BUDGET

(Jan.-Dec. 1971—K million)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
<i>Recurrent Revenue:</i>		Development and Finance	10.2
Company and Income Tax	165.9	Zambia Police	12.0
Customs and Excise	73.0	Provincial and Local Government	15.6
Mineral Royalties and Copper Export Tax	70.0	Trade, Industry and Mines	2.2
Interest	18.9	Health	20.5
Other Items	18.0	Power, Transport and Works	41.8
		Education	54.9
		Rural Development	38.2
		Constitutional and Statutory	109.5
TOTAL REVENUE (inc. other items)	345.8	TOTAL (inc. others)	329.2

FIRST NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

1966-70

	£Z million
Economic Facilities, Transport	107.8
Industrial, Mining Development	60.5
Social Facilities	51.0
Education	48.0
Agriculture and Lands	44.5
TOTAL (incl. others)	428.6

PUBLIC INVESTMENT TARGETS

(£Z million)

1966-67	80
1967-68	77
1968-69	70
1969-70	55

The First Plan was extended to the end of 1971. The Second Plan will run from January 1972 to December 1976, and will give priority to agriculture and rural development generally.

ZAMBIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

(K'ooo at factor cost)

	1966	1967	1968	1969
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (at factor cost)	644,500	751,100	795,700	990,100
<i>of which:</i>				
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	60,500	66,300	65,700	67,100
Mining and Quarrying	240,100	254,600	251,900	405,400
Manufacturing	60,200	73,200	76,200	73,600
Trade	78,300	96,000	114,500	102,400
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	26,700	34,700	39,500	64,900
Transport and Communications	32,400	49,400	48,100	65,200
Construction	54,000	55,900	63,100	55,200
Government Administration and Services	35,700	97,200	124,100	142,000
Income Paid Abroad	— 58,000	— 50,600	— 52,100	— 47,300
GROSS NATIONAL INCOME	586,500	700,500	743,600	942,800
Balance of Imports and Exports of Goods and Services	— 120,300	— 58,900	— 74,100	— 431,800
TOTAL AVAILABLE RESOURCES	466,200	641,600	669,500	511,000

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

(January 1962=100)

	COMBINED INDEX		HIGHER INCOMES INDEX		LOWER INCOMES INDEX	
	All Items	Food	All Items	Food	All Items	Food
1963	101.8	100.2	102.1	99.9	101.3	100.6
1964	105.7	103.1	106.2	102.2	104.5	103.7
1965	111.9	109.9	110.7	106.5	112.5	112.7
1966	121.9	121.5	118.4	114.5	125.4	128.6
1967	126.9	126.9	122.2	118.2	130.7	134.4
1968	139.5	138.9	132.7	130.5	144.9	145.7
1969	144.8	142.5	138.5	132.8	148.4	148.0
1970	146.5	142.5	141.3	133.2	149.5	147.8

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

(K million)

	1968			1969		
	Credit	Debit	Balance	Credit	Debit	Balance
<i>Goods, Services and Transfer Payments</i>						
Merchandise	517.7	353.0	164.7	826.3	301.3	525.0
Travel, transport, freight, insurance	20.4	93.4	— 73.0	21.4	97.5	— 76.1
Investment income	7.4	59.5	— 52.1	17.3	64.6	47.3
Government and other services	2.7	20.3	— 17.6	3.0	20.1	— 17.1
Private transfer payments	2.0	26.7	— 24.7	2.2	54.4	52.2
Government transfer payments	5.1	5.3	— 0.2	8.6	2.6	6.0
TOTAL	555.3	558.2	— 2.9	878.8	54.5	338.5
<i>Capital Transactions:</i>						
Private investment	56.1	27.1	29.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Government investment	43.5	9.8	33.7			
Monetary movements	5.2	29.6	— 24.4			
Net errors and omissions	—	36.4	— 36.4			

ZAMBIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

EXTERNAL TRADE

(K'000)

	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Imports . . .	246,116	306,350	325,184	311,797	358,500
Exports . . .	493,458	470,009	544,415	751,703	714,800

COMMODITIES

(K'000)

IMPORTS	1968	1969	1970	EXPORTS	1968	1969	1970
Food	24,129	30,411	31,300	Copper	516,100	724,500	681,100
Beverages and Tobacco	2,171	2,196		Zinc	8,961	12,403	10,961
Crude Materials, inedible	4,406	4,494		Lead	2,738	6,061	4,872
Mineral Fuels, Lubricants and Materials	33,207	35,581	38,600	Manganese Ore	399	n.a.	n.a.
Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	1,944	2,881	4,400	Cobalt	3,374	4,536	6,343
Chemicals	22,645	22,562	28,500	Tobacco	2,735	3,163	3,152
Manufactured Goods	74,116	62,791	140,500	Maize	2,838	374	n.a.
Machinery and Transport	134,444	123,041	106,500	Timber	638	666	528
Miscellaneous	23,956	27,840	1,100				
TOTAL	325,184	311,797	358,500	TOTAL (incl. others)	544,415	751,703	714,800

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

(K'000)

	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1968	1969	1970	1968	1969	1970
United Kingdom	76,231	71,407	81,935	160,037	198,028	160,075
South Africa	76,066	69,946	61,725	11,681	7,671	8,458
Rhodesia	22,573	21,772	23,195	951	438	737
U.S.A.	33,349	30,083	32,439	10,805	8,691	1,441
Japan	18,039	22,588	21,802	114,895	180,316	166,459
German Federal Republic	13,690	12,151	16,999	70,940	96,071	84,152
East Africa	7,499	11,180	14,946	771	2,428	1,710

ZAMBIA—(STATISTICAL SURVEY)

TRANSPORT MOTOR VEHICLES ZAMBIA

	1967	1968	1969	1970
Passenger Cars .	6,558	7,240	6,246	5,984
Vans and Trucks .	5,304	5,071	4,797	5,213
Motor Cycles and Scooters . .	1,762	2,197	1,682	1,652

CIVIL AVIATION

	1967	1968	1969	1970
Aircraft arrivals . . .	23,790	25,023	23,964	22,036
Passenger arrivals . . .	190,800	192,400	227,700	256,100
Passenger departures . .	193,200	186,000	226,600	256,100
Freight loaded (metric tons) .	1,177	1,396	1,959	11,917
Freight unloaded (metric tons) .	3,149	3,922	6,828	8,242

EDUCATION (1968)

	NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS	NUMBER OF PUPILS			NUMBER OF TEACHERS
		Male	Female	Total	
Primary . . .	2,564	385,676	308,994	694,670	13,826
Secondary . . .	113	35,205	17,267	52,472	2,465
Trades and Technical . .	6	n.a.	n.a.	788	n.a.
Teacher Training . . .	9	1,258	888	2,146	182
University . . .	1	1,253	216	1,469	n.a.

* Excludes pupils from other Trade and Technical Schools transferred to the Office of the Commissioner for Technical and Vocational Education.

1969-70: Primary school pupils 621,500; Secondary school pupils 48,000.

Source: Central Statistical Office, Lusaka.

THE CONSTITUTION

In the late nineteenth century North-Western and North-Eastern Rhodesia were included in a Charter granted to the British South Africa Company, whose administration was officially recognized by two Orders-in-Council in 1899 and 1900. In 1911 the two territories were amalgamated under the name of Northern Rhodesia, which continued to be administered by the Company until 1924, when it was taken over by the Crown. In the same year Orders-in-Council created the office of Governor of Northern Rhodesia, constituted an Executive Council, and made provision for the constitution of a Legislative Council. In 1935 the capital was moved from Livingstone to Lusaka.

In 1953 Northern Rhodesia became part of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, but its Protectorate status and separate government were preserved and retained. Following the Victoria Falls Conference of July 1963, at which the dissolution of the Federation was agreed, a new constitution came into effect on January 3rd, 1964, immediately after the dissolution of the Federation on December 31st, 1963.

In October 1964, Northern Rhodesia became an independent Republic within the Commonwealth and adopted the name of Zambia. The Constitution of January 1964, was amended to include the following provisions:

The President: The President of the Republic of Zambia will be Head of State and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces. A candidate for the Presidency must be a Zambian citizen, a qualified voter, and at least thirty years old. Election of the President will take place at the same time as that of members to the National Assembly. Each candidate for election to the National Assembly will declare in advance which presidential candidate he supports. Each voter will this simultaneously vote for parliamentary and presidential candidates.

The Vice-President: Appointment will be by the President;

the Vice-President will be leader of the National Assembly.

The Cabinet: The Chairman will normally be the President. The Cabinet will also include the Vice-President and not more than 14 members, appointed by the President from among the members of the National Assembly and removable by the President.

Legislature: Parliament will consist of the President and a National Assembly of 105* elected members. The President will have power to nominate up to five additional persons as special members of the National Assembly. Though not a member of the National Assembly, the President will have power to address it at any time. The normal life of Parliament is five years, though the National Assembly has power to vary this in special circumstances. To become law, a Bill will require presidential assent. If the President returns a Bill, it shall not again be presented for assent within six months unless it has the support of two-thirds of all members. If this occurs the President shall either dissolve Parliament or give his assent within 21 days.

The Judiciary: The Chief Justice and all other Judges will be appointed by the President.

House of Chiefs: The Constitution provides for a House of Chiefs numbering 26 provincial chiefs. The President will assume the powers, formerly vested in the Governor.

Citizenship: Automatic citizenship shall be granted to people born in Zambia and to former British-protected persons who were born in Zambia immediately before independence day. Commonwealth or Irish Republic citizens, or citizens of African countries which grant citizenship by a comparable process to Zambians may become citizens by registration.

Bill of Rights: A Bill of Rights will safeguard the rights of individuals and the interests of minorities.

* Originally 75 elected members (amended 1968).

THE GOVERNMENT

President: Dr. KENNETH DAVID KAUNDA.

THE CABINET

(April 1972)

President: Dr. KENNETH D. KAUNDA.

Vice-President and Minister of National Guidance and Development: MAINZA CHONA.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: ELIJAH H. MUDENDA.

Minister of Provincial and Local Government and Culture and Secretary-General to the Government: AARON MILNER.

Minister of Home Affairs: LEWIS CHANGUFU.

Minister of Defence: GREY ZULU.

Minister of Transport, Power and Works: FWANYANJA MULIKITA.

Minister of Labour and Social Services: WILSON CHAKULYA.

Minister of Finance: JOHN M. MWANAKATWE.

Minister of Education: W. NYIRENDA.

Minister of Rural Development: RUBEN KAMANGA.

Minister of Information, Broadcasting and Tourism: SIKOTA WINA.

Minister of Trade and Industry: ACKSON SOKO.

Minister of Lands and Natural Resources: SOLOMON KALULU.

Minister of Mines and Mining Development: HUMPHREY MULEMBA.

Minister of Legal Affairs and Attorney-General: FITZPATRICK CHUULA.

Minister of Health: ALEXANDER CHIKWANDA.

MINISTERS FOR PROVINCES

Eastern Province: WILLIAM NKANZA.

Central Province: MOTO NKAMA.

Copperbelt Province: ALEX SHAPI.

Western Province: JOSEPHAT B. SIYOMUNJU.

Luapula Province: ROBERT MAKASA.

Southern Province: ANDREW MUTEEMBA.

North-Western Province: (vacant).

Northern Province: PIUS KASUTU.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

HIGH COMMISSIONS AND EMBASSIES

(Lusaka, unless otherwise stated.)

(HC) High Commission; (E) Embassy.

Austria: Nairobi, Kenya (E).
Belgium: Bujumbura, Burundi (E).
Botswana: Stand 2419, Stanley Rd., P.O.B. 1910 (HC);
High Commissioner: R. N. MANNATHOKO.
Canada: Dar es Salaam, Tanzania (HC).
Chile: Chester House, North Wing, Cairo Rd. (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* A. BESA.
China, People's Republic: 19 Leopard's Hill Rd., Kabulonga, P.O.B. 1975 (E); *Ambassador:* CHIN LI-CHEN.
Czechoslovakia: Plot 2278, Independence Ave., P.O.B. 59 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* EMIL KEBLUSEK.
Egypt: Plot No. 4144, Cumberland Rd., Rhodes Park, P.O.B. 2428 (E); *Ambassador:* HASSAN A. H. EL-SINBAWI.
Ethiopia: *Ambassador:* ABATE AGADE.
France: Unity House, corner Stanley Rd./Jameson St., P.O.B. 62 (E); *Ambassador:* BARON DE SCHONEN.
German Federal Republic: 350 Independence Ave., P.O.B. RW 120 (E); *Ambassador:* KARL-HEINZ WIEVER.
Guinea: Dar es Salaam, Tanzania (E).
Hungary: Dar es Salaam, Tanzania (E).
India: Stand No. 117A, Livingstone Rd., P.O.B. 2111 (HC); *High Commissioner:* J. C. KAKAR.
Israel: Anchor House, Edinburgh Square, P.O.B. 1973 (E); *Ambassador:* MATITHAHU DAGAN.

Italy: Woodgate House, Cairo Rd., P.O.B. 1046 (E);
Ambassador: DR. ARMANDO ALBINI.
Jamaica: Addis Ababa, Ethiopia (E); *Ambassador:* ASTON FOREMAN.
Japan: Dar es Salaam, Tanzania (E).
Kenya: *Ambassador:* LEO P. ODERO
Netherlands: 20 Maxwell Rd., P.O.B. 1905 (E); *Ambassador:* Jonkheer Dr. M. A. BEELAERTS VAN BLOCKLAND.
Poland: 45 Storrs Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* K. LEWANDOWSKI.
Sweden: Anchor House, Cairo Rd., P.O.B. 788 (E);
Ambassador: OLOF KAIJSER.
Switzerland: Kinshasa, Zaire (E).
U.S.S.R.: 2 Shakespeare Court, Shelley Rd., P.O.B. 2355 (E); *Ambassador:* S. A. SLIPTCHENKO.
United Kingdom: Stand 5000, Waddington Rd., P.O.B. RW 50, Ridgeway (HC); *High Commissioner:* JOHN DUNCAN.
United States: Independence Ave. and David Livingstone Rd., P.O.B. 1617 (E); *Ambassador:* D. L. TROXEL.
Vatican: Prince George Rd., P.O.B. 1445 (Apostolic Nunciature); *Papal Nuncio:* Archbishop LUCIANO ANGELONI.
Yugoslavia: Plot 4048, Sandwich Rd., Sunningdale, P.O.B. 1180 (E); *Ambassador:* VANCO BURZEVSKI.
Zaire: Plot 1124, Wavell St., P.O.B. 1287¹(E); *Ambassador:* E. KASHEMWA.

Zambia also has diplomatic relations with Malawi.

PARLIAMENT

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

(Formerly: Legislative Assembly)

105 members elected on a single electoral roll.

Speaker: ROBINSON NABULYATO.

Leader of the House: MAINZA CHONA

(Elections, December 1968)

PARTY	SEATS
United National Independence Party (UNIP)	81
African National Congress	23
Independent	1
Nominated	5

HOUSE OF CHIEFS

22 Provincial Chiefs and four Chiefs representing Barotseland.

POLITICAL PARTIES

United National Independence Party (UNIP): f. 1959; Leader Dr. KENNETH KAUNDA; Gen. Sec. MATHIAS CHONA.

African National Congress: P.O.B. 1005, Lusaka; f. 1944; Leader HARRY NKUMBULA; Deputy Leader NALUMINO MUNDIA; Gen. Sec. MUNGONI LISO.

United Progressive Party: f. August 1971; Pres. SIMON KAPWEPWE; Vice-Pres. ALFRED CHAMBESHI; the Zambia National Democratic Union (f. 1969) later merged with the UPP; all UPP officials except Mr. Kapwepwe were arrested in September 1971.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The law is administered in Zambia by a High Court, consisting of a Chief Justice and five Puisne Judges. Resident Magistrates' Courts are also established at various centres. The Local Courts deal mainly with customary law, though they have certain statutory powers in addition. A Zambian Court of Appeal was set up early in 1964.

Chief Justice: The Hon. Justice BRIAN DOYLE.

Puisne Judges: Mr. Justice PICKETT, Mr. Justice RAMSAY, Mr. Justice EVANS, Mr. Justice MAGNUS, Mr. Justice GODFREY MUWO (acting).

Justice of Appeal: (vacant).

Registrar of the High Court: J. J. HUGHES.

RELIGION

AFRICAN RELIGIONS

In rural areas, many Africans follow their native religions.

CHRISTIANS

United Church of Zambia: Synod Headquarters, P.O.B. RW.122, Lusaka; includes most communities other than the Anglican and Roman Catholic; established 1965; Pres. Rev. J. MWAPE.

Church of Scotland: Mem. of United Church of Zambia; Correspondent, Clerk of Synod, U.C.C.A.R., P.O.B. 1777, Kitwe; missions at Mwenzo, Chitambo and Copperbelt.

Salvation Army: Work in Zambia under control of Command H.Q., Lusaka, P.O.B. RW.193; Social Service Centre: P.O.B. 75, Ndola; Divisional H.Q.: P.O.B. 17, Mazabuka; runs Chikankata Hospital; Leprosarium and Caanga Clinic, P. Bag S 2, Mazabuka, Chikankata Secondary School, P. Bag S 1, Mazabuka; Training College, P.O.B. RW.193, Lusaka.

Amongst other members of the United Church of Zambia are:

African Methodist Church.
Paris Evangelical Missionary Society.
London Missionary Society.

Anglican Community: Province of Central Africa; bishopric f. 1910; 60 clergy; publ. *Zambia Diocesan Leaflet*.

Roman Catholic Church: P.O.B. R.W.3, Ridgeway, Lusaka; f. 1936; Metropolitan Archbishop of Lusaka EMMANUEL MILINGO; Suffragan Bishops: Rt. Revs. M  DARD JOSEPH MAZOMBWE, Chipata; NICHOLAS AGNOZZI, Ndola; THIMOTHY PHELM O'SHEA, Living-

stone; JAMES CORBOY, Monze; Metropolitan Archbishop of Kasama CLEMENT CHABUKASANSHA; Suffragan Bishops ELIAS MUTALE, Mansa; ADOLF FURSTENBURG, Mbala; c. 700,000 mems.; 500 clergy.

THE PRESS

DAILY

Times of Zambia. The: P.O.B. 69, Ndola; f. 1943; English; Editor DUNSTAN KAMANA; circ. 50,000.

Zambia Daily Mail: P.O.B. 2522, Lusaka; f. 1968; Editor-in-Chief VINCENT MIJONI; owned by government-controlled Zambia Publishing Co.

WEEKLIES AND MONTHLIES

Farming in Zambia: P.O.B. R.W. 197, Lusaka; publ. by Ministry of Rural Development; Editor D. C. MARSHALL.

Intanda: P.O.B. 182, Livingstone; f. 1958; general; fortnightly; published by Zambia Information Services; English and Chitonga; circ. 7,500.

Icengelo: Chifuba Rd., P.O.B. 992, Ndola; Bemba; monthly; published by the Franciscan Fathers; Editor FR. LUIGI POLICARPO, O.F.M. CONV.

Liseli la Zambia: P.O.B. 80, Mongu; publ. by Zambia Information Services; Lozi; fortnightly.

Livingstone Mail, The: P.O.B. 97, Livingstone; f. 1906; Man. Dir. F. HEWER; English; weekly.

Lukanga News: P.O.B. 919, Kabwe; publ. by Zambia Information Services; English, Bemba, Lenje, Soli and Tonga; fortnightly.

Medical Journal of Zambia: P.O.B. 717, Lusaka; bi-monthly.

Miner, The: P.O.B. 25, Kitwe; f. 1966; general, fortnightly; house organ of Anglo American Corporation Ltd.; English and Chibemba; illustrated; Editor C. Y. KATEBE; circ. 42,000.

Mufullira Mirror: P.O. Box 67, Mufullira; f. 1963; general; fortnightly; Editor A. MAHLANGU.

Ngoma News: P.O.B. RW 20, Lusaka; English; fortnightly.

Roan Antelope: Luanshya Division, Luanshya; f. 1952; English; illustrated; fortnightly; Editor ABBY RUSIKE.

Sunday Times of Zambia: P.O.B. 69, Ndola; f. 1965; Sundays; English; Editor-in-Chief DUNSTAN KAMANA; circ. 40,875.

Tsopano (Now): P.O.B. 202, Chipata; f. 1958 as Nkhani Za Kum'Mawa; name changed 1964 and 1967; fortnightly; published by Information Services, Nyanja and English; circ. 12,000.

Z.: P.O.B. RW 20, Lusaka; f. 1969; English; monthly; published by Zambia Information Services; Editor D. SIMPSON; circ. 10,000.

Zambia Advertiser: P.O.B. 208, Ndola; f. 1935; Editor M. R. THOMPSON.

Zambia Farmer: P.O.B. 717, Ndola; official journal of the Virginia Tobacco Association of Zambia and the National Agricultural Marketing Board; monthly.

Zambia Government Gazette: P.O.B. 136, Lusaka; f. 1911; English; weekly; printed by Government Printer J. H. FAURIE.

Zambian Industrial Directory: P.O.B. 717, Ndola; annual.

Zambia Museums Journal: P.O.B. 498, Livingstone; f. 1950; yearly; Editor Director, Livingstone Museum.

Zambian Motor News: P.O.B. 171, Lusaka; official journal of the Motor Trade Association of Zambia; monthly.

The Zambian Review: P.O.B. 717, Ndola; publ. by Associated Reviews; monthly.

BI-ANNUAL

African Adult Education: P.O.B. 2379, University of Zambia, Lusaka.

PRESS AGENCIES

Agence France-Presse: P.O.B. RW 157, Lusaka; Chief CHRIS PARKER.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

D.P.A. and Reuters have bureaux in Lusaka.

PUBLISHERS

Astonian Press: P.O. Box 394, Lusaka.

Associated Reviews Ltd.: P.O.B. 717, Ndola; periodicals.

B. & T. Directories Ltd.: P.O.B. 1659, Ndola; publs. *Zambia Directory*, *Livingstone Directory*, *Lusaka Directory*, *Ndola Directory*, *Copperbelt Directory*.

Heinrich Printing and Publishing Co.: P.O.B. 1794, Kitwe.

Kabwe Press Ltd.: P.O.B. 131, Kabwe.

Kingstons Limited: P.O.B. 651, Lusaka.

Oxford University Press: P.O.B. 2335, Lusaka.

The White Fathers: P.O.B. 36, Mansa.

Zambian Advertiser Ltd.: P.O. Box 208, Ndola.

Zambia Publishing Co. Ltd.: P.O.B. 1059, Lusaka; f. 1960; publs. *Zambia Daily Mail*; Man. Dir. ALAN WATERIDGE.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Zambia Broadcasting Services: P.O.B. RW. 15, Ridgeway, Lusaka; P.O.B. 748, Kitwe; f. 1966 in succession to Zambia Broadcasting Corp.; manages sound broadcasting and puts out contracts for TV services; services in English and seven Zambian languages; Dir. ALICK NKHATA.

In 1971 there were 80,000 radio receivers.

TELEVISION

Television Zambia: P.O.B. RW15, Lusaka; P.O.B. 1100 Kitwe; programme contractors; studios in Kitwe and Lusaka; also runs educational programmes; Controller G. J. WYKES; taken over by the government, April 1967.

In 1971 there were 18,500 television receivers.

FINANCE

Originally, in November 1970, it was announced that the Zambian Government was to take a majority interest in all banks operating in Zambia, and was to take over completely building society and insurance operations. However, the banking proposals were later modified, so that only the already state-owned National Commercial Bank Ltd., together with the Commercial Bank of Zambia Ltd., have the Government as majority shareholder, through FINDECO. The foreign-owned banks have had to become incorporated in Zambia, as from January 1st, 1972. In addition, capitalization of banks has to consist of not less

than K500,000 in the case of any commercial bank wholly or partly owned by the Government and not less than K2 million in the case of any other commercial bank. Furthermore, at least half the directors of these latter banks have to be established residents of Zambia.

State Finance and Development Corporation (FINDECO): P.O.B. 1930, Lusaka; f. 1971; responsible for Zambia's state banking, investment, insurance, building society and industrial financing interests; authorized cap. K50 million; Man. Dir. E. G. KASONDE.

BANKING

(cap.=capital; dep.=deposits)

Bank of Zambia: P.O.B. 80, Lusaka; f. 1964; central bank; cap. K2m.; dep. K32m. (1967); Gov. V. S. MUSAKANYA. Gen. Man. G. JERE.

COMMERCIAL BANKS

Commercial Bank Zambia Ltd.: P.O.B. 2555, Lusaka; f. 1965; cap. K2m., p.u. K500,000, dep. K12.2m. (March 1968); brs. at Kitwe, Livingstone, Lusaka and Ndola.

National Commercial Bank Ltd.: P.O.B. 2811, Lusaka.

MERCHANT BANK

Merchant Bank (Zambia) Ltd.: P.O.B. 1952, Lusaka; f. 1966; Chair. Sir RONALD L. PRAIN, O.B.E.; Gen. Man. C. W. M. KIRKPATRICK.

FOREIGN BANKS

Barclays Bank of Zambia Ltd.: Head Office: P.O.B. 1936, Lusaka; mem. of the Barclays Group; Chair. and Man. Dir. J. H. C. WHICKER; Gen. Man. K. H. DICKENSON; 27 brs. and 34 subsidiary offices.

National and Grindlays Bank Ltd.: London; 9 brs. including Chingola, Kabwe, Kitwe, Lusaka, Mufulira and Ndola; Chair. Lord ALDINGTON; Gen. Man. J. G. D. GORDON.

Standard Bank Zambia Ltd.: Head Office: P.O. Box 2238, Lusaka; brs. in all main towns; Man. Dir. D. W. BLOXAM.

STOCK EXCHANGE

Zambia Stock Exchange Council: P.O.B. 3300, Lusaka; f. 1971.

INSURANCE

Zambia State Insurance Corporation Ltd.: Ishuko House, Cairo Rd., P.O.B. 894, Lusaka; took over all insurance transactions in Zambia on January 1st, 1972.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Kitwe and District Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Baynard's Bldg., Oxford Ave., P.O.B. 672, Kitwe; 160 mems.; Sec. M. J. DYKE, M.A.

Livingstone Chamber of Commerce and Industry: P.O.B. 493; Livingstone; f. 1920; approx. 90 mems.; Pres. D. D. STEYN; Sec. Mrs. O. S. WOODS.

Lusaka Chamber of Commerce and Industry: P.O.B. 844, Lusaka; 180 mems.; Pres. B. J. SHARMA; Sec. L. R. EDWARDS.

Ndola and District Chamber of Commerce and Industry: P.O.B. 6041; f. 1930; 136 mems.; Pres. P. J. REDFERN; Sec. I. K. MEHTA.

INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATIONS

- Commercial Farmers' Bureau of Zambia:** P.O.B. 395, Lusaka; 485 mems.; Pres. W. J. D. WATSON; Sec. Mrs. E. M. M. SAUNDERS; publ. *Zambia Farmer*.
- Copper Industry Service Bureau Ltd.:** P.O.B. 2100, Kitwe; formerly Chamber of Mines; f. 1941.
- Zambian Industrial and Commercial Association:** P.O.B. 844, Lusaka; 800 mems.; Pres. M. L. SANDERSON; Sec. L. R. EDWARDS.

STATUTORY ORGANIZATIONS

INDUSTRY

- Zambia Industrial and Mining Corporation (ZIMCO):** P.O.B. 1935, Lusaka; established by government to hold its mining and industrial portfolio; holds 51 per cent of shares in all mining enterprises; Chair. President KAUNDA; Man. Dir. A. SARDANIS; operates through INDECO and MINDECO which are wholly-owned subsidiaries.
- Industrial Development Corporation of Zambia Ltd. (INDECO):** P.O.B. 1935, Lusaka; f. 1960; cap. p.u. K32.6m; initiates and operates industrial projects, handles government investments in industry and commerce; consists of a group of over 80 subsidiaries and associates; Chair. A. SARDANIS; publ. *Enterprise* (quarterly).
- Consumer Buying Corporation of Zambia Ltd.:** P.O.B. 2162, Ndola; f. 1968; partially owned subsidiary of INDECO; undertakes wholesale trade; took over the Booker Group shops and stores 1968; Bookers (Zambia) Ltd. provide management services.
- Mining and Development Corporation Ltd. (MINDECO):** P.O.B. 90, Lusaka; controls administration of mines, handles other industrial projects; Chair. A. SARDANIS; Man. Dir. B. C. MULAISHO.

AGRICULTURE

- Department of Co-operatives:** P.O.B. 1229, Lusaka; Dir. S. B. MWAMBA; under Ministry of Rural Development.
- Department of Community Development:** P.O.B. 1958, Lusaka; under Ministry of Rural Development.
- Rural Development Corporation of Zambia Ltd.:** P.O.B. 1957 and 1970, Lusaka; Gen. Man. G. H. MUTALE.
- National Agricultural Marketing Board of Zambia:** P.O.B. 122, Lusaka; Gen. Man. S. CHIPWAYA.
- Gold Storage Board:** P.O.B. 1915, Lusaka; Gen. Man. S. N. E. CHEMBE.
- Dairy Produco Board:** P.O.B. 124, Lusaka; Exec. Chair. M. S. SAKALA.
- Tobacco Board:** P.O.B. 1963, Lusaka; Exec. Chair. W. R. MWONDELA.

TRADE UNIONS

(minimum membership, 1,000)

- The Civil Servants' Association of Zambia:** P.O.W. RW 12, Ridgeway, Lusaka; f. 1919; 1,500 mems.; Chair. F. J. QUIRKE; publ. *Newsletter*.
- Zambia Congress of Trade Unions:** P.O.B. 652, Kitwe; f. 1965; 15 affiliated unions; 58,526 mems.; Pres. NEZIAH TEMBO; Sec. AUGUSTIN NKUMBULA.

Principal Affiliates:

- National Union of Commercial and Industrial Workers:** 87 Gambia Ave., P.O.B. 1735, Kitwe; 16,000 mems.; Pres. B. MUFONKA; Sec. NATHAN J. MBWEWE.

National Union of Building, Engineering and General Workers: P.O.B. 1515, Kitwe; 12,000 mems.; Pres. RAPHAEL T. MUBANGA; Gen. Sec. JONAS B. PONDE.

National Union of Health Employees: P.O.B. 529, Broken Hill; 1,000 mems.; Pres. R. M. PHIRI; Gen. Sec. F. K. MULWANDA.

National Union of Hotel, Catering and Domestic Workers: P.O.B. 1735, Kitwe; 8,000 mems.; Pres. J. MITI; Sec. B. CHIRWA.

National Union of Local Authorities Workers: P.O.B. 575, Ndola; 6,400 mems.; Pres. DAVID C. MUSWEMA; Sec. W. Y. BANDA.

National Union of Plantation and Agricultural Workers: P.O.B. 529, Broken Hill; 4,500 mems.; Pres. R. R. KALUBA; Gen. Sec. L. B. IKOWA.

National Union of Postal and Telecommunication Workers: P.O.B. 751, Ndola; 1,300 mems.; Pres. N. TEMBO; Sec. G. TITIMA.

National Union of Public Services Workers: P.O.B. 575, Ndola; 6,000 mems.; Pres. M. B. MWALE; Treas. P. G. PHIRI.

National Union of Transport and General Workers: P.O.B. 752, Kitwe; 1,500 mems.; Pres. P. K. PHIRI; Treas. G. KAFULA.

Zambia National Union of Teachers: P.O.B. 1914, Lusaka; 2,120 mems.; Pres. B. M. NYENDWA; Gen. Sec. M. MUBITA.

Zambia Railway Amalgamated Workers' Union: P.O.B. 302, Kabwe; 5,950 mems.; Pres. ENMANUEL J. MWANSA; Gen. Sec. ANNANIHA H. MWANZA.

Principal Independent Unions:

- Zambian African Teachers' Association:** Lusaka; Pres. M. M. KAUNDA.
- Zambian African Mining Union:** Kitwe; f. 1967 by the merger of the *African Mine Workers' Trade Union*, the *Mines Staff Association* and the *Mines African Police Association*; 40,000 mems.

TRANSPORT

In January 1971 a new state company, the National Transport Corporation Ltd., was formed to run INDECO's transport holdings. Zambia Railways, Zambia Airways and Zambia-Tanzania Road Services are to form part of the corporation.

RAILWAYS

Zambia Railways: Head Office: P.O.B. 935, Kabwe; Gen. Man. H. J. FAST.

Total mileage in Zambia 650 miles.

Tan Zam Railway Authority: P.O.B. 2581, Lusaka; construction of the line from Lusaka to Dar es Salaam began in 1970 with Chinese aid, and should be completed in five years.

ROADS

There is a total mileage of 21,211 maintained roads in the Republic, of which 1,771 are paved and 3,991 gravel-surfaced, the remainder being earth roads. The main arterial roads run from Beit Bridge to Tunduma (the Great North Road), through the copper mining area to Chingola and Chilibombwe (the Zaire Border Road), from Livingstone to the junction of the Kafue River and the Great North Road, and from Lusaka to the Malawi border (the Great East Road).

Indeco Transport Ltd.: P.O.B. 1935, Lusaka; state-owned freight and passenger transport service.

Zambia-Tanzania Road Services: P.O.B. 2581, Lusaka; f. 1966; 500 trucks operating between Dar es Salaam, Tunduma (Tanzanian border), the Copperbelt and Lusaka; cap. K4m.

INLAND WATERWAYS

Zambezi River Transport Service Ltd.: P.O. Box 177, Livingstone; operates a passenger and goods service from Livingstone to Senanga. The route is by road to Mambova, thence by barge to Katima Mulilo, and by road to Senanga.

CIVIL AVIATION

A new international airport, 14 miles from Lusaka, was opened in 1967.

Zambia Airways Corporation: City Airport, Lusaka, P.O.B. 272; f. 1967; management by Alitalia until 1976; internal services and flights to Kenya, Tanzania, Zaire, Botswana, Cyprus, Malawi, Mauritius, Italy and U.K.; fleet: one DC-8/43, two BAC 111, four H.S.748; Chair. S. M. KATILUNGU; Gen. Man. R. TARANTINO.

The following foreign airlines serve Zambia: Air Zaire, Air Malawi, Alitalia, BOAC, Botswana Airways, British Caledonian, East African Airways and UTA.

TOURISM

Zambia National Tourist Bureau: P.O.B. 17, Lusaka; established a Tour Operations Unit at the beginning of 1968.

National Hotels Corporation Ltd.: P.O.B. 3200/3210, Lusaka.

POWER

Zambia Electricity Supply Corporation (ZESCO): P.O.B. 40, Lusaka; government-owned corporation, which is negotiating the phased take-over of the existing government-owned and municipal power undertakings. Plans are well advanced for a 600-MW station on the North Bank of Kariba; construction began during 1970 with a view to completion in 1974; Acting Gen. Man. M. R. SITARAM.

UNIVERSITY

The University of Zambia: P.O.B. 2379, Lusaka; f. 1965; 200 teachers, 1,566 students.

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